LIVES Capacity Development Approaches and Interventions

Mamusha Lemma

ILRI Capacity Development Week, 14-17 December, 2015
Presentation outline

• LIVES capacity development objectives
• Focus of LIVES capacity development interventions
• LIVES CD targeting and scaling out strategy
• LIVES approach in graduate training and research
• Outcomes of LIVES CD interventions
• Key lessons learned
LIVES project intervention pillars

**Promotion**
- Study visits
- Workshops/seminars
- Document distribution
- Technical assistance
- Exhibitions

**Value chain development**
- Technical, organizational and institutional innovations to develop market oriented value chains

**Research and Documentation**
- Project generated results
- Analysis, studies and evaluations
- Lessons learned

**Knowledge management**
- Study tours
- Field days
- Platform meetings
- Agricultural knowledge centers

**Capacity development**
- Coaching/mentoring
- Specialized training
- Influenced public system training
- Self-study materials
- Public sector staff education
LIVES capacity development objectives

- Address issues of **values, attitudes, motivations** and conditions in order to support market-oriented agricultural development

- Enhance **knowledge, skills, abilities** and resources of value chain actors and service providers to develop sustainable livestock and irrigated agriculture value chains

- Strengthen **innovation, learning and collaborative capacities** of value chain actors and service providers through facilitation of knowledge sharing, learning, and commodity value chain networks.
Focus of LIVES capacity development interventions

**Approaches**

- **People and processes:** market oriented extension, value chain development, knowledge management, agribusiness development, and gender in value chain

- **Methods:** ToT training and coaching and mentoring of public extension staff

**Interventions**

- **Technical, organizational and institutional innovations:** varieties, breeds, equipment and tools, and business entities

- **Methods:** demonstration inputs, skills-based training, study tours, and coaching and mentoring
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CapDev interventions</th>
<th>Targets/beneficiaries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Capacity development on production interventions | • Farm households, which produce agricultural outputs  
• A few specialized households or groups, which produce agricultural inputs  
• Public sector extension staff |
| Capacity development on input/service interventions | • Public sector input/service providers  
• Community/group management structures  
• Privately or cooperatively owned businesses  
• Credit institutions |
| Capacity development on processing and marketing interventions | • Individual businesses  
• Cooperative businesses |
Intervention strategy: Working with and through the public extension system

Ownership and leadership: Multilevel management structure
- Project steering committee
- Regional planning and implementation committee
- Zonal and district technical teams
- Focal persons
- ToT training and coaching and mentoring of public extension staff

Scaling out: CD and KM Interventions
- Study tours, field days, joint monitoring visits
- ToT training, coaching and mentoring of public extension staff
- Self learning support (guidelines/manuals, e-readers and AKCs)

Demand creation

Adoption of VD Interventions: CD and KM interventions
- Mixed group training
- Couples training
- Household coaching and mentoring
- Study tours and field days
- Technology demonstration
- Commodity platform meetings
Scaling out of Knowledge and Skills Transfer

- TOT training & KM
- Coaching and mentoring
- Direct training & KM

--- Formal knowledge and skills transfer

--- Informal knowledge and skills transfer

Zonal/District focal persons & SMSs

Extension staff

Intervention PAs

Domain HHs

Int DAs

Int HHs

Domain DAs

Domain HHs

Domain PAs
Gender issues in capacity development

**Intervention methods**

- Couples training
- Household coaching and mentoring
- Setting gender target for male and female participation
- Women friendly value chain commodities and technologies
- Women focused field days and study tours

**Process**

- Involve couples on day-long training
- Coach and mentor household members to increase participation of women in male-headed households
- Gender disaggregated planning and reporting
- Gender reviews of work plans and progress reports
- Gender profiling of specific commodities
- Aspects of women friendliness of technologies
- Work with government structures to support women’s participation

*Increased awareness, willingness and ability of partners to increase participation of women in value chain development interventions.*
Capacity development of public sector staff

**What**
Support **value chain oriented training and research of public sector staff (research and development partners)**

**Why**
Develop **research and development capacity of partners** to increase uptake and application of project results and lessons.

**How**
Participatory, consultative process to identify **pertinent research problems** and **make graduate research useful** to address local development challenges in support of specific value chains.
LIVES approach and process in graduate training and research

Stakeholder consultation and action planning workshops

- **Capacity development needs** of public sector staff
- **Fields of study and research priorities** for graduate students

Criteria and selection process

- **Criteria and procedure** for the selection and approval of graduate students
- Partners nominate graduate students, maintaining **commodity and gender balance**

Enrollment and alignment on fellowship conditions

- **Purpose and conditions** of fellowship (fields of studies, research priorities, study sites, supervision and mentorship approach)
LIVES approach and process in graduate training and research

Supervision and mentorship
- Co-supervisory and mentorship approach
- Quarterly progress reports

Service learning
- Experiential learning
- Graduate seminars

Completion and evaluation
- Completion/exit reports
- Feedback survey
Outcomes of LIVES capacity development interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Process</th>
<th>Results</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CD and KM supporting <strong>introduction and adoption</strong> of value chain development interventions</td>
<td>• A number of input/service providers established</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CD and KM supporting <strong>scaling out</strong> of value chain development approaches and interventions</td>
<td>• A number of households adopted commodity specific value chain development interventions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Enhanced capacity of the <strong>public extension system</strong> to think more strategically about how to prioritize and tackle value chain development challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Created <strong>long-lasting forums for collaboration</strong> with partners at all levels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Demonstration effects of intervention households and input/service providers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a result, the public extension system has started to scale out LIVES approaches and interventions through field days, administrative meetings, community meetings, farmer training centers, and establishment of technical teams.

http://lives-ethiopia.org/
Lessons learned

• Involve partners from the beginning to create **ownership and leadership** at all levels to support implementation and scaling out of project results.

• **Study tours, field days and platform meetings** have significantly helped initiate actions by value chain actors and service providers.

• A **cluster approach** of few able and willing intervention households and input/service providers helps demonstrate results of value chain development interventions.

• Starting small and broadening scope after demonstrated impact and lessons
Lessons learned

- Informal and formal **scaling out mechanisms** are used to disseminate results of intervention households and input/service providers within and beyond intervention PAs and districts.

- The experience of LIVES project in graduate fellowship is exemplary on how to develop **partnership between graduate programs and research and development organizations** to address critical capacity and research needs of development stakeholders.
LIVES project is financed by the Government of Canada through the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (DFATD).

It is implemented in a partnership with the International Livestock Research Institute, International Water Management Institute, Ministry of Agriculture, and Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research.
better lives through livestock

ilri.org