

Agrisys Tanzania

Results of the workshops and surveys



FARMER WELLBEING

Household surveys were conducted in the Kilombero area. Katurukila, Kidatu, Mang'ula B, Mgudenii, Msalise, Msolwa St., and Sanje villages in 2019. Our question? How do nature-friendly practices influence human well-being.

What is human wellbeing?



Security



Freedom of choice and action



Material for a good life



Health



Social relations

What improves human wellbeing?

- Using more nature-friendly practices
- Being a younger and male farmer
- Using more synthetic inputs
- Having group membership or village responsibilities
- Having a higher crop yield

Using nature-friendly practices particularly increased material and social wellbeing.

Nature-friendly practices

include mulching, intercropping, agroforestry, rainwater harvesting.

Those who are **aware of the benefits of nature** and who **receive more agricultural advice** used more nature-friendly practices.

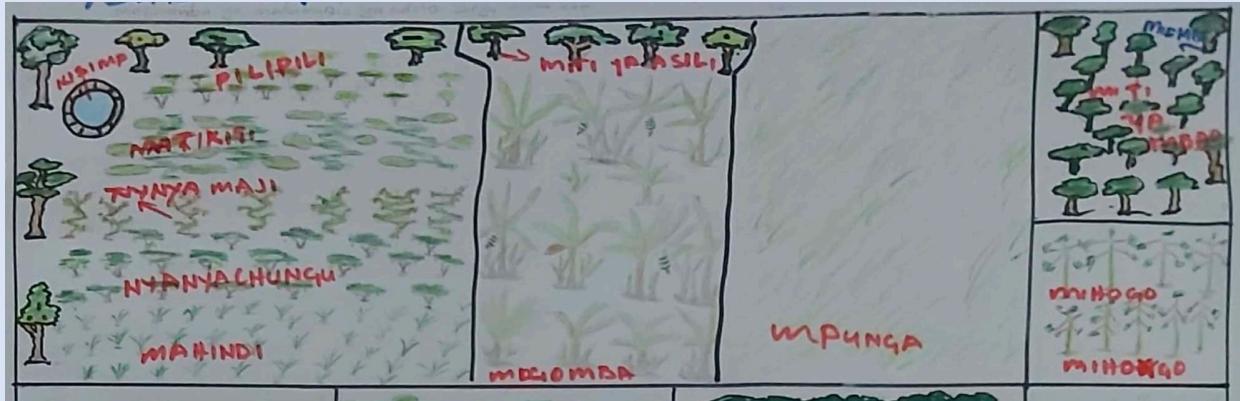
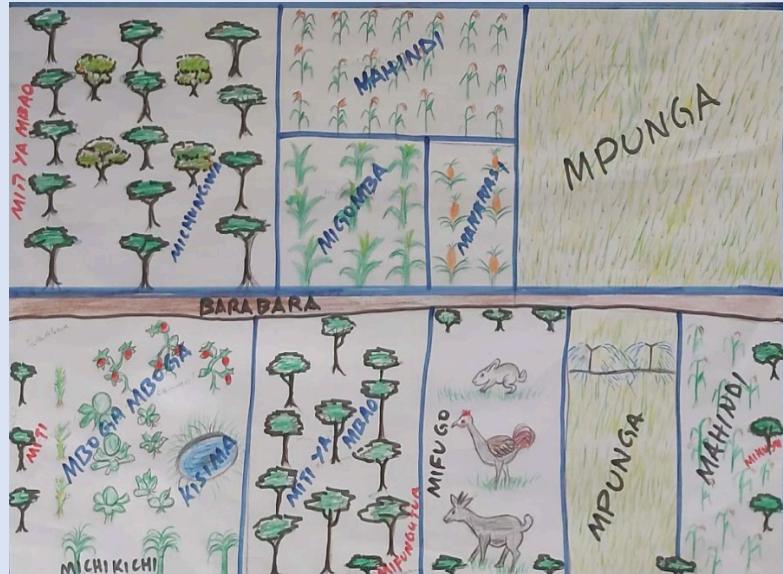


Most agricultural advice comes from Agricultural Extension Officers, non-governmental organisations and cooperatives

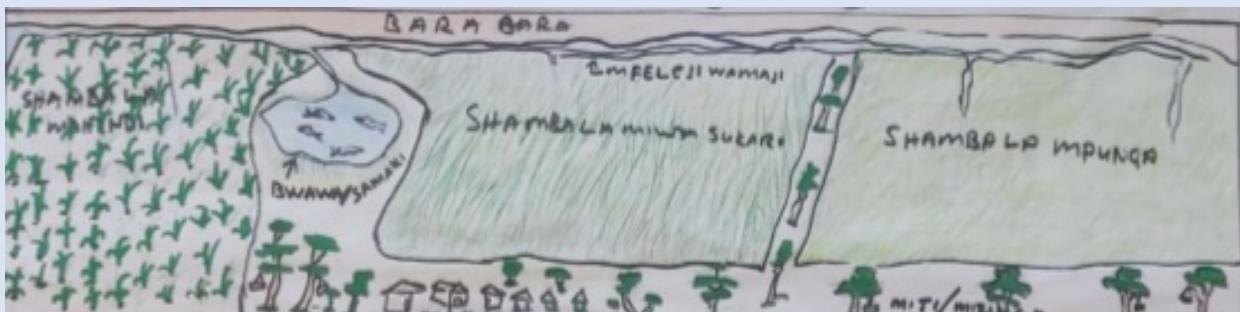
FARMERS' DESIRABLE FARMS

Workshops were conducted in Katurukila, Kidatu, Mang'ula B, Mgudeni, Msalise, Msolwa St., and Sanje villages in 2021 to study smallholder farmers' visions for their future farms and the challenges and opportunities they experience.

Smallholder farmers told us what farms they want in the future: farms are **diverse** with a **mix of cash and subsistence food crops, trees and livestock**. The crops grown include **sugarcane, vegetables and rice**. Women prefer to grow more rice.



- Some smallholder farmers like trees to **mark boundaries** or in a small **plantation** for firewood and timber, fruit trees and bee keeping.
- Some want farms to be **near a road and the home**.
- Some would like **Irrigation** – either from a river, well or canals.



FARMERS' DESIRABLE FARMS

In the workshops, challenges and opportunities were identified by smallholder farmers:

Farmers in the workshops were concerned about land fertility, seed quality and crop pests and diseases.

Suggestions to change farming practices to reduce these challenges, proposed by the farmers, included:



Manure application and fallow crop fields



Leave weeds for insects that may eat pests



Prepare the farm and plant on time



Plant the best seeds from harvest the next year



Use machinery

Farmers have a **desire for agricultural education** particularly about soils and how to use inputs and for **more support** to improve coexistence with wildlife. They also want to **increase access to land** and **affordable loans**.

Many farmers described having a **lack of capital**. Suggestions to increase capital were:

- Create **different sources of income**. On farm ideas included: use of different crop varieties, beekeeping and tree growing for timber and construction materials. Planting cash as well as subsistence crops.

Challenges of **trees** on land were expressed as: impeding full view of the farm so theft and accidents go unnoticed, shade reducing crop yields, and restriction of use of protected areas for collecting firewood

Suggestions were:

- plant trees with lesser canopy on the **farm boundary**
- keep trees **nearer the home**
- having **boundary trees or small plantations** for firewood

AGRISYS TANZANIA TAARIFA YA MRADI

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1. Kutambua faida za msingi za kilimo msitu;
2. Kutambua faida za mandhari ya kilimo msitu kwenye shughuli za kilimo;
3. Kutafiti mifumo bora ya kilimo na mchango wake kwenye u stawi wa binadamu.

