INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES

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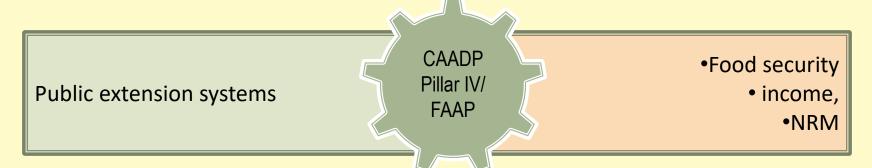
SCOPE

- Introduction –what is an innovation/ innovative approach (IA)
- Context for AAS innovation
- AFAAS Criteria for assessing IAs
- Scaling up and out of IAs through AFAAS
- Challenges and gaps

What is an Innovation/Innovative approach?

- Many definitions so better to focus on the essence and elements
- "A new way of doing something" (Swanson 2012)
- Elements from http://www.businessdictionary.com
 - The process of translating an idea or invention into a good or service that creates value for a targeted user;
 - Replicable at an economical cost;
 - satisfies a specific need;
 - deliberate application of information, imagination and initiative;
 - Involves risk-taking therefore distinguished from imitation

CONTEXTS FOR AND EXAMPLES OF AAS INNOVATION



NAADS in Uganda

MALAWI EXAMPLE OF PLEURALISTIC EXTENSION (cited by Swanson 2011)

- The MOA's Dept. of Agricultural Extension (DAE) has 2,175 public extension workers within a decentralized extension system;
- At least 26 donor funded NGOs, most at the district level, with an average of 23 extension staff/NG;
- Six farmer associations and export companies (tobacco, tea, etc.), with a total of 93 extension staff that provide "commodity specific" advisory services to the farmers who produce and sell these products to these organizations.



INDIA EXAMPLE:

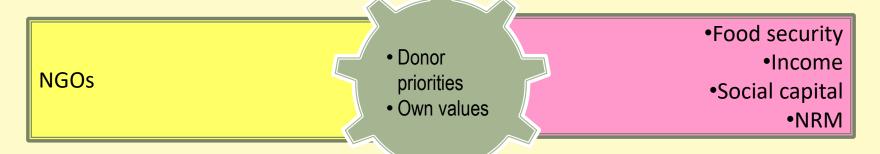
Input supply dealers converted into paraprofessionals through Distance Education leading to a Diploma (Swanson 2012)

CAMBODIA EXAMPLE:

- iDE Cambodia is develping a Farm Business Advisers model
- a micro-franchise that bundles good quality agricultural inputs with competent technical advice and a strong focus on customer service. http://www.ide-cambodia.org/fba/



- In many tropical and subtropical countries, tea, coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, sugarcane, oil palm, as well as bananas, oranges and spices are commercial <u>export crops</u>.
- Advisory services for each of these crops are largely handled directly by the export firms and/or in collaboration with commodity groups established to enhance these exports.
- Most export firms provide these services and inputs directly to these participating farmers, with payment for both inputs and advisory services being recovered a at the time of sale (i.e. they are sustainable)



- BRAC started in 1972 in Bangladesh and is the largest NGO in Bangladesh and now spreading into poor Asian and African countries.
- Largely a micro-credit NGO, BRAC gets women farmers organized into groups and then provides them with advisory services, as well as seeds and fertilizer.
- In addition to agricultural advisory services, BRAC also provides health, education & social services.



EXAMPLES

- AAS in developed countries e.g. IALB in Germany (http://www.ialb.org/)
- There is a gap that needs innovation for AAS approaches that use <u>private funding</u> for <u>paying fees</u> to professional extension workers to deliver services to <u>small scale farmers</u> and rural value chain actors in developing countries
- KIVA (http://www.kiva.org/) gives pointers on the way to go

AFAAS CRITERIA FOR INNOVATIVENESS

The criteria of an innovative AAS to be adopted by AFAAS were derived from:

- The principles laid out in the Framework for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP).
- Inputs from the Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS);
- The inputs from stakeholder consultations involving the AFAAS/IFAD Project countries

AFAAS CRITERIA FOR INNOVATIVENESS

- Empowers farmers/ value chain actors to participate meaningfully in setting priorities and work programs
- Gives responsibility and control over resources to the beneficiaries at the appropriate level of the value chain
- Allows delivery of services by many actors e.g. Public, NGO,
 Private sector contributing skills and knowledge
- Is based on the external and internal evidence of knowledge, success and sustainability in terms of livelihoods and economic considerations

AFAAS CRITERIA FOR INNOVATIVENESS (continued)

- 5 Has effective feedback mechanism to research, capacity building, private sector, ...
- 6. Is sustainable in terms of fiscal, economic, social and environmental needs of the actors in the VC
- 7. Has effective documentation of the processes, operations and management of the approach
- 8. Has equitable cost sharing for service provision
- 9. Has gender and special interest groups mainstreaming at all levels

AFAAS CRITERIA FOR INNOVATIVENESS

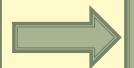
- 10. Is scalable and adaptable
- 11. Embraces value chain considerations/ market orientation
- 12. Utilises modern ICT for CIKM
- 13. Integrates linkages to support services
- 14. Takes into consideration indigenous knowledge systems

SCALING UP AND OUT OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THROUGH AFAAS

- Innovation exhibitions
- Participatory identification of:
 - Innovative approaches that can be scaled out;
 - Innovative attributes that can be scaled out
 - General weaknesses that should be addressed
- Country Fora developing proposals for scaling out approach/ attribute or addressing weakness
- Marketing proposals to funders and policy makers through innovation marketplaces

SCALING UP AND OUT OF INNOVATIVE APPROACHES THROUGH AFAAS

Physical **and virtual**AAS Innovation
exhibitions

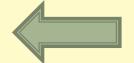


Physical **and virtual** participatory identification of:

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Physical and virtual
Marketing proposals to
funders and policy makers
through innovation
marketplaces



Country Fora **member networks**developing proposals for scaling out
approach/ attribute or addressing
weakness

Some of the many challenges

- Many imitators, few innovators (risk averseness);
- No mechanisms for supporting AAS innovation especially from the private sector (again risk averseness);
- Difficulty of locating where innovations are taking place;
- No incentives for scaling out;
- "knowledge impermeable" AAS institutions;
- Impatience caused by poor and unsystematic learning culture (throwing the baby out with the bath water)
- Fluid public policy environments

Thank you!!