



“Collaborative Value Chain Innovation: a Partnership for Sustainable Intensification - the Case of Gusha Shinkurta Area, Awi Zone, Ethiopia”

Misganaw Teshager¹, Getachew Alemayehu¹, Enyew Adgo¹, Yoseph Tewodros Delelegn², Jorn Germer³, Folkard Asch³,
Bernhard Freyer²

¹ Bahir Dar University; ² University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences; ³ Hohenheim University

Objectives

- To conduct collaborative value chain analysis
- To document the Farmers innovation and process under the face of Climate change
- To understand the role of CLC for farmers innovation

Methodology

- Qualitative interviews were held with ten respondents at regional, zonal and Woredas level, and 120 farmers were interviewed at Kebele level
- Non structured indepth interviews were administered to 30 case farmers at the Kebele
- Twelve focus group discussions composing 10-12 farmers were held. Moreover, a verification/validation workshop was held which drew participants from actors/partners in the chain to gain an understanding of prioritized needs and innovations

Results I

The core challenges from farmer’s perspective were:

- absence of irrigation scheme
- lack of marketing cooperatives
- inappropriate brokering
- weak output market and absence of sustainable finance

Market chain analysis:

- very little best practices to scale up, which is associated with farmer’s unwillingness to cooperate
- untimely arrival of rainfall

Conclusions

- Training, farm visits and workshops helped farmers to enhance their capacity in terms of selecting appropriate climate change adaptation options
- The government with other relevant actors should establish farmers marketing and economic cooperatives to optimise farmer-market relations
- An inclusive financial sector should be in place, promotion of the existing one (like micro finance) for accessing loan to the sustainably work of the value chain (e.g. energy saving stoves, vegetable farming), linking to service providers (e.g. improved seeds)

Results II

Agronomic practices as a possible adverse reduction measures to climate change:

- scheduling and optimising of sowing dates
- appropriate planting methods like row planting which has a notable contribution to fertiliser management and weed management or lower planting density
- organic matter fertilisation and crop residue maintenance,
- composts and farmyard manure
- optimisation of crop rotation
- replacing bare fallow with fallow crops
- use of leguminous crops such as clover, lentil, pea, and bean intercropping
- supplement irrigation at critical growth stage of crops

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