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**AG SECTOR
COUNCIL**

Scaling-up Re-greening Solutions in Africa to Boost Smallholder Yields

Webinar Chat Transcript

January 22, 2014

Presenters

Craig Hanson, World Resources Institute

Jerry Glover, USAID/BFS

Robert Winterbottom, World Resources Institute

USAID Agrilinks: Good morning everyone, the webinar is scheduled to begin in about an hour, at 9:30

USAID Agrilinks: We'll be doing some mic checks between now and then

Anna Antwi: Anna from Ghana is already here. Good afternoon

Maciej chmielewski: I can hear you Julie

Zachary Baquet: hear you loud and clear

Anna Antwi: I can hear u loud and clear in Ghana

Hans Muzoora: Loud and clear!

Zachary Baquet: in DC with USAID Bureau for Food Security

Maciej chmielewski: in DC with the Feed the Future KDAD Project

Zachary Baquet: still trying to thaw out from the commute into work

Steev Lynn: In Brattleboro, Vermont, USA, independent ag/biz consultant

Biswajit Sarkar: I can hear you clearly from Bangladesh

Roberto Delgado: Clear listening from across the river in Arlington at NSF

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome Steev, Biswajit and Roberto!

Julie MacCartee: Welcome, all, we're glad you've joined today!

Kristy Cook: Kristy Cook with Cultural Practice in DC but not hearing anything

Rou Zhang: Rou Zhang in DC with American University, but could not hear anything

Hans Muzoora: Agricultural and rural development consultant with Agridev Solutins Inc. , Burlington, MA.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Kristy, welcome! No one is speaking at the moment..

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Rou and Hans! Thank you for joining us.

Grace Kenney: Grace Kenney, ADM Institute for the Prevention of Postharvest Loss, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome everyone! For those who have just joined us, let us know where you are joining from and your organization.

Katie Emick: Katie Emick, Bay Area, CA - COO & Director of Development for Rooted In Hope, nonprofit organization focusing on agroforestry & rural development in sub-Saharan Africa

Jeremy Chevrier: Jeremy Chevrier - Regional Geospatial Analyst - USAID/Senegal Sahel Regional Office.

Anna Testen: Anna Testen, plant pathology graduate student, The Ohio State University

Doudou NDIAYE: Doudou NDIAYE, Sahel JPC , USAID/Senegal, regional Agricultural Specialist

Edna Epelu: Edna Epelu from Engility/IRG

Edna Epelu: Good morning

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Check out the attendees list. and if you see someone you know you can Start a Private Chat.

Roger Bymolt 2: Greetings from Amsterdam, Im working for the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): It is a good chance to network with colleagues.

Biswajit Sarkar: M&E Specialist, Asia Farmer-to-Farmer Program, Winrock International, Bangladesh

Georges Félix: Hi! my name is Georges, I am currently in the Netherlands.. weather is nice and cold

Jami Montgomery: Jami Montgomery Climate Change Advisor, USAID/Washington, DCHA Bureau,

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome Georges!

Ronald Savage: Ron Savage, FFP Haiti, checking in, ... dry, dusty in the 80's

Adam Schreck: Good day! I'm the AV tech on the event and just wanted to let everyone know we're taking care of some last minute adjustments in the room and will be on very soon

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Jami!

Mike Colby: Mike Colby, Arlington VA

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Yes!

Jeremy Chevrier: yes

Adrian Ares: I am with the SANREM program at Virginia Tech. 8 F now

Roberto Delgado: Yes

Maciej chmielewski: Yes we can hear you

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Loud and clear

Mike Colby: I can hear fine in Arlington

Hans Muzoora: Loud and clear!

Ronald Savage: loud and clear

Biswajit Sarkar: Here in Bangladesh 17 deg Celcius

Kristy Cook: now I hear fine

Adam Schreck: Start time projected around 9:40sm EST

Tara Wood: Good morning. I am the Program Coordinator for Sub-Saharan Africa at the Borlaug Institute for International Agriculture (Texas A&M University, College Station, TX, USA - temperatures a balmy 34 F, 1 C)

Elon Gilbert: Arlee Montana - cold

Julie MacCartee: Interesting to hear what the weather is like around the world right now - thanks for sharing

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Tara and Elon! Thank you for joining us today.

Eric Deeble: Good day everyone. I am a food animal veterinarian and policy fellow in the US Senate.

Richard Rapier: with MCC Washington. Infrastructure, Environment, and Private Sector w/ projects in West Africa.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome Eric!

mike ketover: mike ketover, RING (resiliency) in Ghana

Maria Hettel: Oh dear I can't hear anything! I am Maria, I did my undergraduate in International Development and I grew up under the umbrella of the CGIAR.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): You can find additional resources for today's event in the Links and File Downloads section to the left.

Eric Carlberg: Eric Carlberg, Mercy Corps in Washington DC

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Maria, the event has not started yet so no audio.

Quinn Bernier: Quinn Bernier, IFPRI, DC

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hello Mike and Eric!

Maria Hettel: Thanks for clarifying. Saw somebody above write something about 'hearing ok' and got concerned. Cheers!

claire hancock: Claire Hancock, Tearfund , London

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome Claire and Quinn. Glad you could join us today.

Angela Stene: Angela Stene from the Helmsley Charitable Trust (we're in South Dakota)

Sophia van der Bijl: Hey Rich, remember me?

Mary Miller: Mary Miller, Washington DC

Sophia van der Bijl: Sophia van der Bijl, BFS M&E

Bronwyn Irwin: Bronwyn Irwin, ACDI/VOCA, Washington DC

Eleanor Greene: Eleanor Greene, EcoAgriculture Partners, DC

Diana McLean: I am a food security advisor based in Canada. Hello All

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Bronwyn!

Sean DeWitt 2: Sounds great, Bob.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Greetings Diana!

Matt Sommerville: Matt Sommerville - Tetra Tech, USAID DC Tenure and Global Climate Change Project

Judy Payne: nice!

Maciej chmielewski: very good volume

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Can hear you fine

Steev Lynn: sound is good

Rou Zhang: nice

Mike Colby: a little low on the volume

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Mike!

Jami Montgomery: Hey Zachary

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Hi Judy! Thanks for joining us!

Richard Rapier: Hi Sophie!

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Great topic suggestions everyone! Feel free to add more.

Richard Rapier: oops Sophia! Hello Mary as well. Glad to see TAMU joining.

Anna Antwi: Hi Diana. this Anna from Ghana PSU

Mary Miller: Rich, Nice to "see" you!

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): You can chat directly with other attendees by finding their name in the Attendees list above and hovering your cursor over his or her name to select Start Private Chat.

Leah Beth Cherney: Leah Beth Cherney, World Council of Credit Unions, DC

Curan Bonham: Curan Bonham, Director Intervention Monitoring and Evaluation, Conservation International

Robert Navin: Hi everyone.

Diana McLean: Hi Anna. Hope all is well.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): If you want to share via Twitter, use #AgEvents

Anna Antwi: Yes, all is fine. What about u

Jennifer Bremer: Jennifer Bremer, DAI

Steven Franzel: Steve Franzel, World Agroforestry Centre, Hi everyone!

Grace Kenney: Is this stat on food needed taking into account the amount of food already produced but unused?

Georges Félix: well, food is enough for world population but efforts now need to be drawn into producing food where it is most needed...

Genevieve Mendoza: Genevieve Mendoza, University of Florida. I am a graduate student in Extension Education.

Julie MacCartee: We also have Mike McGahuey, retired from USAID, joining us on the webinar today as a featured contributor. He may chime in on some of your questions/comments. Welcome, Mike!

Kristy Cook: I presume agriculture includes livestock...

Doudou NDIAYE: Abdourahmane NDIAYE, environmental Compliance Adviser, Sahel regional Office, USAID/Senegal

Julie MacCartee: This is a great graphic - very interesting

Mike Colby: Yes on livestock.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Is there an upper limit to how much food loss and waste can be prevented?

Moffatt: To Kristy Cook, Agriculture includes crops, livestock, aquaculture, forestry according to FAO

Biswajit Sarkar: North America produce less but consume most?

Julie MacCartee: Zachary - I have wondered that as well. It certainly seems that there would be a small amount of inevitable waste, where the cost of preventing that last, say, 5% would outweigh the benefit

Julie MacCartee: ALL - please feel free to enter your questions into the chat box as possible, and we will try to get to as many as we can over the course of the webinar

Julie MacCartee: Also, when asking a question, please re-state your org and country

Jennifer Bremer: Zachary: you would need to understand the reasons behind loss at each point and for each crop (eg grains vs. vegetables) and then see how to reduce each cost. Undoubtedly there are reducing returns as you go along but where it would become cost-ineffective would need more analysis

Francis Tucungwirwe: Hi team, finally My network is fine Francis Tucungwirwe Value Addition Institute, kampala Uganda

Jeremy Chevrier: Is reduction of consumption in developed countries off the table as part of a sustainable food strategy going forward? Being overweight I suppose could be considered a form of food waste...

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Thanks Jennifer and Julie.

Wendy McGill: Hi, This is Wendy Lu McGill, I'm based in (beautiful) Denver and am a consultant currently working w/ UNDP & OECD n non-Ag programme. Question: RE: livestock and fish, in terms of environmental impact, are you looking at insect cultivation as food source?

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Welcome Francis and Wendy! Jerry Glover with USAID speaking now.

marydean purves: M. Purves/USA - re boosting yields and GM seeds. It seems that one of the objections is the 'patent' issue meaning that new seed batches must be purchased each year/ Do I understand this correctly? Seems numerous SSA countries are open to GM seeds except for this aspect?

Noel Gurwick: Noel Gurwick, USAID Climate Change Office, DC

Steven Londner: Steve Londner - Independent Consultant -- Waste, like the notion of weeds, is a relative, not an absolute concept

Jennifer Bremer: There are also issues with acceptability of the crop in Europe, wrt export crops

Julie MacCartee: Marydean - We will likely address some central questions related to GM seeds at next month's Ag Sector Council, when we'll be focusing on farmer preferences for drought-tolerant rice

Steev Lynn: Marydean - boosting yields long-term depends on getting farmers used to purchasing HY seeds each season, be they GM or hybrid.

Jennifer Bremer: Marydean and Steve: that would be true only after you had maxed out productivity increases from selecting land races, which is probably a long ways off

Maria Hettel: No

Maria Hettel: We can't see the pointer

Edna Ogwangi: We can't see the pointer

Mike Colby: see it, not moving

Mike Colby: moving now!

Julie MacCartee: The pointer got stuck at first, but we fixed it!

Eric Deeble: Regarding GMO crops in SSA - many of the crops that are most suitable for the region (climates/diets) have not been researched extensively. This is in part due to the decline in global agriculture research dollars (public funding) and the perception that these crops are not of sufficient value to develop (private funding).

Richard Rapier: For Q&A session. Could the panel speak to the cost-benefit and trade-offs of how international development programs can integrate best-practices (e.g. environmental sustainability + low carbon/water footprint) on large-scale to substantially increasing food security and reduction in losses throughout the value-chain in SSA?

Julie MacCartee: Thanks, Richard, will you let me know your org?

Richard Rapier: MCC

Julie MacCartee: Thanks, Erin, for your insight on GM crops

Steven Londner: Good evidence shows that smallholder conversion to Conservation Agr methods entails an initial production dip for 1-3 years. **What models at-scale have succeeded in supporting this conversion?**

Kristy Cook: Uptake of agroforestry dependent on security of land tenure. Org: Cultural Practice.

Matt Sommerville: USAID TGCC project is looking at the role of tenure security on uptake of agroforestry in Zambia.

Georges Félix: in Burkina Faso there is an ongoing research project dealing with adoption and extension of conservation agriculture (ABACO- agroecology based conservation agriculture)

Julie MacCartee: Thanks Matt - are there any resources yet that you could link us to?

John Russell: Hi. John Russell, EcoFoodSystems in Bend, Oregon

Steev Lynn: **Faidherbia albida is a special case due to its counter-seasonality; what about Acacias & other legumes?** Also, many farmers demand trees that yield food or marketable products

Julie MacCartee: Thanks Georges - we appreciate everyone sharing links and suggested resources

Francis Tucungwirwe: **has he talked about the role of green fertilizer? Africa has one of the lowest levels of fertilizer application?** we need to explore technologies for green fertilizer.

Georges Félix: <http://www.wassa-eu.org/publications/>

Jennifer Bremer: (DAI/Bethesda) - These techniques are all good but have been known for a long time. **How do you achieve scale when in most cases there is no market return for input dealers or other private actors, as there is with improved seeds or purchased inputs?**

Julie MacCartee: Good question, Jennifer - our last speaker may address this. I will keep your question in reserve

Jennifer Bremer: DAI/Bethesda. We are having good preliminary results with deep urea placement by small farmers in Liberia, compared to broadcast fertilizer, in collaboration with IFDC

Matt Sommerville: Julie - basic information on TGCC project is available through USAID Land Tenure Portal (www.usaidlandtenure.net), and early research design on the Zambia work is available, but implementation is April 2014-July 2017.

Steev Lynn: To what extent do the speakers think these methods apply mostly to subsistence farming, vs. to farmers operating sustainably in the cash economy?

Steven Londner: Of course, use of residues depends on pest and disease issues

Jennifer Bremer: DAI/Bethesda: Again, these are great methods, but they are labor intensive. What is the impact on farmer net income? Some projects find increased ag output, but no change in net income and therefore no impact on nutrition. Depends on whether they have off-farm options, of course, including work on someone else's land.

USAID Agrilinks 4: To respond to good question on special characteristics of F. albida, many farmers in the Sahel produce a similar effect by severely pruning non-Faidherbia field trees and scatter the leaves on the field. This reduces competition for light and increase soil organic matter and nutrients for the crop.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Paper Jerry Glover mentioned can be found here: <http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v489/n7416/pdf/489359a.pdf>

Kristy Cook: Uptake of CA methods in Zambia has been very slow. Some evidence shows labor is a constraint but also the time frame for benefits as suggested above. Have to look at household organization for some adoption constraints.

Steev Lynn: Jennifer makes an important point - micro-farm families diversifying their income sources away from economically un-sustainable tiny farms

Steven Franzel: World Agroforestry Centre: Another issue related to Jennifer's on scaling up is that most of these practices are knowledge intensive, farmers need to learn more new skills (eg tree planting and pruning) than they do for the conventional technologies. How do you organize the learning and innovation systems that are needed when extension systems are still in decline?

Julie MacCartee: Thanks for this question, Steven

Michelle Jennings: Does anybody know of a dream ag policy that promotes evergreening ag and longer term solutions? What countries are at the forefront in these areas?

Jennifer Bremer: (DAI/Bethesda) What is the role of farmer organizations in spreading these technologies, e.g., work sharing, info sharing, rotating self-finance?

Robert Navin: Many of these techniques require more labor. There may be a lag until working on the land becomes more attractive than migrating to cities.

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Digital Green collaboration possible? Or using their methodologies? <http://www.digitalgreen.org/>

Steev Lynn: Making the economic case is probably the core of the issue

Jami Montgomery 2: To what extent has this work on scaling thought about issues of land tenure insecurity/ communal use rights, particularly for women and disadvantaged groups?

Zachary Baquet (@zbaquet): Check out Integrating Low-cost video into Agricultural Development Projects <http://agrilinks.org/library/integrating-low-cost-video-agricultural-development-projects>

Jennifer Bremer: (DAI/Bethesda): before you can make the case, you have to be sure there is one, and for whom, given the variance in farmer situations (time, land, resources, access to markets, soil fertility...)

Moffatt: @ Jami Montgomery, Matt Sommerville leading a USAID TGCC project to delve into the issue

Jami Montgomery 2: Moffatt- I'm aware of the TGCC work but was curious to what extent the presenter had considered these issues

Steev Lynn: Targeting your resources toward high-potential areas makes sense, but what does that suggest about all the people trying to farm low-potential areas?

Grace Kenney: (ADM Institute/University of Illinois) another great set of videos for low-literate audiences are the animations done by SAWBO: <http://sawbo.illinois.edu/>

Richard Rapier: Q for Rob. Is similar data, studies, etc. from BF available for Niger?

Ronald Savage: It's important to look at local barriers to diffusion/scaling up. Insecure land tenure may be a constraint in many countries. Perhaps there's a way to incentive sustainable land use with land titling. Unfortunately, the land tenure issue is often avoided.

Hans Muzoora: Achieving sustainable productivity requires farmer support mechanisms that go beyond simply telling farmers how to grow the crop. Consistent, appropriate capacity building and farmer advisory are vital, and establishment of organized farmer groups with common interests, through the farmer field school approach, may facilitate this process.

marydean purves: most photos seem to be all men farmers...

Julie MacCartee: Hans, great point. We agree

Julie MacCartee: Thanks, everyone, for your questions!

Hans Muzoora: I think Extension and advisory services would address most of what is being talked about here today. A major development challenge facing Africa today is the delivery and financing of agricultural extension and advisory services. During the 1960s and 1970s, state-run, state-funded agricultural extension and advisory services played a key role in increasing agricultural productivity. Economic liberalization and institutional reforms in the 1980s and 1990s reduced and/or completely disbanded public extension services.

Gitau Mbure: Gitau Mbure, World Vision, US. I would add "enhancing participation of women and decision making in agriculture" on list for capacity building...

Jeremy Chevrier: Since proverbs have a potent affect in Africa in terms of generating understanding, perhaps local proverbs can be leveraged to garner buy-in to the philosophy of FMNR, conservation ag., etc.. A good, well placed proverb can be a powerful convincing tool in Africa.

Steven Londner: Consistent, reliable, gov't market policies are important. Capricious, sudden, gov't interventions undermine positive change.

John Russell: A major problem historically is trying repeatedly to promote practices in the face of well-known, well understood policy environments that will ensure failure at scale.

Julie MacCartee: Jeremy - do you have some examples you can share of existing proverbs?

Judy Payne: Jeremy: Do you have an example or 2 of proverbs you've seen invoked to help garner buy-in?

Jeremy Chevrier: I'd have to think about it. - not off hand though.

Jeremy Chevrier: I can talk to some Sahelians I work with and I'm sure they could offer up some appropriate ones.

Hans Muzoora: True John, we need some policy recommendations.

Elon Gilbert: How well do the speakers feel FTF programs have addressed strengthening of local institutions?

Harold van der Zande: against the huge population increase and the economic increase, resulting in a huge crop demand increase, increase of fertilizer consumption is essential to improve food availability!

Doug Brown: Doug Brown (World Vision) I agree John -- intentional attention to institutional context and change is critical to adoption of these practices

Edna Epelu: Farmer field schools in my experience tend to provide short-term interventions. More support is needed in giving these farmers extended support that goes beyond the week or two weeks of intensive exposure they get while in the field school program. Also, producer

organizations, as a way to impart information can be time consuming. Not unusually, many producer organizations even have a communal agriculture field, taking time away from farmers working on their own fields. Our solutions indeed have to always take into account the cost to the farmer, their farms and their social demands.

Ronald Savage: Have there been successful efforts aimed at incorporating "conservation agriculture" materials into the instructional materials for primary and secondary schools? I think it's important to get the messaging right for rural youth as early as possible. Otherwise, they're not likely to be vested in longer term strategies, and are inclined to view migration as best strategy.

Hans Muzoora: • Governments need to continue providing vital public goods, such as adequate rural infrastructure, education, and health care for smallholders and their families. Governments must also ensure that they adopt policies to empower farmers' access to affordable and effective EAS. Government commitment and support is also needed in supporting research activities, as well as industry regulation, to ensure breeding and multiplication of high-quality seed and maintenance of the rules of the industry. EAS is no longer the sole responsibility of Government ministries of agriculture, but needs input from other ministries and departments (e.g. those responsible for health, transport, communications, power, labor and gender among others). Corruption needs to be tackled as this is a significant deterrent to private sector investment in rural and agricultural markets. The public sector role in extension is still essential to provide public goods and other services

Jeremy Chevrier: Dooni dooni kononi be nyaga da - Bamana proverb meaning, "Slowly, slowly the bird builds its nest". This is a proverb that can be used to leverage a farmer's understanding of the time and patience it will take to enable structural land fertility and production changes through FMRN, etc

Jami Montgomery 2: I don't see much discussion of how impacts of climate change should be considered when discussing the need to scale up certain agricultural practices. Will these be robust under future change scenarios and what is the potential for expanding practices that while good in the near time are maladaptive over the longer term?

Hans Muzoora: Thanks. My question, What should be the roles of the public sector, private sector, and civil society; how can we ensure that agricultural advisory services are demand-driven and meet the diverse information needs of farmers; how can advisory services be made efficient and financially sustainable and how can we ensure that female farmers, the poor, and other marginalized groups have access to agricultural advisory services?

KDAD AV Tech: ALL: let us know what you thought of this seminar by answering our short survey! <http://bit.ly/Jan14ASC>

Lizann Fernandez: Sure!

Hans Muzoora: Jami, I think through PPPs and linking farmers to international markets, which insist on environmental and social standards (such as the prohibition of cultivation in nature

reserves), helps in mitigation against environmental damage (e.g. deforestation) as well as realizes social benefits, such as prohibition of the use of child labor. My 2 cents.

Georges Félix: more resources on african conservation agriculture http://www.act-africa.org/content.php?com=5&com2=28&com3=53&com4#.Ut_oILQ1hnI

Jami Montgomery 2: Moffat is fading in and out a bit on the audio

Hans Muzoora: COMPACI is a good example. Go to www.cottonmadeinafrica.com

Elon Gilbert: Adding to Hans's Q, what have we learned on these issues over the past 2 decades since the Bank and others have been featuring demand driven, local organization control over local programs/resources (eg.NAADS in Uganda, etc)?

Grace Kenney: who was the gentleman who just spoke?

Maria Hettel: Dennis Garrity

Grace Kenney: thank you!

Doudou NDIAYE: Jeremy proverb is great and need to be consider

Bob Winterbottom: Dennis Garrity - one of the co-authors of the WRR working paper, and former DG of ICRAF

Jeremy Chevrier: Can wild edible drought resistant grains be considered for future cropping under climate change scenarios?

Thomas Sommerhalter: There was little talk about livestock's role in farming systems and about pastoralism. Consumption of plant residues is for example regarded as major obstacle to the spread of conservation agriculture. Livestock is a provider of manure too. Mobile livestock systems are the most sustainable agriculture production systems in drylands. Any ideas on how to integrate livestock, to be complementary?

Eric Deeble: Thanks very much to all the speakers and to USAID for hosting. Another excellent Agrilinks program.

Ronald Savage: Resiliency? I don't think I've heard this term used to today. What can we do to promote more resilient farming systems?

Julie MacCartee: Thank you, Eric! We were thrilled to have great webinar participation today

Mike Colby: Re Eric, there is work with Samburu on what might be called "Pastoralist-Managed Range Restoration, for which water harvesting and perhaps even Faidherbia may be useful as well.

USAID Agrilinks 3: ALL: let us know what you thought of this seminar by answering our short survey! <http://bit.ly/Jan14ASC>

Jeremy Chevrier: Excellent presentation today! Thanks to everyone :)

Mike Colby: TNC and Holistic Resource Management Inst (Simbabwe) are working with the Samburu in Kenya and in Namibia as well.

Mike Colby: As Mike McGahuey mentioned, farmers in Niger etc also have livestock and report net gains in feeding their animals from the pods produced by Faidherbia.

Edna Ogwangi: Utilization of range and grazing management systems is also critical.

Julie MacCartee: MPEP Seminar tomorrow: <http://www.microlinks.org/events/mpep-seminars/overcoming-barriers-scale-reach-poor> Overcoming Barriers to Scale to Reach the Poor

Maria Hettel: Thank you for an excellent talk! So much going on in the chatbox too!

USAID Agrilinks 3: Hear hear Maria!

Lizann Fernandez: Thanks for a great talk!

Doudou NDIAYE: No, this one: "Can wild edible drought resistant grains be considered for future cropping under climate change scenarios?"

Steev Lynn: A demain

Mike Colby: Thanks!

Julie MacCartee: Thank you!!!