Institutionalizing collection of adoption data – Ethiopia

CGIAR | Independent Science and Partnership Council

Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey

- Collaboration between the World Bank Living Standards Measurement Study – Integrated Surveys of Agriculture (LSMS-ISA) and the Ethiopian Central Statistical Agency (CSA)
- Panel survey
- Two-stage random sampling of 5 262 HH (3 776 rurals)
- Representative at national and regional level (5 regions)
- Plots georeferenced + Crop-cutting on 23 temporary crops

Ethiopian Socioeconomic Survey

- Data collection from September (post-planting) to February (post-harvest)
- CSA enumerators are residents
- Data collection is paper-based – Plan to move to Tablets/CAPI next year
- Data entry is done at the branch level; data cleaning at headquarters
- Rich dataset including a HH, a post-Planting, a post-Harvest, a livestock, a community questionnaires as well as remote sensing variables

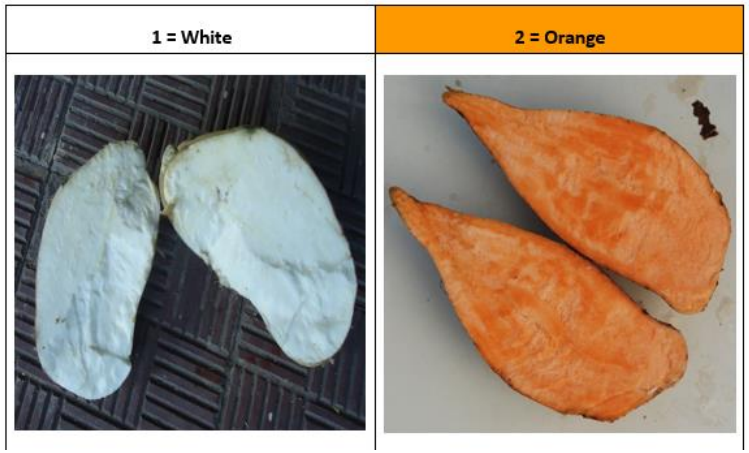
Collaboration with SPIA

- Objective: to integrate technology adoption data into ESS third wave (2015-16)

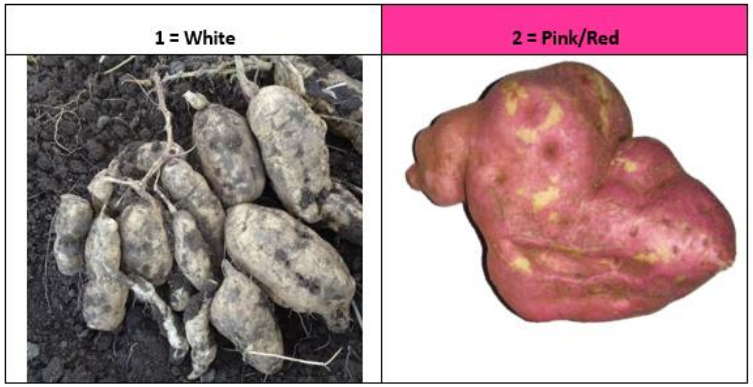
- Treadle pumps
  Motor pumps
  Weather index insurance
  Crop rotation with a legume in previous three years
  Improved livestock feed module

- Four visual-aid protocols

Visual-aid protocols



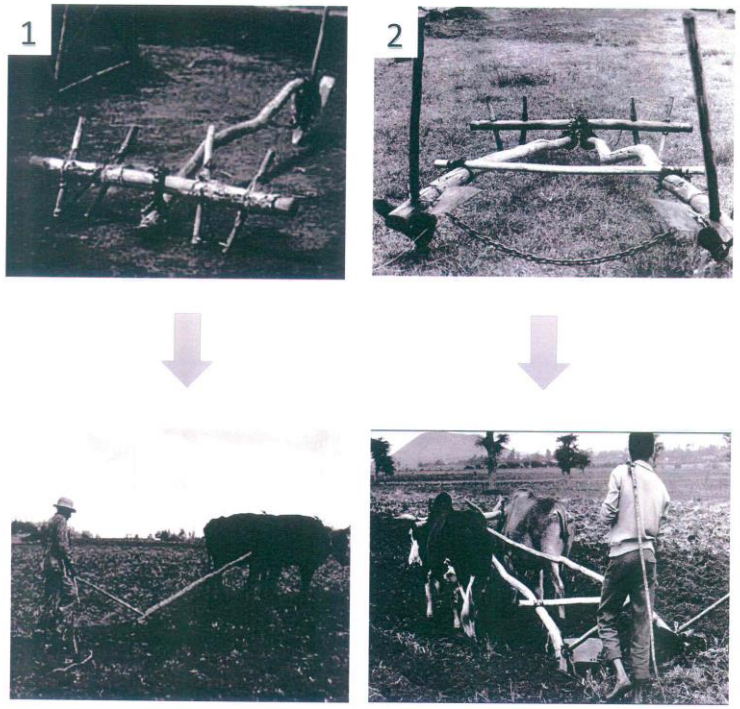
Sweet Potatoes
(flesh and skin)



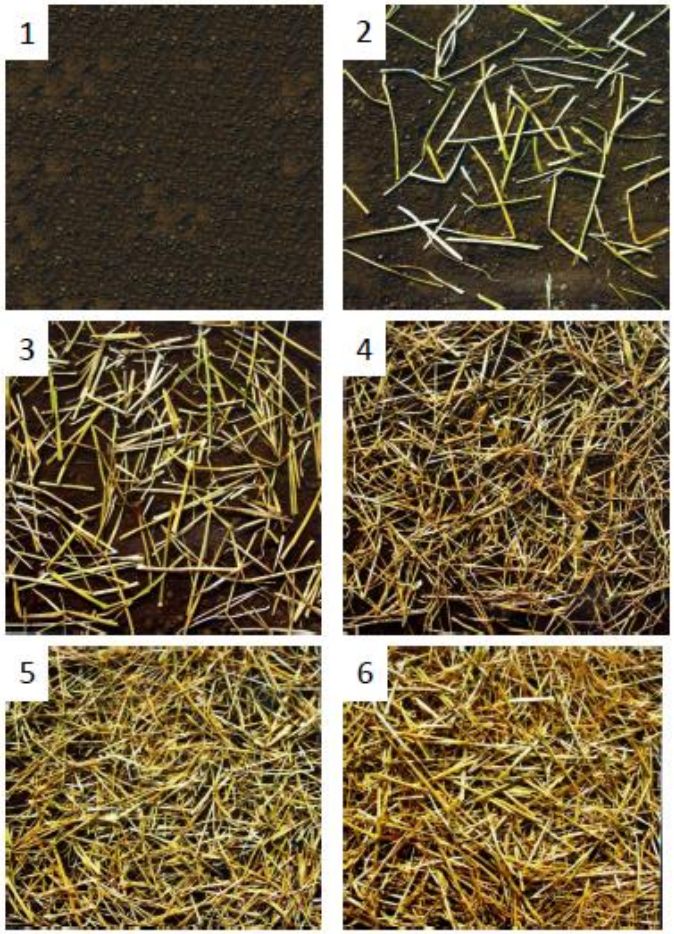
Chickpea desi & kabuli type

TYPE OF PLOUGH – SEC3 – 35a

35a. What did you use to plough the land for [FIELD]?



CROP RESIDUES COVER – SEC3 – 36a



Constraints/limitations

- Integration of adopton data conditionned on country policies, CGIAR priorities and CG center activities in the country
- What can we measure with reasonable accuracy?
- CSA has a mandate for collecting, not for analysis
- CSA already has a heavy agenda

Scope for innovations

- It is possible to introduce changes in what is already in place

- ICT for surveys
- Adoption data from markets
- DNA fingerprinting for varietal adoption
- Remote sensing for NRM