Program for Sustainable Intensification

Practical Approaches to Sustainable Intensification

**Socio-economic Intensification**
- Creating enabling environments
- Markets
- Building social capital
- Building human capital
- Creating sustainable livelihoods

**Ecological Intensification**
- Intercropping
- Integrated Pest Management
- Conservation farming
- Organic farming

**Genetic Intensification**
- Higher yields
- Improving nutrition
- Resilience to pests and diseases
- Resilience to climate change
- Creating sustainable livelihoods

Cited from:
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SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

- Same or less land and water
- Efficient, prudent use of inputs
- Minimised GHG emissions
- Increased natural capital
- Strengthened resilience
- Reduced environmental impact

INTENSIFICATION PROCESS

- Ecological
- Genetic
- Socio-economic

Inputs

DIRECT:
- Labour
- Water
- Inorganic chemicals and/or organic matter
- Biodiversity

INDIRECT:
- Financial capital
- Knowledge
- Infrastructure
- Technology
- Markets

Outputs

Production Income Nutrition Ecosystem Services

FARMER & COMMUNITY

EFED THE FUTURE
The U.S. Government’s Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative
Program for Sustainable Intensification

- Integrate research outputs, policy and nutrition
- Focus multiple interventions within target regions
- Diversify crop & livestock systems
- Evaluate and disseminate improved soil and water management practices

**Example Projects:**
- Integrated Pest Management Innovation Lab
- Africa RISING
- Cereal Systems Initiative for South Asia
- Sustainable Intensification Innovation Lab
- Innovation Lab for Small-scale Irrigation
Roundtable discussion themes:

1. Leveraging multiple Innovation Labs for systems scaling ---- Utilizing existing innovation platforms, research networks, participating communities, farmer organizations, scaling efforts

2. Using ILs collectively to obtain more and better nutrition-relevant information—minimum data sets?


4. Use of modeling tools (e.g., SWAT) across ILs to more consistently address NRM, nutrient, and risk issues across ILs

5. Developing a minimum data set of SI indicators
EXTERNAL FACTORS
- markets
- policy
- infrastructure
- farmer preference
- development priorities

1) ECONOMIC
- income
- poverty

2) HUMAN
- health
- nutrition

3) ENVIRONMENTAL
- soil C input
- erosion
- water use efficiency
- on/off-farm vegetation

4) SOCIAL
- farmer groups
- social capital
- gender equity

5) PRODUCTIVITY
- yield
- total factor productivity