



Integrated Farming Systems in Benin: An Intervention Study for Resource-Poor Farmers

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Abstract

Integrated farming systems are increasingly recognised as a sustainable solution for resource-poor farmers in developing countries. A mixed-method approach was employed, combining quantitative surveys with qualitative interviews. Data were collected from a stratified random sample of 150 farmers across Benin's agricultural zones. Results indicated an average increase in maize yield by 20% and a reduction in pesticide use by 30%, suggesting significant potential for improved productivity and environmental sustainability with the intervention. The study concludes that integrated farming systems can be effectively implemented to enhance agricultural productivity among resource-poor farmers, particularly smallholder farmers in Benin. Farmers should adopt diversified crop and livestock management practices to achieve both economic and ecological benefits. Extension services are recommended to facilitate the adoption of these systems. The empirical specification follows $Y = \beta_{0+\beta} X + \text{varepsilon}$, and inference is reported with uncertainty-aware statistical criteria.

Keywords: African, Benin, Integrated Farming Systems, Participatory Rural Appraisal, Sustainability, Methodology, Resource Management

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