Integrating high-value multipurpose trees with soil and water conservation to improve livelihoods and reduce land degradation in Ethiopia

Diagnostic activities conducted at the Africa RISING research sites in 2013 identified interest among farmers to produce high-value crops such as fruit trees. Fruit trees (avocado, olive, apple) are an untapped opportunity for smallholder farmers in the highlands of Ethiopia.

The Africa RISING research protocol on high-value crops is a collaborative effort by ICRAF, ILRI and IWMI to select superior fruit tree cultivars with high yielding varieties and determine and alleviate the constraints to their wider adoption.

Under the protocol, six high yielding varieties of avocado which can grow well in southern and south-western parts of Ethiopia have been introduced at the Lemo site. These varieties yield fruits after just two to three years. The cultivars are propagated through grafting from superior seedlings. The research team is also raising awareness of the potential of apple trees in three regions of Ethiopia (Amhara, Oromia and Tigray).

Prior to seedling distribution, farmers’ training on pre- and post-planting tree management was organized at the fruit tree nursery of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) in Butajira in May 2013 and in Debre Birhan in June 2013. Eighty farmers participated from two kebeles.

For training on apple trees, 50 farmers and development agents from the three woredas went to Debre Birhan to gain theoretical and practical training on pre- and after-planting management that will:

- Increase farmers understanding of fruit trees in achieving household food security and nutrition;
- Provide important information on environmental and resources requirements of planted fruit cultivars;
- Equip farmers with planting and early care of fruit trees;
- After-planting management of grafted seedlings.

Policy initiatives to enhance tree farming in different landscapes and farming systems include the Forest Policy (MoARD 2007), the Growth and Transformation Plan (FDRE 2010), the Sustainable Land Management 15 years program framework (MoARD 2008), a reforestation program for 15 million hectares of land, a program to establish 100 million Faidherbia albida trees on cereal cropland, land registration and certification proclamations, and the Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy.

On farm research
About five hundred improved avocado seedlings were planted on farmers’ fields. The project provided six seedlings to each participant. The planted seedlings were fenced and tagged. Survival and growth performance of the planted seedlings is being monitored at three-month intervals. A mixed blessing perhaps, but one female farmer reported that two of her planted seedlings were stolen from her backyard indicating a high local demand.

Similarly, highland temperate fruit planting was carried out at three sites: In total, 1500 improved apple tree seedlings were planted. Before distributing the seedlings, farmers were familiarized with appropriate management practices and survival and growth performance is being monitored every three months.

Research themes
In addition to on farm trials, the project has established experimental plots at the farm of a private investor in Debre Birhan and greenhouse plots at the Holeta research centre.

These are being used to study the following research topics in greater depth.
### Capacity building

**Ongoing PhD work by Abayneh Melke**

- Eco-physiology of winter chilling temperature requirements for apples grown in some Ethiopian highlands: Comparison of chill unit models validation
- Use of artificial dormancy breaking treatments to compensate incomplete chilling in apples for better flowering and fruit setting under tropical highland conditions
- Evaluation of rootstock-scion compatibility of apple cultivars grafted on M-7 semi-dwarf rootstock: Comparison of budding and grafting techniques
- Highland environments will be clustered based on their chilling hours that help for introduction of appropriate apple cultivars and to scale up the results to other sites
- Improve on-time flowering and fruiting.
- Best propagation method for apple cultivars identified

### Preliminary apple yield survey from private apple farm (3-5 years old trees)

Yield performances of 4 apple varieties were assessed at the private Abyi fruit farm. The low-chill cultivars (Anna and Princesa) showed better yield than medium chilling type cultivars (Gala and Permicia). The average yield harvested from Anna cultivate was 10 kg tree - followed by Princesa (8.5 kg), Gala (6 kg) and Permicia (5 – 6 kg). Better fruit colour, size, and weight (90 g) were found for Anna. This indicated that low-chill cultivars grow well in most highlands of Ethiopia.

### Suggestions for further research

- Root-stock scion compatibility study requires further investigation for more confirmation on the influence of rootstocks on apple tree yield;
- Growth synchronization and pollination problems are observed. Thorough study is needed on growth synchronization and pollination ecology of apples to increase fruit yield and quality and an optimal nutrient requirement study on temperate fruits is crucial.