Sub-Saharan African Challenge Program

Internal Review Report

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Sub Saharan Africa Challenge Programme

Securing the future for Africa's children

ACRONYMS

AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
ARCN	Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria
AU	African Union
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Center for Tropical Agriculture
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CRST	Core Research Support Team
DAO	District Agriculture Officer
DFID	Department for International Development
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
IAR/ABU	Institute for Agricultural Research/Ahmadu Bello University
IAR4D	Integrated Agricultural Research for Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
Imbaraga	Rwanda Farmers Federation
IP	Information Platform
IPGs	International Public Goods
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
ISAR	Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Rwanda
ISFM	Integrated Soil Fertility Management
KKM	Kano/Katsina/Maradi
LG	Local Government
LK	Lake Kivu
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARES	National Agricultural Research and Extension Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NARS	National Agricultural Research Systems
NEPAD	New Partnerships for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGS	Northern Guineas Savanna
NPV	Net Present Value
NRM	Natural Resource Management
PCU	Programme Coordinating Unit
PLS	Pilot Learning Site
R&D	Research and Development
SC	Science Council
SRF	Strategic Results Framework
SRO	Sub-Regional Organization
SSA CP	Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme
SS	Sudan Savanna
SWAP	Sector Wide Agricultural Plan
TF	Task Force
TOR	Terms of Reference
ZMM	Zimbabwe Malawi Mozambique

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The views expressed are our own and if there are errors or omissions we apologize for these.

An Internally commissioned review of the SSA CP

Contents

Tables

Figures

Boxes

SSA CP Internal review Annexes

Note: the PLS summaries were provided by TF leaders and have not been moderated

Executive summary, conclusions and recommendations

Summary

Purpose of the review

The objective of this internal review was to analyze the progress made by the SSA CP as described in the Medium Term Plan of the respective Pilot Learning Sites and to evaluate the possible need for reorienting the programme coordination at different levels in the coming year, which is the concluding year of the Programme's research phase. In addition the review will feed into an external review due to commence in September 2010

The review began during FARA's Agricultural Science Week and General Assembly in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso followed by visits to each of the three PLS in Lake Kivu, KKM and ZMM. This review report was completed shortly thereafter.

IP Partnerships and processes

We have used a three phase multi step conceptual framework for assessing the progress made by the IPs from their inception. This is based on the processes that each Task Force followed in building partnerships, identifying opportunities and setting innovations in place. During the early phase of the process, leadership was by the R&D organisations with local and private sector participants showing interest. As time progressed R&D actors have been able to play more of a facilitating role as collaboration from local and private actors increased. Ultimately however both ownership and leadership is expected to lie with local actors with the private sector playing a key role in farmer support but motivated by commercial opportunity. This could be expected to allow R&D actors to play a backstopping and service function role. However this stage has not been reached on any IPs.

From the IPs visited, partnerships have or are developing at three levels: National (or State), District, (Local Government or Provincial, depending on country) and individual village levels. Strategically, many IPs have become entrenched within local or district government administrations with increasing support from local policy makers.

Research outputs and outcomes

Outputs

Empirical evidence of whether IAR4D works, the extra benefits it delivers compared to those delivered by traditional approaches given the same resources and whether it is replicable beyond SSA CP PLS will ultimately be dependent on the "Proof of Concept" being undertaken through Meta analysis. This work is currently in progress and is expected to be completed early in 2011, although we feel that in many cases this is occurring too early.

A database of process and impact indicator variables for the IPs and their associated research communities and households has been developed and will be used in end line surveys, comparing these with results from baseline surveys undertaken in 2008. Comparison will be made of IP intervention villages and counterfactual comparison villages and households.

A framework for deriving principles and guidelines from the IPs has been developed and 36 IPs, 12 in each PLS, have been established and are operating effectively, although they are at different stages of development. Most were established during 2008, some in 2009 and have had only one or two years of field activities. Despite this short period, a variety of technological, market, policy and institutional innovations have been developed. Some of these have been highlighted:

Institutional innovations

- Formation of farmer groups at village level sometimes referred to as village clusters represented on District/LG IPs made up of the key partners.
- Farmers appointed by their groups to test, demonstrate or provide learning sites for alternative technologies.
- Community-based seed producers linked to Seed Companies growing seed on contract.
- Seed loans by seed companies being repaid in kind with seed donations also being made to other farmers, in what is termed *pass-on-seed* scheme.
- Farmer groups sourcing inputs and marketing produce collectively.

Production and marketing innovations

- New crop varieties being selected, tested and adopted by farmers. This includes cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts and rice), legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, and soybean) and roots and tubers (cassava and potatoes).
- The promotion of local processing of legumes often by women thereby improving household nutrition and providing additional income
- R&D involving an indigenous sorghum porridge for a non alcoholic "*Mamera"* sorghum beverage now sold in local supermarkets
- Potato washing, grading, packaging using locally made bio-degradable material and marketed in hotels and supermarkets
- Increasing use of organic and inorganic fertiliser often associated with conservation techniques to conserve moisture
- The development and sale of vegetable boxes by agro-dealers. These contain seed, fertiliser and chemicals sufficient for 0.1ha with credit being available for their purchase (ZMM).

Outcomes

Reports from partners show enthusiastic use of innovation systems and IAR4D approaches. Little documented information is presently available on farmer uptake of research products, but a household survey to be undertaken as part of the Proof of Concept will provide an indication of adoption in IAR4D villages. However this will not reflect adoption outside these areas. Spill over effects in some IPs have been considerable.

The three PLS are each contributing to improved knowledge and information sharing among IP members leading to increased awareness about potential technical and institutional innovations, market opportunities and NRM practices. Consequently a variety of institutional, production and marketing innovations have been developed and used by stakeholders in other areas.

There are reports of partners committing their own resources to IP processes including scaling up activities in other areas. The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria is now providing grants to Nigerian Research Institutes based on IAR4D approaches. The Sierra Leone Government is reported to be using similar strategies for its agricultural research activities. The Malawi Government has developed a sector wide agricultural plan based on CAADP processes which provide for District Stakeholder Panels, comparable with IPs. The UK Government through its Department for International Development has focused on promoting innovation systems approaches based on the establishment of IPs in five African countries (Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Sierra Leone).

Successes have been achieved, lessons have been learnt and there are many challenges remaining, the most important being:

Institutional and policy led challenges

- Ensuring on-going capacity development amongst all actors but especially for empowering farmer organisations
- Integrating IP programmes into District and Local Government development plans.
- Improving farmers' access to production and marketing information.
- Ensuring support to strengthen women groups on some IPs.
- Developing scaling out strategies to ensure wider participation and benefits

Production challenges

- Ensuring seed availability of improved varieties, especially for vegetatively-propagated material that can take up to two years to be widely available.
- Enhancing farmer capacity to meet their financial contributions, both in raising sufficient deposit for loans and in some cases making loan repayments ensuring the success of micro-credit initiatives.

Marketing challenges

- Providing support for technical and business management skills for agro-dealers and other entrepreneurs.
- Balancing NGO-driven food security relief programs and production for marketing.
- Ensuring safe post harvest storage, local processing for value addition and marketing initiatives.

NRM challenges

- Balancing effort to promote improved NRM with effort to improve productivity.

Conclusions and recommendations

Our own assessment is that IAR4D and IPs are invaluable approaches that are already generating technical, institutional, marketing and local policy innovations for end users. The bringing together of local actors who have often never met is an essential component of capacity building for the long term and importantly building farmer capacity to demand research. As such we consider that IPs are already delivering greater benefits to end users than conventional approaches and can be sustainable.

Within a short period of three years, SSA CP has many accomplishments of which it can justifiably be proud. We believe that FARA should document its success stories at the respective sites as short articles, in suitable publications and video programmes.

Recommendation 1
It is recommended that FARA document and promote IAR4D success stories using as many communication means as possible.

Many experts would agree that a period of three years is inadequate to address the complex issues involved in the IAR4D approach. The situation has been exacerbated by the fact that circumstances have caused delays in the establishment of some IPs such as those in the DRC and Zimbabwe. In spite of this short coming, there are reasons to believe that success will be achieved given sufficient time. Another two years is required to consolidate capacity strengthening of partners and allow scaling up of activities.

Recommendation 2
It is recommended that FARA secure funding for the continuation of the present programme for another two years as a preparatory phase for a major expansion

The IAR4D approach that the SSA CP IP has coordinated has demonstrated the effectiveness of bringing partners together to identify challenges and design work plans to convert the challenges to opportunities along value chains linking research and development. As such we believe this provides a model that supports development initiatives of regional and Africa-wide programmes.

At the many sites we visited, IP actors wanted to know what was happening in other IPs. The present budget does not allow for "inter-IP" visitation. This limits exchange of knowledge and ideas.

Recommendation 3
It is recommended that as support is continued to existing IPs, FARA should make funds available for cross-site visits and provide training for a core of IP facilitators that can play a major role in any expansion

We believe that the SSA-CP IP approach is synonymous with the African Union and NEPAD's CAADP country process. The IP approach, as we have noted, combines all the elements of the four CAADP pillars to enable faster agricultural development. FARA could play a key facilitating role in promoting the advances made by the SSA CP and ensuring that the country CAADP process institutionalizes the IP approach at Local Government/District and village levels.

Already, there are national agricultural research systems including the national agricultural research systems of Sierra Leone and the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria that are using the IAR4D approach. FARA needs to engage with these national systems so that their efforts can be supported.

Recommendation 4
It is recommended that SSA CP closes as a CGIAR CP and the IP concept and practices are mainstreamed with other key regional agricultural development programmes supporting those of CAADP.

Introduction, objectives and approach used

Introduction

The majority of the 800 million people that inhabit sub-Saharan Africa (SSA) live in rural areas. For approximately 80% of these people, agriculture is the major livelihoods activity and employer of labour, providing over 60% of full-time employment and generating 27% of gross domestic product (FAO, 2009; World Bank, 2008). At the same time agriculture accounts for up 40% of total export earnings. Thus, the region's overall economic performance is inextricably linked to the performance of its agricultural sector. But agriculture in SSA has underperformed and food insecurity is rampant. Part of the reason has been the limited impact of past agricultural research on intended beneficiaries. These traditional approaches are widely blamed for the poor performance of Africa's agricultural sector as the approaches resulted in low adoption rates of technologies, poor linkages among agricultural value chain actors and the chronic unprofitability of farm enterprises in sub-Saharan Africa...

To change this situation FARA has implemented an Africa-led research initiative that has sought to increase the development benefits from agricultural research by adopting an "Integrated Agricultural Research for Development" (IAR4D) approaches through the Sub-Saharan Africa Challenge Programme (SSA CP). This approach has sought to address the three key constraints of: low agricultural production caused by use of unimproved seeds, improper agronomic practices, low soil fertility resulting from degraded natural resource base, failure to link agricultural production to markets and inadequate and inappropriate policies. The adoption of the IAR4D approach was intended to address these shortcomings.

FARA, as the implementing agency of Pillar IV, (agricultural technology development and adoption) of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP) is anxious to leverage its networking support functions to promote wide-scale uptake of recommendations derived from the SSA CP.

A detailed time line for the SSA-CP is shown in Annexes in **separate files**

Annex 11, showing the launch in January 2005. Initially conceived as a large-scale action-research and capacity building initiative, SSA CP aimed at testing and scaling out research within the context of IAR4D. During the first 18-month inception phase, management and governance structures were established, and activities were initiated in three Pilot Learning Sites (PLS) across SSA: Kano-Katsina-Maradi (KKM), Lake Kivu and Zimbabwe-Malawi-Mozambique (ZMM) PLS (Box 1).

Box 1: Locations, sub-projects and TF leaders in each PLS

West Africa (Kano, Katsina and Maradi in Nigeria and Niger) based on agro-ecology
Sustainable agricultural intensification in the Sudan Savannah zone [IITA]
Innovation platforms to improve livelihoods in the Northern Guinea Savannah [IFDC]
Improving rural livelihoods in the Sahel of Niger [INRAN]

East Africa (Lake Kivu) based on watersheds
More food products and better nutrition at reduced cost and minimal degradation of the natural resource base [ISAR]
Beneficial conservation and sustainable use of natural resources [Makerere/ICRISAT]
Wealth creation through agro enterprise diversification and improved market access [CIA

Southern Africa (Zimbabwe, Malawi and Mozambique) based on value chain
Expansion of horticulture value chains in irrigated and rainfed systems. [Bioversity]
Integration of sustainable soil fertility management innovations into staple food value chains in high and low potential systems [SOFECSA/CIMMYT]
Integration of efficient water and nutrient use innovations in high and low potential cereal grains systems [TSBF-CIAT]

A number of reviews were undertaken before the research phase (Fabre et al., 2005; Lenne, 2006).

At the end of the inception phase, an evaluation by the SC recommended that the programme should spend the next three years rigorously establishing "proof of concept" of the IAR4D concept, establishing cost-benefit effectiveness , specifically addressing three key questions as to whether IAR4D:

i) Works and delivers Internationally Public Goods (IPGs)?

ii) Is superior to traditional approaches in delivering benefits to end users?

iii) Is replicable outside its test environment?

In addressing these questions, the research design of the SSA-CP has depicted the programme as a large scale experiment to compare IAR4D with conventional approaches and to contribute to knowledge for combining quantitative evaluation with qualitative approaches.

The research phase of the Programme is now in its third year of implementation, when the proof of concept of the IAR4D approach is expected to be delivered. As a result, the Independent Science and Partnership Council of the CGIAR has commissioned an external review panel to review the programme to, in part learn lessons that could be fed into the projected Mega Programs of the restructured CGIAR. FARA's Programme Coordination Unit (PCU), in preparing for this external review, commissioned this internal review. This is intended to allow FARA to assess the progress made in the delivery of the proposed outputs and to feed into the CGIAR-commissioned External Program and Management Review.

Objectives of the internal review

The general objective of the strategic review exercise is to reveal unforeseen issues that may constitute an impediment to the attainment of the Programme's goals at its different implementation levels.

The specific objective is to analyze the progress made by the selected projects according to their milestones as described in the Medium Term Plan (MTP) of the respective Pilot Learning Sites and to evaluate the possible need for reorienting the program coordination at different levels in the coming year, which is the concluding year of the Programme's research phase. The detailed terms of reference are shown in Annex 1.

IAR4D and IP approaches

The IAR4D concept for SSA-CP was developed in response to the dissatisfaction with traditional linear approaches for organizing agricultural research and development. In adopting the IAR4D concept, it was borne in mind that such a concept should have four "defining principles" (Hawkins et al, 2009). These are:

1. IAR4D integrates the perspectives, knowledge and actions of different stakeholders around a common theme

2. IAR4D integrates the learning that stakeholders achieve through working together

3. IAR4D integrates analysis, action and change across the different (environmental, social economic) "dimensions " of development

4. IAR4D integrates analysis, action and change at different levels of spatial, economic and social organization.

Adherence to these principles is measured by the degree to which the following five "process principles" has been achieved.

1. Existence of an Innovation Platform (IP), which serves as the platform for diagnosing problems, exploring opportunities and investigating solutions. The IP actors are organized in partnerships/teams to bring about mutually desirable change, are competent and have incentives to jointly innovate and are constituted to include sources of the key competencies and knowledge required to address the problems, opportunities and/or entry-points that prompt its establishment
2. Non-linear (network) collective and collaborative interaction among IP actors (rather than linear researcher-extension-farmer transfer of technology model).
3. Research that addresses key constraints and opportunities agreed by IP actors in the context of entire value-chains
4. A research process that is multidisciplinary and participatory
5. Institutional and human capacity building for IAR4D actors to effectively participate

The Programme was thus designed to identify clear research questions and priorities so that answers can be provided to the following three questions:

i) Does the IAR4D concept work and can it generate IPGs to end-users?

ii) Does the IAR4D framework deliver more benefits to end users than conventional approaches (assuming conventional research, development and extension approaches have access to the same resources)?

iii) How sustainable and useable is the IAR4D approach outside its test environment, that is, concerning its scaling out for broader impact?

The review process

The review was carried out in three steps. The first step involved participation in the 5th Agricultural Science Week and FARA General Assembly in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso. During a two-day side event, the SSA-CP stakeholders reviewed progress made in the implementation of the Programme. The six days in Ouagadougou provided opportunities to meet with PLS Coordinators, Task Force leaders and members of the Central Research Team (CRST). Time was also spent reviewing available support documents and agreeing on workplan and logistics with the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU).

The second step involved visits to the three PLS. During the visits, reviewers interacted with Task Force leaders and members of the various IPs. Mokwunye and Ellis-Jones visited Lake Kivu together, thereafter Mokwunye visited KKM and Ellis-Jones ZMM.

The third step involved the development of the review report, discussions with the PCU and the production and submission of the final report.

A summary of the review programme is shown in

Table 1

Table 1: Programme for the internal review

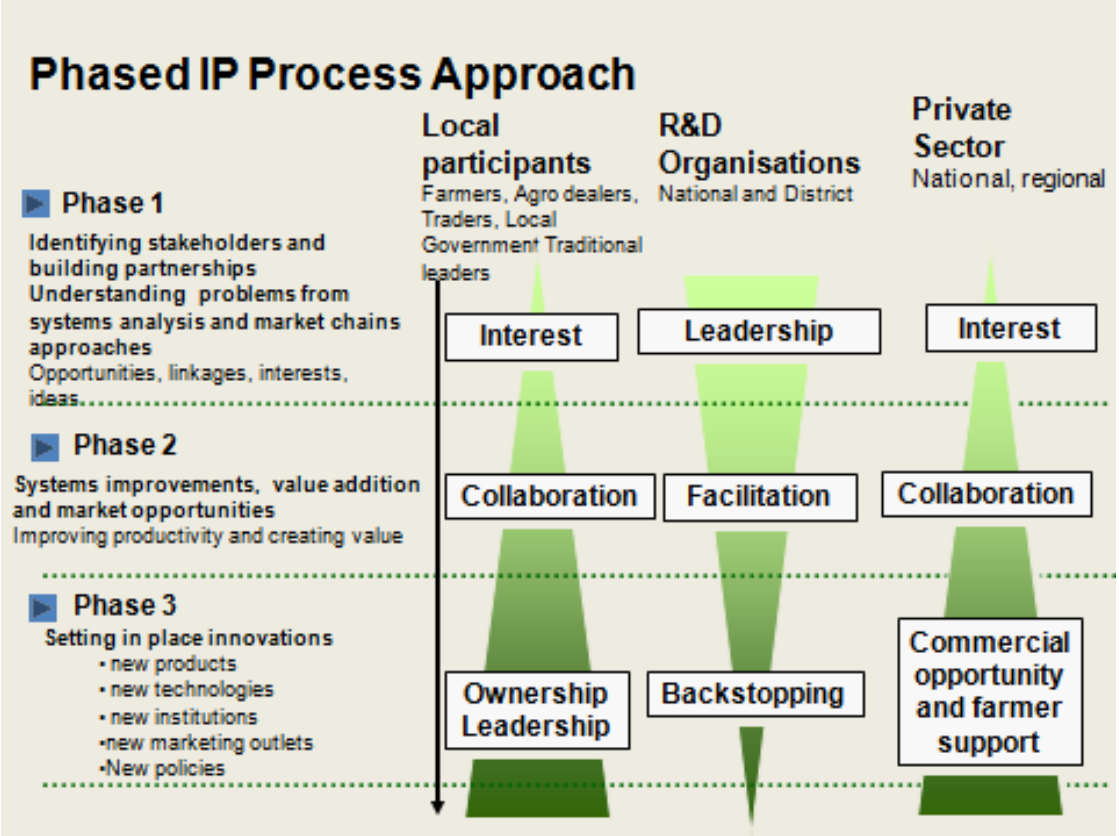
FARA General Assembly *19-24 July*	**Lake Kivu** *26-31 July*	**KKM** *9-15 August*	**ZMM** *9-15 August*
Attendance at SSA CP side event Carination of TOR with FARA Finalization of logistical arrangements with SSA CP TF leaders Meetings with CRT Meetings with other stakeholders	Kampala CIAT, Makerere, Potato traders, Handtex, IC group, Kigali Hotel, Supermarket, R&D partners, 4 IPs' members, farmers, farmers organization *Goma* IP partners, cassava IP Kisoro and Kabale Potato and sorghum IP members, Handtex, NARO	Sahel R&D partners, 2 IPs Livestock fattening and Vegetables Sudan savanna R&D partners, 2 IPs Cereal/Legume NGS R&D partners, 2 IPs NRM and Cereal/Legume	Malawi - Blantyre Veg IP R&D partners, Thyolo IP members, Mozambique Veg IP coordinators Zimbabwe Harare -ISFM and CA R&D partners Hwedza and Muhrewa IPs

Partnership arrangements, processes and success factors

Partnership arrangements and processes

Since one of the defining principles of IAR4D is the ability to integrate the perspectives, knowledge and actions of different stakeholders around a common theme, this was accomplished by establishment of viable partnerships between stakeholders. A conceptual framework for the establishment of the IPs is presented in Figure 1, showing a three phase approach with multiple steps (Box 4, overleaf). We found that all Task Forces used similar approaches in building partnerships, identifying opportunities and setting innovations in place (for instance Mapfumo, 2009 and Mapemba et al; 2009).

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework for IP establishment and functioning



Source: derived from Devaux, 2005

Phase 1 encompassed two main stages. During the first stage, the interested R&D institutions begin the process of identifying and establishing a research theme and stakeholder roles. During this process capacity strengthening of participating organisations was undertaken including researchers from NARS, IARCs, FARA/SROs and development agencies (Extension Services), NGOs, Staff of Ministries of Agriculture and national farmer representative bodies, where they existed and wished to participate. Shortly thereafter Task Forces (TFs) identified the geographical areas where intervention would likely take place. During the second stage of Phase 1, local stakeholders including farmers and farmers' groups, local extension workers, local input dealers, NGOs, District or Local Government authorities became active participants upon invitation by the R&D organizations. This process sought to obtain common understanding of challenges/opportunities, existing linkages, interests and ideas for intervention in the selected areas through systems and value chain analysis and identification of opportunities for action.

Box 2: IAR4D IP process and key steps

PHASE 1 – stage 1

Preparatory phase for IP formation - *Engagement*

- **Establish existing situation**

  Policies, institutions, capacities, existing plans and ongoing initiatives
- **Capacity building, supporting, lobbying and backstopping**

  FARA/SRO/Participating IARC Centres, NARS and other/national support groups
- **Identification of areas, site selection and process facilitation**

  IP task forces

PHASE 1 – stage 2

Engagement with stakeholders – *seeking a common understanding of opportunities for agricultural development*

- Creating a common vision, understanding and vision, buy-in and trust
- Deepening discussion through awareness raising and knowledge inputs
- Prioritisation of constraints and opportunities, deepening understanding around common priorities
- Value chain and systems analysis
- Identification of opportunities for action

PHASE 2

Action planning – *deepening understanding around common priorities*

- Development of district and community level action plans
- Clarifying and agreeing roles of different stakeholders

Participatory learning and research – *through multi-stakeholder action*

- Technology development, adaptive research backed by strategic research if necessary
- Assessing input and output markets including financial opportunities
- Participatory learning

Assessment and learning from process and practice (M&E)

- Assessment of performance and progress
- Use of Field Days
- Learning lessons and adapting for improvement of process and practice

  Policies, institutions, capacities, technologies, markets, information flows

PHASE 3

Adapting and re-planning – *reassessing priorities, plans and activities*

- Improving innovations

  Policies, institutions, capacities, technologies, markets, information flows

NEXT CYCLE (Phase 1-3)

Engagement, Action Planning, participatory learning, assessment, adapting and re-planning

Phase 2 confirmed the roles of different partners and in some IPs, bye-laws were agreed upon defining objectives and partner roles. This promoted deepening understanding around common priorities and development and implementation of an action plan. Research activities are initiated on a participatory basis. These research activities would ultimately result in technology development. Participatory learning through assessment of performance and progress would also take place. At the same time input and output markets including financial opportunities were assessed and linkages established. During the IAR4D process, continued learning occurred becoming part of a local monitoring and evaluation system that encouraged assessment and learning from process and practice. Field days were organized for learning and for assessment of performances.
Phase 3 allows IPs to assess the performance of innovations in terms of new policies, new institutions, capacity needs, technologies developed, market linkages and information flows.

During Phase 1 leadership was in the hands of the R&D organizations with local participants and those from the private sector showing interest. During Phase 2, R&D begins to play a facilitating role with increasing collaboration from local actors and the private sector. During Phase 3, ownership and leadership passes to local actors while the private sector plays a key role in farmer support but motivated by commercial opportunity. This allows R&D actors to play a backstopping and service function role.

Factors contributing to success of IPS

Several factors influenced the establishment of partnerships (Table 2 overleaf). Of importance throughout the process has been the need for trust and understanding, good leadership, communication and networking skills, equity, buy-in, commitment and ownership and most importantly the presence of drivers or champions

During the later part of phase 1, where development of local action plans is undertaken by all stakeholders, it is essential that the roles of the various stakeholders are clearly understood. Enthusiasm of the stakeholders has been heightened when input supplies, credit and markets were already or potentially identified and especially where interventions did not require too many risks. Enthusiasm was also heightened when stakeholders recognized that participation would improve chances of improved household food security.

During the second phase participatory learning and local testing is backed by adaptive research and if necessary strategic research not undertaken on site (for example, breeding of striga-resistant maize varieties by IITA and production of improved potato varieties by NARO scientists in Uganda). During this process stakeholders have begun to assess the opportunities for input and output markets. Conditions contributing to success during this phase have included:

- Expectations that expected returns will be achieved.
- Presence of Quick wins, where returns have been made in the short term, less than a year. An example was the potato IP in Rwanda where high returns from the first year's crop sales solidified the IP
- Processing facilities and technologies for value addition becoming available. This is illustrated by the production of *Mamera* in the Bubaare sorghum IP in Uganda

At the same time better understanding of the processes involved through using participatory M&E approaches supported by good information flow has enhanced IP performance, lesson learning and consequent adaptation for process improvement.

The confidence built during the first two phases should enhance the reassessing priorities, plans and activities for improving innovations in consequent iterations of the same cycle.

Table 2: Factors that have influenced IP success

STEPS IN IP APPROACH	Factor
Phase 1: Preparatory and Engagement phases	Trust
Engagement with stakeholders	Understanding
Creating a common vision, understanding and vision, buy-in and trust	Good communication
	Good networking arrangements
Deepening discussion through awareness raising and knowledge inputs	Good leadership and facilitation
	Equity
Prioritisation of constraints and opportunities, deepening understanding around common priorities	Buy-in, commitment and ownership by partners
	Existence of already established farmer organisation structures
Value chain and systems analysis	
Identification of opportunities for action	Champions or drivers
	Elements of a platform already in place
	Private sector operational at local IP level
Phase 2:	
Action planning	
Development of district and community level action plans	Credit availability
	Financial awareness
Clarifying and agreeing roles of different stakeholders	Market or potential market availability
	Ready input availability
	Low risk nature of interventions
	Household food security needs being met before cash sales
	Hand outs not expected
	Programme planning in place and adhered to
Participatory learning and research	
Technology development, adaptive research backed by strategic research if necessary	Expectations, returns being met
	Quick wins - returns being made within one year, mostly where annual crops have been grown
Assessing input and output markets including financial opportunities	
	Processing facilities and technologies becoming available
Participatory learning	
Assessment and learning from process and practice (M&E)	
Assessment of performance and progress	Understanding of the processes involved
Learning lessons and adapting for improvement of process and practice	Participatory M&E and learning processes
	Good information flow
(Policies, institutions, technologies, markets, capacities, information flows)	
Phase 3: Adapting and re-planning	
Improving innovations (policies, capacities, institutions and productivity)	Apart from a few IPs (DRC for example) success has been achieved from the first operational year. Re-planning by the IP Steering Committees has taken place

Assessment of progress

All IPs have successfully completed both steps in Phase I, including the establishment phase where base-line conditions were established, capacity building for IP operation was undertaken including lobbying and convincing stakeholders of the need to work together. During this process some stakeholders, often NGO or those from the private sector who felt that they had nothing to contribute or gain from participation dropped out. In some cases (D.R Congo and Zimbabwe) where difficult circumstances existed (conflict, political and economic problems) IP partners were often unable to participate on a regular basis. Completion of both steps of phase 1 means that local participants are actively collaborating on the IP and in some cases have taken over leadership roles. The involvement of Local or District Government has been particularly encouraging in KKM and Lake Kivu.

Participatory research has been a major activity of phase 2. Using participatory approaches, new and improved varieties of crops have become available to the communities. Technology packages such as improved agronomic practices and crop protection know-how have been developed. Increasingly R&D organizations have changed their roles from providing leadership to being facilitators and performing back stopping activities. It is however too early in most IPs for scientists to play only a backstopping role. The private sector (input suppliers, marketing agents and processors) are in many cases actively participating as collaborators because they see commercial opportunity and are providing support to farmers but have not yet reached the stage where they could be considered drivers of the process.

Where markets did not exist, linkage to markets has successfully followed as early as after the first harvest. The case of the marketing of potatoes in both Rwanda and Uganda are examples.

Strategic, operational and cluster level IPs

Strategically, many IPs have become entrenched within the local or district government administrations. Support to farmers from the local policy makers has strengthened the IPs. What is observed is that where the farmer organizations, commercial people and local governments have become drivers and champions, the sustainability of the IPs has become apparent. From the IPs visited, partnerships have or are developing at three levels: National (or State), District (or Provincial) and individual village levels (Table 3).

Table 3: Strategic, Operational and village IPs

IP levels	Nigeria	Niger	Congo	Rwanda	Uganda	Malawi	Mozambique	Zimbabwe
Strategic	Federal	National	National	**National**	National	National	National	**National**
	State	**Region**	**Provincial**		-	-	**Province**	-
Operational	**Local Government**	**District/LG**	**Territoire**	**District**	**District**	**District**	**District**	**District**
Village clusters	**Village**	**Village**	**Village**	**Village**	**Sub parish**	**Village**	**Village**	**Village**

The main IP levels in each country are highlighted in **bold**

The focus has been at District/County/Local Government level with initially five villages in each village being selected for IP operations. A minimum of two farmers, usually one male and one female from farmer groups have represented their villages at the District/LG IPs meetings. Meetings at village level often occur just before and just after IP meetings in preparation for and report back after IP meetings. Stakeholders at District IPs include Local Government , District and local extension services, input dealers and traders, researchers, NGOs. Some IP meetings are chaired presently either by Local Government or District Extension Officers.

Since National Agricultural Research and Extension Services (NARES) have played a key role from the very beginning, strategic partnerships are being developed at national levels in countries such as Zimbabwe and Rwanda with the active participation of national farmer representative bodies.

In KKM, Nigeria, strategic partnerships have been developed at the State and Local Government levels and at the Regional level in Niger. In Lake Kivu, strategic partnerships have been developed at National and Local Government levels and at Provincial level in DRC. In ZMM, in Zimbabwe, strategic partnerships are developing at national level. In Mozambique at Provincial level rather than District level and in Malawi largely at District level.

At each level, however, opportunities have been provided for public-private partnerships to evolve allowing coordination and alignment of activities for support at community levels. Partnerships at the operational level have provided a forum for alignment of both operational activities and strategic support allowing important lessons to be learnt. Successes in partnerships in the IPs have led to positive impacts on national or state agricultural development programmes. Examples include:

- In KKM, implementation of the Special Mass Food Production Programme launched by the Kano State Government has been helped by the activities within the four IPs located in the State.
- IN Lake Kivu, close involvement of NARO and the District Agriculture Officer in Uganda has ensured that lessons learned from the IPs can be integrated into Uganda's NAADS development activities providing a springboard for scaling up IAR4D activities
- In ZMM, lessons learnt from Malawi based IPs can feed into District stakeholders panels, established as part of Governments National Plan.

Lesson learning and sharing

Table 4: Lake Kivu PLS institutional implementation arrangements

	PLS	**Congo**	**Rwanda**	**Uganda**
PLS/TF leaders	CIAT	CIAT	ISAR	NARO
Commodity entry points for IPs	-	1. Bananas 2. Beans 3. Cassava[1] 4. Potatoes	1. Beans 2. Chile peppers 3. Potatoes[1] 4. Milk	1. Potatoes[1] 2. Pineapples 3. Maize 4. Sorghum[1]
NRM	Makerere University	Makerere University	Makerere University	Makerere University
Production	ISAR	CIAT	ISAR	NARO
Marketing	CIAT	CIAT	CIAT	CIAT
Knowledge communication	-	DAO	Imbaraga[2]	Open Distance Learning Network
M&E and impact assessment	CRT	CRT	CRT	CRT

[1] IPs visited, [2] Rwanda Farmers Federation - Imbaraga

Each PLS has adopted different mechanisms for information sharing, some built into informal interactions of stakeholders, some based on formal linkages between PLS partners and others based on emerging public-private partnerships at national levels.

In Lake Kivu the cross-linkages between country IP coordination, commodity, NRM and markets demonstrated in Table 4 has been particularly effective. At the same time institutional links created by Country TF leaders have ensured in-country support and scaling up of IP approaches.

In KKM, where themes have been developed on the basis of agro-ecological zones, CORAF the Lead Institution, has facilitated and encouraged lesson learning between TF leaders. However there has been less communication between stakeholders in the different IPs compared with Lake Kivu.

In ZMM, consultation and cross-learning have been hampered by the large distances involved, involving stakeholders in Harare, Maputo, Nairobi and Arusha. However two TF leaders, those for Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) and Conservation Agriculture (CA) have been able to communicate and synchronize their activities and encourage lesson learning. The effectiveness of the TF for the vegetable IPs based in Nairobi cannot be questioned, although opportunities for informal lesson learning across the PLS have been reduced.

However, data from the CSRT would shed more light on the extent to which cross-site learning has taken place.

Research outputs and progress, outcomes and achievements

Research outputs and progress

We have used the 2008 MTP and individual PLS logframes to guide our assessment of progress and achievements. Annex 13 provides a summary of Output progress and Outcome achievements to-date. Further details are provided in the sections that follow.

Output 1
Empirical evidence of whether IAR4D works, the extra benefits it delivers compared to those delivered by traditional approaches given the same resources and whether it is replicable beyond SSA CP PLS

Baseline surveys detailing starting conditions in 2008, including the characterisation of institutional, market, technological, biophysical and assets have in most instances been completed and documented, although some revisions are still being undertaken by the CRST. This has been based on input from a number of sources including Borgatti,1999; Nokoe et al, 2010 and Njuki, (undated).

A variety of IAR4D or IP frameworks have been developed by each PLS, with differences reflecting individual conditions and preferences. We have endeavoured to capture these in the earlier section on partnerships and processes (Figure 1 and Box 2). In addition, a framework report (Hawkins et al, 2009) has been developed based on the wider experiences of innovation systems approaches. This document is being widely distributed and we consider it as an important IPG.

The "Proof of Concept" requiring answers to the three key questions (Box 3) on which the SSA CP is based largely depends on work currently in progress. An end-line survey is due to take place in October and November 2010. This will bring together data i) to compare 60 IAR4D IP villages and two sets of counterfactuals, one being where no R&D activity is taking place (60 villages), and the other where more conventional approaches are occurring (also 60 villages), ii) to undertake a cost-benefit analysis of IAR4D compared with traditional and no R&D approaches and, iii) an assessment of whether IAR4D can be replicated outside the PLS. Clearly the work of CRST is essential in proving the concept.

Box 3: Proof of concept research questions

i) Does the IAR4D concept work and can it generate International Public Goods (IPGs) and Regional Public Goods (RPGs) to end users;

ii) IAR4D framework delivers more benefits to end users than conventional approaches;

iii) How sustainable and usable is the IAR4D approach outside its test environment taking into account NARS capacity to operate this concept;

Progress by CRST to-date includes

- An ex-ante impact assessment of each PLS currently being undertaken for all PLS. That for KKM has been completed (Adeolu, 2010) with those for Lake Kivu and ZMM being currently compiled. The KKM report has been used in making an early assessment of the benefits from IAR4D (shown in the Benefits and costs section).
- Preparation of end line survey tools for IP characterisation, which include, i) a household survey, ii) a plot survey and iii) village characterisation, has been finalised and the tools are being used for data collection. Most of the data collection is due to be undertaken from October 2010, with data entry, cleaning and analysis to follow shortly thereafter with the intention that proof of concept is available in early 2011.

Challenges expected are the fact that many platforms have had less than two years of field-based activities. In some cases activities have been undertaken for less than one year (Congo) or effectively for less than one year due to national political and economic problems (Zimbabwe) or where local capacity for implementation is low (Mozambique). Unfortunately such conditions have not allowed sufficient time for learning processes by partners. Where annual crops have provided the point of entry and seed multiplication has been rapid, progress has been fast, but where time to harvest is longer or production of improved planting material multiplication takes more than a year (cassava, bananas, pineapples and to a lesser extent potatoes) the IP process is also longer.

Where progress has been rapid and benefits are readily apparent, local policy makers have directed that resources outside of SSA CP be made available for rapid expansion, for instance LGs in Kano State, Nigeria. In addition the effects of networking that involve information sharing with "non-beneficiaries" are reported to be "considerable". Partners are reporting the use of IP approaches and the technologies developed in other areas of operation. For example in Zimbabwe and Mozambique, NGOs are promoting CA as part of their relief activities, providing free maize seed and fertiliser for vulnerable households[1], and insisting that CA be practiced. This means that significant spillover effects are occurring that will not be captured during the end line survey.

In order to assess such impacts long-term M&E and impact assessment, after at least five years, will be required.

Our own assessment is that IAR4D and IPs are invaluable approaches that are already generating technical, institutional, marketing and local policy innovations for end users. The bringing together of local actors who have often never met is an essential component of capacity building for the long term and importantly building farmer capacity to demand research. As such we consider that IPs are already delivering greater benefits to end users than conventional approaches and can be sustainable under the conditions we have defined in Table 2, shown earlier.

Output 2
Guidelines and principles for implementing IAR4D.

The framework for deriving principles and guidelines from the IPs has been developed (Hawkins et al, 2009, Njuki et al, undated draft,). 36 IPs, 12 in each PLS, have been established according to these guidelines and a leaflet "How to Form an IP" (FARA, 2010) has been produced. All IPs are operating effectively, although they are at different stages of development.

[1] These include child-headed households, widows and elderly people, and those infected with HIV-AIDS

Output 3

A database of process and impact indicator variables for 36 innovation platforms and their associated research communities and households

We note that three areas of the IP have been monitored for their formation, their functioning and their outcomes (Table 5) using indicators developed for this purpose (Box 4)

Table 5: Areas for monitoring innovation platforms

Formation	Functioning	Outcomes
• Inclusiveness / representativeness of the IP • Baseline patterns of interactions of the members of the IP • The IP has a well articulated common objective, issue being addressed and roles are well defined • Guidelines for establishing innovation platforms tested (document and monitor protocols for IP establishment)	• Consistency (frequency) of participation of IP actors • Quality of the process of IP organized activities • Presence, use and reach of different knowledge sharing channels • Leaning and evolution of the IP (Planning, action reflection cycle between the IP actors)	• Changes in the level of knowledge on concepts and principles of IAR4D by IP actors • Changes in the level of knowledge of interface issues by IP actors • Significant changes among IP actors / and or their organizations as a result of participation in the IP

Source: Njuki et al., undated

Results from this work are in the process of being compiled and should be available by the end of 2010.

Output 4

Methods and tools for designing, implementing and analysing social experiments in SSA

Tools and processes including the design of the monitoring, evaluation and impact Assessment (Nokoe et al, 2010, Njuki et. al, undated) have been developed. This included the development of characterization and baseline tools for IP sites, intervention and comparison villages and households. These were informed by i) the SSA-CP impact pathway, ii) the SSA-CP research questions and iii) the four project logframes (the meta-analysis and three PLS)

These include activities to:

- Map the interactions between and amongst stakeholders and provide baseline information of aspects in the IP site that will be influenced by the presence of innovation platforms. *This will provide a comparative analysis of intervention and counterfactual sites in terms of social and economic and characteristics*

- Make an assessment of current knowledge and practice of IAR4D amongst stakeholders within the IP site. This will provide a list of stakeholders, their interests on the critical issues and areas where they operate

Box 4: Key indicators

Characterisation
Site Characterization, Village characterization
Household characterization including livestock ownership by gender

Access to information and use of improved technologies and inputs
Access to information and use of improved technologies and inputs
Awareness and use of improved crop, soil, land management and post harvest technologies
Community awareness of different by laws on NRM
Access and use of inputs by male and female farmers
Main source of information on technologies, markets and NRM for farmers and partners
Links to organizations

Stakeholder and farmer interactions
Stakeholder interactions
Farmer interactions

Productivity
Diversity of crops grown
Household production of target crops and livestock
Number of months harvested food lasts
Increase in returns to investment
Value of total production

Marketing
Farmers producing for the market
Market access
Value of marketed produce

Income
Income from agricultural related activities by gender
Total Income

Food security
Months of food inadequacy and dietary diversity
Coping strategies

Asset accumulation
Proportion of households owning at least one asset by category
Asset ownership by gender

Social and human capital and farmer empowerment
Levels of social capital
Membership in farmer associations
Collective marketing
Farmer decision making and empowerment

Environment and natural resource management
Community perception of state of environment
Trends in changes of natural resources

Source: CRST, undated

Output 5

Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified, developed and mechanisms for putting them in place analysed

Output targets included at least one technological and nine institutional innovations being identified and tested and mechanisms through which at least nine technological and nine institutional innovations can be successfully put into use identified and documented. This is an ongoing process but we have identified a number of innovations that indicate the success of the programme. These include:

Institutional innovations

- Formation of farmer groups at village level, sometimes referred to as village clusters represented on District/LG IPs
- Lead farmers appointed by groups to test, demonstrate or provide learning sites for alternative technologies
- Seed producers linked to Seed companies so that they become contract growers (KKM)
- Farmer groups sourcing inputs and marketing produce collectively (all PLS)
- Seed loans by seed companies being repaid in kind with seed donations also being made to other farmers, *pass-on-seed* scheme (ZMM)

Production (technology) and marketing innovations

- New high-yielding crop varieties being selected, tested and adopted by farmers. This includes cereals (maize, sorghum, millet, groundnuts and rice), legumes (cowpeas, groundnuts, and soybean) and roots and tubers (cassava and potatoes) in all PLS
- Double bagging of grain to prevent weevil damage (from Purdue University)(KKM)
- R&D converting an indigenous sorghum porridge to a non alcoholic "*Mamera"* sorghum juice now sold in local supermarkets (LK)
- Potato washing, grading, packaging using local materials and marketing in hotels and supermarkets (LK)
- Increasing use of organic and inorganic fertiliser and basins (ZMM)
- The development and sale of vegetable boxes by agro-dealers. These contain seed, fertiliser and chemicals sufficient for 0.1ha with credit being available for their purchase (ZMM)

Output 5 is supported by the combined outputs of the three PLS which are summarised in Annex 14-10.

Innovation Platforms introduced and functioning

36 IPs have been created, 12 in each PLS, and all are fully operational. Most were established during 2008 and have had either one or two years of operation. Following our visits each PLS TF has prepared a summary of each IP, showing partners, opportunities (challenges) addressed, achievements to date, challenges remaining, sustainability issues and the stage they have reached in the IP Process (Annex 15-10) Although most IPs have had over two years field-based activities, many have had only a single year, and the third phase (Figure 1) in the IP process is yet to be completed (Table 6).

We have used these TF prepared summaries and our interactions with partners to assess the progress made to date. A number of challenges need to be resolved before sustainability is achieved.

Table 6: IP focus, years of field activities and IP Phase

PLS	AEZ/country	IP	Focus	Years in field	Phase in IP process[1]	
KKM	Sahel	Guidan Roumdji	Soil fertility, millet-cowpeas	2.5	3	early
		Madarounfa	Groundnuts	2.5	3	early
		Aguié	Vegetables	2.5	2	late
	Sudan Savanna	Zangon Daura	Sheep and goats	0.5	2	early
		Bunkure	Maize- legume-livestock	2.5	2	Late
		Shanona	Sorghum- legume-livestock	2.5	2	early
		Musawa	Maize- legume-livestock	2.5	2	Late
		Safana	Sorghum - legume-livestock	2.5	2	early
	Northern Guinea Savanna	Dandume	Rice	2.5	3	early
		Ikara	maize-legumes	2.5	3	early
		Kudan	Vegetables	2.5	2	Late
		Kubau	Livestock feed	1.5	2	early
			KKM Mean	***2.3***	***2.3***	
Lake Kivu	DRC	Muvunyi shanga	Bananas	1.5	3	early
		Kisigari	Potatoes	1.5	2	early
		Rubare	Beans	1	2	early
	Rwanda	Kituva	Cassava	1	1	Late
		Gataraga	Potatoes	1	2	early
		Mudende	Milk and Irish potatoes	1	2	early
		Rwerere	Chiles and milk	1	1	Late
		Remera	Snap beans and passion fruit	1	1	Late
	Uganda	Bufundi	Potatoes, S&W conservation	1.5	2	early
		Chahi	Potatoes	1.5	2	early
		Ntungamo	Pineapples	1	2	early
		Bubaare	Sorghum	1	3	early
			Lake Kivu Mean	***1.2***	***1.9***	
ZMM	Malawi	Thyolo	Vegetables	1	3	early
		Zomba	ISFM, cereal-legumes	2	2	Late
		Zomba	Vegetables	1	2	early
	Mozambique	Balaka	CA, maize, tomatoes	1	2	early
		Milanje	Vegetables	1	1	Late
		Barue	Vegetables	2	2	Late
		Barue	ISFM	2	2	early
		Barue	CA, maize, beans	1	2	early
	Zimbabwe	Hwedza	CA, maize, tomatoes	1	2	early
		Hwedza	ISFM, cereal-legumes	2	2	Late
		Muhrewa	CA , maize, tomatoes	1	2	early
		Makoni	ISFM, cereal-legumes	2	2	Late
			ZMM Mean	***1.4***	***2.0***	
			Mean all PLS	**1.6**	**2.1**	

[1]Based on Figure 1 and estimated by TF leaders

Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified and mechanisms for putting them into use analysed

In KKM progress has included:

- Development of production packages including new varieties and agronomic practices developed with farmers
- Farmer organisational development and representation on the IP assured
- Linkages with private sector developed for input supplies, marketing and processing
- Bye-laws developed for IPs
- Extensive involvement of policy makers in mobilising resources for IP expansion

In Lake Kivu, progress has included

- Buy-in and ownership from Local Government policy makers and private sector participants
- Establishment of Potato IPs, Congo, Rwanda and Uganda and a sorghum IP Uganda
- The establishment of farmer learning centres
- Farmer organisations being linked with traders, processors and consumer market adding value through grading and packaging
- Relevant research undertaken by graduate students on IP sites

In ZMM progress has included

- NRM options for ISFM and CA being established in learning centres allowing farmers to select those considered suitable for their circumstances
- IP vegetable IPs has resulted in increased diversification of vegetables for home consumption and for sales. Indigenous vegetables are largely for the home and exotic vegetables are for sale
- In all IPs productivity gains are occurring but access to inputs and marketing remains of concern to farmers with post harvest storage issues largely unresolved
- IPs have not yet reached the stage where they are sustainable. In most cases another 1-2 years will be required

Lessons learnt from the innovation platforms evaluated and documented

Lessons learnt from each PLS are still being documented and will be included in the proof of concept reports. We have provided examples of the lessons learnt in the next section of this report.

Research outcomes and achievements

The end line survey is designed to quantify the extent to which outcomes from the IAR4D IPs compare with the counterfactuals. Our assessment from discussions with IP partners and the documentation we have been provided with is that although outcomes are being achieved, this varies between PLS and IPs. We do however estimate that an additional two

years will be required before Phase 3 in the IP process will be achieved and IPs become sustainable, outcomes and impact are achieved. Ideally the end line survey to prove the IAR4D concept should have been undertaken after a further two years, but we accept that FARA is keen to show as early as possible that the IP approach is working.

Outcome 1

Increased adoption and reliance on IAR4D with increased involvement of non traditional actors in ARD

Reports from partners show enthusiastic use of innovation systems and IAR4D approaches. The household survey to be undertaken as part of the Proof of Concept will provide an indication of adoption in IAR4D villages, but will not reflect adoption outside these areas. Spill over effects in some IPs have been considerable. Unfortunately very little documented information was available on farmer uptake of technologies

Outcome 2

Increased investment towards supporting IAR4D processes

There are many reports of partners committing their own resources to IP processes including scaling up activities in other areas. The Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria is now providing grants to Nigerian Research Institutes provided they use IAR4D approaches. The Sierra Leone Government is reported to be using similar strategies for its agricultural research activities. The Malawi Government has developed a sector wide agricultural plan based on CAADP processes which provide for District Stakeholder Panels which are similar to IPs. The UK Government through its Department for International Development has focused on innovation systems approaches based on the establishment of IPs in five African countries[2] (Malawi, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania and Sierra Leone).

Outcome 3

Increased human and institutional capacity for innovation amongst ARD actors

All IP task forces and their partners have shown increased capacity and use of IP approaches

Individual PLS outcomes

The outputs from each PLS are contributing to four outcomes. We have assessed progress towards achieving these.

Knowledge and information sharing among IP members improved

All 36 IPs are effectively functioning as described in Output 5 with information sharing occurring (for instance Fungo et al., 2010)

Awareness among IP members about potential technical and institutional innovations and market opportunities increased

- In KKM, The establishment of on-farm trials, learning centres and the encouragement of farmer testing of new technologies is resulting in widespread adoption of innovations.
- In Lake Kivu, there is wide realisation of the potential for technical and institutional innovations and market opportunities are being realised

[2] This forms part of the Research-into-Use programme. www.researchintouse.com

- In ZMM, learning sites have played an important role in ensuring that IP members are increasingly aware of the opportunities available

Awareness about sustainable NRM increased

- In KKM, cereal-legume rotations are being widely adopted utilising varieties suitable for each AEZ

- In Lake Kivu, farmers awareness of the importance of soil health (soil fertility and soil erosion) is critical in achieving increased productivity

- In ZMM, NRM has been at the centre of ISFM and CA IPs. Farmers are increasingly aware of the options available and adoption of suitable options is occurring.

Technological and institutional innovations adopted by farmers and other stakeholders in the production chain.

- In KKM, resource mobilisation for scaling up by policy makers has been impressive. At the same time seed farmers are being linked with seed companies, other input suppliers and processors

- In Lake Kivu, wide adoption of technical and institutional innovations with market opportunities is being realised

- In ZMM, production has increased substantially amongst participating farmers and scaling up is occurring. However marketing, value addition and processing remain to be addressed

Lessons learnt, challenges and successful innovations

Lessons learnt

Some of the key lessons learnt for the successful establishment of IPs in order to develop to sustainability status and reach Phase 3 include:

Preconditions

- The need to select areas for establishing IPs where the environment is conducive to success. For instance the volatile situation in DRC has hindered the safe movement of IP partners. In Zimbabwe the economic turmoil related to high inflation, near collapse of many institutions, including the private sector, high levels of migration for survival has caused delays.

- A conducive policy environment for supporting the agriculture sector will assist in the establishment of IPs. In Malawi (ZMM) where Government has been an early supporter of CAADP, a national agricultural policy (SWAP) has been developed based on the CAADP process which is actively promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture. This provides for District level "stakeholder panels" in which the IP process can flourish. In KKM, the Kano and Katsina State Governments have actively supported the agricultural sector and resources have been made available for rapid scaling out activities. Similar situation exists in Local Government areas of Uganda

- The active involvement of District or Local Government leaders and traditional leaders in supporting IPs will provide the IP with legitimacy and ensure active participation of other partners. An example is the participation of the wife of the Katsina State Governor in one of the field days of one of the IPs. This action at the highest level of the state encouraged leaders of the local governments.

- The need to ensure adequate capacity for facilitators and other partners for IP coordination. Strong capacity was observed in KKM (Nigeria), Lake Kivu (Rwanda and Uganda), and ZMM (Malawi, Zimbabwe). Capacity was limiting mostly in DRC and Mozambique

During the first phase of IP

- The time taken to build partnerships where roles are clearly understood and acted upon in an atmosphere of trust, openness, and equity can take longer than originally conceived.

- It is necessary to have good facilitation, leadership and champions from inception. This will involve early one-on-one meetings with stakeholders to promote understanding and lobby for active support.

- It is necessary to have early involvement of local leaders, decision makers and policy makers to assist in driving the process. Ideally meetings should be chaired by local participants and facilitated by R&D participants
- It is important to ensure a sound understanding of systems analysis, value chains, identification and prioritisation of challenges/opportunities to meet local challenges
- Early involvement of the private sector in input supply, marketing and finance provision is necessary. Such partners are unlikely to attend long or frequent meetings, hence a need for a timely and clear identification of their roles and opportunity for commercial activity.
- The need to identify "quick wins" for farmers and other private sector beneficiaries and build on early successes is important

During the second phase of IP

- The preparation of sound actions plans identifying the role of each participant so that the plans are understood and sanctioned by the IP.
- Early research and testing by farmers of options for addressing opportunities identified in the action plan. This presents a clear signal to farmers that the IAR4D process is not "business as usual". It is clearly linked to participatory research and extension or learning approaches involving learning sites, demonstrations or farmer field schools located on farmers' own fields.
- Ensuring that private sector interest is strengthened through short term commercial opportunity
- Linkages or possible links with national agricultural programmes (examples include Uganda-NAADS, Malawi- SWAP which links to both COMESA and CAADP process and Kano State of Nigeria, the Special Mass Food Production Programme)

During the third phase of IP

- This is the stage where local participants take not only ownership but leadership roles. Most IPs have not yet reached this stage, although in those cases where District or Local Government now chair IP meetings this is starting to occur.
- This stage also requires the private sector to be helping to drive the process through both farmer support and their own commercial interests. This will occur when the demand for inputs is strong and output market linkages have developed. In many IPs this stage has not been reached.

Challenges and sustainability issues

We have consolidated the challenges identified by each TF into institutional and policy, production, marketing and NRM challenges. Although there is considerable variation between IPs there are some consistent challenges that need to be addressed. These include:

Institutional and policy challenges

- The concept of IP is new to many institutions. Many partners had limited capacity to implement project activities. Fostering an understanding of IAR4D processes among diverse traditional and non-traditional partners required more than two years of iterative interactions. The initial stages of IP formation, consolidation and functioning took longer than expected. On-going capacity development remains important. Facilitation skills are critically important in the early stages of IP development. Funding for this in the future will be important.
- Many institutions are still not strong enough to participate in IPs as a result of unfavourable socio-political environment in the past three years.
- Decentralising the roles of IP actors. This has been a difficult process where many diverse actors are involved.
- The integration of the IP programme into District development strategies and plans is a necessary precondition for sustaining activities into the future.
- It is important to recognize that the role of farmers' groups, clubs, associations or cooperatives remains crucial. This requires additional resources for capacity development to improve group cohesion and leadership, information acquisition and communication, negotiation skills and effective internal management. Capacity development needs to take place at all levels from primary groups at village level, secondary groups at District or Local Government level and tertiary or apex at National or State level.
- Farmers' access to production and marketing information is urgently needed at the very start of the IP process.
- Additional support to strengthen women groups is required on some IPs to support local processing and marketing opportunities, possibly linked to micro-credit agencies.
- Ultimately it will be necessary to scale out activities to ensure wider participation and benefits

Production challenges

- Ensuring sufficient seed availability of improved varieties, especially for vegetatively propagated material including potatoes, cassava and bananas has been a challenge. It can take more than two years to produce sufficient quantities to meet farmer and market demand. This often means farmers continue to grow unsuitable varieties and in the case of bananas uprooting the crop and planting alternative crops for a two year period. ,
- Livestock orientated IP activities have been slow to take-off. In the case of milk, bulking and storage facilities have been more expensive than envisaged and in the case of goats and sheep in KKM, institutions supporting the process have acted slower than envisaged
- Farmers still have difficulties in meeting their financial contributions, either in raising sufficient deposit for loans and in some cases making loan repayments.

- Reluctance of finance organizations to lend farmers money under rain fed agriculture
- Incidences of product theft often forces farmers to harvest premature crops

Marketing challenges

- There remains a need for support to agro-dealers in product training so they are able to advise farmers on safe storage of inputs and on business management skills. AGRA has a large programme serving these needs and links with AGRA-funded service providers for agro-dealer development would be valuable.
- Moving farmers from a situation of net food deficits to production of surpluses for the market on a sustainable basis remains a challenge, especially when climate change appears to be increasing drought both within and between seasons.
- At the same time methods of balancing NGO-driven food security relief programs and production for the market need to be addressed.
- There remains a need for safe post-harvest storage for many crops in addition to local processing for value addition and local marketing. At the same time establishing links with national large scale processors requires trust between farmers and processors. Such links should be strengthened by contractual arrangements, technical and financial support. This is exacerbated where agro-processors have traditionally focused on large scale commercial farmers.
- Long delays by buyers of produce in paying farmers for produce is a serious disincentive for production

NRM challenges

- The need to balance effort to promote improved NRM with effort to improve productivity.
- Ways to manage conflicts arising from collective action for soil and water management as opposed to individual action
- Capacity of farmers to employ soil fertility and conservation technologies at scale

Successful innovations

In the course of our review we identified a number of successful innovations, which we consider should be widely publicised (Box 5).

Box 5: IP successful innovations

KKM

- Sahel – The Vegetable IP at Aguie Prefecture and its ability to produce rainy season vegetables
- Sudan Savannah- The Musawa Cereal/Legume IP in Katsina State; The Bunkure Cereal/Legume IP in Kano State. Wide scale scaling out through major support by local governments
- Northern Guinea Savannah – The Ikarra Maize/Legume IP in Kaduna State. Rapid adoption of NRM technologies.
- The adoption of the IAR4D approach by Nigeria' Agricultural Research Council (ARCN)

Lake Kivu

- Congo – Improved cassava planting material providing potential for food security and increased income from sale,
- Rwanda – Improved varieties of potatoes, graded, cleaned, packaged and marketed to hotels and super-markets in Kigali
- Uganda –a traditional sorghum variety used for sorghum weaning foods and beer, transformed by a local processor to non-alcoholic sorghum juice (*Mamera*), and sold through local shops
- The involvement of University students undertaking research requested by local communities and the feedback of results to farmers

ZMM

- Malawi – the development and sale of vegetable inputs (seed, fertiliser and pesticides), sufficient for 0.1 ha in vegetable boxes by agro-dealers, that can be financed through credit
- Malawi – the potential role for IPs supporting District stakeholder panels as a key strategy of the Malawi National Agriculture Development Plan.
- Zimbabwe, IPs have survived political, economic and violent turbulence and have now started actively (re) meeting and achieving outputs. The creation of a National level IP has the potential for influencing policy
- Mozambique - benefits from experiences in Malawi and Zimbabwe and Government has requested FARA to support a national strategy for IP creation. Malawi – the development and sale by agro-dealers of vegetable inputs, a variety of seed types, fertiliser and pesticides, sufficient for 0.1 ha in vegetable boxes, which can be financed through credit.
- Malawi – the potential role for IPs in supporting District stakeholder panels, being a key strategy of the Malawi Government's National Agriculture Development Plan.
- Zimbabwe, IPs have survived political, economic and violent turbulence and have now started actively re-meeting and achieving outputs. The creation of a National level IP has the potential for influencing policy
- Mozambique - benefits from experiences in Malawi and Zimbabwe and Government has requested FARA to support a national strategy for IP creation

In all PLS, we were impressed with the institutional innovations created in linking Villages with District or Local Government IPs, whereby farmers representing farmer groups at village level were appointed to IPs providing two way communications to and from IPs.

Benefits and costs

Since the CRS Team is still collating data and yet to compile "Proof of Concept" we were unable to quantify either benefits or costs.

We have however identified the potential benefits arising from the IPs based on the five capitals or assets associated with a livelihoods approach (DFID, 1999), these being social, human, physical, economic and financial capitals (Table 8, overleaf)

Many of these benefits cannot be quantified, but are indicative of the "IAR4D-ness" of the IPs being captured by the CSR Team.

In addition, both ex-ante and ex-post impact assessments will endeavour to quantify increased yields, productivity and incomes to farmers in each of the intervention IAR4D villages, comparing these with the traditional R&D and no development counterfactual villages. Both analyses will estimate the costs of IAR4D to determine economic benefits, estimating the marginal increase in costs of establishing IPs (Table 7)

Table 7: Marginal **c**osts of IP establishment for partners

Partnership building and IP functions	**Local actors**	**Research**	**Private sector**
Facilitation	Testing new innovations	Establishing learning sites	Travel/subsistence
Capacity building	Time in meetings	Biophysical research	Research
Exchange learning visits		Socio-economic research	Time in meetings
Meeting costs		Policy research	
Information sharing		Advocacy	
Organisational strengthening		Time in meetings	
M&E and Impact assessment			

Table 8: Potential benefits arising from IP processes

Social	Human	Physical	Economic	Financial
Increased networking	Increased knowledge	Improved soil health and NRM	Improved access to inputs	Increased productivity[1]
More effective organisations	Improved food security	Increased livestock	Improved marketing links	(farmers, input suppliers, output dealers, transporters, processors)
Bye-laws, constitutions	Improved health	Improved housing	Opportunities for value addition	
Improved local interactions	Improved education	Increased diversity of cropping	Improved access to credit	
Improved cooperation	Demand led research	Improved use of technologies	Increased savings	Improved incomes[1]
Reduced conflict	Private sector farmer support	More household assets		
Improved local leadership		More farm assets		
Improved gender considerations		Sustainable use of natural resources		
Increased ability to withstand shocks		Reduced deforestation		
Reduced vulnerability		Improved infrastructure		
Empowerment				
More effective local government				
Ownership//leadership of development processes				

[1] Benefits quantified in ex-ante analysis

We have used FARA estimated costs for the three years (2008-10) to estimate the cost per IP for the three years (Table 9). This shows a mean cost per Task Force of approximately $1.7 million and IP establishment cost of $428.000 over the three years. With the information presently available it is not possible to undertake an ex-post benefit cost analysis. However we are convinced that the full benefits of the IPs will only be achieved in another 1-2 years and already there are important spill over effects outside the intervention villages

Table 9: Estimated costs of SSA CP ($('000s)

Item	2008	2009	2010	Total	No of TFs	No of IPs	Cost per TF	Cost per IP
	actual	*actual*	*budget*	estimate				
Meta project	788	1206	1800	3794				
KKM PLS	913	1884	1998	4795	3	12	1598	400
Lake Kivu PLS	1403	1884	1998	5285	3	12	1762	440
ZMM PLS	1459	1884	1998	5341	3	12	1780	445
Total	4563	6858	7795	19216	9	36	2135	-
Mean	-	-	-	-	-	-	1714	428

Source: Derived from FARA SSA CP, Finance report, 2009 and 2010.

In KKM Local Governments have been so enthusiastic that they have found the resources to expand activities in the five selected villages to the whole LG area, covering sometimes, more than 15 villages. At the same time partners are taking the approaches and technologies used to other farms where they operate. Farmer-to-farmer extension and sharing of knowledge, seed and fertility enhancing options is also contributing to wide uptake of innovations. We believe that the "Proof of Concept"[3] as undertaken by the CRST will grossly underestimate the benefits of the programme in many areas. In areas where there have been delays or setbacks in IP establishment relatively few farmers are presently benefiting. In these areas, it is too early to prove the concept.

Ex-ante analysis has been completed for KKM (Ayanwale, 2010) and is in progress for Lake Kivu and ZMM. Table 10, derived from the KKM analysis shows a NPV of $882,000 and IRR of 33% and a benefit to cost ratio of 31% assuming an adoption rate of 50% by 2024. Sensitivity analysis shows that halving this adoption rate will reduce these benefits considerably but on the other hand doubling extension costs will have relatively little effect.

[3] The CRS Team has indicated that it will be a major challenge to measure spill over effects.

Table 10: KKM Ex-ante impact assessment

Sensitivity factor	AEZ	Crops considered	NPV of benefits less costs $'000s	Rate of return	B:C ratio
50% adoption by 2024	SS	Maize, millet, sorghum	975	35	34
(Baseline)	NGS	Maize, rice, sorghum	912	32	32
	Sahel	Millet, sorghum, groundnuts	759	31	27
		Mean	882	33	31
Halving adoption rate	SS	Maize, millet, sorghum	464	27	16
	NGS	Maize, rice, sorghum	440	24	15
	Sahel	Millet, sorghum, groundnuts	357	24	12
		Mean	420	25	15
Doubling extension costs	SS	Maize, millet, sorghum	944	23	16
	NGS	Maize, rice, sorghum	883	27	16
	Sahel	Millet, sorghum, groundnuts	730	25	13
		Mean	852	25	15

Source: Derived from KKM ex-ante impact assessment, Ayanwale, 2010.

The concluding statements in the ex-ante impact assessment by Ayanwale, 2010 for KKM, which are likely to be the same for the other PLS sites, are pertinent to encouraging partnerships while justifying higher extension costs.

The estimated benefits are sensitive to expected adoption rates but much less so to changes in research and extension costs. However, the estimates indicate that the production of all the crops is socially profitable under the IAR4D option. The results obtained were consistent with earlier economic analyses which showed that IAR4D was more productive, profitable and acceptable to farmers than the conventional approaches. Overall, while the potential economic gains are considerable, realization of these gains will depend on the efficiency and effectiveness of extension, co-operation and understanding among the stakeholders as well as input supply and output marketing systems. Concerted extension efforts are needed to stimulate adoption of IAR4D option, using extensive participatory demonstrations, and because the IAR4D option is knowledge-intensive, considerable technical advice is also needed to get farmers on board.

Future Scenarios

The initial TOR asked us to develop an "exit strategy" for FARA. However, the signs of hopefulness displayed on the faces of the farmers, policy makers, traders, processors and scientists that we met during our site visits made it impossible that we should advise FARA on an exit strategy. We are rather suggesting scenarios for a "way forward" for FARA, so that the achievements of the past three years can be consolidated. As we have stated in discussing the research successes and lessons learned, it may be premature (based on this review) to declare the IAR4D concept an "unqualified success" in SSA. However, we are firmly convinced that, after over 50 years of failures and frustrations, African agricultural scientists and their partners who have participated in the SSA-CP can rightly say that they can see light at the end of a very long dark tunnel. We herewith submit to FARA five scenarios that depict possible ways of advancing the Programme.

Scenario 1:

FARA seeks additional funding for continuation of the present PLS IPs for a further 1-2 years as a preparatory phase for Scenario 2

Many of the PLS IPs require a further 1-2 years of operation to ensure sustainability and allow lessons to be documented. The cassava IP in the DRC has not had one harvest as yet, although this has not discouraged the participants. As one woman farmer told us "*What I see from the above-ground parts gives me hope that what is below ground is good*". This farmer has worked hard with the CIAT scientists as well as the personnel of the national extension system to select the cassava varieties that she was growing on her farm. She has developed the necessary trust in the agricultural research system. No one would want to destroy this trust.

It is preferred that at every PLS, IPs should be supported and research undertaken for at least five years. Scenario 1 allows this to happen. But it does more than that. There are already national research systems such as the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria (ARCN) and the agricultural research system of Sierra Leone who are anxious to adopt the IAR4D concept. The additional funding suggested in this scenario would enable FARA to continue to scale out the IAR4D concept and practices in such national systems.

Scenario 2:

SSA CP closes as a CGIAR CP and an IAR4D innovations systems and IP concept and practices are mainstreamed with other key regional agricultural development programmes.

The Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), adopted by African Heads of State and Governments as the framework for the restoration of agricultural growth, food security and rural development in Africa has four Pillars. These are:

Pillar 1: Extending the area under sustainable land management and reliable water control systems

Pillar 2: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access

Pillar 3: Increasing food supply, reduce hunger and improve response to food emergency crises, and

Pillar 4: Improving agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

In their wisdom, African leaders realized that all four pillars must work in tandem for the goals of CAADP to be realized. What we saw during our site visit was that the Innovation Platforms provided an excellent opportunity for linking the four pillars of CAADP. Over 20 countries have now signed the "CAADP compact" which establishes a planning process at the national level bringing together national stakeholders to promote agriculture. We suggest that FARA should assist these countries to institutionalize the IP approach as the vehicle for the implementation of CAADP at District, or Local Government and community levels. The IP process that FARA has developed at District level closely resembles the process that CAADP has developed at national level. In fact, we have modified the "CAADP country process" to show how the IAR4D concept can be applied the at IP level (Figure 2) to implement CAADP.

FARA would need funding to assist countries in using the IAR4D process to implement CAADP and to backstop District teams during the establishment and implementation of their activities.

At the same time the restructured CGIAR system can be invited to collaborate with FARA in ensuring the success of this process.

We recommend that FARA should, as soon as possible, intensify its advocacy activities to promote IAR4D and its attendant IP approach within the region and its component sub regions

Scenario 3:

SSA CP continues as a CGIAR programme implemented by FARA but with reduced emphasis on "proof of concept" activities.

It is our view after discussions with national and local policy makers during our site visits that "the time for playing scientific games with people's livelihoods is over" (paraphrased from a statement by a Local Government Chairman in Kano State where the IAR4D approach is being tried in 5 villages). Local policy makers have a difficult time explaining to their people why the IP activities cannot immediately be extended to their communities. In many instances, these leaders have already accepted "proof of concept" and provided the resources for the expansion of the IP activities to entire communities. Therefore restricting activities to randomly selected villages and having counterfactuals would continue to prove distasteful to local political and commercial leaders whose support is badly needed for the sustainability of the IPs.

As the resources of the CGIAR would be needed to follow this scenario, approval by the Science and Partnership Council, the Consortium Board and the Fund Council would be needed.

Scenario 4:

SSA CP is merged with the CGIAR Mega Program

The concept of IAR4D appears not to be in conflict with the Strategic Results Framework (SRF) of the restructured CGIAR which puts emphasis on “impact-based research”. FARA can work with the Consortium Board and the Fund Council to transform the SSA CP into a stand-alone Mega Program for Africa.

Scenario 5:

SSA CP closes and IPs are not promoted.

This is the “worst case” scenario. Under this scenario all the gains of the past three years will be lost. Trust in research by farmers, policy makers and other stakeholders within the private sector will be damaged. In the final analysis, Africa is the ultimate loser.

This is not considered an option for FARA.

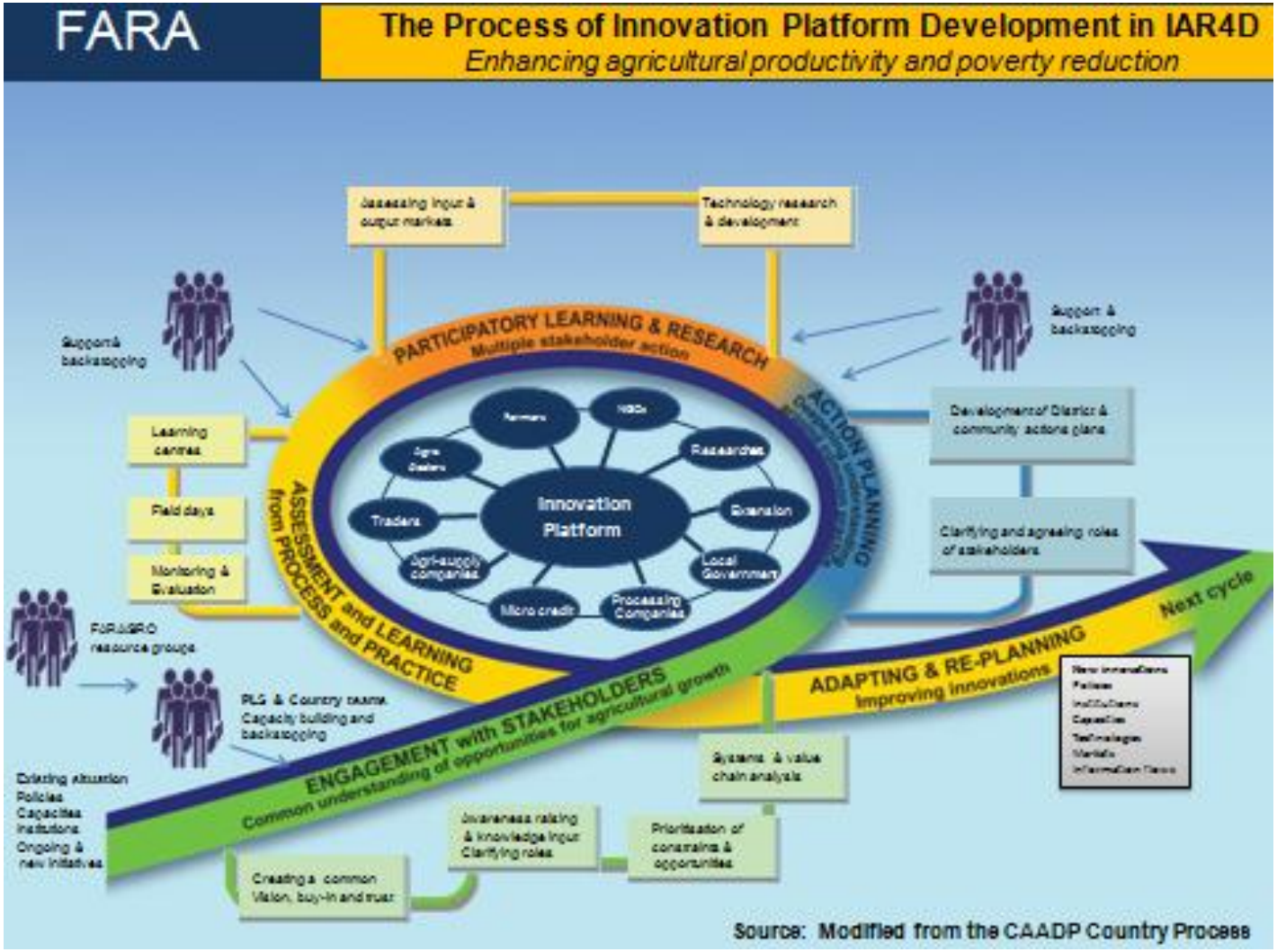


Figure 2: The process of IP development in IAR4D (adapted from the CAADP country process)

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Annexes

Annex 1: Time line for implementation of the SSA CP

Period	Key events
2003	**SSA-CP design formulation workshop**
2004	**Approval given for SSA CP**
2005	**SA CP 18-month inception phase commences** Governance and management structures established, research plan developed Multi-disciplinary teams to implement the research plan identified Validation of constraints and opportunities in PLS by a multidisciplinary teams Proposals submitted by Institutions in each PLS to lead task forces Training and meetings with potential IP partners EU Inception phase evaluation review undertaken
2006	**CGIAR Science Council review of the inception phase and development of a revised research design** Independent study on lessons learned during the Inception Phase of the SSA-CP, Task force lead institutions appointed (KKM-IITA, Lake Kivu-CIAT, ZMM-IITA)
2007	**SSA CP PLS research phase Implementation phase commences**. 2008 MTP research plan based approved by CG Science council Management structure changes. CORAF leads KKM, CIAT leads Lake Kivu, with ZMM TF Institutions coordinated by FARA Each PLS requested to form 12 IAR4D IPs with 24 counterfactual villages in each PLS to conform to research design. Potential partners for each task team identified
2008	**IP areas and focus agreed** First meeting of TF teams to finalise IP approach, First stakeholders meetings following agreement of IP sites MoUs for year one agreed and signed with R&D stakeholders IP strategies agreed and local support elicited. Baseline surveys initiated across each PLS
2008-9	**First season field activities initiated using participatory approaches with IP communities** Community mobilisation activities to identify and agree activities Farmers select technologies for testing and seed types for seed production. Training programmes initiated for partners On-farm trials, demonstrations and learning sites established Ex-ante impact assessments of PLS initiated
2009-10	**Official launching of IPs** Second stakeholder meetings to report on first seasons activities, decide strategies for and date of IP launching Second seasons activities initiated FARA internal review (August 2010) CG SC external review (September 2010 End line survey to be undertaken (Oct- Nov 2010) Proof of concept expected (March 2011)

Annex 2: Terms of reference and scope of services

The research phase of SSA CP is in its third year of implementation when the proof of the IAR4D concept is expected to be delivered. This year, the Science and Partnerships Council of the CGIAR has indicated that there will be an external review of the program in order to

learn lessons that could be fed into the Mega Programs. The PCU needs to prepare for this external review. Conducting an internally commissioned review is one sure of way of preparing for the external review. This review will enable us to adequately measure the progress made and ensure adherence to the terms of the contracts and delivery of the proposed outputs and thereafter feed into the CGIAR commissioned External Program and Management Review.

The general objective of the strategic review exercise is to reveal unforeseen issues that may constitute an impediment to the attainment of the program's goals at its different implementation levels. The specific objective of the review is to analyze the progress made by the selected projects according to their milestones as described in the Medium-term Plan of the respective Pilot Learning Site and to evaluate the possible need for reorienting the program coordination at the different levels in the coming year, which is the concluding year of the program's research phase.

The review needs to take a broader look at the research phase of SSA CP within the time frame of the program's existence. More specifically, the review will assess the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of issues that are defined below:

1. Evaluate to what extent the SSA-CP has been successful in achieving the objectives stated in the Program's Medium-Term Plan or providing substantial new evidence on the key question:
   iv) Does the IAR4D concept work and can it generate International Public Goods (IPGs) and Regional Public Goods (RPGs) to end users;

   v) IAR4D framework delivers more benefits to end users than conventional approaches;

   vi) How sustainable and usable is the IAR4D approach outside its test environment taking into account NARS capacity to operate this concept;
2. Detail and characterize partnership arrangements both at the strategic and operational levels within the SSA CP, how it has helped in the implementation of the program and what benefits have these arrangements brought to partners
3. Assess the IAR4D approach as an operational concept and its utility to identify clear research questions and priorities and assess also the extent to which the stated impact pathways have been developed and followed;
4. Evaluate the processes to establish multi-stakeholder partnerships and the relevance, effectiveness and sustainability of the research partnerships at relevant levels, including the Pilot Learning Sites providing lessons on success and failure factors. To what extent have synergies, complementarities and ownership been achieved through the partnerships? Is there an effective system for internal knowledge sharing and communication across regions and research sites?
5. Evaluate the quantity, relevance and potential rate of adoption (as international regional or national public goods) of the other research outputs including technological, institutional and policy innovations, capacity building and databases;

6. Assess the cost, both in terms of funding and human capital investment, and likely or emerging benefits of the IAR4D approach, such as increased capacity, to both CGIAR Centres and African partner organizations;
7. Evaluate the SSA-CP's exit strategy or a strategy for expanding or upscaling its activities;
8. Assess options and recommend the optimal option for continuing or scaling up successful components of CP under different scenarios, including amalgamation within a CGIAR Mega Program; or replication of the IAR4D model by other organizations in different sites;
9. Provide guidance for optimal management of the transition from the current phase to future activities under the scenario recommended by the Panel;
10. Provide recommendations to FARA and relevant partners on strategies for sustaining new institutional structures and platforms and momentum for collaboration created by the SSA-CP;
11. Highlight success stories and the most important lessons from the SSA-CP, including both positive experiences and drawbacks, particularly regarding research planning and priority setting, managing research at the interphase of different research areas, and the operation of complex partnerships.
12. The Process:

- Phase one will involve a six day program including two days to review supporting documents, available reports and documents and agreement on workplan and logistics with staff of the PCU; two days attending the side event and two days interacting with partners in Ouagadougou during the GA of FARA.
- Phase two will involve some visits to the three PLS and the TFs institutions for discussions, appraisal of activities over the period under review, review of project documents, validation of financial transactions and supporting documents and evaluation of an actual IP process and functions. **Prof. Uzo Mokwunye** and **Dr. Jim Ellis-Jones** will visit one of the PLSs (Lake Kivu) together for one week. Thereafter, each one will proceed to one of the two remaining PLSs to carry out the same activity.
- Phase three will involve the development of review reports and its preliminary discussion with the FARA PCU. This will be followed by a review of the recommendation and the development of the final report. These activities will be carried out over a period of four working days at the FARA Secretariat in Accra.

Annex 3: SSA CP Outputs and progress, Outcomes and Achievements - logframes

Outputs		Output targets	Progress	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]		Achievements
1	Empirical evidence of whether IAR4D works, the extra benefits it delivers compared to those delivered by traditional approaches given the same resources and whether it is replicable beyond SSA CP PLS.	**2008** • Starting conditions (institutional, market, technological, bio physical and assets) characterised • IAR4D framework developed **2010** • Feasibility of IAR4D evaluated • Cost-benefit of IAR4D compared with traditional approaches established • Replicability of IAR4D established	Base-line surveys completed IAR4D framework developed End line surveys due to be initiated from October 2010 Ex-ante impact assessment completed for KKM, those for other PLs in progress	Various baselines for each task force, some being worked on IAR4D, Concept Paper End line survey tools to be used include • IP characterisation • Household survey • Plot survey • Village characterisation	1	Increased adoption and reliance on IAR4D with increased involvement of non traditional actors in ARD	Reports from partners show enthusiastic use of innovation systems and IAR4D approaches
2	Guidelines and principles for implementing IAR4D.	**2008** Framework for deriving principles and guidelines from social experiment **2009** Guidelines for establishing platforms tested **2010** Principles for implementing IAR4D identified	Framework developed All IPs are operating effectively, although they are at different stages of development All IPs established according to common principles, but differing according to focus	IAR4D, Concept Paper Quarterly and, annual reports Site visits including the Internal review IP reports and site visits Leaflet on "How to set up an IP".	2	Increased investment towards supporting IAR4D processes	There are many reports of partners committing their own resources to IP processes including scaling out activities both in IP and other areas
3	A database of process and impact indicator variables for 36 innovation platforms and their associated research communities and households	**2008** Database of baseline conditions established **2010** Timeline series database of process and indicator variables for 540 villages and 5400 households established and made accessible to the public	Base-line surveys completed for all PLS Indicators established and being used for M&E in end line surveys	Base-line reports Outline for the PLS and programme level end line reports as indicated under Output 1	3	Increased human and institutional capacity for innovation amongst ARD actors	All IP task forces and their partners have shown increased capacity and use of IP approaches *The end line survey is expected to confirm these outputs have been delivered. However in most IPs another 1-2 years will be required before impact can be measured*
4	Methods and tools for designing, implementing and analysing social	**2008** Good practices for site selection and sampling in social experimentation	The CRT has provided guidelines for stratified	CRT reports			

Outputs		Output targets	Progress	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Achievements
	experiments in SSA	identified	random sampling comparing IAR4D with counterfactuals ensuring statistical validity			
		2009				
		Good practices and tools for tracking learning and institutional change	Practices and tools have been designed	Draft paper (Njuki et al; undated)		
		2010	Tools developed	Use of tools in progress		
		Tool and methods for impact evaluation in social experiments	• IAR4Dness tool • Software for Social Network Analysis • IAR4D network peer assessment index			
5	Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified, developed and mechanisms for putting them in place analysed	**2009** at least one technological and nine institutional innovations identified and tested	See individual PLS outputs, targets and achievements (Annex , Annex , and Annex)			
		2010 the mechanisms through which at least nine technological and nine institutional innovations can be successfully put into use identified and documented				

[1]Outputs are intended to lead to **impact** being:

Improved returns from agricultural research and development contributing to improved food security, increased household incomes, reduced poverty and sustainable natural resource management

Annex 3a: SSA CP KKM PLS Outputs, targets and achievements, August 2010, Outcomes and Impact

Outputs	Output targets	Progress	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Achievements
1 Innovation Platforms introduced and functioning	**2008:** 12 Functional IPs created (four IPs in each of the three targeted AEZ)	Sahel- 4 platforms, SS – 4 platforms and NGs - 4 platforms	Quarterly and annual reports supported by site visits	1 Knowledge and information sharing among IP members improved	Effective functioning of all 12 IPs through increasing interactions of stakeholders
	2009: Approaches for strengthening the innovation capacity of the IPs documented	Approaches for IP establishment have been documented	IP White paper S and SS TF reports (Ellis-Jones, 2009)		
2 Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified and mechanisms for putting them into use analysed.	**2009** At least one technological and one institutional innovation identified and tested by each of the IPs	Development of production packages including new varieties and agronomic practices developed with farmers	TF reports and internal review findings	2 Awareness among IP members about potential technical and institutional innovations and market opportunities increased	Wide adoption of innovations
		Farmer organisational development and representation on the IP		3 Awareness about sustainable NRM increased	Cereal-legume rotations widely adopted utilising varieties suitable for each AEZ
		Linkages with private sector developed for input supplies, marketing and processing			
		Bye-laws developed for IPs			
		Involvement of policy makers in mobilising resources for IP expansion		4 Technological and institutional innovations adopted by farmers and other stakeholders in the production chain.	Policy maker resource mobilisation for scaling up
	2010 The mechanism through which at least one technological or institutional mechanism developed by each IP can be successfully put into use identified and documented	Success stories currently being compiled	Work in progress		Seed farmers linked with seed companies, other input suppliers and processors
					End line survey likely to show that impact is being achieved
3 Lessons learnt from the innovation platforms evaluated and documented	**2008** Baseline database on project area conditions established	Baseline data on biophysical and socio-economic circumstances compiled	TF and CRT baseline reports		
	2008: Frameworks for tracking and evaluating IP dynamics	See SSA Output 4 and achievements			

Outputs	Output targets	Progress	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Achievements
	develop **2009:** Model for assessing the efficiency and benefits of IAR4D developed and **2008-10** Lessons learnt on setting up and sustaining the functioning of IPs documented				

[1]Outputs are intended to lead to **impact** being:
Improved food and nutrition security, increased household income, reduced poverty and sustainable NR management

Source: SSA CP medium term plan 2009-10

Annex 3b: SSA CP Lake Kivu PLS Outputs, targets and achievements, August 2010, Outcomes and Impact

Outputs	Output targets	Achievements	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Means of verification
1 Innovation Platforms introduced and functioning	**2008:** 12 Functional IPs created	12 IPs established and functioning, 4 IPs each in Congo, Rwanda and Uganda	Quarterly and annual reports supported by site visits	1 Knowledge and information sharing among IP members improved	Effective functioning of all 12 IPs through increasing interactions of stakeholders
	2009: Approaches for strengthening the innovation capacity of the IPs documented	Approaches for IP establishment have been documented	IP white paper TF reports	2 Awareness among IP members about potential technical and institutional innovations and market opportunities increased	Wide realisation of potential technical and institutional innovations with market opportunities being realised
2 Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified and mechanisms for putting them into use analysed.	**2008** A conceptual and operational IAR4D framework for identification of critical interface issues and action research developed and utilized;	Framework developed and functioning	IP white paper	3 Awareness about sustainable NRM increased	Increased awareness that soil health is critical in achieving increased productivity
	At least 2 NRM- Productivity-Markets-Policy interfaces research options identified and tested;	Potato and Sorghum IPs illustrate this target	TF reports and site visits	4 Technological and institutional innovations adopted by farmers and other stakeholders in the production chain.	Wide adoption of technical and institutional innovations with market opportunities being realised
	2009 Strategies for policy dialogue for linking production-markets-NRM developed	Buy-in and ownership from Local Government policy makers and private sector participants			
	At least 2 best-bet options for sustainable intensification and diversification of NRM	Potato IPs, Congo, Rwanda and Uganda Sorghum IP Uganda	Achievements presently being documented		*End line survey likely to show that these outputs have been achieved on some platforms, An additional 1-2 years will be required before sustainability is achieved and full impact realised*
	2010: The mechanisms through which at least one technological or institutional innovations developed by each IP can be successfully "put into use" identified and documented	Farmer learning centres established Farmer organisations linked with traders, processors and consumer market adding value through grading and packaging Relevant research undertaken by students on IP activities			
3 Lessons learnt from the	**2008**: Baseline database on project area conditions	See SSA Output 4 and achievements			

Outputs	Output targets	Achievements	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Means of verification
innovation platforms evaluated and documented	established; **2008**: Frameworks for tracking and evaluating IP dynamics developed; **2009**: Model for assessing the efficiency and benefits of IAR4D developed; and **2008-2010**: Lessons learned on setting up and sustaining the functioning of IPs documented	)			

[1]Outputs are intended to lead to **impact** being:
Improved food and nutrition security, increased household income, reduced poverty and sustainable NR management
Source: SSA CP medium term plan 2009-10

Annex 3c: SSA CP ZMM PLS Outputs, targets and achievements, Outcomes and Impact, August 2010,

Outputs	Output targets	Achievements	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Achievements
1 Innovation Platforms introduced and functioning	**2008:** 12 Functional IPs created (four IPs in each of the three PLS countries)	12 IPs established and functioning, 4 Vegetable IPs, 4 ISFM IPs and 4 CA IPs operational	TF quarterly and annual reports and site visits	1 Knowledge and information sharing among IP members improved	IP are functioning effectively with information flows generated largely from learning centres
	2009: Approaches for strengthening the innovation capacity of the IPs documented	Approaches documented	TF reports IP white paper	2 Awareness among IP members about potential technical and institutional innovations and market opportunities increased	IP members are becoming increasingly of the opportunities available
2 Potential technological, market, policy and institutional innovations identified and mechanisms for putting them into use analysed.	**2008**: At least 10 NRM options for sustainable intensification and diversification of staple cereals-grain legumes (7) and vegetable production systems (3) identified and introduced for on-farm evaluation.	IP selected NRM options for ISFM and CA established in learning centres allowing farmers to select those considered suitable for their circumstances IP vegetable IPs have resulted in increased diversification of vegetables for home consumption and sales. IVs largely for home and EVs for sale	TF reports indicate increased productivity from adoption of • anthill soil, manures and inorganic fertiliser (ISFM) • basins with mulch (CA) • increased consumption and sales of vegetables	3 Awareness about sustainable NRM increased	NRM has been at the centre of ISFM and CA IPs. Farmers are increasingly aware of the options available and adoption of suitable options is occurring
	2009: At least 3 institutional innovations for targeting alternative NRM technologies and supporting agribusiness, post harvest storage and input/output support services developed; **2010**: Mechanisms through which at least one technological or institutional innovations developed by each IP can be successfully "put into use" identified and documented	In all IPs productivity gains are occurring but access to inputs and marketing remains of concern to farmers with post harvest storage issues largely unresolved IPs have not yet reached the stage where they are sustainable. In all cases another 1-2 years will be required	Work in progress Work in progress	4 Technological and institutional innovations adopted by farmers and other stakeholders in the production chain.	Production has increased substantially amongst participating farmers and scaling up is occurring. Marketing, value addition and processing however remain to be addressed
3 Lessons learnt from the innovation	**2008**: Baseline database on project area conditions established;	See SSA Output 4 and achievements)		*End line survey likely to*	The situation in each country has been different

Outputs	Output targets	Achievements	Means of verification	Outcomes[1]	Achievements
platforms evaluated and documented	**2008:** Frameworks for tracking and evaluating IP dynamics developed; **2009**: Model for assessing the efficiency and benefits of IAR4D developed; and **2008-2010**: Lessons learned on setting up and sustaining the functioning of IPs documented			*show that these outputs are being achieved to limited extent on some platforms, An additional 1-2 years will be required before sustainability is achieved and full impact realised*	Zimbabwe: political and economic problems brought the near collapse of many institutions Mozambique: human capacity constraints have effected all partners Malawi. The existence of a national plan with implementation support from CAADP has established stakeholder panels which are effectively IPs ensuring IPs processes are welcomed

[1]Outputs are intended to lead to **impact** being:
Improved food and nutrition security, increased household income, reduced poverty and sustainable NR management
Source: SSA CP medium term plan 2009-10

Annex 4: KKM Sahel IPs summaries

Groundnut IP, Niger, Maradi, Madarounfa

Country	**Niger**
IP Name	Groundnut value chain
Entry Point	Production constraints due to groundnut rosette disease, soil fertility, quality seed availability Groundnut
Location	Madarounfa
Participating villages	Badaria, Dan Hajara, Gade, Garin Walli, Katatouma
Date IP establishment	Official set-up in December 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Individual and farmer organization in targeting villages, represented at IP management committee level
Private sector	Initially Olga Oil, but no longer due to insufficient production level, UNIFAM for equipments, inputs dealers, groundnut processors, seed producers, product traders, public input stores
Policy makers	Préfet Madarounfa, Maires communes rurales, (Safo et Gabi), traditional leaders
Researchers	INRAN, ICRISAT (TL2 M B Gate Foundation)
Extension	Directions Régionale et Départementale de l'Agriculture, Maradi, Madarounfa and district extension agents
Micro financing institutions	Kokari and ASUSU for warrantage and credit for inputs purchase
Others	FUMA Gaskiya for scaling up activities and capacity building of FOs on production and marketing
Opportunities addressed	Capacity building of farmers on the necessity to monitor and control groundnut rosette disease, availability of quality seeds produced in the five villages, and efficient use of phosphorus fertilizer. Access to credit and warrantage
Achievements to date	IP established and functioned since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning IP steering committee consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up Capacity building of FOs to improve group dynamics and bargaining power Farmer organizations registered with legal documents Training on groundnut rosette disease monitoring and control with botanical and conventional pesticides done with farmers in targeted villages Integrated groundnut production practices (good quality seed treated with fungicide, planting methods with planter, weed management, efficient use of P fertilizer) are evaluated with farmers The scaling – out of the groundnut production option achieved and activities touched a higher number of farmers with the collaboration of ASUSU for credit and FUMA Gaskiya and HIMMA for capacity building of farmers and FOs with new members coming from neighbouring villages
Challenges remaining	With Olga oil not functioning, developing small groundnut oil processing units with local private business or women groups ; continuing effort to strengthen the women groups processing groundnut and link them to micro financing institution (ASUSU) for credit and UNIFAM for equipments.

Country	**Niger**
	Exploring production contract between producers through FOs and product traders, and between groundnut oil processor and producers with the collaboration of FUMA Gaskiya and HIMMA. Limited capacity of inputs dealers to satisfy farmers demands Misunderstanding of issues between traders and producers and FOs
Sustainability issues	Strengthen the relation between FOs and private sectors (inputs dealer, micro financing institution, traders etc.) requires continued capacity building of FOs; Strengthen researchers from INRAN and other research institution partners, and public extension service provider and NGO/Farmer's Federations to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the groundnut IP.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

Integrated Soil Fertility Management in the cereal/legume systems IP, Niger, Maradi, Guidan Roumdji

Country	**Niger**
IP Name	ISFM in the cereal/legume systems
Entry point	Soil fertility
Focus enterprise/value chain	Pearl millet, sorghum, and Cowpea
Location	Département Guidan Roumdji
Participating villages	Fagagaou, Karanguiya, Karoussa, Koringo, and Sae Tsaouni
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in December 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Individual and farmer organization in targeting villages, represented at IP management committee level
Private sector	Inputs dealers, groundnut processors, seed producers, product traders, public input stores
Policy makers	Préfet Guidan Roumdji, Maires communes rurales, (Tibiri, Chadakori et Sae Saboua), traditional leaders
Researchers	INRAN, TSBF/Afnet
Extension	Directions Régionale et Départementale de l'Agriculture, Maradi, Guidan Roumdji, Forestry department Guidan Roumdji, and district extension agents
Micro financing institutions	ASUSU for warrantage and credit for inputs purchase
Others	Fédération SA'A for scaling up activities and capacity building of FOs on production and marketing
Opportunities addressed	Improved land productivity by the IP platform driving processes to combat severe soil fertility decline in millet/cowpea production system. Integrated innovations (land preparation, improved varieties, efficient use of fertilizer, plant population density) developed in millet/cowpea and sorghum cropping systems to achieve simultaneously several objectives (intensified production, improved soil fertility for millet, sorghum and cowpea, and improve incomes). Established farmers' organization and private sector arrangement to conclude deals in the inputs and output markets. Access to credit from a micro financing institution to buy inputs with possibility of warrantage Agreement with Fédération SA'A to scale-out developed technological option from 5 pilot villages to others neighbouring villages.
Achievements to date	IP established and functioned effectively since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning IP steering committee consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors set up Capacity building of FOs to improve group dynamics and bargaining power Farmers' organisations registered with legal documents Farmer's organisation linked to a micro financing institution Options of ISFM that include new improved varieties selection, land preparation of water conservation, plant population density and efficient use of fertilizer, tested and validated on sole crops and pearl millet/cowpea strip cropping. Improved pruning of shrubs and trees as option for soil erosion reduction, soil fertility and production increased tested and validated

Country	**Niger**
Challenges remaining	Strengthen and maintain the production contract between producers through FOs and traders in Maradi with the collaboration of SA'A. Limited capacity of inputs dealers to satisfy farmers demands Misunderstanding of issues between traders and producers and FOs Limited capacity of inputs dealers to satisfy farmers demands Misunderstanding of issues between traders and producers and FOs Survey on the current agricultural policy situation regarding all agriculture and livestock product and inputs commercialisation for advocacy identified with key decision – making stakeholders Préfet, Mayors and traditional rulers
Sustainability issues	Strengthen the relation between FOs and private sectors (inputs dealer, micro financing institution, traders etc.) requires continued capacity building of FOs; Strengthen researchers from INRAN and other research institution partners, and public extension service provider and NGO/Farmer's Federations to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the ISFM IP.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

Vegetables IP, Niger Maradi, Aguié

Country	**Niger**
IP Name	Vegetable IP
Entry point	Management practices, disease (nematode) and pests
Focus enterprise/value chain	Green pepper, rainy season tomato, onion and cabbage
Location	Département Aguié
Participating villages	Five: Assaya, Birnin Kouka, Gollom, Gourjia and Jan Kouki
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in December 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Individual and farmer organization in targeting villages, represented at IP management committee level
Private sector	Inputs dealers, vegetables traders from Maradi and Nigeria, seed producers, public input stores
Policy makers	Préfet Aguié, Chef de Poste Administratif de Gazaoua, Maires communes rurales, (Gazaoua et Gangara) traditional leaders
Researchers	INRAN
Extension	Directions Régionale et Départementale de l'Agriculture, Maradi, Aguié, PPILDA/IFAD, and district extension agents
Micro financing institutions	ASUSU for warrantage and credit for inputs purchase
Others	ONG Taimakon Manoma for scaling up activities and capacity building of FOs on production and marketing
Opportunities addressed	Capacity building of farmers on green pepper integrated management practices and integrated disease (nematode) management (production of botanic extracts and diversification of products) Production tomato during the rainy season to satisfy demand Linking producers to vegetables traders in Maradi
Achievements to date	IP established and functioned effectively since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning IP steering committee consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors set up Capacity building of FOs to improve group dynamics and bargaining power Farmers' organisations registered with legal documents Options of integrated production practices (good quality seeds, plant population density, and efficient fertilizer use) tested and validated for green pepper. IP management committee (consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up Different tomato varieties evaluated with farmers during the rainy season periods Efficient fertilizer management practices developed with farmers the five targeted villages Different disease (nematodes) and pest management practices evaluated with farmers during off-season period to increase production and the incomes of farmers. The scaling – out of improved green pepper and tomato production options with the collaboration of Taimakon Manoma NGO.
Challenges remaining	Strengthen and maintain the production contract between producers through FOs and vegetables traders in Maradi with the collaboration of Taimakon Manoma NGO.

Country	**Niger**
	Action on post harvest options to reduced consequences of market glut, since vegetables are perishable goods Limited capacity of inputs dealers to satisfy farmers demands Misunderstanding of issues between traders and producers and FOs Limited capacity of inputs dealers to satisfy farmers demands Misunderstanding of issues between traders and producers and FOs Survey on the current agricultural policy situation regarding all agriculture and livestock product and inputs commercialisation for advocacy identified with key decision – making stakeholders Préfet, Mayors and traditional rulers Vegetables value chain analysis and vegetables inputs and output market studies conducted to identify challenges not finalised
Sustainability issues	Strengthen the relation between FOs and private sectors (inputs dealer, micro financing institution, traders etc.) requires continued capacity building of FOs; Strengthen researchers from INRAN and other research institution partners, and public extension service provider and NGO/Farmer's Federations to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the Vegetables IP.
Phase in process	Advanced phase 2

Livestock IP, Nigeria, Katsina, Zangon Daura

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Livestock
Entry point	Feeds and livestock health care
Focus enterprise/value chain	Sheep and goat
Location	Zangon Daura LGA
Participating villages	Five: Dargage, Fanteka, Gurdo, Ishiyawa, and Kututure
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in January 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1½ year
Partners	
Farmers	Individual and farmer organization in targeting villages, represented at IP management committee level
Private sector	Local feed and veterinary products dealers
Policy makers	Zangon Daura Local government, traditional rulers (Hakimi, Dakati and village chiefs)
Researchers	ILRI, INRAN, Dept. of Animal Science/ ABU, ICRISAT
Extension	KATARDA, Zangon Daura Local Government Agric Service
Others	Local NGO
Opportunities addressed	Improved capacity of livestock smallholders on small ruminants (sheep and goat) production systems to increase their incomes in a short run.
Achievements to date	IP established and functioned effectively since 2009 and ground rules set up for its functioning IP steering committee consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors set up Feed availability and cost survey Feed options for ram fattening tested and validated Feed options for buck goats fattening tested and validated Ongoing dual purpose pearl millet trials with ICRISAT breeding program Efficient use of crop residues as feed with the use of cereal stalk choppers In 2010, the workplan of the INRAN/ILRI agreement planned to conduct the activities with neighbouring communities and an increase on the number of participating farmers. In each of the five initial communities, three FOs (youth, adults and women) created in each village with the help from KTARDA (cooperative and credit divisions).
Challenges remaining	Capacity building of FOs to improve group dynamics and bargaining power Strengthen local NGO for scaling up activities
Sustainability issues	Strengthen the relation between FOs and private sectors (inputs dealer, micro financing institution, traders etc.) requires continued capacity building of FOs; Strengthen researchers from ILRI, INRAN, ABU, ICRISAT and other research institution partners KTARDA, and public extension service provider and NGO to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the Livestock IP.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Annex 5: KKM – Sudan savannah IP summaries

KKM Sudan Savannah Maize- Legume(Cowpea , Soybean ,Groundnut)-Livestock IP at Bunkure LGA, Kano State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Maize- legume-livestock
Location	Bunkure LGA, 10 communities
Date IP initiated	March-08
Number of years activities on the ground	Two and half
Partners	
Local	Farmers groups and organisations, agro-input/output dealers
LGA	LGA Chairman and Head of Agriculture for the LGA, Kano State Agricultural Extension service (KNARDA),
Regional/National	Institute of Agricultural Research/Ahmadu Bello University, National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), Bayero University, Kano, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Project Seed company, Kano, Jubaili Agrotec Co., Grand Cereals company ltd., NGOS
Opportunities addressed	Improved maize, sorghum and legume production systems, Improved seed systems, soil fertility and parasitic weed management, improved livestock nutrition, improved market and improved support from government
Roles of partners	**Farmer representatives:** On farm trials, seed production **Local marketing agents**: Local sellers of inputs/buyers of produce ***Policy makers:*** Policy support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **LGAs:** Resource support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **Traditional leaders**: Policy support for IP Conflict resolution **Agricultural research organisations**: Training, field experimentation, field demonstrations, monitoring and evaluation **Extension organisations (KNARDA/LGA Agric Dept**)-provide extension services **Seed companies**-sale of improved seeds/provide training to farmers
Achievements to date	IP areas and commodity focus agreed, workshops held to agree on activities and roles, IPS launched, experiments/demonstrations established to show case technologies that would address production technologies, policy makers sensitized to support agriculture, IPs meetings held periodically to resolve emerging issues, market linkages established. Capacity building of IP actors in progress
Challenges remaining	The concept of IP is new to most institutions participating in the project Some partners had little capacity to implement project activities
Sustainability issues	Capacity building of IP actors, sensitization of stakeholders to mainstream the IAR4D approach
Phase in process (	Early phase 3

KKM SS IP Sorghum- Legume(Cowpea , Soybean ,Groundnut)-Livestock IP, Shanono LGA, Kano State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Sorghum- legume-livestock
Location	Shanono LGA, 10 communities
Date IP initiated	March-08
Number of years activities on the ground	Two and a half
Partners	
Local	Farmers groups and organisations, agro-input/output dealers
LGA	LGA Chairman and Head of Agriculture for the LGA, Kano State Agricultural Extension Service (KNARDA),
Regional/National	Institute of Agricultural Research/Ahmadu Bello University, National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), Bayero University, Kano, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Project Seed company, Kano, Jubaili Agrotec Co., Grand Cereals Company Ltd., NGOs
Opportunities addressed	Improved sorghum, maize and legume production systems, Improved seed systems, soil fertility and parasitic weed management, improved livestock nutrition, improved market and improved support from government
Roles of partners	**Farmer representatives:** On farm trials, seed production **Local marketing agents**: Local sellers of inputs/buyers of produce ***Policy makers:*** Policy support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **LGAs:** Resource support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **Traditional leaders**: Policy support for IP Conflict resolution **Agricultural research organisations**: Training, field experimentation, field demonstrations, monitoring and evaluation **Extension organisations (KNARDA/LGA Agric Dept**)-provide extension services **Seed companies**-sale of improved seeds/provide training to farmers
Achievements to date	IP areas and commodity focus agreed, workshops held to agree on activities and roles, IPS launched, experiments/demonstrations established to show case technologies that would address production technologies, policy makers sensitized to support agriculture, IPs meetings held periodically to resolve emerging issues, market linkages established. Capacity building of IP actors in progress
Challenges remaining	The concept of IP is new to most institutions participating in the project Some partners had little capacity to implement project activities
Sustainability issues	Capacity building of IP actors, sensitization of stakeholders to mainstream the IAR4D approach
Phase in process	Early phase 3

KKM SS IP Maize- Legume (Cowpea , Soybean ,Groundnut)-Livestock IP, Musawa LGA, Katsina State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Maize- legume-livestock
Location	Musawa LGA, 11 communities
Date IP initiated	March-08
Number of years activities on the ground	Two and half
Partners	
Local	Farmers groups and organisations, agro-input/output dealers
LGA	LGA Chairman and Head of Agriculture for the LGA, Katsina State Agricultural Extension service (KTARDA),
Regional/National	Institute of Agricultural Research/Ahmadu Bello University, National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), Bayero University, Kano, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Project Seed company, Kano, Jubaili Agrotec Co., Grand Cereals Company Ltd., NGOs
Opportunities addressed	Improved maize, sorghum and legume production systems, Improved seed systems, soil fertility and parasitic weed management, improved livestock nutrition, improved market and improved support from government
Roles of partners	**Farmer representatives:** On farm trials, seed production **Local marketing agents**: Local sellers of inputs/buyers of produce ***Policy makers:*** Policy support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **LGAs:** Resource support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **Traditional leaders**: Policy support for IP Conflict resolution **Agricultural research organisations**: Training, field experimentation, field demonstrations, monitoring and evaluation **Extension organisations (KTARDA/LGA Agric Dept**)-provide extension services Seed companies-sale of improved seeds/provide training to farmers
Achievements to date	IP areas and commodity focus agreed, workshops held to agree on activities and roles, IPS launched, experiments/demonstrations established to show case technologies that would address production technologies, policy makers sensitized to support agriculture, IPs meetings held periodically to resolve emerging issues, market linkages established. Capacity building of IP actors in progress
Challenges remaining	The concept of IP is new to most institutions participating in the project Some partners had little capacity to implement project activities.
Sustainability issues	Capacity building of IP actors, sensitization of stakeholders to mainstream the IAR4D approach
Phase in process	Early phase 3

KKM SS IP Sorghum- Legume (Cowpea , Soybean ,Groundnut)-Livestock IP, Safana LGA, Katsina State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Sorghum - legume-livestock
Location	Safana LGA, 10 communities
Date IP initiated	March-08
Number of years activities on the ground	Two and half
Partners	
Local	Farmers groups and organisations, agro-input/output dealers
LGA	LGA Chairman and Head of Agriculture for the LGA, Katsina State Agricultural Extension service (KTARDA),
Regional/National	Institute of Agricultural Research/Ahmadu Bello University, National Animal Production Research Institute (NAPRI), Bayero University, Kano, International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Project Seed company, Kano, Jubaili Agrotec Co., Grand Cereals Company Ltd., NGOs
Opportunities addressed	Improved maize and legume production systems, Improved seed systems, soil fertility and parasitic weed management, improved livestock nutrition, improved market and improved support from government
Roles of partners	**Farmer representatives:** On farm trials, seed production **Local marketing agents**: Local sellers of inputs/buyers of produce ***Policy makers:*** Policy support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **LGAs:** Resource support to IPs Consideration of policy concerns **Traditional leaders**: Policy support for IP Conflict resolution **Agricultural research organisations**: Training, field experimentation, field demonstrations, monitoring and evaluation **Extension organisations (KTARDA/LGA Agric Dept**)-provide extension services Seed companies-sale of improved seeds/provide training to farmers
Achievements to date	IP areas and commodity focus agreed, workshops held to agree on activities and roles, IPS launched, experiments/demonstrations established to show case technologies that would address production technologies, policy makers sensitized to support agriculture, IPs meetings held periodically to resolve emerging issues, market linkages established. Capacity building of IP actors in progress
Challenges remaining	The concept of IP is new to most institutions participating in the project Some partners had little capacity to implement project activities
Sustainability issues	Capacity building of IP actors, sensitization of stakeholders to mainstream the IAR4D approach
Phase in process	Early phase 3

Annex 6: KKM Northern Guinea Savanna IP summaries

KKM PLS NGS Rice IP Katsina State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Rice IP
Location	Dandume Local Government Area
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but official set-up in November 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Local	Individual farmers and farmer groups in targeted villages
Local Govt. Area level	Dandume Local Government Chairman; apex farmers' organization represented at IP management committee level, Dandume Local Government Agric Service
Regional/National	NAERLS/ABU, IAR/ABU, CEC/UAM, Agric Engineering/ABU, NCRI, Agric Commissioners of Katsina State Government, KTARDA and FiF (NGO); Premier seed Ltd, Maslaha Seed, Golden fertilizer Ltd, NOTORE Chemical, Goldagric.
International	IFDC, ICRA
Opportunities addressed	Intensified (upland & lowland) rice production and value addition to meet an increasing rice demand in the market. Improved uplands and lowlands (Fadama) productivity for rice and developed innovative rice farming practices in a multi-actors setting processes. Integrated innovation scaled out towards improved many rice farmers incomes in Dandume Local Government Area.
Roles of Partners	IFDC ensured the overall coordination and facilitate processes involved in IP development. ICRA trained implementing actors in IAR4D principles. NAERLS has led the facilitation of the Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) of the IP together with KTARDA and researchers from IAR, CEC/UAM and NCRI. IAR conducted input and output market studies for rice. FiF contributed to policy analysis at the Local Government level. Seeds companies and fertilizer dealers are linked to the IP to supply inputs. The Local Govt Chairman is taking the ownership of the IP to support (investment in machinery and input) the scaling out of technological options developed and innovative practices.
Achievements to date	• IP established and functioned since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning • IP management committee (consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up • Participatory fertilizer recommendation done with farmers in targeted villages • Different rice production practices (varieties, planting methods, weed management, soil and water conservation methods) are evaluated with farmers • Integration of the best weed management practices, the best rice varieties, the best rice planting method by introducing drill marker and the optimal fertilizer rates to develop an intensive rice production option. • Rice value chain analysis and rice inputs and output market studies conducted to identify challenges to support the intensification of

	rice production by farmers. • The facilitation of access to improved planting materials and genuine inputs (seeds, fertilizer, herbicides) successfully organized. • The current agricultural policy situation regarding rice production in Dandume Local Government Area is analyzed and key areas for advocacy identified with key stakeholders (e.g. Local Government). • The scaling – out of the rice production option achieved and activities moved from 5 pilot villages to all the 11 villages under the support of the Local Government. • The ownership of the rice IP is being achieved, the Local Government of the Dandume has started supporting the rice IP (investment in inputs and agricultural machinery)
Challenges remaining	Action planned to work on rice postharvest options for rice quality upgrading and value addition (rice demand is huge); continuing effort to strengthen the link between rice farmers and the private sector so that deals can be organized directly between those two actors to support the scaling out processes; exploring credit opportunities for rice farmers.
Sustainability issues	• Farmers' organization capacity building is vital; ensure that all farmers organizations involved are registered; support (technically) the Local Government to ensure key functions regarding the development of the rice IP; continuing effort to strengthen researchers from NAERLS, IAR and CEC, and extension worker from KTARDA to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the Rice IP.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

KKM NGS Maize - Legume IP, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Maize – legumes
Location	Ikara Local Government Area
Participating villages	Kargo, Bakula, Barangwaje, Jafallan and Rafin Tabo
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in November 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Local	Individual and farmer groups in targeting villages
Local Govt. Area level	Ikara Local Government Chairman; apex farmers' organization represented at IP management committee level, Ikara Local Government Agric Service.
Regional/National	KADP, IAR/ABU, NAERLS/ABU, CEC/UAM and FiF (NGO), Premier seed Ltd, Maslaha Seed, Golden fertilizer Ltd, NOTORE Chemical, Jubaili chemical, Agric Commissioners of Kaduna State Government, All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) Kaduna State Branch.
International	IFDC, ICRA, TSBF-CIAT
Opportunities addressed	Improved land productivity by the IP platform driving processes to combat severe soil fertility decline and striga infestation in the maize legume production system. Integrated innovations developed in maize-soybean and maize-cowpea cropping system to achieve simultaneously several objectives (Intensified production, improved soil fertility for maize and legumes and combat striga). Established farmers' organization and private sector arrangement to conclude deals in the inputs and output markets. Negotiated institutional arrangements with the farmers' organization to scale-out developed technological option from 5 pilot villages to 30 villages in Ikara Local Government Area.
Roles of partners	IFDC ensured the overall coordination and facilitate processes involved in IP development. ICRA trained implementing actors in IAR4D principles. IAR has led the facilitation of the Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) of the IP together with participating farmers in targeted villages, KADP extension agents and researchers from CEC/UAM. FiF contributed to policy analysis at the Local Government level. Seeds companies (e.g. Premier Seeds) and fertilizer dealers (e.g. Golden Fertilizers) are linked to the IP to supply inputs to farmers. The apex organization of the maize – legumes IP farmers are taking the ownership of the IP to ensure some production functions like input supply and marketing of agricultural products to support the scaling out of options developed and innovative practices.
Achievements to date	• IP established and functioned effectively since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning • IP management committee (consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up • Participatory fertilizer recommendation for maize done with farmers in targeted villages • Different maize production practices (striga tolerant maize varieties trials, soil and water conservation methods for maize cultivation) are evaluated with farmers • Different P-sources for soybean and cowpea are evaluated with farmers • Different maize-legumes technological options developed with farmers by

	combining best practices for maize, soybean and cowpea production: (i) Double cowpea – maize production system; (ii) Maize – soybean strip cropping; (iii) Maize – cowpea intercropped; and (iv) Maize striga tolerant, etc. • Maize, soybean, cowpea value chain analysis and Maize, soybean, cowpea inputs and output market studies conducted to identify challenges to support the intensification of Maize – Cowpea and maize – soybean production by farmers. • The facilitation of access to improved planting materials at Premier Seeds LTD and to genuine fertilizer and herbicides successfully organized respectively with Golden Fertilizers and Jubaili. These actions resulted into direct farmers' deals with the private sector. • The current agricultural policy situation regarding maize, cowpea and soybean production in Ikara Local Government Area is analyzed and key areas for advocacy identified with key decision – making stakeholders (e.g. Local Government). • The scaling – out of the maize – soybean and maize – cowpea production options achieved and activities moved from 5 pilot villages to all the 30 villages under a negotiated arrangement with farmers 'organization, extension organization (KADP) and the support of the Local Government through its Agric . extension service • The ownership of the Maize – legume by the apex farmers' organization is being achieved and the Local Government has expressed interest to support financially the Maize – legumes IP (beyond the provision of agric service)
Challenges remaining	Action planned to work on the strengthening of the apex organization of the farmers to become strong to maintained and expand the arrangement with the private sectors to have access to fertilizers, seeds and herbicides at the level of the whole Local Government. More focused action-research grain market accessibility will continue with farmers with the involvement of Local Governments and other actors like the transporters, etc.
Sustainability issues	Apex farmers' organization capacity building is vital; bring strongly the Local Government into the process and provide a technical support so that key functions regarding the development of the Maize – Legume IP; continuing effort to strengthen researchers from IAR and NAERLS, and extension worker from KADP to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the Maize – legumes IP in all the villages in the Local Government Area.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

KKM NGS Vegetable IP Kaduna State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Vegetable IP
Location	Kudan Local Government Area
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in November 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 2½ years
Partners	
Local	Individual and farmer groups in targeting villages
Local Govt. Area level	Kudan Local Government Chairman; apex farmers' organization represented at IP management committee level, Kudan Local Government Agric Service.
Regional/National	KADP, IAR/ABU, NAERLS/ABU, CEC/UAM and FiF (NGO), Premier seed Ltd, Maslaha Seed, Golden fertilizer Ltd, NOTORE Chemical, Jubaili chemical, Green Peters, Agric Commissioners of Kaduna State Government, All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) Kaduna State Branch.
International	IFDC, ICRA, AVCRD (world Vegetable)
Opportunities addressed	Beyond the improvement of land productivity, efficient use of water during the off-season activities and pest management during the rainy season are the key challenges addressed by the IP towards increased farmers' incomes. Drip irrigation, efficient use of water and nutrient management by introducing Urea granules Deep Placement (UDP); established farmers' organization to towards improved bargaining power in the complex tomato marketing chain and input sector.
Roles of partners	IFDC ensured the overall coordination and facilitate processes involved in IP development. ICRA trained implementing actors in IAR4D principles. IAR has led the facilitation of the Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) of the IP together with participating farmers in targeted villages, KADP extension agents and researchers from CEC/UAM to organize farmers and test drip irrigation systems and pest management options, heat tolerant tomato varieties, etc. FiF contributed to policy analysis at the Local Government level. World Vegetable is being introduced to the IP to train technician and farmers in heat tolerant tomato seed multiplication. Farmers are linked to Green Peters to have access to the drip irrigation kit. The Local government Chairman has decided to take the the ownership of the IP activities.
Achievements to date	• IP established and functioned effectively since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning • IP management committee (consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up • Different tomato and pepper varieties combined with growth enhancer evaluated with farmers during the off-season and the rainy season periods • Efficient water use and nutrient management practices under drip irrigation system developed with farmers the five targeted villages • Different pest management practices evaluated with farmers during off-season period and rainy season period to increase the incomes of farmers. • Tomato value chain analysis and Tomato inputs and output market studies conducted to identify challenges to improve the margin of tomato growers

	in a complex and multi-actors marketing chain. • The facilitation of access to dealers of the drip irrigation kit and other machinery like water pump at a subsidized price at the level of the Kaduna State extension service (KADP). • The current agricultural policy situation regarding tomato production in Kudan Local Government Area is analyzed and key areas for advocacy identified with key decision – making stakeholders (e.g. Local Government). • The scaling – out of improved tomato production options was done activities moved from 5 pilot villages to all the 25 villages under a negotiated arrangement with farmers 'organization, extension organization (KADP) and the support of the Local Government through its Agric . extension service
Challenges remaining	Action planned to work on tomato postharvest options to reduced consequences of market glut. Since tomato is perishable good, the IP team will explore the possibility with Agric engineering department of ABU to introduce improved tomato drying technology. Continuing effort to strengthen the link between tomato growers and the private sector so that deals can be organized directly between those two actors to support the scaling out processes. Discussion is going on with World Vegetable to provide foundation seed for heat tolerant tomato variety and train farmers and technicians for seed multiplication. Rainfed tomato seed is a critical problem for the Vegetable IP.
Sustainability issues	Farmers' organization capacity building is vital; ensure that all farmers organizations involved are registered and work collectively as a cooperative group to increase their bargaining power with the tomato market chain so they can improve their margin and incomes. , support (technically) the Local Government to ensure key functions regarding the development of the vegetable IP; continuing effort to strengthen researchers from IAR and CEC, and extension worker from KADP to take the lead in catalyzing large scale changes by the Vegetable IP
Phase in process	Advanced phase 2

KKM NGS Livestock IP, Kaduna State, Nigeria

Country	**Nigeria**
IP Name	Livestock
Location	Kubau Local Government Area
Date IP initiated	Since 2007 but Official set-up in November 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1½ year
Partners	
Local	Individual and farmer groups in targeting villages
Local Govt. Area level	Kubau Local Government Chairman; apex farmers' organization represented at IP management committee level, Kubau Local Government Agric Service.
Regional/National	NAPRI, Dept. of Animal Science/ ABU, IAR/ABU, KADP, Kubau Local Government Agric Service, Mercy Holdings Nig. Ltd; Feed Master; Rebson Nig. Ltd, Association of Livestock Feed Sellers; All Farmers Association of Nigeria (AFAN) Kaduna state Branch
International	ILRI, IFDC, ICRA
Opportunities addressed	• Improved capacity of livestock smallholders on small ruminants (sheep and goat) production systems to increase their incomes in a short run.
Roles of partners	ILRI and IFDC ensured the overall coordination and facilitate processes involved in IP development. ICRA trained implementing actors in IAR4D principles. NAPRI is leading the facilitation of the Participatory Learning and Action Research (PLAR) of the IP together with participating farmers in targeted villages, KADP extension agents and researchers from Animal science department/ABU to organize farmers and test a ram fattening program and innovative animal feeding systems. FiF contributed to policy analysis at the Local Government level. Feed companies and drug dealers will be linked to the IP to supply inputs. On-going negotiation with the Local Govt Chairman to take the ownership of the IP.
Achievements to date	• IP established and functioned effectively since 2008 and ground rules set up for its functioning • IP management committee (consisted of representatives of different categories of IP actors) set up • Sheep and goat value chain analysis and small ruminants inputs and output market studies conducted to identify challenges to improve the margin of small ruminants keepers. • On-going development of small ruminants fattening options with livestock – farmers in Kubau Local government Area • The current agricultural policy situation regarding livestock production (especially goat and sheep) in Kubau Local Government Area is analyzed and key areas for advocacy identified with key decision – making stakeholders (e.g. Local Government).
Challenges remaining	The development of option for intensified small ruminant production system will be finalized, organization of livestock farmers and their linkage to the private sector. Scaling – out processes not yet started.
Sustainability issues	Integration of the IP activities in the Local Government development strategy because the area has potentials for livestock production (existence one of the biggest livestock market in Nigeria, continued strengthening of livestock-farmers organizations to increase their participation in the IP.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Annex 7: Lake Kivu PLS IP summaries (Uganda, Rwanda and DRC)

Uganda, Chahi

Country	**Uganda**
IP Name	Chahi Ifatanyabubasa
Focus value chain	Potato
Location	Kisoro District
Participating villages	Three parishes and their respective sub-parishes
Date IP initiated	November 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives)
Private sector	UNADA, UNPSPA, Equity Bank, MECRECO, Transporters, Joro Investment Ltd, Kampala Potato Traders Group, HUNTEX
Policy makers	Local government (District, Sub county, local councils – parish and – sub parish)
Researchers	NARO, Makerere, AHI, CIP, CIAT, ICRISAT, ISAR
Extension	NAADS, Kulika
Training Institutions	Kyambogo, Kabale, Makerere, and Kenyatta Universities
Others	ODL Network, SUCAPRI University network (University of Nairobi, Egerton, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultural Technology, Kenyatta University, ICRA, Commonwealth of Learning
Opportunities addressed	• Improved potato and maize seed, improved production, organized markets and improved potato sales to Kampala, improved soil fertility and yields; diversification of rotational enterprises (maize and beans) evaluated in fertilizer trials
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District • Kisoro District has embraced the IP approach and intends to use it in other departments as a means of service delivery • IP members participating in monthly meetings • Four subcommittees (Market, M&E, NRM and Production) established • Market identified and IP linked (farmers signed MoU with Kampala Potato Traders Group) • Some sales made through Joro Investments Ltd • Access to improved planting materials (Victoria and Katchpot 1 versus local Kinigi variety) • Victoria variety selected through Participatory Varieties Selection and demand for 120 x 100kg bags of Victoria seed potato ordered • Crop management skills improved • IP executive and steering committees composed of women and men participating effectively in meetings • Three parishes each has a learning (demonstration) site for farmers in sub-parishes • Weather station installed
Challenges remaining	Action taken to increase potato seed takes two seasons to resolve, Processing credit of US$6000.^{00} with MECRECO for seed potato, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, ensuring all farmers are participating/benefitting, linking with national development policies
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building, information on markets, development of MoU, revolving fund generated by IP on corporate account, continued strengthening by ARD organizations e.g. NARO, registration of IP as requirement to access credit, Capacity building through student support.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Uganda, Bufundi

Country	**Uganda**
IP Name	Bufundi
Entry point	Soil & Water Conservation
Focus enterprise/value chain	Potato
Location	Kabale District
Participating villages	5 Parishes and their respective sub-parishes
Date IP initiated	November 14, 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives)
Private sector	UNADA, Equity Bank, Bufundi SACCO, Transporters, Joro Investment Ltd, Kampala Potato Traders Group
Policy makers	Local government (District, Sub-county, local councils II – parish and I – subparish)
Researchers	NARO, Makerere, AHI, CIP, ICRISAT
Extension	Kulika, NAADS
Training Institutions	Kyambogo, Kabale, Makerere, and Kenyatta Universities
Others	ODL Network, SUCAPRI University network (University of Nairobi, Egerton, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultural Technology, Kenyatta University, ICRA, Commonwealth of Learning)
Opportunities addressed	• Improved seed potato, improved production, organized markets and improved potato sales to Kampala, collective action for soil and water conservation, improved soil fertility and yields; linked to financial credit institutions e.g. SACCO
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District • Formulated bylaws for ensuring effective implementation of SWC • Established four subcommittees (Market, M&E, NRM and Production) • Formed watershed associations/groups at parish level for joint action in trench making • IP members participating in monthly meetings • Market identified and IP linked (farmers signed MoU with Kampala Potato Traders Group) • Some sales made through Joro Investments Ltd • Access to improved planting materials (Victoria and Katchpot 1 versus local Kinigi); • Participatory Varieties Selection through on farm trials • Crop management skills improved • IP executive and steering committees composed of women and men participating effectively in meetings • Parishes each has a learning site for farmers in sub-parishes • Instrumented benchmark learning watershed (stream flow meters, rain gauges, evaporation measuring equipment-Stevenson screens, 12 runoff plots) • International expert seminar on IWM and climate change involving communities and University of Siegen, and Makerere, Dare salaam and Kenyatta Universities to agree on student research topics.

Country	**Uganda**
Challenges remaining	Action taken to manage conflicts around collective SWC action as opposed to individual action,, KAZARDI taken action to increase seed potato production but will take minimum of two seasons to resolve, to produce sufficient quantities of what potato to meet market demand, How to strengthen the farmers capacity to establish local potato seed multiplication centres to improve access to clean seed, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, ensuring all farmers are participating. How to ensure timely approval of bylaws by Kabale District Council,
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building, information on markets, development of MoU, continued strengthening by ARD organizations e.g. NARO, capacity building through student support.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Uganda, Bubare IP

Country	**Uganda**
IP Name	Bubare
Focus value chain	Sorghum
Location	Kabale District
Participating villages	Eight parishes
Date IP initiated	September 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives)
Private sector	HUNTEX, UNADA, Millers, Grain traders, Porridge makers, Muchahi SACCO, Transporters, Joro Investment LTD
Policy makers	Local government (District, Sub county, local councils II – parish and I – subparish)
Researchers	NARO, Makerere, AHI, ICRISAT
Extension	NAADS
Training Institutions	Makerere University
Others	ODL Network
Opportunities addressed	• Every household in the sub county grows sorghum (Improved yields through use of fertilizer and planting in lines); Improved markets (organizing farmers to trade with the processor); Increasing the shelf life of sorghum and hygienically packaging to access high class supermarkets)
Achievements to date	• IP established, work plans and budgets integrated into local government action plans • Market development using packaging and branding malted sorghum porridge '*Mamera*' • IP members participating in monthly meetings • Sorghum business plans developed • The IP farmers have written proposals to government programs to access funding for sorghum bulking, acquiring a bulking facility and fertilizers • The IP has applied for a loan from the SACCO where one of the members is a chairperson • Agreement on shared dividends between processor and producers • Some sales of porridge sorghum '*Mamera*', in incubation stage sold in supermarkets, through Joro Investments Ltd and partner organizations to the tune of US$1200.^00 per month • Access to improved highland sorghum varieties (HLSO3/016, HLSO3/017, HLSO3/019, HLSO3/023, HLSO3/025, HLSO3/056 and vs most adapted local variety-Kyatanombe • Participatory Variety Evaluation (HLSO3/017> HLSO3/023>HLSO3/025>Kyatanombe) based on yields • Crop management skills improved • IP executive and steering committees composed of women and men participating effectively in meetings • Learning site (demonstrations) for farmers in each of the five parishes
Challenges remaining	The process of bye law formulation and byelaw enforcement is lengthy and needs ample time. Sorghum takes a long time to mature (7-8 months). Evaluating promising improved varieties for product development –

Country	**Uganda**
	porridge and flour, Action being taken to finalize MoU that spells out terms of IP relating to processor, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, Implementing the business plan; ensuring all farmers are participating and benefitting.
Sustainability issues	Local farmer's organisation capacity building, information on markets, development of MoU, continued strengthening by ARD organizations (e.g. NARO), developed constitution for registration to be recognized as a business entity.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

Uganda, Ntungamo IP

Country	**Uganda**
IP Name	Ntungamo
Focus enterprise/value chain	Organic Pineapple
Location	Ntungamo District
Participating Subcounties	Five
Date IP initiated	September 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives)
Private sector	NOGAMU, Fruits of the Nile (FON)
Policy makers	Local government (District, Sub county, local councils II – parish and I – subparish)
Researchers	NARO-MBAZARDI, Makerere, AHI
Extension	NAADS
Training Institutions	Makerere University
Others	Africare, ODL Network
Opportunities addressed	• Built capacity for organic certification and inspection to target market demand to the tune of US$200,000.^{00} per month, bulking and multiplication of planting materials
Achievements to date	• District of Ntungamo has embraced IAR4D approach using a hierarchical arrangement for its development initiatives starting with organic pineapples • IP established with monthly meetings chaired by DAO and IP members participating representing 5 sub-counties • Business plans developed • Nursery demos for Smooth Cayane pineapple variety established in 4 parishes • Crop management skills improved (mulching for SWC, planting in lines) • IP committees composed of women and men participating effectively in meetings; • Market negotiations between IP members and FON ongoing • Capacity built in fruit drying-solar, juice extraction from pineapple fruit (100 litres per week) • Capacity building for farmers in organic farming (training and exposure visits) • Capacity building for 4 organic inspectors
Challenges remaining	Continued evaluation of promising materials, Action taken to finalize MoU that spells out terms of IP relating to processor-FON, Organic farming and certification learning processes at farmer level still taking place, linking with national organic development policies
Sustainability issues	Integration of the programme in the district development strategy, continued strengthening of local farmers organisation capacity in organic farming by NOGAMU, NARO, Makerere, Africare, Urwibutso enterprises, Rwanda, development of MoUs
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Rwanda, Isangano Gataraga IP

Country	**Rwanda**
IP Name	Isangano Gataraga
Focus value chain	Irish potatoes
Location	Gataraga Secto, Musanze District
Participating villages	Ten
Date IP initiated	November, 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	1
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (group representatives)
Private sector	Gataraga SACCO, Input trader
Policy makers	Local authorities (Executive secretary of the sector)
Researchers	ISAR, CIAT, Makerere, NUR, ISAE
Extension	Urugaga Imbaraga (National Farmers Federation), public extension
Training institutions	NUR, ISAE, Wageningen University Research
Others	-
Opportunities addressed	Clean potato seed production through positive selection, improved potato quality through harvest (dehalming) and post-harvest (washing) techniques
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted at the Sector level • IP members participating in meetings • Women participating effectively in meetings • Women holding office positions in IPs executive and steering committees • Two subcommittees (Market and M&E) • 15 farmers (IP members) trained on Irish potatoes processing, hygiene and sanitation, preservation and packaging, production costing • Linkage to Kigali potato niche market and regular sales to supermarkets and hotels • Government of Rwanda allocated US$357143/= for reintroducing and seed multiplication of Kinigi potato variety • Potato grading, washing and packaging in woven sacks and portable bags made of banana leaves) • Participatory evaluation of 2 new maize varieties versus one local variety • Informal linkage to a maize miller • Five demonstration plots of improved potato techniques for organic and mineral fertilization, spacing and potato varieties (4 no.) • Introduction of 5 new fodder species
Challenges remaining	On-going formal seed potato (Kinigi) cleaning by ISAR, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, increasing the number of participating/benefitting farmers
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building; collective value added potato marketing
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Rwanda, Huguka Mudende IP

Country	**Rwanda**
IP Name	Huguka Mudende
Focus value chain	Milk and Irish potatoes
Location	Mudende Sector, Rubavu District
Participating villages	Five
Date IP initiated	July 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	1
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (farmer group representatives)
Private sector	MudendeSACCO, RDB (Rwanda development bank), Inyange Industries
	Local authorities (Executive secretary of the sector)
Policy makers	ISAR, CIAT, Makerere, ISAE, NUR
Researchers	Urugaga Imbaraga (National Farmers Federation), public sector extension
Extension	NUR, ISAE
Training institutions	
Opportunities addressed	Improved milk quality through establishment of milk cooling system, clean potato seed production through positive selection
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted at the Sector level • IP members participating in meetings • Women participating effectively in meetings • Women holding office positions in IPs executive and steering committees • 17 farmers trained on hygienic milk production, milk handling and transportation • Participatory evaluation of 2 new maize varieties versus one local variety • Two demonstration plots of improved potato techniques for organic and mineral fertilization, spacing and potato varieties (4 no.) • Introduction of 4 new fodder species • Construction of milk cooling system building
Challenges remaining	Farmers have difficulties in meeting their financial contribution requirement to get the cooling system operational, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, increasing the number of participating / benefitting farmers.
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building; collective milk marketing
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Rwanda, Dufatanye Remera IP

Country	**Rwanda**
IP Name	Dufatanye Remera
Focus value chain	Common and snap beans, and passion fruits
Location	Remera Sector, Musanze District
Participating villages	Five
Date IP initiated	September 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members
Private sector	Urwibotso Enterprises
Policy makers	Local authorities (executive secretary of the sector)
Researchers	ISAR, CIAT, ISAE
Extension	Urugaga Imbaraga (National Farmers Federation), public sector extension, Urwibotso Enterprises
Training institutions	NUR, ISAE
Opportunities addressed	Improved soil conservation and fertility through planting of fodder species on terrace slopes and manure; improved human nutrition due to increased cow ownership, milk yield and production.
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted at the Sector level • IP members participating in meetings • Women participating effectively in meetings • Women holding office positions in IPs executive and steering committees • Introduction of a high value crop (snap beans and passion fruit) • Introduction of four fodder species • 500kgs of two improved bean varieties distributed for multiplication • 600 seedlings of passion fruit distributed • Introduction of one snap bean variety (1214/2/2)
Challenges remaining	Strengthening the market linkage of farmers to traders of common and snap beans, and passion fruit, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, increasing the number of participating/benefitting farmers.
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building; collective bean, snap bean and passion fruit marketing
Phase in process	Phase 1

Rwanda, Gerakuntego Rwerere IP

Country	**Rwanda**
IP Name	Gerakuntego Rwerere
Focus enterprise/value chain	Chilli and milk
Location	Rwerere Sector, Burera District
Participating villages	Five
Date IP initiated	September 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	1
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members
Private sector	Banque populaire du Rwanda, Urwibutso entreprises
Policy makers	Local authorities (chairmen of villages)
Researchers	ISAR, CIAT, Makerere, ICRISAT
Extension	Urugaga Imbaraga (National Farmers Federation), public extension, ANS (Action Nord-Sud, SACR (Send a Cow Rwanda)
Training institutions	NUR, ISAE, Wageningen University Research
Opportunities addressed	Improved soil conservation and fertility through planting of fodder species on terrace slopes and manure; Improved nutrition due to increased cow ownership, milk yield and production;
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted at the Sector level • IP members participating in meetings • Women participating effectively in meetings • Women holding office positions in IPs executive and steering committees • IP problems of nutrition, incomes and soil fertility addressed by aligning activities with government policy of one cow one family and zero grazing through signing of contracts between farmers and cow providers, facilitated by local government • Benchmark learning watershed instrumented – automatic weather station • Capacity building at PhD level (one) • Introduction of a high value crop (chilli) • Introduction of four fodder species • 25 farmers in the IP have received improved cow breeds • 20 farmers trained on hygienic milk production, milk handling and transportation • Established three chilli nursery beds • Linkage to chilli market (Urwibutso enterprise)
Challenges remaining	Extension efforts to increase the number chilli growers, learning processes at farmer level still taking place, increasing the number of participating / benefitting farmers.
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building; collective chilli and milk marketing
Phase in process	Late phase 1

DRC, BUUMA IP

Country	**DRC**
IP Name	Buuma
Focus enterprise/value chain	Cassava
Location	Masisi District, Mpfuni Shanga groupement (sub-county), Kituva location
Participating villages	4 antennae (collection of several villages)
Date IP initiated	October 2009[1]
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer groups representatives)
Private sector	MECRECO, ProNAPLICAN
Policy makers	Chef de village; chef de localite, chef de police
Researchers	INERA, CIAT-TSBF, OVG, Makerere, ICIPE, ICRISAT
Extension	GAP-Pharmakina, public service agronomist, DIOBASS, SYDIP,
Training Institutions	Kiroche Primary and secondary schools
Others	Faith based Organization (for meeting venues and information flow)
Opportunities addressed	Improved mosaic disease tolerant varieties, improved production, post harvest handling technologies, improved crop management; soil fertility and market identification, firewood, clean air, water, microenvironment, incomes from timber
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District • IP members participating in meetings • Setting up of four commissions (Market, M&E, Credit and Production) • learning sites established • access to improved planting materials • crop management skills • improved household gender relations-men have joined their spouses in growing the improved disease resistant varieties • women participating effectively in meetings • women holding office positions in IPs executive and steering committees • Two tree nurseries with 35,000 seedlings each • demo field with 3 improved mosaic tolerant cassava varieties from INERA • Two selected through Participatory Varieties Selection and adopted in their farms • each village has a cassava seed multiplication field • 40 champion farmers ten in each of the 4 antennae used as learning sites for other farmers and for seed multiplication • instrumented benchmark, learning watershed (stream flow meters, rain gauges, evaporation measuring equipment, 12 runoff plots) • market identification (trader survey) • capacity building in market identification, Monitoring and evaluation, erosion control and fertility, production techniques. • Capacity Building in Ph.D. in innovation systems
Challenges remaining	• Value addition and strengthening of farmer-trader linkages • poor infrastructure; • access to credits • Long period for the crop to mature
Sustainability issues	Local farmers' organisation capacity building, building of trust among farmers

	for collective marketing; involvement of security officers'; group bank account.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

DRC, Maendeleo IP

Country	**DRC**
IP Name	Maendeleo
Focus enterprise/value	Beans
Location	Rutshuru District, Groupement (Sub-county) Kisigari, Rubare localisation
Participating Villages	6 Antennae
Date IP initiated	10th October 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer groups representatives)
Policy Makers	Chef de Villages
Researchers	INERA, CIAT-TSBF, OVG, ICIPE
Extension	GAP-Pharmakina, public service agronomist, DIOBASS, SYDP
Training Institutions	Iowa State University
Others	Faith based Organization (for meeting venues and information flow)
Opportunities addressed	Improved bean seed, improved production, improved sales through group marketing and being linked to a better market; access to credit, improved crop management, Soil fertility, firewood, clean air, water
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District • IP members participating in meetings • Setting up 4 commissions (Market, M&E, Credit and Production) learning sites established, some sales made through collective marketing to traders in Kinshasa, Goma and Bukavu • Identification of the bean variety needed by the market (4 accepted out of 7); • Accessed credit from MECRECO for purchase of improved seeds (for the second time after reimbursing of the first one) • Two tree nurseries with 35000 and 20000 seedlings established • 84 farmers seed multiplication fields (each 64m^2) established and harvested • 4 demo fields for 8 types of beans, 4 varieties adopted through participatory variety selection process motivated by market driven selection • Farmers and traders organised for enhanced group marketing • Informal market negotiations between traders and producers facilitated • Improved production • Post harvest handling improved (sorting and grading) • Capacity building in PhD. in innovation systems • Capacity building in market identification, M&E, post harvest handling
Challenges remaining	• Access to seed for marketable varieties • Storage strategies • Infrastructure • Security
Sustainability issues	Local farmers organisation capacity building, information on markets; building of trust among farmers for collective marketing; local traders organization to provide a single market and negotiate directly with the farmers
Phase in process	Early phase 2

DRC, Musanganya IP

Country	**DRC**
IP Name	Musanganya
Focus enterprise/Value	Banana
Location	Masisi District, Mpfuni Shanga, Bweremana location
Participating villages	5 antennae
Date IP initiated	December 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	1½ years
Partners	
• Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer groups)
• Private Sector	MECRECO, ProNAPLICAN
• Policy makers	Chef du village, chef de localite, chef de groupement, King
• Researchers	INERA, CIAT-TSBF, OVG, Makerere, CIALCA, ICIPE
• Extension	GAP-Pharmakina, DIOBASS, SYDIP, public agronomist
• Training Institutions	ACF, Faith based Organization
Opportunities addressed	• Soil erosion and soil fertility • improved production • post harvest handling • improved crop management • management of banana wilt disease • Organised exposure visits of farmers to Bukavu markets and traders to Musanganya for informal market negotiations • value addition – processing and packaging of banana wine (*Kasiksi*) and juice(*Mutobe*) • Firewood, clean air, water, microenvironment, incomes from timber
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District • IP members participating in meetings • Four commissions established • skills in managing micro-propagation units for clean banana planting materials • access to improved planting materials • crop management skills • improved household gender relations - men have joined their spouses in growing the improved disease resistant varieties; women are participating in meetings and also holding offices in the IP • capacity building in market identification, transformation, packaging, propagation for clean planting material • Two tree nurseries of 20000 seedlings each
Challenges remaining	• Problems in accessing credits; • Convincing some farmers in accepting uprooting infected banana crops • Continuation of contamination • Bananas take long period to maturity – to produce1st bunches after initial establishment
Sustainability issues	Local farmers' organisation capacity building, information on markets; building of trust among farmers for collective marketing; local trader's organization to provide a single market and negotiate directly with the farmers; security.
Phase in process	Early phase 3

DRC, Muungano IP

Country	**DRC**
IP Name	Muungano
Focus Enterprise/value	Irish potatoes
Location	Rushuru District, Kisigari Groupement, Rumangabo location,
Participating Villagers	5 Antennae
Date IP initiated	29th January 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	1½ years
Partners	
Farmers	Farmers in five antennae
Private sector	MECRECO, Urwibutso Enterprises
Policy makers	Chef de Groupement, Admistrateur resident
Researchers	INERA, CIAT-TSBF, OVG, ISAR
Extension	GAP-Pharmakina, DIOBASS, SYDIP
Training Institutions	
Others	Faith Based Organization
Opportunities addressed	• Improved potatoes seed • improved production • post harvest handling • access to credit • improved crop management • soil fertility and management of diseases • Market survey • Link between growers and traders • Firewood, clean air, water, microenvironment, incomes from timber • market preferred Rwanda passion fruits introduced by Urwibutso Enterprises • access to market
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District, • IP members participating in meetings, • 4 commissions (Production, Market, Credit and M&E) established • Four learning sites (demos) established, • access to credit for purchase of improved seeds and other inputs; • training on harvesting and storage of potatoes in order to fetch a better market • One tree nursery of 35000 seedlings including fruit trees established • capacity building in market identification, M&E, harvesting techniques, storage, selection • production increased
Challenges remaining	• Access to improved seed for marketable varieties and other inputs • Paying back of the credit received • Meeting the market standards • Theft in farms forcing farmers to harvest premature crops
Sustainability issues	Local farmer's organisation capacity building, information on markets; building of trust among farmers for collective marketing; local traders' organization to provide a single market and negotiate directly with the farmers; crop security.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

ABBREVIATINS AND ACRONYMS (Lake Kivu)

ACF	Action Coutre In Faim
AHI	African Highland Initiative
ARD	Agricultural Research and Development
CIAT-TSBF	Centre International d'Agriculture Tropicale-Biologie et Fertilité des Sols Tropicaux
CIP	International Potato Centre
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DIOBASS	Démarche pour une Interaction entre les Organisations à la Base et les Autres Sources des Savoirs
FBOs	Faith-Based Organisations
FON	Fruits of the Nile
GAP PHARMAKINA	Groupe agropastorale Pharmakina
IAR4D	Integrated Agricultural Research for Development
ICIPE	International Centre for Insect Physiology and Ecology
ICRA	International Centre for Development Oriented Research in Agriculture
ICRISAT	International Centre for Research in Semi-Arid Tropics
INERA	Institut National pour l'Etude et la Recherche Agronomique
IP	Innovation Platform
ISAE	Institute for Scientific and Agricultural Education of Rwanda
ISAR	Institut des Science Agronomique du Rwanda
IWM	Integrated Watershed Management
KAZARDI	Kachwekano Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MECRECO	Mutuelle d'Epargne et de crédit au Congo
MBAZARDI	Mbarara Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute
MOUs	Memorandums of Understanding
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Research Organisation
NOGAM	National Organic Agricultural Movement of Uganda
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NUR	National University of Rwanda
ODL Network	Open Distance Learning Network
OVG	Observatoire volcanologique de Goma
PRONAPLUCAN	Programme National de prévention, de lutte et d'assistance humanitaires aux victimes des catastrophes naturelles
RDB	Rwanda Development Bank
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Organisations
SACR	Send A Cow Rwanda
SYDIP	Syndicat de défense des intérêts paysans
SUCAPRI	Strengthening of University Capacity and Promotion of Rural Innovations
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
UNADA	Uganda National Agro-input Dealers Association
UNPSPA	Uganda National Potato Seed Producers Association

Annex 8: ZMM PLS SOFECSA ISFM IP summaries

Makoni IP - Zimbabwe

Country	**Zimbabwe**
IP Name	Makoni SOFECSA IP
Location	Makoni District, Nyahava & Bingaguru wards in Chinyika resettlement area
Date IP initiated	March 2008
Number of years activities	Two
Partners	
Local	Farmers, local Agritex extension
District	CIMMYT-SOFECSA, Agritex DAEO's office, Environmental Management Agency (EMA), AgriBank, Grain Marketing Board (GMB)
Regional/National	Delta Beverages, GMB, Olivine Industries, University of Zimbabwe, DR&SS, Windmill Fertilizer, Seed-Co, Agricultural Research Council (ARC), AGRITEX
Opportunities addressed	• Improved yields and production of maize, cowpea and groundnuts • collective crop marketing and timely acquisition of crop inputs • increased uptake of ISFM technologies
Achievements to date	• IP established and operationalised at national, district (hub) and ward (community) levels. • Establishment of field-based learning centres as rallying points for interaction of IP actors. • Farmers establishing market links with Delta Beverages (in Marondera town) and collectively delivering maize, • Farmers successfully acquiring fertilizers from Windmill in Harare and GMB.
Challenges remaining	• Moving farmers from prevailing situation of net food deficits to production of surpluses for the market under unimodal rainfall requires more than two cropping seasons of capacity building (i.e. 2 years). • Reaching out to resource-constrained members of the communities. Balancing farmers' food security concerns and marketing of surpluses in the wake of increased frequency of droughts and within season dry spells. • Attracting the participation of private agro-processors whose traditionally business focus was on large scale commercial farmers. • Facilitating establishment of viable contractual production- marketing arrangements integrating development of local agro-dealership.
Sustainability issues	• Capacity of farmers to employ ISFM technologies at scale • Farmers' access to production and marketing information. • Balancing NGO-driven relief programs and competitive production for marketing (i.e. reducing the dependency syndrome). • Funding the initial stages of IP formation, consolidation and functioning. • Capacity of national institutions to facilitate IPs.
Phase in process	Entering Phase 3

Wedza IP - Zimbabwe

Country	**Zimbabwe**
IP Name	Wedza SOFECSA IP
Location	Wedza District, Dendenyore & Goto wards of Wedza Communal Area
Date IP initiated	March 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	Two
Partners	
Local	Farmers, local Agritex extension
District	Agritex DAEO's office, AgriBank, Grain Marketing Board (GMB), Zimbabwe Farmers' Union, District Meteorological Office, Environmental Management Agency (EMA),
Regional/National	Agriseeds, Seed-Co, GMB, Olivine Industries, University of Zimbabwe, DR&SS, Windmill Fertilizer, Zimbabwe Fertilizer Company (ZFC), ZINASCA, ARC, AGRITEX
Opportunities addressed	Improved yields and production of maize, cowpea and soyabean, cowpea seed production, and timely acquisition of crop inputs, increased uptake of ISFM technologies
Achievements to date	• IP established and operationalised at national, district (hub) and ward (community) levels. • Establishment of field-based ISFM learning centres and embracing of natural resource management issues by the IP. • Farmers successfully securing contracts for cowpea seed production with Agriseeds and trading cowpea grain for fertilizer and/or cash. • Expanded production of legumes in farmers' fields
Challenges remaining	• Balancing farmers' food security concerns and marketing of surpluses in the wake of increased frequency of droughts and within season dry spells. • Building the capacity of farmers to employ ISFM technologies and increase agronomic efficiency in two years. • Fostering an understanding of IAR4D processes among diverse (traditional and non-traditional partners required more than two years of iterative interactions. • Moving farmers from prevailing situation of net food deficits to production of surpluses for the market on a sustainable basis • Attracting the participation of private agro-processors whose traditionally business focus was on large scale commercial farmers. Facilitating establishment of viable contractual production- marketing arrangements
Sustainability issues	• Capacity of farmers to employ ISFM technologies at scale, farmers' access to production and marketing information. • Balancing NGO-driven relief programs and competitive production for marketing (i.e. reducing the dependency syndrome). • Funding (by who) the initial stages of IP formation, consolidation and functioning. Capacity of national institutions to facilitate IPs
Phase in process	Entering Phase 3

Zomba IP - Malawi

Country	**Malawi**
IP Name	Zomba SOFECSA IP
Location	Zomba District, in Dzaone, Malosa, Mpokwa and Likangala Extension Planning Areas
Date IP initiated	July 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	2
Partners	
Local	Farmers, DAPP Farmers Club, Extension Planning Areas (EPA) personnel
District	District Agricultural Extension Office (DADO), District Assembly Officials, Zomba Agrodealer, World Vision International, CADECOM, Reform Enterprises (Agrodealer), Mr Chagoma Kirk Agro-Trading Department of Land Resources and Conservation, OIKONOMOS Foundation, Millennium villages Project
Regional/National	Machinga ADD, Mulli Brothers, AGORA, Rab Processors Transglobe, Songani Likuni Phala Processors Mulli brothers, New Building Society Bank, Usiwa Watha Credit Bank
Opportunities addressed	• Improved productivity of maize – groundnut/soyabean rotations and maize/pigeon pea intercrops, • increased income from value addition and marketing of legume grains, timely acquisition of crop inputs,
Achievements to date	• IP established and operationalised at district (hub) and EPA (community) levels. • Increased awareness on benefits of ISFM technologies and improved use of inputs from the government subsidy program. • Establishment of field-based ISFM learning centres by the IP. • Diversification into small scale irrigated phaseolus bean production for marketing communities. • Identification of local markets for soyabean and phaseolus bean with local schools and health centres.
Challenges remaining	• Balancing farmers' food security concerns and commercial oriented production. • Fostering an understanding of ISFM and IAR4D processes among new partners. • Mobilization of farmers for collective marketing of produce following realization of increased production. • Sustaining the interest of private sector IP actors to participate, as farmers' capacities gradually strengthen. • Provision of credit for increased access to inputs. • Facilitating establishment of viable contractual production- marketing arrangements
Sustainability issues	Institutionalization of IP concept among various research and extension organizations coordinating agricultural activities at different levels. Capacity of farmers and agrodealers to employ ISFM technologies at scale, and improve access to production and marketing information.
Phase in process	End of Phase 2

Barue IP - Mozambique

Country	**Mozambique**
IP Name	Barue SOFECSA IP
Location	Barue District, in *Chuala e Nhazónia*, Honde and *Nhassacara e Fudze* localities
Date IP initiated	October 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	One and half years
Partners	
Local	Provincial (CZC, SPER, Agro- dealers, NGO's, UCAMA), and district (Local Leaders, Government authority, SDAE, Farmer Associations, Agro-dealers NGO's and farmers)
District/Provincial	Dengo commercial, Dzara yapera (*input providers*); Abilio Antunes, Deca (*agro-processors & transporters*), Servicos Distritais de Actividades Economicas (SDAE), Servicos Provincial de Extensão Rurale (SPER), Uniao dos Campones de Manica (UCAMA) a farmers' association
National	Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM), Direcção Nacional de Extensão Agrária (DNEA), Univesidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) – Faculdade de Agronomia, IFDC (agrodealer trainer)
Opportunities addressed	• Increased productivity of maize/grain legume intercrops and rotations (emphasis on cowpea, groundnut, soyabean and pigeonpea), and enhancing household food security. • Enhancing access to improved seed and ISFM technologies (e.g. increased & strategic fertilization of the cereal-legume systems). • Mobilization of farmers for organised production and marketing to local and national markets.
Achievements to date	• IP established and operationalised at provincial and community levels. • Increased awareness on benefits of ISFM technologies among farmers and service providers. • Establishment of farmer learning alliances for testing improved ISFM technologies and agronomic practices through Learning Centres • Increased interaction and communication among national researchers, extension and private agro-service providers.
Challenges remaining	• Promoting vibrancy of local input/output marketing outlets. • Balancing farmers' food security concerns and marketing of food crops. • Decentralising the roles of IP actors. • Enhancing the understanding of ISFM and IAR4D processes among partners. • Provision of credit for increased access to inputs.
Sustainability issues	• Decentralization and institutionalization of IP at district level. • Increasing capacity of relevant national and regional public and private sector institutions to facilitate IAR4D processes. • Enhancing the technical capacity of farmers and agro-service providers to employ ISFM technologies at scale, • Farmers' access to production and marketing information.
Phase in process	Phase 2

Annex 9: ZMM Conservation Agriculture IP summaries
Murehwa, Zimbabwe

Country	**Zimbabwe**
IP Name	Murehwa
Entry point	Conservation Agriculture
Focus enterprise/value chain	Maize/Tomato
Location	Murehwa District
Participating villages	Bruce, Kourine, Springdale, Twin Rivers and Bango
Date IP initiated	July 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives), village elders
Private sector	1. Zimbabwe Farmers Union Z.F.U. (small holder farmers association) 2. Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers Union 3. AGRISEEDS (input and output market) contract farming 4. MASHCO (seed fertiliser and pesticides) 5. Boarding Schools (output market for tomatoes-second commodity crop)
Policy makers	1. Environment Management Agency E.M.A. (Natural Resource Management) 2. Grain Marketing Board G.M.B. (input/output market)
Researchers	CIAT and CIMMYT
Extension	1. AGRITEX-extension services and coordination of District IP 2. NGO- COMUTEC (Community Technology Development Trust) – CA extension
Training Institutions	University of Zimbabwe, Wageningen University and Research Centre
Others	Mercy Kings (credit provider) and Mercy Corps – Peripheral IP partners
Opportunities addressed	1. Improved productivity of maize and tomatoes through efficient use of water and nutrients 2. Improved household food security as a result of increased crop production 3. Extra benefits to farmers through increased market linkage 4. Broadened experience by AGRITEX, NGOs with impact-oriented research skills using IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 5. Increased awareness and understanding by policy makers of agricultural resource conservation and enabling policy options. 6. Improved networks and collective action among IP actors 7. Sustainable agro-ecological intensification promoted through use of Conservation Agriculture technologies.
Achievements to date	1. A functional IP has been established in the district 2. At least 1348 farmers have been reached directly or indirectly through innovation platform's activities (27 directly as IP members and 1321 as follower farmers) 3. Farmers have been linked to input and out put markets for the selected commodities 4. Learning sites (step trials and demonstration plots) have been established

Country	**Zimbabwe**
	5. IP actors trained on the IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 6. Improved livelihoods amongst conservation agriculture farmers as a result of increased crop production 7. Community savings *(Mukando)* which offer credit to farmers have been established 8. Stakeholder communication strategy for information sharing has been established through farmer field days, farmer exchange visits and stakeholder joint evaluation and planning. 9. Community-based PM$E system has been established
Challenges remaining	1. Reluctance of finance organizations to lend farmers money under rain fed agriculture 2. Economic environment still not conducive for private sector investment. 3. Most institutions are still not strong enough to participate in IPs as a result of unfavourable socio-political environment in the past three years. 4. Poor prices for farmers produce from output markets (GMB) 5. Delay in paying farmers on time from output markets (GMB)
Sustainability issues	Local farmer organization capacity building, capacity building of extension agents from both government and NGOs, capacity building of actors along the value chain.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Hwedza IP, Zimbabwe

Country	**Zimbabwe**
IP Name	Hwedza
Entry point	Conservation Agriculture
Focus enterprises	Maize and tomato
Location	Hwedza District
Participating villages	Nhukarume, Samundare, Wagoneka, Chidora and Nyamutsika
Date IP initiated	June 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives, village elders)
Private sector	1. SEEDCO (input supplier) 2. NICO ORGO (input supplier) 3. Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU) 4. Boarding Schools
Policy makers	1. Environment Management Agency E.M.A. (Natural Resource Management) 2. Grain Marketing Board G.M.B. (input/output market) 3. District Administrators office (Policy)
Researchers	CIAT and CIMMYT
Extension	AGRITEX-extension services and coordination of District IP
Training Institutions	University of Zimbabwe, Wageningen University and Research Centre
Opportunities addressed	1. Improved productivity of maize and tomatoes through efficient use of water and nutrients 2. Improved household food security as a result of increased crop production 3. Extra benefits to farmers through increased market linkage 4. Broadened experience by AGRITEX, NGOs with impact-oriented research skills using IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 5. Increased awareness and understanding by policy makers of agricultural resource conservation and enabling policy options. 6. Improved networks and collective action among IP actors 7. Sustainable agro-ecological intensification promoted through use of Conservation Agriculture technologies.
Achievements to date	1. A functional IP has been established in the district 2. At least 848 farmers have been reached directly or indirectly through innovation platform's activities (17 directly as IP members and 831 as follower farmers) 3. Farmers have been linked to input and out put markets for the selected commodities 4. Learning sites (step trials and demonstration plots) have been established 5. IP actors trained on the IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 6. Improved livelihoods amongst conservation agriculture farmers as a result of increased crop production 7. Community savings *(Mukando)* which offer credit to farmers have

	been established 8. Stakeholder communication strategy for information sharing has been established through farmer field days, farmer exchange visits and stakeholder joint evaluation and planning. 9. Community-based PM$E system has been established
Challenges remaining	1. Reluctance of finance organizations to lend farmers money under rain fed agriculture 2. Economic environment still not conducive for private sector investment. 3. Most institutions are still not strong enough to participate in IPs as a result of unfavourable socio-political environment in the past three years. 4. Poor prices for farmers produce from output markets (GMB) 5. Delay in paying farmers on time from output markets (GMB)
Sustainability issues	Local farmer organization capacity building, capacity building of extension agents from both government and NGOs, capacity building of actors along the value chain.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Balaka IP, Malawi

Country	**Malawi**
IP Name	Balaka
Entry point	Conservation Agriculture
Focus enterprise/value chain	Maize/Tomatoes
Location	Balaka District
Participating villages	Chimkwezule, Zammimba, Njeleka, Chifodya, Ntonya
Date IP initiated	August 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmers	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives, village elders)
Private sector	1. ADMARC, MONSANTO and AGORA. – (Serves as both input suppliers and output market) 2. Mulanje Peak Food Products - an output market
Policy makers	District Administration
Researchers	CIAT, CIMMYT, and Department of Agricultural Research and Technical Services (DARTS)- Chitedze Research Station scientists
Extension	1. District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) - Balaka district. 2. NGOs - World Vision, LISEP, Total Land Care, Self-Help Africa and Concern Universal 3. NASFAM – National Smallholder Farmers Association of Malawi
Training Institutions	Bunda Agricultural College, University of Zimbabwe
Others	Media- Reporters from Zodiak Broadcasting Station and TV Luntha.
Opportunities addressed	1. Improved productivity of maize and tomatoes through efficient use of water and nutrients 2. Improved household food security as a result of increased crop production 3. Extra benefits to farmers through increased market linkage 4. Broadened experience by DADO, NGOs farmer associations with impact-oriented research skills using IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 5. Increased awareness and understanding by policy makers of agricultural resource conservation and enabling policy options. 6. Improved networks and collective action among IP actors 7. Sustainable agro-ecological intensification promoted through use of Conservation Agriculture technologies.
Achievements to date	1. A functional IP has been established in the district 2. At least 1270 farmers have been reached directly or indirectly through innovation platform's activities (20 directly as IP members and 1250 as follower farmers) 3. Farmers have been linked to input and out put markets for the selected commodities 4. Learning sites (step trials and demonstration plots) have been established 5. IP actors trained on the IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 6. Improved livelihoods amongst conservation agriculture farmers as a result of increased crop production 7. Farmers have effective been linked to a micro finance institutions for

	credit - Malawi Rural Finance Company (MRFC) 8. Stakeholder communication strategy for information sharing has been established through farmer field days, farmer exchange visits and stakeholder joint evaluation and planning. 9. Community-based PM$E system has been established
Challenges remaining	1. Erratic rainfalls 2. Prolonged drought due to climate change 3. Small land sizes (farmers can not produce enough to sell)
Sustainability issues	Local farmer organization capacity building, capacity building of extension agents from both government and NGOs, capacity building of actors along the value chain.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Barue IP, Mozambique

Country	**Mozambique**
IP Name	Barue IP -Ngazvisarove
Entry point	Conservation Agriculture
Focus enterprise/value chain	Maize/Beans
Location	Barue District
Participating Villages	Munene, Macakamira, Muviramite, Malomue, Nhamhizinga
Date IP initiated	July 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	About 1 year
Partners	
Farmer	Core IP members (individual and farmer group representatives, village elders)
Private sector	1. UDACB (Farmers Association, Development assistance, Business) 2. IAV (Agric and Veterinary Input supplier 3. Dengo Commercial (Insumos Agricolos e Vet) (Input Supplier/output markets) 4. SEMENTE –PERFEITA (Input Supplier) 5. Nzara yapera-Input Supplier 6. DECA (output market)
Policy makers	District Administrator
Researchers	CIAT, CIMMYT Instituto de Investigação Agrária de Moçambique (IIAM)
Extension	National Directorate of Agricultural Extension (DNEA), Barue District
Training Institutions	University of Zimbabwe, Wageningen University and Research Centre
Opportunities addressed	1. Improved productivity of maize and Beans through efficient use of water and nutrients 2. Improved household food security as a result of increased crop production 3. Extra benefits to farmers through increased market linkage 4. Broadened experience by DNEA with impact-oriented research skills using IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 5. Increased awareness and understanding by policy makers of agricultural resource conservation and enabling policy options. 6. Improved networks and collective action among IP actors 7. Sustainable agro-ecological intensification promoted through use of Conservation Agriculture technologies
Achievements to date	1. A functional IP has been established in the district 2. At least 971 farmers have been reached directly or indirectly through innovation platform's activities (17 directly as IP members and 954 as follower farmers) 3. Farmers have diversified by selecting a second commodity crop 4. Farmers have been linked to input and out put markets for the selected commodities 5. Learning sites (step trials and demonstration plots) have been established 6. IP actors trained on the IAR4D approach for evaluating and promoting new technologies with farmers and linking them to markets 7. Improved livelihoods amongst conservation agriculture farmers as a result of increased crop production

	8. Stakeholder communication strategy for information sharing has been established through farmer field days, farmer exchange visits and stakeholder joint evaluation and planning. 9. Community-based PM$E system has been established 10. The IP has acquired irrigation equipment for its farmers to irrigate winter crops when there is no rainfall.
Challenges remaining	1. Prolonged drought due to climate change 2. Low market prices for farmers' produce 3. Access to credit
Sustainability issues	Local farmer organization capacity building, capacity building of extension agents from both government and NGOs, capacity building of actors along the value chain.
Phase in process	Early phase 2

Annex 10: ZMM SA CP Vegetable IPs summary
Thyolo, Malawi

Country	**Malawi**
IP Name	Thyolo Vegetable IP
Location	Thyolo District, five research villages in four EPAs
Date IP initiated	August 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	One
Partners	Farmers, input suppliers, research, extension, transporters, NGOs, AVRDC, media, microfinance
Local	Farmers in five research villages represented on the IP
District	District agricultural development officer, agro-dealers, microfinance, NGO, media
Regional/National	AVRDC-RCA,
Opportunities addressed	Improved vegetable seed, improved vegetable production, improved producer-buyer linkages, diversity in vegetables, improved access to inputs and loans
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District and functional , • Vegetable packs developed and sold to farmers by agro dealers, • new market linkages established and old ones strengthened and streamlined, • policy and value chain analyses, • farmers associations formed
Challenges remaining	• Expansion of market base to absorb increasing production • , more coverage of farmers, • value addition
Sustainability issues	• Resource allocation to IPs by district planners, low profile of vegetables during prioritisation
Phase in process	Early phase 3

Zomba, Malawi

Country	**Malawi**
IP Name	Zomba Vegetable IP
Location	Zomba District, five research villages
Date IP initiated	September 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	Nearlyone
Partners	Farmers, input suppliers, research, extension, transporters, NGOs, AVRDC, media,
Local	Farmers in five research villages represented on the IP
District	District agricultural development officer, agro-dealers, NGO, media
Regional/National	AVRDC-RCA,
Opportunities addressed	Improved vegetable seed, improved vegetable production, improved producer-buyer linkages, diversity in vegetables, improved access to good quality inputs
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District and functional , • new market linkages established and old ones strengthened, • policy and value chain analyses, • formation of farmers' associations underway
Challenges remaining	• Marketing, scaling out to more farmers, • value addition, • production cycles
Sustainability issues	• Market expansion, • limited contract signing
Phase in process (see below)	phase 2

Milange, Mozambique

Country	**Mozambique**
IP Name	Milange Vegetable IP
Location	Milange District, five research villages, Zambesia Province
Date IP initiated	October 2009
Number of years activities on the ground	Coming to one
Partners	Farmers, input suppliers, research, extension, transporters, NGOs, AVRDC, media, Ministry of health, market
Local	Farmers in five research villages
District	District agricultural officers, agro-dealers, NGO, media, Nutrition and health staff, buyers
Regional/National	AVRDC-RCA, IIAM
Opportunities addressed	Improved vegetable seed, improved vegetable production, improved producer-buyer linkages, diversity in vegetables, improved access to good quality inputs and loans
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District and functional , • new market linkages established and old ones strengthened, • formation of farmers' associations underway
Challenges remaining	• Marketing, • scaling out to more farmers, • value addition, production cycles
Sustainability issues	• Market expansion, • competition from Malawi growers
Phase in process (	Mid phase 2

Barue, Mozambique

Country	**Mozambique**
IP Name	Barue Vegetable IP
Location	Barue District, five research villages, Manicaland Province
Date IP initiated	July 2008
Number of years activities on the ground	2
Partners	Farmers, input suppliers, research, extension, NGOs, AVRDC, market/buyers
Local	Farmers in five research villages
District	District agricultural officers, agro-dealers, NGO, media, Nutrition and health staff, buyers
Regional/National	AVRDC-RCA, IIAM
Opportunities addressed	Improved vegetable seed, improved vegetable production, improved producer-buyer linkages, diversity in vegetables, improved access to good quality inputs and loans
Achievements to date	• IP established and accepted in District and functional , • new market linkages established and old ones strengthened, • formation of farmers' associations underway, • production cycles established through staggered planting
Challenges remaining	• Marketing, • scaling out to more farmers, • value addition,
Sustainability issues	• Reliable Markets, • attracting more actors to drive the process forward e.g. credit institutions.
Phase in process	Late phase 2

Annexes in separate files

Annex 11: Time line for implementation of the SSA CP

Annex 12: Terms of reference

Annex 13: SSA CP Outputs and progress, Outcomes and achievements, August 2010

Annex 14: KKM Sahel IPs summaries

Annex 15: KKM Sudan savannah IP summaries

Annex 16: KKM Northern Guinea Savanna IP summaries

Annex 17: Lake Kivu IP summaries (DRC, Rwanda and Uganda)

Annex 18: ZMM ISFM IP summaries

Annex 19: ZMM Conservation Agriculture IP summaries

Annex 20: ZMM CP Vegetable IPs summary