

Adoption and Practice of Conservation Agriculture (CA) and CA-Based Mechanization in Selected Counties in Kenya

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Theme: Building a Resilient Future in Africa through Conservation Agriculture and Sustainable Mechanization

Introduction

- Land degradation and climate change are major challenges to maize systems in Kenya
- Recurrent crop failures demand building farming systems that are diverse and resilient
- Conservation agriculture holds great potential to sustainable agriculture in a changing climate
- The One CG Regional Integrative Initiative Ukama Ustawi (UU) seeks to promote sustainable intensification and CA practices to build resilient agrifood systems in East and Southern Africa

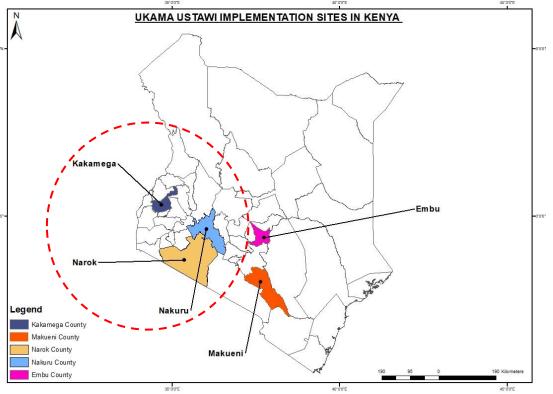


Objectives of the study

 A study was carried out under UU by the Africa Conservation Tillage (ACTN) and Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT

Objectives:

- To ascertain the current status of adoption and practice of CA
- Establish possible challenges that hinder massive and widespread adoption of CA practices
- Study sites: Nakuru, Kakamega and Narok Counties in Kenya



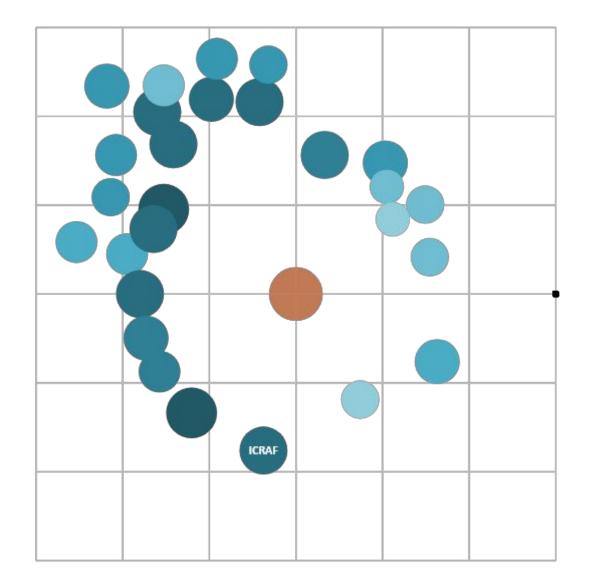


Methodology

- Survey of key stakeholders working on CA in target counties
- Data and information included primary and secondary data collected either quantitatively or qualitatively from different sources using different
- Techniques and methods including:
 - Desk literature reviews
 - Participatory and inclusive process which included key informant interviews, focus group discussions
- ACT Network databases including the CA Hub Kenya membership database
- Key informants
 - Non-governmental and not-for-profit organizations, national and international agricultural research organizations, academia, mechanization services providers, equipment fabricators and private sector associations
- The data collected was consolidated, collated and processed using simple Excel analysis
- Results summarized into tables and graphs



Results

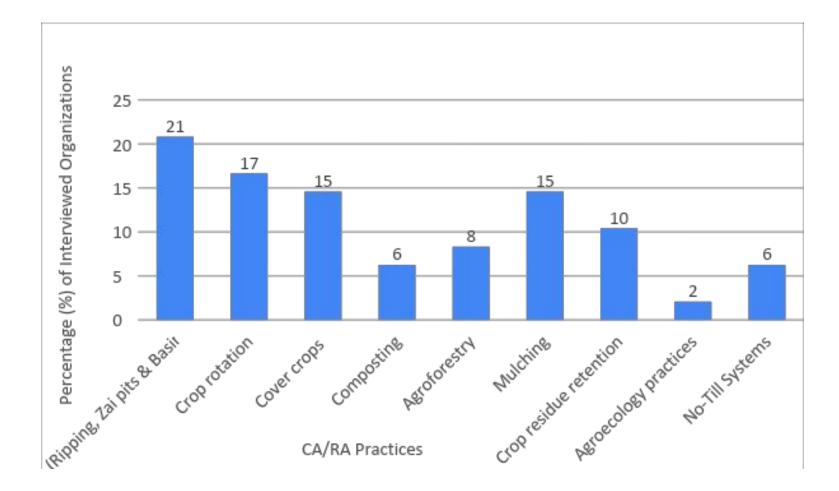


Stakeholders in CA promotions

- Diverse partners engaged in CA work in Kenya
- Their influence and power to promotion and practice of CA is highly varied
- Most organizations focused on extension and training (38% each), 14% on research on CA while 5% on marketing and advocacy.
- Majority of the organization used farm or on-station field days and field demonstrations as dominant approaches to CA promotion

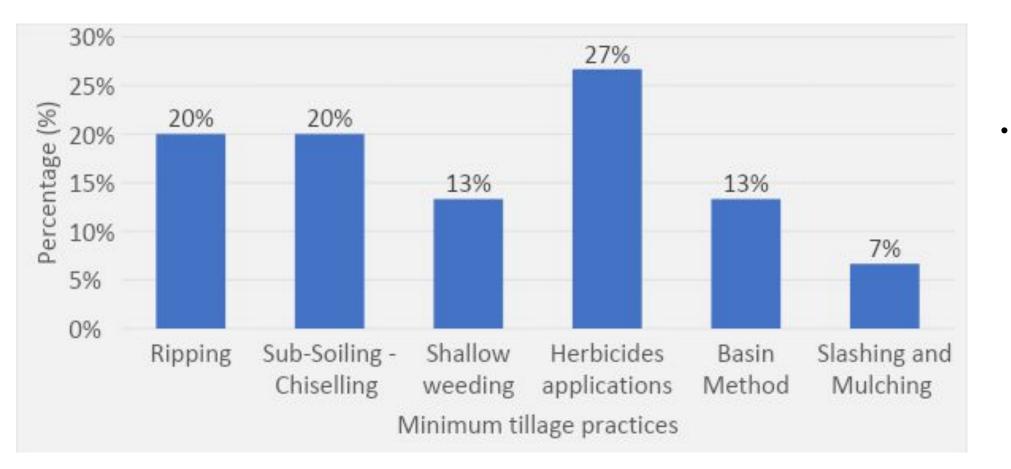


Conservation agriculture technologies promoted



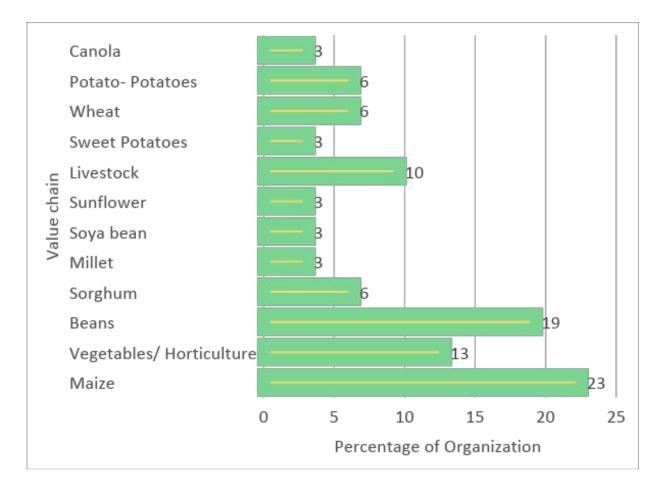
- Diverse technologies/practices recorded
- Stepwise scaling taking into consideration farmer typologies
- Need for bundling CA practices based on context and ease of adoption

Minimum tillage practices applied by farmers



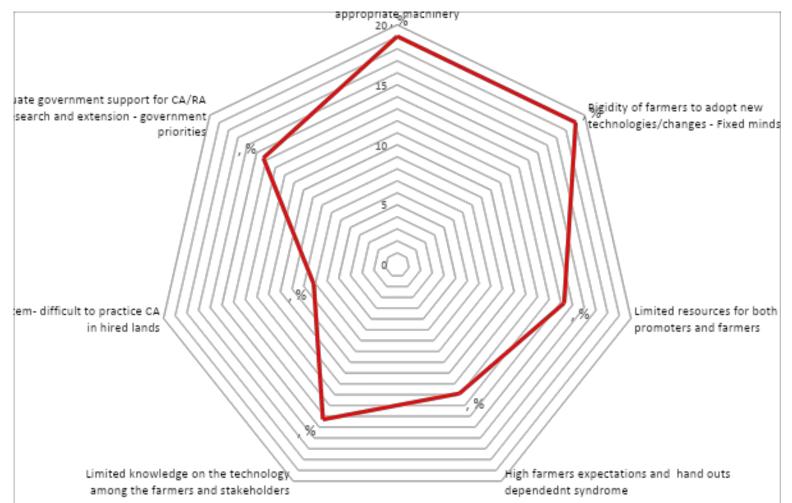
Majority
 practiced 1 or 2
 out of the 3 core
 principles of CA

Prioritized Value chains in CA promotion by various organizations



- CA has been promoted mainly for cereals (maize, wheat)
- There is potential to use CA on diverse value chains
- This presents an incentive for wider scaling

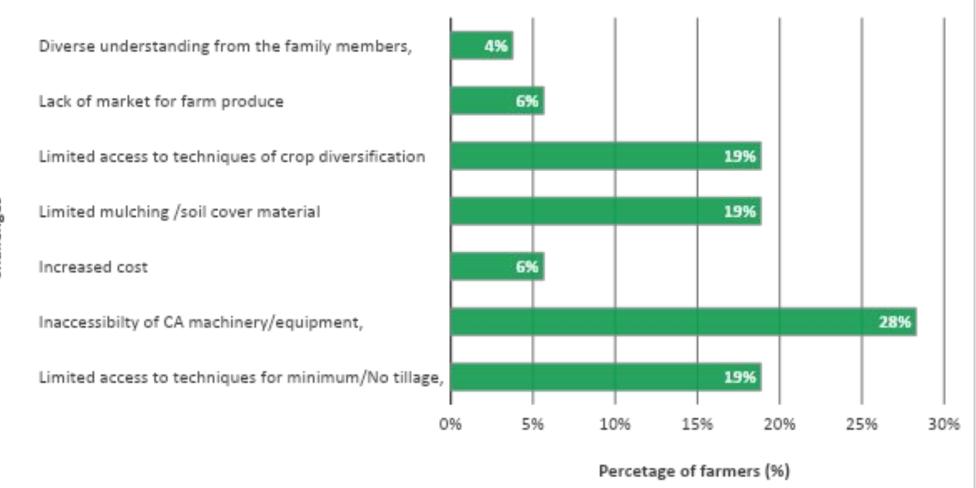
Challenges/ Hindrances to adoption and scaling up of CA by (Institutional level)



- Beyond the technical limitations

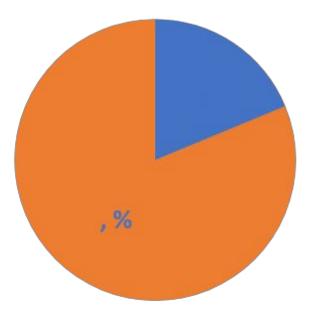
 e.g. equipment, change of mindset
 remains a major hindrance to CA
 adoption
- More awareness and learning needed around CA
- Evidence based promotion of CA needed to influence change

Challenges in adopting and practicing CA by farmers



Challenges

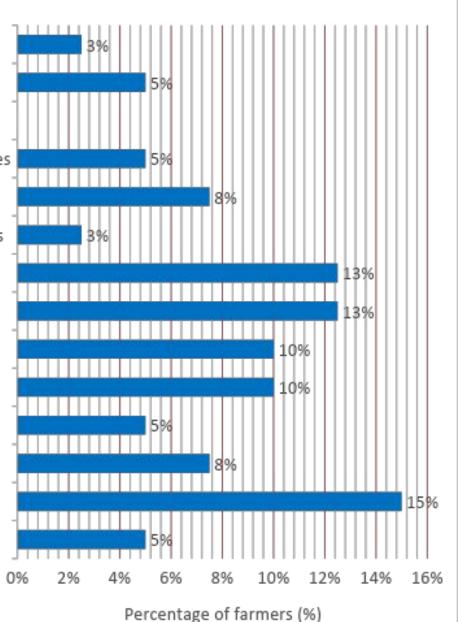
Mode of Accessing CA Mechanization



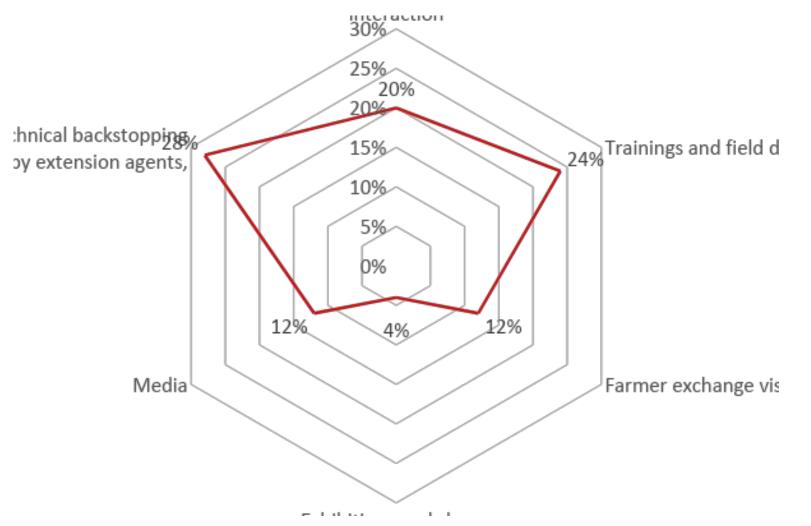
- Hand tools technology: Hand ripper, jab planter, shallow weeders, knapsack sprayers and threshers
- Animal drawn technology: Rippers, planters and ox-cart
- Tractor drawn Technology: Sub-soilers/rippers, planters (cereals & potato), no-till planters, shallow weeders (scrapers), boom sprayers, combine harvesters, threshers, shellers, dryers and mills.

Benefits when practicing CA

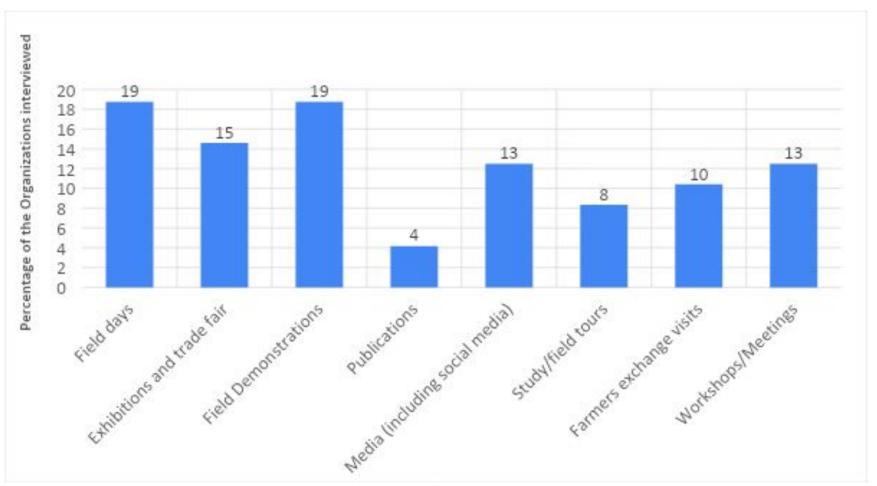
- CA promotion should take into consideration farmers perceived entry points and benefits
- Unique CA packages/bundles needed to address the multiple benefits/needs
- CA/RA not practiced Networks with other farmers Input incentives from the project Resistance to the weather variabilities Reduced labour for weeding of CA/RA Reduced labour for tillage operations Benefits Reduced erosion Increased soil moisture Accrued Improved soil fertility Increased food for family ,Reduced input cost Increased income Increased yield Earlier planting



Sources of information on RA/CA technologies by farmers



CA Dissemination /Promotion Approaches



- Most promotion methods are the traditional- farm and visit, demos
- Such have limited reach
- More innovative approaches are needed including using digital solutions

Conclusions

- CA is perceived to go against conventional practices
 - More awareness and capacity strengthening is needed; Longer term interventions needed
- A holistic programme CA Agricultural Value Chain (CA AVC) approach rather than fragmented component approach
 - CA application CA has applications across the crop-tree-livestock spectrum
- Restrained access to mechanization
 - Develop models of Sustainable Agriculture Mechanization (SAM) targeting large and smallholders
 - Need for increased financial support and investment by private sector towards CA mechanization
 - R&D to innovate around CA mechanization



Conclusions...

• Research and development needed to generate knowledge on benefits of CA

- Fragmented project approach in the promotion of CA by diverse actors
 - Need for more networking and coordination
 - A public-private sector-civil societies partnerships (PPPP) model (Quadruple Helix Model) is proposed, e.g. the
- Increased and longer-term investment needed around CA to achieve impact
- More policy enabling environment e.g. embedding CA in national and county development plans and country CSA strategies



Acknowledgement

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