



Instrument: **INCO Specific Support Action**

Thematic priority: **Rational use of natural resources. Managing arid and semi-arid ecosystems**

## **AIDA FINAL REPORT**

### **Part 1: Publishable Final Activity Report**

Date of preparation: **April, 2010**

Start date of contract: **December, 26<sup>th</sup>, 2009**

Duration: **36 months**

Project Coordinator name: **Danièle Clavel**

Project coordination organisation name: **CIRAD**

# **AIDA FINAL REPORT**

## **Part 1: Publishable Final Activity Report**

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## **Section 1 –AIDA Project work description**

This section summarises the context, objectives, activities and approach used in the AIDA Project.

### **1.1. General context**

In Africa, 268 million people (about 40 % of the continent's population) are living in dryland areas with an annual rainfall between 300 and 800 mm (Figure 1) the majority depends on arable farming and/or pastoralism. In Dryland Africa, poverty and recurrent drought affect millions of people increasingly severely as testified by the more frequent severe food crises. The natural resource base of drylands in Africa is under continuous threat from wind and water erosion, the mining of soil fertility aggravates these processes resulting in severe land degradation and desertification.

Unjustly drylands are too often seen as non-productive lands and their importance and contributions to the livelihood of millions of people are not given sufficient attention especially because of this false perception that little can be done to sustainably raise productivity and improve the capacity to support viable human livelihoods. However Dryland people have developed resilient strategies for surviving in these conditions. In addition, climate change is compounding the risks and stresses that they have to cope with.

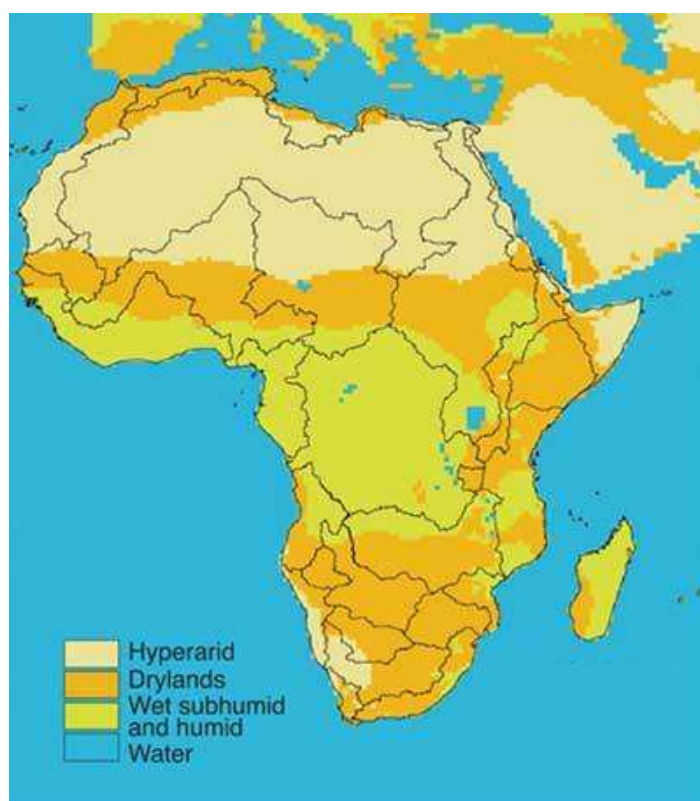


Figure 1. Climatic areas in Africa

## 1.2. Objectives of the AIDA Project

The ‘Agricultural Innovation in Dryland Africa’ (AIDA) was designed, as a three year EU FP6 Specific Support Action, to guide future European FP7 and EDF10 actions. AIDA Project was conducted under African – European partnership on agricultural research for development (PAEPARD), Phase 1 umbrella and designed to facilitate further proposals and initiatives for rural Dryland Africa’s development.

AIDA Project involved eight European and African institutions (CTA, CIRAD, FARA, RUFORUM, University of Nairobi, Agrhymet Regional center, Bunda College-University of Malawi, PRI-DLO/Wageningen University) (Table 1).

Table 1: list of participants

N°	Institution	Country	Contact Person
1 Coord	Centre de coopération internationale en recherche agronomique pour le développement <b>CIRAD</b>	France	Dr Danièle CLAVEL clavel@cirad.fr
2	University of Nairobi <b>UoN</b>	Kenya	Prof. Agnes MWANGOMBE Mwangombe@kenyaweb.com
3	Agrhymet Regional Centre <b>ARC</b>	Niger	Dr Hamidou Djibo h.djibo@aghrymet.ne
4	Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture <b>RUFORUM</b>	Uganda	Prof. Ekwamu ADIPALA eadipala@agric.mak.ac.ug
5	University of Malawi -Bunda College <b>UoM</b>	Malawi	Dr Henry MLOZABANDA mlozab@chanco.unima.mw
6	Wageningen University & Research centre <b>PRI-DLO-WUR</b>	Netherlands	M. Jan VERHAGEN a.verhagen@wur.nl
7	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa <b>FARA</b>	Ghana	Ralph von KAUFMANN r.von-kaufmann@CGIAR.ORG
8	The Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU <b>CTA</b>	Netherlands	Mrs Judith FRANCIS Francis@cta.int

The overall objective addressed by AIDA is to deliver a critical assessment of some initiatives for rural development in Dryland Africa to identify key drivers and criteria for successes. The proposal was designed to promote local and regional institutional capacity and to encourage innovations and interventions in dryland’s agriculture for sustainable livelihoods.

The specific objectives are:

- to synthesize knowledge of available experience and interventions and identify case studies for in-depth analysis;
- to develop a generic framework and tools (key criteria and benchmark indicators) for identification and analysis of projects and success stories in dryland’s agriculture;
- to determine the potential drivers for success in dryland’s agriculture based on case studies;
- to formulate recommendations for supporting policy decisions and promoting investments in agricultural innovation in Africa Dryland.

### 1.3 Approach and work plan used in the AIDA Project

To meet these objectives, five complementary workpackages and corresponding objectives were designed (Table 2).

Table 2: AIDA Workpackage's brief description

N°	WP Title	Leader	Main objective
1	Overall coordination and management activities	CIRAD	To manage the scientific tasks, meetings, human and financial resources of the consortium
2	Determination of criteria of success in rural innovations in drylands agriculture	PRI-DLO WUR	To develop key criteria for CS analysis To design a framework and tools for analysis CS
3	Identification and selection of case studies based on established criteria	University of Nairobi	To synthesize knowledge of available success stories and identify CS studies for in-depth analysis
4	Conduct of case studies	University of Nairobi	To determine the potential drivers and indicators for success
5	Raising awareness & disseminating results to target groups	CTA	To raise awareness and communicate lessons learned through existing platforms To influence policy processes

The sequence of activities were the following:

1. *Review existing approaches and develop an analysis method* that takes the context and actors into account. This has been achieved by literature review and organisation of the international launching Conference in Accra (January, 22-25, 2007): 'Agricultural innovations in Dryland Africa: What are the Drivers of Success? This conference, co sponsored by CIRAD, CTA and FARA gave the opportunity to identify 55 cases studies from ten African countries and define broadly the main factors for successful innovation.

2. *Synthesize knowledge of available success stories* by announcing calls for practitioners to submit innovative project, which will be pre-screened prior to hosting international meetings to validate and apply the methodology for identifying successful cases for further in-depth analysis. The key messages and case studies of the launching Conference in Accra are available on the AIDA Web site: <http://inco-aida.cirad.fr>. The International workshop in Nairobi (November, 26-29, 2007) focused on the framework of analysis for assessment of successes in agricultural innovation in relation with the WP2: Determination of criteria of success in rural innovations in Dryland agriculture: a framework for the analysis of AIDA CS (section 2.1, page 8).

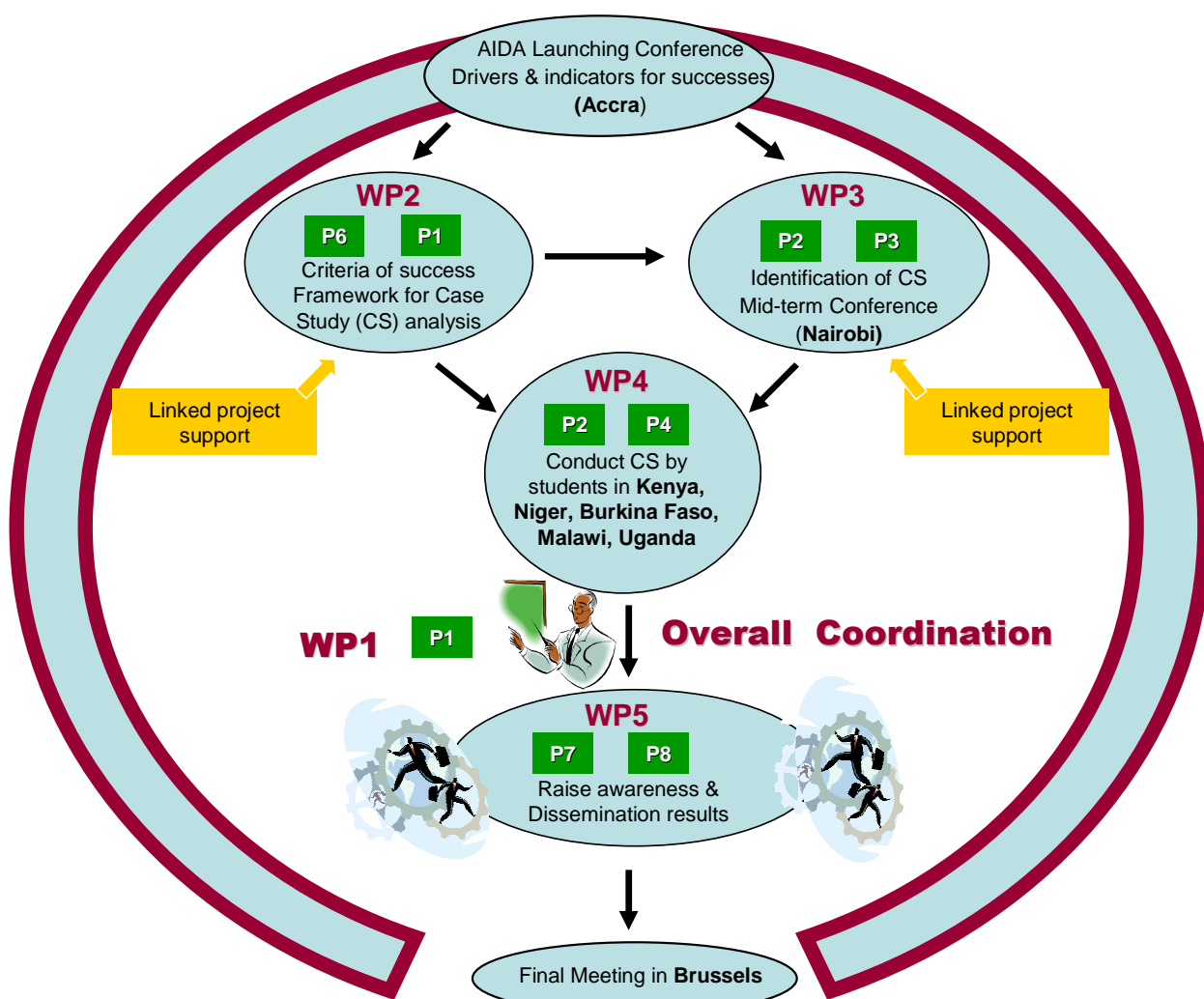
3. *Conduct case studies to identify the drivers for success*. Fifteen postgraduate students from Kenya, Malawi, Niger, Uganda and Burkina Faso supervised by their EU/African EG had conducted more in-depth analysis of the identified case studies. The timetable of the postgraduate fellows has been established to fit with agenda of related International Workshop or Meetings (CTA Annual Seminar in October 2008 and 2009 and the APPRI International Workshop, October 2008) and the University

agenda. The main results are presented under WP3-Identification and selection of case studies based on established criteria (section 2.2, page 10) and the WP4-Conduct of case studies (section 2.3, page 11).

4. *Raise awareness, publish and disseminate results.* This point is viewed as critical because the appropriate sharing of information knowledge and findings are often disregarded whereas it is probably essential to ensure the innovations sustainability and continuity. Conferences and linkages with established platforms as PAEPARD, FARA, CIRAD, and CTA are used for disseminating information. The involvement of the media is seen as critical for bringing the information to the widest possible target audience with special attention being paid to end-users. The activities related to this topic were assembled in the WP5: 'Raising awareness & disseminating results to target groups. Promoting and up-scaling successes' and reported in the Final AIDA Final report-Part2: Final plan for using and disseminating the knowledge.

### 1.4. Workpackages design and timetable of the activities implemented during the AIDA Project

The workpackage’s design and timing of the main activities implemented during the project are summarised in the Figure 2 and Table 3.

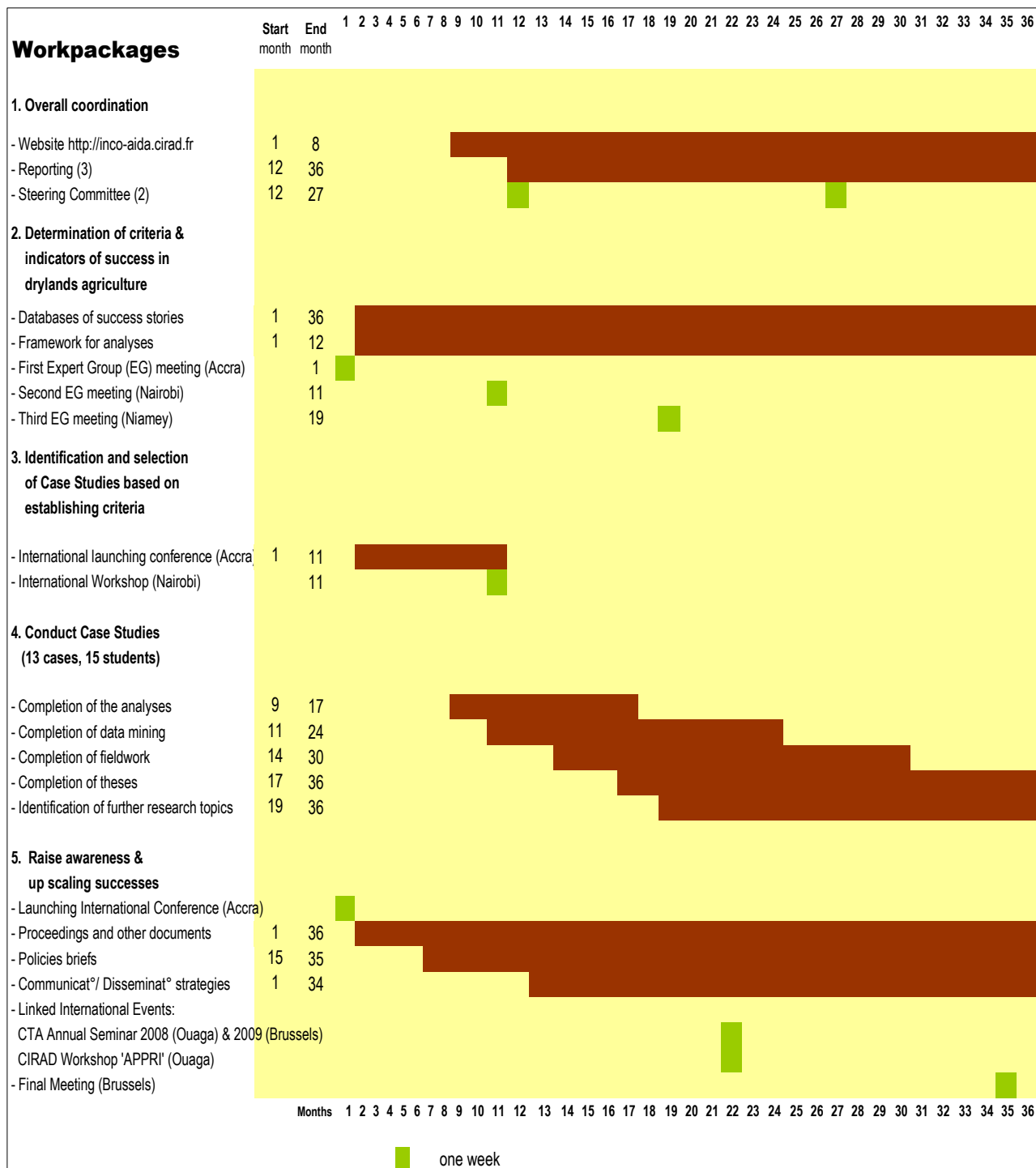


#### Contractors list

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| <b>P1</b> CIRAD (France), Coordinator | <b>P5</b> UoM Bunda College (Malawi)    |
| <b>P2</b> UoN (Kenya)                 | <b>P6</b> DLO-PRI-WUR (The Netherlands) |
| <b>P3</b> AGRHYMET ( Niger)           | <b>P7</b> FARA (Ghana)                  |
| <b>P4</b> RUFORUM (Uganda)            | <b>P8</b> CTA (The Netherlands)         |

Figure 2: Relationships between workpackages

Table 3: Timetable of activities according to the Workpackages (last updated in December 2009)





## **Section 2 – Workpackage achievements**

This section summarizes the work performed under the different workpackages

### **2.1. WP1 - Overall coordination and management activities**

Leader: Partner 1: CIRAD

Objective: To manage the scientific tasks, meetings, human and financial resources of the Consortium

This part informed in the Final Management Report.

### **2.2. WP2 - Determination of criteria of success in rural innovations in Dryland agriculture: a framework for the analysis of AIDA Case Studies**

Leader: Partner 6: PRI-DLO-University of Wageningen in liaison with CTA (P8), CIRAD (P1) and UoN (P2)

Objective: To develop key criteria for identification and analysis of CS and to design a framework and tools for analysis CS

#### **Introduction**

The major purpose of the AIDA Project is to contribute to the knowledge in the domain of rural innovations in Dryland Africa. The main objective was to document and analyse interventions and success stories to identify the drivers behind the successes for developing policy options and management strategies for up and out-scaling rural innovations in Dryland Africa. By understanding the drivers of change and underlying processes, lessons can be drawn from success stories in Dryland Africa. These lessons can be adapted and replicated to out-scale successes, thereby stimulating desired development processes. Thus the project outcomes are also instrumental in serving as a basis to:

- Identify the keys drivers and indicators of success;
- Establish a framework for analysis of cases studies;
- Deliver a comprehensive and critical assessment of initiatives for rural development in Dryland Africa;
- Develop policy options and management strategies in Dryland agriculture and natural resources management.

This paper provides a critical analysis of the studies implemented about factors and drivers of successes in Dryland Africa and indicate the way forward for supporting the Dryland people's capacity to manage and control their living environment.

#### **Methods**

A framework to compare and analyze innovations in AIDA CS was attempted during the AIDA project using the insight obtained in the evaluation of 22 Case Studies (CS) in eight African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Morocco, Tanzania, Niger, Uganda). The analysis of Case Studies by CTA is detailed in the *Annex 1*.

Central to the framework are critical factors, drivers and indicators for success. These factors link to sustainable development captured in the three dimensions, people (social cultural), planet (environment preservation) and income (market), and following the Brundtland definition of sustainable development: “development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”.

A useful framework has to capture the diversity in contexts, the complexity of the issues, types of innovations at various levels of integration, actors involved, and approaches used in the different CS.

Three main issues are raised in relation to the framework development:

- How to create a common understanding between and among the different actors involved?
- How to facilitate sharing of the information generated by analyses?
- How to stimulate endogenous capacity of all actors including Dryland people and governments for further adaptation and actions?

## Results and discussion

The findings of the AIDA Project are strongly related to the innovative capacity of the rural populations in dryland Africa. Therefore the framework is designed with a focus on the farm household system and farm level activities. However, actors and processes at other scales are not disregarded. In the initial scanning and selection of the case studies, a limited set of indicators was used:

- Nature of the Success;
- Evidence of Impact;
- Evidence of Community involvement;
- Potential for Out scaling

From the selected case studies a wide range of innovations and innovative practices emerged. These innovations are grouped using qualitative scales including technological (technology oriented) to economic/market (market oriented) and formal to informal social structures (Figure 2)

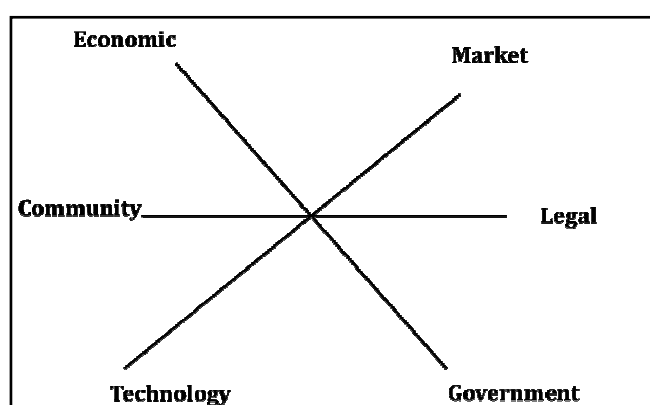


Figure 2: Diagram for CS and project characterization

By using additional information from the reports produced by the African partner institutions, an even more detailed picture can be extracted in which two factors:

- 1) true adoption by the stakeholders (i.e. having the power to influence and control the innovation process)
- 2) scaling capacity in the (i) methodological, (ii) biophysical, and (iii) economical-social-cultural domain are decisive.

A further analysis of the 22 CS focussed on the question ‘*What are the key factors to consider for an innovation to be a sustainable success and to be out scaled?*’ The classification structure is based on a description of the studies using the innovation as entry point. The nature or type of innovation is described in terms of origin (time & place). Other detailed information on the scale of adoption, and impact are documented. External drivers such as interventions in Communication, Policy and Science and Technology are addressed explicitly to provide links with Development and possible options for future work. Bottlenecks and constraints are discussed (*Annex 1.1* and *Annex 1.2*).

## Conclusions

The Dryland people, the innovations, science and technology, and policy are embodied in a communication and education framework whereby all actors can learn from each other, and these are all critical features for achieving success in Africa’s Drylands. However designing an integrated model to boost innovation processes for the sustainable Development of Africa’s Dryland represents a huge research field to be further investigated. It is probable that future research for development must deal with the question of establishing the new research frontiers for agronomy, livestock, environmental, social and human sciences to list a few.

The main merit of the AIDA Project is to have gathered a consortium of scientists from different disciplines and cultural backgrounds to pave the way for further investigations in the knowledge production and sharing that are required for achieving sustainable Development.

## Recommendations/ Way forward

So far the framework seems to capture the most important issues for the AIDA project. Unfortunately it could not be tested to its full extent. Whether the detail needed to evaluate the different cases studies is achieved and how to up and out-scale the framework is not clear.

We are confident that generalizations can be extracted by the framework, this would however require a more rigorous screening of the individual case studies. This was beyond the reach of the project. It assisted the AIDA project team in discussions and formalisation of the outcomes.

Future work could learn from the methodology outlined and use it as basis. The design is flexible enough and allows for adjustments to local situations and needs. If not to benchmark different technologies and approaches it can be useful in focussing discussions amongst stakeholders.

## 2.3. WP3 - Identification and selection of case studies based on established criteria

Objective: To synthesize knowledge of available successes stories and identify Case Studies (CS) for in-depth analysis.

Leader: Partner 2: University of Nairobi (UoN) in liaison with Partner 1 and Partner 6.

### Introduction

The AIDA project aimed at delivering a comprehensive and critical assessment of initiatives for rural development in dryland Africa and to identify key drivers for success. This information can be useful in policy making and planning processes. AIDA set to structure the development of key criteria for identification and analysis of success stories in agriculture in sub Saharan Africa and success stories at the local scale/farm household and community. The framework was designed with a strong focus on farm level activities while incorporating other actors and processes.

## Objective

The basic idea was that understanding drivers of changes and underlying processes, lessons can be drawn from success stories and using the obtained insights these lessons can be adapted and replicated to out-scale successes so stimulating desired development processes.

## Methods

- Call for success stories on dryland agriculture
- Pre-screening to identify and select case studies: collecting and collating available data on success stories
- Organize an International Workshop (IW) and link to other regional and international initiatives International workshop held in Nairobi and case studies identified based on established criteria
- Completion of data mining
- Screening and validation of the successful case studies
- Analyze and synthesize knowledge of available success stories. Evaluation of the factors behind the success of the case study in the local environment; by analysing the social, cultural, economic, market, political, technical and environmental issues
- Developing the tools for capturing the perspectives of the communities, change agent (extension service, input providers) and policy makers
- Validate and apply the methodology for identifying successful cases for further in-depth analysis (partly done)

## Results

- Database on development projects and success stories on drylands agriculture
- Template form as tool to document and analysis of the case studies (*Annex 2*)

## 2.4. WP4 - Conduct of case studies

Objectives: To determine the potential drivers and indicators for success in drylands agriculture

Leader: Partner 2: University of Nairobi (UoN) in liaison with Partner 1 and Partner 6.

## Methods



- Post graduate students supervised by the respective scientists from the various disciplines conducted more in-depth analysis of the identified case studies
- Collecting and collating all available information about the case study and its economic and ecological environments by the students supervised by Departmental staff
- Testing of the hypotheses with the communities and change agents. This was done utilizing participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques for qualitative data which backed up by semi-structured questionnaires to collect quantitative data.
- Other tools used were structured questionnaires, focused group discussions, semi-structured interviews, key informant interviews, transects walks, On farm trials at the farmers fields among others.



## Results

Fourteen students post graduated: five in Kenya, three in Niger, two in Malawi, two in Uganda, and two in Burkina Faso (Table 3)

Detailed information on CS analysis is available in *Annex 1.1* and *Annex 1.2*

**Table 3:** list of the students and thesis supported by the AIDA Project

Student	Institution	Title of thesis
Mr. Mganga Zowe <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of land Resource Management and Agricultural Technology	The Impact of Grass Reseeding Technology as a Means of Rehabilitating Degraded Rangelands: A Case of Kibwezi District, Kenya.
Ms. Irene Koki <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of land Resource Management and Agricultural Technology	Rangeland Resource Management Technology Adoption among agro pastoral households in South-Eastern Kenya, its Influence on Factor Productivity and Poverty Alleviation
Ms. Anne Karuma <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of land Resource Management and Agricultural Technology	Effects of legume cover crops and sub-soiling on soil properties and crop yields in Machakos district, Kenya
Mr. Olesarioyo Joseph Seneiya <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Public Health, Pharmacology and Toxicology	Assessing trade-offs between pastoral economy and wildlife conservation in the Ewaso Nyiro Bassin, northern Kenya: a case study of Naibung'a and Namunyak conservancies
Ms. Eddah Kinyuna <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of Plant Science and Crop Protection	Adoption of improved pigeon pea technologies and their current state of practice in Taita and Mbeere Districts <u>For the record, the CS was not completed because the student dropped out.</u>
Ms. Zipora Otieno <b>Kenya</b>	University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics	The role of variety attributes on the adoption of dryland crop varieties: the case of pigeonpea production in Taita district, Kenya
		
Mr. Kader Mohamed <b>Niger</b>	AGRHYMET Regional Center	Sanding-up dynamics in the Niger river Valley and Analysis of Control Methods: case of the Municipalities of Bittinkodji and Namaro
Ms. Teresa Fernandes Pereina de Veiga Tavares <b>Cape Verde</b>	AGRHYMET Regional Center	Study and analysis of the impact of Agricultural Holdings and Livestock Farms Located around protected areas: case of the 'W' Park of Niger
		
Mr. Mouga Masdewell Blaise <b>Republic of Chad</b>	AGRHYMET Regional Center	Ecosystem Spatio-Temporel Dynamics in the Gazetted Forest of Yamba Berté: Consequences in terms of concerted Residual Resource Management

Student	Institution	Title of thesis
Mr. Mavuto Chagomerana Mdulamzu <b>Malawi</b> 	University of Malawi, Bunda College, Lilongwe	An assessment of Successful farmer Groups in land and water Management systems in Dry lands of Malawi: A case of Chinguluwe and Nkomba in Salima and Balaka Disticts
Mr. Powell Mponela <b>Malawi</b>	University of Malawi, Bunda College, Lilongwe	Spatial analysis of land and water resources for dryland management, in Chingale, Zomba District
Mr. Nampijja, J <b>Uganda</b>	Institute of Environmental Studies, Makerere University	Adaptation strategies to climate change and variability in semi-arid regions of Uganda
Mr. Tumuhairwe, S <b>Uganda</b>	Institute of Environnemental Studies, Makerere University	Agro pastoral adaptation strategies to climate shocks and land use change in South western rage land of Uganda
Ms Delphine Droux <b>France</b> 	University of Paris XII Master II – Bio ressources en régions tropicales et méditerranéennes	Strengthen the knowledge and references on rehabilitation of degraded soils in the central plateau of Burkina Faso with the technique of mechanized Zai <u>Part 1:</u> Explore spatial variability and/or conditions and consolidate knowledge on: - the percentage of degraded land - the comparison of manual and mechanized Zai on soil fertility, time consuming and increase of incomes for farmers
Mr. Abdoulaye Ragbo <b>Burkina Faso</b>	University of Ouagadougou, Department of Geography	Strengthen the knowledge and references on rehabilitation of degraded soild in the central plateaux of Burkina-Faso with the Technique of mechanized zai. <u>Part 2:</u> Explore spatial variability and/or conditions and consolidate knowledge on the extent of the mechanized Zai practices, their variability among farmers and farmer's perception

## **2.5. WP5 - Raising awareness & disseminating results to target groups. Promoting and up-scaling successes**

Leader: Partner **8**: Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation ACP-EU (CTA)

Objective: To raise awareness and communicate lessons learned through existing platforms. To influence policy processes to support sustainable development.

The activities achieved under the WP5 are detailed in the Final Report Part 2: Final Plan for Using and Disseminating the Knowledge.

### **Section 3 – Main results obtained from the AIDA Project**

This section reports the main findings achieved during the whole duration of the Project from January 2007 to December 2009.

The following table 4 indicates for each result: (i) the brief description (ii) the stage of development, (iii) the partners involved, and, if any, (iii) the associated annexes for details.

Table 4: AIDA Project main results

<b>Result description</b>	<b>Content and Public targeted</b>	<b>Stage of development</b>	<b>Partners involved</b>	<b>Contact details</b>
AIDA Database inco-aida@cirad.fr	Fields studies & Scientific knowledge  Public: researchers and development practitioners	Updated	AIDA Management team	clavel@cirad.fr
<u>Article:</u> Changements techniques et dynamique d'innovation agricole en Afrique Sahélienne: le cas du Zaï mécanisé au Burkina Faso et de l'introduction d'une cactée en Ethiopie	Online revue vertigo.revues.org  Scientific knowledge	Published in Vertigô, Vol 8, N°3, 2008	Clavel D, Cirad, (France)  Barro A, INERA (Burkina Faso)  Belay T, Mikelle University, (Ethiopia)  Lahmar R, Cirad, (Burkina Faso)  Maraux F, Cirad, (France)	<a href="mailto:clavel@cirad.fr">clavel@cirad.fr</a> <a href="http://vertigo.revues.org/">http://vertigo.revues.org/</a>
<u>Book:</u> AIDA, Synthesis Report, International Conference On Agricultural Innovation in Dryland Africa, Accra, Ghana, 22-24 January, 2007 English & French	Fields studies & Scientific knowledge  Public: researchers and development practitioners	Published in 2008, CTA (Ed), Wageningen, The Netherlands, 12p	Francis J, CTA, The Netherland  Clavel, D, Cirad, France  Verhagen, J, WUR_PRI DLO, The Netherlands  von Kaufmann, R, FARA (Ghana)  Wopereis M, AfricaRice (Benin)	Francis@cta.int



## AIDA Project main results (continuation)

Result description	Content and Public targeted	Stage of development	Partners involved	Contact details
<p><u>Poster:</u> Innovations and learning processes in rural zones of Africa: interactive knowledge sharing gateways for sustainable social as well as technical progress. <i>Annex 3</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>Published: top ten winner poster's competition, Science Forum 2009, 15-16 June 2009, Wageningen</p>	<p>Clavel D, Cirad, (France) Andela C, Cosader, (Cameroun) Ouattara S, Jade Production, (Burkina Faso) Ndiaye O, CTA</p>	<p>clavel@cirad.fr</p>
<p><u>Report:</u> Dryland parallel session on arid zones at CTA annual seminar Conference in Brussels (12-16 October 2009)</p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>In progress (CTA editor)</p>	<p>Judith Francis, CTA Yodith Kebedé, CTA</p>	<p>Francis@cta.int</p>
<p><u>Commissioned student research project:</u> “Developing African-European partnership on dryland research” <i>Annex 4</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>Report ‘Making Dryland research matter’ Published</p>	<p>Judith Francis, CTA</p>	<p>Francis@cta.int</p>
<p><u>Book:</u> “Stakeholder in rural innovation in Dryland Africa” from APPRI 2008 Workshop, Ouagadougou, 21-24 October 2008) English &amp; French <i>Annex 5</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>in progress ACP countries &amp; International</p>	<p>Danièle Clavel, Cirad (France) Jenessi Matturi, CTA editions</p>	<p>clavel@cirad.fr</p>
<p><u>Report:</u> Survey among policy makers ‘Why Invest in Africa’s Dryland ?’ <i>Annex 6.1 &amp; 6.2</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>Report published, ACP countries</p>	<p>Judith Francis, CTA Yodith Kébedé, CTA</p>	<p>Francis@cta.org</p>
<p><u>Policy Brief:</u> Two pages policy brief: “Investing in Africa’s Drylands – Key Drivers of Success” <i>Annex 7</i></p>	<p>Policy guidance Public: Researchers, academics, policymakers, donors, development practitioners</p>	<p>Published</p>	<p>Judith Francis, CTA Yodith Kébedé, CTA</p>	<p>Francis@cta.org</p>

## AIDA Project main results (continuation)

Result description	Content and Public targeted	Stage of development	Partners involved	Contact details
<p><u>Video:</u> AIDA video ‘Why Invest in Africa’s Drylands?’</p>	<p>Public: Researchers, academics, development practitioners policymakers</p>	<p>Video under production</p>	<p>Judith Francis, CTA</p>	<p>Francis @cta.org</p>
<p><u>Poster :</u> <i>‘Perception paysannes des effets du Zai dans la société Mossi du Burkina Faso.’</i> Poster selected for the CTA annual seminar 12-16 October 2009, Brussels, Belgium. <i>Annex 8</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers and development practitioners</p>	<p>Presented at the 2009 CTA annual seminar, Dryland session</p>	<p>Rabdo A, (student) Barro A, Inera, Burkina Faso (BF) Lahmar R, Cirad BF Zougmore R, Inera, BF Clavel D, Cirad, France Maraux F, Cirad, France Dugué P, Cirad, France</p>	<p>altbarro@yahoo.fr</p>
<p><u>Communication:</u> <i>‘Strengthen the knowledge and references on rehabilitation of degraded soils in the central plateau of Burkina Faso with the technique of mechanized Zai’</i> Presentation selected for CTA annual seminar, 12-16 October 2009, Brussels, Belgium <i>Annex 9</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: Researchers, academics, policymakers, donors, development practitioners</p>	<p>Master memoir defended University of Paris XII, September 2008 Presented at the 2009 CTA annual seminar, Dryland session</p>	<p>Droux D, France (student) Barro A, INERA, Burkina Faso Zougmouré R, INERA, Burkina Faso Dr R Lahmar CIRAD, Burkina Faso</p>	<p>altbarro@yahoo.fr</p>
<p><u>Communication:</u> <i>‘Study and analysis of the impact of Agricultural Holdings and Livestock Farms Located around protected areas: case of the ‘W’ Park of Niger’</i> Presentation selected for the CTA annual seminar’ 12-16 October 2009, Brussels, Belgium. <i>Annex 9</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers, Development practitioners</p>	<p>Master memoir defended University of Niger &amp; ARC Presented at the 2009 CTA annual seminar, Dryland session</p>	<p>Ms Teresa Fernandes Pereina de Veiga Tavares, Cape Verde (student) Hamidou Djibo, ARC Niger</p>	<p>h.djibo@agrhyment.ne</p>

## AIDA Project main results (Continuation)

Result description	Content and Public targeted	Stage of development	Partners involved	Contact details
<p><u>Communication:</u> <i>'The role of variety attributes on the adoption of dryland crop varieties: the case of pigeon pea production in Taita district, Kenya.'</i></p> <p>Presentation selected for the CTA annual seminar' 12-16 October 2009, Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p><i>Annex 9</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers, development practitioners</p>	<p>Master memoir defended, University of Nairobi, faculty of Agriculture, Department of Agricultural Economics</p> <p>Presented at the 2009 CTA annual seminar, Dryland session</p>	<p>Ms. Zipora Otieno (student) University of Nairobi (UoN), Kenya</p>	<p><a href="mailto:wmmuiru27@hotmail.com">wmmuiru27@hotmail.com</a> mwangombe@kenyaweb.com</p>
<p><u>Communication:</u> <i>An assessment of Successful farmer Groups in land and water Management systems in Dry lands of Malawi: A case of Chinguluwe and Nkomba in Salima and Balaka Disticts</i></p> <p>Presentation selected for the 2009 CTA annual seminar' 12-16 October Brussels, Belgium.</p> <p><i>Annex 9</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers, development practitioners</p>	<p>Master memoir defended University of Malawi, Bunda College, Lilongwe, Malawi</p> <p>Presented at the 2009 CTA annual seminar, Dryland session</p>	<p>Mr. Mavuto Chagomerana Mdulamzu (student), Bunda College, University of Malawi</p>	<p>mlozab@chanco.unima.mw</p>
<p><u>Poster:</u> <i>'Efficiency of contour bunds and nutrient losses from major agricultural land use type of the lake Victoria catchment'</i></p> <p><i>Annex 10</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers, Development practitioners</p>	<p>Printed and disseminated</p>	<p>Majaliwa.J.G.M Magunda M.K, Tenywa M.M, Semalulu O, Rusoke C</p> <p>RUFORUM and Makerere University Kampala, Uganda</p>	<p>majaliwam@hotmail.com</p>

## AIDA Project main results (End)

Result description	Content and Public targeted	Stage of development	Partners involved	Contact details
<p><u>Poster:</u> ‘Pastoral adaptation strategies to climate shocks in rangeland of South Western Uganda ‘ <i>Annex 11</i></p>	<p>Fields studies &amp; Scientific knowledge</p> <p>Public: researchers, Development practitioners</p>	Printed and disseminated	<p>Tumuhairwe S<sup>1</sup> Massa MH<sup>1</sup>, Majaliwa JGM<sup>1</sup>, Isubikalu P, Mukwaya P Adipala, E<sup>2</sup> <sup>1</sup> Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda <sup>2</sup> RUFORUM, Kampala, Uganda</p>	majaliwam@hotmail.com
<p><u>Book</u> Technical sheets: Erosion and restoration of degraded soils in the Niger Basin, Compilation of technical Advice sheets, French and English version <i>Annex12</i></p>	Public : scientific knowledge and technical tool	Printed and disseminated through Cirad’s regional Direction in Africa and AIDA Project Partners.	<p>Mohamed Kader PLCE, Niger Hamidou Djibo Agrhymet, Niger Morant P, Cirad, France Clavel D, Cirad, France</p>	<p><a href="mailto:kader_mohamedfr@yahoo.fr">kader_mohamedfr@yahoo.fr</a> h.djibo@agrhymet.ne</p>



Project number: contract N°: **FP6-043863**

Project Acronym: **AIDA**

Project title: **Agricultural Innovation in Dryland Africa**

## **FINAL REPORT**

### **Part 1: Publishable Activity Report**

