

## Integrated Production Systems for Nutrition and Employment In smallholders agriculture of the Dry Regions.

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ILSI Research Foundation-World Bank Symposium Protected Production of Fruits and Vegetables for Nutrition Security in Urban and Peri-Urban Environments

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International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas

A CGIAR Research Center



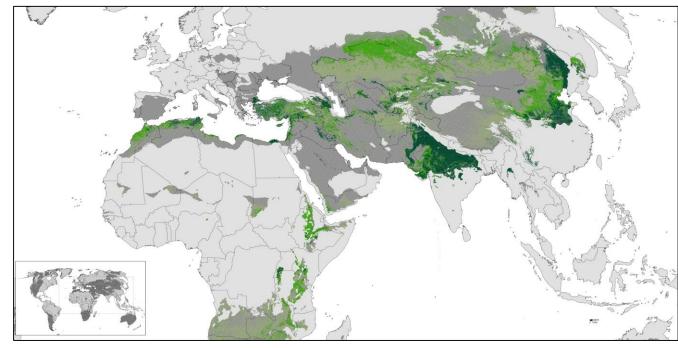
- 1. Challenges for Agriculture in Dry Regions
- 2. Protected Agriculture in Arabian Peninsula
- 3. Way Forward

Outline

# 1. Challenges for Agriculture in Dry Regions

#### **Dry Areas**

Non-tropical dry areas



#### **Agricultural Production Systems**



Irrigated Systems Rainfed Systems Pastroral Systems



- Increasingly drier and hotter
- Food and nutrition insecurity
- Unemployment
- Fragile states
- Irrigation water is key

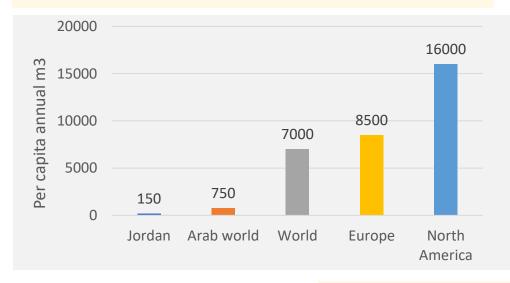


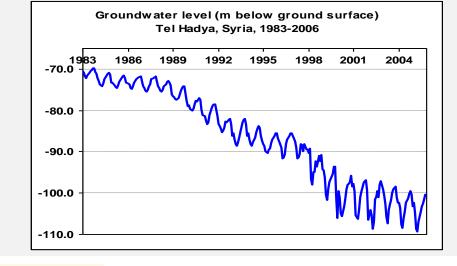
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## Efficient Use of Irrigation Water is Key for the Region

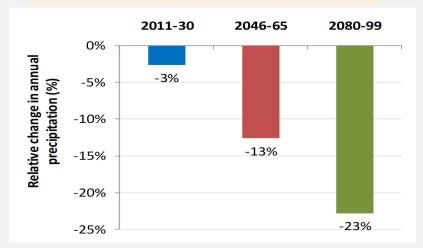
#### Many countries have chronic water scarcity problem

#### Water resources need to be protected



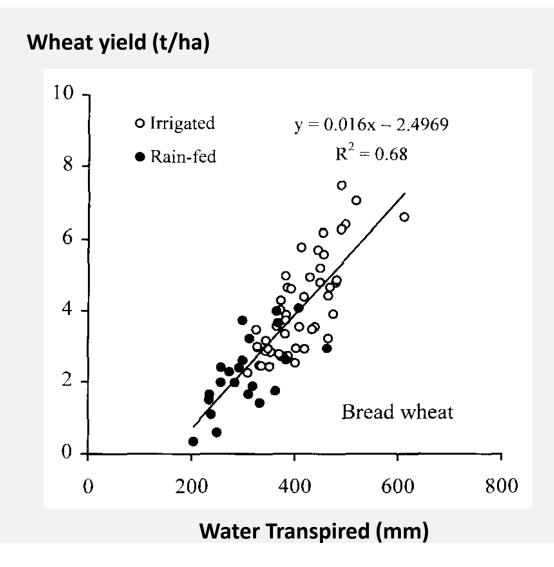


#### Climate change adds to the problem



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## More Yield, More Water Transpired





More transpiration less evaporation or less percolation?

## Think Water Productivity (WP)

 $WP = \frac{Return}{Unit of Water Consumed}$ 

#### What return?

- Biomass, grain, fruit, meat, milk, fish (kg)
- **Income** (\$)
- Social benefits (employment)
- Nutrition (call., protein, carbohydrates, fat)
- Environmental benefits (C)

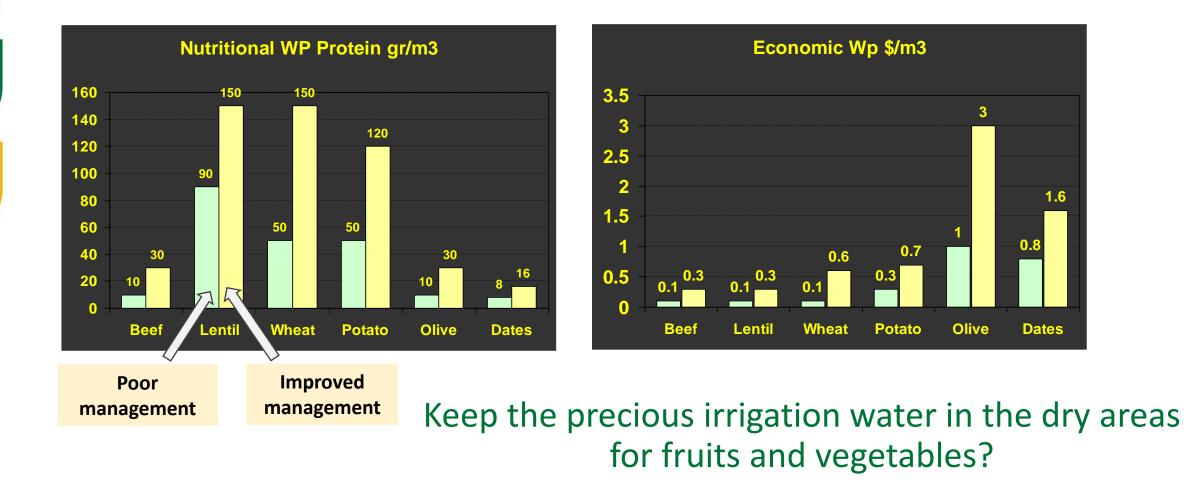
#### What water?

- Quality (EC)
- Location (GW depth)
- Time available

#### **Consumed (depleted)**

- Evaporation
- Transpiration
- Quality deterioration

## **Explore the Trade-Offs in Water Productivity**

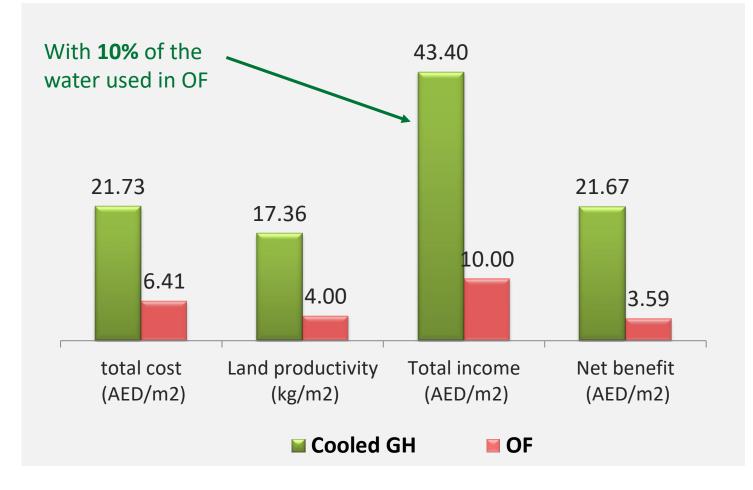


# Protected Agriculture

#### **Strongly Improves Land and Water Productivity**



UAE uses **20 million m<sup>3</sup> of water** to produce **112,000 tons of Tomatoes**.



**Photo: Peter Essick** 

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## 2. Protected Agriculture in Arabian Peninsula Achievements

#### **Component-Based Research**

- Development/improvement of a technology with components of the cropping/farming system (water, soil, plant, disease, etc.)
- Can be done in big farms in high-tech greenhouses

#### **System-Based Research**

- Innovation is in the interactions among components
- Conducted with smallholder farmers and low-cost plastic houses
- Has component of scaling out/scaling up

#### **Capacity Building**

Donors: AFESD, IFAD, OFID





## 2.1. Technological Developments



Donors: AFESD, IFAD, OFID





# Introduced "Net House" to the Region

#### Results

- Better ventilation
- 8-9 months of year
- High yields
- Same net benefit as cooled greenhouse

← savings in water and electricity (for cooling)

Donors: AFESD, IFAD

## **Enhanced Cooling System, Using Solar Energy**

with American University of Ras Al Khaimah (UAE)



Cooling uses 2-10 times more water than irrigation

Improved cooling system using solar energy saves up to 60% water

Donors: AFESD, IFAD

## **Adoption of Soilless-Production System**

**Increases Yield and Water Productivity by 50%** 





Donors: AFESD, IFAD, OFID

Before

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After

# **Genotypic Studies Species and Varieties** PA 28.2 kg PA 16.7 kg **OF 2.8 kg** OF 1.2 kg Tomato Pepper

Average Productivity of 1 m<sup>3</sup> of water in Protected Agriculture (PA) Vs. Open Field (OF)





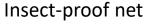
## **Integrated Pest Management**



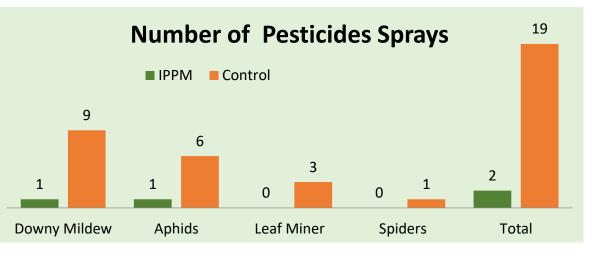


Double doors





Aphid lion larvae feeding on aphids



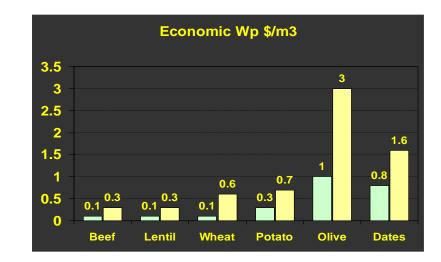
Dhamar, Yemen

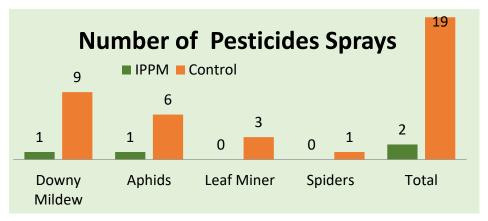
#### Introduced by ICARDA, IPM is Widespread in All Seven Countries

**Donors: AFESD, IFAD** 

## Multi-criteria and Trade-Off analysis of Technologies

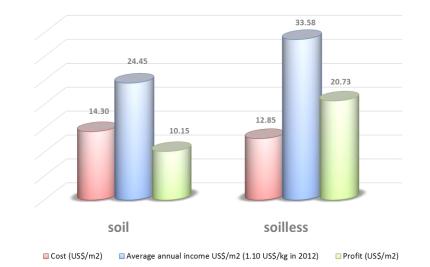
#### Water Productivity





#### Land Productivity

Financial indicators of soil and soilless (Hydroponics) for cucumber grown under cooled greenhouse (US\$/m2)



#### Health and Biodiversity

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# 2.2. Systems Design and Outreach for Smallholders



- Low cost
- Participatory Design

## **Integrated Protection & Production Systems**

#### Results

- Reduction in **pesticide use** (e.g. 80% in Yemen)
- Increase in **yield (**e.g. 60% in Oman)
- Increase in **farmers' income** (e.g. 45% in Yemen)
- Water saving (50% in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Qatar, UAE)



## Introducing Protected Agriculture in Yemen's Mountain Terraces

- 38 farmers implemented the system
- Increased yield (10 fold in cucumber; 5 fold in tomato) compared to open field
- Up to 400% additional income for farmers through the cultivation of cash crops
- Additional jobs, encouraging farmers to settle in rural areas
- Introduction of new techniques of cultivation and irrigation
- Intensification of the use of terrace lands



Donor: French Government (Food Aid Program, 2005-2007)





## **Introducing Protected Agriculture in Afghanistan**

- **35 greenhouses** established at pilot farms
- Additional 30 greenhouse established in Kunduz, where growers volunteered to pay 50% of costs
- ICARDA provides technical support and regular visits to the growers' fields







# 2.3. Capacity Building (2014 – 2017)



- **12 specialized**-training courses
- **15 on job** training courses
- 23 field days
- **500** farmers, extension agents, researchers trained

Donors: AFESD, IFAD, OFID

## **Greenhouse Manufacturing Workshop in Kabul 2005**

- 15 local technicians
- 40% reduced in cost of the greenhouse structure



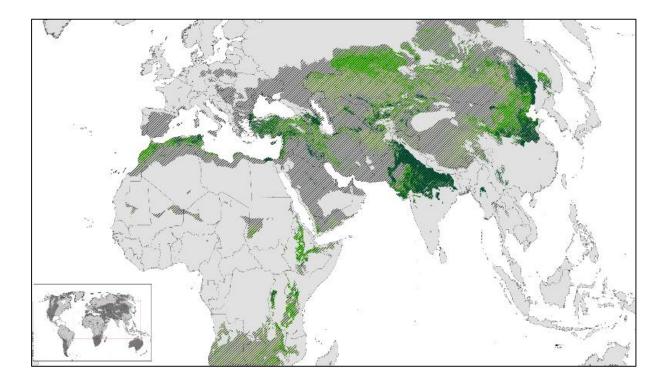
**Donor: USAID** 

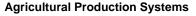
## **Technology Transfer in Arabian Peninsula 2014-2017**

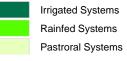


- **325** growers adopted the technology in all countries (12% higher than the project's target)
- Benefited about 1,600 rural households (directly) and 5,500 indirectly
- Higher number of growers adopted the technologies through farmer-to-farmer extension and NARS efforts in Bahrain, Oman, and UAE
- Number of greenhouses equipped with soillessproduction system reached 1,200 in UAE; 1,000 in Qatar

## **3. Way Forward:** Promote Irrigation for Integrated-Agricultural Systems in Dry Regions

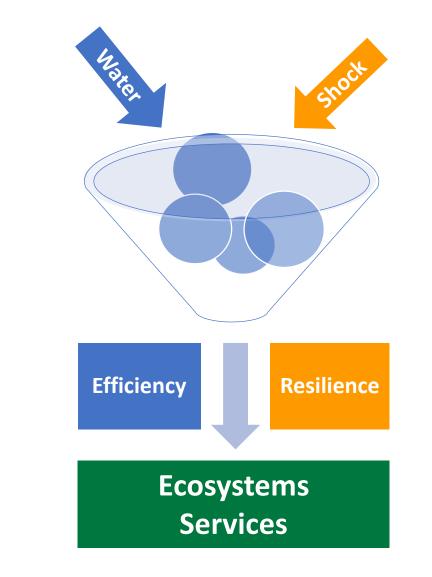






**Dry Areas** 

Non-tropical dry areas



## **Research Paradigm**

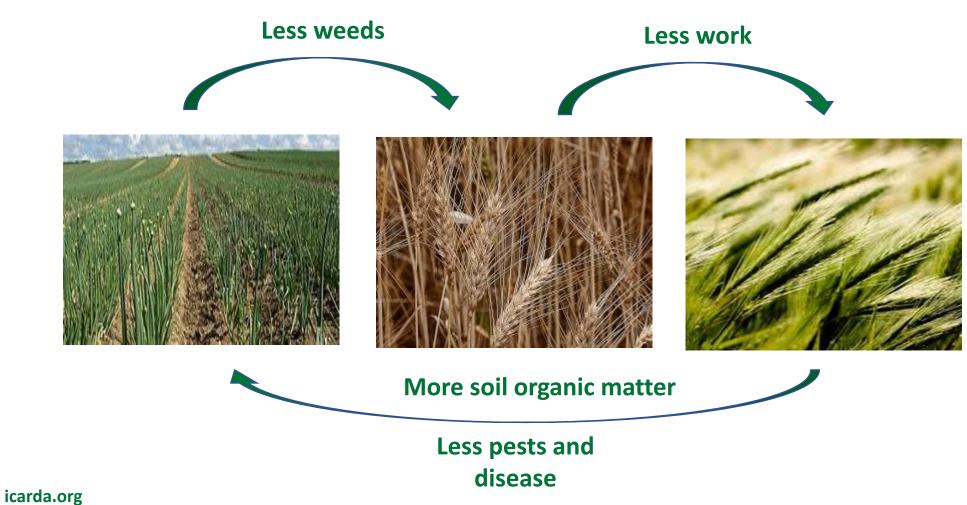
**Efficiency and resilience** supported by **complexity** (number of components, circularity, managed interactions)

Hypothesis to be tested using systems experiments and farm models



Agricultural systems by design

## **Integrate Vegetable and Grain Crops**



#### Integrate Crops and Fruit Trees in Multilayer Systems









**also in soil**: subsurface irrigation

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## **Integrate Crops and Livestock**



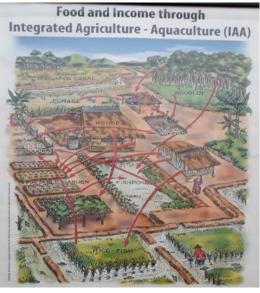


## Also, Why Not Fish?









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## **Combine Food and Energy Production**



- Same biomass (with the right variety)
- Less water used (up to 30%)
- Produce **electricity**



**Agrivoltaic System - Montpellier** 

(Marrou et al. 2013. European Journal of Agronomy)



# To open the discussion

- Protected agriculture for smallholders farming in Dry Areas.
- Change the vision in dry areas: "more nutrition and jobs per drop," instead of "more crop per drop"
- **Sustainability** of irrigated agriculture should be grounded in **diversity**
- Innovation is at interfaces between agricultural and food systems
- Move to farming systems design from component-/sector-based design
- **Combine** research for smallholders and private sector (big farms, suppliers, food sector)