Training course Enhancing food security in salt-affected areas in Africa through integrated land, water and crop management



Organizer

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture (ICBA), United Arab Emirates

Funding Agency

Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA), Sudan

Participating countries

Ghana, Botswana, Ethiopia, Gambia, Kenya, Malawi, Seychelles, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda and Zimbabwe

Trainers

Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA **Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj,** Agronomy Scientist, ICBA

Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA

Ms. Amal Magzoub, Proposal Development Specialist, ICBA

Course Coordinator

Mr Ghazi Al-Jabri, Capacity Building Specialist, ICBA

19 February - 2 March 2018

Venue:

Date:

Golden Tulip Hotel, Accra, Ghana

venue:

Background

Degradation of land and water resources increasingly threaten national and household food security in many developing countries, particularly those in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA).

Prime and high-potential land occupies about 16.3% of Africa's landmass of 30.7 million km², while nearly 55% of it consists of deserts or other lands with major constraints even for low-input agriculture. The medium and low potential lands, which together occupy 28.3% of the surface, have adverse soil physical properties such as surface soil crusting, impermeable layers, soil and subsoil acidity, salinity and alkalinity, and are exposed to high risks of wind and water erosion (USDA, 1996). Low-input agriculture practiced in such areas by resource-poor farmers contributes to soil degradation, which is further exacerbated by climate change factors.

These constraints, in combination with rising food prices, adverse climatic conditions such as droughts and political instability in several countries, have grave implications for food security in the SSA region. Nearly 217.8 million people in SSA are currently undernourished, i.e. one in every four of the region's rapidly growing population that has already exceeded 1 billion (FAO, 2015; World Bank, 2015). This is the highest prevalence of undernourishment for any region and the second highest burden in absolute terms. Moreover, stunting – a manifestation of chronic malnutrition – is affecting 3 out of 10 children under five years of age (FAO, 2015). As a result – despite significant progress made by some individual countries – Africa as a whole, and sub-Saharan Africa in particular, have not been able to achieve the Millennium Development Goal target (1c) of reducing the proportion of undernourished people by half (FAO, 2015).

The need to increase agricultural productivity in the SSA region in order to achieve food security is thus clear. However, in some Sub-Saharan African countries, productivity has declined by over 40 per cent of the cropland area over the past two decades. Yield reduction specifically due to soil erosion may range from 2 to 40 per cent, with a mean loss of 8.2 per cent for the continent (Nellemann et al., 2009). For example, in Ethiopia – where soils are relatively good and rainfall abundant – the unsustainable use of resources and inappropriate farming practices have resulted in nutrient depletion and soil erosion averaging 42 tons/ha/ year, which could increase to 300 tons/ha/year in individual fields (IFAD and UNEP, 2013). The lack of public investment in soil rehabilitation and the inability of smallholder farmers to undertake the process themselves traps the latter in a vicious cycle of low yields and low incomes, inadequate access to food and to productive resources.

Urgent action is therefore needed to introduce integrated farming approaches in the SSA region that would decrease land degradation and improve fertility, utilize available water resources in an efficient and sustainable manner, and employ alternative high-value crops that are nutrient-dense and resilient to adverse ecological conditions, including high levels of soil salinity. Such approaches would lead to higher productivity, improved food security and nutrition, higher incomes and therefore more sustainable livelihoods for farming communities in SSA countries, with positive impacts at national levels.

International Center for Biosaline Agriculture - ICBA is an international, non-profit organization that aims to strengthen agricultural productivity in marginal and saline environments through identifying, testing and facilitating access to sustainable solutions for food, nutrition and income security. www.biosaline.org The course will address the above challenges and the following topics will be covered:

- 1. Food security constraints and solutions in Africa in the context of climate change
- 2. Land and soil salinity development and mitigation solutions
- 3. Best practices of utilizing non-conventional water resources
- 4. Alternative crops for degraded lands with poor water resources
- 5. Crop-per-drop principal to mitigate climate change consequences
- 6. Complementary farm practices to increase crop productivity
- 7. Integrated land, water and crop management approach to achieve food security in Africa

Agenda

Monday 19 February 2018 0830-0900 Registration Inauguration session 0900-1030 Welcome addresses Introduction of participants and trainers ICBA presentation and course overview Group photo 1030-1100 **Tea/Coffee Break** 1100-1230 Session 1: ICBA multidisciplinary research Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj, Agronomy Scientist, ICBA 1230-1330 Lunch Break 1330-1500 Session 2: Understanding soil-water-crop relationships Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA 1500-1530 **Tea/Coffee Break** 1530-1630 General discussions on the day subjects **Tuesday 20 February 2018** 0900-1030 Session 3: Increasing crop water productivity in agriculture Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA 1030-1100 Tea/Coffee Break 1100-1230 Session 4: Crop diversification Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj, Agronomy Scientist, ICBA 1230-1330 **Lunch Break** 1330-1500 Session 5: Calculations of crop water requirements for different crops (Exercise) Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA 1500-1530 **Tea/Coffee Break**

1530-1630 General discussions on the day subjects

Wednesday 21 February 2018

0900-1030	Session 6: Crop management systems
	Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj, Agronomy Scientist, ICBA
1030-1100	Tea/Coffee Break
1100-1230	Session 7: Irrigation techniques to improve water use efficiency Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA

1230-1330 Lunch Break

1330-1500	Session 8: Integrated crop-livestock production systems	
	Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj, Agronomy Scientist, ICBA	
1500-1530	Tea/Coffee Break	
1530-1630	General discussions on the day subjects	
Thursday 22	February 2018	
0900-1030	Session 9: Irrigation for salinity management	
	Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA	
1030-1100	Tea/Coffee Break	
1100-1230	Session 10: Cropping systems exercises	
	Dr. Makram Belhaj Fraj, Agronomy Scientist, ICBA	
1230-1330	Lunch Break	
1330-1500	Session 11: Calculations of leaching requirements for salinity management (Exercise) Dr. Asad Qureshi, Water Management Specialist, ICBA	
1500-1530	Tea/Coffee Break	
1530-1630	General discussions on the day subjects	
Friday 23 February 2018		
0900-1600	Visit to areas affected with salinity and production farms	
1300-1400	Lunch	
Saturday 24	February 2018	
0900-1600	Visit to historical/landscapes and traditional markets in Ghana	
1300-1400	Lunch	
Sunday 25 Fe	bruary 2018	
Free day		
Monday 26 F	ebruary 2018	
0900-1030	<i>Session 12: Agriculture and Food security: Africa's challenges</i> Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA	
1030-1100	Tea/Coffee Break	
1100-1230	Session 13: Group exercise on food security: Identification of the challenges and issues on country basis Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA	
1230-1330	Lunch Break	
1330-1500	Session 14: Sustainable integrated production systems for small holder farmers in Africa Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA	
1500-1530	Tea/Coffee Break	
1530-1630	General discussions on the day subjects	
Tuesday 27 F	ebruary 2018	
0900-1030	Session 15: Alternative crops for degraded lands and their management using marginal water resources Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA	
1030-1100	Tea/Coffee Break	
1100-1230	<i>Session 16: Group exercise: Design an integrated farm</i> Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA	
1230-1330	Lunch Break	

1330-1500 Session 17: Strategic brainstorming session on developing the future agriculture systems that enhance food security at country level Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA

1500-1530 Tea/Coffee Break

1530-1630 General discussions on the day subjects

Wednesday 28 February 2018

- 0900-1030 Countries presentations Facilitator: Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra, Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA
- 1030-1100 Tea/Coffee Break
- 1100-1230 Countries presentations ... continued
- 1230-1330 Lunch Break
- 1330-1500 Countries presentations ... continued
- 1500-1530 Tea/Coffee Break
- 1530-1630 General discussions on the day subjects

Thursday 1 March 2018

- 0900-1030 Session 18: How to write a proposal? Ms. Amal Magzoub, Proposal Development Specialist, ICBA
- 1030-1100 Tea/Coffee Break
- 1100-1230Workshop: Develop countries proposalsFacilitators: Ms Amal Magzoub, Proposal Development Specialist, and Dr. Dionysia Angeliki Lyra,
Halophyte Agronomist, ICBA
- 1230-1330 Lunch Break
- 1330-1500 Workshop: Develop countries proposals ... continued
- 1500-1530 Tea/Coffee Break
- 1900-2100 Dinner banquet

Friday 2 March 2018

0900-0930	BADEA introduction presentation BADEA representative
0930-1030	Countries proposals presentations Facilitator: Ms Amal Magzoub, Proposal Development Specialist, ICBA
1030-1100	Tea/Coffee Break
1100-1230	Countries proposals presentations continued
1230-1330	Lunch Break
1330-1430	Evaluation of the training and feedback from participants BADEA representative
1430-1530	Closing session
	Speech of BADEA
	Speech of ICBA
	Word of participants
	Distribution of certificates
	Group photo
1530-1630	Farwell Tea/Coffee Break

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