SCALING UP Adoption and Use of Agricultural Technologies
Global Learning and Evidence Exchange (GLEE)
Addis Ababa, December 3-5, 2013

DECEMBER 3, TUESDAY
WHAT IS SCALING UP AND WHY IS IT A PRIORITY FOR USAID?

0830 Welcome and introductions
- Dennis Weller, Mission Director, USAID/Ethiopia
- Tom Randolph, Director of CGIAR Research Program on Livestock and Fish

Opening comments – Julie Howard, Chief Scientist, Bureau for Food Security, USAID

0930 Keynote Presentations
- Taking Development Interventions to Scale: Pathways, Drivers, Spaces -- Johannes Linn, Brookings Institution
- A Public Organization’s Approach to Scaling-Up Technology Adoption to Transform Agriculture -- Khalid Bomba, CEO, Ethiopian Agricultural Transformation Agency

1030 BREAK

1100 Benchmark Cases -- Two narratives of experience in scaling up agricultural technologies in Africa
- Scaling up Soybean Production and Sales in Mozambique -- Luis Pereira, TechnoServe
- Scaling up Irrigated Rice Production in Nigeria -- Regi George, Olam International

Small Group Discussion

1300 LUNCH

STARTING THE PROCESS OF SCALING UP WITH A HIGH CHANCE OF SUCCESS

1400 DECISION MAKING TO DEFINE AND SELECT EFFECTIVE PATHWAYS - What is involved with starting the process of scaling up technologies successfully? What needs to be done to gather and analyze evidence, build on experience and relationships, and define the pathway forward? Emmy Simmons and Peter Ballantyne, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), moderator

Defining feasible pathways: Using cost-benefit analysis (CBA) to assess alternative pathways -- Dan Swift, USAID/Ethiopia
**Assessing the potential of pathways to meet other criteria:** Taking gender, nutrition, climate resilience/environment into account in designing plans for scaling up -- Kathy Colverson, ILRI; Maria Andrade, International Potato Center (CIP); Andy Levin, USAID

1445 **Small Group Discussion:** Exploring the experiences of missions and implementing partners in planning and developing pathways for success

1530 BREAK

1600 **Decision Support Tools, Techniques and Approaches – Experts Share Ideas and Tools**

1715 Review of Day

1730 Adjourn

**DECEMBER 4, WEDNESDAY**

**FOCUS ON ENABLING ENVIRONMENTS FOR SUCCESSFUL SCALING-UP**

0830 Recap Day 1 and overview of Day 2

0900 **THE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT FOR SCALING UP: CHANGING FARMERS’ BEHAVIORS** – Sharing of knowledge and skills is fundamental to the process of agricultural innovation and the goal of scaling up adoption and use of new/improved technologies on farm. “Extension systems” now take many different forms. How do we find the best approach for a specific scaling-up goal and make it happen? It seems certain that no one size fits all, but diverse approaches offer new options. Peter Ballantyne, Moderator

- Brent Simpson, Modernizing Extension and Advisory Services Project and Michigan State University (MSU)
- Vinay Kumar, Digital Green
- David Wanjau, Farm Input Promotions, Africa, Ltd.
- Margaret Mwenye, Catholic Relief Services/Zambia
- Rob Bertram, Office of Agriculture, Research and Policy, Bureau for Food Security, USAID

1030 BREAK

1100 **PUBLIC PRIVATE-PARTNERSHIPS FOR SCALING UP COMMERCIALIZATION OF TECHNOLOGIES** – How can private sector partners be involved in scaling up the adoption and use of agricultural technologies? While public funding is often essential to developing and testing agricultural technologies, many technologies have been delivered to farmers only with involvement of the private sector. What are the business models that can effectively support scaling up technologies through commercialization, and what are the roles, possibilities and limitations of public-private partnerships in technology scaling? Mark Huisenga, USAID, Moderator
THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT: HOW DO POLICIES SUPPORT SCALING UP TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AND USE? – Many critical technologies for agricultural transformation are embodied in production inputs and practices involving these inputs. Smallholder access to high quality, appropriate, reasonably priced inputs at the right time in the production cycle is often constrained by policies that make it difficult for private sector, and sometimes public sector, institutions to identify, produce, or deliver the inputs that farmers need.

This session will address several key questions: how to assess whether achieving technology scale is constrained by government policies; how to identify if policy constraints are systemic, institutional, or consultation constraints as opposed to specific substantive policies that could be directly and easily fixed; and where USAID can facilitate dialogue, identify allies, and create more productive engagement/consultation processes to change policies. Models – especially in seed and fertilizer policy – that are proven, workable, adoptable, and politically feasible will be described and discussed.

- Thom Jayne, Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, MSU
- Duncan Boughton, Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Food Security Policy, MSU
- Peter Heffernan, International Fertilizer Development Center (IFDC)
- Richard Mkandawire, African Fertilizer and Agribusiness Partnership (AFAP)
- Richard Jones, G8 New Alliance Scaling Seeds and Other Technologies Partnership (SSTP)
- Aline O’Connor, Agri-Experience, Ltd
- David Atwood, Policy Division, Bureau for Food Security, USAID
- Mark Huisenga, Markets, Partnership and Innovation Office, Bureau for Food Security, USAID

1300 - LUNCH

1400 - THE POLICY ENVIRONMENT: HOW DO POLICIES SUPPORT SCALING UP TECHNOLOGY ADOPTION AND USE? – Many critical technologies for agricultural transformation are embodied in production inputs and practices involving these inputs. Smallholder access to high quality, appropriate, reasonably priced inputs at the right time in the production cycle is often constrained by policies that make it difficult for private sector, and sometimes public sector, institutions to identify, produce, or deliver the inputs that farmers need.

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1530 - BREAK

1600 - Agricultural Technology Marketplace – Ethiopia. Technology generators, enablers, and scalers share their experiences and evidence on what has worked or is currently working to drive technology adoption and agricultural transformation in Ethiopia.

1730 - Reception hosted by USAID
DECEMBER 5, THURSDAY

IMPLEMENTING INITIATIVES TO SCALE UP ADOPTION AND USE OF AGRICULTURAL TECHNOLOGIES

0830 Recap Day 2 and provide overview of Day 3

0900 SCALING UP THROUGH VALUE CHAINS: MEETING IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES – USAID and other development organizations are targeting specific value chains as the core of their efforts to scale up agricultural technology adoption and use. The development and use of new technologies is often key to scaling up the level of activity all along the value chain and increasing greater impacts in terms of greater productivity, market competitiveness, reduced post-harvest loss and waste, and improved nutrition. This session will bring together the ideas and learning discussed in prior sessions of the GLEE, putting them in the context of program implementation. Laura Cizmo, USAID, Moderator

- Jean-Michel Voisard, Projet Croissance Economique (PCE)/Senegal
- Richard Jones, SSTP
- Louise Sperling, Syngenta Foundation
- Luis Pereira, TechnoServe/Mozambique
- Tom Randolph, ILRI

1030 BREAK

1100 TRACKING EFFECTIVENESS AND IMPACTS OF SCALING UP: USE OF THE FEED THE FUTURE M&E FRAMEWORK - How can progress in scaling up the adoption and use of agricultural technologies best be measured, both to gauge results and to inform actors about what works and what doesn’t? How Feed the Future indicators serve as useful benchmarks for impact, and what methodologies should be considered for assessment.

- Emily Hogue, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Bureau for Food Security, USAID
- Suzanne Nelson, Tango International
- Mulemia Maina, SSTP

1215 GLEE Synthesis and Closing

1300 LUNCH

1400 WORKSHOP FOR MISSION/WASHINGTON STAFF ONLY - Next steps in operationalizing mission scaling plan preparation and implementation.

1645 Adjournment of Mission/Washington Staff Workshop

1700 Closing Reception hosted by ILRI and the CGIAR

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