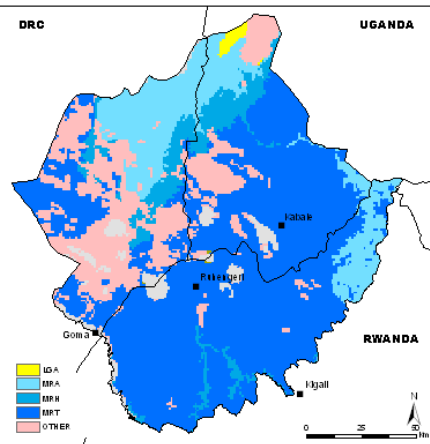
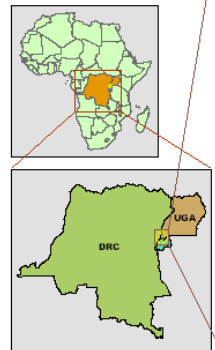


Integrated Agricultural Research for Development in Eastern and Central Africa

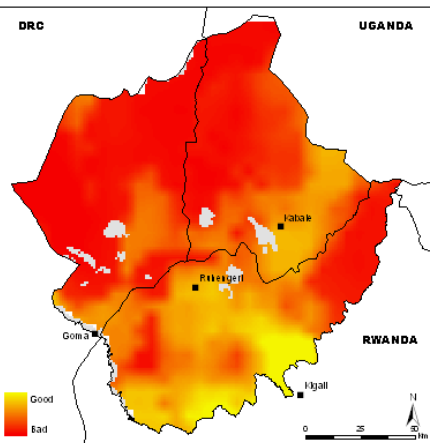
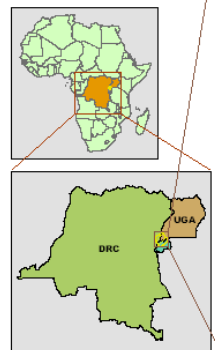
The Lake –Kivu Pilot Learning Site of the
Sub-Saharan Africa CP



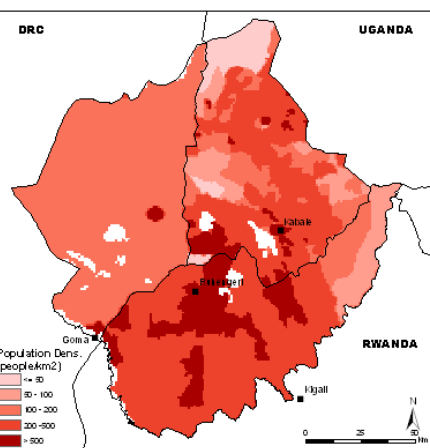
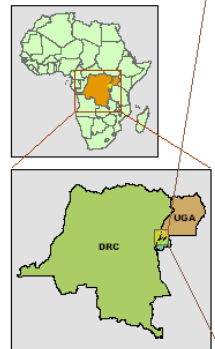
LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION SYSTEMS IN THE LAKE KIVU PILOT LEARNING SITE



URBAN ACCESS IN THE LAKE KIVU PILOT LEARNING SITE



POPULATION DENSITY IN THE YEAR 2000 IN THE LAKE KIVU PILOT LEARNING SITE



Outline

- Development Challenge on the LK

- Research for development Challenge

- Proof of Concept Experiment

- Deconstructing IAR4D

- Innovation Platform

- Project Portfolio

Development Challenge in LK

- ☀ Average farm size = 0.5 ha/household
- ☀ Average family size = 6 adult equivalent
- ☀ Potential maize yield (best technology) = 3 ton/ha- 250kg/adult equivalent
- ☀ *These people will be poor for a very long time*



Research Challenges



- Technologies and innovations to increase returns to land use (e.g., through shorter season, higher yielding crops), labour and capital, and to diversify into the production of high value, low volume products

- address issues of watershed management and landscape-scale matters.

- connect this land-locked region to growing domestic, urban and international markets.

Goal and purpose

Addressing ASARECA's strategic objectives

enhanced productivity, value-added and competitiveness of the regional agricultural systems.

***The central thesis of this research is that it is possible to speed up processes of innovation for pro-poor growth using an IAR4D approach**



Outputs of LK PLS

- **Output 1:** Approach for building multi-stakeholder innovation platforms to address a common agricultural development challenge, tested and articulated (related to SSA CP hypothesis H1)
- **Output 2:** Innovations and capabilities to deal with critical issues at Interfaces between Natural Resource Management-Productivity-Markets and policies (related to SSA CP hypotheses H2 and H4)
- **Output 3:** Effectiveness of IAR4D approaches in delivering pro-poor benefits assessed (related to SSA CP hypotheses H3, H5 and H6)

Defining IAR4D

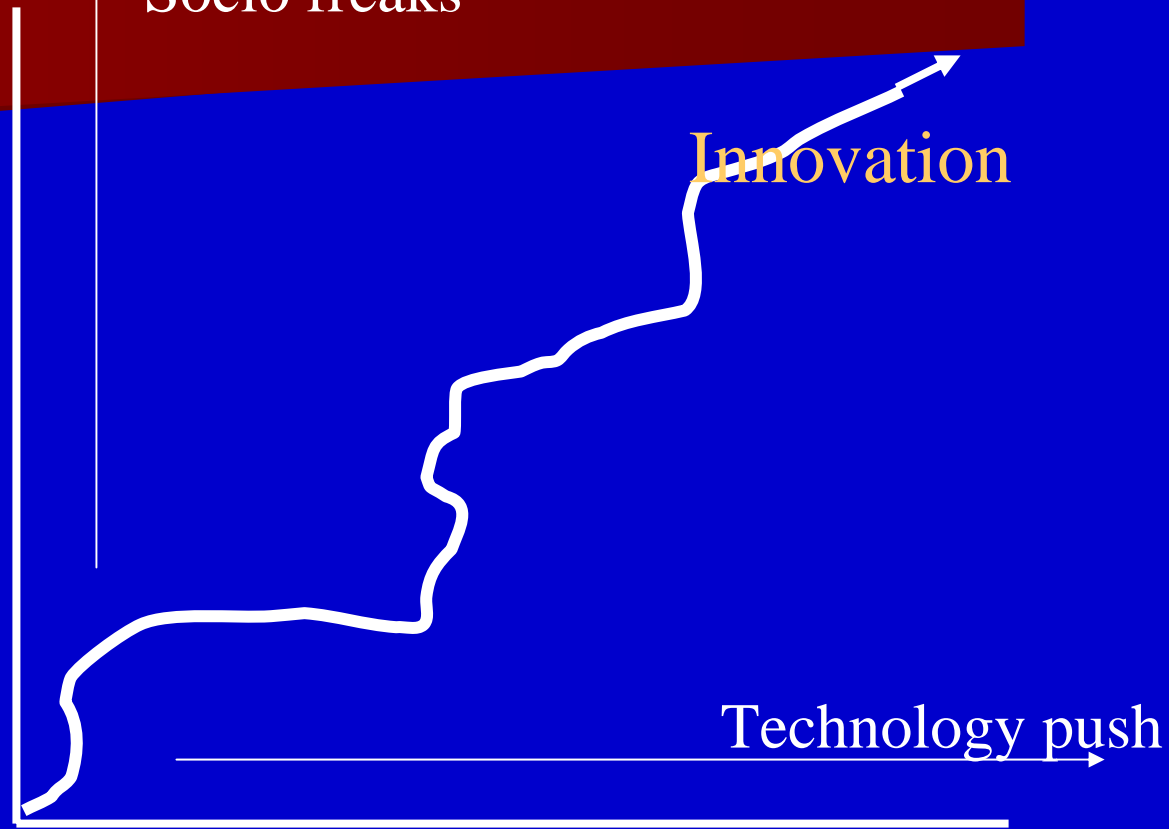
- ✦ IAR4D is an action research approach for investigating and facilitating the organization of groups of stakeholders (including researchers) to *innovate more effectively* in response to changing complex agricultural and natural resources management contexts, in order to achieve developmental outcomes.

Deconstructing IAR4D: Institutional AND

technological innovations

Socio freaks

Institutional
change



Technological development

IAR4D needs to be framed as an integrated technical, organisational, institutional and policy task.

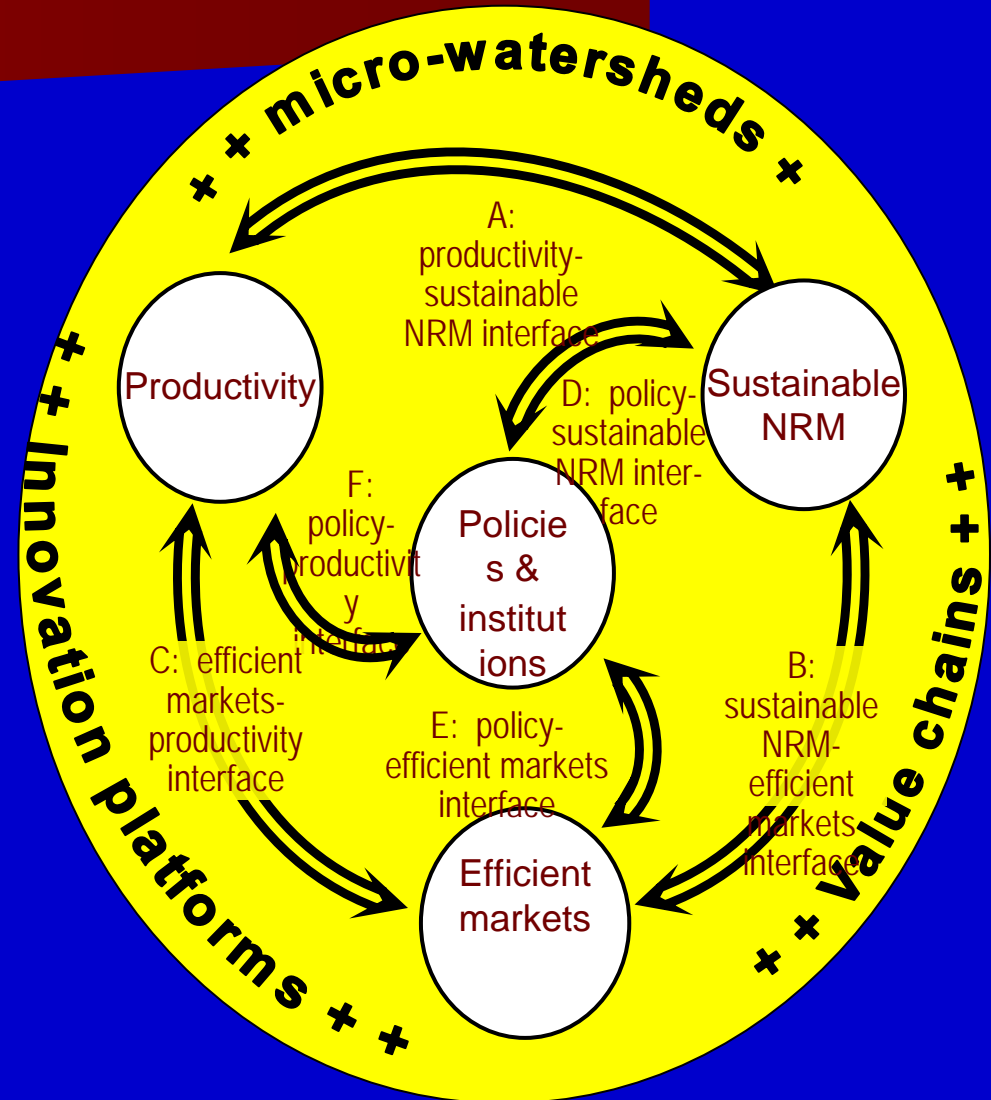
Proof of Concept Experiment

- *Does the new IAR4D concept improve delivery and have an impact?*
- Action research to clarify whether and how IAR4D works in terms of its ability to deliver benefits to end users.

Deconstructing IAR4D

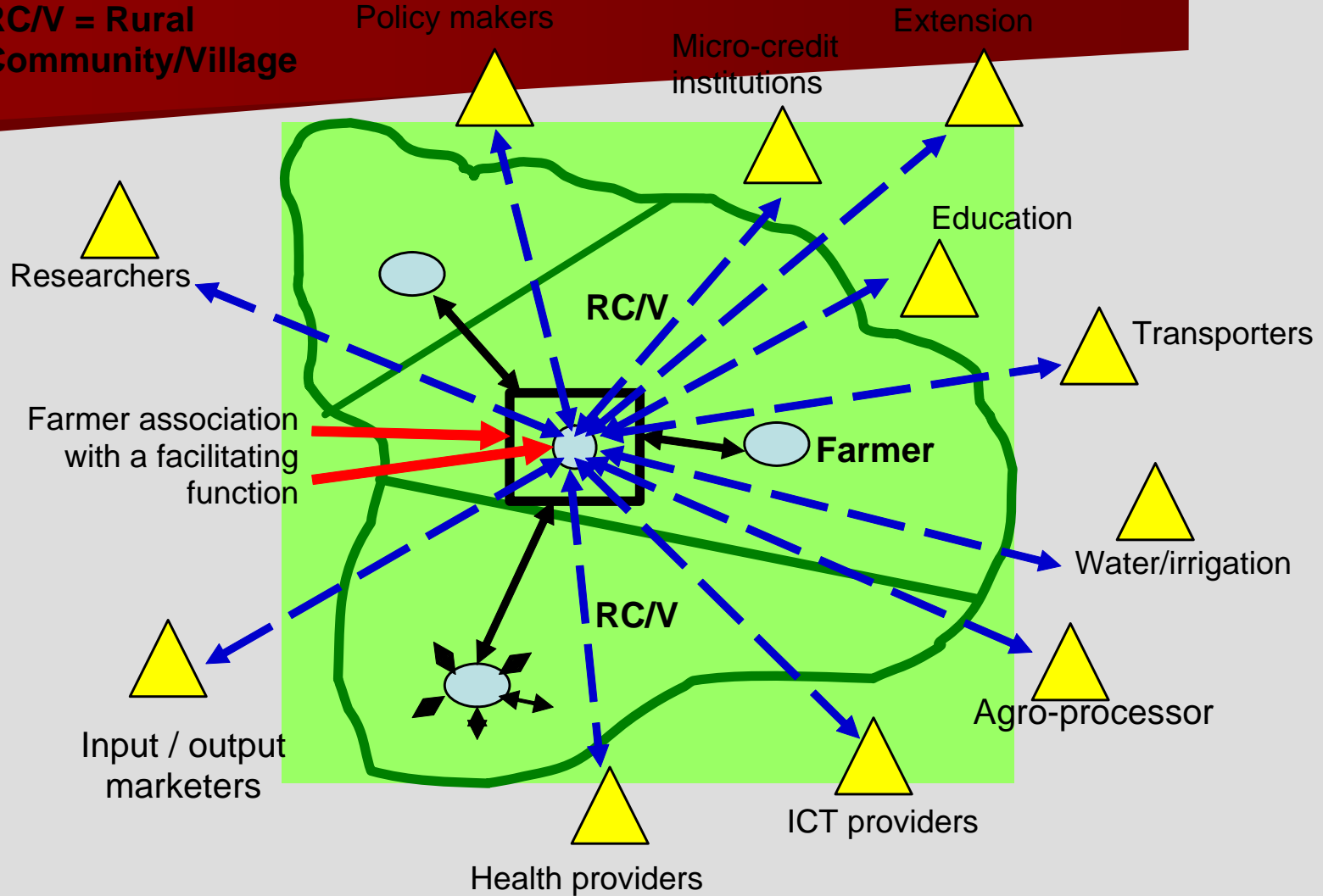
Four key elements:

- (i) mobilization of functional innovation platforms to
- (ii) address challenges and opportunities at the interfaces between productivity-NRM-Markets-Policy/ and Institutions;
- (iii) around specific integrated value chains; and
- (iv) using integrated watershed as a key unit of intervention.



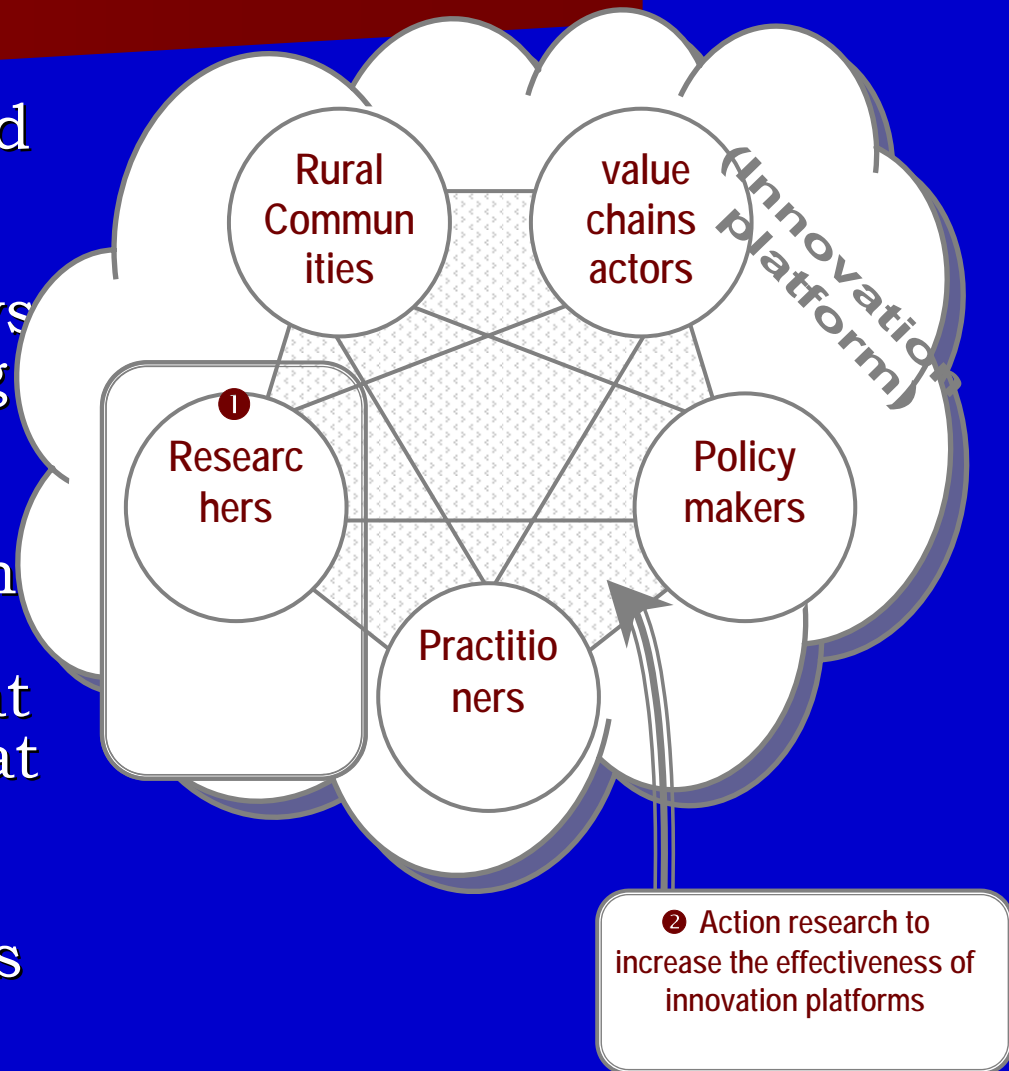
INNOVATION PLATFORMS

RC/V = Rural
Community/Village



Innovation Platform

- innovation depends on organising players, including researchers and research organizations, private sector, policy actors, and CSOs, in ways that facilitate the sharing of ideas, technology and learning.
- Strengthening interaction is largely a matter of transforming the way that sectors and institutions at all levels approach agricultural research.
- Organising players in this way requires changes in ways of working (institutional change)



Integrated Watershed Management

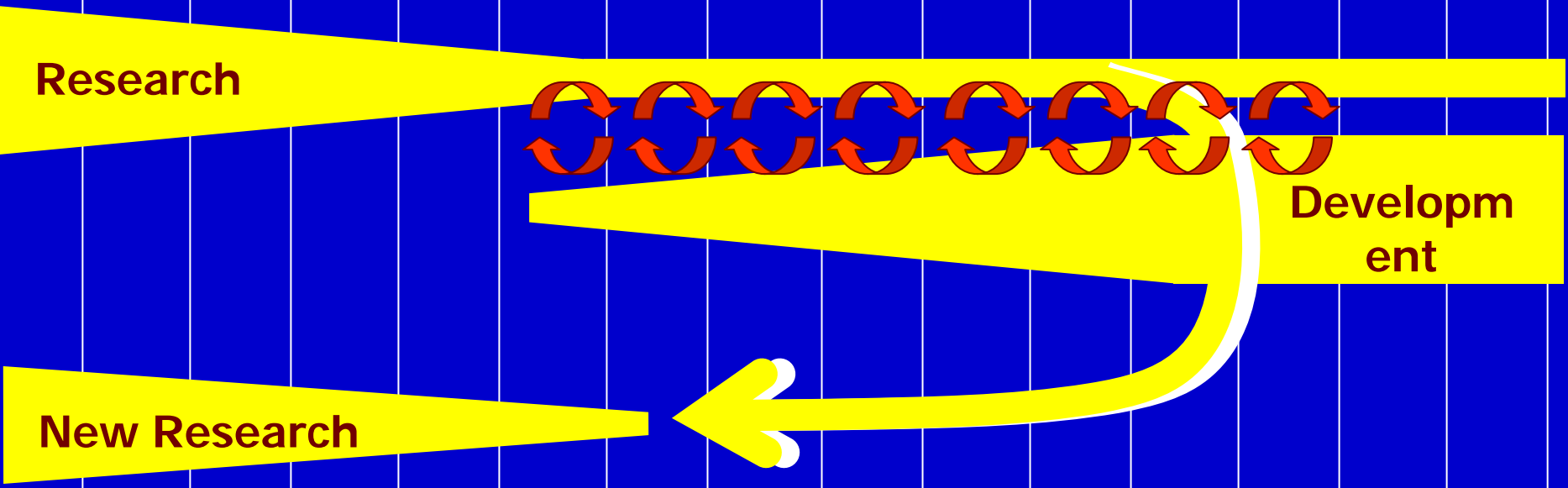
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IWM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IAR4D
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People centered	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• People centered
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on "livelihoods"	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Focus on developmental issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Multi-disciplinary stakeholder participation and bottom-up approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Innovation platform
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Holistic, spatial linkages and externalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Value chain and market orientation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Optimizing water and land resource use at watershed scale	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interface issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Emphasis on watersheds and ecosystem health	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sustainable NRM
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Works within existing policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Seeks to create enabling policy environment

Value Chains: Pro-poor

	Existing Markets	New Markets
Existing Products	<p>1. Market Penetration-expansion Improving market institutions of staple crops into local market Potatoes, Beans, Banana, Maize, sorghum, Dairy, Horticulture</p>	<p>3. Product development Agroprocessing, Value addition Honey, Passion Fruits Dairy products, Soybean products, maize banana products</p>
New Products	<p>2. Market development / expansion Agroprocessing, Value addition New varieties New products from traditional crops</p>	<p>4. Diversification- High Value products HVP Horticulture, Aloe vera, Medicinal plants, Essential oils</p>

Research ←————→ **Development**

“Proof of concept” → “Proof of delivery” → “Delivery”



Partners

NARS, AROs ←————→ Extension services, NGOs
Research donors ←————→ Development donors

Monitoring and Evaluation “Business Unusual”

- More creative and innovative, yet rigorous evaluation approaches
 - Utilisation Focused Evaluation (Paton, 1997)
 - Empowerment Evaluation (Fetterman, 2001)
 - Outcome mapping (Earl et al., 2001)
 - Institutional Learning and Change
 - Process Documentation Research (Paton 1990)
 - (What works well? how? why and why not? So what? What lessons can we learn?)

LK Project Portfolio

Three Entry Points-Three Task Forces-
One Project

Three Entry Points-Three Task Forces- One Project

- 1. More food products and better nutrition at reduced cost and minimal degradation of the natural resource base [**ISAR**]
- 2. Beneficial conservation and sustainable use of natural resources [**Makerere/ICRISAT**]
- 3. Wealth creation through agro enterprise diversification and improved market access [**CIAT**]

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Task Force 1: Crop-Livestock Intensification



- Which crop-livestock-NRM technology options will enhance productivity on a sustainable basis?
- Which NRM technologies will enhance soil and water conservation and improve productivity?
- Which options enhance and/or stabilize productivity under different market conditions found in the LKPLS?
- Under what conditions (policy, institutional arrangement, socio-economics, infrastructures, environment) does improved engagement to markets (input and output) enhance productivity and investment into NRM

Integrated Watershed Management



- Which productivity enhancing technologies and practices (crop-livestock-tree) ensure conservation of the NR base?
- What NRM options and strategies facilitate farmers and other actors to effectively respond to market opportunities such as change in seasonal demands and consumer preferences for differentiated products (quantity and quality)?
- What are the requisite policies and institutions needed to enable integrated watershed management to create new income sources, increased productivity as well as encourage investments in conservation?

Pro-poor market innovations



- What are the mechanisms and processes for building and sustaining the Innovation Platform to promote institutional innovations, policies and technologies that support efficient marketing systems that work better for marginalized smallholder poor farmers in the LK PLS.
- Under what conditions (policy, institutional arrangement, socio-economics, infrastructures, and environment) does improved engagement to markets enhance productivity and investment into NRM?
- What marketing policies and institutional innovations constrain or facilitate the development and adoption of technology options and efficient management of natural resources?

Conditions-Variables for site selection

Environment	Watershed Units Variation within a watershed	3
Institutions	+ Innovation Platforms - Innovation Platforms Between watersheds	6
Value chains	Variation with value chains (Higher value and low value) Constant within watershed	6
Socio-economic	Asset base (Household differentiation) Variation within the watershed	
Market access	Variation between watershed	6
Policy	Variation with value chains (Higher value and low value)	

Acknowledgements

- SC & Development partners
- FARA
- SRO-ASARECA
- MC-NARS
- LI
- Participating Partners
- National Governments
- Local governments in participating districts
- Thanks for listening God bless