

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Ethiopia

Project/Initiative Title: Coffee and Tea Board - Southern region of Ethiopia

Nos. farmers: 54,300

Hectares: 13,270

Agro-Ecological Zone: XIII

Improvement types

1 x	2	3x	4	5	6x	7	8	9
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Success and Limits to spread

Success	Limits
1b,3c	1b,2b,4a,5b,6b,7

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? Fertilizer and pesticide demand is very high comparing with the years 10 and 15 but the farmers can't apply the unit rate since they are unable to purchase. Even though local people have been trained in new land management skills, soil loses its fertility due to population growth, overgrazing and negative soil nutrient budget.
- ?? The dominant domesticated animal species in the area are about fine.
- ?? Forest and lush covered area is about 14375 ha. Typhoid and malaria are more dominant diseases in the area. The ratio of mono-cropped to inter-cropped and double-cropped area is about 1:0.07:0.09.
- ?? In the months of January and February water wells get dry. Water pollution not expected in the area.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? Labour wage rates and land rents in the area is rising every year. Due to shortage of land migration of people to towns and other potential areas is very high.
- ?? Since bank credit is very high credit system is not encouraging the farmers to purchase farm inputs.
- ?? 2000 local people have been trained in new land management skills by extension agents and SMS.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? Farmers adopted early maturing varieties of root crops. Farmers have been involved in changing environment by planting forest seedlings and fruit tree seedlings than farmers not involved. Positive impacts been felt by vulnerable groups is not appreciable.
- ?? Settled, rich and landed farmers are more benefited than poorer and landless farmers.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Crop yields after start of the organization is somewhat good. Starting five and ten years

after starting the organization yields of crops fluctuated due to rainfall, inputs availability, costs of inputs, etc.

- ?? The cost of inputs in the area is rising every year. In the past five years the cost of Dap and Urea fertilizers are rising from 22.73 to 28.30 and 20.35 to 26.71 U.S.\$ respectively and in the past ten years from 18.80 to 38.30 and 12.72 to 26.71 U.S.\$ respectively.
- ?? The proportion of farmers using sustainable farming systems is increasing every year, but it is very gradual.
- ?? 36/36 farmers have been adopted with inter-cropping and 54341 with double-cropping farming systems. An estimate number of people benefiting from are about 542862. The areas covered with inter-cropping is 9060 and 13272 ha respectively. Sustainable agriculture systems is diffusing to neighbouring areas to some extent. From the total farmers in the area landless about 5.2% without cattle about 10%, with no ox 3.3%. Area covered with FYM 28648 ha. and number of farmers who have been used FYM 61983.

B. Types of Sustainable Agriculture Improvements

- Type 1: Better use of available renewable natural capital
- Type 2: Intensification of single sub-component of farm system
- Type 3: Diversify by adding new productive natural capital and regenerative components
- Type 4: Better use of non-renewable inputs and technologies
- Type 5: Social and participatory processes leading to group action for making better use of natural capital
- Type 6: Human capital building through training-learning programmes
- Type 7: Access to Finance
- Type 8: Add value by processing to reduce losses and increase returns
- Type 9: Add value by direct or organised marketing of produce to consumers

	Yes/No	Narrative
Type 1	x	crop rotation, multiple cropping and inter-cropping, use of livestock manures, compost, soil and water conservation
Type 2		
Type 3	x	legumes of green manures, agroforestry, increasing species diversity, integrated crop and livestock systems, farming diversity
Type 4		
Type 5		
Type 6	x	<p>?? Ways of working with farmers that have helped to achieve the impacts are farmers participation in various stages of work such as planning, research, extension, training, monitoring and evaluation.</p> <p>?? Facilitate farmers with farm tools and inputs with reasonable cost. Minimize the ratio between the farmers and extension agents to 200-300.</p> <p>?? Important procedures and linkages to achieve these impacts are monitoring and evaluation of work programs, approaches to problem solving and decision making. Defining the course of action to staff, systematic approaches to problem solving and decision making. Assign qualified personnel at the right place.</p>
Type 7		

Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

- ?? Structural adjustment policies, unfavourable/unstable market prices.
- ?? Currency devaluation/unfavourable exchange rates, high debt burdens.
- ?? Political unrest/conflict, lack of support for sustainable agriculture activities, narrow agriculture research focus;
- ?? Inappropriate development priorities.
- ?? Poor transportation.
- ?? Misplacement of qualified personnel at the right place. Poor leadership quality
- ?? Inadequate involvement of farmers.
- ?? Inflexible approach/rigid time scales

C4 – Policy issues

- ?? Structural adjustment policies, unfavourable/unstable market prices.
- ?? Currency devaluation/unfavourable exchange rates, high debt burdens.
- ?? Political unrest/conflict, lack of support for sustainable agriculture activities

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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Technological elements for success also include land use policy, soil classification, facilitating credit policy, planning and monitoring systems, etc.