

Promotion of Soya bean (*GLYCIMEMAX*), value addition and marketing in Ethiopia

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Background



- ❑ Africa produces less than 1% of the world's soybeans .
- ❑ Soybeans was first grow in Ethiopia around in 1950
- ❑ About 95% of Ethiopia's soya bean export is to India, China, Vietnam, Canada and Pakistan.
- ❑ Soybean is a multipurpose crop with increasing demand as a feed, food & fuel crop (Mubichi, 2017).
- ❑ Growing demand for soybeans offers opportunity for SHFs to increase their incomes and nutrition (Lubungu et al., 2013).
- ❑ Soybean is a major industrial raw material in Ethiopia (e.g oil



Problem statement and objectives



Production Problem

Current yield is 1.5 MT /Ha lower than the potential of 2.5 MT/Ha.

Marketing Problem

No linkage between farmers of processing factories

Value addition Problem

Limited knowledge and skills on improved storage

Objective

Increase production from 1.8 mt/ha to 2.5 m.t/ha



Methodology

2.1. Description of the study area



- ❑ Total population of the district is 116,076
- ❑ The district total area is 58,795 hectare of land
- ❑ Forest land 24%
- ❑ Cultivated land 54%
- ❑ Grazing land 22%
- ❑ Agro ecological zones 700 masl –1,900 masl

- ❑ mixed research approach (qualitative and quantitative).
- ❑ The research design of this study is experimental because ,
- ❑ target farmers were selected by using purposive sampling (40 SB producers)
- ❑ Follower farmers were selected by using systematic sampling (80)
- ❑ Primary and secondary data also collected
- ❑ Descriptive statistics had been used to analysis both the qualitative and quantitative data



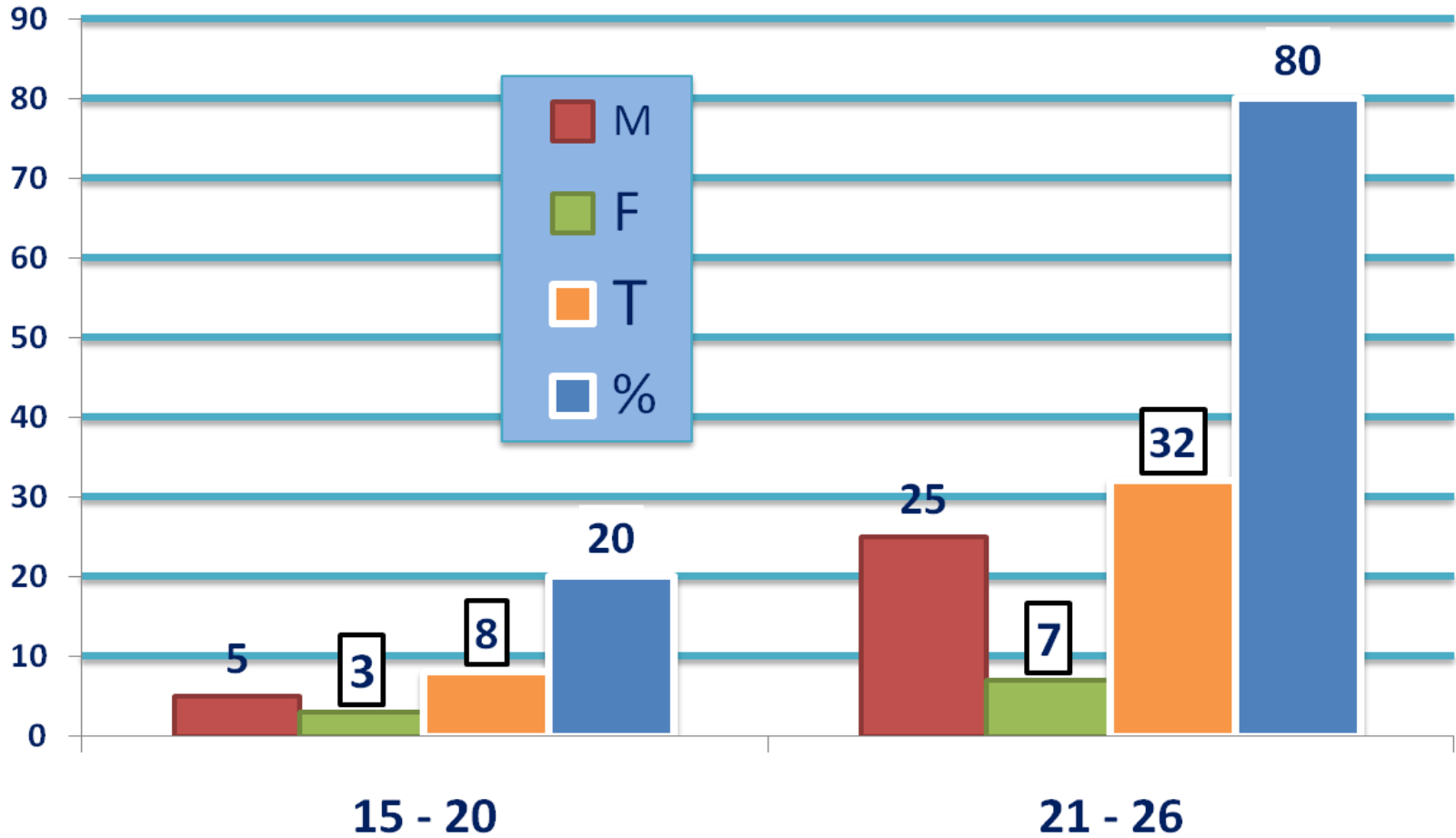
Key findings



- ❑ 20% of farmers produce 1.5- 2.0mt/ha on average 1.75 mt/ha and
- ❑ 80 % of farmers which is produce 2.1-2.6 mt/ha on average 2.35 mt/ha .
- ❑ Mean of this summary production objective is $1.75+2.35 = 4.1/2=2.05\text{mt/ha}$.
- ❑ after intervention Productivity increased $2.05 - 1.8$ (average productivity before intervention) = 0.25 mt/ha on average each target farmers add per hectare of land.
- ❑ Legal contractual agreements b/n farmers and BICA factories
- ❑ Reduce 6 % of yield losses /qu or (100Kg) of products during storage time



Key findings



Conclusion



- ❑ Farmers by applying scientifically recommended agronomic practices can add 0.25 mt/ha on average
- ❑ Contractual agreement increases farmers' profitability by reducing market channels & increasing market share
- ❑ Field days improve farmers' knowledge and skills
- ❑ PICS bags reduce yield loss by 6% /qt (100 kg) during storage
- ❑ Needs assessment plays a vital role to identify farmer's real problems



Key Recommendations

- ❑ Continuous training and follow up are needed for testing farmers skill and attitude change and fill the gaps.
- ❑ For the successful improvement of yield care should taken for farmers to perform all key recommendations .
- ❑ Coordination among different stakeholders is along the soya bean value chain.
- ❑ Different extension methods should be used to improve farmers K,A,S
- ❑ For sustainability all stakeholders should participate continuously in technology adoption





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Thank you



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