

SAFE-World Project/Initiative Summary

Country: Ethiopia

Project/Initiative Title: Redd Barna

Nos. farmers: 4380

Hectares: 6100

Agro-Ecological Zone: III

Improvement types

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

Success	Limits
1c, 2b, 4a	3e, 5b

A. Key Impacts

A2 – Impacts on natural capital

- ?? 6.4 Million seedlings of different species were planted to protect the soil and also rehabilitate some threatened species. This has rehabilitated the fertility of some areas. After years of enclosure and rest farmers started planting same lands which were rendered useless through degradation.
- ?? Our organization advocates mixed stands of tree planting and emphasis on the land race without exclusion of exotic species.
- ?? Ponds, springs, water well improved quality of water and made water available.

A3 – Impacts on local community (social capital)

- ?? New crops for diet and new products for sale (income)
- ?? Service cooperatives improved their organization from grain mill operations supported by the organization.
- ?? New forms of credit without collateral about 70 Women Income Generation group are operating in a gainful way.

A4 – Impacts on households and individuals (human capital)

- ?? The womens credit group has began forming assets (oxen, goat) from their operation
- ?? Indebted poor farmers are supported with fertilizer to sever their dependency on the money lenders.
- ?? Various fruit introduced and added to the diet of the people is believed to have improved their health.
- ?? Incomes from petty trade that made available to 4380 women through credit have increased their capacity to cope with difficult periods without entering into exploitative relation with money lenders usurers.
- ?? Ponds, springs, water well improved quality of water and made water available.

A5 – Key changes in farm / regional system

- ?? Deeper furrows and raised beds to drain black cotton soil Region 3) made it possible to

- prevent crop failure and increased yield more than double (80 farmers)
- ?? Pigeon pea interplanted or hedge grown increased food production from the same unit of land.
 - ?? Climbers (chayote) and root crops (cassava) increased production per unit area.
 - ?? Fruit trees avocado, mango etc., gave production only after 4th year.
 - ?? Increased food production through draining water logged soil, producing through gravity, run off or dry rivers flood diverscom to irrigate farms improved conditions to withstand better the lean periods.
 - ?? In addition to 6.4 million seedlings, 1300 km. Soil conservation structure were constructed to protect soil and improve its fertility.
 - ?? The area coverage is about 6100 ha.
 - ?? About 200,000 people have benefited directly or indirectly.
 - ?? Adaption of new approach develops usually slowly. People started to adopt when income is earned from sale or accepted as worthful diet to be included in the family meals by innovators. Then others begin to beg seeds from relative or by them in the market.

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	?? Gravity irrigation from prennial sources. ?? Diversion of dry river floods to farms. ?? Collection of rain off water and leading to the farms. ?? Draining water logged areas. ?? Furrow and lied ridge farming.
Type 2		
Type 3	x	?? Using climbers to use fruit trees as support. ?? Planting fruit trees around farms fields or backyard garden. ?? Introducing high yielding or drought resistant root crops. ?? Introducing fruit and root crops to areas that have not grown them before.
Type 4		
Type 5	x	Dialogue with the farmer in his field and backyard to field together what improvement he can make. Family involvement in the endeavour/discussion.
Type 6	x	Trial by the farmer to make his own mind.
Type 7	x	Utilizing all possible sources that can contribute to more food or income (Introducing improved methods or crop from the same

		area and introducing crop grown in similar agro-ecology that are not grown locally).
Type 8		
Type 9		

C. Key Lessons: Success, Spread and Constraints

C2 – Aspects of local/national context contributing to success

- ?? Internal organizational procedures did not require higher authority approval to try methods or crops in small scale.
- ?? Enlisting the support of those who are concerned line ministries or working together.

C3 – Limitations preventing spread

Macro-economic factors

- ?? Unequal terms of trade
- ?? Paying in grain and in fixed quantity for worked performed/distorted support mechanism.
- ?? Structural adjacent policies increased the price of inputs and decreased food demand as people and dependent host source of livelihood.

National factors

All points raised in the guide section apply here.

Organizational

All points mentioned in the guide apply (except for lack of local labour) - it is abundant.

C4 – Policy issues

Enlisting the support of those who are concerned line ministries or working together.

D. Contact Point for Project/Initiative

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