Integrated Aquaculture-Agriculture (IAA): mitigating the impacts of HIV and AIDS.

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partnership • excellence • growth

This Presentation

- Background to aquaculture in Malawi
- Integrated Aquaculture-Agriculture (IAA)
- Adapting IAA to HIV/AIDS affected households





Malawi – Background

- Total area of 119,140 km²
- Water covers 20% of the surface area
- >13 million people
- 90% is agriculture
- Fish production abt 60,000 tones capture fisheries and aquaculture 1200 tones (<2% of total production)



Fish consumption in Malawi

Fish important in rural livelihoods.

- > Fish provides 70% of the animal protein
- Fish vending 3rd dominant MSE
- Consumption reduced from 12kg (1970s) to about 5 kg currently.

Unsatisfied fish demand is forecasted to be 17,000 tones by 2025.



Aquaculture in Malawi

Purpose

Income generation

Food security

Nutrition enhancement

Brief history

- 1906 Trout farming Zomba Plateau
- 1960's Domasi Centre (now National Aquaculture Centre) established to supply fingerlings of tilapia
- 1970's A series of external funded projects
- 1988-89 Mzuzu Centre (Northern Malawi) established
- 1990 12 government stations operational

Status

>6000 farmers (with >10000 ponds)

Total production 800 tones from smallholders



Aquaculture practices

POND CULTURE

- Earthen Ponds 250m² and 1m deep
- 1 to 2 ponds per household
- Indigenous tilapia and catfish mostly farmed
- Most of the fish grown under polyculture
- Stocking density of 2 -3 fish/m²
- Inputs manuring with supplements of brans (maize & rice
- Pond yield: 900 4000 kg/ha/year with averages of 1200kg/ha/year.

CAGE CULTURE (Commercial)

- Main operation by MALDECO Company plan to produce 3000 tones/year when in full operation
- SME pilots cage designs and feeds





Common cultured species









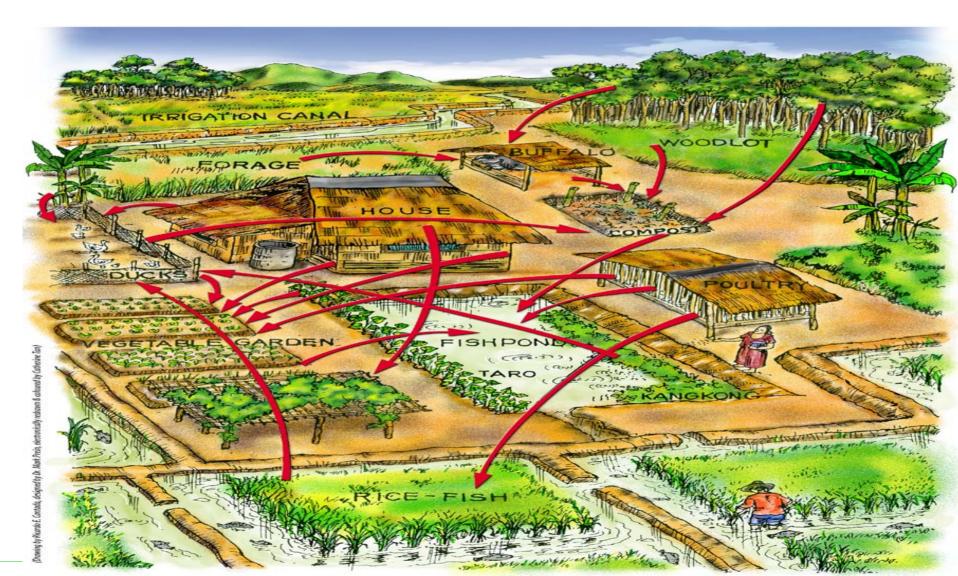
- The commonly cultured species are the indigenous tilapias and catfish
- Oreochromis shiranus
- Tilapia rendalli
- Oreochromis karonage
- Clarias gariepinus



Integrated Aquaculture Agriculture (IAA)



The IAA model











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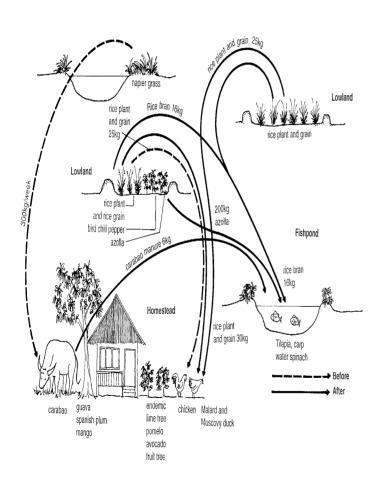
IAA Benefits Food & Nutrition Security

 A cost-effective supply of protein, with significant increases possible.





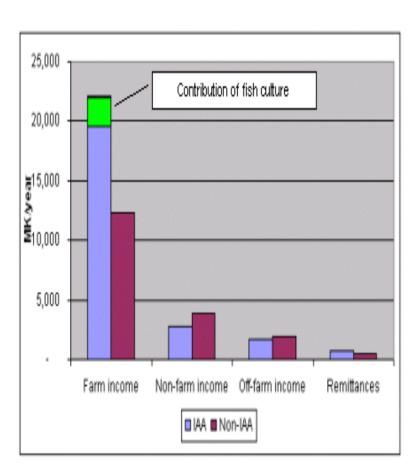
Environmental benefits



- Improves water management practices.
- Increases returns in drought-prone areas.
- Helps rehabilitate farm land.
- Optimizes use of resources (land, water and farm wastes).



Economic benefits



- Improves overall profitability of farm and farm community.
- Open areas to wider markets and enhances market opportunities.
- Provides employment opportunities.
- Creates economic multiplier effect.
- Adds diversification and spreads risk.



Social benefits

Provides

 opportunities for
 vulnerable groups
 especially elderly
 women



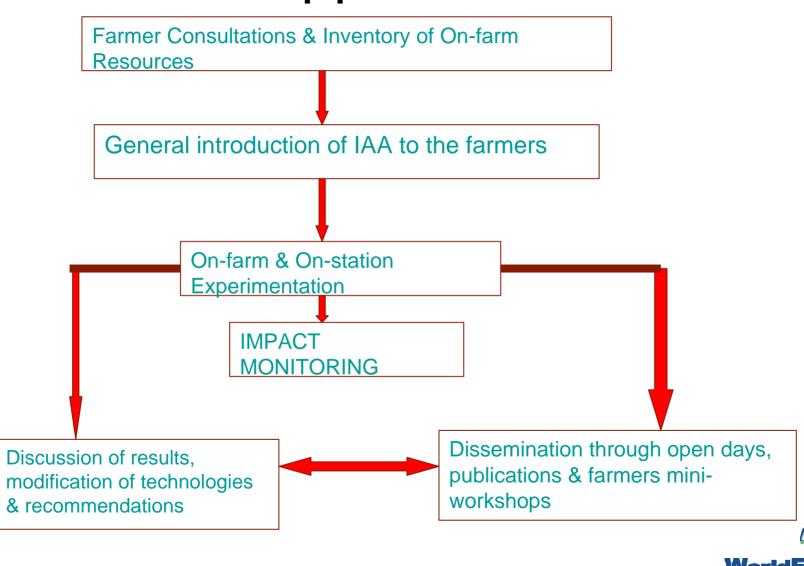




Adapting IAA to HIV/AIDS affected Households – Zomba (Chingale)



Approach



Implementation Strategy

- Sensitisation of local leaders on HIV and AIDS and IAA.
- Formation of field teams for fostering research & dissemination of IAA called Research & Extension team (RETs) formed.
- Establishing Community-Based Monitoring, Evaluation (CBM&E) and mainstreaming systems



Key players in the RETs

- Researchers both from government (NAC) and WFC
- Frontline Extensionists
 - DFO Zomba District
 - NGOs World Vision
 - CBOs CIAFFA/HIV Youth Groups
- Lead "Contact" farmers



Strong Motivations

- Incomes of affected households doubled from sales of fingerlings
- •Per capita fresh fish consumption of the 1200 targeted households increased by 150% from about 1kg. (1.5t/ha average productivity)
- •About 300 tones of winter maize from irrigation through integration enough to supplement energy food for 3 months for the 1200 households; increased vegetable production
- •World Vision nutrition survey in the area indicated a reduction in severe malnutrition (0.67%) moderate malnutrition (1.8%) and oedema (0.44%) in under-five children



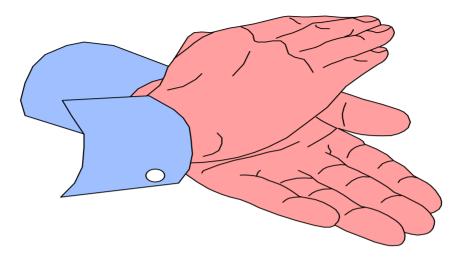
Way Forward

•Developing customized technologies are critical in setting an all-inclusive strategy for economic growth among HIV/AIDS affected families

•need to develop a common understanding of the importance of integrating aquaculture in farming systems and the challenges ahead.

•Can the Chingale (Malawi) experience be scaled up?





Zikomo

Thank you for your attention Merci

