



Reaching the Unreached through Resilient Market Systems

Dr. Latha Nagarajan



Andy Thigpen

What is Resilience?

“The ability of people and systems to resist, absorb, and transform in response to shocks and setbacks.”



How do we reach the unreached?



How can we transform livelihoods?

IFDC's Approach to Building Resilience



Impart R&D and Technology Transfer

- Improve Soil Health and Climate-Resilient Fertilizer Technologies through Good Agriculture Practices
- UDP, FDP
- Climate-Resilient Seed and Crops
- Irrigation Technologies



Facilitate Market Access

- Building Efficient Input and Output Markets to Reach the Last Mile
- Agribusiness Cluster Formation
- FBOs, ISPs
- Value-Add Processing
- Financing (e.g., Agri-wallet)



Advocate for a Conducive Policy Environment

- Initiating Stakeholder Platforms
- Policy Reform Consultations
- Public-Private Partnerships
- Trader Associations
- Regional Economic Communities



Rural Livelihood Transformation

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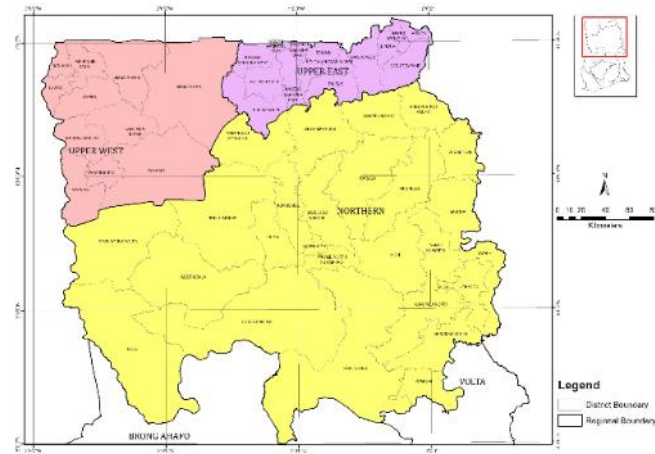


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Rural Livelihood Transformation



Northern Ghana: Agricultural Technology Transfer (ATT) Project



Lack of access to improved crop technologies, marginal environments, and limited water availability allow farmers to have only one growing season.



- Introduced “Double Cropping, Dual Income” strategy
 - Seed, Soil, Water-Management Interventions
 - Public-Private Partnerships for Market Access



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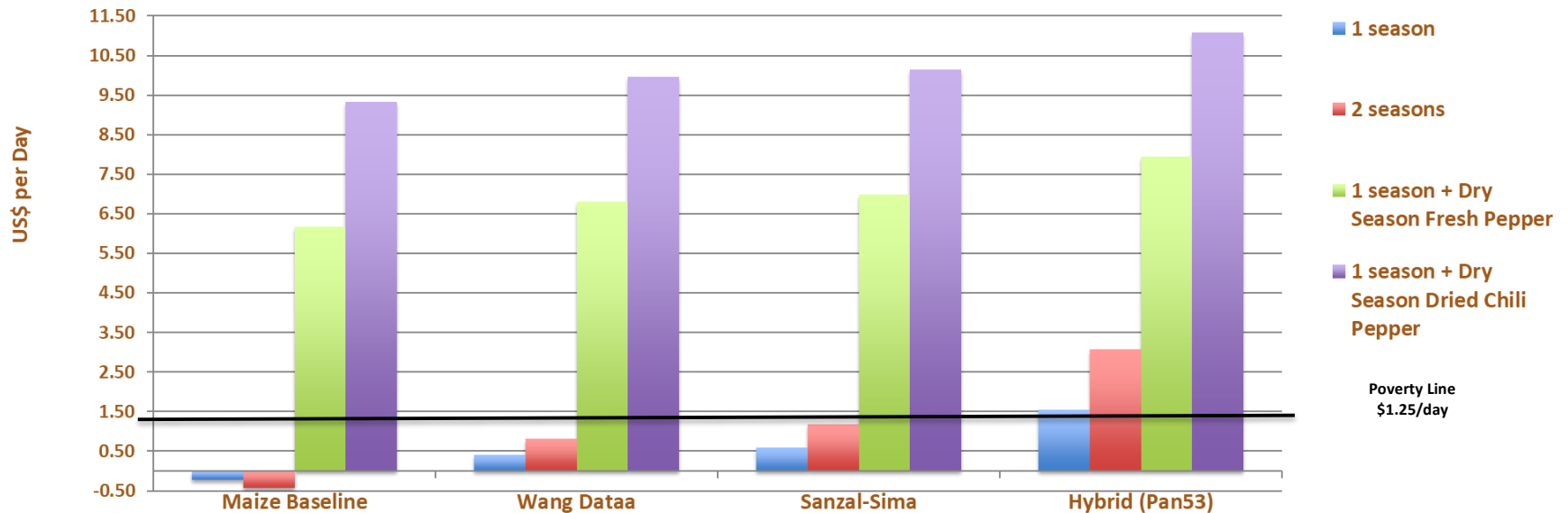
Farmers in rural regions
lacked access to quality seed
and fertilizer

- ✓ Engaged private sector
- ✓ Trained community-based sales agents
- ✓ Delivered more than 260 metric tons of quality inputs to the last mile



Double Cropping, Dual Income Outcomes

Comparing Daily Income Generated From Different Maize Varieties on 1 Hectare per Year by Cropping Once, Twice or Once with Pepper as a Second (Dry Season) Crop



Source: ATT Study, 2015.

Daily Income of Maize Varieties During One and Two Seasons and Combined with Dry Season Crops

- ❖ 2.3 million liters of water-savings per 2.5 hectare
- ❖ 550 farmers increased their income by 35% in one season



Myanmar: Dry Zone and Uplands Agro-Input
and Farm Services Project

Baseline Conditions in Myanmar



Uplands

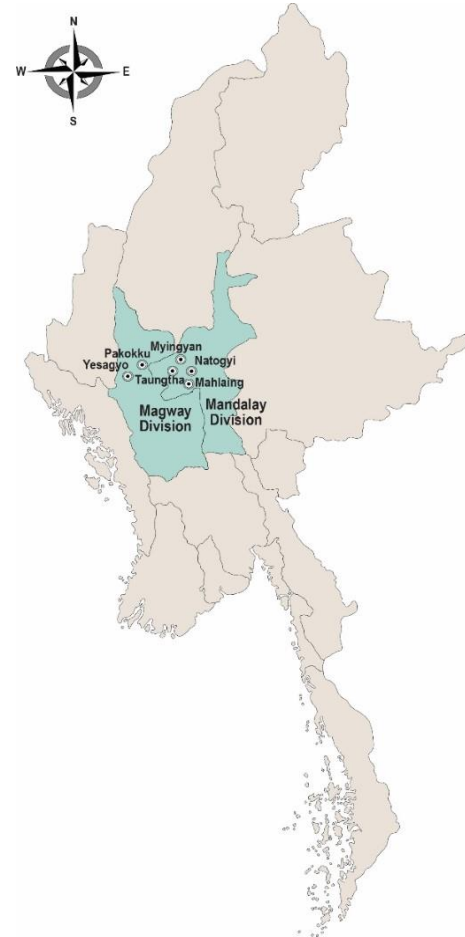
Low Agricultural Productivity

Higher Vulnerability to Crop Stress

Limited Government Extension Services

Inadequate Retailer Business and Technical Knowledge

Inadequate Input and Service Providers



Dry Zone

Smallholder Farmers

- Technology Transfers
- Business Support Services
 - ICT Support
- Gender and Household Nutrition

Private Sector
(Agro-Input Services)

Public Sector
(Department of Agriculture)



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ISP-Initiated Farmer Training
on Good Agricultural Practices



DoA-Initiated Farmer Training
on Fertilizer Use



Uganda: Resilient, Efficient Agribusiness Chains (REACH)



Farmers are now practicing key measures of resilience:

- Climate-smart agricultural practices
- Joint decision making
- Access to savings
- Diversify income



- More than 60% of project beneficiaries are female
- 37% of project beneficiaries are male

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Scaling Up



Rural Livelihood Transformation

Thank You

Dr. Latha Nagarajan

BFS-SFT Coordinator/MELS

lnagarajan@ifdc.org

Andy Thigpen

Head of Communications

athigpen@ifdc.org



IFDC

Developing Agriculture from the Ground Up

