Developing tools to quantify sustainability of intensive and extensive ruminant farming systems in Sub-Saharan East Africa

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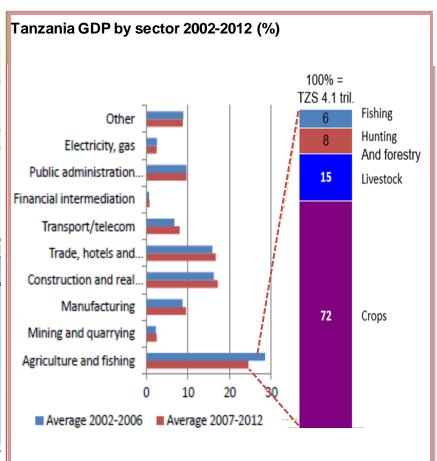
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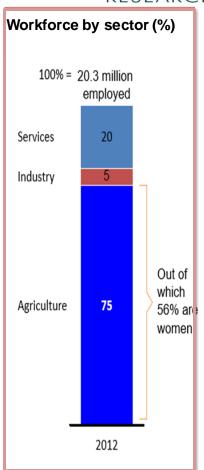


Rationale for work









(IMF, 2014 & Tanzanian Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, 2013)



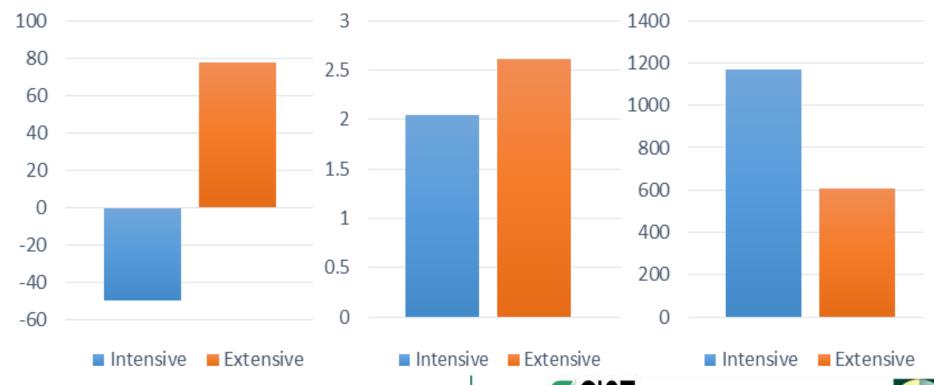
CLEANED model





GHG emissions (kg CO_2 -eq kg FPCM) (kg CO_2 -eq ha⁻¹)

GHG emissions









Development strategy scenarios

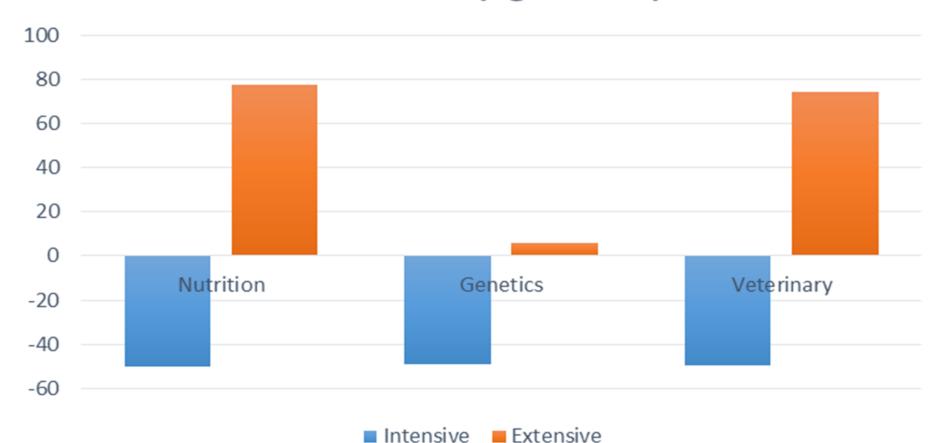
- Greater nutritional provision
- Genetic improvement
- Increased veterinary services



CLEANED model



N balance (kg N ha-1)



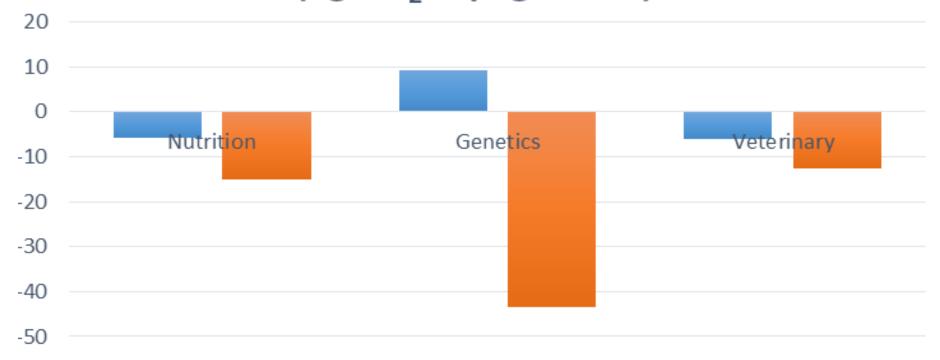




CLEANED model



GHG% Change from baseline (kg CO₂-eq kg FPCM)









Forage sampling



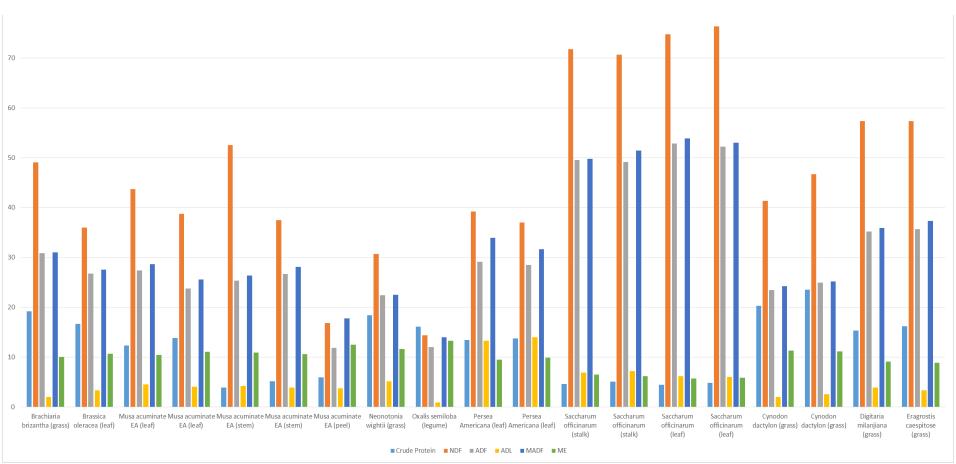
- Several sites, representative of Intensive and Extensive production
- Completed in conjunction with stakeholder interview
- Overt differences evident between two production systems forage
- Difficulties associated with collection





Initial forage analysis outcomes







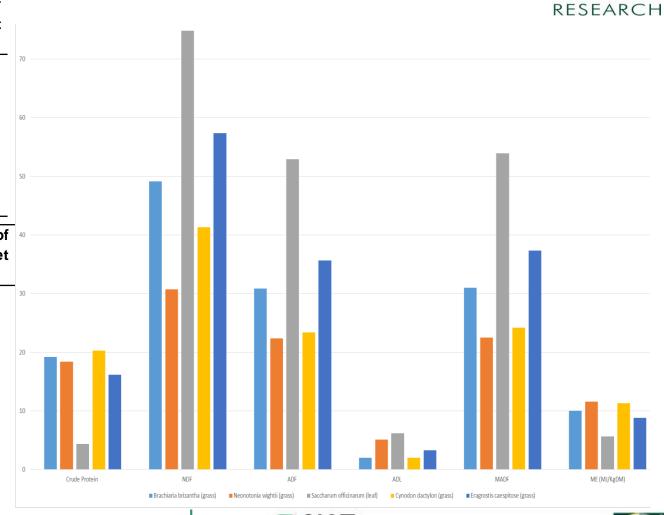
Initial forage analysis outcomes

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Extensive System Livestock feed item	Percentage of feed basket (%)
Wet season	(70)
Off-farm grazing on	90
pasture grasses	
Maize stover	10
Dry season	
Off-farm grazing on	80
pasture grasses	
Maize stover	20

Intensive System	Percei	ntage of
Livestock feed item	feed	basket
	(%)	
	<u> </u>	

	(/0)
Wet season	
Brachiaria brizantha	60
and Neonotonia wightii	
Maize stover	10
Musa acuminate EA	11
Brassica oleracea	4
Assorted straw	15
Dry season	
Brachiaria brizantha	55
and Neonotonia wightii	
Maize stover	15
Musa acuminate EA	10
Avocado leaves	5
Assorted straw	15





Wider relevance and future work



- Iterative process of model modification, increasingly real world data
- Variety of limiting factors identified (GOV, land ownership & socio-cultural)
- 'Grounding' of development strategies required (basic husbandry & AHW)
- Value of rapid assessment tools for sustainability in smallholder production



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