Innovation Platforms in Dryland Systems in Central Asia

Workshop Report

Bishkek 8-11 December 2014

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Dryland Systems

CGIAR

ICARDA

Science for Better Livelihoods in Dry Areas

Table of contents

Background 3
Innovation as a process 5
Innovation Systems 6
Innovation platforms 8
Gender in Innovation Platforms 11
Work plan for Innovation Platform: Kyrgyz Republic 12
Work plan for Innovation Platform: Tajikistan 18
Work plan for Innovation Platform: Uzbekistan 23
A common research agenda for Central Asia 29

Annex A. Workshop Programme 30
Annex B. List of Participants 32
Annex C. Gender mainstreaming to higher and sustainable income and well-being in Fergana valley through CRPDS approaches 34
Annex D. Agricultural Innovation Systems in the Fergana Valley 39

Background

A growing body of literature argues that both development, adaptation and adoption of contextually relevant technologies and innovations are more likely to be successful when there is a process of continuous learning, jointly undertaken by research organizations, farmers, marketing agents, donors, NGO's, financial service providers, policymakers, and relevant civil society actors. CRP-DS is a major research-for-development initiative that aims to experiment with the processes of multi-stakeholder engagement for enabling agricultural innovation, improving the participation of rural communities and other actors in research and development, strengthening the capacity to innovate of agricultural systems in dry areas, fostering institutional changes. *Agricultural Innovation Systems* (AIS) perspectives help CRP-DS to address systemic constraints shared by multiple actors operating in complex systems with competing forces at play.

ICARDA believes that agricultural research for development within the Central Asia region must be accompanied with effective process for inclusive participation in the development and out-scaling of technologies, moving away from linear approaches of technology development and dissemination, and thereby addressing priority needs for rural communities and farm households. ICARDA sees an important role for "Innovation Platforms" (IPs) to catalyse joint action. Innovation platforms can help where there are multiple interdependent stakeholders who operate in complex settings, where there are institutional barriers hampering development, competition or conflict is likely to occur, and where there is a need for experimentation. ICARDA is interested in capitalising on the strengths of an agricultural innovation platform to include social and institutional innovations and to influence relevant policy.

During a workshop, held in Bishkek, Kyrgyzstan from 8 – 11 December 2014, 40 participants from research organisations, development partners as well as representatives from development organisations and the farmers' community in Central Asia (Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan, see Annex A for a list of participants), jointly explored the possibilities of applying Agricultural Innovation Systems perspectives and Innovation Platform approaches in the respective countries. The objectives of the workshop were:

- To create a common understanding of Agricultural Innovation Systems and Innovation Platforms
- To identify stakeholders in the Agricultural Innovation System in the intervention sites
- To identify entry points for action for establishing Innovation Platforms in the three countries
- To identify opportunities and constraints to agricultural innovation and development
- To develop an intervention framework (country level)
- To develop a joint strategy and action plan (region)

The programme of the workshop can be found in Annex B. A participatory methodology based on experiential learning principles was applied. The workshop was facilitated by a team lead by

Remco Mur (Royal Tropical institute (www.kit.nl, The Netherlands). Other facilitators were Aden Aw-Hassan (ICARDA), Shinan Kassam (ICARDA) and Botir Dosov (ICARDA CAC).

At the beginning of the workshop, participants were asked to share their expectation as well as their fears (see Annex 2). Participants indicated that there is a need to create a common understanding on what innovations systems and innovation platforms entail, what their objectives are and how they can support agricultural research in achieving impact and what the role of researchers in the platforms is. Participants expressed their hope to develop a common strategy on innovation platforms for Central Asia. In addition, participants expressed the need to address diversity and inclusion in agricultural research for development.

Innovation as a process

What is Agricultural Innovation?

Some definitions by others:

- the application of knowledge of all types to achieve desired social and economic outcomes related to agricultural development
- the process by which actors master and implement the design and production of goods and services that are new to them, irrespective of whether they are new to their competitors, their country, or the world
- the activities and processes associated with the generation, production, distribution, adaptation and use of new technical, institutional, organizational knowledge

Agricultural Innovation: some core characteristics

- Often a complex and unpredictable process
- Result from co-learning and the cross-fertilization of different experiences, ideas and opinions
- Requires a mix of technical (hardware), knowledge (software) and organizational (orgware) change
- Driven by the search for social and economic progress by individuals and groups, and the adaptation to newly emerging threats and opportunities (value).
- often results from new social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities (changes in markets, regulations, climate, values and stakeholder interaction).
- science supports innovation but is not the only driver

Innovation Systems

Why focussing on Agricultural Innovation Systems?

- Suboptimal contribution of agricultural research to rural development, strong focus on bio-physical constrains and solutions
- Farmers live and operate in a complex and uncertain environment
- Need to take into account social, economic, environmental and institutional factors that drive the decisions of farmers and other actors
- Knowledge from other domains and locales is increasingly important
- Need for participatory, multi-stakeholder approaches
- Focus on actors, their behaviour, their perspectives, their intentions, and their interrelationships within the wider context

What is different in the AIS concept?

- It looks at innovation as a process
- It is actor-oriented
- It clearly acknowledges the complementing roles of multiple actors in innovation
- It breaks with the idea that research is the major source of knowledge
- It considers the technological, socio-economic, organizational, and institutional aspects of innovation
- Uses and combines ideas from various disciplines → inter-disciplinary
- It focuses on sustainable system improvement by giving attention to the context in which innovation takes place
- It recognizes innovation systems as social systems that can learn and adapt and evolve over time
- Deals with complex situations that actors face in a particular domain / sector
- Emphasizes wholeness, interrelatedness and emergent properties
- Relationships and linkages among elements
- Arbitrary boundaries
- Focus on the actors, their perspectives, intentions, interrelationships,
- Addresses systemic constraints shared by multiple actors
- Emphasises understanding the nature of relationships between actors, and the attitudes and practices that shape those relationships.
- Enhances interaction to promote learning and innovation

Agricultural innovation system: a definition

"a network of organizations, enterprises, and individuals focused on bringing new products, new processes, and new forms of organization into economic use, together with the institutions

and policies that affect their behaviour and performance" (FAO working definition, Adapted from World Bank and Hall).

Agricultural innovation systems as an approach

A deliberate attempt to bring together and enhance the interaction among the actors in the Agricultural Innovation Systems to promote learning and make innovation happen

The Agricultural Innovation Systems in the Fergana valley

In country groups, participants mapped the innovation systems in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan (see Annex C).

Innovation platforms

- One of the mechanisms to operationalise AIS
- Enhancing stakeholder interaction
- Involves different types of interdependent actors: farmers, public, private, civil society organisations
- Based on an entry point for action: a common, often complex problem (or opportunity or idea)
- Provides a space for exploring opportunities to address common issues, to jointly experiment and implement solutions

Innovation Platforms: some definitions

"A diversity of interdependent actors who jointly attempt to positively change the way the operate by trying out new practices" (Nederlof et al, 2011)

"A group of interdependent individuals (who often represent organizations) with different backgrounds and interests coming together to diagnose problems, identify opportunities and find ways to achieve their goals. They may design and implement activities as a platform or as individuals" (Homman-Kee Tui et al, 2013)

Issues	Innovation System	Innovation Platform
Actors	All actors that play a role in bringing about change in a certain domain (agriculture) in a certain area	Selected stakeholders that are affected by or can influence a specific situation
Level/scale	Arbitrary (defined by the user of the concept)	Defined by the entry point (an issue, problem, opportunity)
Objectives	bringing new products, new processes, and new forms of organization into economic use	Specific, issue based: improving a well-defined problematic situation
Relationships	Can be loose or strong or anything in between	The objective of the IP is to strengthen linkages between the members
Lifetime	Infinite (it exists)	Depending on the actors' decision. Until the objectives has been achieved.
Facilitation	none	A designated individual or organisations

Functions of an innovation platforms

- to promote interaction and facilitate collaboration among a group of stakeholders and achieve effective concerted action
- to continuously and jointly identify, prioritize and analyse problems and opportunities in a dynamic systems environment
- to jointly identify possible technical, organizational and institutional options and actions to address the problem in a sustainable way
- To apply actions / experiment with the options, and assess the trade-offs that arise from these
- to link with others in order to access, share and process relevant information and knowledge in support of the above

Some practicalities around Innovation Platforms

- Facilitation: who facilitates, what competencies are required?
- Level(s): what is the most appropriate level?
- Composition: who should be involved and who not?
- Inclusion : how to make sure less powerful and/or vulnerable groups are included and participate in a meaningful manner?
- Gender: how to ensure the inclusion of women and how can gender issues been integrated in the process, the IP platform agenda and activities
- Representation: how do we ensure effective representation of stakeholder groups (e.g. farmers, women)
- Governance: how is the platforms managed / governed? How are decision taken and by whom? How does accountability play out?
- Formalisation: Is there a need to formalise the IP? Is there a need for a formal structure with elected leaders? Is there a need for registration?
- Resources: How are IP operations secured? Who is paying for what?
- Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (M&EL)

Considerations

- Is an innovation platform always the most effective towards institutional change?
- How to ensure cross-fertilization, exchange of information and learning between platforms operating at different levels?
- Higher level platform need to avoid becoming talk-shops; strengthening their action-orientation. How to make that happen in the context of CRP-DS' work?
- How can CRP-DS and its research partners best support platforms? What roles are they best fit to play?
- How to ensure that platforms take into consideration how issues it deals with affects women and men differently?
- What will be the strategy towards increasing the meaningful participation (i.e. empowerment) of women who sit in these platforms?

The innovation platform facilitator

- specialised organisation or individual
- the one making the links between system 'elements'
- catalyst of interaction between the elements
- to stimulate innovation processes

Functions:

- Facilitation of interaction
- Informing policy, lobby and advocacy
- Linking
- Capacity building and empowering
- Mediation, conflict management
- Providing thematic expertise / technical backstopping
- Co-ordination
- (project) Management
- Documenting the learning
- Setting targets for delivery of results

Role of research in innovation platforms

- Help people understand their networks and how they might connect to others and other initiatives across interdependent levels
- Helping people reflect on and analyse their situation, problems and opportunities identify possible actions (action-research)
- Provide relevant knowledge, information, technologies
- Identify critical uncertainties and translate these into research questions for different disciplines
- Help people experiment with a variety of options and analyse trade-offs
- Be the facilitator of the innovation platform
- Document and reflect on the innovation process as part
- Facilitate generic reflection on the functioning of innovation support systems and interaction patterns with relevant stakeholders

Gender in Innovation Platforms

- Inclusion is a part of resilience and sustainability.
- Women's participation and inclusion has the potential to address systemic issues related to access and control over resources
- Platforms tend to give insufficient attention to gender and social disparities.
- Inclusion is limited to "smallholder farmers" as a homogenous group
- Attention to gender contributes to meeting the food needs and improved welfare for the poor.
- Inclusion and gender equity come at a cost.
- Explicit learning approaches
- Government and policy support in creating the space for marginalized groups to participate.
- Gender and inclusion requires looking at the organizations involved, the incentives for different actors to participate, and the constraints – social, cultural, regulatory – to their participation in innovation processes.

See Annex for presentation ALGA.

Work plan for Innovation Platform: Kyrgyz Republic

1. **Team members:**
    a. Nurgaziev R. Z. – Focal Point
    b. Fedichkina I., RI of farming
    c. Kulov K. , RI of irrigation
    d. Khaitov R., farmer
    e. Dosov B., ICARDA
    f. Abdramanov B.
    g. Davletaliev J.
    h. Asanaliev A.
    i. Toktosunov T.
    j. Karasartov Sh.,
    k. Jooshev P.
    l. Kamalov A.
    m. Tajibaev O.

2. **The direction of actions (description of the problem to be solved in the framework of the Innovation Platform (IP), the most effective way):**

Main regional issues amongst all listed problems for the Fergana Valley is a **low soil productivity** (degradation) which leads to decrease of yields and quality of agricultural and forage crops, and ultimately have a negative effect on the livelihood of the rural population in this region of the country.

3. **Location of Platform (define for the country / region / city for IP in Fergana Valley)**

Batken region, Batken district, Darinskiy AO (main area)

4. **Describe the expected results (the desired improvement in the situation):**

Improvement of soil fertility will help to improve productivity and quality of crops, and ultimately will have a positive impact on the livelihood of the population in the project target areas.

Improving the welfare of farmers, processors, cooperatives and rural population involved in agricultural production in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan (Batken, Osh and Djalalabad regions) by increasing crop productivity (including horticulture, vegetable crops, etc.) and improving (pasture) livestock production (including poultry, beekeeping, etc.), through the adoption and implementation of measures aimed at combating land and pastures degradation, including improved access to agricultural machinery and equipment, fuel, fertilizers, high-quality, high-yield (highly productive) varieties of agricultural crops adapted to local conditions and highly productive breeds of animals, the development of seed systems, improving veterinary services,

attracting expertise (especially young specialist), development of breeding and improvement of animal breeding, introduction of resource-saving and soil conservation technologies (including drip irrigation). It is also necessary to improve the knowledge and increase capacity of the beneficiaries and practitioners in the field of sustainable land and water resources management. It is necessary to take into account external constraints such as low availability of credit and financial resources (due to the high bank interest), aging infrastructure (irrigation and drainage systems, roads, power transmitting means, etc.) undeveloped marketing, undeveloped agricultural processing system (added value chain), price disparity, underfunding of agricultural research, rural advisory services, as well as weak links between science, education and production, weak government support for the development of the agricultural sector, rural areas (especially in remote regions) .

5. Facilitator (identify the facilitator for IP (individual or organization), which will take the initiative)

Regional coordinator (ICARDA) - Dosov B.
National facilitator – Karasartov Sh., Director, *Training*, Advisory and *Innovation Centre*

6. Key stakeholders needed in the IP

Organization	**Name of representative**	**Participation** 1. Imperative 2. Necessary 3. Necessary to some extent
ICARDA	Regional Coordinator of IP	**1**
Ministry of agriculture of Kyrgyz Republic	Kerimaliev J.K., Deputy Minister	**1**
Mass media	National TV	**1**
Barkent regional administration	Authorized representative	**2**
Barkent district administration	District Akim	**2**
Barkent District offices of Agricultural Development under the Ministry of Agriculture	Pinnazarov A., Head of department	**1**
Darin rural council (Ayil Okmotu)	Saykalov J., Head	**1**
Council of Elders (Aksakals)	Chairman	**2**
Barkent WUA	Kamalov M.	**1**
Barkent State University	Mataeva A., Senior professor	**3**
Kyrgyz Agrarian university and	Nurgaziev R., Rector	**1**

RI		
Branch of Training, Advisory and *Innovation Centre*	Karasartov Sh., Director	**1**
Barkent Agrarian Advisory Services	Mataev	**2**
Farmers of Darin rural council (Ayil okmotu)	Tajibaev O., farmer	**1**
Women's Initiative Group	Kurbanova K, group leader	**2**
Local consultants and researchers	Local consultants	**3**
CACILM	National Coordinator (Focal point)	**2**
Suppliers of agricultural inputs, fertilizers, seeds, etc.		**2**
Consumers		**2**
Donor agencies working in the region		**3**

7. What measures do already exist to solve the problem?

The following measures already exist:

- Agricultural technologies to improve soil fertility developed and tested
- consultants –distributors
- Demonstration plots
- Field plots
- pilot projects for implementation on this topic (UNDP, OSCE, WB, Helvetas and other)
- the interest of farmers and support of the local administration
- *Branch of Training*, Advisory and *Innovation Centre* issued special newsletters, booklets for the dissemination of information on the effective and efficient use of land and water resources among farmers.

8. Final beneficiaries (list):

Local population (farmers, farmer households, women, youth, water users)

9. Additional information required for the IP development

Basic research in this area including socio-economic status of the population, demographic, gender, climatic features, efficiency of local crops, productivity of livestock, land share per capita, status of irrigated soils and irrigation systems, extent of the application of innovative technologies in agriculture need to be identified.

10. The potential contribution of the research

1. The development of new innovative technologies, methods to improve activity of WUA in distribution and rational use of water and land resources; methods to improve soil fertility
2. Recommendations regarding the selection of drought-resistant crops and varieties of plants adapted to target area.
3. Developing GIS database on land and water resources in Batken region and other demonstration sites
4. Development of computer system for water measuring and financial management in the WUA "Zardelek -Batken" serving Darinsk AO of Batken district

Action plan for establishing IP

Activity	Target organizations / individuals	Results	Focal points	When	Notes
Informing relevant stakeholders to create strategic / political support					
Signing of Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic	Signing of Memorandum of Understanding for promoting the IP	Kerimaliev J. K. Deputy Minister of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Kyrgyz Republic, ICARDA, Nurgaziyev R.Z.	January 2015	
Conducting meeting on IP at the regional level	Batken regional administration	Awareness and coordination with local municipal authorities	Authorized person from Batken regional administration, ICARDA, facilitator Karasartov Sh.	February 2015	
Binding together of potential IP members					
Conducting Inception Workshop	All stakeholders	Document on the organizational structure of all stakeholders will be developed and signed	Karasartov Sh. and all stakeholders	February 2015	
Additional information (to develop IP)					
Collect data on basic research	Farmers and households	Database will be available	Karasartov Sh. *Training*, Advisory and *Innovation Centre*	January 2015	
Identification of programs and projects of organizations working in the same direction	The organization working in the same direction	List of organization working in the same direction	Karasartov Sh. and regional coordinator and national coordinator	February 2015	
The development of specific	RI, Universities,	Specific adapted innovative	Karasartov Sh.	February 2015	

innovative methods and selection of innovative methods used to improve soil fertility	Rural Advisory Services, Training, Advisory and Innovation Centre, farmers and other stakeholders	method will be identified to be applied and distributed in the target area of IP	Kulov K. Asanaliev A.		
The first meeting of IP					
Conducting an Inception workshop on IP	All stakeholders	Document on the organizational structure will be developed and signed with all stakeholders	*Training*, Advisory and *Innovation Centre* Karasartov Sh. and all stakeholders	March 2015	

Work plan for Innovation Platform: Tajikistan

1. **Team members:**
    a. Nurali Saidov
    b. Azizbek Nurbekov
    c. Yarash Pulatov
    d. Murod Ergashev
    e. Zulfiya Abdurakhimova
    f. Gaybullo Akhmedov
    g. Abdukhakim Abdusaminov
    h. Anvar Khashimov
    i. Rakhimjan Akhmejanov

2. **The direction of actions (description of the problem to be solved in the framework of the Innovation Platform (IP), the most effective way):**
    - Inefficient use of water and land resources

3. **Location of Platform (define for the country / region / city for IP in Fergana Valley)**
    - WUA "Obi Ravoni Ovchi kalacha"- Babajan Gafurov district of Sogd region;
    - WUA "Chashma" - Jabor Rasulov district of Sogd region.

4. **Describe the expected results (the desired improvement in the situation):**
    - Improved access of farmers and households to irrigation water (water supply), the expecting period - 2018;
    - Increased crop productivity by 15-20%, the expecting period - 2018;
    - Improved soil through the introduction of new methods of tillage, the expecting period - 2020;
    - Increased awareness and knowledge of stakeholders, the expecting period – 2016;
    - Developed plan of action on adaptation of agriculture to climate change, the expecting period - 2022.

5. **Facilitator (identify the facilitator for IP (individual or organization), which will take the initiative)**
    - ICARDA, CGIAR
    - Regional and District Khukumat (Administration)
    - Science
    - NGOs

6. Key stakeholders needed

Organization	Name of representative	Participation 1. Imperative 2. Necessary 3. Necessary to some extent
WUA "Obi Ravoni Ovchi kalacha" Babajan Gafurov district of Sogd region	Rahimjan Akhmejanov	1
WUA "Chashma" Jabor Rasulov district of Sogd region	Inom Halimov	1
1. Farmer households "Saidpalvon", Babajan Gafurov district of Sogd region 2. "Gulakandoz" Jabor Rasulov district		1
Jamoats: 1. "Ovchi kalacha» Babajan Gafurov district 2. "Gulakandoz" Jabor Rasulov district	Sharifov Hoshimdjan Muminov Nasim	1
Khukumat Babajan Gafurov district / Department of Agriculture	Ayubchon Ochilov	2
Khukumat Jabor Rasulov district / Department of Agriculture	Shermurodov Abduakhad	2
NGO "Zar va Zamin" partner WUA "Chashma" Jabor Rasulov district and other NGOs working in the region	Anvar Khashimov	2
NGO "Zilola" partner WUA" Obi Ravonni" Ovchi kalacha" Babajan Gafur district and other NGOs working in the region	Zulfiya Abdurahimova	2
Tajik All-Russian Research Institute of Hydraulic Engineering and Land Reclamation – RI of irrigation- RI of farming – RI of plant production	Gaybullo Akhmedov Zebo	1
Sugdagroservis	Otabekov Maksud	3
ICARDA, IWMI Biodiversity, AVRDC		1
Banks, Microcredit organizations		1

7. What measures do already exist to solve the problem?

- None

8. **Final beneficiaries (list):**

- Farmers
- Population
- Decision-makers

9. **Additional information required for the IP development**

- The status of land
- Water availability
- Area of farms' production
- Structure of sown areas
- Soil - climatic conditions
- Demographics, socio- economic status
- Productivity of agricultural crops for the past 10 years
- Resources and machinery availability (supply)

10. **The potential contribution of the research**

- Recommendations on the farming techniques for crops
- Irrigation regime
- Introduction of new innovative technologies aimed at increasing the productivity of agricultural crops
- Capacity building

11. **Additional information required for the IP development**

- State support
- Financial
- Institutional
- Methodological
- Information
- Training
- Cross- visits
- Study – tour
- Technical support

Action plan for establishing IP

Activity	Target organizations / individuals	Results	Focal points	When	Notes
Informing relevant stakeholders to create strategic / political support					
Workshop for IP stakeholders	All stakeholders	Report, recommendations	ICARDA and local partners	1 quarter of 2015	
Round table	All stakeholders	Report, recommendations	ICARDA and local partners	1 quarter of 2015	
Company to increase awareness through the media, booklets, brochures, etc.	All stakeholders	Issuing program through the media, leaflets, brochures, etc.	ICARDA and local partners	1 quarter of 2015	
Binding together of potential IP members					
Development of the Coordinating Council of IP		Approved plan of work for the Coordinating Council of IP	ICARDA and local partners	1 quarter of 2015	
Additional information (to develop IP)					
Development of database including the following data (status of land use, water availability, type of farmers production, the structure of sown areas, soil – climatic conditions, crop yields for the last 10 years) • Development of database (demographics, socio-economic				1 quarter of 2015	

condition, availability of resources and equipment)					
The first meeting of IP					
				1 quarter of 2015	

Work plan for Innovation Platform: Uzbekistan

1. Team members:

a. Mukhamedjanov Sh.
b. Akinshina N.
c. Akramkhanov A.
d. Turdieva M.
e. Nishanov N.
f. Mavlyanova R.

2. The direction of actions

Not effective and unproductive use of land and water resources in agricultural production.

3. Location of Platform (define for the country / region / city for IP in Fergana Valley)

Fergana region: Kuva district, WUA "Kodirjon Agzamjon"
Andijan region: Markhamt district, WUA "Tomchi-Kul"

4. Describe the expected results (the desired improvement in the situation):

Mechanisms and tools for effective management / agricultural production at the WUA and farmer household level were developed:

a. Introduction of water measuring tools at the irrigation water user's level (farmers);
b. Standardized and efficient agricultural technologies are implemented;
c. Innovative resource-saving technologies for land and water resources are implemented in practice;
d. Access to quality seeds (planting materials) of various crops is insured;
e. Introduction of continuous monitoring and consultation by local organization (WUA, Farmers' Council
f. Increased capacity of stakeholders in resource-saving technologies
g. Operating IP at the district level develop
h. Reducing the amount of irrigation water use at the farm level by 30%
i. Increasing crop yields by 20%
j. Increasing water productivity by 30% and land productivity by 30%
k. Improving profitability and income of agricultural producers by…

5. Facilitator (identify the facilitator for IP (individual or organization), which will take the initiative)

General facilitator: Scientific and Information Center of the Interstate Commission for Water Coordination (SIC ICWC) supported by ICARDA

Local facilitator: WUA

6. Key stakeholders needed

Organization	**Name of representative**	**Participation** **1. Imperative** **2. Necessary** **3. Necessary to some extent**
WUA Kodirjon Agzamjon	Akhmedov D.	1
Farmer households under WUA Kodirjon Agzamjon	20-30 farmer households	1
WUA Tomchi Kul		1
Farmer households under WUA Tomchi Kul	20-30 farmer households	1
Information centers in Kuva and Markhamat districts (Department of Agriculture + Farmers Council)		1
Andijan and Fergana	Ergashev E., Rakhmatullaev A.	1
The Central Asian Irrigation Research Institute, Uzbek Research Institute of Plant Industry, Uzbek Research Institute of Vegetables, Melons and Potato, Research Institute of Grain and Legume Crops under Irrigation	Rakhimov Sh., Amanov A., Khakomov R., Asadov A, Siddikov R.	1
International organizations (ICARDA, BIOVERSITY, AVRDC, CACILM, SIC, IWMI)	Turok J., Turdieva M., Mavlyanova RP., Akramkhanov A., Dukhovniy V., Karimov A.	1

7. What measures do already exist to solve the problem?

Water measuring tools installed on the farms' borders

Developments of the WPI-PL project

There is an approach to develop an effective control mechanism

Soil conservation and resource-saving technologies

New varieties of crop and seed production

Developments of CACILM –I phase

8. **Final beneficiaries (list):**

   Farmers
   Dekhkan farms (peasant farms)
   Private households
   WUA
   Population

9. **Additional information required for the IP development**

10. **The potential contribution of the research**

Action plan for establishing IP

Activity	Target organizations / individuals	Results	Focal points	When	Notes
Informing relevant stakeholders to create strategic / political support					
Sending information letter	WUA Kodirjon Agzamjon, WUA Tomchi Kul, Farmer households, Information centers in Kuva and Markhamat districts (Department of Agriculture + Farmers Council), The Central Asian Irrigation Research Institute, Uzbek Research Institute of Plant Industry, Uzbek Research Institute of Vegetables, Melons and Potato, Research Institute of Grain and Legume Crops under Irrigation, International organizations (ICARDA, BIOVERSITY, AVRDC, CACILM, SIC, IWMI)	Received approval	Dosov Botir	01. 2014	
Inception Workshop	The same	IP members are aware about to the strategy of the project	Dosov Botir	01. 2015	
Binding together of potential IP members					
List of organizations and projects working in the same direction	The same	Report	All members of IP		

Analysis of the baseline situation	The same	Report	All members of IP		
Additional information (to develop IP)					
Gathering information about organizations and projects working in the same direction and location		A list of organizations and review of their activities	All members of IP	28 February	
Analysis of the baseline situation		Report	SIC ICWC	1 March	
The first meeting of IP					
Workshop to develop a work plan		Analysis of the situation and work plan with stakeholders		March- April 2015	

What support is needed additionally (training, etc.)

Financial support
Thematic workshops
Information and knowledge exchange
Seeds and seeding materials
Equipment
Development of technology package
Information support (climate, resources, prices, etc.)

A common research agenda for Central Asia

National research institutes and universities

- How to select and study the object?
  What are effective methodologies, tools, mechanisms, approaches to agricultural innovation?
- How can research support local experimentation?
- How to monitor and evaluate the innovation processes?
- How can information systems and databases support IPs and the further distribution of IP results?

NGO, Water Users' Associations and Farmers

How can IPs effectively support:

- the development of new crop varieties and animal breeds
- Improving livestock and seed production
- The introduction of water saving technologies and the use of drought-resistant varieties
- The development and implementation of local innovations

ICARDA and international research organisation

- Are IP effective mechanisms to foster greater involvement of marginal groups including households, women?
- Is the IP an effective mechanism to address forecasted agricultural risks and problems?
- How do the goals of IP harmonize with the objectives of national agricultural development?
- Are the innovation systems approaches effective in solving agricultural problems?
- Do innovation systems approaches fill the vacuum and create a connection between the stakeholders in the existing system?
- How can financial, management, procurement mechanisms effectively ensure the sustainable functioning of IP?

Annex A. Workshop Programme

Day 1	December 8	
9:00–11:00	Opening Session	Welcome to participants Housekeeping matters Background to the innovation platform initiative Participants introduction Workshop objectives Fears and expectation Overview of programme and facilitation
11:00-11:30		Coffee Break
11:30-13:30	Introductory Session	Understanding *innovation as a process*
13:30-14:30		Lunch
14:30-16:00	Introductory Session	Understanding *Agricultural Innovation Systems* (AIS)
16:00-16:15	Closing Day 1	Evaluation of the day, closure
Day 2	December 9	
9.00-9.15	Recap day 1	
9:00-11:00	Introductory Session	Country team presentations: the Agricultural Innovation System mapping in Fergana Valley in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan
11:00-11:30		Coffee break
11:30-13:30	Introductory Session	Understanding Innovation Platforms
13:30-14:30		Lunch
14:30-16:00	Session I	Identifying entry point for action (country groups)
16:00-16:15		Stretch Break
16:15-17:15	Session I	Presentations and selection of entry points by country teams
17:15-17:30	Closing Day 2	Evaluation of the day, closure
Day 3	December 10	
9.00-9.15-	Recap day 2	
9:15-11:00	Session II	Gender in Innovation Platforms (presentation by Aizhamal and Asel (ALGA Association)
11:00-11:30		Coffee Break
11:30-13:30	Session III	Towards country level intervention framework for IP's - Kyrgyzstan - Tajikistan - Uzbekistan

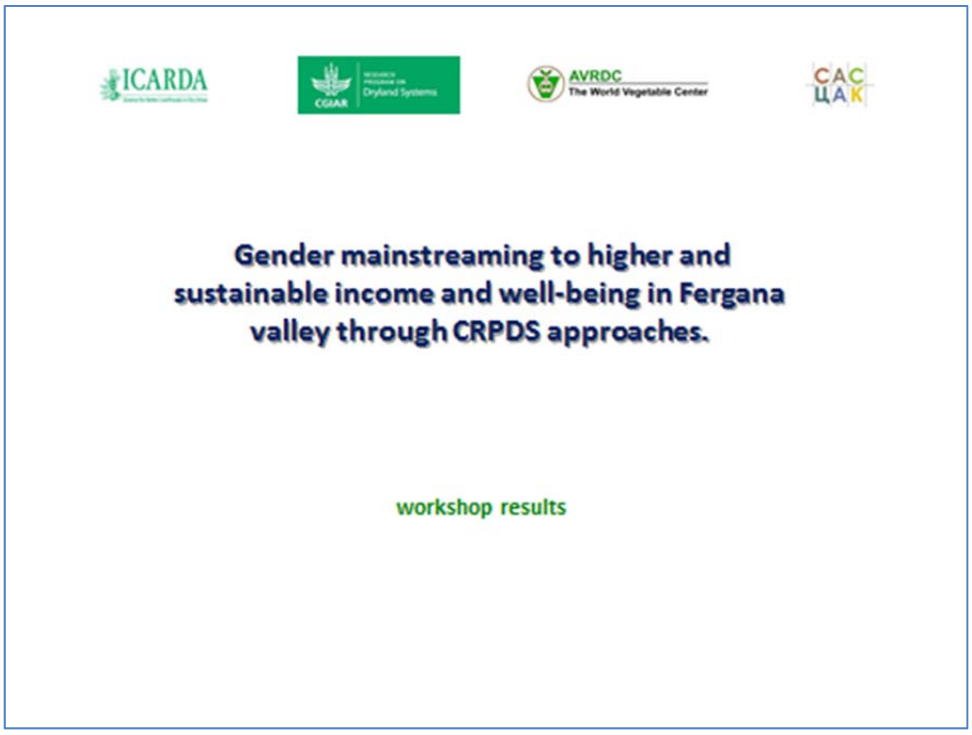
13:30-14:30		Lunch
14:30-16:00	Session III	Towards country level intervention framework for IP's (country teams) continued
18.30		Reception dinner
Day 4	December 11	
9.00-9.15-	Recap day 3	
09:00-11:00	Session III	Presentation of country intervention framework (world café)
11:00-11:30		Coffee Break
11.30-12.30	Session IV	Joint action plan for 2015 and 2016 (common research agenda, next steps, reflection, follow up): towards a mutually accepted CRP-DS strategy for Central Asia
12.30-13.00	Closure	Evaluation and closure

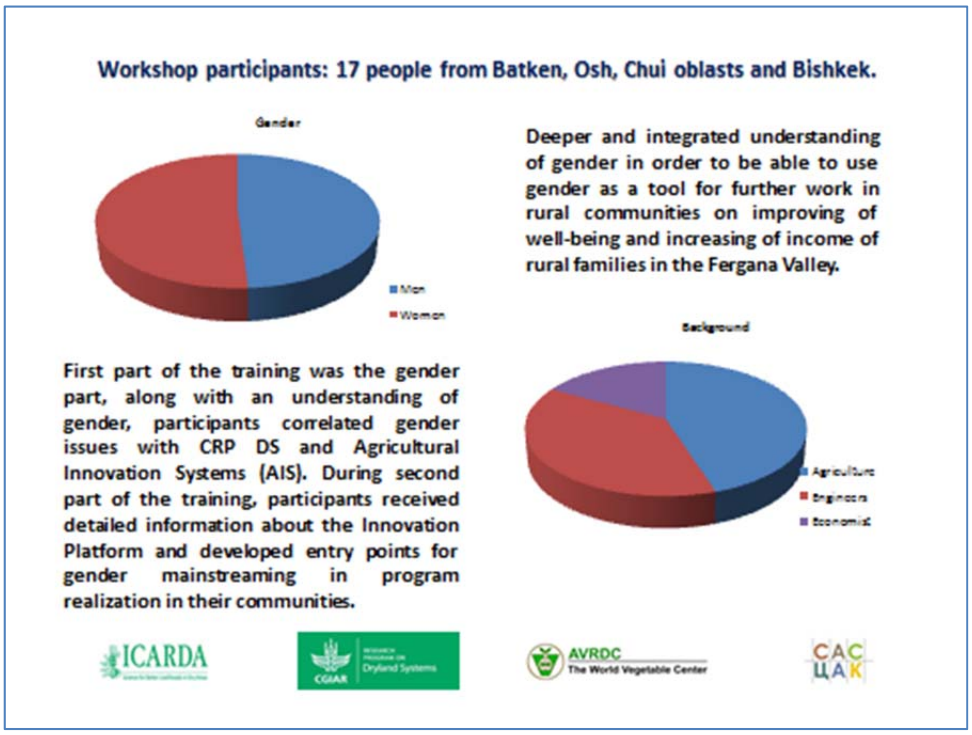
Annex B. List of Participants

No	Name	Organisation	E-mail
1.	Fedichkina I.	RI of farming, KR	
2.	Kulov Kubanychbek	RI of irrigation, KR	kulovccd@mail.ru
3.	Khaitov Rasul	Farmer	
4.	Abdramanov Bakytbek	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	knau-info@mail.ru
5.	Davletaliev Joldosh	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	knau-info@mail.ru
6.	Asanaliev Asanbek	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	asanaly61@mail.ru
7.	Toktosunov Talant	Kyrgyz National Agrarian University	knau-info@mail.ru
8.	Karasartov Shaibek	NGO TAIC	director@taic.kg
9.	Jooshev Payaz	NGO TAIC	payaz@rambler.ru
10.	Kamalov Abdiraim	Daryn Aylyn district administration	
11.	Tajibaev Osmon	Daryn Ayil Dstrict, Farmer	
12.	Saidov Nurali	ICARDA, Tajikistan	N.Saidov@cgiar.org
13.	Nurbekov Azizbek	ICARDA, Tashkent	A.Nurbekov@cgiar.org
14.	Pulatov Yarash	Academy of science of Tajikistan	tj_water@mail.ru
15.	Ergashev Murod	NGO “Rushdi dehot”, Tajikistan	
16.	Abdurakhimova Zulfiya	NGO “Zilola”, Tajikistan	
17.	Akhmedov Gaybullo	Institute of hyrotechnic and melioration of Tajikistan	
18.	Abdusaminov Abdukhakim	Sughd Province WUA Support Uni	
19.	Khashimov Anvar	NGO Zar Zamin, Tajikistan	
20.	Akhmejanov Rakhimjan	WUA Obi-Ravoni Ovchi Qalacha, Tajikistan	
21.	Mukhamedjanov Shukhrat	SIC ICWC	shuhrat.shakir@mail.ru
22.	Akinshina Natalya	ICBA	n.akinshina@yahoo.com
23.	Akramkhanov Akmal	CACILM	A.Akramkhanov@cgiar.org
24.	Turdieva Muhabbat.	BIOVERSITY International	m.turdieva@cgiar.org
25.	Nishanov Narimon	ICARDA, CACILM	Nishanov@cgiar.org
26.	Mavlyanova Ravza	AVRDC, CAC	ravza.mavlyanova@worldveg.org
27.	Bobokulova, Shakhodat	ICARDA Interpreter	S.Bobokulova@cgiar.org>
28.	Aizhamal Bakashova	ALGA	ngoalga@gmail.com
29.	Asel Dunganaeva	ALGA	as.dunganaeva@gmail.com
30.	Aw-Hassan, Aden	ICARDA	a.aw-hassan@cgiar.org
31.	'Kassam, Shinan	ICARDA	S.Kassam@cgiar.org
32.	Aliev, Muzaffar	ICARDA-Tashkent	M.Aliev@cgiar.org
33.	Dosov, Botir	ICARDA CAC	B.Dosov@cgiar.org
34.	Remco Mur	KIT Sustainable Economic Development	r.mur@kit.nl
35.	Shaumarov Makhmud	ICARDA-CAC, Research Field	M.Shaumarov@cgiar.org

		Coordinator	
36.	Eshmuratov Davron	IWMI	firdavs.kabilov@yahoo.com
37.	Kabilov Firdavs	IWMI	D.Eshmuratov@cgiar.org
38.	Elemanova Gulmira	Ministry of Agriculture and melioration	
39.	Kulmurzaeva Indira	NGO TAIC	ikulmurzaeva@gmail.com
40.	Murzakmatov Koichuman	Batken RAS	

Annex C. Gender mainstreaming to higher and sustainable income and well-being in Fergana valley through CRPDS approaches





Interactive methods were used during workshop.

ICARDA CGIAR Research Program on Dryland Systems AVRDC The World Vegetable Center CAC ЦАК

Gaps in agriculture

After getting more detailed information about Innovative Platform and Gender Strategy participants discussed issue of gaps: what does it mean and for whom? Roots and consequences.

Each participant individually identifies 3 main gaps in agriculture, later all these gaps through joint discussion were group as main gaps for men, women and mixed group.

ICARDA CGIAR Research Program on Dryland Systems AVRDC The World Vegetable Center CAC ЦАК

Experience sharing for addressing gaps

We provide consultations, introduce new and affordable technologies. For example drop irrigation in Chui oblast.

Motivation for farmers, vulnerable groups: responding basic needs to improve health conditions and living standards

New old technologies, to find out traditional solutions. For example furrow irrigation in place of check flooding.

Can we change situation?

Development of self esteem and consciousness.

Creation of women's groups for agriculture.

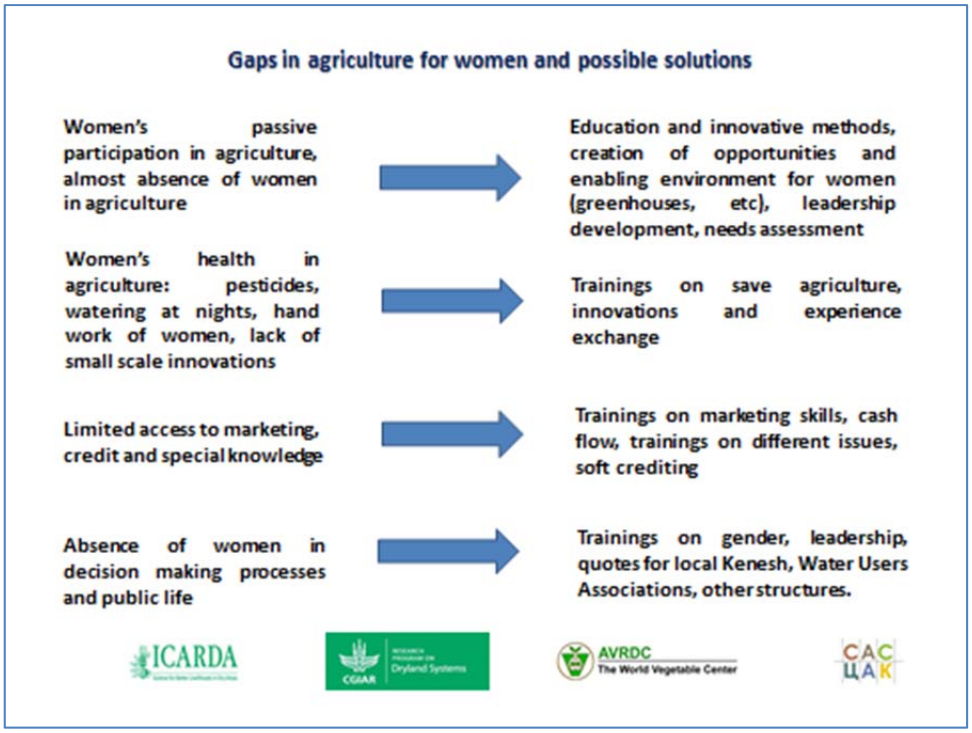
Joining efforts: for cultivation, agricultural machinery, etc.

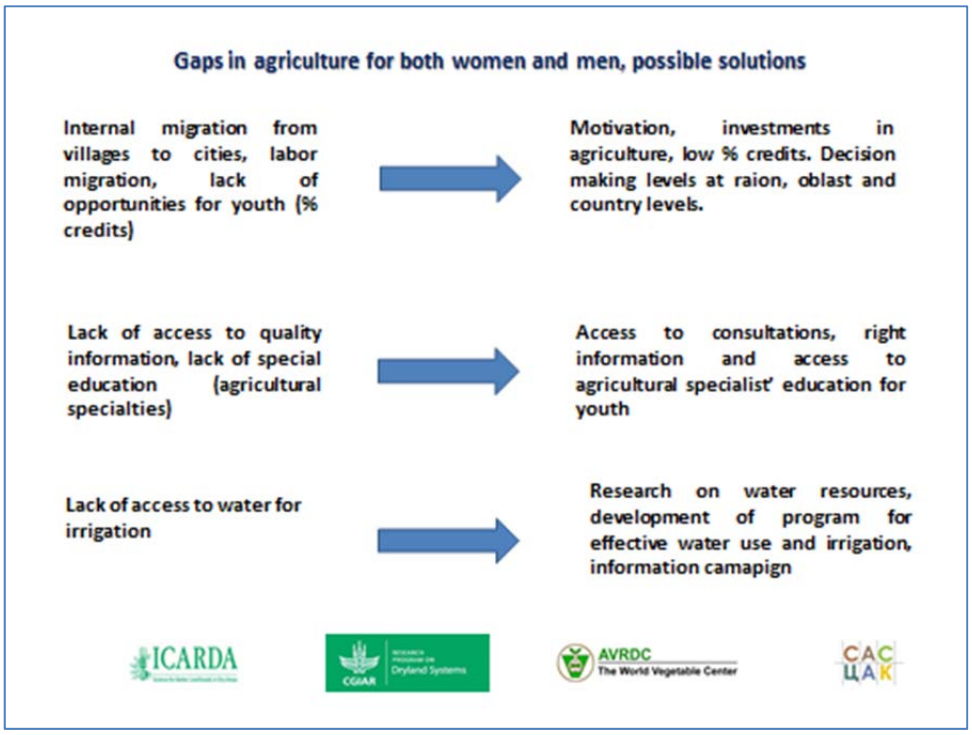
ICARDA CGIAR Research Program on Dryland Systems AVRDC The World Vegetable Center CAC ЦАК

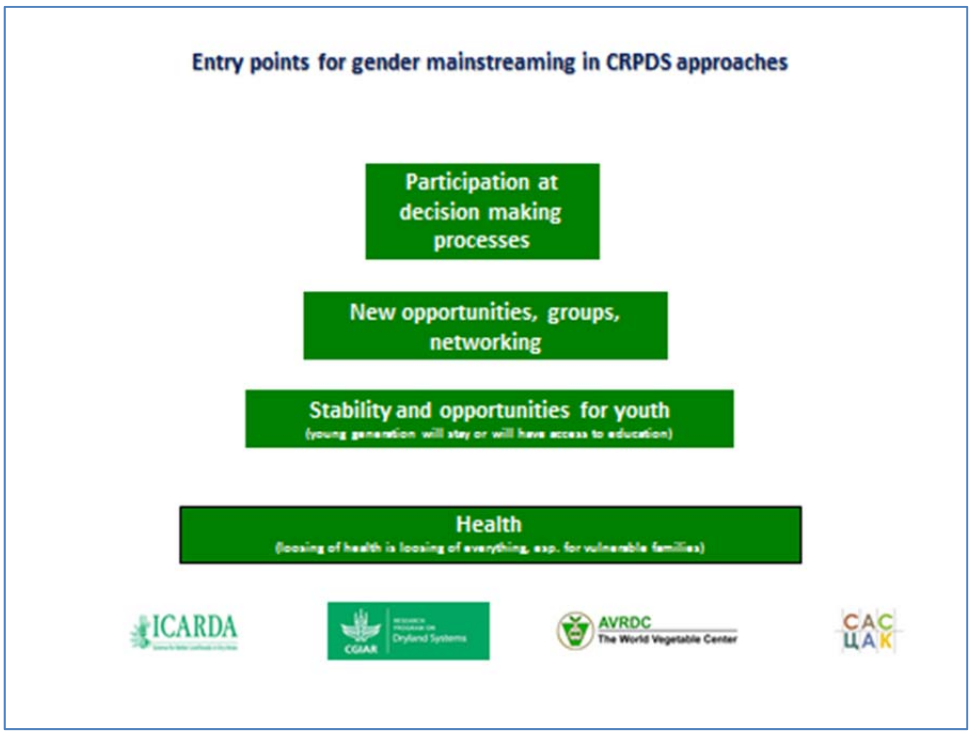
Gaps in agriculture for men and possible solutions

Agricultural health problems: hand work, absence of labor security	→	Information on security at work in agriculture, introduce biological methods for insects prevention, trainings on secure use of pesticides, cattle breeding veterinary norms
Absence of agricultural machinery	→	Information campaign on leasing opportunities
Absence of good quality seeds	→	Clear and detailed information on seeds, quality and seeds companies, workshops on proper seeds cultivation, creation of Seeds Center
Decreasing of pasture lands	→	Trainings and practice of pasture re-cultivation, creation of demo sites

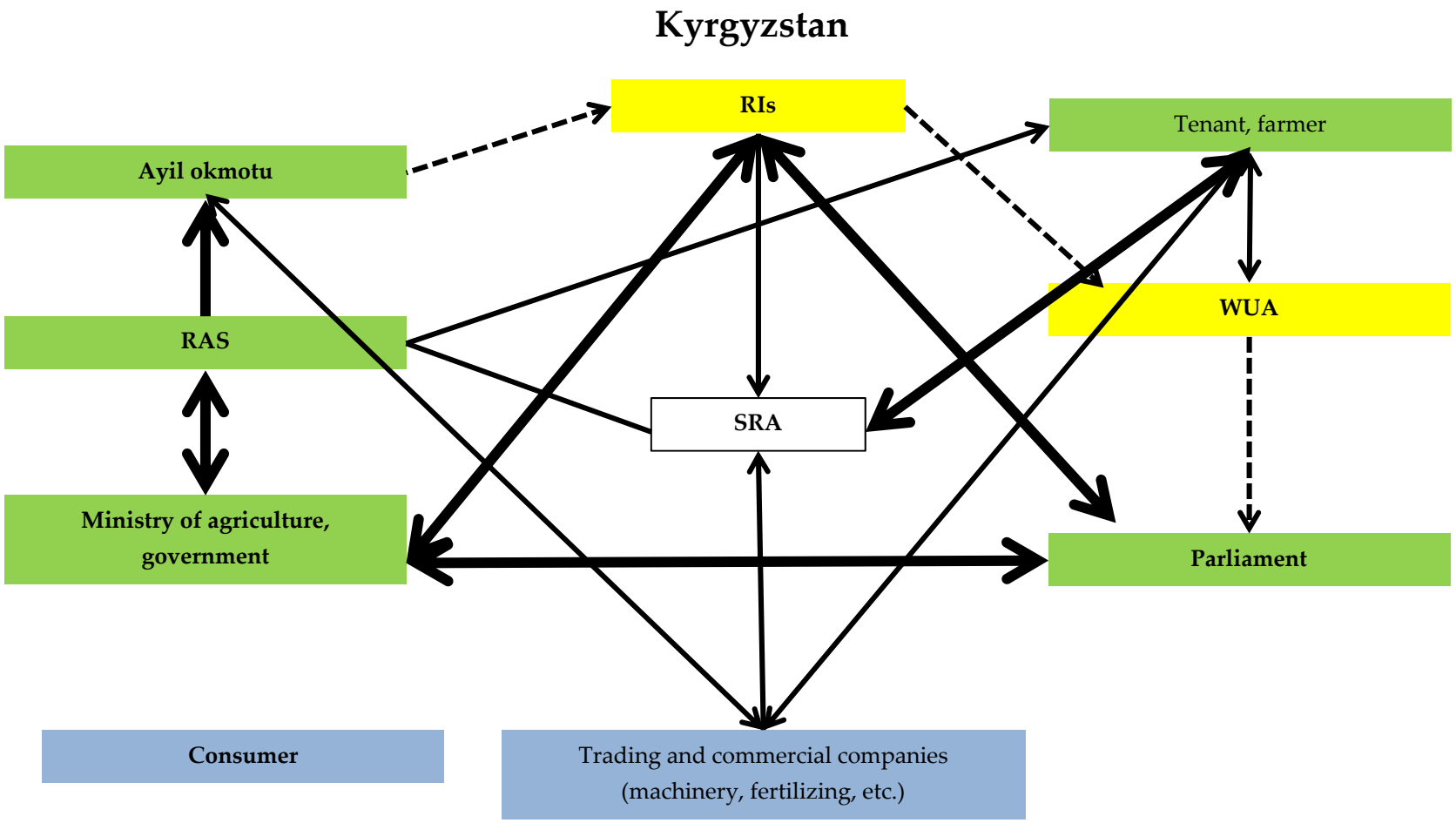
ICARDA CGIAR Research Program on Dryland Systems AVRDC The World Vegetable Center CAC ЦАК


Gaps in agriculture for women and possible solutions
Women's passive participation in agriculture, almost absence of women in agriculture
Education and innovative methods, creation of opportunities and enabling environment for women (greenhouses, etc), leadership development, needs assessment
Women's health in agriculture: pesticides, watering at nights, hand work of women, lack of small scale innovations
Trainings on save agriculture, innovations and experience exchange
Limited access to marketing, credit and special knowledge
Trainings on marketing skills, cash flow, trainings on different issues, soft crediting
Absence of women in decision making processes and public life
Trainings on gender, leadership, quotes for local Kenesh, Water Users Associations, other structures.
ICARDA
CGIAR
AVRDC
The World Vegetable Center
CAC
LLAK

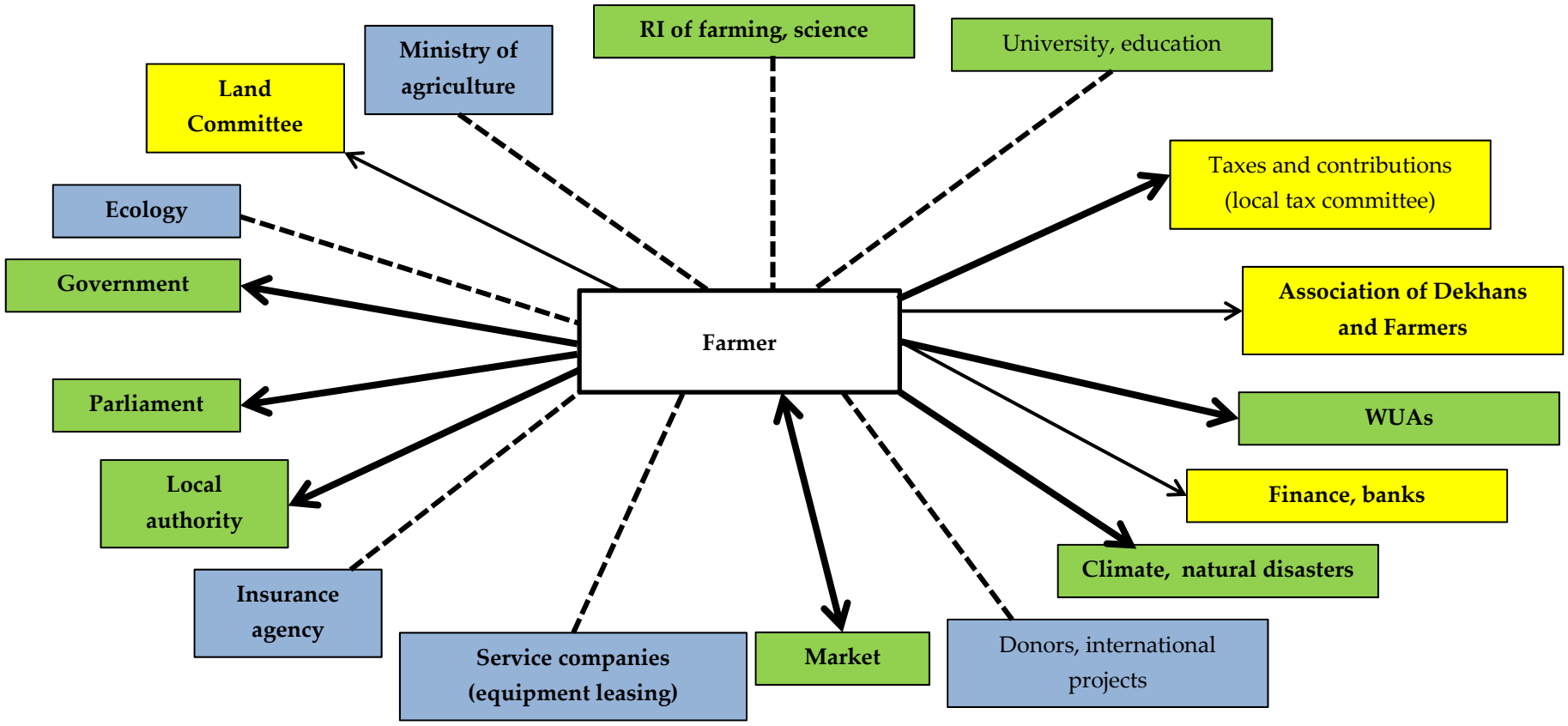

Gaps in agriculture for both women and men, possible solutions
Internal migration from villages to cities, labor migration, lack of opportunities for youth (% credits)
Motivation, investments in agriculture, low % credits. Decision making levels at raion, oblast and country levels.
Lack of access to quality information, lack of special education (agricultural specialties)
Access to consultations, right information and access to agricultural specialist' education for youth
Lack of access to water for irrigation
Research on water resources, development of program for effective water use and irrigation, information camapign
ICARDA
CGIAR
AVRDC
The World Vegetable Center
CAC
LLAK

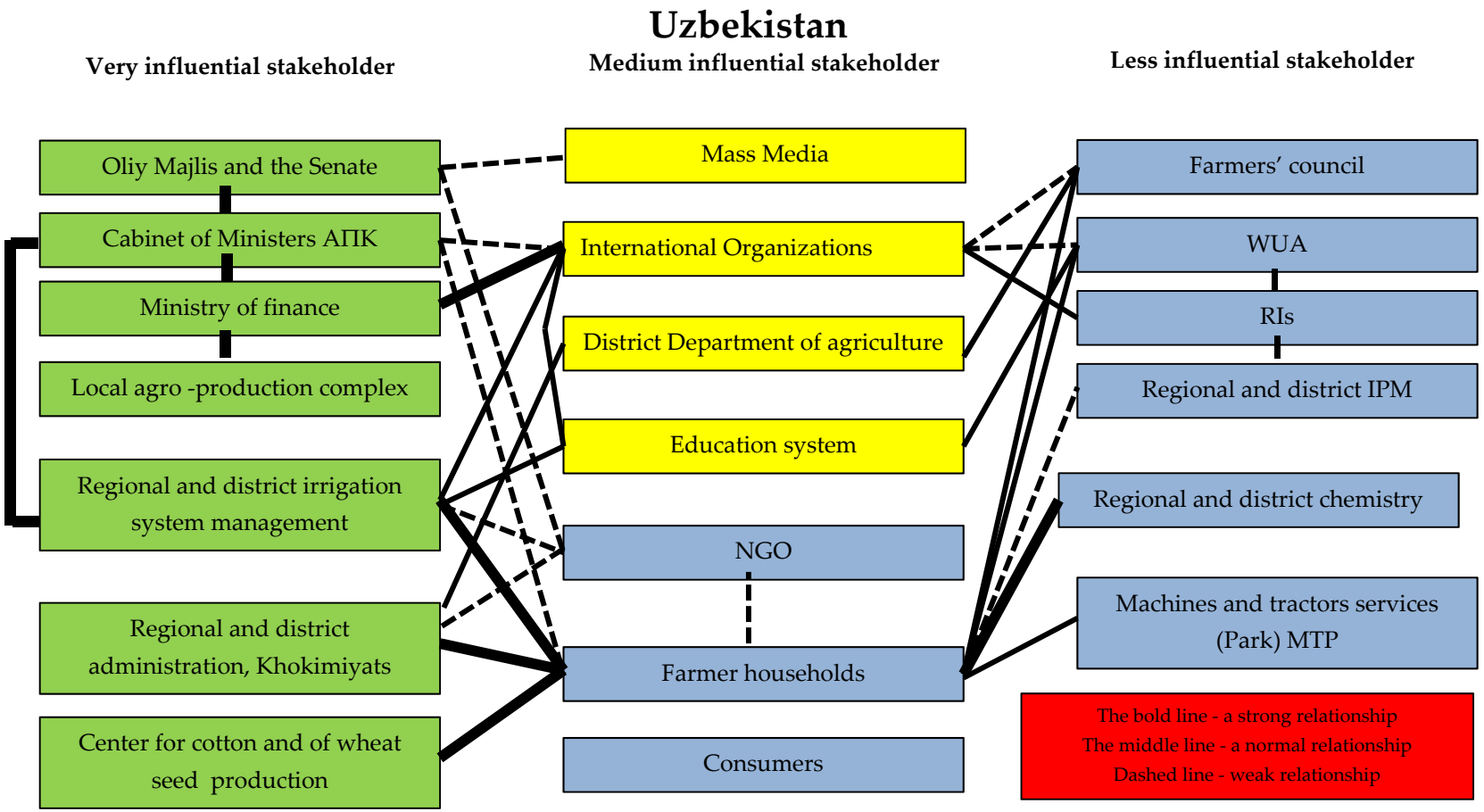

Entry points for gender mainstreaming in CRPDS approaches
Participation at decision making processes
New opportunities, groups, networking
Stability and opportunities for youth
(young generation will stay or will have access to education)
Health
(loosing of health is loosing of everything, esp. for vulnerable families)
ICARDA
CGIAR
Dryland Systems
AVRDC
The World Vegetable Center
CAC
ЦАК

Annex D. Agricultural Innovation Systems in the Fergana Valley



Tajikistan


RI of farming, science
University, education
Ministry of agriculture
Land Committee
Taxes and contributions (local tax committee)
Ecology
Government
Association of Dekhans and Farmers
Farmer
Parliament
WUAs
Local authority
Finance, banks
Climate, natural disasters
Insurance agency
Service companies (equipment leasing)
Market
Donors, international projects


Uzbekistan
Very influential stakeholder
Medium influential stakeholder
Less influential stakeholder
Oliy Majlis and the Senate
Cabinet of Ministers АПК
Ministry of finance
Local agro -production complex
Regional and district irrigation system management
Regional and district administration, Khokimiyats
Center for cotton and of wheat seed production
Mass Media
International Organizations
District Department of agriculture
Education system
NGO
Farmer households
Consumers
Farmers' council
WUA
RIs
Regional and district IPM
Regional and district chemistry
Machines and tractors services (Park) MTP
The bold line - a strong relationship
The middle line - a normal relationship
Dashed line - weak relationship