



Mission of Switzerland to the European Union









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# 50 years of FiBL: a differentiated approach to sustainable research for organic agriculture

Beate Huber

Agroecological Approaches in Times of Fertilizer Crisis
Brussels, 31.05.2023















## 50 Years FiBL or research in organic agriculture



# SysCom - Farming Systems Comparison in the Tropics Pro-Eco Africa - OFSA





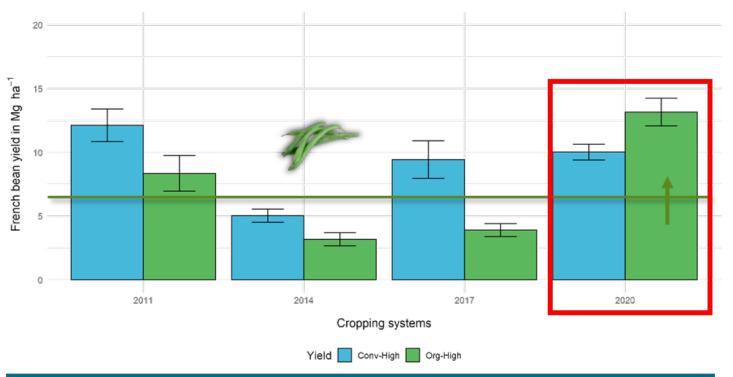


# Systems Thinking: results from our comparison work

## **Productivity**

Effect of the System approach on French beans yield





The yield gap between conventional and organic high input systems reduced from 30% to 2.8%.





# Systems Thinking: results from our comparison work

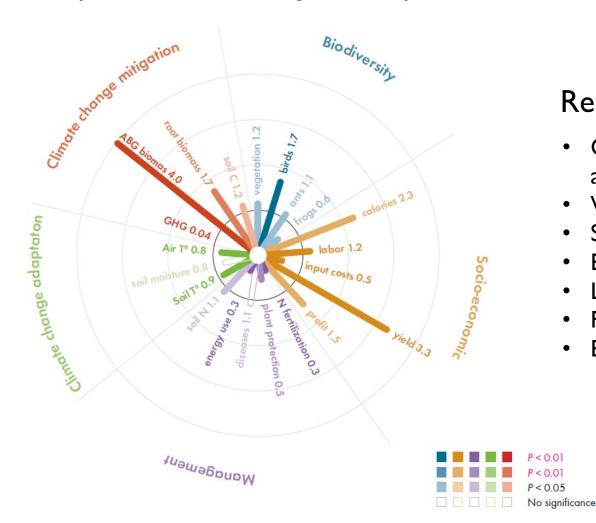
> Soil Carbon changes after 12 years India Soil organic carbon% BD Bt-Conv Conv Org 0.6 Kenya 2007-2008 2009-2010 2011-2012 2013-2014 2015-2016 2017-2018 Chuka Cycle SOC stock (Mg ha<sup>-1</sup>) Org High Org Low Conv High Conv Low 0 2007 2013 2016 2019 2010 Sampling year





## Systems Thinking: results from our comparison work

System assessment: agroforestry vs monoculture in Bolivia



## Research in key topics:

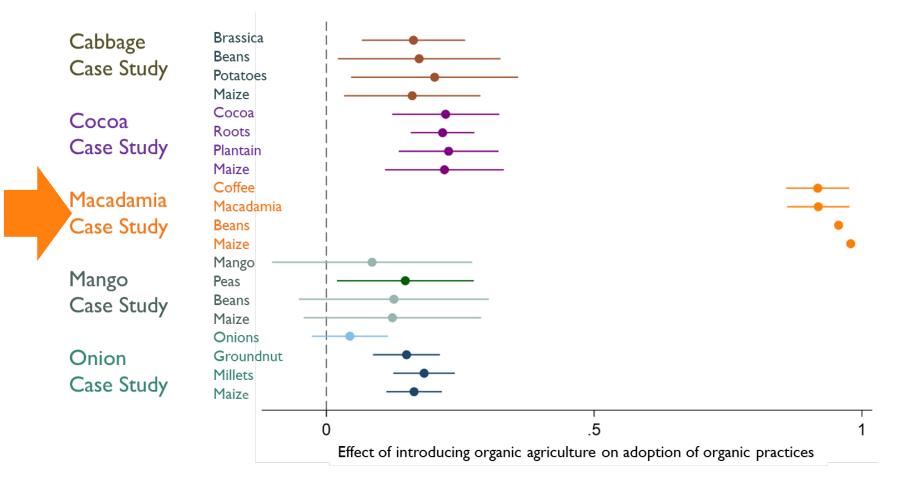
- Climate change adaptation/mitigation
- Water-Food-Energy Nexus
- Soil fertility
- **Biodiversity**
- Land use intensity
- Food security and nutrition
- Etc.





# Participatory and transdisciplinary: results from our comparison work approach

Effects of participatory approaches and capacity building to yields

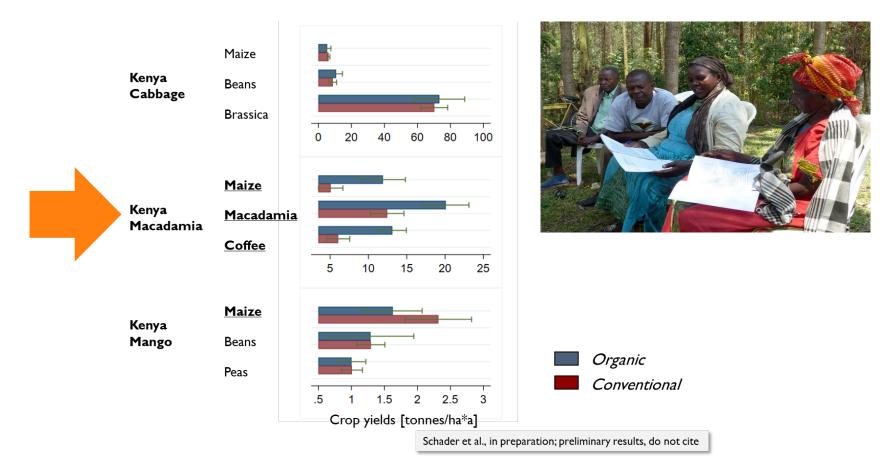






# Participatory and transdisciplinary: results from our comparison work approach

> Effects of participatory approaches and capacity building to yields







## Participatory and transdisciplinary: cotton breeding

India: Cotton breeding from a participatory approach





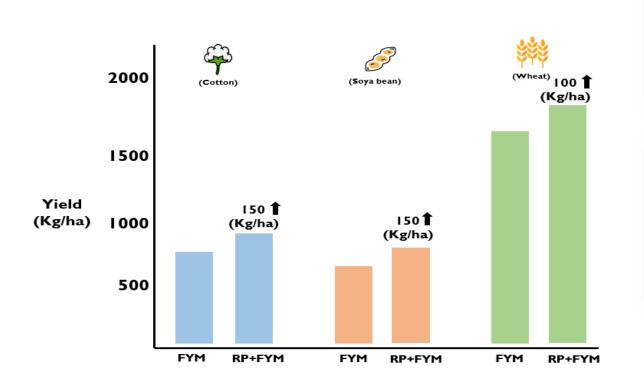
First ever release of organic cotton varieties in India in 2022.





#### **Solution-oriented innovations**

> Compost enriched with buttermilk acidulated Rock Phosphate













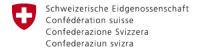
## The projects have been supported by

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STIFTUNG MERCATOR SCHWEIZ



Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation SDC





Thank you very much!







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# Systematic integration of crops, shrubs and livestock in the Sahel









Harun Cicek

Agroecological Approaches in Times of Fertilizer Crisis; Swiss Science Briefing

Brussels

31.05.2023





### **Project Partners**

























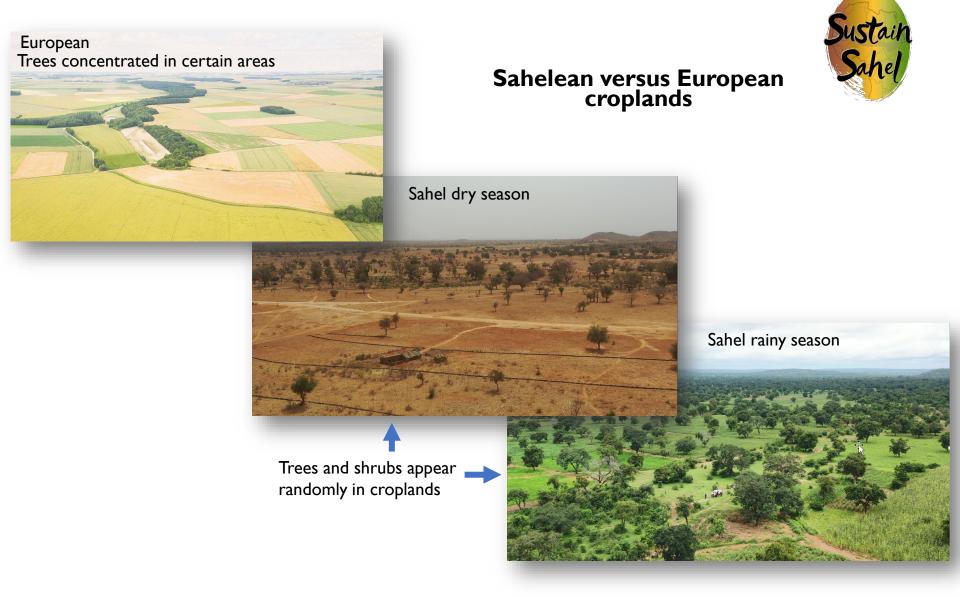














# **Experiments**

- 12 on-station trials
  - 5 in Mali
  - 4 in Burkina Faso
  - 3 in Senegal

17 on-farm trials (around 80 farms across tree countries)

- 5 in Mali
- 5 in Burkina Faso
- 7 in Senegal
- 13 PhD students
- >20 MSc students





### **Questions**

- How does **density** of shrubs/trees affect crop growth and soil health?
- Which tree/shrub species and management technique is best for crop growth and soil fertility?
- What are the rates of decomposition of various tree/shrub species?

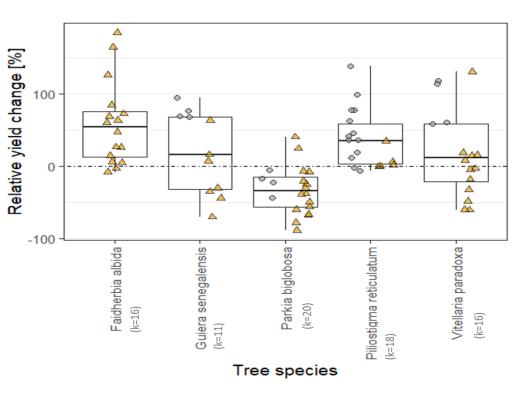








#### Evidence from scientific literature



#### Management

- Mulching
- Parkland

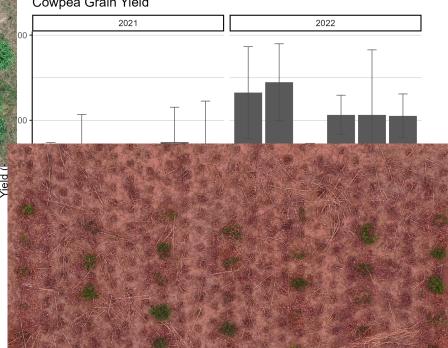


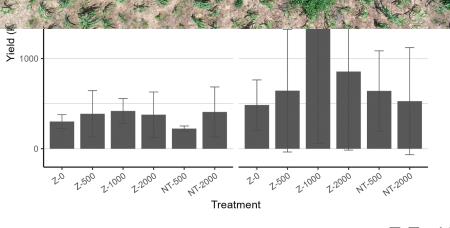




#### orghum and Cowpea



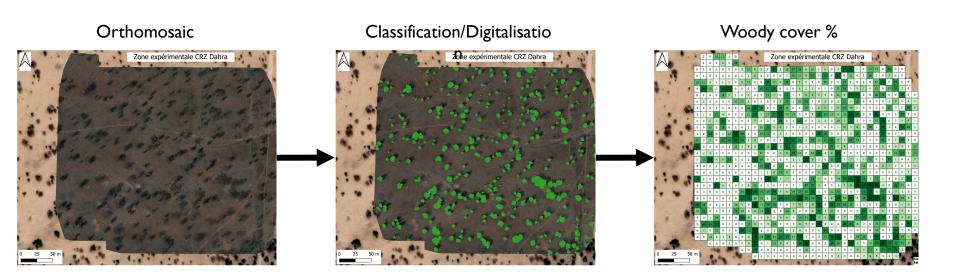




Z: Zai, NT: N



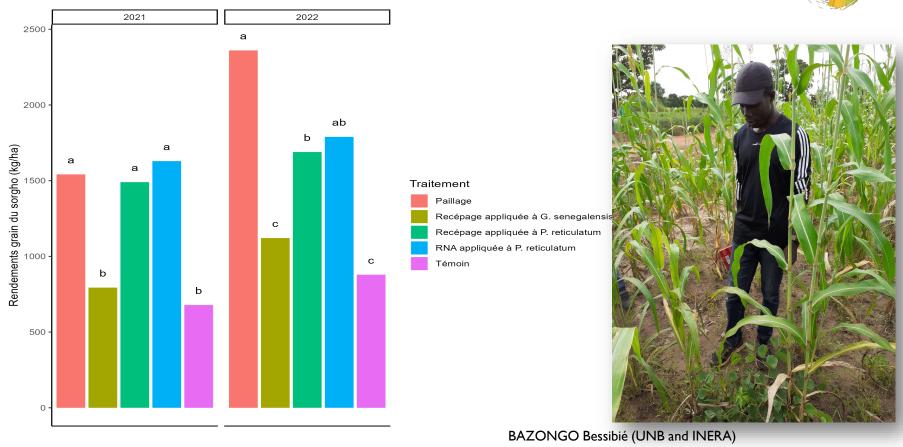
## **UAV** data processing (Canopy cover calculation)



(CSE, Senegal)

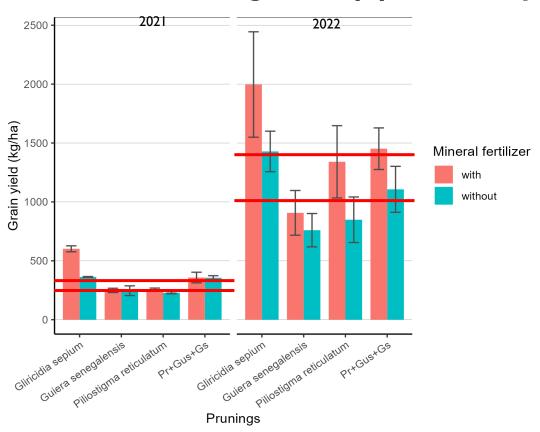
# Sustain Sahel

## Shrub management and crop productivity





### Shrub mulching on crop productivity



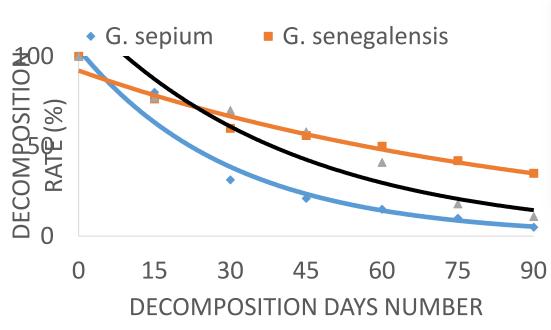




(Souleymane Kone, IPR)



## **Decomposition rates of different shrubs**



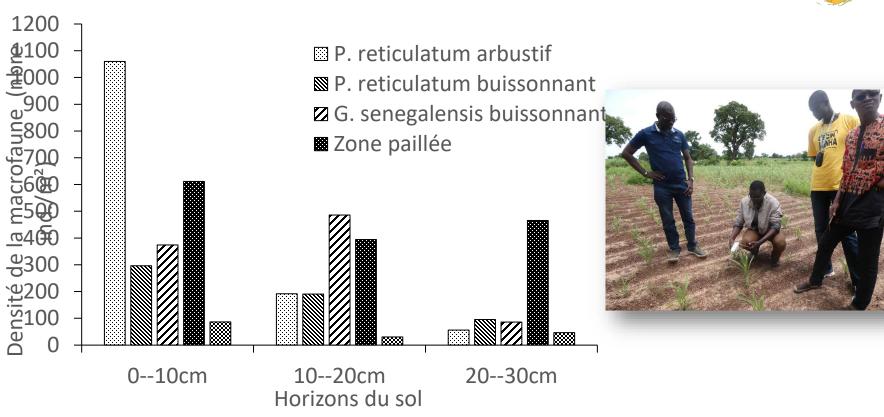
Many other species are also tested and but shown here.



(Souleymane Kone, IPR)



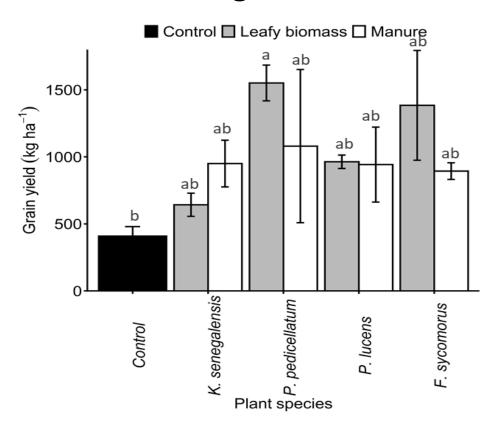
#### Shrubs and soil marcofauna



(Bazongo Bessibié, UNB and INERA)



## Livestock integration







(Siriki Fane, UKassel)

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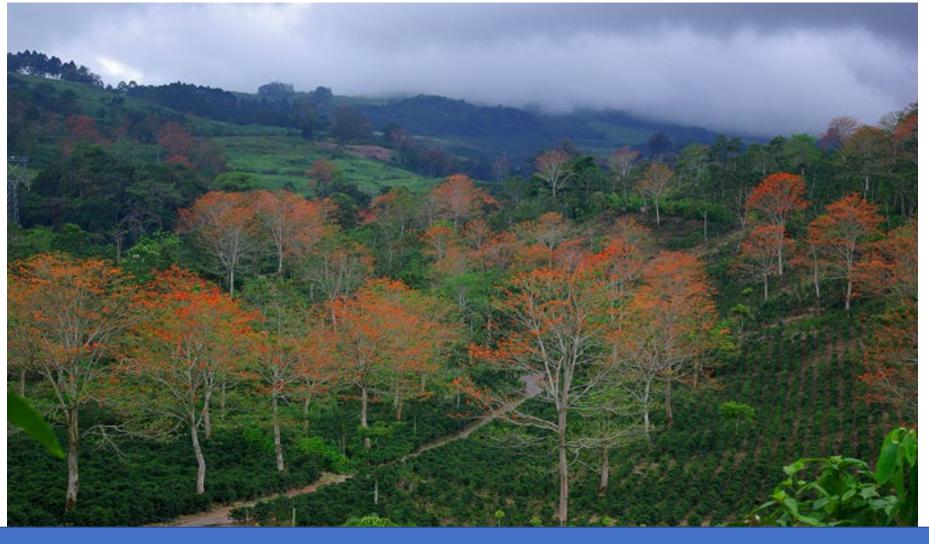
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SustainSahel

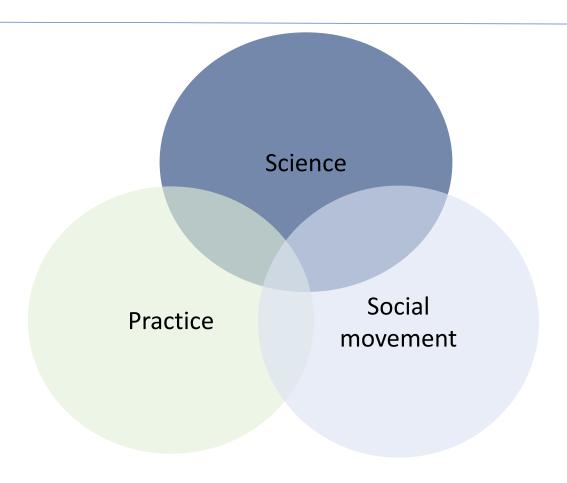






Agroecology as a more viable, resilient and ecologically sound alternative to conventional farming Prof. Dr. Johanna Jacobi, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, ETH Zurich

## Agronomy + Ecology = Agroecology



FAO (2015): "...a realm where science, practice and social movements converge to seek a transition to sustainable food systems, built upon the foundations of equity, participation and justice"

# Different approaches, different metrics, different results

**Productionist paradigm**: «If the growth paradigm has replaced quality, quality can replace the growth paradigm» (Jason Hickel)

«Un-yielding» (Chaplin-Kramer et al. 2023): FARE agriculture:

Food secure, Agrobiodiverse, Regenerative and Equitable → local, global and long-term.

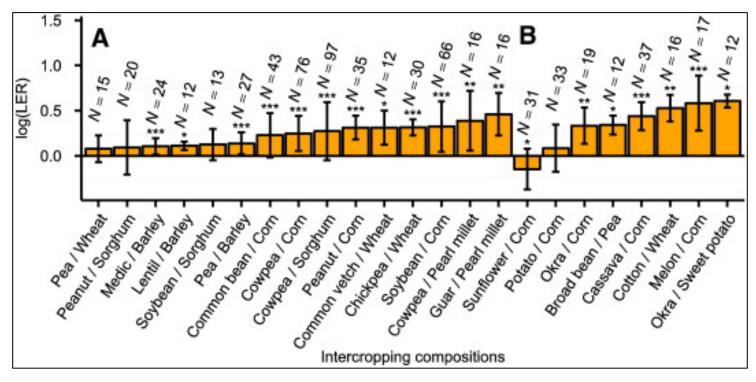
- Not «yield-gap» but «system yield»
- Not monoculture-technology but mixed cropping
- Diversity not just on the field but also on the plate
- Not calories, but nutrients
- Not unidimensional but multidimensional analyses

«High-yielding» crops are actually «highly input-responsive» and do not necessarily perform well under non-ideal conditions



Source: Sukhdev et al. 2016, Nature

# Total productivity and land-equivalent ratio of polycultures



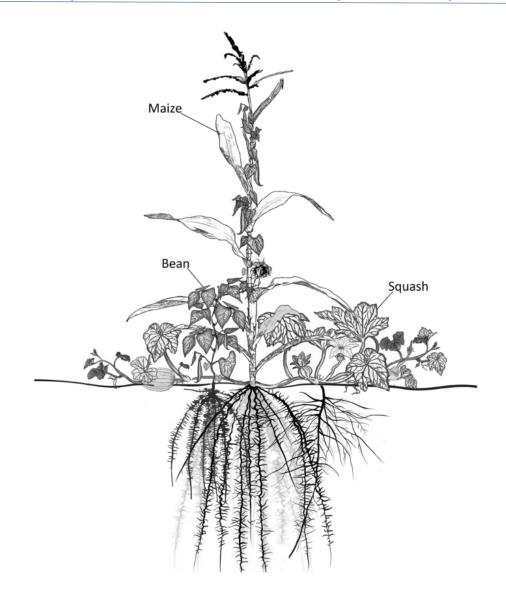
Meta-analysis of intercropping productivity studies. Source: Martin-Guay et al. 2018

$$LER = \sum_{i=1}^{m} \frac{IYi}{SYi}$$

m= number of intercropped plants IY=yield of one crop in intercropping SY=yield of one crop in monoculture

LER shows the land that would be required for the same yield in monoculture. If it is >1, intercropping is more productive

# Milpa (maize/bean/squash) system, productivity, and nutrition



LER of maize/bean/squash Milpas in Guatemala: 1.6-1.9

High potential nutrient adequacy (PNA)

Problem: Families' plots are too small (<0.25 ha)

Land distribution and marginalization are main causes of poverty and malnutrition

Source: Lopez-Ridaura et al. 2021, Nature Scientific Reports

# Agroecology and soil management

**Review paper** Bezner-Kerr 2021 «*Can agroeoclogy improve food security and nutrition*» of 275 articles found:

- 4 studies with positive and 0 with negative soil fertility outcomes
- Better **crop resilience** to climate shocks (Bliss 2017)
- Reduced **workload** and increased farm **productivity** (Nyatakyi Frimpong et al., 2016)
- Similar **crop yields** as with chemical fertilizer (Calderon et al. 2018)
- Increased FSN by **spending less** on fertilizer (4 studies)
- Better **dietary diversity** with agroecological soil management such as legume intercropping, mulching, organic soil amendments (Kamau et al. 2018)

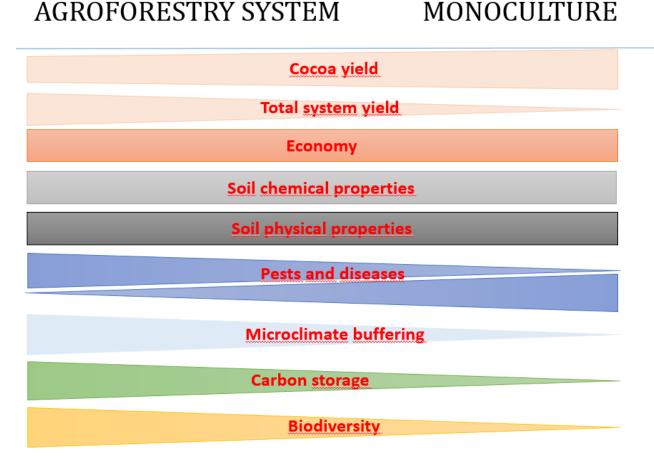


Intercropping of tree tomato and onion, Laikipia County, Kenya

# Agroforestry in tropical agriculture

**Example of cocoa farming: comparisons** with monocultures, **dynamic agroforestry systems** (or: successional agroforestry), based on the principles of the natural succession of species, biodiversity and biomass density.

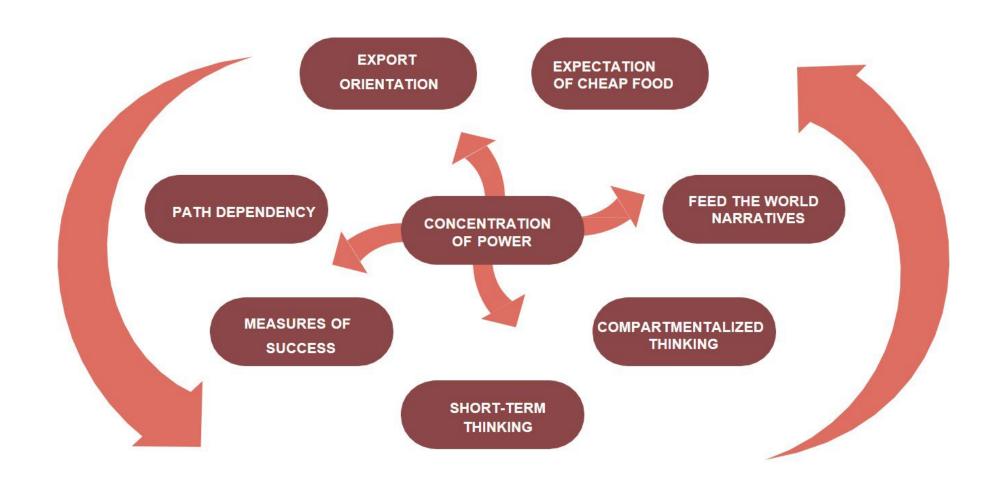




Niether et al. 2020 Environ. Res. Lett. 15 104085



# Political (agro)ecology: Identifying and overcoming lock-ins



Source: IPES-Food 2015 «From Uniformity to Diversity»

# Agroecological principles

Encourage social organization and greater participation in decision-making by food producers and consumers to support decentralized governance and local adaptive management of agricultural and food



**PARTICIPATION** 

LAND AND NATURAL **RESOURCE GOVERNANCE** 

Recognize and support the needs and interests of family farmers, smallholders and peasant food producers as sustainable managers and guardians of natural and genetic resources.





SOCIAL VALUES AND **DIETS** 

Build food systems based on the culture, identity, tradition, social and gender equity of local communities that provide healthy, diversified, seasonally and culturally appropriate diets.

**CO-CREATION OF KNOWLEDGE** 

horizontal sharing of knowledge including local and scientific innovation, especially through farmerto-farmer exchange.



CONNECTIVITY

Ensure proximity and confidence between producers and consumers through promotion of fair and short distribution networks and by re-embedding food systems into local economies.

**ECONOMIC** DIVERSIFICATION

Diversify on-farm incomes by ensuring small-scale farmers have greater financial independence and value addition opportunities while enabling them to respond to demand from consumers.



SYNERGY

Enhance positive ecological interaction, synergy, integration, and complementarity amongst the elements of agroecosystems (plants, animals, trees, soil, water)



**RECYCLING** 

Preferentially use local renewable resources and close as far as possible resource cycles of nutrients and biomass.



INPUT REDUCTION

Reduce or eliminate dependency on purchased



Maintain and enhance diversity of species, functional diversity and genetic resources and maintain biodiversity in the agroecosystem over time and space at field, farm



**SOIL HEALTH** 

Secure and enhance soil health and functioning for improved plant growth, particularly by managing organic matter and by enhancing soil biological activity.

and landscape scales.

**ANIMAL HEALTH** 

Ensure animal health and welfare.

Source: Agroecology Europe based on Gliessmann (2007) and HLPE (2019)



# Thank you!

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