

Refinement and Scaling of Inclusive Agroecological Innovations for Livestock Management, Crop Rotations, and Soil Conservation in Semi-arid South Mediterranean Regions



Aymen Frija¹, Zied Idoudi¹, Mourad Rekik¹, Hatem Cheikh M'hamed², Haithem Bahri³, Slaheddine Ghedoui⁴, Faouzi Harrouchi⁴, Udo Rudiger¹

¹ International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), Tunisia, ² National Institute of Agricultural Research of Tunisia (INRAT), Tunisia, ³ National Research Institute of Rural Engineering, Water and Forests (INRGREF), Tunisia, ⁴ General Directorate for Development and Conservation of Agricultural Land (DGAFTA), Tunisia

Challenge – Small Scale Cereal-Sheep Systems

- ❖ Low soil health performances and management in the cereal-based systems;
- ❖ Poor management of crop residues and livestock grazing;
- ❖ Low availability of biomass for feed, especially during the gap seasons;
- ❖ Escalated soil degradation and poor soil health;
- ❖ Tradeoffs between farmers short term preferences, and long-term soil restoration needs (requirements & practices);
- ❖ **Research question:** How to scale agroecological practices given the tradeoffs related to resources use (and their impact on soil health) within the small mixed crop-livestock systems.



Vision

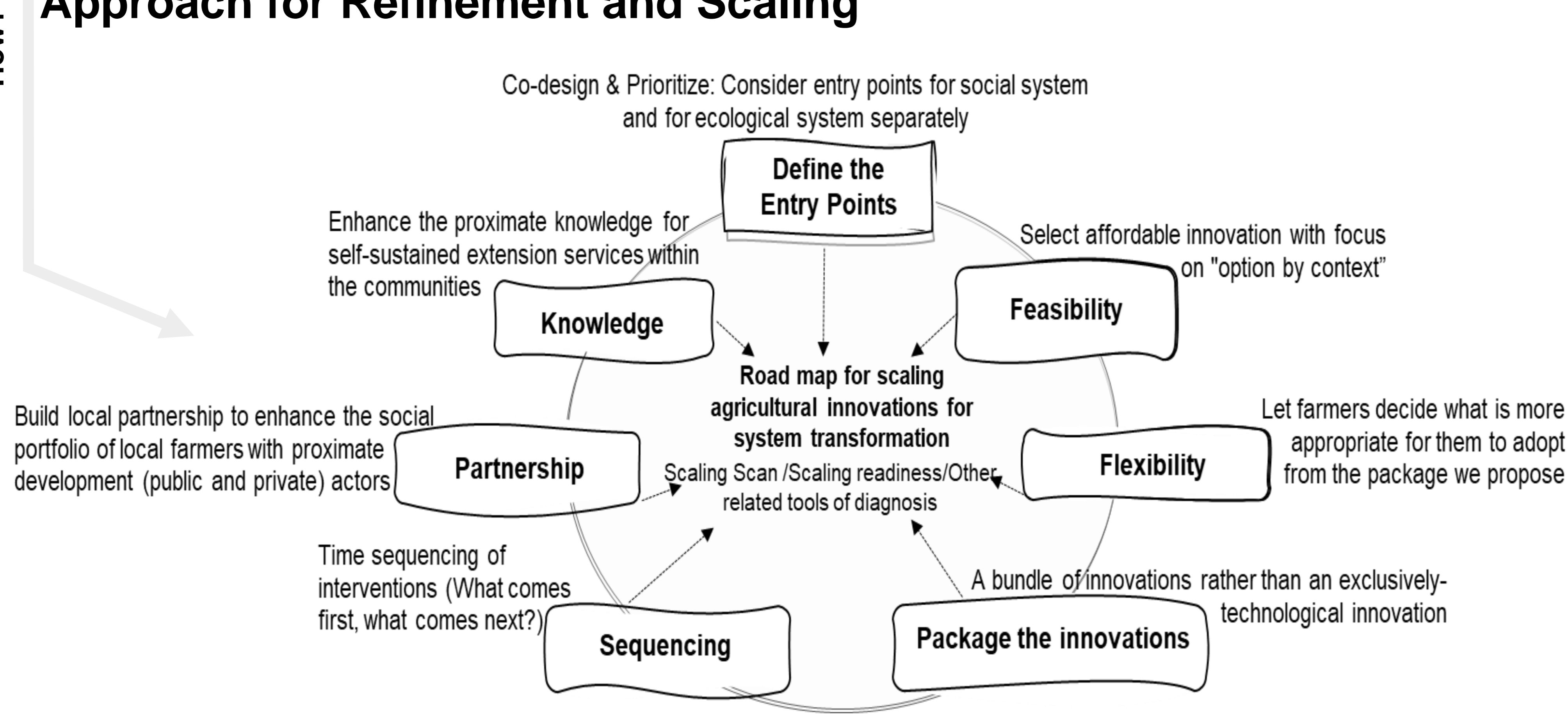
Promoting agroecological practices can be constrained by actor's limited acceptance and interest. To avoid such a constraint, researchers and development agents promoting agroecological practices need to change their entry point and embrace a system change approach rather than a solely technology advocacy attitude.

Production System

Semi-Arid North & Central West Tunisia

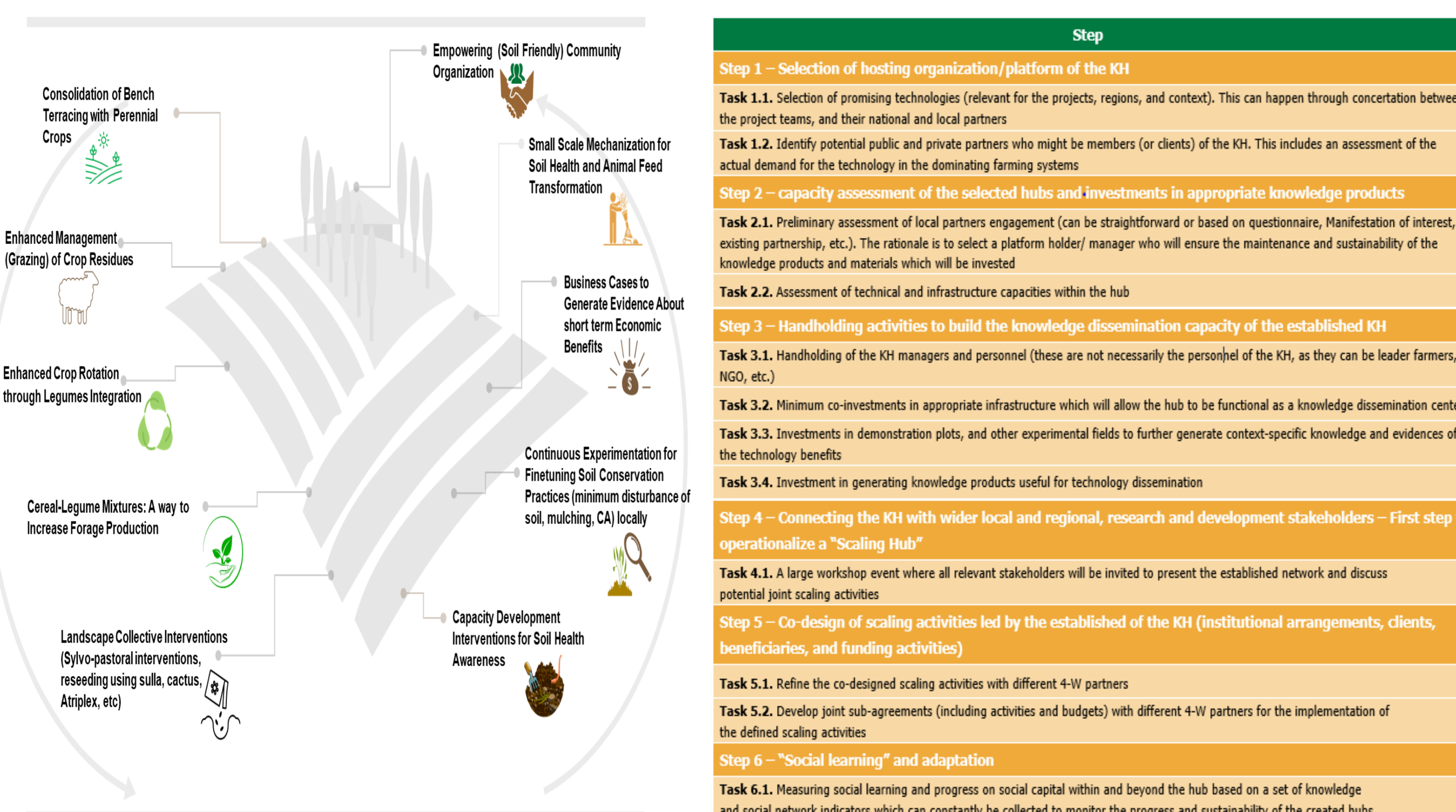
- ❖ Cereal – Livestock belt (Wheat, Barley, Fallow, Sheep);
- ❖ Mixed small to medium-scale holders;
- ❖ Rainfall 200 - 450 mm, very irregular;
- ❖ Poor soils, extremely low soil organic matter;
- ❖ Very high erosion risks;
- ❖ Extended practice of fallow;
- ❖ Low integration of forages;
- ❖ Supplementary irrigation (in some cases).

Approach for Refinement and Scaling



Resulting Package – Bundle of Innovations for System Transformation

(co-designed with farmers, researchers, and development agents)



Resulting Transformation

- ❖ Development of contract farming between farmers and their associations;
- ❖ Increase of collective investments (due to farmers organisation into associations);
- ❖ Increased trend towards commercial activities (sheep and beef fattening), due to the increase of forage availability;
- ❖ Increased awareness about environmental and soil health through confirmed adoption of (forage) legume rotations (Self production and storage of forage seeds increased);
- ❖ Increased exchange of information across communities and with locally empowered extension actors led to increased demand on agricultural innovation;
- ❖ Raised interest for restoration of collective grazing areas (with Cactus, Sulla, Atriplex, Carob trees, etc.);
- ❖ Increase of women engagement and leadership into the farmers associations (transformation of social norms).

Integrated Sociotechnical Package promoted in El Rhahla Site – Siliana, Northwest Tunisia (implemented over 18 months of project activities)

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