Legume Select – Ethiopia: Review of Implemented Activities

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Legume SELECT in Ethiopia

Targeted geographies



	Sinana	
Distance from AA (km)	352	460
Altitude (m)	1200 to 2100	2400
Rainfall pattern	Mono-modal	Bi-modal
Rainfall (mm)	850	843
Temp. mean (oC)	22	18
Main farming system	Maize, teff, finger millet based crop- livestock	Wheat, faba bean, based crop-livestock mixed

Major Implemented Activities

Legume SELECT WP

WP1. 'Big Data' and Tool Development

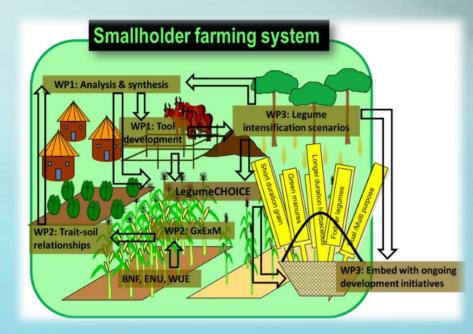
- WP1.1: focuses, brings together and creates an accessible database on legume productivity, quality and use across SSA
- WP1.2: builds on and further develops the existing prototype LegumeCHOICE decision support framework into a robust tool based on reliable data

WP2. Validation of benefits for legume niches

- WP2.1: Characterization of soil properties, root traits and BNF potential of legume classes
- WP2.2: To establish quantitative importance and mechanisms of legume contributions to soil C and N stocks and nutrient supply.
- WP 2.3: To quantify BNF, nutrient- and water-use efficiency in a range of legume-based systems to determine the robustness of trait-soilmanagement relationships

WP3. Moving into practice at scale

- WP 3.1: Modeling, forecasting, targeting, and scenario testing
- WP 3.2: Partner engagement, capacity development and scaling



WP1 'Big Data' and Tool Development

- WP1.1 focuses, brings together and creates an accessible database on legume productivity, quality and use across SSA
- WP1.2 builds on and further develops the existing LegumeCHOICE prototype decision support framework into a robust tool based on reliable data

WP 1.1

- Baseline RHoMIS Eth

WP 1.2

- Apply LC Tool in Ethiopia

WP 1.1. RHoMIS Survey

- Enumerators training to be held this weekend
- Enumerators from the research centers selected
- Local information collected
- List of HHs
- Survey in a month
- Sample size: 400HH (100 HH per kebele x 4 kebeles)



Pre-survey localisation information

This document is to be completed for new RHOMIS survey. Please read each question and complete in as much detail as possible to help 'localise' the survey appropriately

KHOMIS Eliulierators					
9. Please advise a list of the enumerators names for this RHOMIS survey (if known):					
1 Tamiru Meleta 6 Tadesse Birhanu					
2	2 Reta Dargei 7 Mezgebu Senbeto				
3 Dagne Kora 8 Gelmessa Abebe					
4 Mulugeta Eshetu 9 Feyera Takele					
5 Fikru Ameyu 10 Solomon Bekele					

4	Geographical data					
	10. Country name		11. Local currency (and abbre	viation)		
	Ethiopia		Ethiopian Birr (ETB)			
	12. Please name the locations where the survey will be carried out:					
	a. Region	b. Sub-region	c. Village (= Kebele)	d. other		
	Oromia	Digga	Arjo Qonnan Bula			
	Oromia	Digga	Jirata			
	Oromia	Sinana	Aman Laman			
	Oromia	Sinana	Shallo			
			T			

WP 1.2. Legume CHOICE Tool Application

- Information obtained from FGD and Legume CHOICE tool application:
 - Major legumes produced and their functions in the implementing sites were identified
 - ✓ Pairwise ranking of legume functions was done separately for men and women farmers at both site
 - ✓ Participatory matrix scoring was also done separately for men and women as well as the three farm typologies at both sites
 - Major legume *production constraints* at both sites were also identified

LC tool: Summary of Achieved Results

Major Legumes Produced

N= 29, *Jirata*

N= 20, *Arjo Q/bulaa*

Legume Variety	Frequency	Percentage
Faba Bean	21	72
Field Pea	18	62
Common Bean (Bush type)	14	48
Climbing bean (annual type)	20	69
Chick pea	9	31
Lentil	6	21
Sweet Lupine	10	34
Cow pea	6	21
Lablab	8	28
Sesbania	12	41
Lecaena	10	34
Gravilla	18	62
Acasia Species	16	55

Legume Variety	Frequency	Percentage
Groundnut	20	100
Common bean (Bush type)	14	70
Climbing bean (annual type)	18	90
Soybean	10	50
Cow pea	3	15
Lablab	7	35
Sesbania	4	20
Lecaena	10	50
Gravilla	11	55
Acasia Species	19	95

Jirata-*Digga*

Arjo Q/Bula-*Digga*

Major Legumes Produced

Qualitative Diagnosis

Legume name	Percentage (%)
Faba Bean	85
Field Pea	87.5
Chickpea	15
Lentil	85
Grass pea	5
Climbing bean (annual type)	20
Fenugreek	30
Common bean (bush type)	17.5
Rosa abyssinica (Lindley Rosaceae)	52.5
Calpurnia aurea (Alit.) Benth	30
Erythrin brucei Schweinf	27.5
Acacia abyssinica	12.5

Aman Laman- *Sinana*

N= 40

***Unique approaches?: selected >40 farmers for FGD, 18 used for actual Participatory Matrix Scoring data collection

Qualitative Diagnosis

LEGUME TYPES PRODUCED	PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION	REMARK	
Annual grain legumes			
Ground nut	Mainly grown for market (Income), seed pod after threshing used as livestock feed, soil fertility improvement	Widely grown in the community and used as a rotational crop for maize	
Common bean (Bush Type)	Mainly for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, used for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed.	Grown sole and intercropped with maize	
Climbing bean (Annual Types)	Mainly Grown for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, Sometimes for market (Income)	Grown in hedge rows around home stead (fences as staking), intercropped with maize	
Fodder/tree legumes			
Sesbania	Grown for fencing, fuel, feed, soil fertility improvement and coffee shade	Mostly used by coffee growing farmers for shade and livestock feed	
Leucaena	Mainly for fencing , animal feed, fire wood, soil fertility improvement, Fencing,	Recently introduced and getting attention	
Acacia species	Used for animal feed, fire wood and soil fertility improvement	Naturally grown in and around farm lands	
Gravilla	Used for fencing, timber, construction, soil fertility improvement and erosion control	Recently Getting high demand	
Annual fodder legumes			
Lablab	Animal /livestock feed, soil fertility improvement	Recently introduced by agricultural extensions and researchers	
Cowpea	Mainly for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, and animal feed, used for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed		
Desmodium	Mainly for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, and animal feed, used for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed	Rarely Produced, and recently introduced by agricultural extensions and researchers	

Arjo Q/Bula-*Digga*

Qualitative Diagnosis

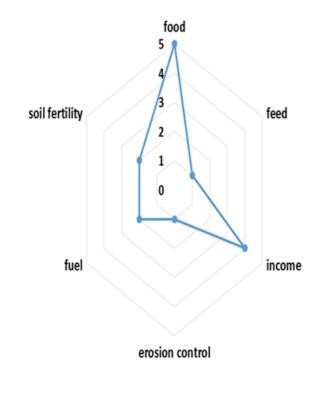
LEGUME TYPES	PURPOSE OF PRODUCTION
Annual grain legumes	
Faba Bean	Mainly for household consumption (food) in the form of stew, roasted, cooked, as a precursor crop for cereals (wheat and barley), stover for animal feed, soil fertility improvement and some of the produce for market (Income)
Field pea	Mainly for food in the form of stew, roasted, cooked, as a precursor crop for cereals (wheat and barley), residue for animal feed, soil fertility improvement and some of the produce for market (Income)
Chickpea	Mainly for income, some for home consumption as stew and boiled, for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed
Lentil	Mainly for income, some for home consumption as stew and boiled, for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed
Grass pea	Mainly for home consumption as stew and boiled, some for income, soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed
Common bean (Bush Type)	Mainly for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, used for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed, some for income generation
Climbing bean (Annual Types)	Mainly grown for home consumption (food) as stew and boiled, sometimes for market (income)
Fenugreek	Mainly for income, some for home consumption, and for soil fertility improvement, residue used for livestock feed
Fodder/tree legumes	
Rosa abyssinica	Grown for fencing
Calpurnia aurea (Alit.) Benth	Mainly for house construction, fencing, to make local farm implements, live stalk shading (off-season), erosion control, firewood
Erythrin brucei Schweinf	Mainly for fencing, shade, house construction, local beehive construction, to make some home implements, medicinal value to locally treat live stalk
Acacia abyssinica	Mainly for firewood, timber, charcoal, local beehive making, to make home and farm implements, soil fertility improvement and animal feed

Sinana

Pair-wise Scoring - Digga

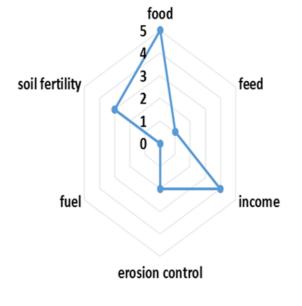
	Count
food	5
feed	1
income	4
erosion control	1
fuel	2
soil fertility	2

Demand for legume functions from pairwise ranking for women



	Count	
food		5
feed		1
income		4
erosion control		2
fuel		0
soil fertility		3

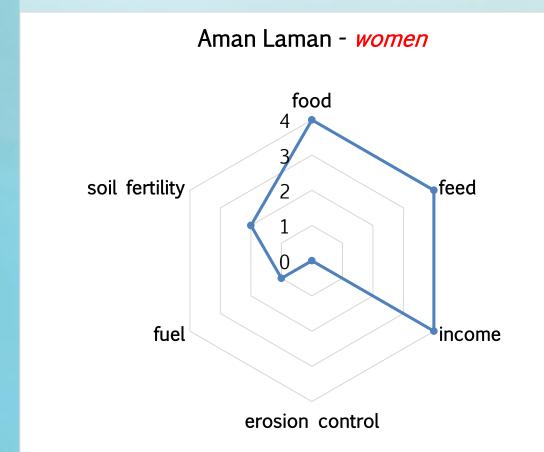
Demand for legume functions from pairwise ranking for men

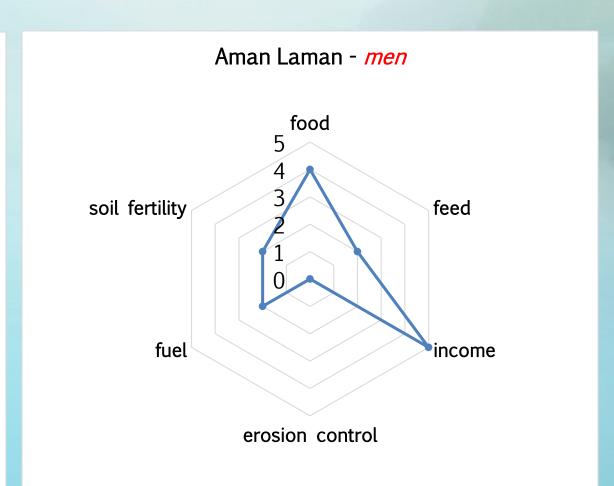


Jirata - Women

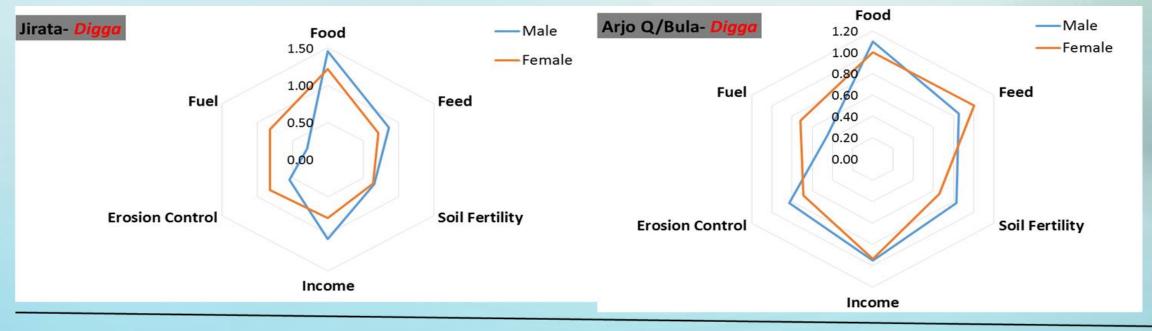
Jirata - Men

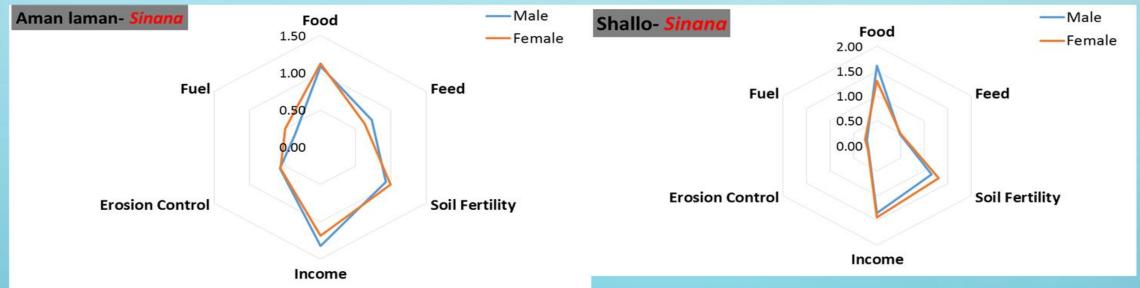
Pair-wise Scoring - Sinana





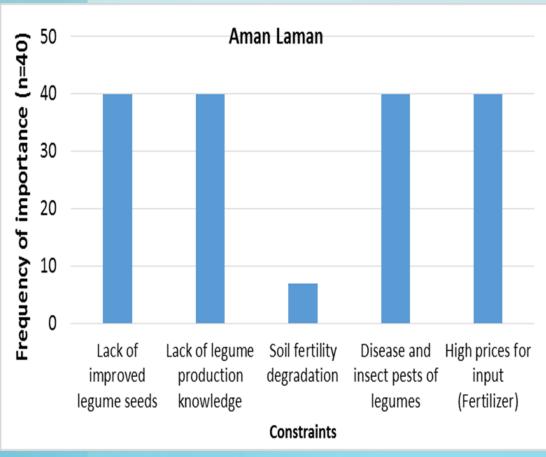
Participatory matrix Scoring Digga and Sinana

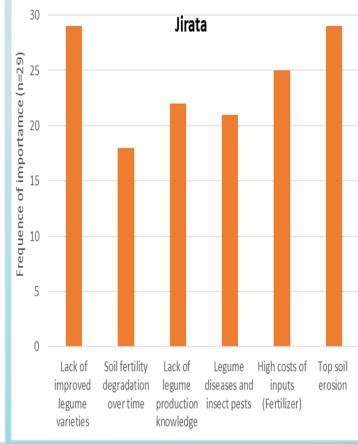


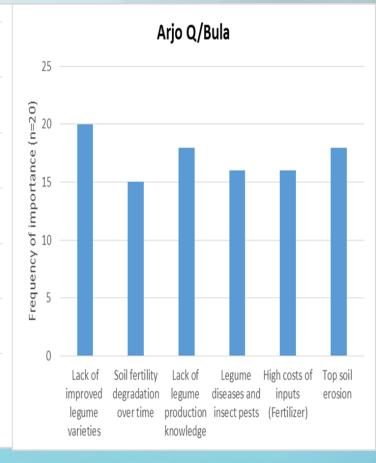


Legume Production Constraints

Qualitative Diagnosis







Legume Production Constraints

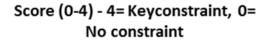
Context scoring

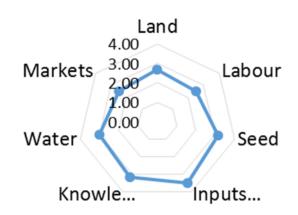
	Typology - low		Typology - medium		Typology - high	
	Farmer	Expert	Farmer	Expert	Farmer	Expert
Land	3	2	3	4	3	2
Labour	3	3	3	3	3	2
Seed	3	3	3	3	3	2
Inputs and services	2	2	3	3	3	3
Knowledge and skills	3	2	3	3	3	3
Water	3	3	3	3	3	3
Markets	1	1	2	1	1	2

Score (0-4) - 4= Keyconstraint, 0= No constraint					
3.00	d				
Markets 2.00	Labour				
1.00 0.00					
Water	Seed				
Knowle	Inputs				

Jirata

	Typology - low		Typology	-medium	Typology - high	
	Farmer	Expert	Farmer	Expert	Farmer	Expert
Land	3	2	3	3	3	2
Labour	3	2	3	3	2	2
Seed	3	4	3	3	3	3
Inputs and services	3	4	4	3	4	3
Knowledge and skills	3	3	3	3	4	3
Water	3	4	3	3	3	2
Markets	3	3	3	2	2	2





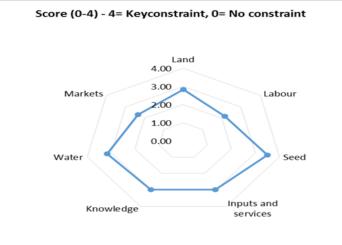
Arjo Q/Bula

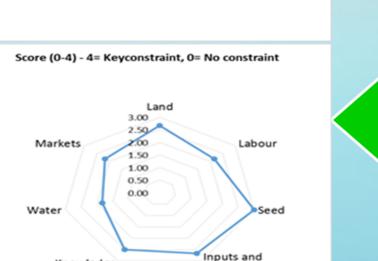
Legume Production Constraints

Context scoring

Knowledge







services



Shallo

^{***}Contributed for the development of latest version of the LegumeCHOICE tool user guide V2.2.1 (July 2019)







Sinana (Aman Laman kebele)



Sinana (Shallo kebele)



WP2. Validation of benefits for legume niches

- WP2.1: Characterization of soil properties, root traits and BNF potential of legume classes
- WP2.2: To establish quantitative importance and mechanisms of legume contributions to soil C and N stocks and nutrient supply.
- WP 2.3: To quantify BNF, nutrient- and water-use efficiency in a range of legume-based systems to determine the robustness of trait-soil-management relationships

WP2.1 + 2.2

Get export permits for soils, seeds;& biomasses; then ship materials

WP 2.3

Farm Trial sampling (Soil, vegetative samplings)

WP 2.1 + 2.2: Get export permits for samples (Documents for Faba bean Seed Export)







Project Objective: Tomography (CT) imagery and the automated root segmentation software **SocTrak**. Those stateof-the-art laboratory equipment and the expertise are not accessible in Ethiopia. . inaccessibility of the laboratory equipment (X-ray Computed Tomography (CT) imagery and the automated root segmentation software (SocTaix) and the expertise in Ethiopia and wants to Scotland, UK England, UK Receipts full addresses Critisbuckler, Aberdeen AB15 8QH, Scotland, UK LE12 SRD. England, UK Shipping Date Dr. Kindu Mekonnen, Senior Scientist Tel: +251 116172234, Email: K.Mekonnen@cg/ar.org

3. De

Material Transfer Agreement	4. Utilisation of Material
Formation s material transfer agreement (the "Agreement") is made between: Ethiopian Biodiversity Institute (the "Provider");	 The Hutton and the Researcher shall utilize the Materials on the purposes of the Research. The Hutton and the Researcher cannot use the Materials commercial purpose nor can it obtain any intellectual property on the Materials.
and James Hutton Institute (the "Hutton");	 The Hutten retains the Materials for the period of the Rese Upon completion of the Research it shall return any rema unused Materials to the Provider within one (1) year, if request do so by the Provider in writing
and Dr Kindu Mekonnen, Senior Scientist at ILRI (the "Researcher").	Import and Export Controls In the event that a Party is aware that the Materials are subject to any applie export and import control regulations, including but not limited to the
urpose of Agreement Researcher, Dr. Kinda, Mekonnen is undertaking a collaborative ereas the Researcher, Dr. Kinda, Mekonnen is undertaking a collaborative audiest of lesquere Species and as a storp lowered interpretation of fired 5°C and of the storp of the storp of the story of the story of the story of the dispersion is all Associated and the story of the story o	International Traffic in Arms Regulations (TAR) and US Export Advisition Regulations (EAR), Eath ordity the Hubbs prior to dispatching any Materials. The Hubbs of the Hubbs of the Obtaining all necessary agree and consenses including, for tool terited in Chairing all necessary Govern approvals and forester, required to export or necessary Govern properties of the Chair Chair Chair Chair Chair Chair cooperate with the other(s) as necessary to obtain such approvals or license.
ereas the Researcher has continued that the Research cannot be carried out in Ethiopia due to juxcessessibility of the blacknown egisperment (X-ray regulated Tomorgasty) (CT) instance; and the automated nod segmentation were floorized and the septement in K-though ereas the Provider convinced that the intended Research is useful for the dictions of which legioness and resides mesagement practices are nost disclosed on the second of the second of the second of the provider of the second of the second of the second of the second of the provider of the second of the second of the second of the second of the provider of the second of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the year of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the year of the second of the second of the second of the year of the year of the year of the year of year of year of years year of year of yea	The Researcher or Hulton shall not transfer the Materials to any party whosoever without first notifying to and securing explicit wagement of the Provider. Any third party and colours has Materials from the Researcher or Hulton and Hulton a
Descriptions and Quantity see this Agreement, the Researcher is allowed to export tobuston, UK, 500 g a bean seeds.	

Signature On behalf of the Hutton On behalf of the Researcher Name: Dr Kindu Mekonnen Signature On behalf of the Provider

WP 2.3 On-farm trials (DT & NT)

- Based on the results of:
 - ✓ FGD (Qualitative Diagnosis), and
 - ✓ Legume Options Score section of Legume CHOICE tool,
- Mostly annual legume crops from different legume types were selected for their fit to legume functions and agro-ecologies, for quick intervention (demonstrations) activities both at *Sinana* and *Digga* Districts.

WP 2.3 On-farm trials

Legume Variety	Frequency	Percentage
Faba Bean	21	72
Field Pea	18	62
Common Bean (Bush type)	14	48
Climbing bean (annual type)	20	69
Chick pea	9	31
Lentil	6	21
Sweet Lupine	10	34
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Lablab	8	28
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Acasia Species	16	55

Legume Variety	Frequency	Percentage
Groundnut	20	100
Common bean (Bush type)	14	70
Climbing bean (annual type)	18	90
Soybean	10	50
Cow pea	3	15
Lablab	7	35
Sesbania	4	20
Lecaena	10	50
Gravilla	11	55
Acasia Species	19	95

Jirata-*Digga*

Arjo Q/Bula-*Digga*

Legume name	How well this option fulfils functional needs					SUMMARY			
	Food_	Feed	Income	Erosion	Fuel	Soil	Functional	Context	Agro-
	fit	_fit	_fit	control	_fit	fertility	fit_rank	rank	ecological
				_fit		_fit			rank
Faba bean (Vicia faba L.)	3.2	0.5	2.3	0.2	0.2	1.1	5	32	1
Climbing beans (Phaseolus vulgaris) annual type	3.2	0.5	2.3	0.6	0.2	0.8	4	38	1
Field Pea, -high rainfall	3.2	0.7	2.3	0.6	0.0	0.8	3	23	1

WP 2.3 On-farm trials

Selected annual legume with recommended inputs (NPS +/-rhizobia inoculant)

1-4 varieties

Legumes vegetative samples (x3) Weeds samples (x4) Soil samples (x2) Selected annual legume without inputs
1-4 varieties

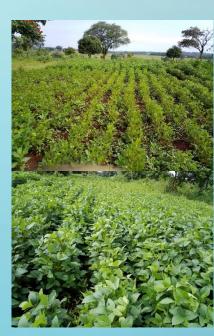
Legumes vegetative samples (x3)
Weeds samples (x4)
Soil samples (x2)

Demonstration/	Implement	ation Site	Number of Farmers Number/Type of v		Number/Type of varieties/Fert	varieties/Fert./Inoculums	
Legume Type	Digga	Sinana	Digga	Sinana	Digga	Sinana	
Annual Climbing bean	X	-	2	-	1	-	
Bush Common bean	Χ	-	3	-	4	-	
Soybean	Χ	-	3	-	3	-	
Groundnut	X	-	3	-	3	-	
Field pea	X	Χ	3	6	3	2	
Faba bean	-	Χ	-	6	-	2	
Leucaena leucocephala	X	_		-	3500 seedlings		
Fertilizers	X	Χ		-	NPS all crops	NPS	
Inoculums	Χ	-	-	-	Except Annual Climbing Bean	-	



Field pea root with and without input (Digga, Jirata kebele, 7th August 2019)









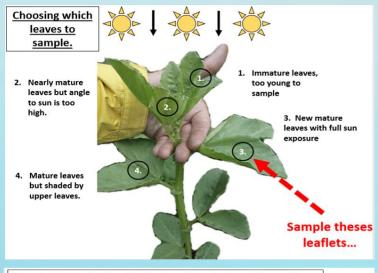


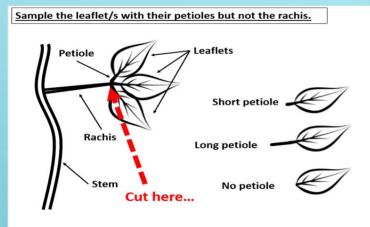
- Tree seedlings: targeting women farmers
 - Feed
 - Soil fertility improvement
 - Erosion control
 - Feul

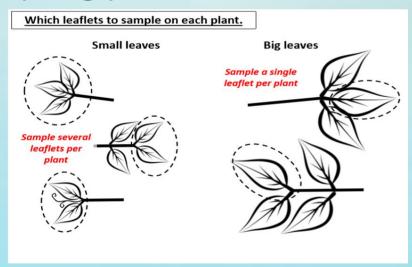
WP 2.3 On-farm trials

Protocols for sampling of soils and plant material to explore contributions of legumes to soil fertility on trial and non-trial farms (WP2.1 & WP2.3)

Practical sessions on sampling procedures









Customization of data collection tools

Legume SELECT WP2.3 Field Side Questionnaire Dates of interviews: Part 1 (.../...)..... Part 2 (.../...).... Part 3 (.../...).... Name of farmer/farmers being interviewed (including mobile #): Site and farm ID: (eg. Eth-Diga-kebele-farmerName#) GPS Coordinate and Altitude: Demonstration Trial Farm Non-Trial Farm

	name: FarmID:		
rial ty	pe: <u>DT / NT</u>		
	us with our research, please fill in the date	es at which the following	ng events occurred on the N2Afri
lot (if	applicable):		
	Activity	Date	
1.	Date of land preparation		
2.	Date of organic manure application		
3.	Date of planting		
4.	Date of mineral fertiliser application		
5.	Date of 1st weeding		
6.	Date of 2nd weeding		
7.	Date of 3rd weeding		
8.	Date of staking		
9.	Irrigation application/watering of the field		
10.	Date of pesticide application		
11.	Drought period/dry spell	From (date):	To (date):
12.	50% flowering		
13.	50% maturity		
14.	Date of (final) harvest		

Cropping calendar of LogumoSELECT field

ሰብል እንከብካቤ የተካሄደባቸው ቀናት

የአርሶአደት ስም፡	የማሳው ኮድ፣	

አባክዎን ስምርምራችን እንዲረዳን ዘንድ የሰብል እንከብካቤ ያካሄዱበትን ቀን በቀጣዩ ስንጠረዥ በመሙሳት ይተባበሩን፤

ተ.ቁ	ድርጊት	ቀን (ለምሳሌ፡ በኔ 25 ቀን 2011 ዓ.ም.)
1	ማሳው የተዘጋጀበት ቀን	
2	ፍባ ወይም ኮምፖስት የተጨማረበት ቀን	
3	የተዘራበት ቀን	
4	ማዳበሪያ የተጨማረበት ቀን	
5	መጀመሪያ አረም የታረመበት ቀ ን	
6	<i>ሁስተኛ አረም የታረ</i> መበት ቀን	
7	ሦስተኛ አረም የታረመበት ቀን	
8	<i>ማ</i> ስኖ የተጠቀሙበት ቀን	
9	ፀረ-ተባይ መድኃኒተት የተጠቀሙበት ቀን	
10	ዝናብ እጥረት የገጠመበት ወቅት	
11	<i>የማ</i> ሹ መደብ አበባ ያበበበት ቀን	
12	<i>ባማ</i> ዥ ምደብ አበባ ያበበበት ቀን	
13	<i>የማሹ መ</i> ደብ ስምርት የደረሰበት ቀን	
14	የታጨደበት ቀን	
15		

harvesting, soil samples, oven dry...







Plant and weed samples collection.....



Soil samples....





Data Inventory....

Country	Ethiopia							
Implementation Sites/ Woreda	Digga	Digga	Sinana	Sinana				
Village/ Kebele	Arjo Qonan Bula	Jirata	Aman Laman	Shallo				
Number of fields sampled	6 (6DT)	5 (5DT)	6 (4DT+2NT)	6 (3DT+3NT)				
Legumes sampled	Soybean,Common bean (bush types)Groundnut	I /	Faba beanField pea	Faba beanField pea				
Weed spp sampled	 Alternanthera pungens; Centella asiatica L.; Ageratum conyzoides L; Bidens pilosa L Conyza canadensis L.; Guizotia scabra (vis.) chiov; Conyza canadensis L. 	Bidens patchloma L.	Bromus pectinatus;Chenopodium spp	 Bromus pectinatus 				
Soil sampled	<mark>6+6</mark>	<mark>5+5</mark>	<mark>6+6</mark>	<mark>6+6</mark>				

WP3 Moving into practice at scale

- WP 3.1: Modeling, forecasting, targeting, and scenario testing
- WP 3.2: Partner engagement, capacity development and scaling

WP 3.2

- Summarize agricultural plans Eth
- Stakeholder Mapping Eth
- Scaling

WP 3.2: Partner engagement, capacity development and scaling

- Multiple discussions with local partners:
 - IQQO HQ and research Centers
 - Woreda and kebele levels (Admins, Experts, DAs)







On-spot trainings and discussions

- Capacitate DAs on:
 - data collection
 - Handling of samples,
 - identification of weeds

Mini-farmers field day at Sinana (Nov 2019)







41 participant (34 Farmers, 3 DAs, 4 researcher)

Faba bean planted with inputs (NPS)

LegumeSELECT Poster presentation at ILRI IPM (17-19 Sep 2019)





Challenges

- Unrest in Western Ethiopia and (South-eastern Ethiopia)
- Extended bureaucracy and lack of documents for faba bean export
- Budget disbursement delays between ILRI & IQQO (DD request)
- Lengthy financial channels within IQQO
- Scarcity of ovens (Equipment/Material capacity building?)

Way Forwards

- Undertake: [scope of the work]
 - Assessment of Agricultural Plans in relation to legumes in Ethiopia
 - Stakeholder mapping in relation to legumes in Ethiopia
- Facilitate export of faba bean seeds; soil & vegetative samples
- Training on Legume production and management practices to farmers and stakeholders
- Site level planning meetings

Timeline (ways traveled)

CRA between ILRI and IQQO (signed on July 2019)

Discussions with IQQO and Woreda admin & experts (July-Aug 2019)

On-farm trial establishmen ts (July at Digga, September at Sinana)

MTA, phytosanitary certificates (July 2019, ...)

Sample processing (Dec 2019.)





















Applied LC tool at Digga (July 2019) Applied LC tool at Sinana (August 2019) First budget installme nt reached at IQQO (1st Oct 2019) Vegetative & soil samples collections (July-Dec 2019)

Meeting organizati on (Jan 2020)

Thank You

Legume SELECT Project Review and Planning Meeting

28-30 January 2020, ILRI Campus, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia























