

Experiences from the field. Local innovation in adaptation to climate change in Amhara Region, Ethiopia

> Tigist Worku, Birgit Habermann, Elizabeth Getahun 27. & 28. 11.2023 Addis Ababa LC WP1 Stakeholder Engagement Week

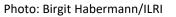
Study sites Livestock and Climate

- All sites: "wet dega", 2300-3200m
- Zone: North Shewa (Amhara Region)
- Mojana Wedera
 - Tarmber
 - Alemtena
 - Feresemegalebiya
- Basona Werana
 - Gudo beret
 - Abamote
 - Debele
- Menz Gera
 - Ashen
 - Tsehay sina
 - Gragn



Livestock and Climate

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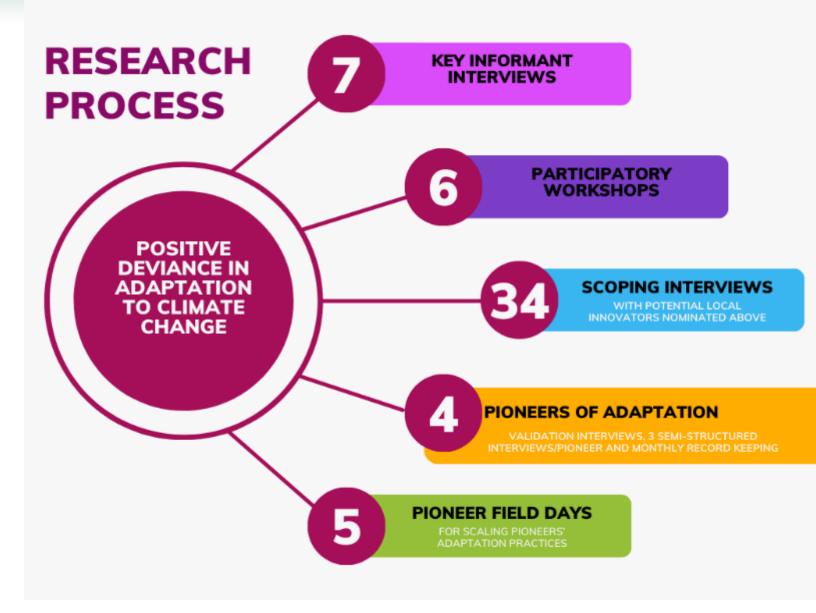


Part 1: Finding Positive Deviants/Pioneer Farmers with a Qualitative Approach



Method: Qualitative Identification





Habermann, B., Worku, T., Goshme, S., Crane, T. and Getahun, E. 2023. Positive deviance in adaptation to climate change with sheep fattening: New pathways for farmer-led extension in Ethiopia. Poster presented at Tropentag 2023: Competing pathways for equitable food systems transformation: tradeoffs and synergies, Berlin, 20-22 September 2023. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/131982



Criteria for selection of Positive Deviants:

- 1. Awareness of climate change
- 2. Adaptation practice implemented
 - 1. Livestock practice: sheep fattening
 - 2. Intention to mitigate the impact of CC
 - 3. Implementing and improving feed management practices to improve both productivity and profitability in sheep fattening
- 3. Pioneering character
 - 1. Endogenous innovation rather than adoption
 - 2. Unique ways of knowing and learning
 - 3. Tries out new things, and also abandons failures
- 4. Willingness to engage in knowledge sharing with others

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Criteria for selection of Relevant Adaptation Practice:

- Relevance
- Frequency
- Priority
- Implementation





Sheep fattening in response to CC:

Highlands: hail and morning frosts damage important cash crops

Modern sheep fattening (see also Wamatu et al):

- Affordable practice/Replaces cash crops
- Sheep can be sold for mobilizing assets
- Alternative to dairy (cost, infrastructure)
- Market Access
- High demand for sheep during holidays





Sheep fattening in response to CC:



- Low risk
- Zero-grazing: reduces labor for herding
- Low investment
- With good management, high returns
- Good breeds, good feed... reduces turn-over to 3-4 months!





Record keeping





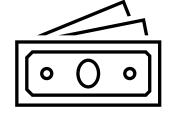
Weight, body scores, assessment of animals



What feed? Quality?



Labour, infrastructure/ investments Profitability?



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Semi-structured Interviews





On-Demand pioneers and DAs Training





Six Pioneers Field days





Feedback Reports and Workshop

በታ፡ ሰ/ሽ/ዞ/ይብሩ ብርሂን፣ ንደበራት ቋበሌ

የ2ራ.ምርምር ቆደታ፡ እንዴ አሞት bአራት ዋር



Photo: Apollo Habtamu/ILRI

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- OPDATE 20113 ዓ.ም. ለማድለብ ተምሳሳይ ሁለት በነች ነበረዋት። የአንደኛው በሚክብይት 36.9 ኪ.ሚ. የሁለተኛው በሚደግሞ 34.3 ኪ.ሚ ነበር። የበጉን የሰውነት ሁኔታ ለሁለት ውራት ስናነፃፅር የ አንደኛው በሚ 0.1 ኪ.ሚ ጭማሩ ደሳየ ሲሆን ሁለተኛው በሚደግሞ 0.9 ኪ.ሚ ጭማሩ አሳይታል። ይህ በተለደዩ ምክንደት ሊሆን ይችላል ነገር ሚን እንደ ምሩጅ ስ ብዕባችን ከሆነ የተሠድር ምድ ምንጭ የሰብል ተረፋ-ምርት፤ማድሽ፣ የገብስና በቋላ ነው። በዚህ ድር በቤት ውስጥ የተሰሩየበጎቹ የሰውነት ክብይት እንዴጨምሩ የማረይቸውን የምግብ ማማ ደዎችን አልምገቡም።
- በመደቤት 2013 ዓ.ም ለማድለብ ሁለት በጎች ነበረዎት እና የአንደኛው በሚያዕውነት ክብደት 35 ኪ.ሚ እና የሁለተኛው በሚ32.5 ኪ.ሚ ነበር። በዚህ ውር የሁሉም በጎች ምሮ ምንጭ የዕብል ተረፋ-ምርት፣ የዛፍ ሉዕርን የቤት ውስጥ ምሮ ተጨማሪዎች፣ የገብስ ባቄላ እና ስንዱ ነበር።
- D ሚያዚያ 2013 ዓ.ም ለማድለብ ተምሳሳ용 ሁለት በነት ነበራችሁ። የአንደኛው በሚ ክብደት 35.5 ኪ.ሚ ሲሆን የሁለተኛው በሚ ደግሞ 34 ኪ.ማ። የበጎቹን የሰውነት ክብደት ለሁለት ውራት ስናንፃፅር አንደኛው በሚ 0.1 ኪ.ሚ ሲጫምር ሁለተኛው በሚ ደግሞ 1.5 ኪ.ሚ ጭማሩ አሳይቱል። የዚህ ውር ሞኖ ምንጭ ከፓብደ፣ የሰብል ተረፋ ምርት፤ሳር፤በቤት ያታሰሩ ምኖ ማማደዎች እና ያገብስ በቋለዎች የምኖ ማማደዎች ናቸው።
- በመደቢት 2014 ዓ.ም. ለማድለብ ሁለት በሚነበራቸሁ እና የአነደኛው በሚያዕውነት ክብደት 27.5 ኪ.ሚ እና የሁለተኛው በሚ37 ኪ.ሚነበር። በዚህ ዋር የሁለም በነች ምኖ ምንጭ የሰብል ታረፉ ምርት፣ የሰር ቤት ምኖ ተጫማሪዎች እና የጋብስ በቁል ነበር።
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Feedback Reports and Workshop





Results



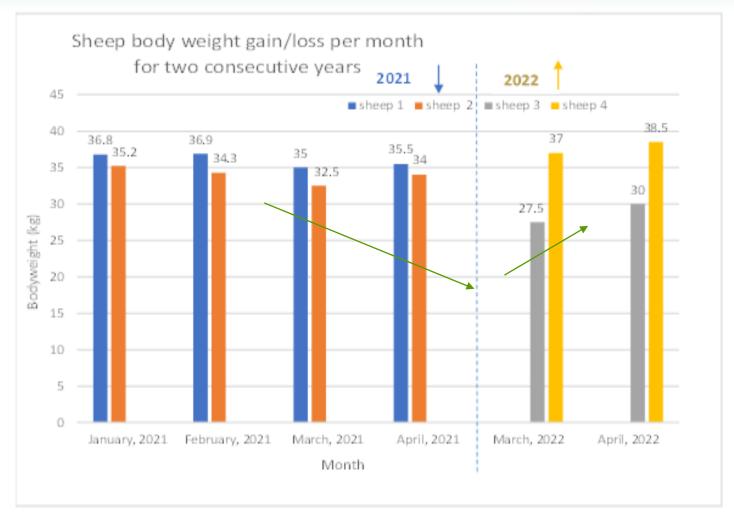
Technologies/Adaptation Practices under sheep fattening:

- Use of home-made concentrate feeds
- Use of feed trough
- Hay making
- Feeding forage

Feed concentrate preparation by Ms Tenagne



Results





- This example from a feedback report for a female pioneer farmer shows how she improved fattening from year 1 to year 2.
- Engagement with other farmers for experience exchange, record keeping, and a better understanding of feed quality, as well as minimal training by local experts, supported her in further improving her practice.

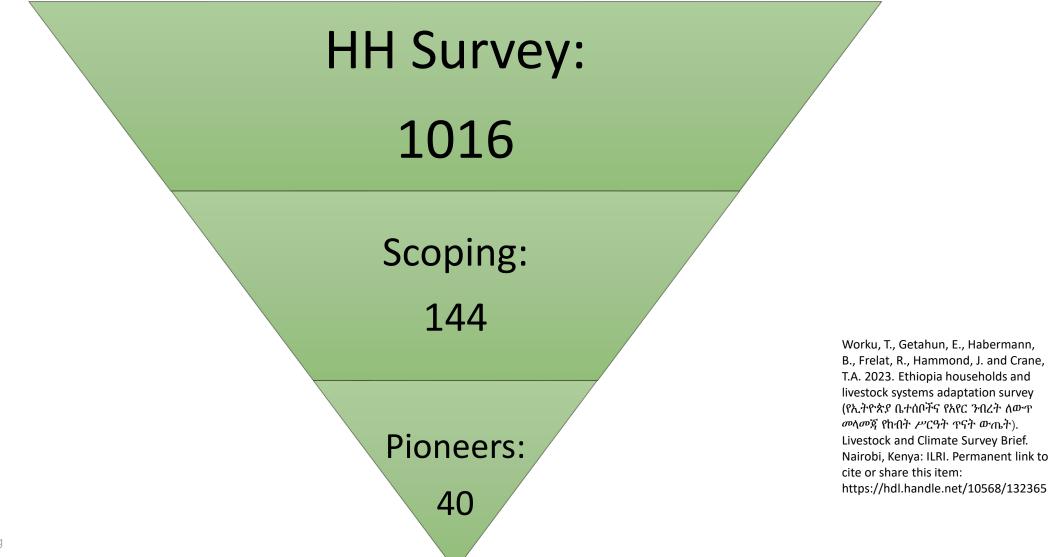
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Part 2: Finding Positive Deviants/Pioneer Farmers with a Quantitative Approach with an adapted Rhomis Household Survey



Identification of New pioneers





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A positive deviant farmer is....



- A skilled smallholder sheep farmer, with a high percentage of sheep sold,
- Has high diversity in feed baskets, and a low percentage of grazing (sheep fattening).
- Who has a high adaptation capacity, because of a high diversity of crops and livestock on a farm, and
- Who has a high diversity of income sources.
- Who applies various technologies on farms, and provides technological advice to the community.

Worku, T., Getahun, E., Habermann, B., Frelat, R., Hammond, J. and Crane, T.A. 2023. Ethiopia households and livestock systems adaptation survey (የኢትዮጵያ ቤተሰቦዥና የአየር ንብረት ለውጥ መላመጃ የከብት ሥርዓት ጥናት ውጤት). Livestock and Climate Survey Brief. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. Permanent link to cite or share this item: https://hdl.handle.net/10568/132365

PCSL Pioneers & their groups

• Farmer-led scaling based on PD groups

- Group based F2F training
- Communication & outreach
- Exchange visits to other sites

New pioneers, new groups

• Citizen Science data collection:

- Productivity: Monthly data collection (six months/ two seasons)
- body weight to observe changes in weight and body condition.
- Collecting feed samples
- SSIs: short informal interviews, 2-3 times per year
- Farmer-led scaling based on PD groups

Progress up to now



- 1016 Farmers interviewed with survey
- Scoping: 144 farmers
- Final, validated sample are 40 farmers
- Next step: record keeping and study of practices

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What have we learned so far?



- Positive deviants are pioneer farmers, not best adopters (model farmers)
- Iterative and responsive interaction between scientists, extension and pioneer farmers: changes in practice
- Record keeping taken up by pioneer farmers
- The research process helped pioneer farmers to understand what they do is right.
- Change of self-perception of pioneer farmers supports farmer-to-farmer learning
- Practices as a learning ground led to attitude and knowledge change through observation and reflection by farmers

Habermann, B., Crane, T.A., Gichuki, L., Worku, T., Mugumya, R., Maiyo, N., Kiptoo, E., Goshme, S., Tugume, G. and Getahun, E. 2023. Positive deviance in adaptation to climate change: making work for development what works for people. Presented at the EADI CEsA General Conference 2023: Towards New Rhythms of Development, Lisbon, Portugal, 10-13 July 2023. Nairobi, Kenya: ILRI. https://cgspace.cgiar.org/handle/10568/131919

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