Back to the Future: Informing scaling with retrospective and prospective analyses

RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Roots, Tubers and Bananas
CGIAR

APPROACH FOR SCALING

Retrospective/prospective analyses were used in the context of past and ongoing scaling of banana wilt (BXW) control technology ('complete mat uprooting') in Burundi, DR Congo and Uganda. It can easily be applied to other agricultural technologies that were previously scaled with variable rates of success.

This approach consists of a triangulation of three different methodologies that identifies the dynamics around both past and current scaling efforts.

INTERMEDIATE USERS & STAKEHOLDERS

Retrospective/prospective analyses requires input from all relevant AR4D actors: science and research / public policy / farmers / non-governmental / private sector insofar each is relevant to the scaled technology.

MAIN STAGES

Multi-stakeholder workshop (retrospective and prospective)
Uses selected elements Rapid Appraisal of Agricultural Innovation Systems (RAAIS) methodology. The main objective is to identify the following by way of dynamic discussion:
- A common understanding of the BXW control methods that were (are being) scaled
- A rich picture about what/how BXW control methods were scaled
- Ranked constraints that were encountered during the scaling process
- Ranked enablers that facilitated the scaling process
- Future perspectives for BXW control

Interviews (retrospective)
Structured interviews with stakeholders at national and local level. The aim is to corroborate findings from the workshop.

Behavioural science survey (retrospective and prospective)
Aims to identify drivers of behavioural change and why farmers have (not) / will (not) adopt BXW control methods in the respective countries. The theory behind this survey combines related social-psychology theories (such as values/beliefs/norms theory. See Figure 1.).
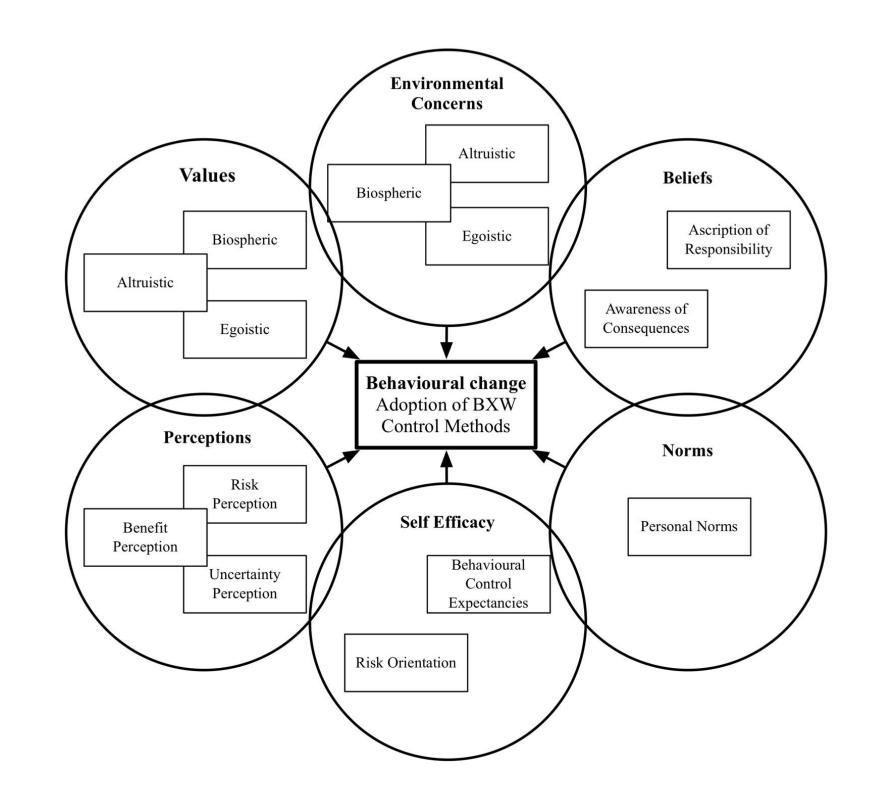

Fig. 1. Components and linkages in the theoretical behavioural model

EVIDENCE OF EFFICACY

The results of this approach were used to develop policy recommendations for further scaling of BXW management in Uganda in 2016.

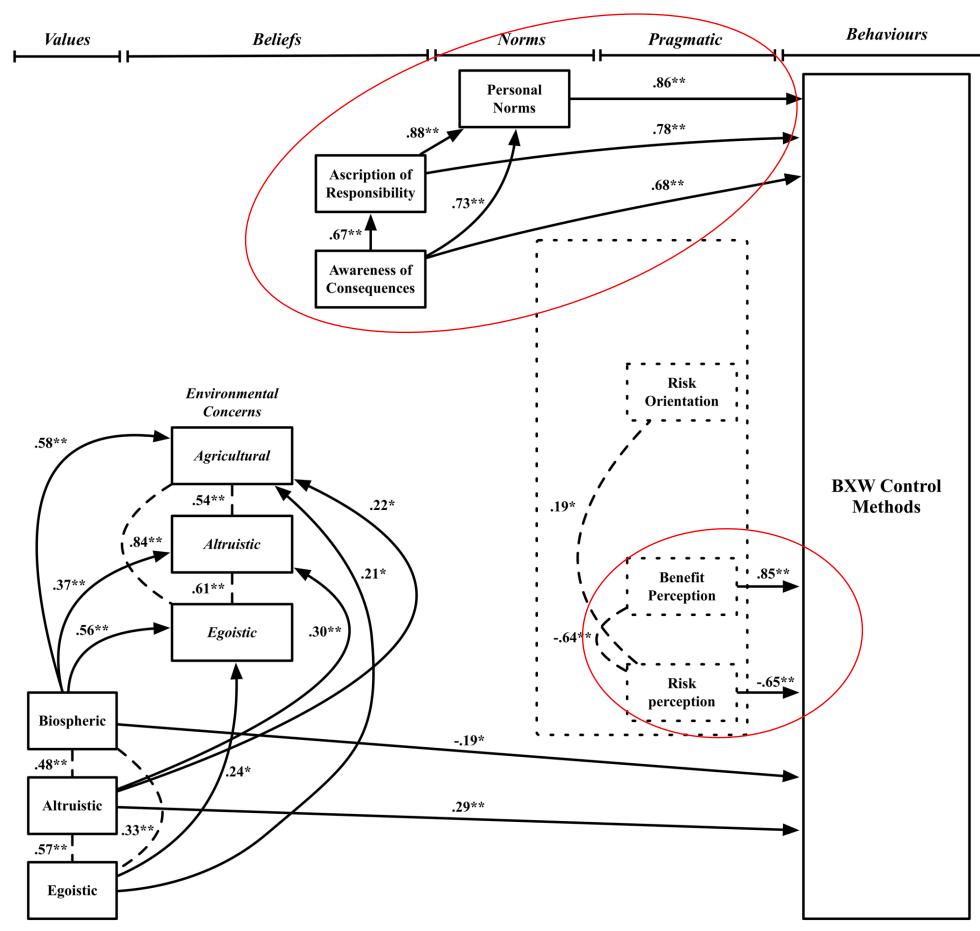**Photo 1.** Categorised scaling constraints by DR Congo workshop participants.

Fig. 2. Representation of DR Congo behavioural survey results showing promising entry points for 'behavioural targeting' of future scaling messages (red ellipses)

CRITICAL GAPS AND NEXT STEPS

Prospective analysis needs to be broadened by developing future scenarios with stakeholders. It is critical to have the diverse development partners – more specifically: government agencies (regulatory bodies, extension services), private sector (here: diverse value chain actors), NGOs (international vs. local) and media – reviewing their past (retrospective) and future (prospective) roles/responsibilities. It is also critical to use stakeholder workshops for reviewing past institutional arrangements for their engagement (e.g. mechanisms for information-risk-benefit sharing and for pooling of human, financial and other resources).

Results from DR Congo will help inform planned BXW scaling activities. In Burundi, results will provide input into a BXW scaling strategy for a project being implemented in Muyinga province.

Bioversity International

WAGENINGEN UR
For quality of life

IITA
Research to Nourish Africa

Poster authors: Boudy van Schagen (Bioversity), Onno Giller (WUR, IITA), Dietmar Stoian (Bioversity)