

Agrobiodiversity strategies for improved food security, food diversity and nutrition

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Agroecological crop protection: An obligate path towards food security and food safety

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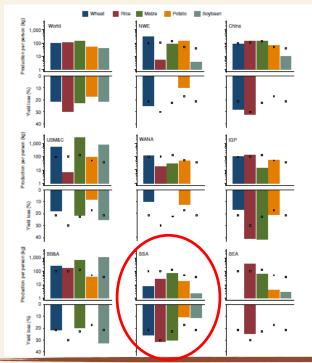


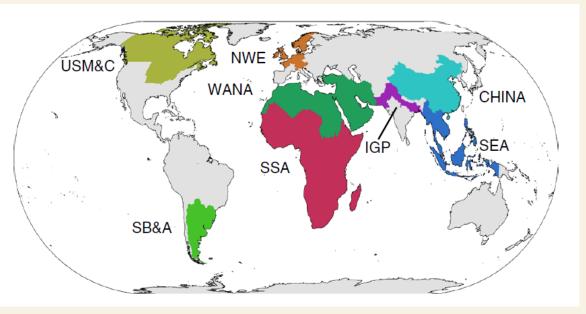












Savary et al. (2019) https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-018-0793-y























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Food security, Agrobiodiversity strategies and nutrition:
Agrobiodiversity strategies for improved food diversity and nutrition

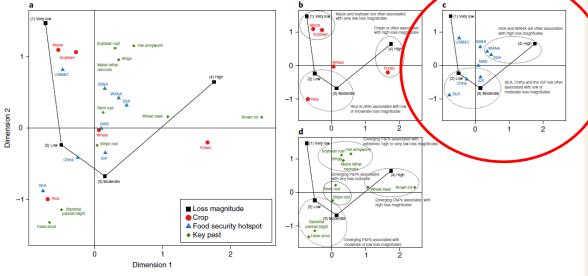


Fig. 3 | **Associations between losses, crops, food security hotspots and key pests.** Each panel is a correspondence analysis map based on all of the survey responses. **a**, Associations for all of the active variables (loss magnitude and crop) and supplemental variables (food security hotspot and emerging P&Ps, or 'key pests') in the correspondence analysis. **b-d**, Associations between loss magnitude and each variable in turn (crop (**b**), food security hotspot (**c**) and key pest (**d**)), with annotations in grey to help interpretation of the associations.

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(1) Very low SSA and WANA are often associated with high loss magnitudes USM&C SB&A (4) High NWE 0 (2) Low **IGP** SEA. China and the IGP are often China associated with low or moderate loss magnitudes (3) Moderate SEA

West Asia, North Africa and Subsaharan Africa are often associated with the highest loss magnitudes

Savary et al. (2019) The global burden of pathogens and pests on major food crops. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41559-018-0793-y



Ug99 lineage of wheat stem rust (Puccinia graminis f. sp. tritici)

































Image: FAO Lesotho

Fall armyworm (Spodoptera frugiperda)



























Aspergillus, Fusarium, Alternaria, Penicillium spp. may infect crops in pre- and post-harvest stages

Contamination with harmful **mycotoxins** (carcinogenic, neurotoxic, dermotoxic, haemorragic, immunosuppressive, ...) is a major issue in African farming systems due to conducive environmental conditions and poor storage facilities: **Food safety is under constant threat!**





















































Synergistic use and protection of natural resources for rural livelihoods through systematic integration of crops, shrubs and livestock in the Sahel



shrub intercropping and **mulching** have beneficial effects in accelerating degradation and devitalization of the inoculum of many soilborne pathogens, increasing **soil health**



























FairSahel Video



























Sustainable Intensification of Food Production through resilient farming systems in West and North Africa

Two AEZs:



Toukaber and Jammel

Three practices:



Tillage (farmer's practice)



No-tillage



Faba bean cover crop

Insect community sampling:



Pitfall trap installation



Identification at order level

Ben Hamouda *et al.* (2024) The impact of soil management, agroecological zone, and season on ground-dwelling insects in Tunisian olive groves (DOI:10.13140/RG.2.2.19131.84009)



















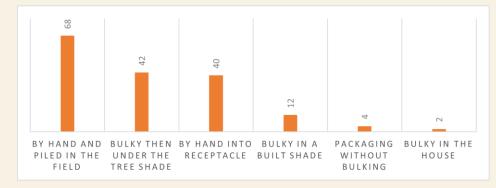








A strong focus on **postharvest losses**



Practical Recommendations:

- Design *low-cost cooling technologies* accessible to small-scale farmers and traders
- Introduce rigid harvesting receptacles to minimize leaf damage
- Implement grading systems for green leafy vegetables to ensure premium pricing for higher quality
- Enhance transportation systems and packaging solutions to minimize damage during transit.



























Consumption of Resilient Orphan Crops & Products for Healthier Diets

Different NUS/orphan crops retrieved and tested: **bambara beans**, **finger millet**, **spider plant**, ...

bungo fruit (*Saba comorensis*) is considered "resistant to drought, pests and pathogens": *need to scientifically assess resistance to biotic and abiotic stresses*

Why were these crops abandoned over time?





















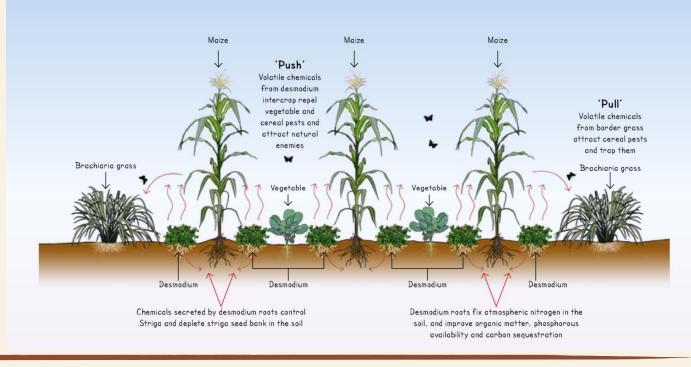








Upscaling the benefits of push-pull technology for sustainable agricultural intensification of East Africa



























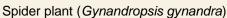
UPSCALE contribution to food and nutrition

Integration of push-pull (PP) with vegetables and legumes

- PP + Indigenous vegetables: Black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*), Spider plant (*Gynandropsis gynandra*), onions
- PP + Integration with legumes (pigeon pea, cowpea, beans)

Testing sustainable intensification strategies that aligns with agroecological principles







Onions



Kales (Brassica oleracea var acephala)



Pigeon pea (Cajanus cajan)



























Fostering an Agroecological Intensification to improve farms Resilience in Sahel

Functional agroecology, intercropping, plant pest and disease diagnosis, production of biopesticides – neem and other botanicals































Linking East and West African Farming Systems Experience into a BELT of Sustainable Intensification

First step: > 500 interviews to evaluate main problems, level of awareness on specific issues such as pest control, mycotoxins, exposure to chemical pesticides, traditional knowledge

Answers: increasing problems related to climate change, erosion of traditional knowledge and loss of cultural biodiversity: only a few botanicals are known and still used. <u>Many of the farmers acknowledged it would be very difficult to achieve the required yields without proper pest and disease management</u>

Strategy: restart from traditional knowledge <u>but only after a careful evaluation of the efficacy based on</u> scientifically-sound experiments



























Linking East and West African Farming Systems Experience into a BELT of Sustainable Intensification

| Biocontrol Agent | Pathogen | Crops | Country | Partner |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| AflaSafe® | Aspergillus spp. | Maize, peanut | Tanzania, Kenya | KARLO |
| Trichoderma spp. | Fusarium oxysporum | Pepper | Ethiopia | Hawassa University |
| Phonoctonus lutescens | Dysdercus spp. | Cotton | Burkina Faso | INERA |
| Bacillus thuringiensis | Spodoptera frugiperda (FAW) | Cotton | Burkina Faso | INERA |



























Linking East and West African Farming Systems Experience into a BELT of Sustainable Intensification

Botanicals tested on common bean, lablab, maize, cowpea in Ghana, Burkina Faso, Tanzania



Cassia nigricans



Securudaca longipedunculata



Tephrosia vogelii



Azadirachta indica



























Cassia nigricans: a success story from Burkina Faso (ACRA)

























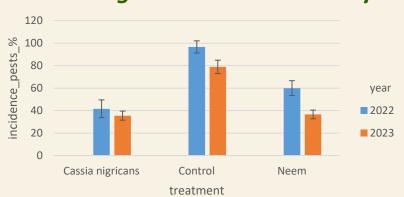


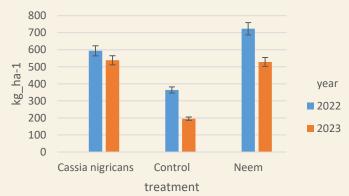






Cassia nigricans: a success story from Burkina Faso (ACRA)





On cowpea (2022-2023) Cassia nigricans leaf extracts showed **significant differences** in the control of pathogens and pests and in yield compared to control and the more widely used neem-based biopesticide. In the FFRUs, the plant is now widely applied and nurseries are being established to produce it commercially at the local scale (ACRA)























United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and Other People Working in Rural Areas, Article 15

"Peasants and other people working in rural areas have the right to adequate food and the fundamental right to be free from hunger. This includes the right to produce food and the right to adequate nutrition, which guarantee the possibility of enjoying the highest degree of physical, emotional and intellectual development."

"Human dignity refers to the intrinsic worth and respect that every individual deserves simply by being human." The Oxford Review

























Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Article 24: Right to Rest and Leisure. "Everyone has the right to rest and leisure, including reasonable limitation of working hours and periodic holidays with pay."



























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https://www.ewabelt.eu/





















