

Project Dissemination and Outreach

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NIBIO

NORWEGIAN INSTITUTE OF
BIOECONOMY RESEARCH

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European
Commission

Horizon 2020
European Union funding
for Research & Innovation

Objective: To facilitate wider dissemination of project results to targeted groups

Strategic planning of Dissemination activities



Group-1

Smallholders, Women,
Farmer organizations

Group-2

Policymakers, **Politicians**,
Government agencies

Stakeholders groups

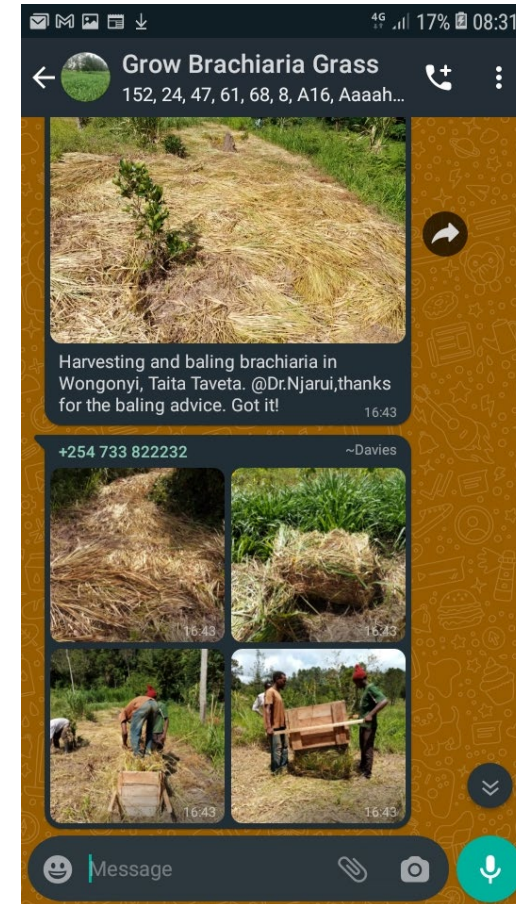
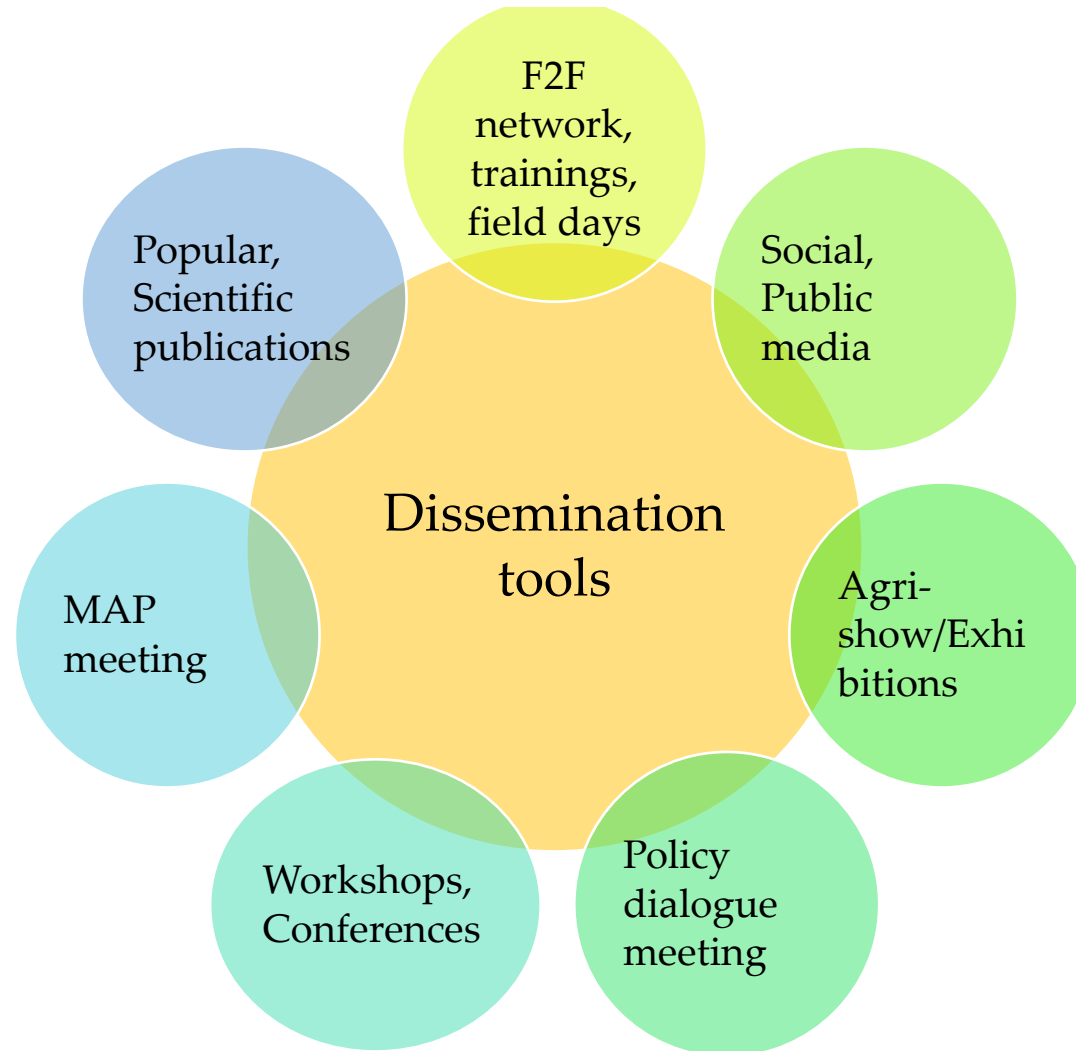
Group-3

Scientific community,
Development agencies,
NGOs

Group-4

Media, Civil Society,
Society at large

Dissemination tools/channels



Screenshot from WhatsApp on baling of *Brachiaria* grass

Dissemination Activities (June 2017-October 2021)

Trainings, Demos,
Field days

Groups- 1, 3

103+

Workshops, Conferences,
Meetings, Events

Groups-1, 2, 3

157+

Popular publications

Groups- 1, 2

67

Social media, public media

Groups- 1, 2, 4

100+

Scientific publications

Group-3

20

Videos/Exhibitions,
Agri.shows

Groups-1, 2, 4

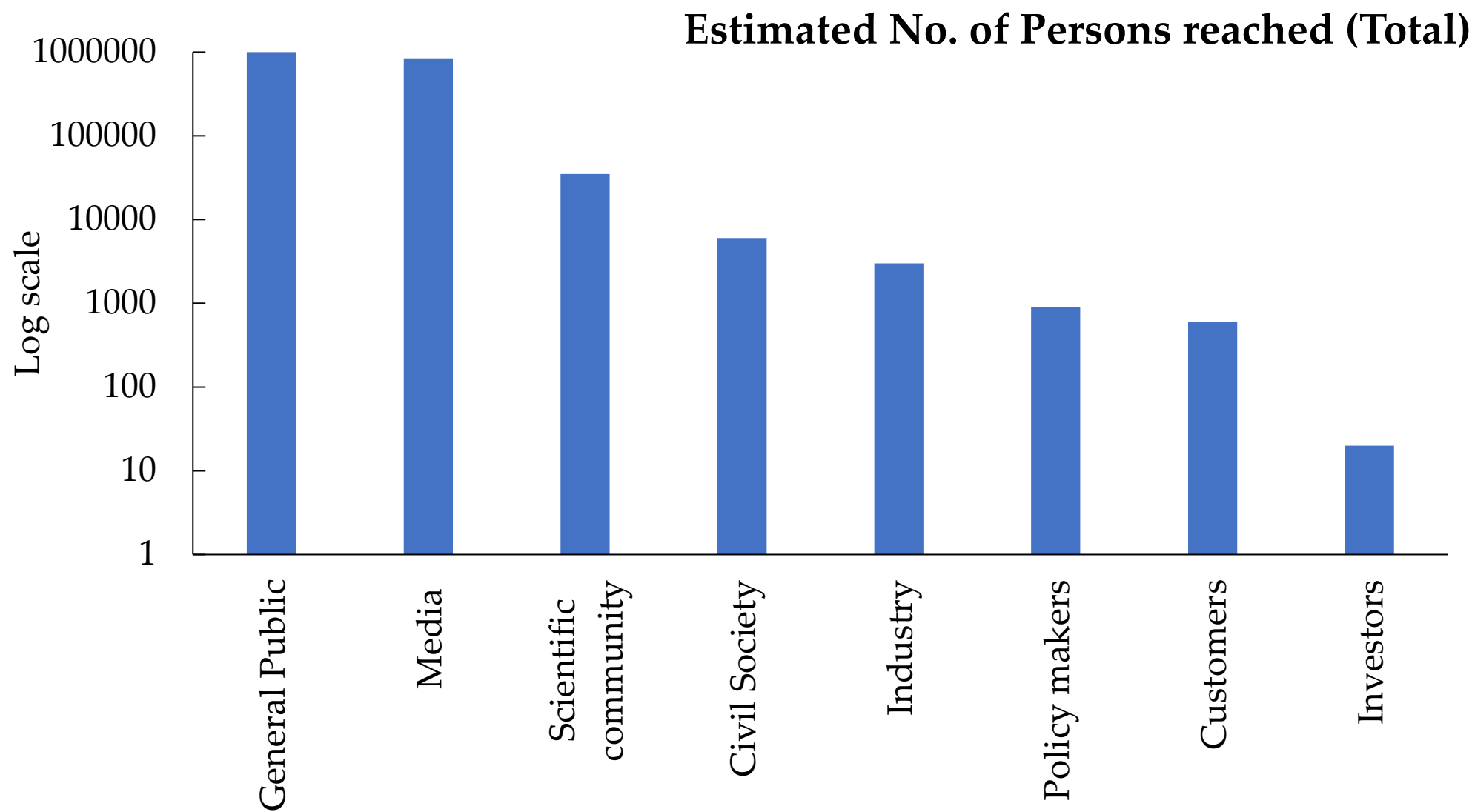
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Farmers sharing practises/knowledge on fermented compost making (*bokashi*) at SFHC, Malawi



InnovAfrica Outreach



Farmers (Men & Women) reached through EASs (F2FE, VKC, PIP) : 60,000+



Dissemination products (e.g.)



Article

Barriers Affecting Sustainable Agricultural Productivity of Smallholder Farmers in the Eastern Free State of South Africa

Lindumusa Myeni ^{1,*}, Mokhele Moeletsi ^{1,2}, Mulalo Thavhana ¹, Mulalo Randela ¹ and Lebogang Mokoena ³

INNOAFRICA UPDATES AND ACHIEVEMENTS



'Clearing the air': common drivers of climate-smart smallholder food production in Eastern and Southern Africa

Giacomo Branca ^{*}, Chiara Perelli

Nordia University - Department of Economics, Engineering, Society and Business Organization (DEEM), Via del Paradiso 47, 01100, Viterbo, Italy



Farmer-led Field Experiment and Scaling Bracharia Forage in Kenya

Background
Bracharia grass is a 'climate smart' forage that produces high amount of palatable and nutritious biomass to livestock. It is adapted to drought and low fertility soils, tolerates waterlogging and shade, sequesters atmospheric carbon-dioxide in soils and provides several environmental benefits. Studies were conducted to validate the productivity of four Bracharia grass cultivars (Basilik, Xaraes, Plata and MG-4) and upscale the most suitable cultivars for improved livestock feed resources in Kenya. These studies adopted farmer participatory approach to evaluate and promote the best cultivars in the Central Highlands and Eastern Midlands of Kenya. In this study we also used multi-stakeholders platform as innovative institutional approach and a novel extension and advisory services i.e. Village Knowledge Centre (VKC) for scaling the Bracharia technologies.



Figure 1: Participatory forage variety selection at Kirinyaga

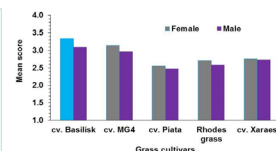


Figure 2: Evaluation score for Bracharia grass cultivars and Rhodes grass categorized by gender

Table 1: Mean DM yield among the Bracharia grass cultivars in Kirinyaga and Kangundo study sites

Bracharia cultivars	DM yield (kg/ha)		LSD (p < 0.05)
	Kirinyaga	Kangundo	
Basilik	6702 (1,704 - 18,156)	5485 (1,081 - 12,204)	N.S.
Plata	6884 (2,548 - 15,363)	6447 (3,510 - 10,922)	N.S.
Xaraes	5108 (1,733 - 12,962)	5680 (1,175 - 12,856)	N.S.
LSD (p < 0.05)	N.S.	N.S.	

Drafted by D. Njani and S. Ghimire

Key Outputs
• Participatory variety selection involving men and women farmers (Fig. 1) showed that three Bracharia cultivars were ranked higher than local check: Rhodes grass.
• No significance difference were recorded between men and women farmers in ranking the forage cultivars (Fig. 2).
• A high variation was found in the biomass productivity among the Bracharia cultivars in both sites - Kirinyaga and Kangundo (Table 1).
• Over 4,000 farmers are now engaged in cultivation of Bracharia grass in the study sites and additional 1,500 farmers in other parts of Kenya.

Key Outcomes/Impacts
• Improved Bracharia grass has been a preferred forage option of farmers in Kirinyaga and Kangundo, Kenya.
• Majority of farmers who participated in Bracharia scaling program have expanded acreage using vegetative root splits.
• There is a high demand for Bracharia seed and vegetative planting materials in both InnovaAfrica sites and in other parts of Kenya.
• Farmers are feeding improved Bracharia grass to their dairy animals and recording milk production increase in range of 15 to 40 percent.

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WP2 Technical Brief No. 1 – April 2018

Multi Actor Platform Engagement

Deliverable No: 2.2 Summary of multi actor platform engagement

Lead partner: Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)

Prepared by: NIBIO & ILRI

Other partners involved: NIBIO, ILRI, HU, KENAFF, SFHC, SUA & ARC

Objective: To achieve large scale exploitation of the results and strengthening EU-Africa research and innovation partnerships



Article

From Policy Promises to Result through Innovation in African Agriculture?

Ruth Haug ^{1,*}, Susan Nchimbi-Msolla ², Alice Murage ³, Mokhele Moeletsi ^{4,5}, Mufunanj Magalasi ⁶, Mupenzi Mutimura ⁷, Feyisa Hundessa ⁸, Luca Cacchiarelli ⁹ and Ola T. Westengen ¹



Key Outputs/Outcomes to targeted Groups

Smallholders, Women, Farmer organizations

- *Increased FNS and productivity in the Case Countries (via Crop diversity, Brachiaria forage, milk production)*
- *Increased Farmers Adoption on SAIs (through innovative EASs)*
- *Gender empowerment (Gender integration in the project)*

Policymakers, Politicians, Government agencies

- *Inputs to developing innovative policy frameworks (e.g., the Policy manuals/Governance pathways)*
- *Investments to improve market infrastructure (e.g., Investment plans for VCs including market)*
- *Increased stakeholder participation (MAP engagements throughout the project)*

Scientific community, Development agencies, NGOs

- *High quality outputs/new knowledge (Knowledge platform)*
- *Linkage to ongoing programs (e.g., VKC in Kenya/Tanzania)*
- *Implementation in other regions /scaling out (Brachiaria forage, Farmer/Policy Manuals)*



Media, Civil Society, Society at large

- *Wider awareness on SAI farming benefits (Communication, Dissemination, Exploitation of project results)*
- *Changing consumption habits (Food Recipe Sharing/Displays Days, e.g., in Malawi)*



Exploitation of project results

- ▶ **Using project results in further research/innovation activities:** for e.g., InnovAfrica integrated innovations to be tested in regional research centres
- ▶ **Liaison with other ongoing national/regional projects/platforms** for e.g., with FARA, InnovAfrica project in Malawi working with Farms4Biodiversity /Biovision
- ▶ **Marketing a product:** For e.g., Brachiaria grass, Nutrient dense legumes (beans, cow beans, groundnuts, soybeans, etc.)
- ▶ **Providing a service :** For e.g., VKCs in Kenya and Tanzania to be upscaled)



Follow-up plans for D&E of InnovAfrica

1) Update the Knowledge Platform- to reach out large audiences (e.g. BecA through its regional networks: African Seed and Biotechnology Platform)

2) Implementation of key policy recommendations through MAPs -Pathways for uptake of the Policy briefs

3) Exploitation of results, Dissemination and Outreach Activities

- ▶ *Presentations/workshops (to students, general public), public talks, open days, research/guided visits, etc. (HU, KALRO, SUA, ARC, UoM, RAB, UNITUS, NMBU)*



Thank you!

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