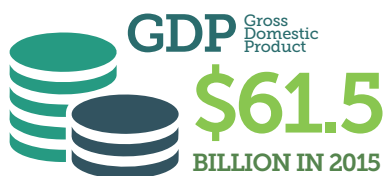


Ethiopia

Maize Profile



World Bank, 2016, World Development Indicators, <http://data.worldbank.org/country/Ethiopia>
 Tesfaye, n.d., Description of cropping systems, climate and soils in Ethiopia <http://www.yieldgap.org/ethiopia>

Total cultivable area in 2014/2015

20.4 M ha

Total area under maize cultivation in 2014/15

2.1 M ha



Average smallholder farmer yield

3.4 t/ha

Total annual national maize production in 2014/15

7.2 M tons



26.1% Female headed households in 2011

40% Households growing improved maize varieties as of 2013

65% Area suitable for farming

14.8% Smallholder households growing DT maize
2013 data set

19%
2015/16 DTMAS baseline survey

14.2 MILLION Total number of smallholder farmers



Grain crop (cereals, pulses and oilseed) growers in 2014/15

61.3% Percentage of crops that are grain crops

8.7 MILLION Farmers who cultivate maize

Fisher et al., 2015, Drought tolerant maize for farmer adaptation to drought in sub-Saharan Africa: Determinants of adoption in Eastern and Southern Africa. http://dtma.cimmyt.org/index.php/publications/cat_view/89-publications

Trading Economics, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ethiopia/female-headed-households-percent-of-households-with-a-female-head-wb-data.html>
 CSA, 2015, Area and production of major crops



USAID
 FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



DTMASS
 Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling

DTMASS Project highlights

6

Number of seed production partners



7

DT varieties being scaled under DTMAS



7,920

Tons of DT maize produced under DTMAS in 2016 (certified seed)



221.7

Tons of DT early generation seed supported by DTMAS in 2016 (basic and breeder seed)



186,454

Number of farmers reached through DTMAS in 2016



Key traits of maize varieties

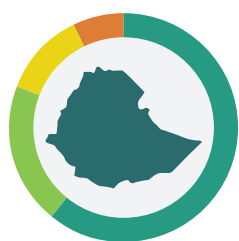


Tolerance to:
Drought (all varieties)

Resistance to:
Rust (select varieties)
Taro Leaf Blight (TLB) (most varieties)
Gray Leaf Spot (GLS) (most varieties)

Nutritional value:
Quality Protein Maize (QPM) (select varieties)

Top three maize producing regions in Ethiopia in 2015/15



54.5% Oromia

25.4% Amhara

13.8% SNNPR

GAIN, 2013, Ethiopia Grain and Feed Annual Report [http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent GAIN Publications/Grain and Feed Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf](http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Grain%20and%20Feed%20Annual_Addis%20Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf)

National maize consumption

4.9 M
tons in 2013

0.045 tons per year
for rural households

0.016 tons per year for
urban households



16.7%

Contribution of maize
in total national calorie
intake as of 2004/5
national survey

GAIN, 2013, Ethiopia Grain and Feed Annual Report [http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent GAIN Publications/Grain and Feed Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf](http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Grain%20and%20Feed%20Annual_Addis%20Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf)

Abate et al., 2015 (Food Security) Factors that transformed maize productivity in Ethiopia.

Smallholder farmer information

46%

smallholder
farmers
with access
to SMS as of
2012



Top 5 maize
varieties used
by smallholders

BH660

BH540

Shone

BH543

BH140

Abate et al., 2015 (Food Security) Factors that transformed maize productivity in Ethiopia.



Annual
maize
imports

0 tons
in 2011



Annual
maize
exports

9.8 tons
in 2011

Tadesse & Bahigwa, 2015, Mobile phones and farmers' marketing decisions in Ethiopia. World Development, 68, 296-307.

Annual precipitation

848 mm
in 2011

Major cropping systems used



Rainfed
cropping
system

Tesfaye, n.d., Description of cropping systems, climate and soils in Ethiopia <http://www.yieldgap.org/ethiopia>

Trading Economics, <http://www.tradingeconomics.com/ethiopia/female-headed-households-percent-of-households-with-a-female-head-wb-data.html>

Major maize producers



95%
subsistence and
smallholder farmers

Only 5%
by commercial
farmers

GAIN, 2013, Ethiopia Grain and Feed Annual Report [http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent GAIN Publications/Grain and Feed Annual_Addis Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf](http://gain.fas.usda.gov/Recent%20GAIN%20Publications/Grain%20and%20Feed%20Annual_Addis%20Ababa_Ethiopia_5-24-2013.pdf)

About CIMMYT

CIMMYT - The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center - is the global leader in publicly-funded maize and wheat research and related farming systems. Headquartered near Mexico City, CIMMYT works with hundreds of partners throughout the developing world to sustainably increase the productivity of maize and wheat cropping systems, thus improving global food security and reducing poverty. CIMMYT is a member of the CGIAR System Organization and leads the CGIAR Research Programs on Maize and Wheat. The Center receives support from national governments, foundations, development banks and other public and private agencies.

About DTMASS - The Drought Tolerant Maize for Africa Seed Scaling (DTMASS) project develops and disseminates evidence-based content to external stakeholders, including seed companies and farmers, to inform production and purchase decisions regarding drought tolerant maize varieties. This involves, in part, assembling key seed sector data collected from years of research by CIMMYT and its partners, and various other trusted sources, in an accessible and easy-to-use format.

DTMASS works in six countries in eastern and southern Africa to produce and deploy affordable drought tolerant, stress resilient, and high-yielding maize varieties for smallholder farmers. To promote these improved varieties, DTMASS combines traditional print material and mobile-based applications to share agronomy and other agricultural information directly with farmers.

Led by the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), and funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), DTMASS is implemented through strategic partnerships with national agricultural research systems, as well as public and private seed producers.



DTMASS
Drought Tolerant Maize
for Africa Seed Scaling