Up-scaling resilience enhancing agricultural innovations for food and nutrition security in semi-arid Kenya

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Innovating for resilient farming systems



7th McGill Conference on Global Food Security October 28-29, 2014







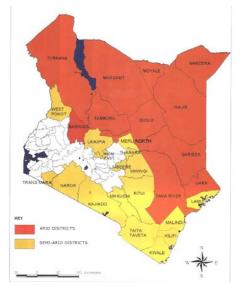






Research Context

- Semi-arid Eastern Kenya, 7.5 million hectares and 20% of the population
- Characterized by:
 - Low and poorly distributed rainfall (range 400 to 850 mm)
 - Poor fertility and degraded soils
 - Low yields
 - Frequent and severe droughts, crop failure and food insecurity
 - Frequent food aid/famine relief

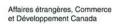












Challenges Addressed

- Low innovation and adoption rates
- High levels of poverty (approximately 60%)
- Persistent food insecurity
- Environmental degradation
- Poor nutrition status, particularly women and children
- Poor producer-market linkages







Research Questions

- How to accelerate adoption of technological innovations to improve agricultural productivity and food security?
- How to build resilience in the farming systems through diversification of high value traditional (orphan) crops?
- How to improve utilization of locally available nutritious foods?
- How to enhance market development to create demand for technologies and improve incomes?
- How to influence resilience-enhancing policies?







Methodological Framework

Participatory Learning and Action Research: Innovation platform bringing together farmers, researchers and other stakeholders to jointly analyse issues, identify constraints and opportunities, seek and develop solutions, and implement and evaluate these solutions, in an iterative learning-action cycle.



Integrated Assessment: Applying a <u>systems-thinking</u> approach to understanding the contextual factors (environmental, organizational, inter-personal, intra-personal) affecting innovation to generate new and integrated insights for research, policy and practice.





Implementing Partners

Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

Project coordination and implementation

McGill University

Project coordination and implementation

Kenya Medical Research Institute

Research in Nutrition and Health

State Department of Agriculture

Farmer mobilization, upscaling and policy support

Farmer Groups

Learning partners, sharing farming experiences, Providers of land and labour input

Freshco Seed Company

Seed production, seed business development and farmer training in seed production

Cascade Development

Participatory Market
Development

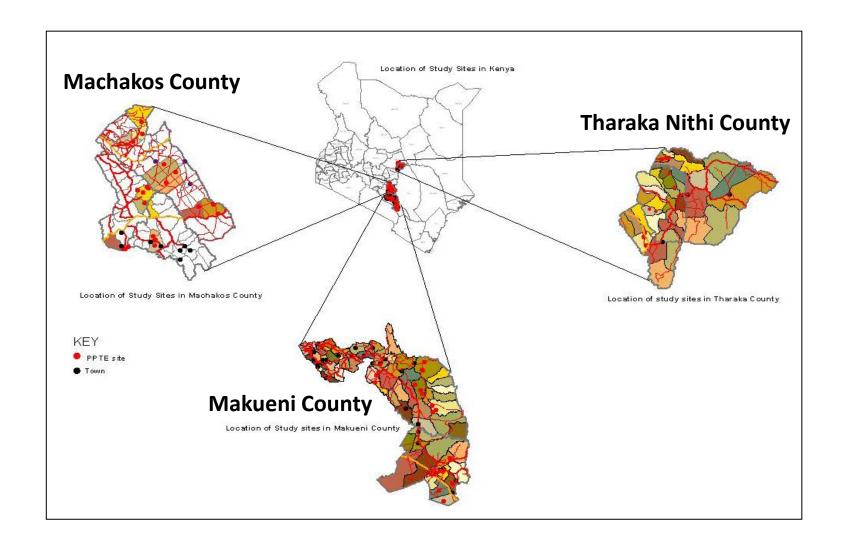
Local Universities

Contribution to research through studentships

Provincial Administration

Community Mobilization

Three Project Sites











Nutrition and Health Baseline Survey

- 23.8% stunting levels in children (6-36 months)
- 14.4% women underweight
- 64.2% women have medium & low dietary diversity
- 86% households with severe food insecurity
- 80% purchase foods on credit (coping mechanism)









Implementation

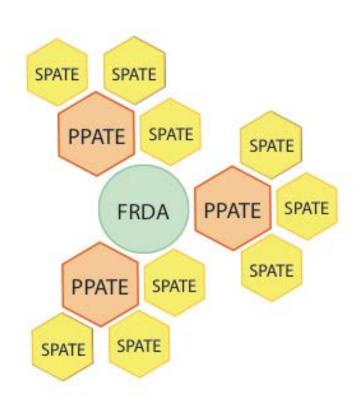
- Scoping done to characterize study area and inventory available technologies (>70)
- Consolidated into 16 main technologies
- Participatory selection of 8 priority technologies by farmers (316 M and 684 W) in focus group discussions
- Formation of Primary Participatory Technology
 Evaluation (PPATEs) or peer learning sites in each county
- Recipients of knowledge from Primary sites formed
 Secondary groups (SPATES) that practiced the lessons through selected technologies

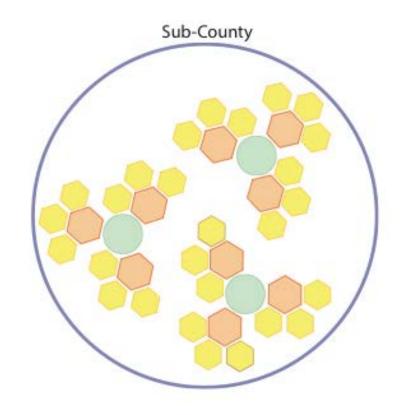






Implementation (2)











Initial Technologies









Foreign Affairs, Trade and

Development Canada



Participatory Assessment & **Selection of Technologies**



Makueni FFD, February 2014

Assessment criteria:

- Potential to contribute to resilience of the farming systems
- Contribution to income diversification and stabilization to household food and nutrition security
- Contribution to equity at household as well as at community level









Participatory Assessment & Selection of Technologies (2)

Mwala County - Kavumbu FRDA								
	October 2011		August 2013					
Rank	Technology	Scores	Technology	Scores				
1	Sweet potato	8.49	Indigenous Chicken	9.06				
2	Cowpeas	8.30	Fodder & forages	8.94				
3	Beans	8.25	Green grams	8.94				
4	Maize	7.96	African leafy vegetables	8.94				
5	Indigenous Chicken	7.86	Sweet potato	8.63				
6	Sorghum	7.64	Beans	8.38				
7	Green grams	7.63	Cowpeas	8.38				
8	Cassava	7.52	Natural pasture improvement	8.00				







Results

- Peer learning and extension through 54 Primary farmer groups (753 F and 498 M) and 216 Secondary groups (6,000 farmers)
- 121 Farmer Nutrition Champions trained to sensitize community on good nutrition and consumption of local high value crops
- 3 farmer groups trained by FRESHCO on production of high quality assorted seeds worth Ksh 4,121,730 (CAD 51,521)
- 18 Market opportunity farmer groups (MOGs) formed and trained to facilitate collective produce marketing













Crop technology evaluations and field activities



Evaluation activities with PPATEs



SPATEs harvesting green grams on farm







Up-scaling, field days, farmer exchange visits

















Results (2)

- Increased awareness and allocation of land area for high value legume crops (20 – 67%)
 - green grams, cowpeas, pigeon peas, and dolichos
- **Increased usage** of manure/fertilizer combinations and water harvesting practices
- Improved produce prices by more than 50% when collectively sold
- 11 MSc and 5 PhD students trained





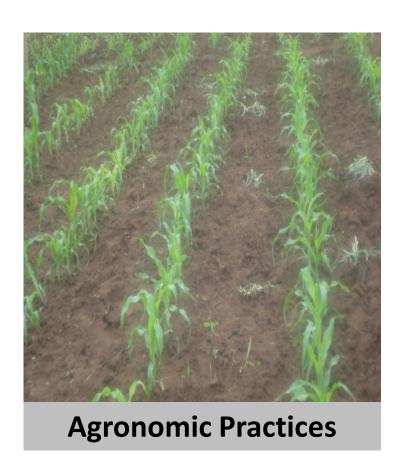








Comparison of improved technologies vs. farmers' practice













Results (3)

Scaling up of technologies using the PPATE-SPATE model

- Increases the socioeconomic impact of technologies to larger scales of coverage to benefit more people and to foster policy and programme development:
 - The process is geared towards ensuring that more (poor) farmers benefit from access to and effective use of agricultural technologies
 - It is a process that expands, replicates, adapts to sustain and reach a greater number of people
 - It is part of a broader process of innovation and learning
 - The process is not linear but an iterative and interactive cycle







Results (4)

Dissemination of research results through field days



Makueni FFD, February 2014

Year	No.	Attendance				
		Men	Women	Total		
2012	13	1334	1229	2576		
2013	4	441	790	1235		
2014	7	610	1244	1854		
Total	24	2385	3263	5665		







Results (5)

Capacity building for Trainers-of-Trainers

Type of Training	Gender/Number Trained			
	Men	Women	Total	
Nutrition champions	41	80	121	
Indigenous chicken service providers	24	37	61	
Agro-forestry	6	4	10	
Post-harvest handling	50	72	132	







Success stories... many!

Francis Mutua:

"My neighbours are my constant visitors at my farm and have been emulating the use of improved technologies and I am happy for they appreciate what I do"



Francis used to harvest 30-50 kg/acre of green grams and currently 450 kg/acre



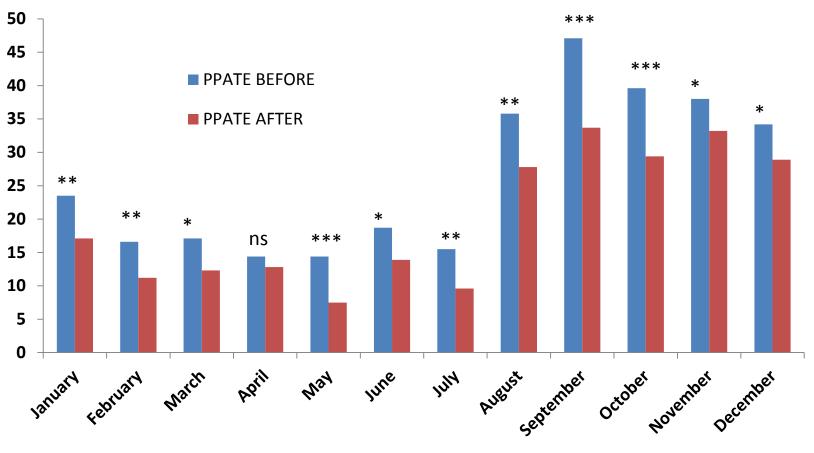


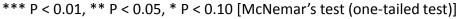




And, what about food security...?

Percentage of households with insufficient food in given months (2011 and 2013/2014)

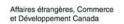












Key Messages

- Among the different methods of knowledge transfer, 'learning by doing' is appropriate for farmers to learn and internalize
- Access to input and output markets are key drivers to adoption of technologies in semi-arid farming systems
- Continuous sensitization of farmers on potential opportunities empowers them to make informed choices







Key Messages (2)

- Increased trust and communication facilitates the information flows required for system innovation
- Food security and resilience are complex challenges and decentralized approaches are essential
- Need for enhanced partnerships across institutions and better contextualized enabling policies for long term success
- How to sustain and scale up success using existing resources?







Acknowledgements

This research was made possible through the Canadian International Food Security Research Fund (#106510). The Canadian International Food Security Research Fund (CIFSRF) is a program of Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC) undertaken with the financial support of the Government of Canada provided through Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD).

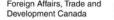
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Thank you

