

Feeding East Africa Sustainably: The Promise of Regenerative Agriculture in the Food-Energy-Water Nexus



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Claims that the global food system is 'in crisis' or 'broken' are increasingly common



It's 2050, and aerial photographs reveal a green planet filled with healthy forests, thriving wetlands, abundant grassland biomes, and diverse, sustainable agricultural lands.

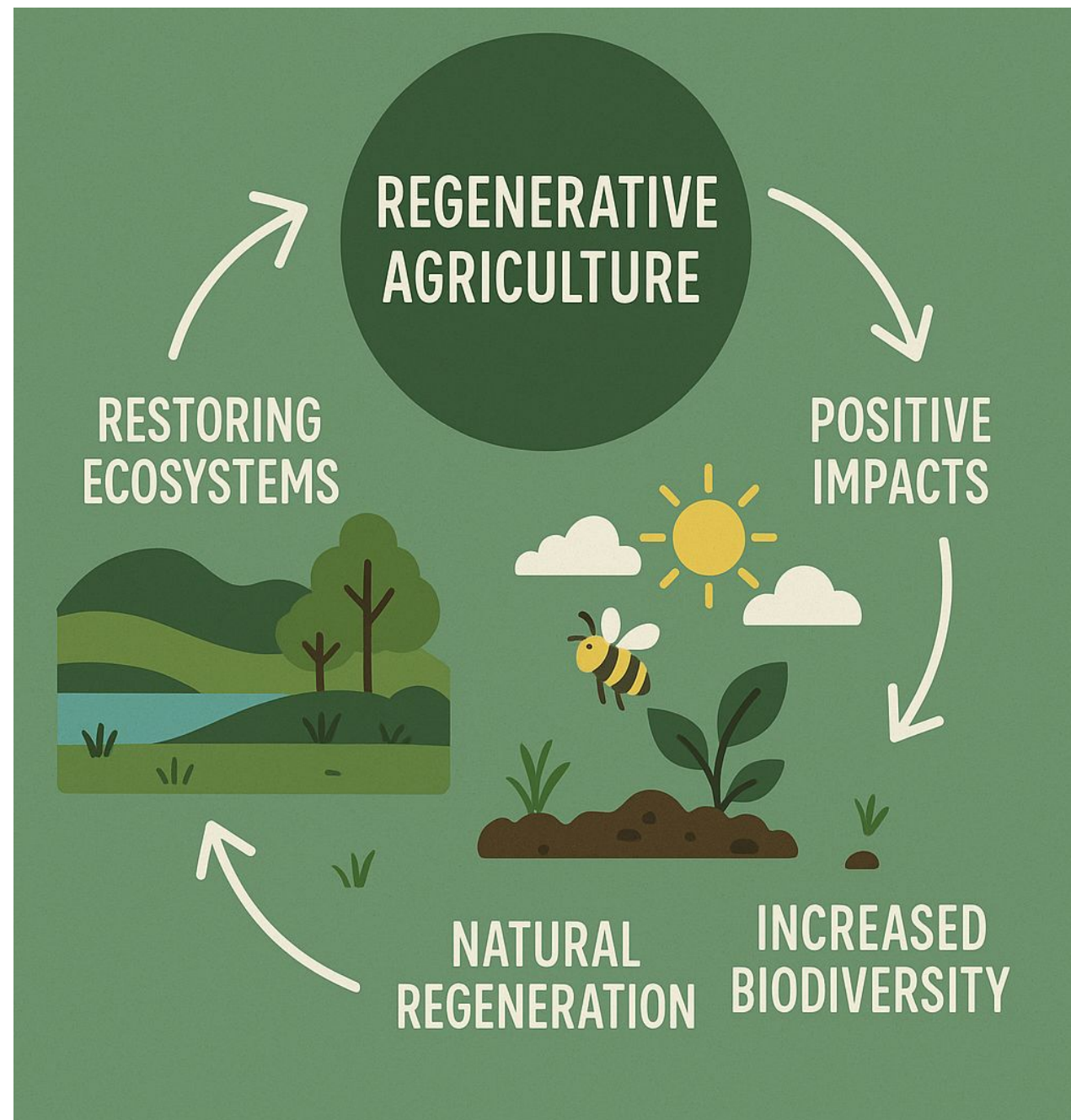


How to achieve a green planet?

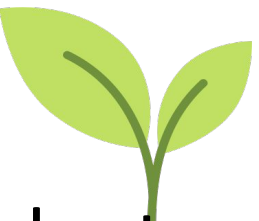
Lost in a sea of sustainable concepts...



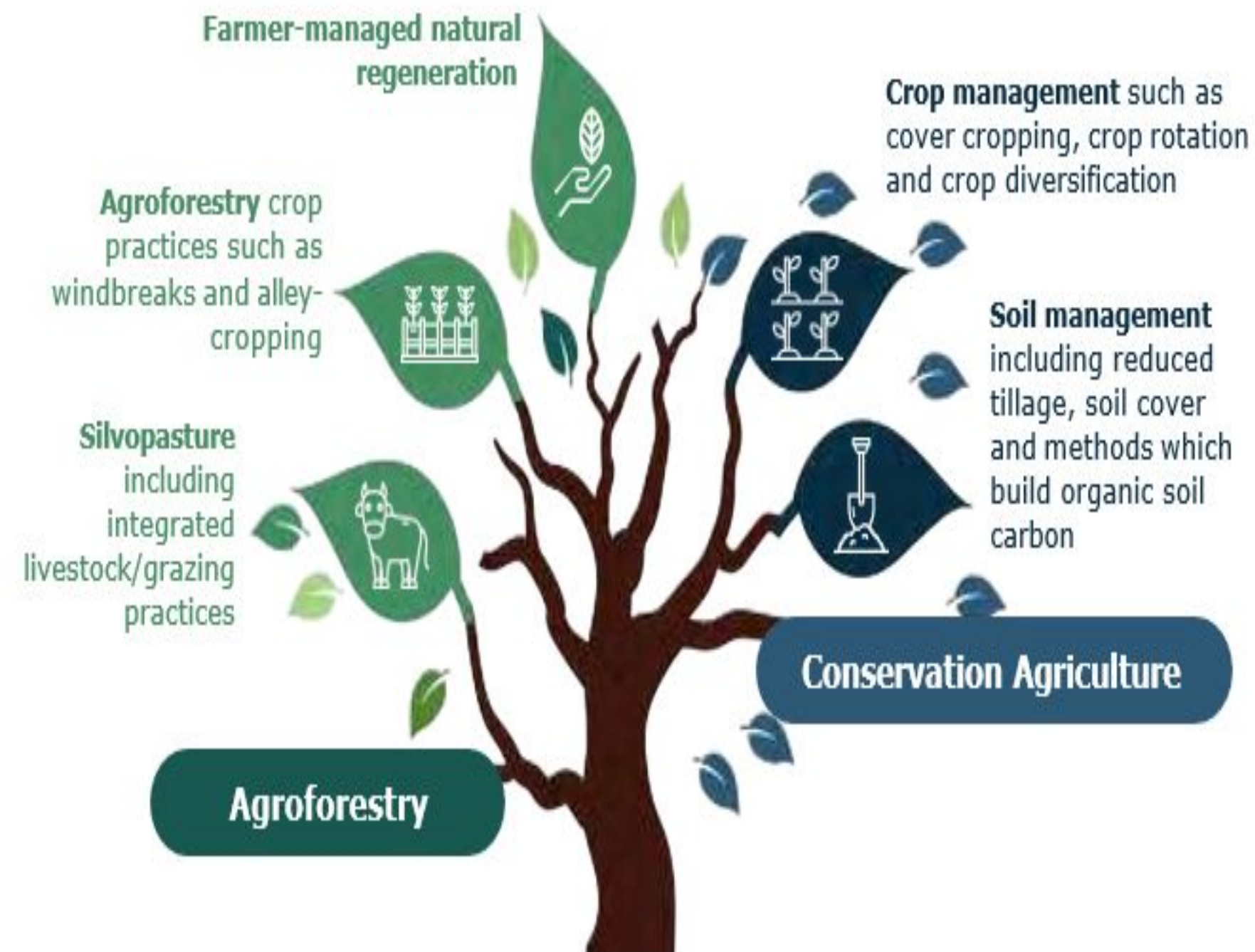
- ❖ While there is broad agreement on the need to transform food systems and make them more sustainable
- ❖ Differing interpretations of what this means in practice
- ❖ Increasing competition between various approaches and terminologies like Agroecology, Climate-smart agriculture, Sustainable intensification, Nature-based solutions; nature-positive solutions, Conservation agriculture, organic agriculture



Regenerative Agriculture?



Regenerative Agriculture (RA) is an approach to agricultural production that integrates **scientific and local knowledge** to actively **conserve and restore** ecosystems and biodiversity in and around production areas, helping to reduce the environmental footprint, build resilience, and increase productivity, all while improving human health and well-being



5 Core Principles of Regenerative Agriculture



Minimize
Soil disturbance



Maximize
Crop diversity



Keep
the soil covered

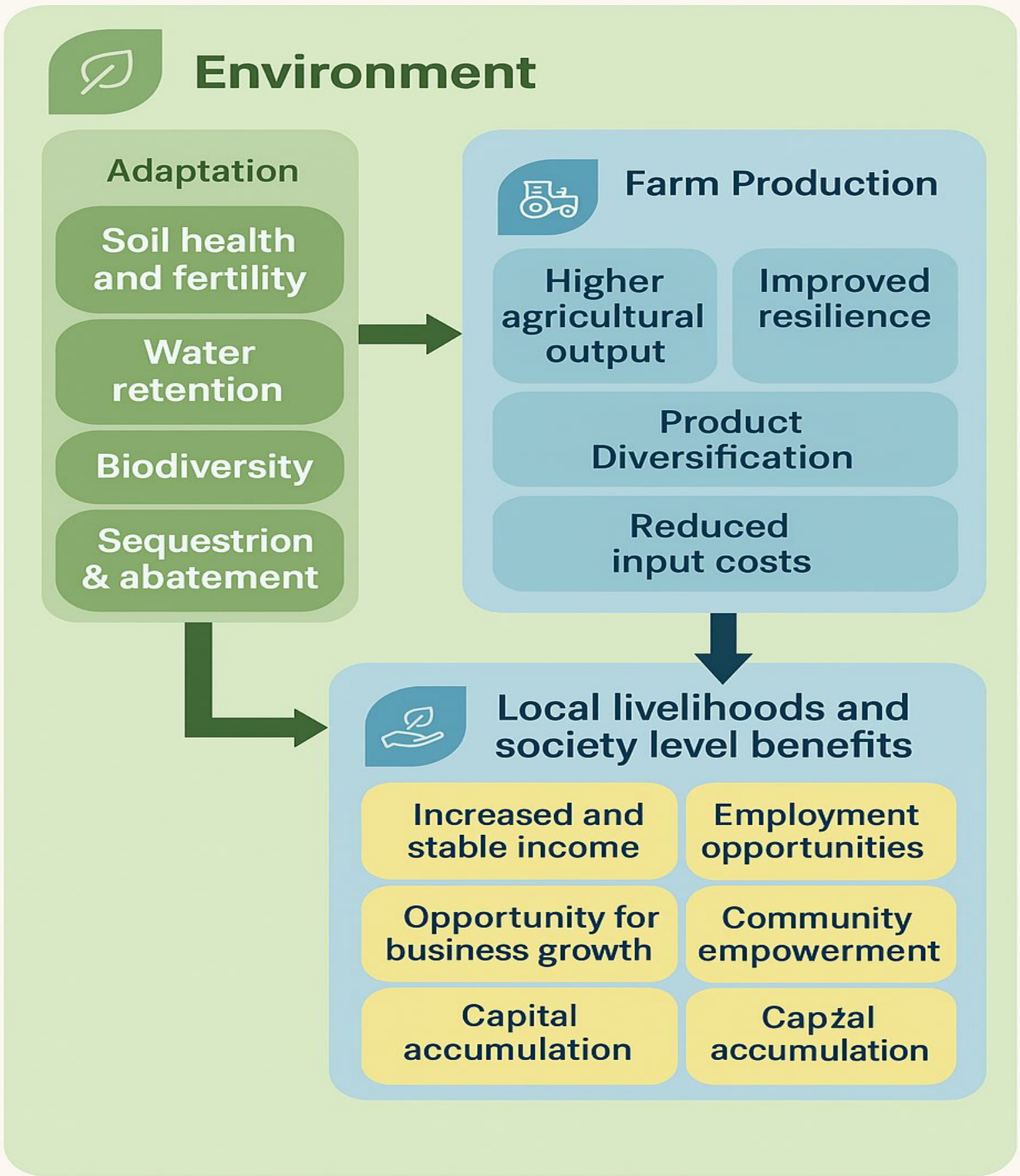


Maintain
living root year-round

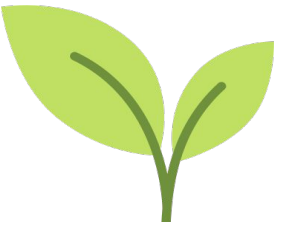


Integrate
livestock

REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE: Why

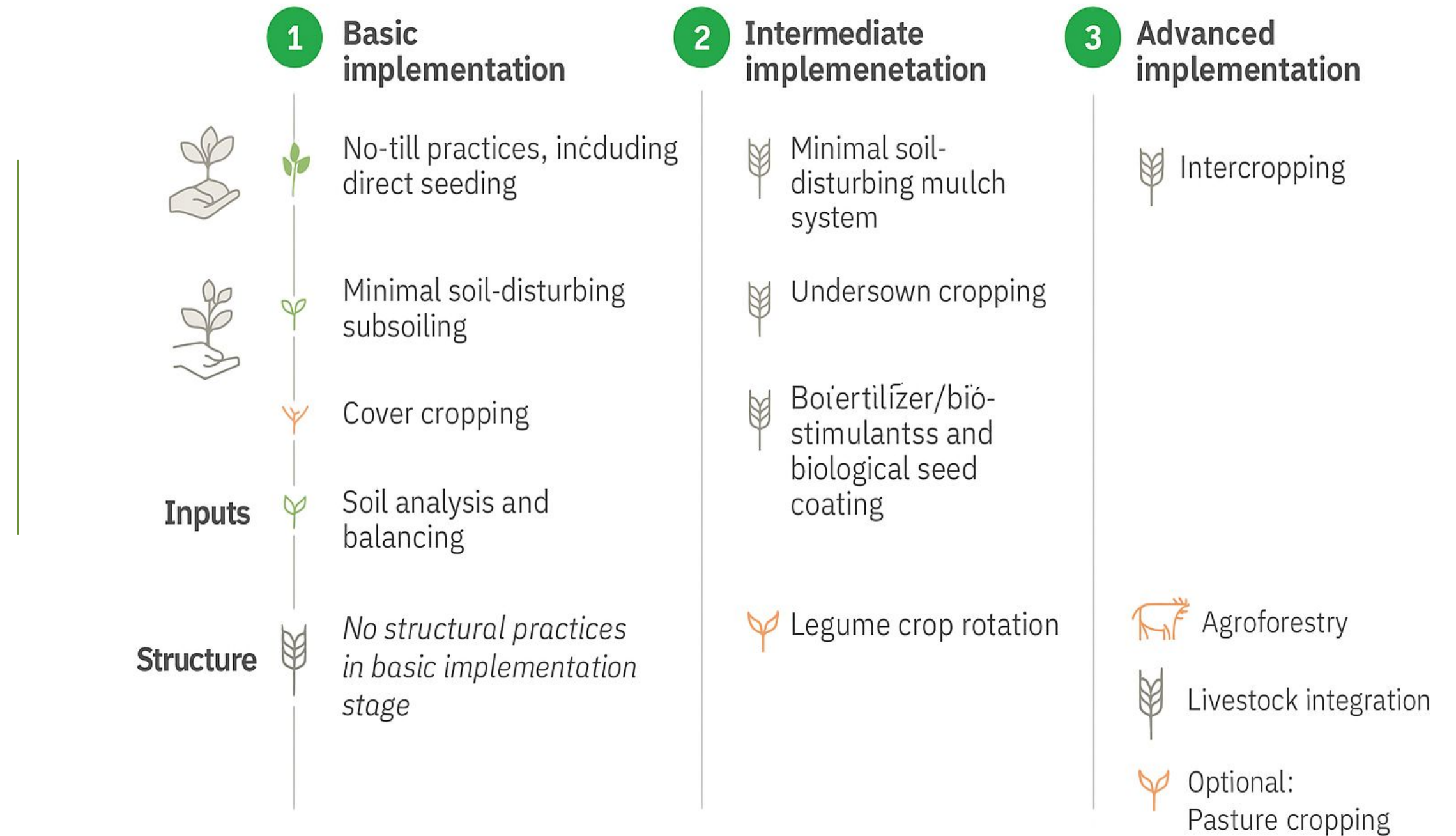


- 01** About 1/3 of the world's C is stored in the soil beneath our feet, making it the second largest carbon store on Earth after the ocean
- 02** Agriculture is the driver of 30% GHG and 80% global deforestation; associated environmental, health and socio-economic costs amount to about 12 trillion dol/yr.
- 03** Reduction in soil erosion and water pollution with decreased animal biodiversity; increased water storage capacity (<floods); reduction of desertification
- 04** Harmonizes agricultural operations with ethical and ecological objectives; it also has economic value



How is RA implemented?

Stages of Regenerative farming practices



Regenerative Agriculture as the Green Revolution



AGRONOMIC

Producing more and of greater quality, with greater efficiency in the use of inputs



ENVIRONMENTAL- ECOSYSTEMIC

Preserving water quality and increasing soil health and biodiversity



ECONOMIC- FINANCIAL

Greater profitability per surface area and/or investment; more diversification



SOCIAL

Achieving greater development of rural communities with greater inclusion and equity



Regenerative agriculture's climate adaption benefits



Soil health
and fertility



Water
retention



Biodiversity



Regulating
ecosystem
services



Soil organic
content



Water holding
capacity



Biodiversity
below ground



Resilience to
pest



Soil nitrogen
content



Infiltration rate



Biodiversity
above ground



Resilience to
floods and
drought



Fertilizer
inputs

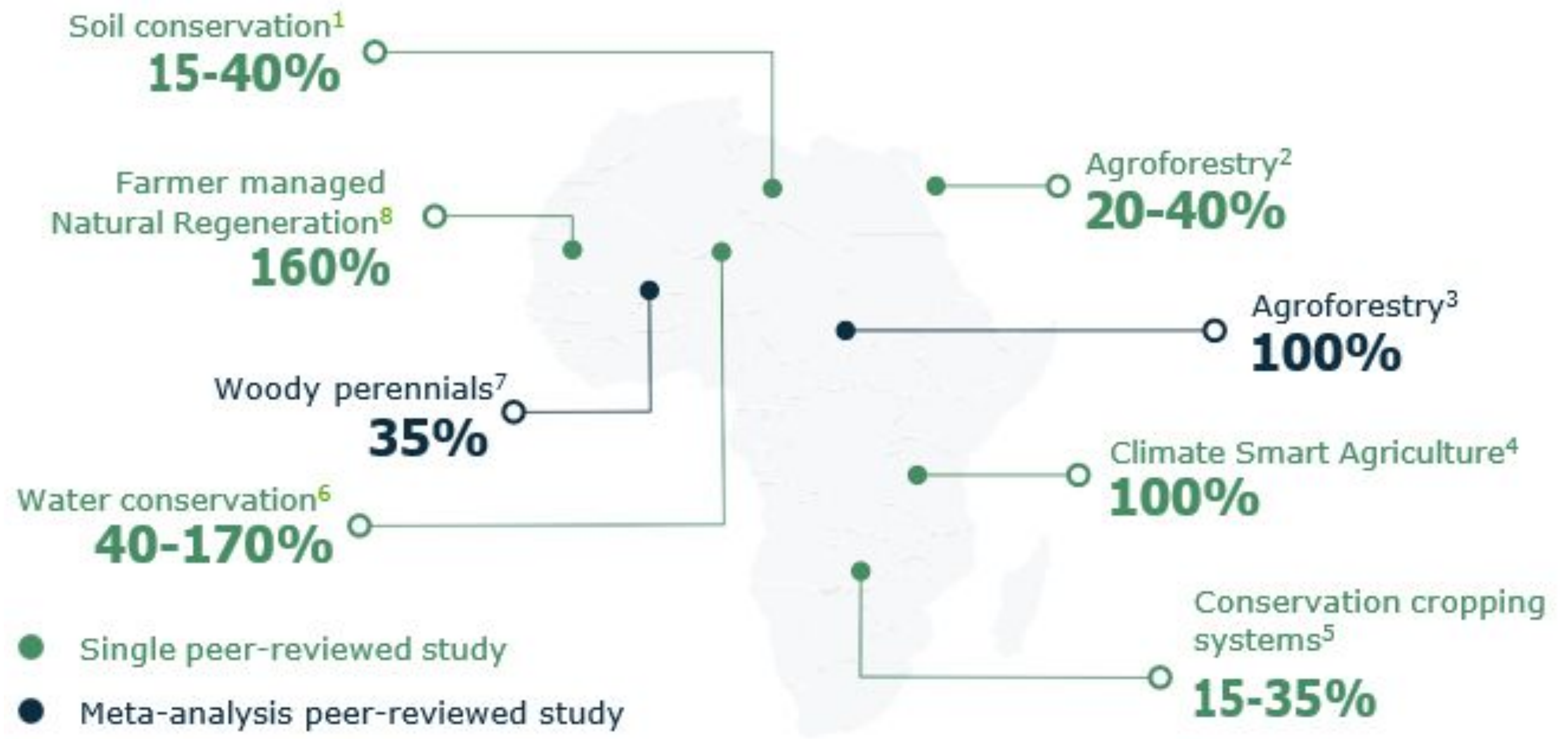


Water
requirements



Cost for pest
management

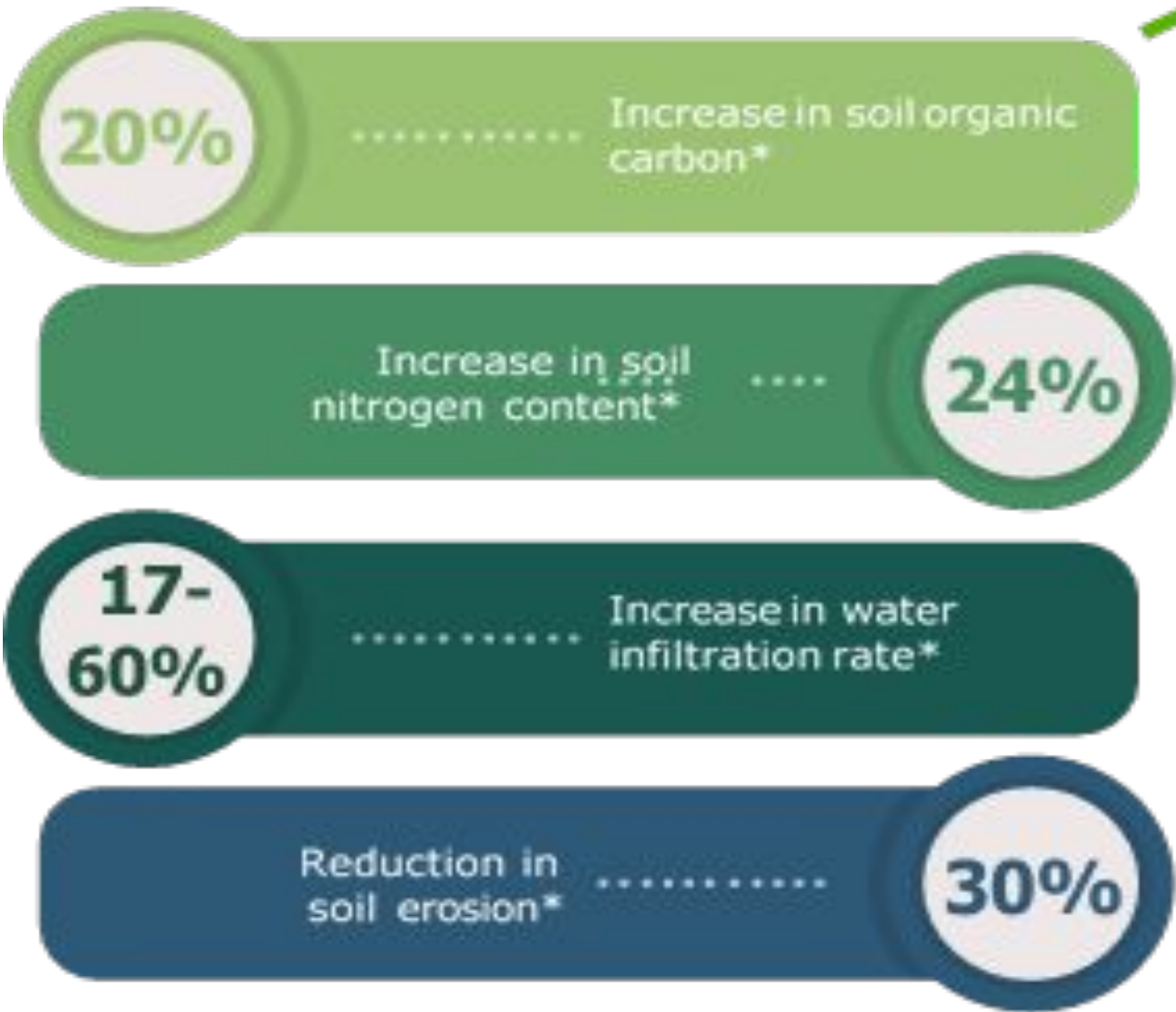
REGENERATIVE AGRICULTURE: Impacts



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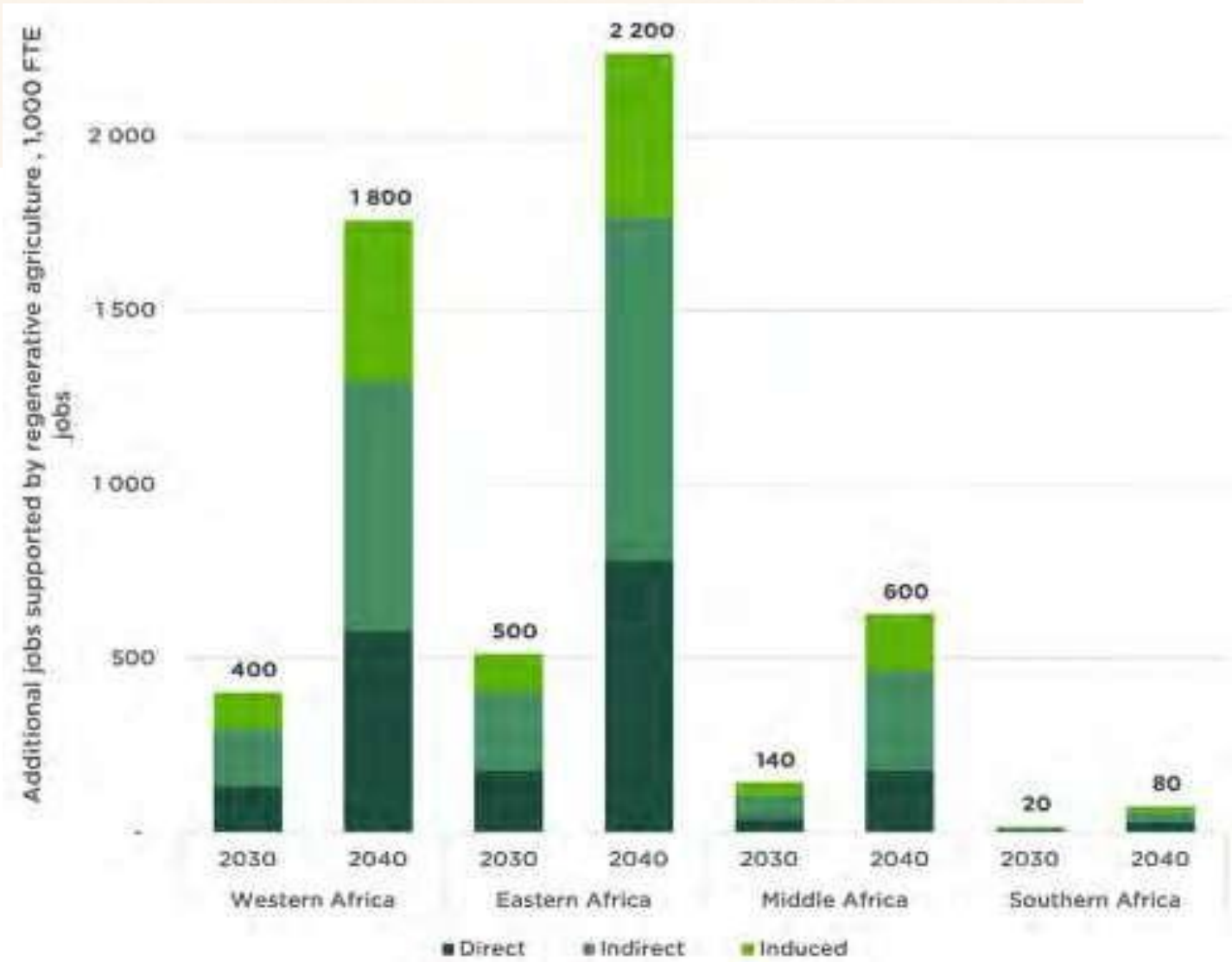


Regenerative agriculture's impacts by 2040



\$150
Estimated yearly savings per hectare

\$17 bln
Estimated yearly savings if regenerative agriculture is adopted on 50% of cropland



Agronomic Principles and Practices in Regenerative Agriculture



Principles	Practices	Restoration of Soil Health	Reversal of Biodiversity Loss
Minimize tillage	Zero-till, reduced tillage, conservation agriculture, controlled traffic	***	—
Maintain soil cover	Mulch, cover crops, permaculture	***	*
Build soil C	Biochar, compost, green manures, animal manures	***	—
Sequester carbon	Agroforestry, silvopasture, tree crops	***	**
Rely more on biological nutrient cycles	Animal manures, compost, compost tea, green manures and cover crops, maintain living roots in soil, inoculation of soils and composts, reduce reliance on mineral fertilizers, organic agriculture, permaculture	***	—
Foster plant diversity	Diverse crop rotations, multi-species cover crops, agroforestry	**	***
Integrate livestock	Rotational grazing, holistic [Savory] grazing, pasture cropping, silvopasture	**	?
Avoid pesticides	Diverse crop rotations, multi-species cover crops, agroforestry	*	***
Encouraging water percolation	Biochar, compost, green manures, animal manures, holistic [Savory] grazing	***	—

*** = Strong impact
 ** = Moderate impact
 — = No notable impact
 ? = Uncertain/unclear

Source: Giller et al. (2021), based on McGuire (2018), Burgess et al. (2019), and Merfield (2019).



Why is the adoption of RA practices slow?



Fear and uncertainty of change

Resistance to adopt new practices due to perceived risks, lack of clear information, and fear of short-term losses.



Limited awareness

Insufficient understanding among farmers, businesses, and policymakers of regenerative agriculture's long-term economic and ecological benefits



Limited access to inputs

Challenges in sourcing appropriate seeds, biofertilizers, cover crops, and technical support needed to implement regenerative practices

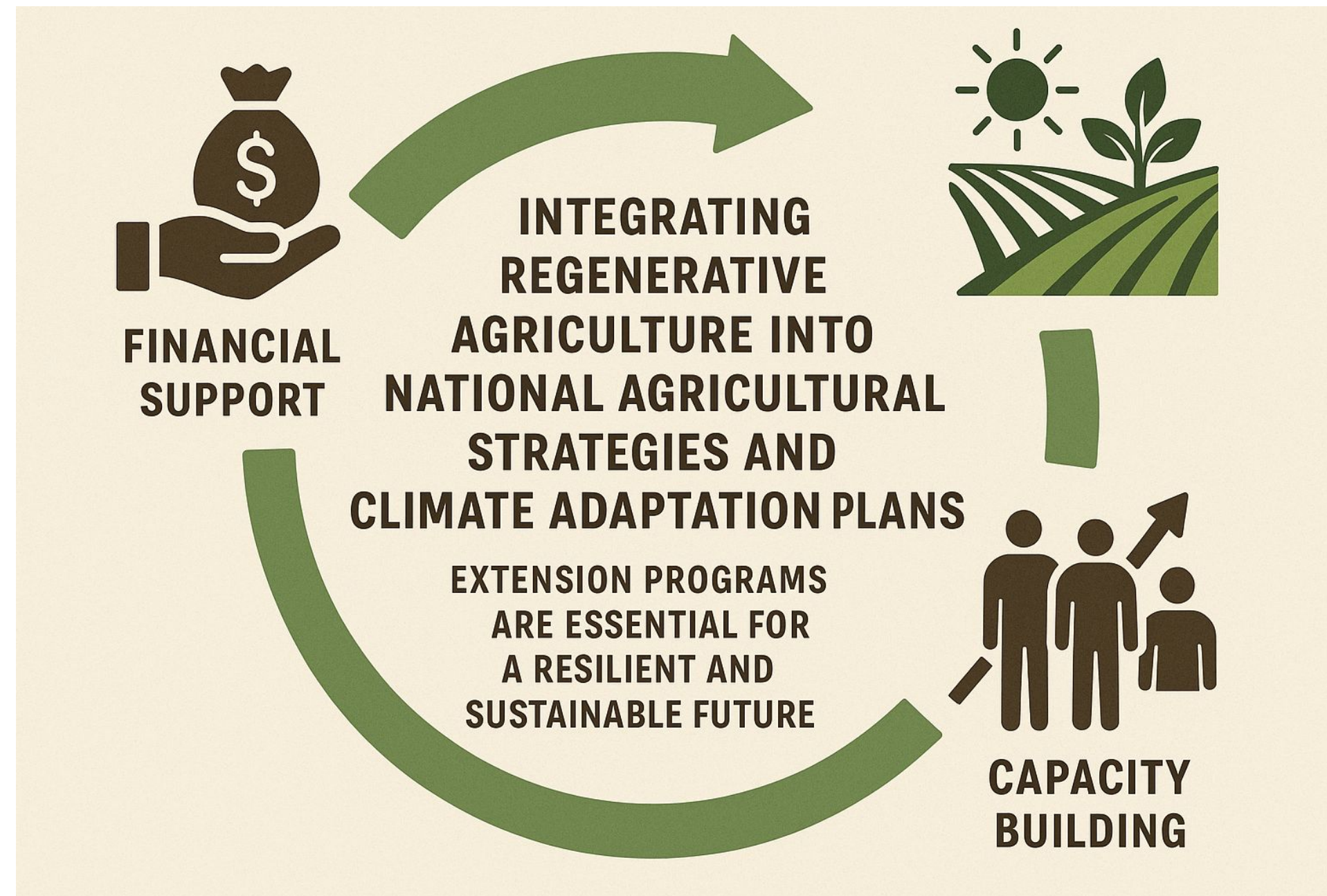


Policy support gaps

Limited or misaligned policy incentives, subsidies, and institutional frameworks that could otherwise accelerate adoption



Way Forward





Conclusion

- ❖ More than a set of practices, regenerative agriculture represents a paradigm shift, one that aligns ecological restoration with improved food security, water conservation, and energy efficiency.
- ❖ By moving beyond sustainability toward regeneration, East Africa can revitalise its agricultural landscapes while securing the foundational resources needed for long-term prosperity

Thank
you

