

NEW MEDIT



MEDITERRANEAN JOURNAL OF ECONOMICS, AGRICULTURE AND ENVIRONMENT

Poste Italiane Spa Spedizione in Abbonamento Postale Periodico ROC Centro Nord aut. N° 0029 - € 15,00.

5

QUARTERLY
VOL. XX - N. 5
DECEMBER
2021

○ **Smallholder farmers' perceptions and adaptation strategies to mitigate the effect of climate change in the oases of South-Eastern Tunisia**

HOUCINE JEDER, AMIRA ABDELHAMID, AHMED SALAH

○ **Role of rural women in organic farming: A case study from Turkey**

DAMLA ÖZSAYIN, MÜESSER KORKMAZ

○ **Do future markets protect the spot markets in developing countries? The case of the Egyptian wheat market**

OSAMA AHMED

○ **Dimensions of household food waste in Turkey**

CELILE ÖZÇIÇEK DÖLEKOĞLU, SEMA GÜN, SEDA ŞENGÜL, ISIL VAR, HANDAN GIRAY

○ **Facteurs affectant les stratégies d'adaptation des éleveurs aux changements climatiques : Cas des parcours d'El Ouara au Sud Tunisien**

HOUDA RJILI, MOHAMED JAOUAD

CONTENTS

| | |
|---|---------|
| FOREWORD | pag. 1 |
| HOUCINE JEDER, AMIRA ABDELHAMID, AHMED SALAH Smallholder farmers' perceptions and adaptation strategies to mitigate the effect of climate change in the oases of South-Eastern Tunisia | pag. 3 |
| DAMLA ÖZSAYIN, MÜESSER KORKMAZ Role of rural women in organic farming: A case study from Turkey | pag. 17 |
| HOUDA RJILI, MOHAMED JAOUAD Facteurs affectant les stratégies d'adaptation des éleveurs aux changements climatiques : Cas des parcours d'El Ouara au Sud Tunisien | pag. 33 |
| CELILE ÖZÇİÇEK DÖLEKOĞLU, SEMA GÜN, SEDA ŞENGÜL, ISIL VAR, HANDAN GIRAY Dimensions of household food waste in Turkey | pag. 47 |
| OSAMA AHMED Do future markets protect the spot markets in developing countries? The case of the Egyptian wheat market | pag. 65 |
| KAOUTER ESSAKKAT, KONSTANDINOS MATTAS, ILKAY UNAY-GAILHARD, GEORGE BAOURAKIS Youth's potential of adopting the Mediterranean diet lifestyle in response to climate change: Empirical study in Crete, Greece | pag. 85 |
| EDVIN ZHLLIMA, EDMIRA SHAHU, ORJON XHOXHI, IRENA GJIKA Understanding farmers' intentions to adopt organic farming in Albania | pag. 97 |

Smallholder farmers' perceptions and adaptation strategies to mitigate the effect of climate change in the oases of South-Eastern Tunisia

HOUCINE JEDER*, AMIRA ABDELHAMID**, AHMED SALAH**

DOI: 10.30682/nm2105a

JEL codes: Q1, Q51, Q54

Abstract

Climate change is expected to have serious environmental, economic, and social impacts on arid regions such as Tunisia country. This research uses a “bottom-up” approach, which seeks to gain insights from the farmers themselves based on a farm household in the south-east of Tunisia. Econometric analysis and Main Component analysis were conducted in this research. Finally, probit binary models were estimated to determine the factors influencing adaptation strategies. All actions aimed at improving the resilience of agriculture in Tunisia’s arid regions to climate change, emphasize mainly the strategies adopted by farmers in terms of water management, technical choices and the adopted production systems combined with the experience and local know-how. Others Government policies and national adaptation programs should focus on education facilitate farmers’ access to extension, information and specialized training needed.

Keywords: *Climate change, Perception, Adaptation strategies, Agricultural households, Econometric analyses, South-Eastern Tunisia.*

1. Introduction

Agriculture lays a heavy burden on the environment in the process of providing humanity with food and fibers (IPCC, 2007). However, agriculture and food systems as well as the rural economies in the Maghreb and North Africa regions have been experiencing major drastically reduced agricultural production through extreme weather events, such as recurrent droughts and floods in these recent decades (Hassan and Nhemachena, 2008; Deressa *et al.*, 2008). In these regions, the climate variability caus-

es severe impacts on agriculture through long drought periods. Recurrent droughts often affect entire countries over multiyear periods and can result in serious social problems caused by water scarcity and the intensive demand of water for agriculture. Impacts anticipated under projected climate change such as increasing rainfall variability, increasing temperature, increasing evaporation rate and water deficit pose a significant challenge to the Maghreb region. Mean temperatures of Morocco, Algeria and Tunisia are expected to rise by between 2 and 4°C until 2100.

* Regional Center of Research in Horticulture and Organic Agriculture (CRRHAB), Sousse; Laboratory of economy and rural communities, Arid Regions Insitut (IRA), Medenine, Tunisia.

** Faculty of Economics and Management, University of Tunis El-Manar, Tunisia.

Corresponding author: djederhoucine@yahoo.fr

Already by 2020, rainfall is expected to drop by between 5 and 20% (METT, 2002). Tunisia is one of the Maghreb countries and is very vulnerable to the water shortage. Most of the water resources have medium to poor quality, and the salinity is often high. Water deficits and droughts are ongoing risks for Tunisian agriculture. The agricultural sector that provides approximately 13% of the national annual GDP (2004) to Tunisia is therefore particularly vulnerable to climatic changes also due to poor soils, limited ground and surface water, low rainfall and recurrent droughts particularly in the arid regions of Tunisia. In these regions, the consumption of irrigation water in irrigated areas and oases continues to increase to ensure the sustainability of the farming activity and guarantee the income of several households agricultural (Mougou *et al.*, 2011).

For example, in the arid regions of South-Eastern Tunisia, the Gabes oases is known since antiquity for their vegetable crops that historically conserved the seeds, their greatest source of resilience facing difficult climate conditions (dry land). However, since the past few decades, the oases are getting much damaged (over-exploitation of resources, urbanisation...) as well as multiple factors have been behind this degradation (Marshall *et al.*, 2014). The majority of young people and women are not interested in agriculture and the older populations that are, are turning to more profitable field crops. Producing local seeds is forsaken for the benefit of improved hybrid seeds that are often combined with the use of chemical fertilizers (highly polluting the soil). The lack of valorisation of local indigenous seeds, the absence of a seed market or even laws restricting the commercialisation of local seeds. This all explains why farmers are discouraged and have difficulties guaranteeing their own production. The risk is that future generations that loses their capacity to adapt to climate change and no longer is able to guarantee food security for the population surrounding the oases (Abdedaiem and Veyrac-Ben Ahmed, 2013). Faced with climatic risks on agricultural activity in oases of irrigated perimeters, reviewing the concept of adaptation through a multi-dimensional vision touching different economic,

social, agronomic, hydrological and political aspects is important to know and detect the main intervening factors in adaptation strategies. The adoption of a bottom-up approach that focuses on autonomous adaptation behavior seems to me more adequate to draw recommendations for adaptation strategies appropriate to oasis production systems in South-Eastern Tunisia, case of the Metouia oasis in the governorate of Gabes.

Therefore, this article aims to study the perception and choice of appropriate measures among smallholders in the oases of South-Eastern Tunisia for adaptation to climate change. The rest of the article is structured as follows: Section two describes the theoretical framework. Section three presents the methodology. Section Four discusses the results and Section Five provides conclusions and policy recommendations.

2. Theoretical and methodological framework

Farmers' behavior towards adaptation to climate change is shaped by socio-economic, physical and behavioral factors (Doerr *et al.*, 2011). Institutional arrangements for the farmers and their working environment, development for access to markets and climatic factors are useful in shaping the behavior of smallholders (Devereux 2000; Deressa *et al.*, 2008 and 2010). The study of behavior adapting to climate change has many angles of analysis. There is both theoretical and empirical analysis. Some questions are positive, many others are prescriptive. There are microeconomic issues and more macroeconomic problems. Within this diversity, several approaches have been developed in particular: integrated assessment approaches, empirical (econometric) analysis, economy-wide simulation with models and decision support tools. Each of these approaches can help shed light on different aspects of the adaptation problem (Fisher-Vanden *et al.*, 2013).

For the problem of adopting certain strategies or measures to adapt to climate change in agriculture, the behavioral study of the perception or the choice of strategies requires understanding the reaction of economic agents to current climate and weather events. Much of this evi-

dence is provided by often interdisciplinary studies (Penning-Rowsell *et al.*, 2013; Ranger and Surminski, 2013). However, more and more researchers are using large data sets at the household or farm level to explore how economic agents adapt fully and rationally. The evidence is particularly rich for the agricultural sector.

Such an economic approach in relation to adaptive behavior such as “the econometric approach to climate” has been reviewed by Dell *et al.* (2014) and Hsiang (2016). These two works mainly focus on assessing the impact and effect of climatic factors on economic variables such as labor productivity, production and growth, rather than on the benefits, costs or extent of the economy adaptation. However, many of the ideas of Hsiang and Dell *et al.* also apply to the econometrics of adaptation.

Several researchers have sought to identify climatic effects both in transversely and chronologically, by comparing the impacts and / or adaptation behaviors across different climatic regimes by measuring the impact of particular meteorological events, such as floods, over time. Increasingly, they have access to panel data. Cross-sectional studies are closely associated with the “Ricardian approach” developed by Robert Mendelsohn (Mendelsohn *et al.*, 1994; Kurukulasuriya *et al.*, 2011; Seo and Mendelsohn 2008; Wang *et al.*, 2010). Given the great diversity of climates around the world, these studies provide ample evidence of adaptive behavior. The approach of nominal and ordered econometric models can simultaneously model the influence of all the explanatory variables on each of the different adaptation practices, while allowing the potential correlation between the unobserved disturbances as well as the relationship between the adoptions of different adaptation practices (Belderbos *et al.*, 2004). Consequently, an agricultural household is confronted with the decision to adopt or not an adaptation strategy taking into account the parameters perceptions of climate change. Necessarily, this decision to adopt or not depend on the characteristics of agricultural households explained using an “ad-hoc” approach through several factors: socio-economic, climatic, endowment of available resources (land, water and labor) and policies

related to extension services as well as access to information at optimal time. Principal Component Analysis Method and the ordered and binary probit econometric model were mobilized in this work to study the behavior of small farmers in the Methaoui oasis in South-Eastern Tunisia in the face of the challenges of climate change.

2.1. Justification and choice of econometric models

When the dependent variable in a regression model is binary, the analysis could be conducted using linear probability or logit or probit models (Pindyck and Rubinfeld, 1981). The determinant factors were identified by employing seemingly unrelated ordered or binary probit (Equations 1 and 2 below) which is variant of probit model. Mitchell and Carson (1989) advocated the use of robust estimators as a way to control the problem of non-normality and outliers and the potential bias associated with these sources. This form of regression is also used to reduce the problem of heteroscedasticity. The normal density function is appealing to statisticians in the sense that it allows the non-zero correlation, while the logistic distribution does not. This model provides information on what variables are crucial for each of the responses to perceptions and adaptation. To develop a model that will predict household perception and adaptation to climate change, economists assume that there exists some underlying, unobservable (latent) variable and utility index, such variable is determined by certain variables including the characteristics of the household.

2.2. Econometric models

Several studies have used various methodological approaches to analyze the determinants of adaptations to climate change and the choice of adaptation strategies. Most commonly used analytical approaches in the literature include discrete choice regression models like binary probit or logit (Acquah-de Graft and Onumah, 2011; Fosu-Mensah *et al.*, 2010), multinomial probit or logit and multivariate probit (Hassan and Nhemachena, 2008; Deressa *et al.*, 2008; Sololuwe *et al.*, 2011; Nzeadibe *et al.*, 2011; Tazeze

et al., 2012). Other empirical studies used principal component analysis (Mandleni and Anim, 2011) and the Ricardian model (Kurukulasuriya and Mendelson, 2006). Thus, the decisions of perception and adaptation to climate change are intrinsically multivariate and the attempt at univariate modeling excludes the useful economic information contained in the interdependent and simultaneous adoption decisions. On the basis of this argument, the study adopted the econometric technique of ordered and binary probit models to simultaneously model the perception and the influence of the set of explanatory variables on the main adaptation strategies (Belderbos *et al.*, 2004; Lin *et al.*, 2005).

2.3. Ordered and binary probit models

Ordered probit model is widely used approach to estimate models of ordered types. The ordered probit model is built around a latent regression in the same manner as the binomial probit model (Greene, 2003):

$$y_i^* = \beta'x_i + \varepsilon_i \quad (1)$$

For the latent variable (farmers' perceptions) in this study exhibits itself in ordinal categories which were coded as 0, 1, 2...j. The response of category j is thus observed when the underlying continuous response falls in the j-th interval as:

$$y \text{ (farmers' perceptions)} = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } y_i^* \leq \delta_0 : \text{low perception} \\ 1 & \text{if } \delta_0 \leq y_i^* \leq \delta_1 : \text{moderate perception} \\ 2 & \text{if } \delta_1 \leq y_i^* \leq \delta_2 : \text{high perception} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Where, Y^* ($i = 0, 1, 2$) are the unobservable threshold parameters that were estimated together with other parameters in the model. When an intercept coefficient is included in the model, Y_0^* is normalized to a zero value and hence only $j-1$ additional parameters are estimated with X_s . As binary data models adopt or not adopt (0/1) adaptation strategies, the probabilities for each of the observed ordinal response, that is, farmer's perception to climate change in this study had 3 responses which could be low, moderate and high with ordinal values of 0, 1, 2.

For adaptation of such a strategy j, the latent variable in this case is a binary dependent var-

iable with $y_i = 1$ to adopt strategies j or $y_i = 0$ not adopt strategies j. Binary probit models can also be motivated by an underlying continuous latent variable y_i^* which depends on $\beta'x_i$ and an error term ε_i (for $i = 1, \dots, n$) as in the case of equation 1. If the latent variables would be observable, this would lead to linear regression models. However, latent variables are not observable. But they can be related to the observed binary dependent variables y_i :

$$y \text{ (Farmer's strategies)} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } y_i^* \geq 0, \text{ adopt strategies } j \\ 0 & \text{if } y_i^* < 0, \text{ not adopt strategies } j \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

The farmer's perceptions of climate change and the adoption of an adaptation strategy are specified as follows:

$$Y^* = \beta_0 + \beta_1x_1 + \beta_2x_2 + \beta_3x_3 + \beta_4x_4 + \beta_5x_5 + \beta_6x_6 + \beta_7x_7 + \beta_8x_8 \quad (9)$$

Y^* (Farmer's perceptions) = 1 (no perception), 2 (average perception) or 3 (good perception) (Ordered probit model).

Y^* (Farmer's strategies) = 1 (adopt strategies j), 0 (not adopt strategies j) (Binary probit models)

x_1 = Ages of farmer (years), continuous (in number)

x_2 = Level of education (ordered), 1 (literate), 2 (primary), 3 (secondary), 4 (university)

x_3 = Main agricultural activity, binary (1 if agriculture, 0 other)

x_4 = Place of residence, binary (1 if on the farm, 0 outside)

x_5 = Farm size, continuous (in hectare)

x_6 = Type of agricultural production system, ordered (3-stage system, 2 classic system, 1 otherwise)

x_7 = Agricultural land owner, binary (1 if farm owner, 0 other)

x_8 = Membership of the Agricultural Development Group, binary (1 if yes, 0 no).

2.4. The study area

The Métouia oasis is one of the coastal oases of the governorate of Gabès. It is located 12 km north of the city of Gabès (South-Eastern Tunisia) and covers an area of approximately

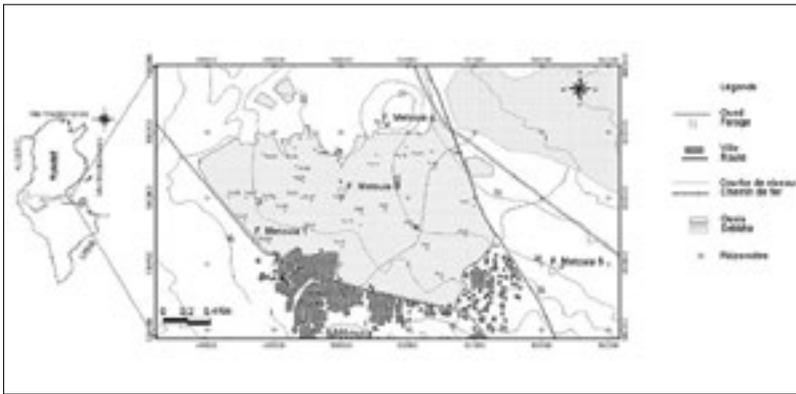


Figure 1 - Location map of the Métouia oasis, South-Eastern Tunisia.

270 ha (Figure 1). The Métouia oasis is characterized by low rainfall. The monthly distribution of precipitation is characterized by a period without rain (June, July and August) and a period with rainfall irregularly distributed over the other months and an annual water balance which is highly deficient. The oasis farms cover very small areas of around 1.5 ha on average. The crops are staged there in height, the palm trees are on the first floor, the pomegranate trees are on the second floor and alfalfa and market gardening are on the third floor. The drainage network is ineffective and moderately maintained. The Métouia oasis is characterized by the presence of a very shallow water table which closely conditions the evolution of the soil throughout the oasis (Grira *et al.*, 2002; Hatira *et al.*, 2002).

2.5. Sample size and sampling procedures

For a quantitative research, the probability sampling technique is appropriate as compared to a non-probability sampling technique because samples drawn by using probability sampling techniques are more representative than non-probability sampling techniques. Accordingly, a multi-stage random sampling technique was implemented to select sample from population. For a quantitative research, the probability sampling technique is appropriate as compared to a non-probability sampling technique because samples drawn by using probability sampling techniques are more representative than non-probability sampling techniques. Ac-

cordingly, a multi-stage random sampling technique was implemented to select sample from population. Finally, 50 sample households were selected on the basis of a probability proportional to size and they are representative of oasis farmers in the region. In this study, a simplified formula is used to determine the required sample size at 95% confidence level, 0.5 degree of variability and 10% level of precision.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n is the sample size, N is the population size (total of households), and e is the level of precision. Hence, the desired sample size is equal to:

$$n = \frac{101}{1+101(0.1)^2} = 50$$

2.6. Data type and sources

Data used in this analysis were collected from a household survey conducted in Métouia oasis of the governorate of Gabes on South-Eastern Tunisia. Primary quantitative data was collected along with a face-to-face interview. Discussions with farmers were also organized as part of the data collection method for qualitative primary data. In addition, quantitative data was collected using a structured questionnaire. Data were gathered at the household level on socio-economic characteristics, agricultural production system characteristics, extension institutions and climate change perceptions (Table 1).

Table 1 - Summary of household characteristics.

| <i>Variable (type variable)</i> | <i>Description</i> | <i>Number (%)</i> | <i>Means</i> |
|--|---|-------------------|--------------|
| Perception (Ordered variable) | Climate change perceptions | 50 (100%) | |
| | No perception | 6 (20%) | |
| | Average perception | 5 (17%) | |
| | Good perception | 19 (63%) | |
| Age (discrete variable) | Ages of farmer | 50 (100%) | 50 |
| Education (Ordered variable) | Level of education | 50 (100%) | |
| | Literate = 1 | 3 (6%) | |
| | Primary = 2 | 37 (73%) | |
| | Secondary = 3 | 0 (0%) | |
| | University = 4 | 10 (20%) | |
| Main activity (Binary variable) | Main agricultural activity | 50 (100%) | |
| | if agriculture = 1 | 25 (50%) | |
| | other = 0 | 25 (50%) | |
| Residence (Binary variable) | Place of residence | 50 (100%) | |
| | if on the farm = 1 | 45 (90%) | |
| | Outside = 0 | 5 (10%) | |
| Farm size (Continuous variable) | Farm size | 50 (100%) | 4.46 |
| Agricultural system (Binary variable) | Type of agricultural production system | 50 (100%) | |
| | If stage system = 1 | 14 (26%) | |
| | If other system = 0 | 36 (74%) | |
| Land owner (Binary variable) | Agricultural land owner | 50 (100%) | |
| | if farm owner = 1 | 18 (26%) | |
| | If other = 0 | 32 (74%) | |
| Membership (Binary variable) | Membership of (GDA) | 50 (100%) | |
| | If membership = 1 | 23 (26%) | |
| | If no = 0 | 37 (74%) | |

Source: Data survey: 2018-2019.

3. Results and discussions

3.1. Perception of climate change for oasis farming households

The objective of this section is to identify the determining factors of perception of climate change for the oasis farming households. The ordered probit regression model was used to find out the contributing factors implicitly (ad-hoc) to the perception of the phenomenon of climate change and which can play in the development of adaptation strategies. The results of the ordered probit regression model are presented in Table 2.

The results of the probit regression model

ordered in Table 2 show an overall significance of the model at the 1% level (Prob > chi²). The positive contribution and the level of significance of the independent variables also determine the importance of these variables in the functioning of the oasis production system. Indeed, a significance level of 1% for the residence variable (RESID) clearly reflects that the farmer, who is installed in the oasis, felt the change of the environment and the deterioration of the oasis agricultural systems from day to day other than a farmer who is outside the oasis. The other variable that is significant at the 1% level is membership of an agricultural development group (MEM-

Table 2 - Results of ordered probit regression model for perception of climate change.

| | <i>Coef.</i> | <i>Std. Err.</i> | <i>P> z </i> |
|-----------------|--|------------------|-----------------|
| X1 : AGE | .0365002 | .0389419 | 0.349 |
| X2 : EDUC | .8085056 * | .4372247 | 0.064* |
| X3 : AGR | .6920667 | .7731876 | 0.371 |
| X4 : RESID | 3.364506 *** | .7327965 | 0.000*** |
| X5 : SIZE | .6119345** | .193433 | 0.002** |
| X6 : SYSTEM | .4673846 | .5445639 | 0.391 |
| X7 : OWNER | 1.512966 * | .7885448 | 0.055* |
| X7 : MEMBERSHIP | 1.991799*** | .7236316 | 0.006*** |
| | Number of obs. = 50 Wald chi2(8) = 504.42 Pseudo R2 = .3538 Prob > chi2 = .0000 | | |

Notes: *** significant at 1%, ** significant at 5%, * significant at 10%.

Source: Model results.

Table 3 - Adoption of adaptation techniques to climate change by oasis farmers.

| <i>Adaptation techniques to climate change</i> | <i>Not Adopt</i> | | <i>Adopt</i> | |
|--|------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | <i>Workforce</i> | <i>Percentage %</i> | <i>Workforce</i> | <i>Percentage %</i> |
| CDSEMI | 7 | 14 | 42 | 86 |
| IRRIG_COMP | 21 | 42 | 29 | 58 |
| VENT_AN | 40 | 80 | 10 | 20 |
| ADPOT_AC | 43 | 86 | 7 | 14 |
| INTERVE_ETAT | 27 | 54 | 23 | 46 |
| ACCES_CREDIT | 40 | 80 | 10 | 10 |
| ACHAT_IRRIG | 27 | 54 | 23 | 64 |

BERSHIP) which is responsible for the activity of agriculture in the oasis, among other things the distribution of irrigation hours. Being a member of this group means ease of access to information and extension and staffing of main irrigation hours or additional hours. Therefore, we can deduce that these two variables are of the first order from the point of view of perception of climate change among oasis farming households. Then, in second order, we find the variable area of the agricultural holding (SIZE) significance at the 5% level. This variable shows that the perception can be perceived at the level of large farms whose activities require a lot of production in-

puts such as water, labor, etc. In third order, at the level of positive significance of 10%, we find variables like the level of education (EDUC) as well as the property of the land (OWNER) which plays an important role in the understanding of the phenomenon of climate change and their impact on oasis systems when the farmer owns their agricultural land. The land ownership variable (OWNER) also reflects a socio-cultural aspect among some farmers, beyond that oasis activity is a source of agricultural income, but it is also a natural heritage characterizing the region which must be preserved for biodiversity, sustainable development and for future generations.

3.2. *Adaptation strategies on oasis farming households*

The results of the ordered probit regression model showed the positive and significant contribution of some key variables. These variables can be used on the one hand to understand the behavior of oasis households faced with the phenomenon of climate change and on the other hand, help us to find points of reflection to develop appropriate adaptation strategies. A set of adaptation techniques to climate change that are practiced by oasis households according to their responses to the questionnaire asked during the survey (Table 3). Among these techniques, the following may be mentioned as: CSD: change of sowing date; ADD_IRRIG: additional irrigation; PURCH_IRRIG: purchase of additional irrigation hours; SAL_AN: sale of animals to finance agricultural activity; ADOPT_CROP: adoption of other crops; POLITICAL_INSTR: State intervention through subsidies and incentives; ACCES_CREDIT: Access to credit to invest and finance agricultural activity.

These techniques can be classified into three adaptation strategies reflecting the behaviors of oasis farming households which are deduced by the survey questionnaires and these strategies are also confirmed by local actors, whether they are experts or agents of the agricultural extension service. Adaptation techniques like (ADD_IRRIG, PURCH_IRRIG and ACCES_CREDIT) can be interpreted as *Strategy 1: Adaptation strategy in terms of water saving policy*. Adaptation techniques like (SAL_AN and POLITICAL_INSTR) can be interpreted as *Strategy 2: Incentive strategy for autonomous adaptation and adaptation*. Adaptation techniques like (CSD and ADOPT_CROP) can be interpreted as *Strategy 3: Technical strategy and system of production*.

3.3. *Determinants of adaptation strategies to climate change in the Methouia oases*

The results of ordered binary probit models in the Table 4 show that the overall significance of a level 5% ($\text{Prob} > \chi^2$) for the *Strategy 1* and *Strategy 2*; at level 1% ($\text{Prob} > \chi^2$) for the *Strategy 3*

reflecting acceptance of the choice of adaptation variables to describe the strategies identified. The results also show the significant contribution of certain variables to express adaptive behavior among farmers in the oasis of Methouia.

The positive and significant contribution at the 1% level for variables such as age (AGE) and land ownership (OWNER) and also other variables that are significant at the 5% level as the main activity variable which is agricultural activity (AGR) and the variable member of an agricultural development group (MEMBERSHIP). These variables explain and justify the adoption of *Strategy 1 (Adaptation strategy in terms of water saving policy)* for some farmers in the oasis of Methouia. Indeed, an oasis household head who owns a farm, his main activity is agriculture and member of an agricultural development group where their access to water is possible, all these conditions allow him to access credit to invest in water saving for the purchase of drip irrigation or to build a water basin to store rainwater or additional irrigation water.

For *Strategy 2 (Incentive strategy for autonomous adaptation)*, the results of the binary probit models in Table 4 show the positive and significant contribution at the 1% level for the classification variable of the production system (SYSTEM), at the level of 5% for the variable (AGR) and at the level of 10% for the two variables (OWNER and MEMBERSHIP). This strategy explains that when agriculture is the main activity for the oasis household head who is also the owner of a farm and member of an agricultural development group for access to irrigation water, contribute to the choice of orientation of oasis agricultural production system. This orientation towards a new oasis production system can be interpreted as a kind of strategy of adaptation to climate change which is carried out for the benefit of the activity of the breeding in particular the cattle breeding which has known a significant deterioration due to of their significant cost. This autonomous adaptation strategy is achieved through the sale of heads of cattle to finance agricultural activity and also through the incentive procedure of public actors to encourage investment in profitable crops with high added value such as pomegranate trees. This

Table 4 - Binary probit models results.

| | <i>Strategy 1: Adaptation strategy in terms of water saving policy</i> | | <i>Strategy 2: Autonomous adaptation incentive strategy</i> | | <i>Strategy 3: Technical strategy and production system</i> | |
|-----------------|--|-------|---|-------|---|-------|
| | Coef. | P> z | Coef. | P> z | Coef. | P> z |
| X1 : AGE | .2594575*** | 0.003 | .0657398 | 0.250 | .155476** | 0.027 |
| X2 : EDUC | .5832071 | 0.147 | .5041755 | 0.114 | .3956855 | 0.380 |
| X3 : AGR | 1.863913** | 0.045 | 1.299478** | 0.047 | 1.747972*** | 0.008 |
| X4 : RESID | 1.828314 | 0.191 | -1.177553 | 0.430 | -2.879703 | 0.060 |
| X5 : SIZE | .0507614 | 0.795 | .0446131 | 0.854 | .0756938 | 0.755 |
| X6 : SYSTEM | -1.033163 | 0.186 | 1.767906 *** | 0.003 | 1.731461*** | 0.001 |
| X7 : OWNER | 2.345358*** | 0.001 | 1.366003* | 0.069 | .8416214 | 0.249 |
| X7 : MEMBERSHIP | 2.47279** | 0.016 | 1.617083* | 0.079 | 2.051047** | 0.034 |
| Constante | -19.64239 | 0.002 | -8.700323 | 0.052 | -13.74039 | 0.015 |
| | Wald chi2(8) = 16.15 Prob > chi2 = .0403 Pseudo R2 = .3881 | | Wald chi2(8) = 23.02 Prob > chi2 = 0.0033 Pseudo R2 = 0.4138 | | Wald chi2(8) = 30.83 Prob > chi2 = 0.0002 Pseudo R2 = 0.4689 | |

Notes: *** significant at 1%, ** significant at 5%, * significant at 10%.

Source: Model results.

strategy implicitly reflects the transformation and the dynamics of the functioning of oasis agricultural households in the South-Eastern region, in particular in the oasis of Methouia.

For Strategy 3 (*Technical strategy and production system*), the results of the binary probit models in Table 4 show the positive and significant contribution at the 1% level of the principal active variable (AGR) and the production system orientation (SYSTEM), and at the 5% level for age (AGE) and member of an agricultural development group (MEMBERSHIP) variables. In fact, in recent years, we have noticed a change in the classic oasis production system in three stages (palm, arboriculture, market garden and fodder crops) associated with the activity of cattle and goat breeding towards a new production system oasis in two stages (arboriculture, vegetable and fodder crops) associated only with goat farming. This strategy is imposed by the phenomenon of urbanization, the change in lifestyle of oasis households and also the degradation of natural resources due to climate change. This positive contribution explains that these variables together play an important role in the strategy of technical adaptation and orientation of the

production system, whether through the change of the date for certain vegetable crops thanks to the experience of older farmers although the orientation towards less costly agricultural production systems that consume less water.

3.4. Results of marginal effects of probit models

The results of the marginal effects of the socioeconomic variables explaining the adoption of adaptation strategies to climate change are presented in Table 5 confirm the previous results obtained explaining the degree of adoption of these adaptation strategies linked to oasis households and the positive contribution of some variables such as age, main activity, landowner and membership. Indeed, the probit regression models estimated for the marginal effects are globally significant for all the strategies at the 5 and 1% threshold. Based on the coefficients of the correct prediction rates obtained from the estimate, it is possible from the models to make simulations on the different adaptation options, depending on the socio-economic characteristics of agricultural households, with a probability to

Table 5 - Marginal effects of the explanatory variables of the probit model of adoption strategies to climate change.

| | <i>Marginal effects</i> | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| | <i>Strategy 1: Adaptation strategy in terms of water saving policy</i> | <i>Strategy 2: Autonomous adaptation incentive strategy</i> | <i>Strategy 3: Technical strategy and production system</i> |
| X1 : AGE | .1034571 *** | .0260804 | .0611735 ** |
| X2 : EDUC | .2325503 | .2000174 | .1556862 |
| X3 : AGR | .6484015 ** | .4818018 ** | .6113212*** |
| X4 : RESID | -.5316013 | -.4183861 | -.6675605 |
| X5 : SIZE | .0202408 | .017699 | .0297824 |
| X6 : SYSTEM | -.3813734 | .6011986*** | .6000944*** |
| X7 : OWNER | .7406773*** | .5041336* | .3256564 |
| X7 : MEMBERSHIP | .7830936 ** | .5805983* | .6925651** |
| Log likelihood | -12.682487 | -12.032145 | -10.722229 |
| Wald chi2 | 16.15 | 23.02 | 30.84 |
| Prob > chi2 | 0.0403 | 0.0033 | 0.0002 |
| PseudoR2 | 0.3881 | 0.4138 | 0.4689 |
| Observations | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Correct prediction rate (%) | 51.25 | 54.20 | 56.60 |

Notes: *** significant at 1%, ** significant at 5%, * significant at 10%.

Source: Model results.

have a prediction ranging to 51.25%, 54.20% and 56.60% certainty, respectively for adaptation strategies 1, 2 and 3.

For the different adaptation strategies and their determining factors which are identified by the binary probit regression model, for example, the variables: age, agriculture is the main activity, owner of agricultural land and membership of a development group agricultural, reflect the adaptive behavior of oasis households in Methouia. The motivation for this adaptive behavior is based almost on four key terms: experience for autonomous adaptation and orientation of production systems, the owner of agricultural land for access to credit and membership in a group of agricultural development for access to water and information and an extension service. The perception of oasis households of climate change in the study area was consistent with the findings of other researchers around the world. Indeed, the regression analysis of the ordered probit model revealed that certain variables such as education, agricultural area, residence, owner

of agricultural land and membership of an agricultural development group have influenced the perception of climate change by Farmers. The same interpretations for these variables are justified by the work developed in the central agricultural zone of the state of Delta, Nigeria (Ofuoku and Chukwuji, 2012). Likewise, other results also confirm the same determinants of farmers' perception of sustainable agriculture in Turkey: the case of Mersin province predicts whether farmers will adopt sustainable farming practices or whether they have applied them. Therefore, it is necessary that further research should be conducted to find out whether farmers are likely to do this or if they really have done so by appealing to the importance of agricultural programs on television and radio as well as the use of credit and having cooperative partnerships (Gul *et al.*, 2018). The path to disaster risk reduction in arid and semi-arid regions in Jordan is possible through actions like information, education and technology transfer can make the difference due to their enormous potential mit-

igation of the implications of climate change (Alrusheidat *et al.*, 2016). These same key adaptation terms also summarize the adaptation of farmers' livelihoods to environmental changes in the case of the Minqin oasis, northwest China (Chen *et al.*, 2018).

4. Conclusion and recommendations

The study aimed to assess the perceptions and adaptation strategies of farmers to climate change in the oasis of Methouia in South-Eastern Tunisia. It was found that the perception was raised among the majority of oasis farmers who were well aware that the climate was changing. The majority of farmers noted that there was an increase in temperature, decrease in rainfall, changes in the timing of rains and an increase in the frequency of droughts.

The most common adaptation strategies among farm households were: crop diversification, change of production system, increase in water conservation practices, adjustment and management of livestock, the abundance of cattle breeding for the benefit of oasis agriculture and the increased use of irrigation technology through access to credit.

The results of the study also show that certain variables such as level of education, residence on the farm, agricultural area, land owner and membership in the agricultural development group are crucial factors in influencing the probability oasis farmers to perceive climate change. Likewise, factors such as the age of the head of household, education, the system of the land owner and membership in the agricultural development group, facilitate access to credit and also to extension and information on change climate. These variables can be considered as factors to trace the most adequate adaptation strategies for oasis farmers of Methouia to climate change. Any policy aimed at strengthening the adaptive capacity of farmers in the study area should consider the use of the factors mentioned above in developing adaptation strategies. The importance of these socio-economic and technical factors of production in the perception and strategies of adaptation to climate change in the case of

agriculture is justified by several studies in the world (Chen *et al.*, 2018 and 2016; Abid *et al.*, 2016; Alam, 2015; Sofoluwe *et al.*, 2011; Smith *et al.*, 2011; Nhemachena and Hassan, 2007; Maddison, 2006). Indeed, this study was an example to show that the bottom-up approach going from the individual scale for the case of the farmer to the global (community or society) to forecast the perception and ideas of the autonomous adaptation. This approach can be interpreted as the most effective methodological process in the design of adequate adaptation strategies which takes into account all the economic, social and ecological characteristics of a given region. Today, it is time to rethink the development of adaptation strategies to climate change by strengthening the adoption of the bottom-up approach on scientific and participatory bases with the actors concerned, first and foremost the farmer and their concerns for the internal and external environment of their activity.

References

- Abdedaïem S., Veyrac-Ben Ahmed B., 2014. *Le paradoxe des oasis du sud tunisien : rénovation ou mort d'un concept ?* In : Actes du colloque international « Oasis dans la mondialisation : ruptures et continuités » Paris, 16 et 17 décembre 2013, pp. 21-28.
- Abid M., Schilling J., Scheffran J., Zulficar F., 2016. Climate change vulnerability, adaptation and risk perceptions at farm level in Punjab, Pakistan. *Science of the Total Environment*, 547: 447-460.
- Abidi B., 1999. Gestion des ressources en eau d'une zone d'interdiction. Cas des nappes souterraines de la région O. Akarit-El Bssissi (Gabès Nord). Journées des ressources en eau, INAT, Tunis, pp. 1-19.
- Acquah-de Graft H., Onumah E., 2011. Farmers' perceptions and adaptations to climate change: an estimation of willingness to pay. *Agris*, 3(4): 31-39.
- Alam K., 2015. Farmers' adaptation to water scarcity in drought-prone environments: a case study of Rajshahi District, Bangladesh. *Agricultural Water Management*, 148: 196-206.
- Alrusheidat J., Aljaafreh S., Abu Hammour W., 2016. Climate change adaptation and technology transfer: the path to disaster risk reduction in the arid and semi-arid zones. The case of Jordan. *New Medit*, 15(1): 2-6.

- Belderbos R., Carree M., Diederer B., Lokshin B., Veugelers R., 2004. Heterogeneity in R&D cooperation strategies. *International Journal of Industrial Organization*, 22(8-9): 1237-1263.
- Chen C., Doherty M., Coffee J., Wong T., Hellmann J., 2016. Measuring the adaptation gap: a framework for evaluating climate hazards and opportunities in urban areas. *Environmental Science and Policy*, 66: 403-419.
- Chen J., Yin S., Gebhardt H., Yang X.J., 2018. Farmers' livelihood adaptation to environmental change in an arid region: A case study of the Minqin Oasis, northwestern China. *Ecological Indicators*, 93: 411-423.
- Dell M., Jones B.F., Olken B.A., 2014. What do we learn from the weather? The new climate–economy literature. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 52(3): 740-798.
- Deressa T., Hassan R., Alemu T., Yesuf M., Ringler C., 2008. *Analyzing the determinants of farmers' choice of adaptation methods and perceptions of climate change in the Nile Basin of Ethiopia*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 798. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Deressa T., Hassan R., Ringler C., 2010. *Factors Affecting the Choices of Coping Strategies for Climate Extremes*. IFPRI Discussion Paper 01032. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Devereux S., 2000. *Famine in the Twentieth Century*. Working Paper 105. Brighton: Institute of Development Studies, University of Sussex.
- Doerr U., Mahmoud T., Schmidt U., 2011. *Overconfidence and Risk Management of Ethiopian Farmers*. Working Paper. University of Kiel.
- Fisher-Vanden K., Wing I.S., Lanzi E., Popp D., 2013. Modeling climate change feedbacks and adaptation responses: recent approaches and shortcomings. *Climatic Change*, 117(3): 481-495.
- Fosu-Mensah B., Vlek P., Manschadi M., 2010. *Farmers' perceptions and adaptations to climate change: a case study of Sekyedumase District in Ghana*. Paper presented at World Food Systems Conference, 14-16 September, Tropentag, Zurich.
- Greene W., 2003. *Econometric analysis*, 5th ed. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice Hall.
- Grira M., Hatira A., Benmansour B., Gallali T., 2002. *Hydrodynamique et hydrochimie de la nappe superficielle de l'oasis de Métouia (Gabès Nord, Tunisie)*. Colloque international sur l'eau dans le bassin méditerranéen : Ressources et développement durable. *WATMED*, Monastir, Tunisie, pp. 505-508.
- Gul A., Saridas M.A., Hayran S., 2018. La perception de l'agriculture durable des agriculteurs en Turquie : le cas de la province de Mersin. *New Medit*, 17(3): 69-78.
- Hassan R., Nhemachena C., 2008. Determinants of African farmers' strategies for adapting to climatic change: multinomial choice analysis. *African Journal of Agricultural & Resource Economics*, 2(1): 83-104.
- Hatira A., Grira M., Benmansour B., Gallali T., 2002. *Impact des eaux d'irrigation sur l'origine des accumulations gypseuses. Cas de l'oasis de Métouia (Gabès N)*. Colloque international sur l'eau dans le bassin méditerranéen : Ressources et développement durable. *Watmed*, Monastir, Tunisie, pp. 842-845.
- Hsiang S., 2016. *Climate Econometrics*. NBER Working Paper 22181. Cambridge, MA: National Bureau of Economic Research.
- IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), 2007. *Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability*. Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.
- Kurukulasuriya P., Kala N., Mendelsohn R., 2011. Adaptation and climate change impacts: a structural Ricardian model of irrigation and farm income in Africa. *Climate Change Economics*, 2(02): 149-174.
- Kurukulasuriya P., Mendelson R., 2006. *Crop selection: adapting to climate change in crop selection: adapting to climate change in Africa*. CEEPA Discussion Paper No. 26. Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa, University of Pretoria, South Africa.
- Lin C.-T.J., Jensen K.L., Yen S.T., 2005. Awareness of foodborne pathogens among US consumers. *Food Quality and Preference*, 16(5): 401-412. doi:10.1016/j.foodqual.2004.07.001.
- Maddison D., 2006. *The perception of and adaptation to climate change in Africa*. CEEPA Discussion Paper No. 10. Centre for Environmental Economics and Policy in Africa, University of Pretoria, South Africa.
- Mandleni B., Anim F., 2011. Perceptions of Cattle and Sheep Farmers on Climate Change and Adaptations in the Eastern Cape Province of South Africa. *Journal of Human Ecology*, 34(2): 107-112.
- Marshall A., Lavie E., Chaléard J-L., Fort M., Lombard J., 2014. *Les oasis dans la mondialisation : ruptures et continuités : Introduction au colloque*. In : Actes du colloque international « Oasis dans la mondialisation : ruptures et continuités » Paris, 16 et 17 décembre 2013, pp. 7-10.

- Mendelsohn R., Nordhaus W., Shaw D., 1994. The Impact of Global Warming: A Ricardian Analysis. *American Economic Review*, 84: 753-771.
- METT (Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Tunisie), 2002. *Vulnerability of the Maghreb Region to Climate Change and Needs for Adaptation*. Tunis: UNDP/GEF & Ministère de l'Environnement et de l'Aménagement du Territoire Tunisie.
- Mitchell R., Carson R., 1989. *Using Surveys to Value Public Goods: The Contingent Valuation Method, Resources for the Future*. Washington, D.C.: Routledge.
- Mougou R., Mansour M., Iglesias A., Chebbi R.Z., Battaglini A., 2011: Climate change and agricultural vulnerability: a case study of rain-fed wheat in Kairouan, Central Tunisia. *Regional Environmental Change*, 11(S1): 137-142.
- Nhemachena C., Hassan R., 2007. *Micro-level analysis of farmers' adaptation to climate change in Southern Africa*. IFPRI Discussion Paper No. 714. Washington, DC: International Food Policy Research Institute.
- Nzeadibe T.C., Egbule C.L., Chukwuone N. Agu V., 2011. *Farmers' perceptions of climate change governance and adaptation constraints in Niger delta region of Nigeria*. African Technology Policy Network, Research Paper No. 7.
- Ofuoku A.U., Chukwuji C.O., 2012. Farmers' group growth trend in Delta State, Nigeria. *Global Journal of Science Frontier Research: Agriculture and Biology*, 12(3): 62-68.
- Penning-Rowsell E.C., Sultana P., Thompson P.M., 2013. The 'last resort'? Population movement in response to climate-related hazards in Bangladesh. *Environmental Science and Policy*, 27: S44-S59.
- Pindyck R.S., Rubinfeld D.L., 1981. *Econometric Models and Economic Forecasts*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- Ranger N., Surminski S., 2013. A preliminary assessment of the impact of climate change on non-life insurance demand in the BRICS economies. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 3: 14-30.
- Seo S.N, Mendelsohn R., 2008. An analysis of crop choice: Adapting to climate change in South American farms. *Ecological Economics*, 67(1): 109-116.
- Smith J.B., Dickinson T., Donahue J.D., Burton I., Haites E., Klein R.J., Patwardhan A., 2011. Development and climate change adaptation funding: coordination and integration. *Climate Policy*, 11(3): 987-1000.
- Sofoluwe N., Tijani A., Baruwa O., 2011. Farmers' perception and adaptations to climate change in Osun Sate, Nigeria. *African Journal of Agricultural Research*, 6(20): 4789-4794.
- Tazeze A., Haji J., Ketema M., 2012. Climate change adaptation strategies of smallholder farmers: the case of Babilie District, East Harerghe Zone of Oromia Regional State of Ethiopia. *Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development*, 3(14): 1-12.
- Wang J., Mendelsohn R., Dinar A., Huang J., 2010. How Chinese farmers change crop choice to adapt to climate change. *Climate Change Economics*, 1: 167-186.