



# Africa RISING Ethiopia Highlands project: Selection of project implementation sites

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Through action research and development partnerships, Africa RISING will create opportunities for smallholder farm households to move out of hunger and poverty through sustainably intensified farming systems that improve food, nutrition, and income security, particularly for women and children, and conserve or enhance the natural resource base.

The three regional projects are led by the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (in West Africa and East and Southern Africa) and the International Livestock Research Institute (in the Ethiopian Highlands). The International Food Policy Research Institute leads the program's monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment. <http://africa-rising.net/>



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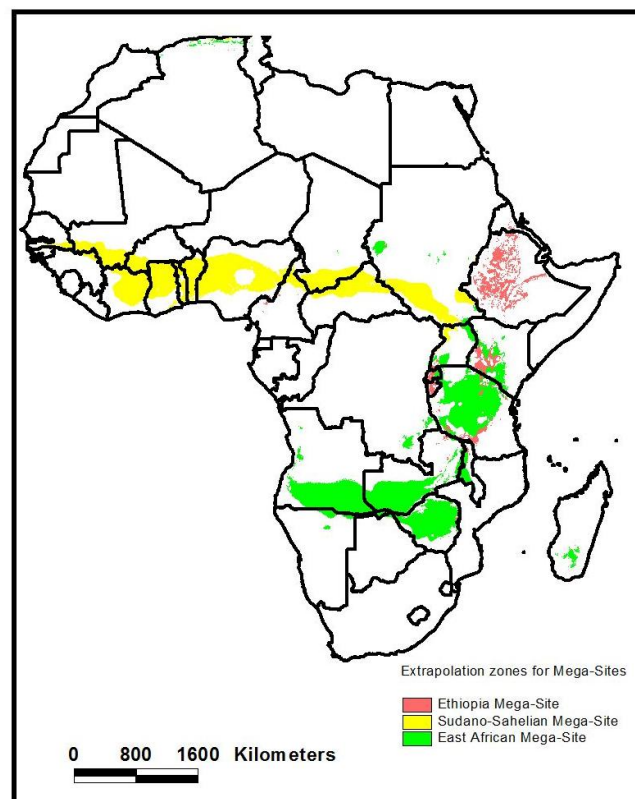
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# Introduction

The Africa RISING project of the Feed the Future Initiative proposes to initiate and test interventions to enable sustainable intensification of agriculture in three major regions of Africa by working in “mega-sites” which exemplify the main climatic and human characteristics of these regions. The Highland wheat-producing area of Ethiopia has been selected as representative of extensive densely populated highland areas of east Africa, and results of the initial project will be capable of extrapolation to wide areas of East Africa, as shown in Figures 1 and 2.

This report analyses and stratifies the Ethiopian Highland mega-site, and presents recommendations for selection of operational sites within the mega-site.

Figure 1. Extrapolation zones for the three African Mega-Sites



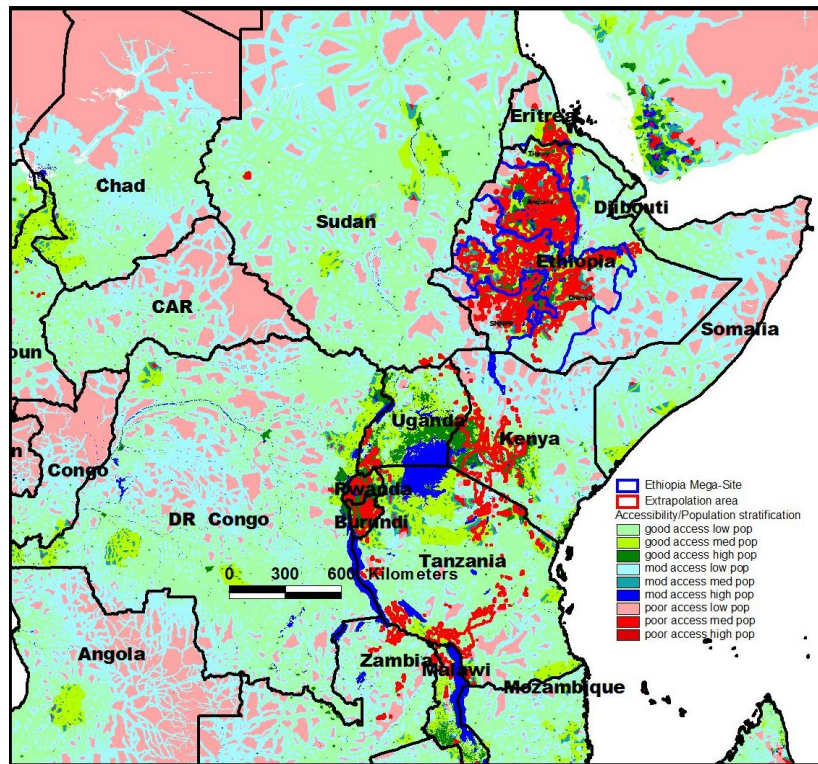


Figure 2. Extrapolation zones for the Ethiopian Highlands Mega Site in East Africa

### Background to the Mega-Site

According to Version 3 of the Concept Note for the Ethiopian Highlands Mega-Site (which may be superseded by a modified concept note) “The integrated research will focus on the wheat-growing area in the Ethiopian Highlands. This area exhibits large variations in existing levels of intensification, cereal-legume rotations and other crop-combinations, as well as crop-livestock integration. Furthermore, the factors driving intensification such as agricultural potential, access to available technologies, demand for livestock products, and integration with markets vary a lot within the area.

A number of study sites will be chosen from these wheat-growing areas. They will represent contrasting levels of intensification to enable the characterization of different trajectories and identification of technology combinations that lead to sustainable development pathways. The delineation of the study sites will be done on the basis of political/administrative boundaries (several woredas). The size will be large enough to encompass a range of bio-physically defined areas with contrasting farming systems and a range of social institutions. A more in-depth characterization of the study sites and the entire target zone will form part of further targeting and out-scaling during the project life. This will include a variety of data at different scales and a richer interpretation of household level socio-economic data.”

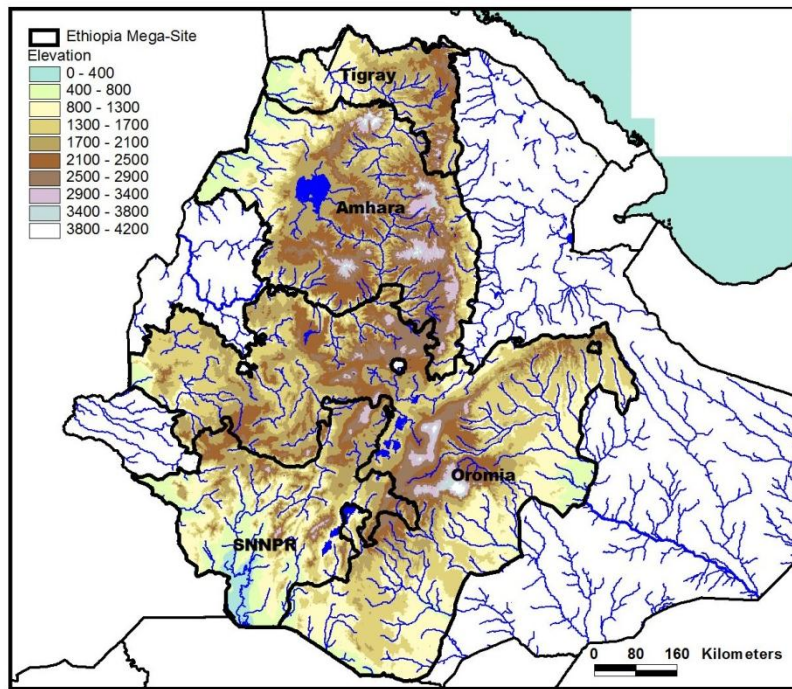


Figure 3. Topography of Ethiopian Highlands

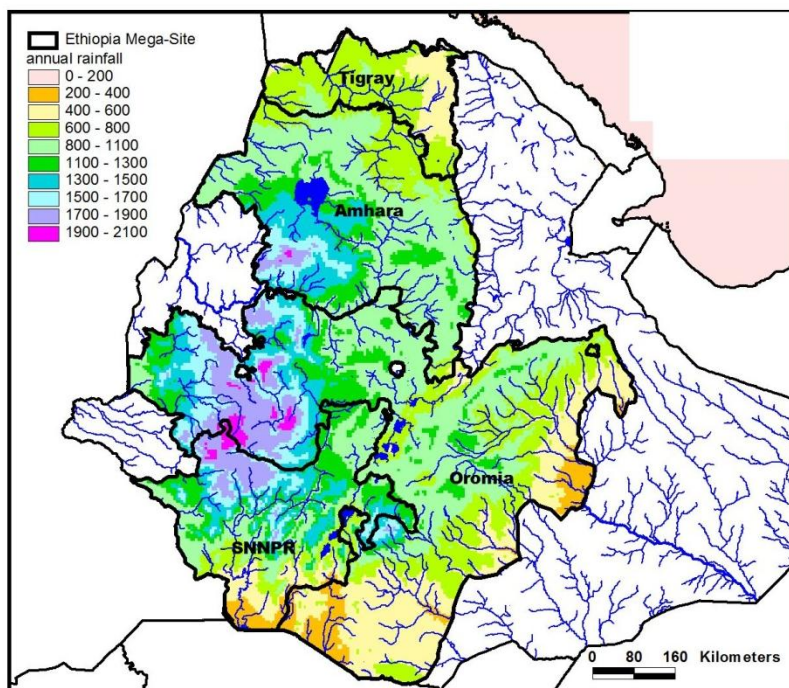


Figure 4. Rainfall in Ethiopian Highlands

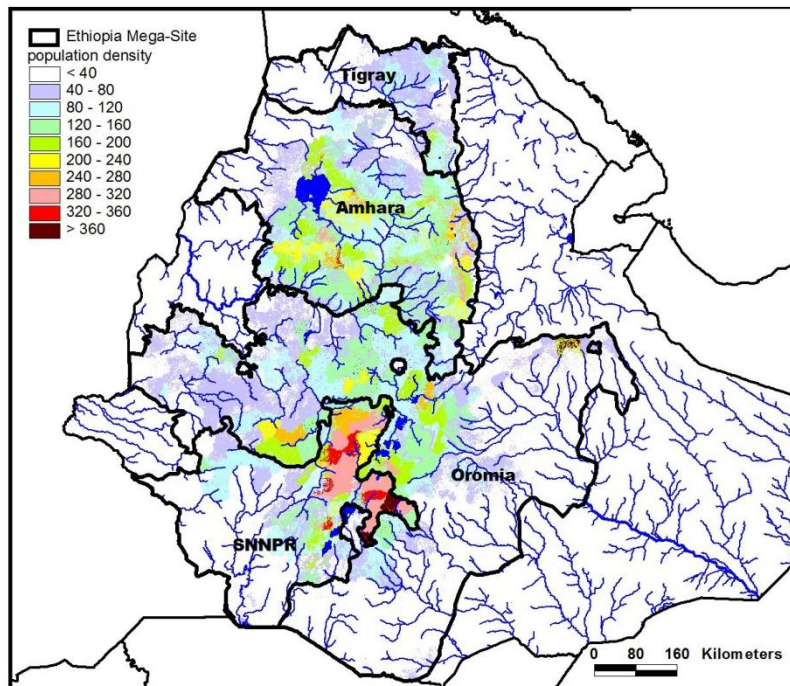


Figure 5. Population distribution in Ethiopian Highlands

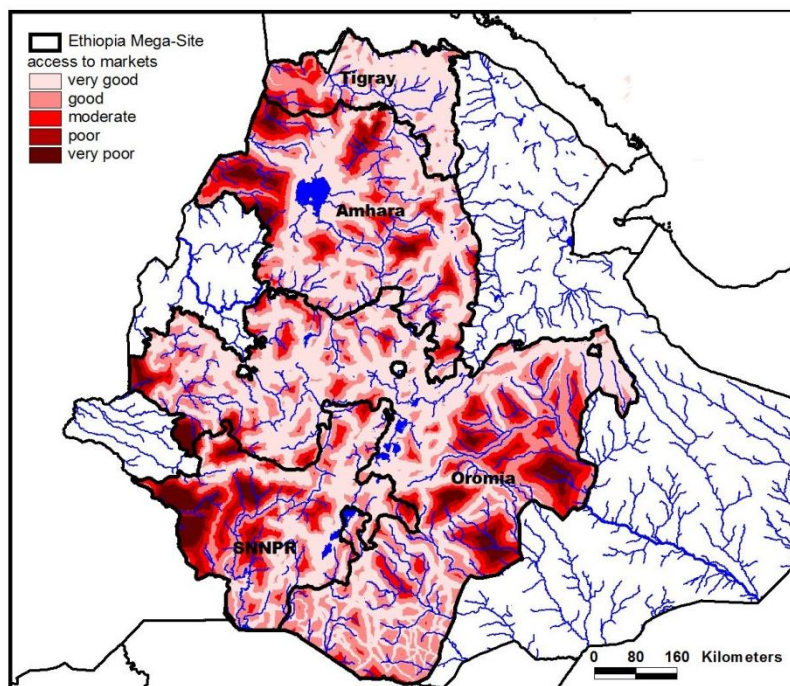


Figure 6. Access to markets in Ethiopian Highlands

### Description of Mega-Site

As shown in Figures 3 to 6, the Ethiopian Highlands are extremely diverse topographically, climatically and in respect of population distribution and accessibility of markets. In general, wheat is produced in areas with more than 600mm annual rainfall and at elevations of greater than 1700 metres. There is a crude vertical zonation of cereal crops, from maize at lowest elevations, through teff at medium elevations, then successively wheat and barley at highest elevations.

The variation in elevation and rainfall within single woredas can be extreme. Many woredas are quite large, often more than 1500 square kilometres, and elevation ranges of more than 1500 metres in a single woreda

are not uncommon. Orographic and “rain shadow” effects certainly result in great variation in annual rainfall within single woredas, although this is not captured in sufficient detail in available rainfall maps.

### Stratification of the Mega-Site

The first phase of stratification is to identify those woredas where wheat constitutes a significant proportion of the total cereal crop area. A figure of 25% of the total cereal crop area was taken as the cut-off for this targeting study. Out of a total of 656 woredas in the 2008 agricultural atlas, 113 had significant wheat production. USAID and the Ethiopian Government agree that priority should be given in Africa RISING to AGP (Agricultural Growth Plan) woredas. Out of a total of 84 AGP woredas, 19 coincided with wheat-growing woredas. After some discussion, it has been agreed that, while AGP woredas should be targeted preferentially, other non-AGP woredas could be included to fill significant gaps in targeting. The locations of woredas with significant wheat and of AGP woredas are shown in Figures 8 and 9.

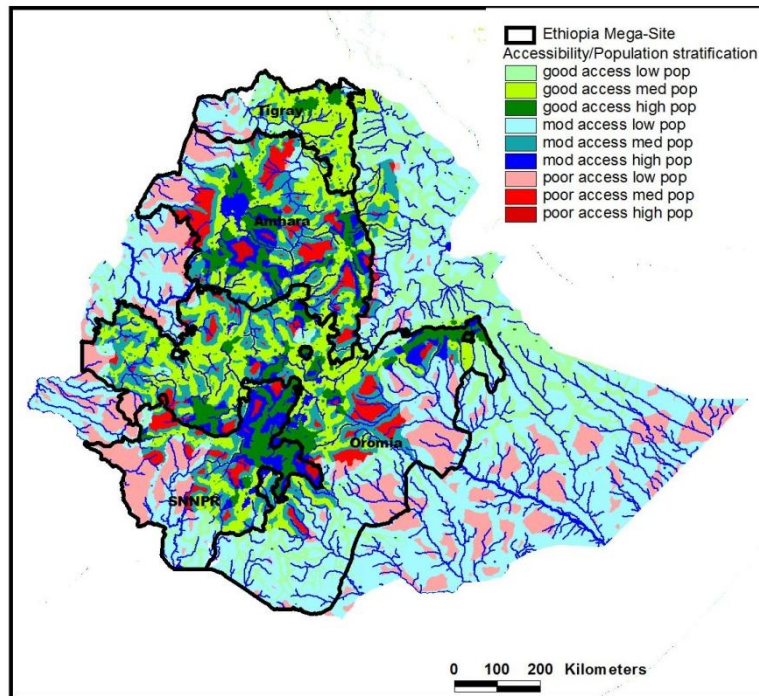


Figure 7. Combination of population density and market access

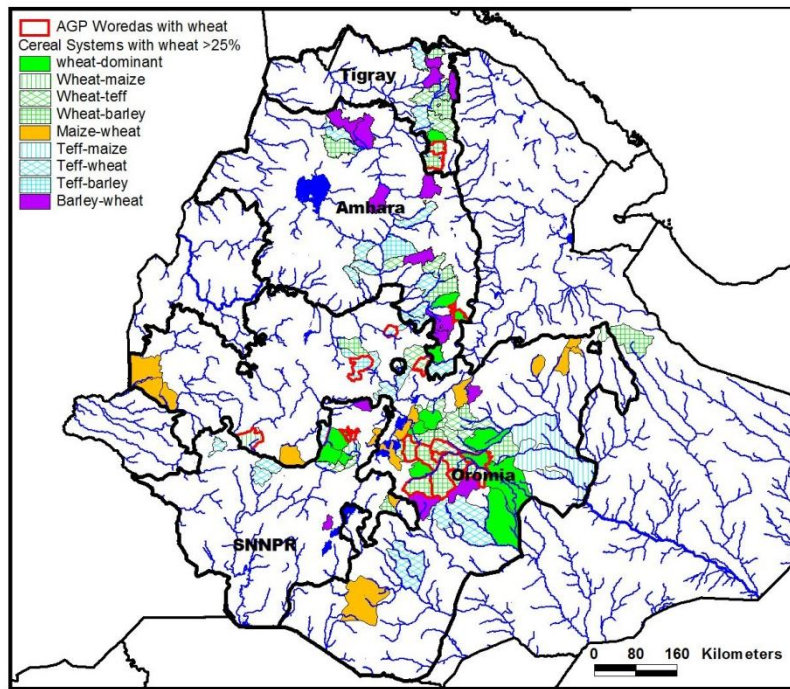


Figure 8. Cereal cropping systems, Woredas with significant wheat, Ethiopian Highlands

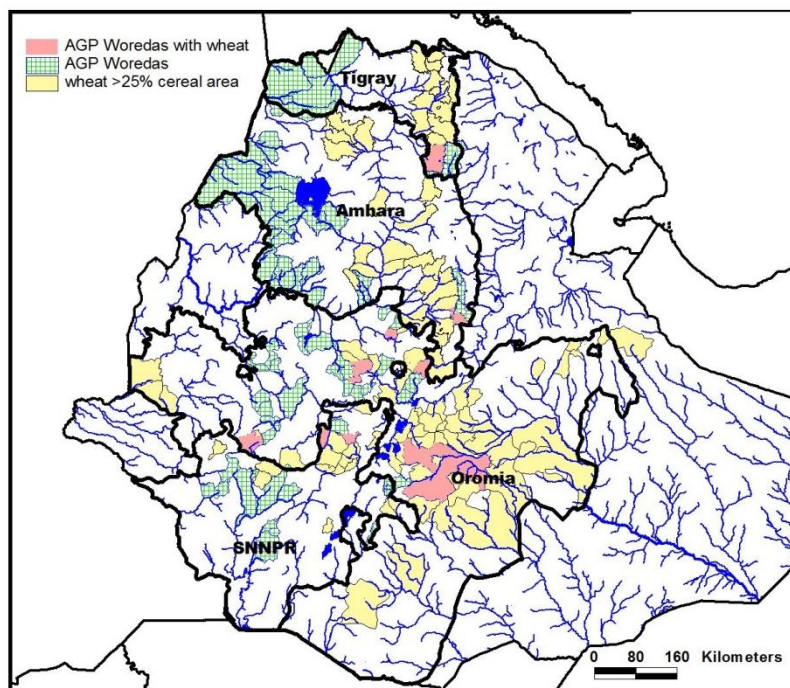


Figure 9. Distribution of AGP Woredas, Ethiopian Highlands

Table 1. Class limits for stratification

Class	Elevation	Rainfall	Slope	Population	TLU/percap	Access
1	<1800 m	< 900 mm	<3 deg	< 100 /km2	< 0.5 percap	Very good
2	1800-2400m	900-1100	3-5 deg	100 - 200	0.5 – 1.0	good
3	> 2400 m	> 1100 mm	> 5 deg	> 200 /km2	> 1.0 percap	moderate
4						poor



Following the initial selection of wheat-producing woredas, further stratification is undertaken on the basis of elevation, rainfall and population density. It is apparent that the large size and extreme topography of many woredas make the use of mean elevation and rainfall problematic, but there is little alternative for this “first-pass” stratification. The mean elevation and rainfall of a woreda may not accurately represent the main cropped areas in the woreda. In some cases the main cultivated areas may be on a plateau at the upper elevation limit of a woreda, while in other most cultivation may occur in lower valleys. Once the initial selection of target woredas is agreed, a further stratification will be undertaken at Kebele level, where the variation within each Kebele will be less than in the larger Woredas.

Stratification on the basis of elevation, rainfall and population density results in 14 distinct classes, as shown in Table 2. Nine of these classes include significant (more than 4) numbers of woredas, so these should all be targeted in order to include the full spectrum of variability in the mega-site.

### **Implications for Site Selection.**

Within each of the nine significant elevation-rainfall-population classes, target woredas have been selected as shown in Table 2 and figure 10. Three further criteria were used to select targets. Market access had to be good to moderate, and livestock density had to be moderate to high. Where there was choice between different cereal cropping systems, those with the most significant wheat production were chosen. Where an AGP woreda existed in a class and met these additional criteria, it was automatically selected. In a few cases, AGP woredas within classes did not meet all of the additional criteria, so these are marked as possible targets depending on how strictly the AGP woreda rule is interpreted. Some elevation-rainfall-population classes are not represented by AGP woredas. This is especially true of the lower elevation classes. In these cases new non-AGP woredas need to be targeted to ensure coverage of the full spectrum of possible variation.

The target woredas suggested represent the best possible combination of all factors considered in the selection, but these are not the only possible targets to ensure coverage of the spectrum of variation. Alternative woredas can be selected based on the data presented in Table 2 if these better satisfy other criteria such as presence of research centres, existing partnerships and other socio-economic factors. The majority of the suggested target woredas are in Oromia region, but two are in Tigray and two in SNNPR. If necessary for political reasons, and alternative site could be selected in Amhara.



Woreda	Zone	Cereals	AG	level	tiel_ran	mean	rainfal	popdens	ACT	LU_Felev	clas	rain_class	slope_cl	pop_clas	tlu_class	category	Targets
Ganta Afeshum	Easetern Tigray	Barley-wheat	0	2457	1221	5.73	583	319	1	0.35	3	1	3	3	1	K	
Atsbi Wenberta	Easetern Tigray	Barley-wheat	0	2478	1606	5.35	597	120	1	0.73	3	1	3	2	2	K	
Ambalaje	Southern Tigray	wheat	0	2468	2112	8.44	657	142	2	0.54	3	1	3	2	2	K	
Endamehoni	Southern Tigray	Wheat-barley	1	2607	1932	8.66	742	174	2	0.44	3	1	3	2	1	K	AGP targ
Gidan	North Wollo	Barley-wheat	0	2864	2126	8.11	899	143	2	0.65	3	1	3	2	2	K	
Janamora	North Gonder	Barley-wheat	0	2572	2898	8.34	918	90	4	0.59	3	2	3	1	2	L	
Adaba	Bale	Wheat-barley	1	2929	2327	5.20	1016	59	4	1.06	3	2	3	1	3	L	
Endagagn	Guraghe	wheat	1	2527	676	2.74	1013	0	2		3	2	1	1	0	L	AGP targ
Goba	Bale	Barley-wheat	0	2938	2827	6.19	1059	52	4	0.73	3	2	3	1	2	L	
Dawunt Delanta	North Wollo	Teff-wheat	0	2538	2353	8.08	1000	120	3	0.77	3	2	3	2	2	M	
Gera Midirna Keya Gabriel	North Shewa (K3)	Wheat-barley	0	2692	2018	7.52	1076	104	4	0.76	3	2	3	2	2	M	
Mama Midirna Lalo	North Shewa (K3)	wheat	0	2666	1723	7.31	1049	132	2	0.72	3	2	3	2	2	M	
Debre Berhan Zuria	North Shewa (K3)	Barley-wheat	0	2654	1938	5.86	977	114	2	0.84	3	2	3	2	2	M	
Berehna Aleltu	North Shewa (K4)	Wheat-teff	0	2631	1435	2.71	1026	120	2	1.08	3	2	1	2	3	M	
Gedeb	Arsi	wheat	1	2604	1572	1.68	915	153	2	1.21	3	2	1	2	3	M	
Sinanana Dinsho	Bale	Wheat-barley	1	2743	2547	2.88	1050	104	2	0.88	3	2	1	2	2	M	AGP targ
Hitosa	Arsi	wheat	0	2644	2308	3.70	1050	191	2	0.71	3	2	2	2	2	M	
Angolela Tera	North Shewa (K3)	Barley-wheat	0	2763	1484	3.26	958	104	2	0.81	3	2	2	2	2	M	
Tiyo	Arsi	wheat	0	2541	2086	4.29	1035	268	2	0.46	3	2	2	3	1	M	
Munessa	Arsi	Wheat-barley	1	2429	2253	3.04	1001	129	3	1.15	3	2	2	2	3	M	
Bekoji	Arsi	Wheat-barley	1	2793	2547	3.43	1036	150	2	1.18	3	2	2	2	3	M	
Dodola	Bale	Wheat-barley	1	2776	1352	3.36	988	108	2	1.17	3	2	2	2	3	M	
Lay Gayint	South Gonder	Barley-wheat	0	2411	2564	6.90	1100	151	3	0.52	3	3	3	2	2	N	
Legambo	South Wollo	Barley-wheat	0	3060	1877	6.25	1192	182	2	0.62	3	3	3	2	2	N	
Were Ilu	South Wollo	Wheat-teff	0	2661	1822	5.65	1118	151	2	0.79	3	3	3	2	2	N	
Gishe Rabel	North Shewa (K3)	Wheat-barley	0	2682	1522	7.56	1118	95	4	0.76	3	3	3	1	2	N	
Debay Telatgen	East Gojam	Teff-wheat	0	2848	1581	4.44	1375	193	2	0.68	3	3	2	2	2	N	
Dendi	West Shewa	Teff-barley	1	2445	1661	3.89	1143	149	3	0.86	3	3	2	2	2	N	AGP pos
Ejere (Addis Alem)	West Shewa	Teff-wheat	0	2409	879	2.11	1116	160	2	0.74	3	3	1	2	2	N	
WEREDA 28	Zone 3	Teff-wheat	0	2473	793	2.87	1100	724	1	0.21	3	3	1	3	1	N	
Kokir Gedbano Gutazer	Guraghe	Barley-wheat	0	2658	1562	4.30	1181	152	4	0.93	3	3	2	2	2	N	
Tena	Arsi	Wheat-barley	0	2724	2294	4.69	1103	176	2	0.90	3	3	2	2	2	N	potential
Degeluna Tijo	Arsi	Wheat-barley	0	2835	1641	2.63	1125	142	2	0.89	3	3	1	2	2	N	potential
Arbe Gona	Sidama	Maize-wheat	0	2553	1339	2.64	1311	410	3	0.88	3	3	1	3	2	N	
Hulla	Sidama	Wheat-barley	0	2494	1487	3.52	1430	387	2	0.90	3	3	2	3	2	N	potential
Chencha	Gamo Gofa	Barley-wheat	0	2491	1872	7.43	1349	323	1	0.53	3	3	3	3	2	N	
Omo Sheleko	Kembata Alaba Temt	Teff-wheat	0	1614	1795	6.26	1266	391	2	0.47	1	3	3	3	1		
Telo	Kaffa	Teff-wheat	0	1995	2347	8.10	0	81	3	0.54	2		3	1	2		
Mesela	West Harerghe	Maize-wheat	0	1753	1596	8.55	944	191	3	0.53	1	2	3	2	2		
Anfilo	West Wellega	Maize-wheat	0	1138	1976	4.48	1177	45	4	0.21	1	3	2	1	1		
Sayo	West Wellega	Maize-wheat	0	1340	1739	4.53	1308	125	2	0.35	1	3	2	2	1		

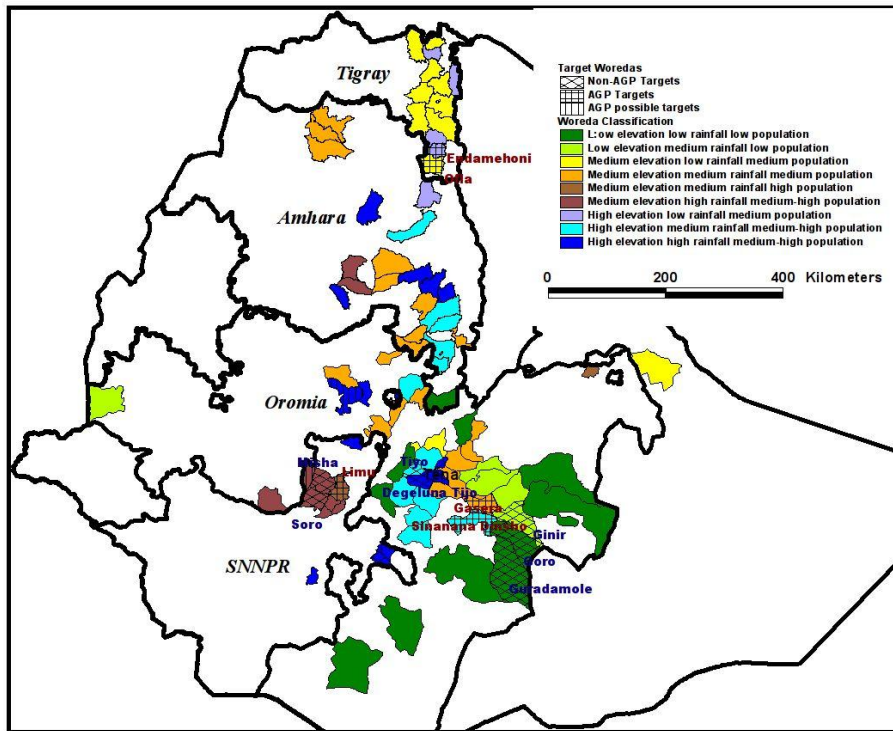


Figure 10. Classification of Woredas and recommended targets