The role of institutions in the uptake of climate change adaptation innovations: a comparative study in the coffee based farming system of Central Kenya

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June 9-11, 2016
Paris, France
Presentation Plan

1) Introduction
2) The areas of study
3) Data and methods
4) Results
   4.1. Defining the induced technological innovation
   4.2. Technological (coffee and Dairy) innovation
   4.3. Institutional building
   4.4. Contribution of the transition to household food security
Coffee production trends

Introduction

Areas of study

Methods

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Climate change impacts on coffee production

future coffee suitability in Mesoamerica, A. Eitzinger, 2010

East Africa, Davis et al 2012, (68% suitability reduction by 2080)
Trends in Kenyan coffee production

Annual production in Metric Tonnes, (CBK, 2014)

Annual Production

| Production year | 1963/64 | 65/66 | 67/68 | 69/70 | 71/72 | 73/74 | 75/76 | 77/78 | 79/80 | 81/82 | 83/84 | 85/86 | 87/88 | 89/90 | 91/92 | 93/94 | 95/96 | 97/98 | 99/00 | 2001/02 | 2003/04 | 2005/06 | 2007/08 | 2009/10 | 2011/12 |
|----------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Annual Production | 70000 | 72000 | 74000 | 76000 | 78000 | 80000 | 82000 | 84000 | 86000 | 88000 | 90000 | 92000 | 94000 | 96000 | 98000 | 100000 | 102000 | 104000 | 106000 | 108000 | 110000 | 112000 | 114000 |

y = -204.39x + 77000

R² = 0.0124
Why coffee production in Central Kenya has been declining?

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Source: IPCC (2013)

Severe droughts and high temperature in arid and semi-arid regions of Kenya have reduced food production (Kabubo-Mariara & Karanja 2007). In response to these challenges, there is an ongoing research and development and policy reform efforts to expand the adaptive capacity to climate change and then addresses household food security.
Adaptation: “The process of adjustment to actual or expected challenges and its effects. It seeks to moderate harm or exploit beneficial opportunities” (IPCC 2014)

- Different agents (producers, institutions, food industries) and scales (from individual to global scale) (Wreford et al. 2010)
  - Reducing the sensitivity of the affected system
  - Altering the exposure of a system to the impact
  - Increasing the resilience of socio-ecological systems

- Adaptation strategies can be classified (Smit & Skinner 2002):
  - Technological developments
  - Government programs and insurance
  - Farm production practices
  - Farm financial management
IS... is the systemic interactional processes that generate and hybridize different forms of knowledge (scientific, tacit, and local know-how) to solve multifaceted environmental problems (Temple et al. 2015). This encompasses two orientations.

1. A community level, experience based and demand driven innovation implemented by agrarian societies (Touzard et al, 2015) and

2. the role of scientific knowledge in activating innovation process(TEMPLE ET AL. 2015B) based on the implementation of proposals for agricultural research (biotechnology, new varieties, agronomic practice).
The first mode entails informal process of learning based on doing, using and interacting (Jensen et al, 2007) among community members while the other mode is based on the production and use of scientific and technical knowledge which is formally institutionalized and the institutional and organizational variables are those which make these different systems possible and render them coherent (Triomphe et al, 2014; Spielman 2012).

Indeed, the second orientation is criticized of exclusively meeting the needs of their designers, but not necessarily rural societies’ priority development issues and the specificities of locally available resources (Temple et al, 2015).
We, therefore, hypothesized in this study

(1) the strategies of adaptation to climate change are dependent on the roles of research ........

(2) There is a direct cause-effect relationship between research output and the actual adoption of adaptation strategies to climate change.

(3) The meso-level coffee sector defined by the collective strategies of adaptation is not the result of the sum of the individual strategies but it has its own institutional dimension.

(4) The strategy to diversify to dairy sector from a complete specialization on coffee improves farmers’ adaptive capacity to climate change and brings household level food security.
The area of study: Murang’a County, Kenya

- Subsistence food production (lower altitude), high value crops (high altitude) ➔ small plots of land (Thuku et al. 2012)
- Dominantly rain-fed agriculture
- Moderate to semi-arid climate with two rainy seasons
- Higher temperature and less precipitation (Thornton et al. 2006)

At least three major agroecologies:
- Highland tea zone
- Midland coffee zone
- Lowland food crops zone
  - Micro zones
  - Intersectional zones
**Current livelihood options/innovations**

1. Specialization in Coffee (Pathway 1)
2. Diversification to new systems such as Dairy (Pathway 2)
3. Transition to new system (Pathway 3)

**Direct drivers of choices by farmers**

**Current Climate Pressures**

**Change in household characteristics**

**Current Economic Pressures**

**Indirect factors**

- Change in temperature and rainfall
- Household size, education, farm size
- Resource constraint
- Institutional setting
- Farm management

Conceptual Framework (determinants of innovation)
Conceptual model: the process of innovation and impact pathway
**Methods**

- **Household Survey** (220 household heads)
- **Farmers’ FGDs** (3 FGDs with coffee specialized, and 3 FGDs with Dairy based farmers)
- **Stakeholders’ Interviews** (23 interviews)

**Type of data**

- Household data on adaptation practices, livelihood options, and food security situations of both the systems
- Identification of adaptation options to climate change
- Main characteristics of strategies
- Contributions of stakeholders on the innovation to transform livelihood and secure food
- Performance of innovation
- Triangulation of data
The claim of the central highland that (1) rainfall has declined and temperature has increased (Asayehegn et al., 2016); (2) previous potential coffee areas are transformed to marginal coffee or food crops area which is termed as climate induced land use change (Jaramillo et al. 2014); (3) potentially favorable weather zones are transformed into arid and semi-arid zones (Bilham 2011) are conditions that support to conclude the changes and shifts are climate change induced and adjustments are to adapt the changes.
technological innovation
A. Innovation of diseases resistance varieties

- The coffee sector in Kenya possibly studied in three categories of timelines.

1. **Pre-independence** (before 1963)
   - CR established
   - Traditional varieties (SL, K7)

2. **1963-1987**
   - Local natives allowed to own
   - Large scale firms subdivided
   - CRF founded with 2 percent levy
   - Annual production increased at a rate of 6.6 percent
1966, infestation of CBD and CLR
Selection of chemicals (zinc, copper..)
Developing diseases resistance variety
Ruiru 11 released

3. **1988-2014**
- Coffee production collapse by 62 percent
- severity of CBD and CLR
- Social needs and institutional conditions were not adequate
- Extension services, farmers assets and resources were not considered
- Coffee union was liberalized
- Financial and non financial crises to farmers
B. Innovation of the Dairy Sector

- The dairy sector initiative was mainly on three broad functions. These are (1) Technological development (2) extension and education (feeding, hygiene, value addition) and (3) institutional building for marketing channels.

- The technological development consist the improvement in breeding qualities and animal health, and access to alternative affordable feed. The extension and education is through the business oriented private sector (veterinarians, feed dealers, health experts).

- The breeding materials, health services such as AI and medications and innovative new feed systems are primarily developed at the research or directly adapted from abroad but the distribution system has a dual line i.e. the private and the county government.
1. **Pre-independence** (before 1963)
   - Dairy was export oriented, large scale, owned by foreign settlers
   - KCC was established to support production, marketing and processing as sole agent
   - Exotic breeds

2. **First cycle reform** (1967-1979)
   - Sector transferred to indigenous people
   - Attention of policy shifted towards smallholders
   - Fairly organized breeding system
   - Breeding materials used to upgrade the local breeds
   - KCC continued to be a sole and autonomous agent
   - Production steadily grew
3. **Second cycle reform** *(1980-2002)*
   - Period of disruption and collapse
   - Failure of marketing agent
   - Farmers stopped to supply milk to KCC due to irregular payment and debt
   - Liberalization and service delivery interruption
   - Public breeding and service cut and insufficient private sector
   - Poor incentive of milk, high price of AI, breeding got back to bull
   - Emergence of self help groups
   - Opportunities for other actors to emerge in the sector was created

4. **Period of new impetuse** *(since 2003)*
   - Highly progressive reform
   - Administrative and technical solutions
   - Infrastructures such as milk cooling depos
   - Motivation risen
   - Different options for marketing and processing
Smallholder dairy farmers

Cooperative societies

Privates (KCC, Brookside…)

Informal marketing

Local hotels, milk kiosk, shops

Milk processors

Urban consumers

Dairy supply chain
CBD=70%
CLR=40%
Input prices=65%

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone classification</th>
<th>Altitudes (before)</th>
<th>Current altitude</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Coffee-tea</td>
<td>1650-1950</td>
<td>1850-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Potential coffee</td>
<td>1340-1680</td>
<td>1600-1800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Marginal coffee</td>
<td>1300-1450</td>
<td>1400-1600</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Food crops</td>
<td>Lower than 1300</td>
<td>&lt;1450</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
coffee Vs dairy production in Murang’a County, Kenya
Food security and farming transition: total household income (proxy)
Nutritional Security
Calorie intake

Intervention
Areas of study
Methods
Results
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Discussion and Conclusions

- Continuous decline in coffee production

- The dairy sector is, however, in opposite visualizing sharp increase in volume of production and price.

- **Determinants**
  - Changing climate
  - Household factors
  - Resource and institutional factors

- transition from coffee to dairy based farming system brought the system to have three options
The less household food expenditure by diversified farmers is due to
- less household income to spend on food;
- production of own food for consumption

Dairy and maize takes 65% of calorie intake of family farmers
- Dairy specialized farmers are nutritionally secured regardless of self sufficiency
THANK YOU

MERCI