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g shift save stricken



covery from years of economic depression le blow from recurrent droughts, halving the of 742 000 tonnes of the main staple,

Zimbabweans (16% of the population) to stay healthy, according to the UN World

orse, because of the ongoing El Niño, oredicting the upcoming cropping season to below normal seasonal rains in the semi-of the country.

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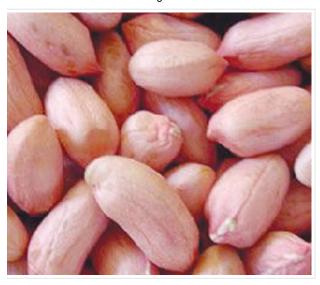
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Development Community has announced people across the southern African region the next six months.

eks, political leaders debated how to ning during the COP21 talks in Paris. scientists have been warning us about the risks around the world. ore frequent food crises and social unrest if tation policies are in place. ke Zimbabwe, where over three quarters of nd on farming, many of which are poor rainill suffer the most.

e are facing this enormous and complex s often say they lack a consistent picture of will cost and how it will impact in terms of e future of the farming sector.

ricultural Model Intercomparison and t (AgMIP) comes in.

ogramme funded by UK aid, in partnership nent of Agriculture, aims to better antify the impacts of climate variability and ultural sector and food security, at global as es.

realistic and intercomparable projections, and economic models, which ultimately help imate variability and change.

firmed a mostly negative impact on food nstance, "an anticipated steady decrease of staples like wheat, maize, and soybean in a regions even under only small temperature

munity-driven modelling research approach in other regions.

nd stakeholders co-develop specific nat are tailored for different types of farmers ntext.

ers, farmers, decision-makers, agriculture NGOs, and other stakeholders involved in ink about solutions for future scenarios ge is linked with other ecological and socio-

esearcher from the International Crops or the Semi-Arid Tropics (Icrisat) is the of AgMIP's Crop Livestock Intensification

I with farmers from Nkayi district in 0.

vulnerability is extremely high here — three re poor and 22% are extremely poor.

of farmers have no cattle and an average of with maize yielding as low as 300kg/hectare.

redicted to be severe in this semi-arid region emperature increase of +2 up to +3,3 °C, ne planting season. It will impact on crops, d water resources.

Ilready very low, many farming families s of two to nine months, the worse off being stock.

61% of Nkayi farm households could be by climate change, with the poorest without to Eighty-six percent of farmers would benefit of climate-smart adaptation technologies, poliversification from predominantly maize ught-tolerant sorghum cereal crops, nuts for better soil fertility, family nutrition all purpose forages like eto support livestock production.

echnologies like mucuna and manure, of low risk, complementary to microdosing in zai pits, can contribute to offset impacts and increase production and farm incomes.

id better access to accurate climate casts, at the right time and in the right

nrough another Icrisat initiative with the ogical Services Department and the ultural Technical and Extension Services of were presented climate seasonal forecasts

ne messaging and workshops, and could test rt innovations in "climate field schools".

survey shows the positive impact this had on

lies who received climate information and t bet technologies have seen their sorghum 300kg/ha to 1 100kg/ha on average.

e information services has also been countries.

AgMIP is when we share various scenarios ns between all agriculture stakeholders at al levels to facilitate changes in the different ays Homann. For example, scientists undnut cultivation given the high demand tor who currently import the nuts from as well as the nutrition value of this proteint tolerance, soil fertility boosting (as it is a k feed value features.

armers raised key issues of the lack of ls, storage and transport facilities to major food companies.

nent is now emphasising greater support to chains with new high-yielding varieties in the coming months.

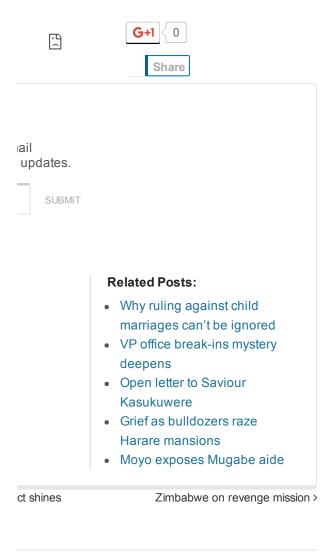
tnered with the government and imported 20 seed from Malawi, which was distributed to Itiplication and testing.

st from the impacts of climate change, a sed such as a shift in crop patterns, linking oportunities and integrating crop and. This can only happen when large-scale by policymakers and key stakeholders like

testing the impacts of these changes are see policy decisions. Joes beyond promoting better drought-te-smart fertilisation practices or providing on services.

impact in rural poor regions like Nkayi
i integrated approach from labs to farms
stplace, and co-ordinated action between
e organisations involved in the food sector.

ut, climate adaptation has to go hand-inmake farming more profitable, attractive, e years, for all types of farms. gMIP since it was founded in 2010 with Since then, additional funds have been JSAid, The Bill and Melinda Gates others. AgMIP is now a community of over m around the world who work together to set ntercomparison, improvement and support of their home institution. The provides a better framework to directly of each adaptation strategy, so decision-I by acting now to mitigate the projected st. The second phase of AgMIP, which was rther develops the programme by focusing -production of a range of web-accessible ning tools for use by policymakers and countries in sub-Saharan Africa and South s will enhance and improve access to AgMIP format that will support effective decisionıd.



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