

# The Neglected Value of Agroforestry in the Small-scale Farming Sector in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa

Maxwell Mkhathini 2017



- Definition
- "Agroforestry is a collective name for land-use systems and practices where woody perennials are deliberately integrated with crops and/or animals on the same land management unit. The integration can be either in spatial mixture or temporal sequence. (ICRAF, 2017)"





- Used worldwide by both less developed and developed countries e.g. India, Uganda, Kenya, USA etc.
- Combines traditional agriculture + conventional forestry
- Different from social forestry, how? No agric.
- Use of planned technology system
- Animals + forestry (e.g. bees + fruit orchard)
- Crops + forestry (birds on trees + bollworms)
- Animals + crops + forestry (cattle + forage + tree)



- Benefits (protective / productive)
- Social
- Economic
- Environmental



- Environmental benefits
- reduce surface runoff
- reduce erosion
- improve ecological systems
- increase soil nutrients and structure (fertilizer trees)
- reduce pressure on forestry



- Economic benefits
- increase productivity
- increase fodder production for livestock
- increase crop productivity
- increase income



- Social benefits
- improves standard of living
- improves nutrition
- improves health
- improves community landscapes



- Monocultural practices are dominant vs polyculture
- Policies are the key
- DAFF busy with national strategy development
- All specialists in different stakeholders have a major role to play



## Challenges

- Key Strategic Challenges
- Institutional Strategy: Missing link between provincial, municipal, private sector, NGOs, community levels
- Technical Strategy: Limited research output in SA
- Economical Strategy: Globally no/little incentives

(Guiney, 2016)



- In Uganda, 50 000 trees of vanilla mix with avocado and jack fruit by 500 farmers and 1 technician in 2015. Uganda.
- Shea nut seedling production for the community project
- Eucalyptus grandis and bean project (4-6 poles, 6-10 for timber)



- In Kenya, 2 million people suffered from low yields and milk production.
- Private companies funded 30 000 dairy farmers
- Agroforestry was the backbone (fodder, reduced erosion, food for humans, soil fertility). Thirty percent increase to crop yields, and five times milk in 5 years, 1200 groups and 15 cooperatives. NGO and private dairy company, 2 billion Kenyan Shillings (repurchase)



- In Zambia fertilizer trees
- Sesbania sp.
- Faidherbia sp.
- Glirisidia sp.
- Tephrosia sp.
- More than 160 000 farmers have benefited from Faidherbia sp. It sheds lives rich in N during rainy season no competition for water.



- Guatemala
- Though agroforestry they planted 5 million trees cardomum oil (from seed) used in perfumes and number one producer in the world.
- In China, tea tree insect pests prayed on by birds attracted by wild fruit on intercropped trees solved the pest problem.



- In Niger, 5 million ha of farmland restored through Faidherbia sp. dominated agroforestry.
- In Malawi, more than 300% gain yield gain reported by Malawian researchers when maize was intercropped with Faidherbia sp.
- Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania, Mali and 14 other countries adopt fertilizer trees.



 We share similar challenges with provinces of the countries above (natural resource dependency, droughts, floods, needs to improve economy, high CO<sub>2</sub> emission, poverty, hunger, lack of employment opportunities, etc.)



- Involvement of other stakeholders that may share similar interests in dealing with such challenges)
- Revisit to policies/strategies in order to incorporate and support agroforestry?



- Alignment of community needs with agroforestry outputs
- Alignment of research to agroforestry for improved outcomes and benefits to the province of KwaZulu-Natal



•NB: Through agriculture and improved agroforestry adoption, there is a huge potential in the province.



## Conclusion

- Clearly millions are benefiting worldwide
- Allows farmers to produce food
- Protects the environment
- Provides employment opportunities
- Provides economic benefits
- Provides social benefits
- Needs organizational mandates to support it



#### agriculture & rural development

Department:
agriculture
& rural development
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

## Thank you