



AICCRA Scaling Week

Senegal, Ghana, Mali, Ethiopia, Kenya and Zambia

Hanna Ewell, Murat Sartas, Mathieu Ouedraogo,
Desire Kagabo, Livingstone Byandaga, Liz Ogutu,
Osana Bonilla-Findji, Evan Girvetz





TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE

**Day 1: Rediscovering Scaling
and Understanding the big
picture of scaling in AICCRA**

Hanna Ewell, 2025



Ground rules and norms during the workshop

- Active listening to the facilitators and other participants
 - Punctuality – need to start on time, end on time
 - Respect each other's opinions – there are no right or wrong answers
 - Give each other an opportunity to speak and share at a time
 - Participate and engage constructively
 - Put phones on silent mode, minimal use of computers unless it is during group work activities
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Objectives of the Workshop

1. Capacity strengthening on scaling theory and practice
2. Stocktaking and documenting current scaling strategies, elaborating and diagnosing bottlenecks and gaps, as well as opportunities to enhance scaling
3. Engage on responsible scaling and identify potential social and environmental risks and collaboratively develop activities that mitigate negative impacts.
4. Introduction to and co-development of AICCRA Meta-Framework and reflection on available evidence
5. Identify technical assistance needs to address bottlenecks identified and create responsible pathways for change

INTRODUCTIONS

Name -

Organization and role -

The innovation(s) you are scaling (**write on the pink card in capital letters**)

One expectation from the workshop (**write it on the yellow card in capital letters**)

WELCOME AND OPENING REMARKS

Country Cluster Lead





Innovation: New, improved or adapted products, technologies, services, or institutional arrangements with high potential to contribute to positive impacts when used at scale. Examples include new crop varieties, climate smart management practices, digital extension tools, and community-based savings and credit mechanisms

- An innovation must be aligned with the context where it is being/to be used
- The innovation team should have **broad expertises** on board and provide equal weight to both technical and social sciences

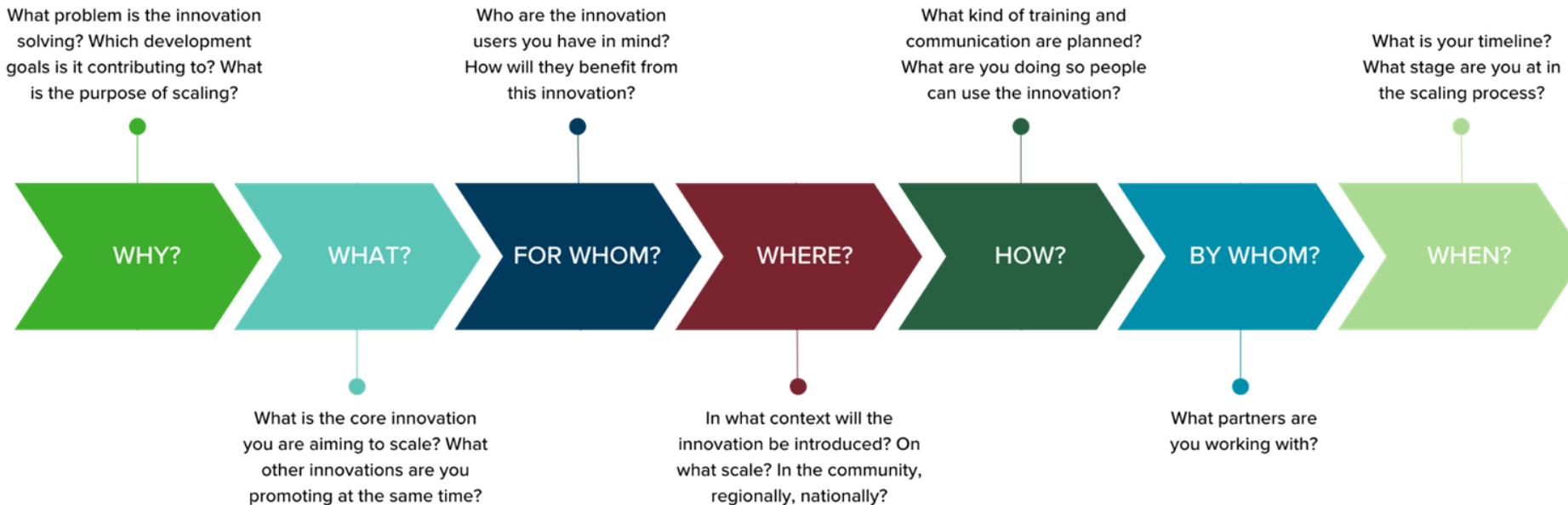
Scaling: a deliberate and planned effort to enable the broad use of innovations to have a positive impact for many people across broad geographies

Diversifying the options available to users, relative to their needs and preferences
(multiple innovations combined in a socio-technical bundle)

Scaling strategy: A set of coherent activities for deliberate planning and implementation of processes to expand the adoption of effective solutions and overcome one or more scaling bottlenecks by leveraging partnerships, resources, and infrastructure.

Hartmann and Linn (2008)

Key Components of a Scaling Strategy

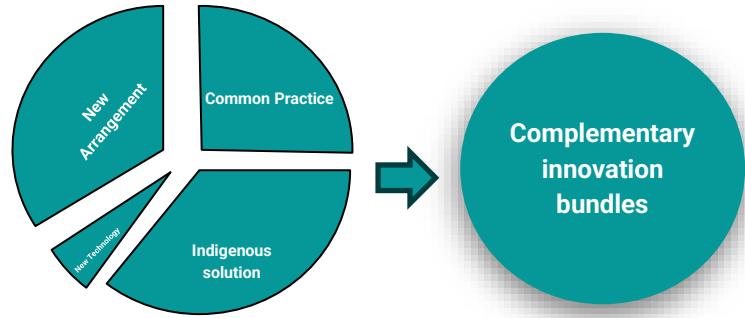


Innovation systems have always more than enough solutions and innovations

- Science is not the only way to innovate; farmers, businesses, civil servants innovate by trial and error and continuous learning
- Science-based innovations can compete with or complement existing solutions
- Some of the non-scientific innovations have more interest, investment, use and demand than science-based ones
- Delivering new technologies and practices do not necessarily need to lead to scaling and impact if they don't fit to the system



Sartas
2024



RIGHT INNOVATION

means choosing innovations that amplify the impacts of transformation levers and ideally can be applied to affect one or more levers to accelerate change

RIGHT IMPACT

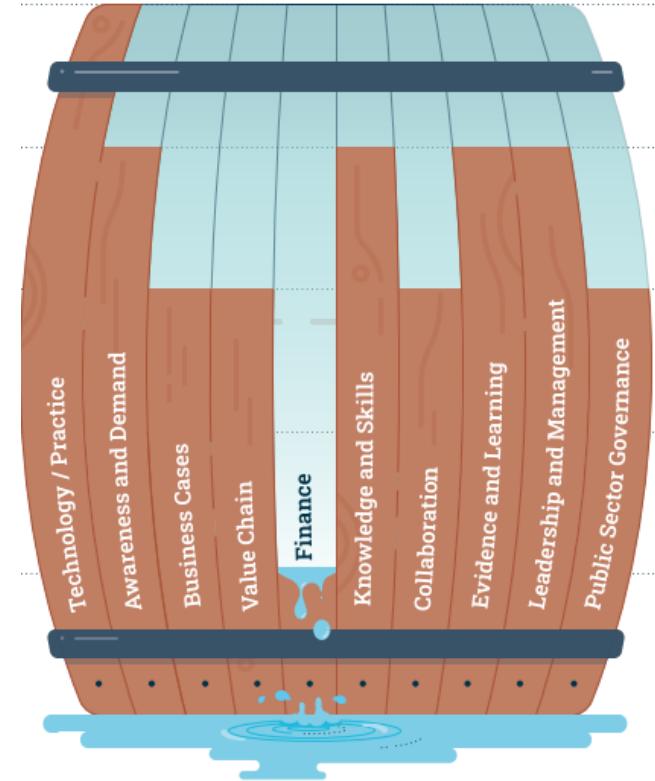
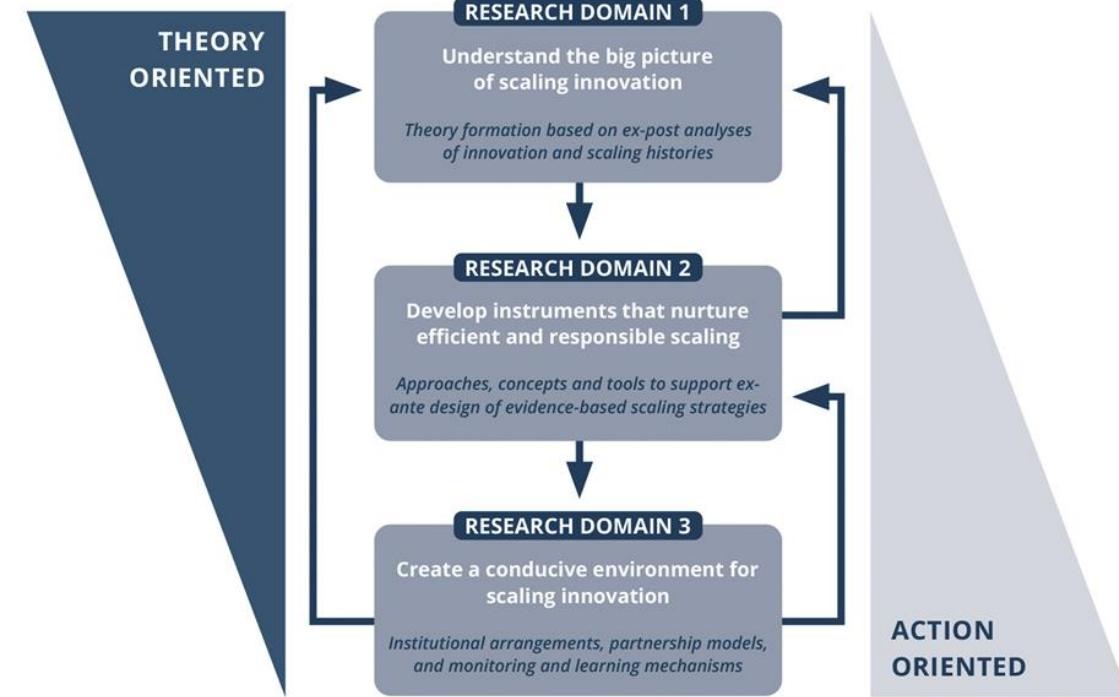
means anticipating the kind of change and impact any proposed innovation might have in a particular place

RIGHT PLACE

means paying close attention to the social and ecological context in which the innovation is to be implemented

WWF 2023

Linking the science and practice of scaling



Adapted from Sartas et al., 2017

Scaling in number of

users	Expanding the solution's reach to a larger number of users within the same type of userbase and use case	A soil health app initially used by 100 farmers in a region expanding to serve 1000 farmers within that same region.
use cases	Expanding the potential applications or scenarios where the solution can be effective	A water-efficient irrigation system initially designed for crops being used for landscaping in drought-prone areas.
times	Increasing the frequency of use or engagement with the solution	A food safety certification program that required annual audits now offering more frequent assessments.
types, versions	Diversifying the features, variations, or iterations of the solution to meet differing needs	A climate adaptation toolkit providing resources tailored to farmers, policymakers, and community organizations.
geographies	Expanding the solution's presence across different regions or countries	A successful urban composting model piloted in one city being replicated across other cities facing waste management challenges

Scaling in terms of

goals	Adapting the solution to address a wider range of problems or objectives	An afforestation project focused on carbon sequestration being expanded to include watershed protection and biodiversity conservation goals.
scaling behaviors of users	Focusing on changes in how users interact with, adopt, or spread the solution as scaling occurs	A community-based seed saving initiative scaling as farmers more actively participate in preserving and exchanging diverse crop varieties.
benefits generated	Focusing on the increased positive impact or outcomes	A reforestation project scaling as it sequesters a significantly larger amount of carbon.
used resource base	Considering the increase in financial investment, human resources, infrastructure, or partnerships required for scaling	Developing a larger network of collection points and transportation logistics for a food waste recycling program
capabilities to use	Focusing on enhancing the skills, knowledge, or access needed for successful adoption of the solution	farmers gaining advanced knowledge in interpreting data from precision agriculture tools.

Scaling as Delivery Scaling and Impact Continuum

	Delivery	Scaling	Impact
<i>the researchers and innovators,</i>	do, can lead	influence, but cannot lead	trigger, cannot lead or plan
<i>done with</i>	partners	communities	societies
<i>implemented by</i>	a project	a program	with programs and policies
<i>focus on</i>	the solution, innovation	complementary solution packages	sectors, ecosystems
<i>aim at</i>	performance	use	sustained benefit
<i>build capacity of</i>	technicians	users and supporters	organizations, networks, systems
<i>How do we know we did well?</i>	achieved numbers	achieved numbers in new geographies; integration into policy; benefits generated	achieved numbers ministry of finance talks about without the support of the project

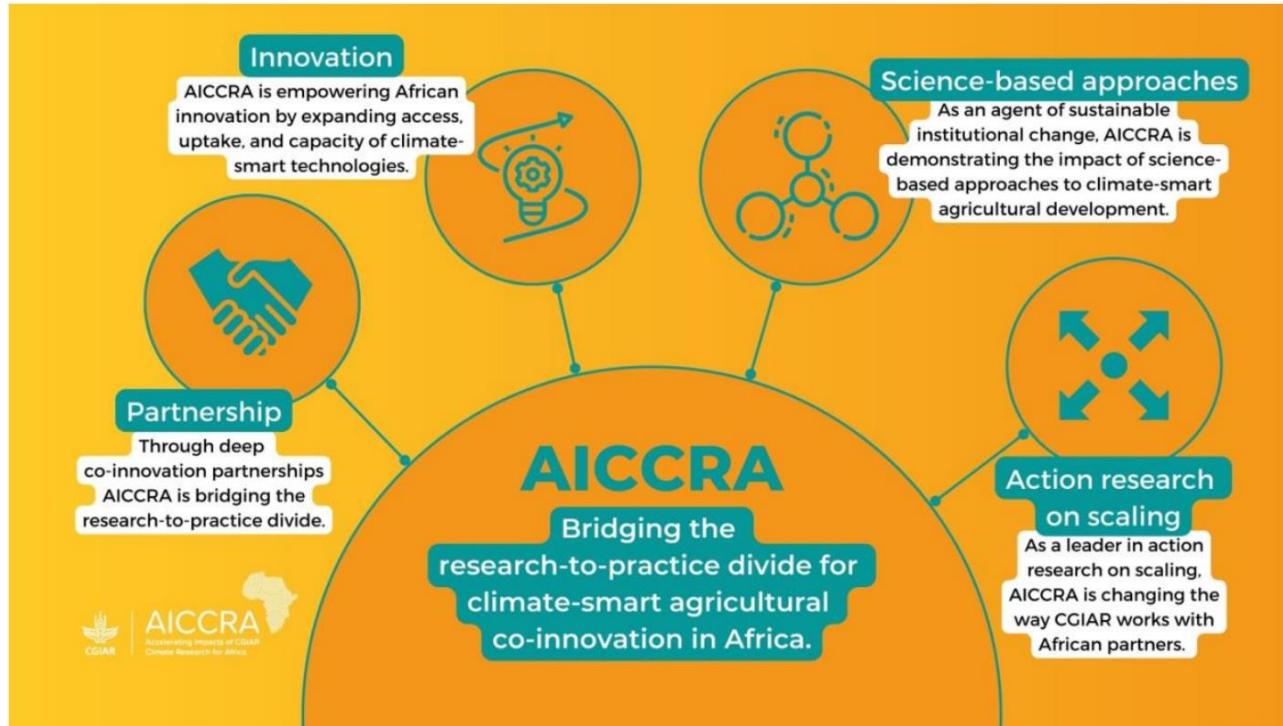
Big Picture of Scaling in AICCRA

- AICCRA existing scaling efforts are
 - diverse in numbers
 - diverse in terms, and
 - extends into a continuum of delivery, scaling and impact domains
 - In order to
 - clarify what AICCRA means by scaling for all the stakeholders
 - make a compelling case to WB, African partners that AICCRA is spearheading scaling of climate solutions in Africa
 - maximize the space AICCRA scaling activities and teams get in the emerging reality of CGIAR scaling
 - enhance the synergies between the efforts of AICCRA teams
- we need to understand the bigger picture of AICCRA scaling using
scaling intelligence
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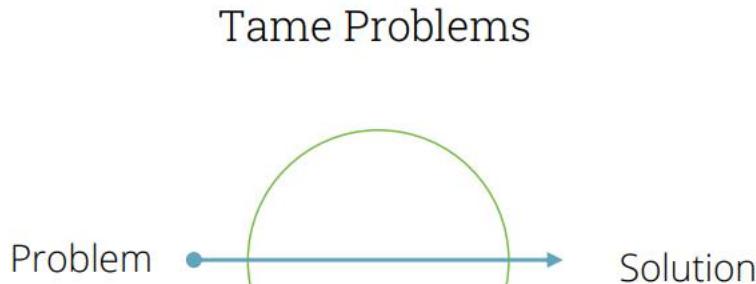
TEA & COFFEE BREAK!!! (30 MINUTES)



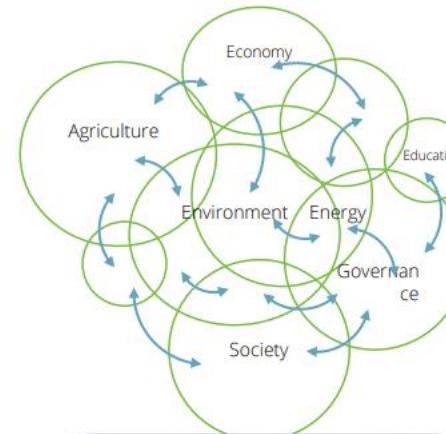
Goal: People- and impact-centered approaches to scaling of highly demanded, technically excellent, and context-specific climate solution bundles that can support sustained use



We can't address wicked problems with quick solutions

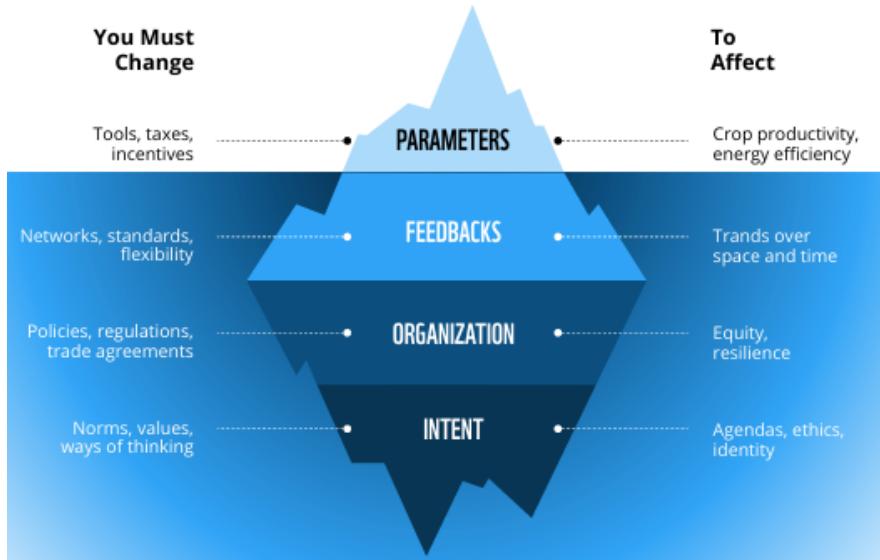


Wicked Problems





A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE ON INNOVATION



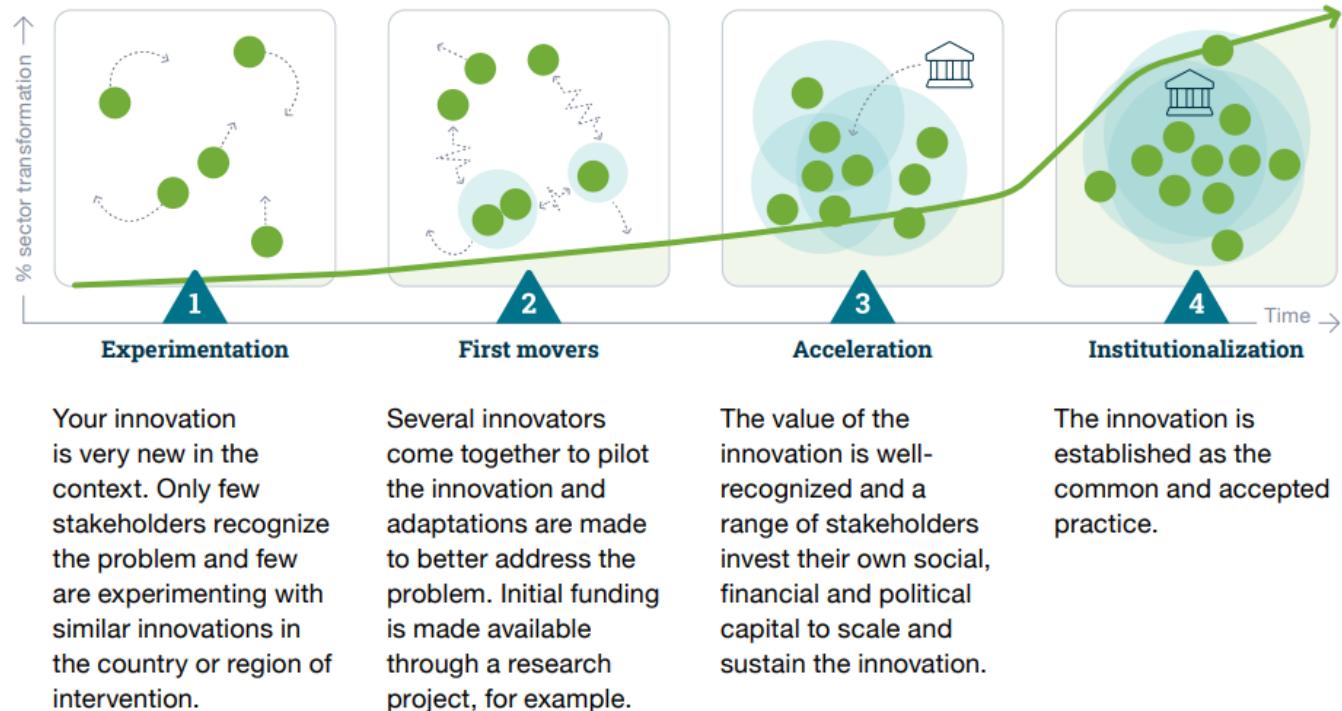
- Reach alone not sufficient → 'sustained'/unreliant use within ecological and social boundaries
- Co-innovate with scale in mind
- Transformational scaling: applying a systems approach

WWF 2022; Hall 1976

Scaling up is as important as scaling down



Remember, you are probably not the first ones to address the problem, and others have previously proposed or attempted to scale innovations of a similar nature. **The work of others in the country or region in which your scaling initiative is taking place influences the scalability of your innovation!**

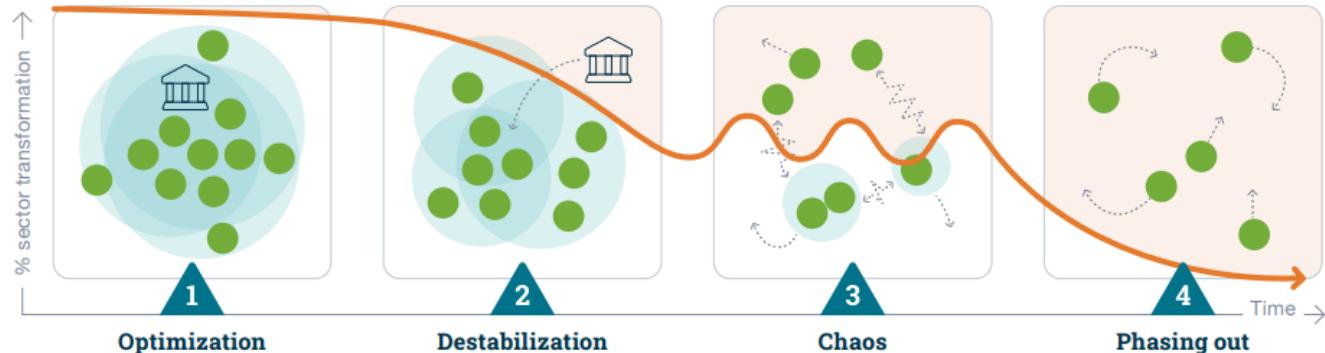


Source: Scaling Scan

Also, our **innovation** is likely to replace or “scale down” an existing approach or solution!

Adopting something new is risky, especially for people who cannot afford to take many risks. We have to consider that our innovations are replacing things we consider to be unsustainable or inefficient.

Nevertheless, intentionally **scaling down existing practices also creates more space for scaling up of new practices!**



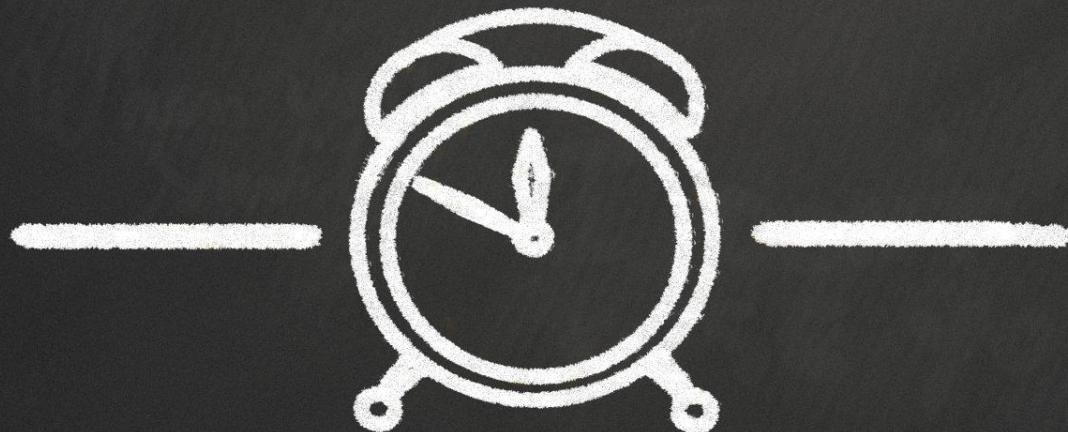
There are hardly any doubts about the dominant practice and different actors are improving its affordability, accessibility and availability.

People are increasingly questioning the appropriateness of the dominant practice. For example, the social and environmental risks are seen in a new light.

The problems with the dominant practice are widely recognized but not everyone lets go of the dominant practice to embrace alternatives.

The dominant practice and the systems that have kept them in place break down at a large scale. The “losers” of the change process, the persistent users and promoters, become visible and may get support to reorient themselves.

TIME FOR
LUNCH





Re-cap: Bundling CIS-CSA solutions

Mathieu Ouedraogo, 2025

Bundling

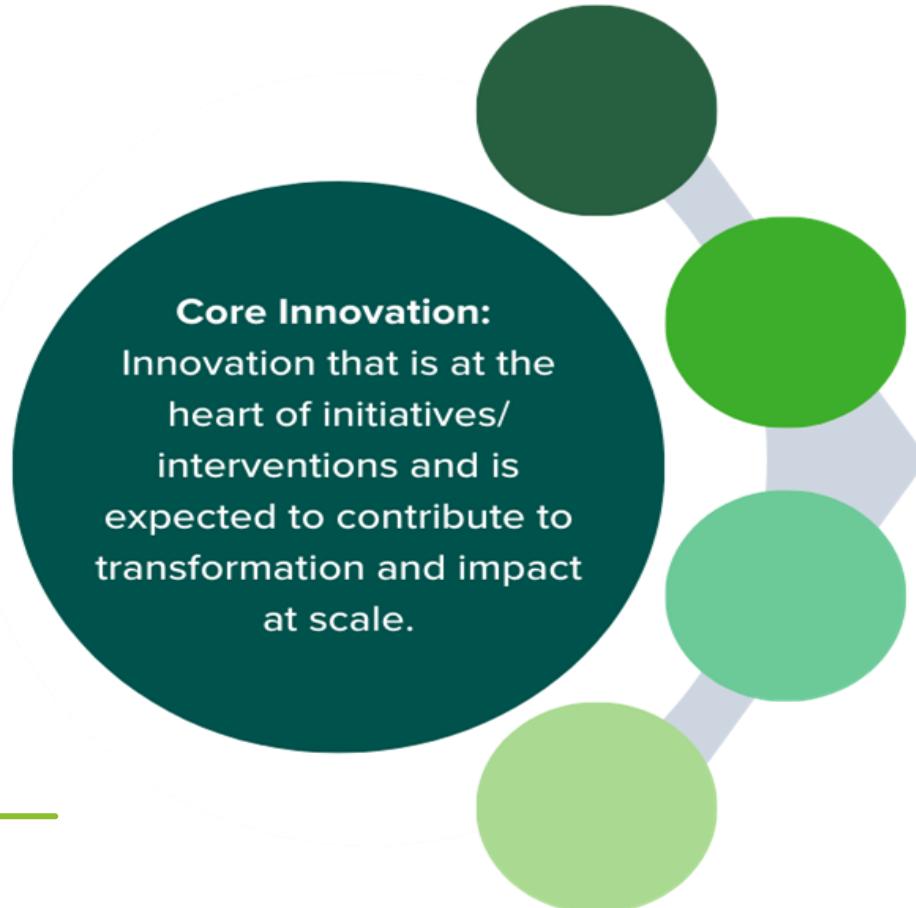


Bundling is the synergistic co-delivery of complementary services and products with core innovations



In the simplest way, a bundle is a grouping of individual products/services that can be sold or disseminated together

Definitions

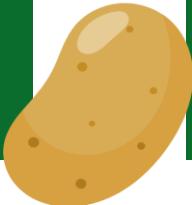


Complementary Innovations:
Additional changes that are necessary to scale core innovations. They often relate to the broader environment and are geared toward making this environment more enabling, thereby allowing the core innovation to have impact at scale.

Complementary innovation examples

Core innovation

New potato variety



Complementary innovations:

- adapted pest management strategies
- adapted weed control practices
- a novel ploughing / ridging technique
- a licence to release the variety
- a seed potato multiplication arrangement
- a certification and quality control system
- a business model for extension
- a pro-poor credit arrangement

Complementary innovation examples

Core innovation

Horticultural Marketplace
Application



Complementary innovations:

- cell phones
- cell phone chargers
- internet
- power needed to charge cell phones
- sales policies or contracts when sales are made on the app
- certification and quality control systems for horticultural produce

Malawi GenderUp workshop,
2023

What does the term “Bundling” mean?

Bundling from a marketing perspective occurs when organizations/companies package several of their products or services together as **a single combined unit/service**, often for a lower price than they would charge customers to buy each item separately. A coordinated bundling has a strong potential to build momentum around innovative new approaches by:

1. Lowering cost
 2. Increasing use
 3. Leveraging on existing/popular product to introduce new/unpopular products to scale out.
-

Pricing Strategy

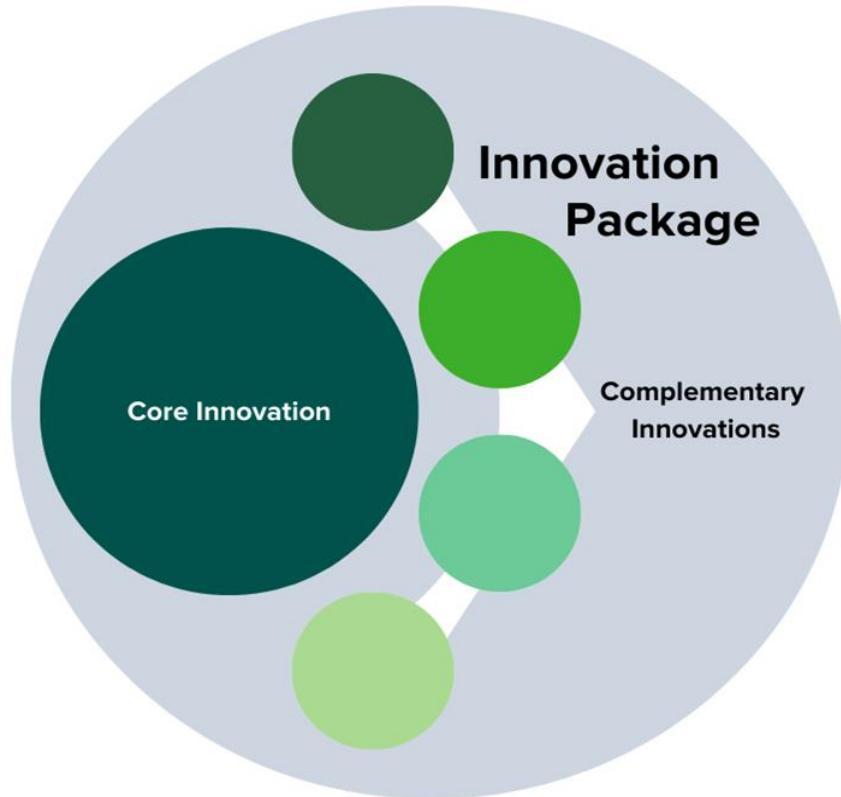
Bundling CIS and CSA with other products and services directly impacts farmers by providing cost-effective and practical solutions:

Cost Savings:

- **Lower Purchase Costs:** Farmers can purchase bundled products at a lower price compared to buying each service separately. This is especially beneficial for small-scale farmers who operate with tight margins.
 - **Discounted Prices:** Bundling offers opportunities for volume-based discounts, giving farmers access to high-value services and inputs at a fraction of the standalone cost.
-

Innovation package

Combinations of interrelated innovations and enabling conditions that, together, can lead to transformation and impact at scale. They are context, outcome, and user-group specific and their ability to contribute to outcomes and impact can change over time.



CLIMATE INFORMATION

The climate data are used to generate climate information tailored to user needs. Below is the most commonly information being used in the Agriculture sector:



Onset

Identify the time of field preparation and planting



Seasonal rainfall total

The seasonal rainfall total helps in identifying the Crop water requirement



Cessation

Identify the time of field preparation and planting

Length of the season

Match crop and cultivar time to maturity

Examples of climate variables and their importance in regards to agriculture related decisions

Climate information variable	Importance/ Services
Seasonal rainfall total	Crop water requirement
Onset	Time of field preparation and planting
Cessation, Seasonal length	Match crop and cultivar time to maturity
Frequency of rain days, dry spells	Distribution of rains, drought risk

Three Pillars of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)

CSA consists of three pillars which are described below:

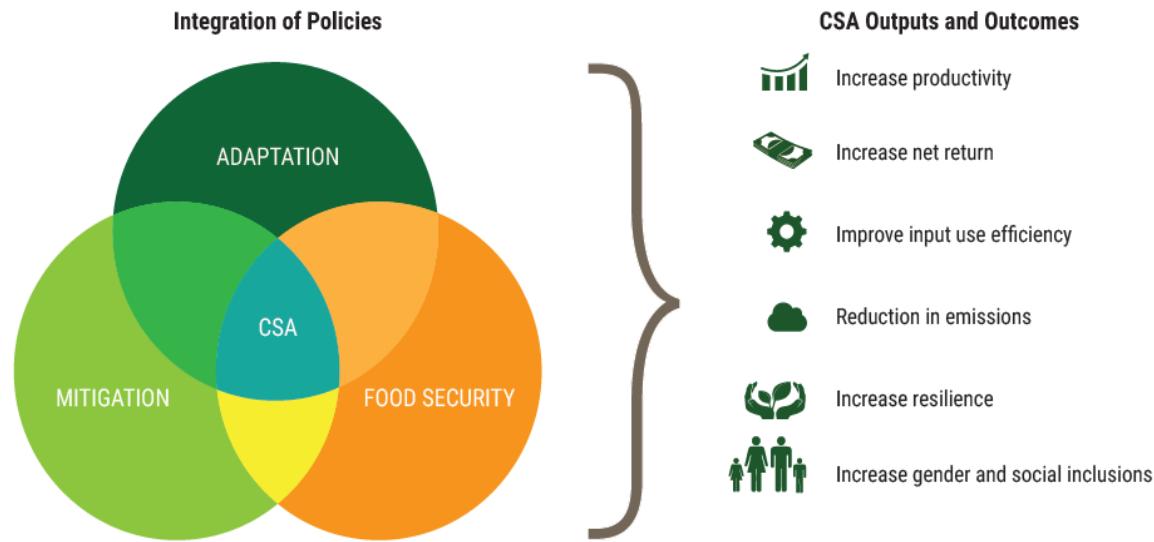
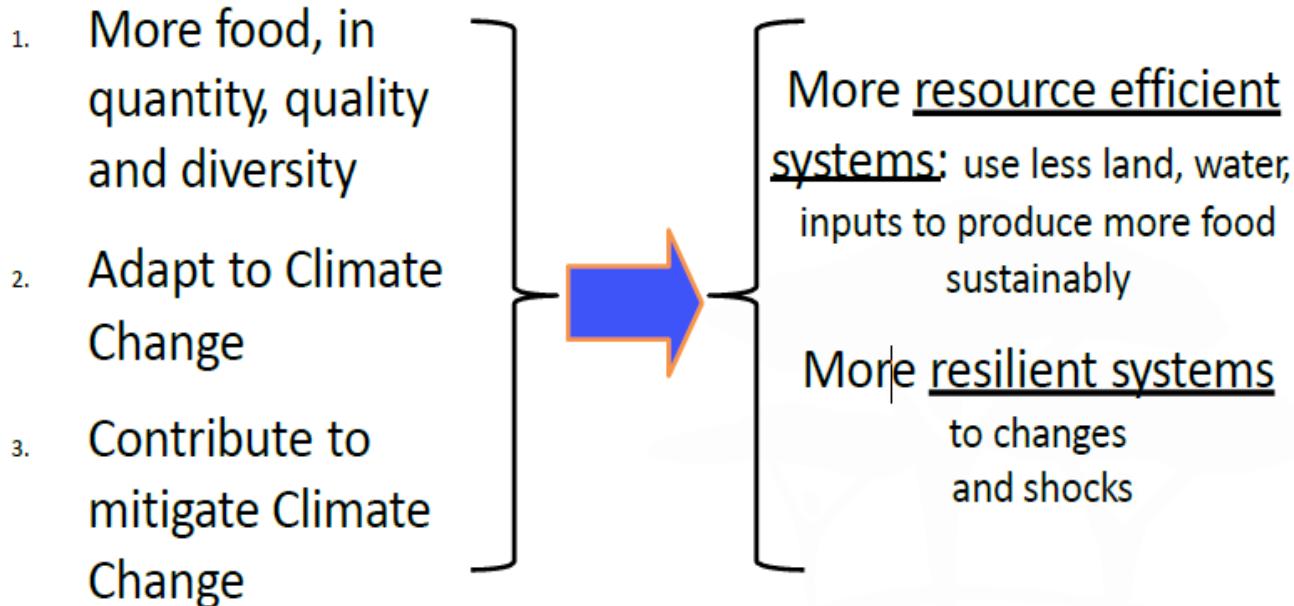


Figure 5. FAO conceptual framework of Climate-Smart Agriculture

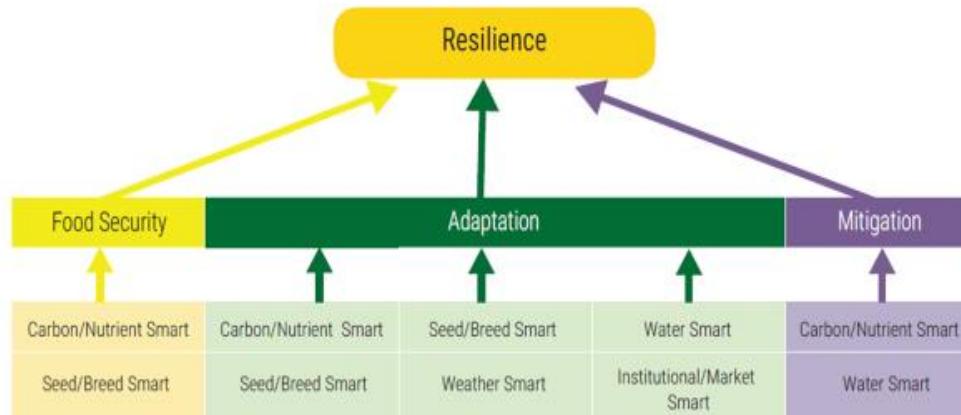
CSA Food systems

More efficient and more resilient



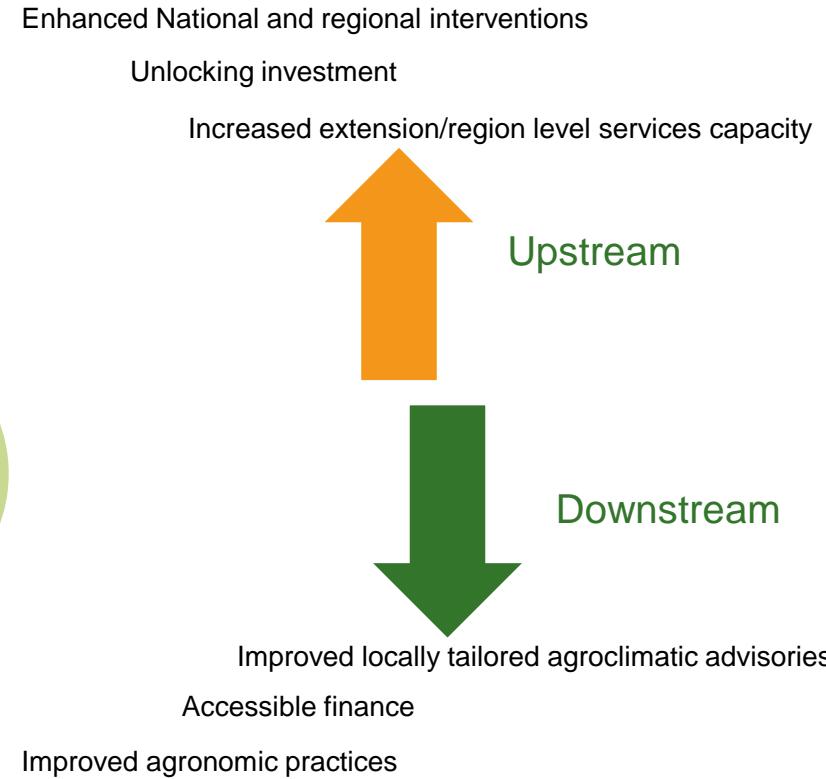
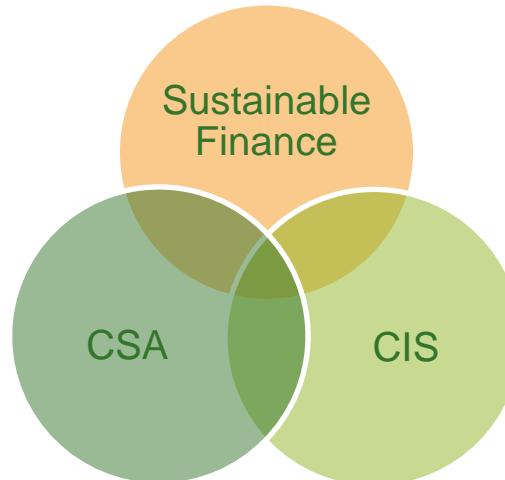
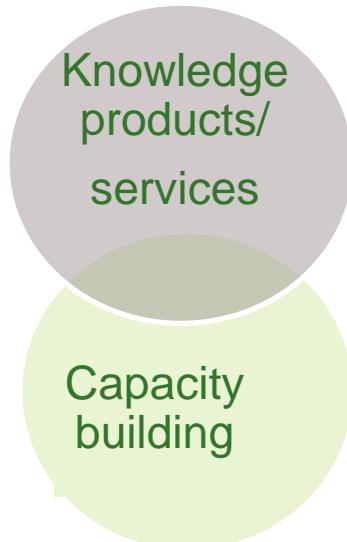
Types of Climate Smart Options				
Weather and Knowledge Smart	Water Smart	Seed/breed Smart	Carbon/nutrient Smart	Institutional/market Smart

All these climate-smart options ultimately contribute to the three pillars of CSA as illustrated in the figure below.



(Source: Adopted and modified from Pudasaini et al., 2018)

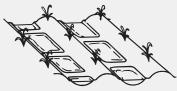
Bundling approach: Emphasizing Systems-level Sustainability



BUNDLING

CLIMATE SMART AGRICULTURE

FARMER CHOICES BASED ON THE LEVEL OF RISKS



Tied ridge s

To increase storage and allow more time for rainfall to infiltrate the soil, the stored water can be usable to the plants for a longer period of time and better than it can be used in a situation of runoff.



Tied ridges



Mineral fertilizers



Early maturing cultivars



Irrigation



Organic inputs



Mulching



Drought tolerant cultivars

FARMER CHOICES BASED ON THE LEVEL OF RISKS



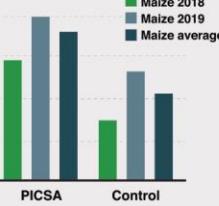
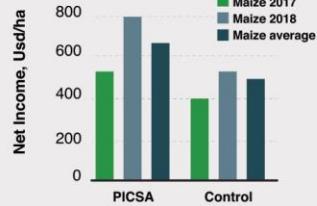
Mulching

To conserve soil moisture and lower soil temperature around plant roots for several days.

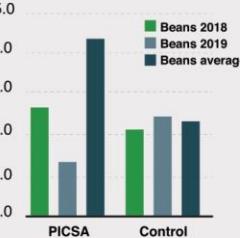
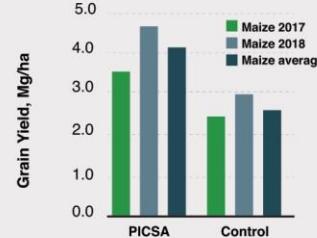


As **Tied Ridges** and **Mulching** are the soil moisture conservation Strategy, this will help to Improve the Yield.

WITH CLIMATE-INFORMED DECISION MAKING



In Rwanda, Climate-based management practices increased net income from crops by 52% for maize and 66% for beans.



In Rwanda, Climate-informed management practices increased yields by 47% for maize and 53% for beans.

IMPACT



IMPACT

Climate information provides a basis for flexible planning adapted to a range of climate possibilities.

Bundling Networked Approach: Intentionally builds effective relationships around a shared vision

Often no single arbitrator of relevant information.

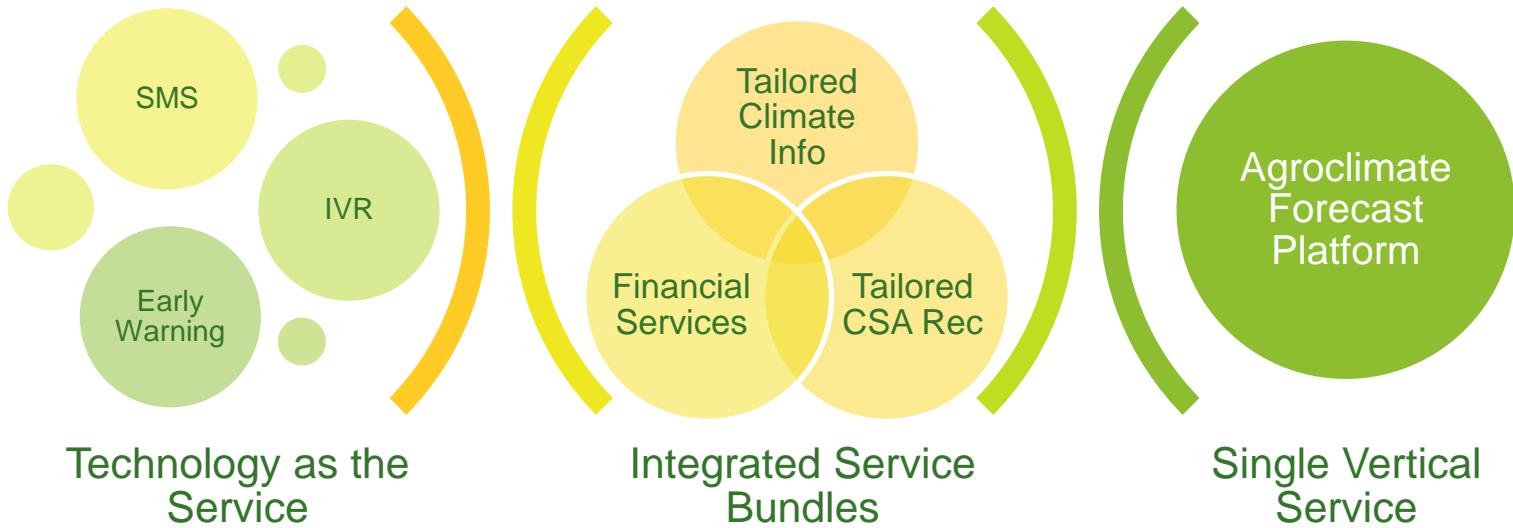
Multiple value-add opportunities in the information chain.

Environment of “coopetition” (including precompetitive space).



Collaboration resulting from research conducted jointly by usually competing companies for the purpose of developing new commercially applicable technologies

Bundling “Sweet Spot”



TEA & COFFEE BREAK!!! (30 MINUTES)



Bundling of CIS&CSA with other services/products

Bundling aims to create climate-smart value addition to promote agricultural productivity, resilience of farms and farmers, as well as climate change mitigation



What typically is part of a bundle → solution package?

There are four categories of products that can be bundled in varying degrees.

- **Knowledge products (KP)** – CIS, CSA recs etc.
- **Consumables (C)** – certified seed, fertilizer, chemical inputs, etc.
- **Financial services (FS)** – microloans, insurance products, banking services, etc.
- **Physical services (PS)** – mechanization, milling, solar, etc. The richness of the bundle is defined by the number of products in the bundle.

For example, you can bundle different aspects of knowledge products, physical services with financial services and consumables to get highest benefit. Or alternatively you may bundle knowledge products and Financial services only or financial services and consumable etc.

BUNDLING AS A SCALING MODALITY

Trusted Services



Financial service such as crop insurance or credit. The service product is sold to the consumer with bundled options, including climate information and localized CSA recommendations.

Trusted Products



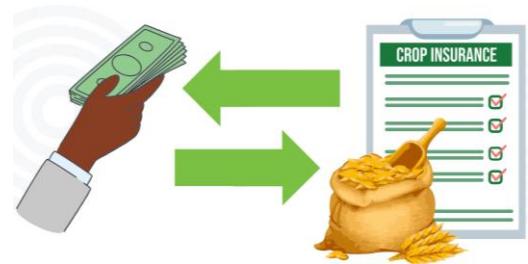
CIS and CSA advisories are bundled together with physical inputs such as certified seed, fertilizer, agrochemicals, and farm products such as pumps and solar.

Trusted Agents



Typically realized as an extension agent (either public or private) or as an agribusiness specialist or similar. The agent makes recommendations on CIS-CSA integrations.

Direct Provision



Business model that centers around the profitability of providing CIS-CSA advisories on a fee-for-service basis.

How are bundles typically delivered?



	KP	C	FS	PS
Trusted Services	●		●	●
Trusted Products		●		
Trusted Agents	●	●	●	●
Direct Provision	●	●	●	

Bundling rooted in Coopetition to reduce the cost

“Co-opetition”—cooperating with a competitor to achieve a common goal or get ahead—has been gaining traction for three decades. Yet many companies are uncomfortable with the concept and bypass the promising opportunities it presents.

At the simplest level, it can be a way to save costs and avoid duplication of effort. If a solution is too big or too risky for one company to manage, collaboration may be the only option. In other cases, one party is better at doing A while the other is better at B, and they can trade skills. And even if one party is better at A and the other has no better B to offer, it may still make sense to share A at the right price (**Pareto efficiency in provision**)

Scaling and sustainability of innovation bundles

Bundling CIS and CSA with other products and services should provide several advantages for innovators and service providers to enable scaling and sustainability.

We need to develop viable and inclusive solution packages for sustaining the innovations that are combined with complementary solutions

Mapping of key innovations/bundles

Let's make a list of the key innovation bundles being scaled in Senegal

What are the top 4 you would like to focus on for the remainder of this workshop?

Who are the key partners? Who are the intended users?





Small Group Activity (1 hour)

Break into small groups based on key innovation bundles being scaled

Assess the 'Scaling Ingredients' to determine complementary solutions for these



**TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-
BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE**

**Thanks for your
kind attention**



AICCRA
Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa





AICCRA
Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR
Climate Research for Africa

TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE

Day 2: Responsible scaling of bundled innovations

Hanna Ewell



True or False?

Scaling is an end not a process

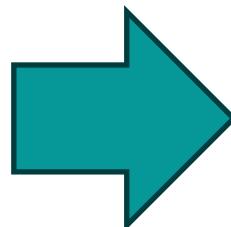
Scaling has three dimensions: scaling up, out and deep

An excellent technology is enough to scale its impact

**“Pilots never fail,
pilots never
scale”....**

Research shows that **few innovations scale** and that positive effects at small scale (for example in pilot projects) nearly never hold at the large scale, in any sector!

So what we need is...



Change our mindset and think of scaling as a means to an end, as a process. High adoption is irrelevant if it does not lead to sustained positive change for people and the environment.



Context matters- scaling depends much more on an enabling environment (supportive political, social, business conditions as well actor dynamics) than on the qualities of the innovation.



Improving the enabling environment is an integral part of any scaling initiative.



Scaling is not a linear process, it happens in phases, and different skills, capacities and networks are required to navigate through each phase.

Is scaling always good?

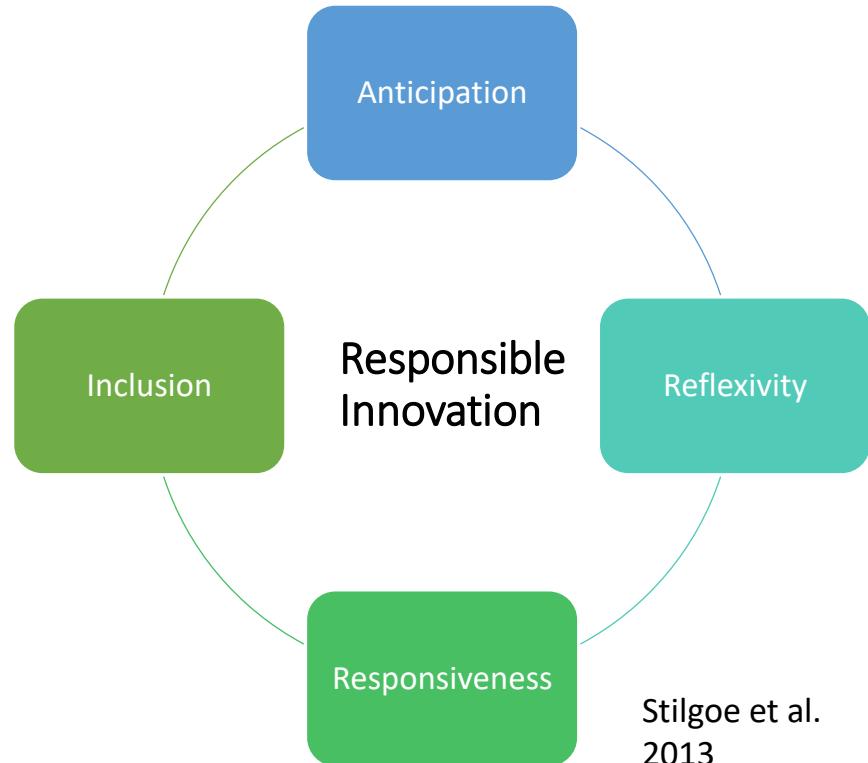
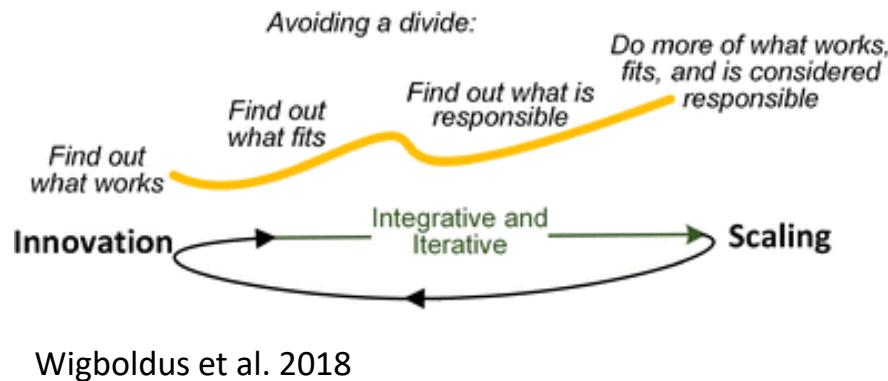
Scaling often calls for large changes that can have positive and negative implications on society and the environment

We have a responsibility to “**do no harm**” and “**leave no one behind**”



Source: Scaling Scan

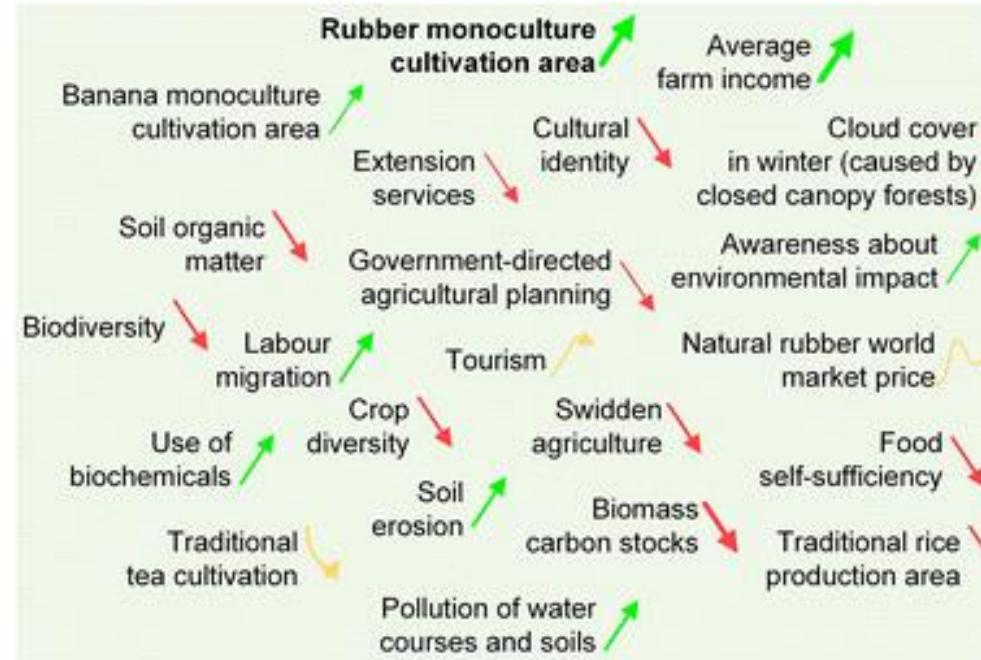
Responsible Innovation and Scaling as a Governance Framework



Anticipation: what are potential risks or unintended impacts? How are they distributed and how might these change?

- Expansion of intensive, commercial agriculture → land degradation and increased emissions
- The better off benefit at the expense of the poor → increased inequality and food insecurity
- Women (unable to access resources, capital, etc.) not able to benefit (as much) as men do → greater gender inequality

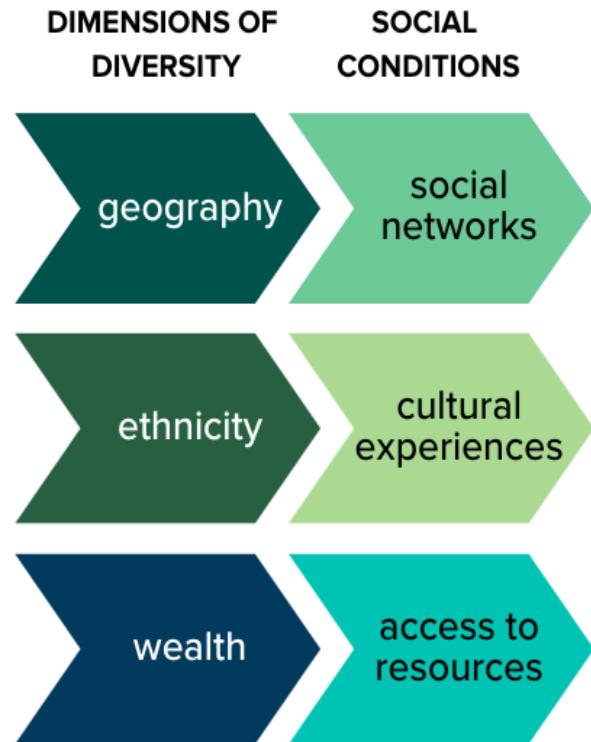
Are there strategies to reduce, mitigate or compensate for potential trade-offs, and environmental and social risks for people in and outside of your intervention area?



Wigboldus et al. 2016

Differential Social Conditions

- Farmers are not a homogenous group
- **Intersectionality** is the combination of gender with other dimensions that make up our identity
- Different social identities can impact people's social networks, cultural expectations and experiences, access to resources, and much more.
- These social differences largely determine the social impacts experienced by users of innovations.
- Innovation teams must consider these differential social conditions in order to ensure diverse groups will benefit from the innovation.





Contrasting impacts of agricultural innovations across gender and other dimensions of diversity exemplify the need for a more nuanced understanding of intersections in scaling.

Contrasting Impacts of Agricultural Innovation *(for one layer of social dimensions - gender)*

Microfinance Loans		Forage chopping machine	
Men	Women	Men	Women
Used the loan to purchase productive agricultural assets.	Used the loan to purchase productive assets, but they don't have control over those assets, so they struggle to repay the loan and are forced to sacrifice time/control over family resources.	Took over forage chopping due to social norms associating mechanization with men's work	Relieved women from work but built dependencies on men/hired labor

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2007.11.008>

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2018.09.012>

Contrasting Impacts of Agricultural Innovation *(for additional layers of social dimensions - wealth, education, age)*

Crop Insurance Contract		Horticulture Marketplace Application	
Highly educated Women	Low-educated Women	Young Women	Elderly Women
Understand the contract and continue signing up each year - losses are covered in a future bad year	Do not fully understand the contract, so stop signing up after not receiving a payout in the first year - lose capital	Connected young digital-literate women with a new network of buyers	Excluded older women with low digital literacy from selling their produce to new buyers

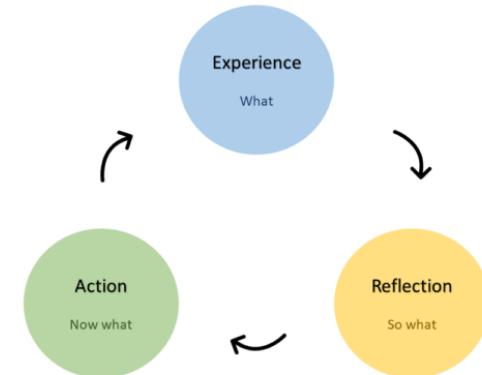
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gfs.2023.100672>

Malawi GenderUp Workshop, 2023

Reflexivity: holding up a mirror to examine ethics, positionality/assumptions

- Can we be neutral as researchers holding on to “our” innovations? What assumptions do we have that may not hold true everywhere?
- How are power imbalances expected to change as our innovations scale (who are the winners and losers?) when the innovation is adopted at a large scale? What is the cost of failure, and who will bear it?

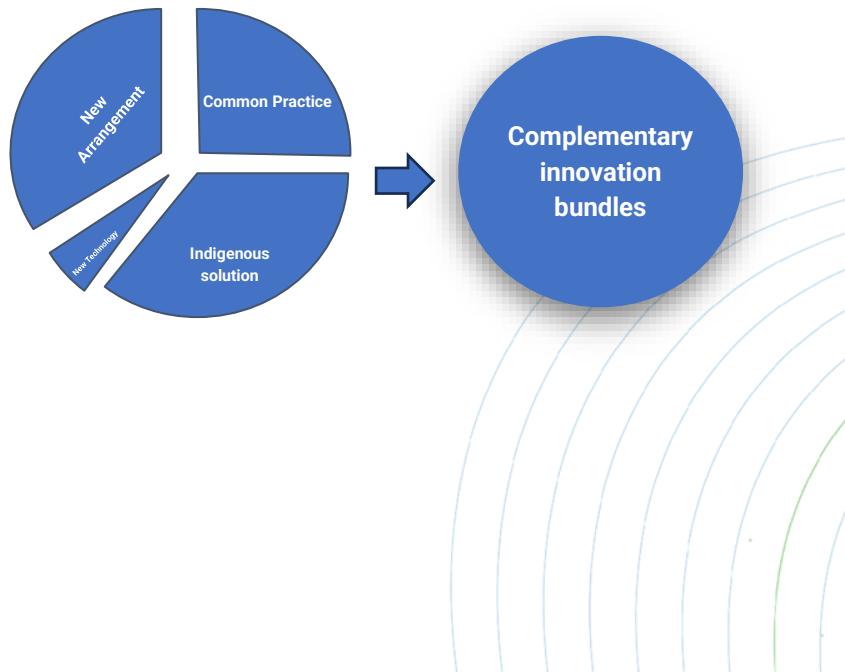
Appraisal and evaluation of how subjectivity and context influence the research and outcomes



Innovation systems have always more than enough solutions and innovations

- Science is not the only way to innovate; farmers, businesses, civil servants innovate by trial and error and continuous learning
- Science-based innovations can compete with or complement existing solutions
- Some of the non-scientific innovations have more interest, investment, use and demand than science-based ones
- Delivering new technologies and practices do not necessarily need to lead to scaling and impact if they don't fit to the system





RIGHT INNOVATION

means choosing innovations that amplify the impacts of transformation levers and ideally can be applied to affect one or more levers to accelerate change

RIGHT IMPACT

means anticipating the kind of change and impact any proposed innovation might have in a particular place

RIGHT PLACE

means paying close attention to the social and ecological context in which the innovation is to be implemented

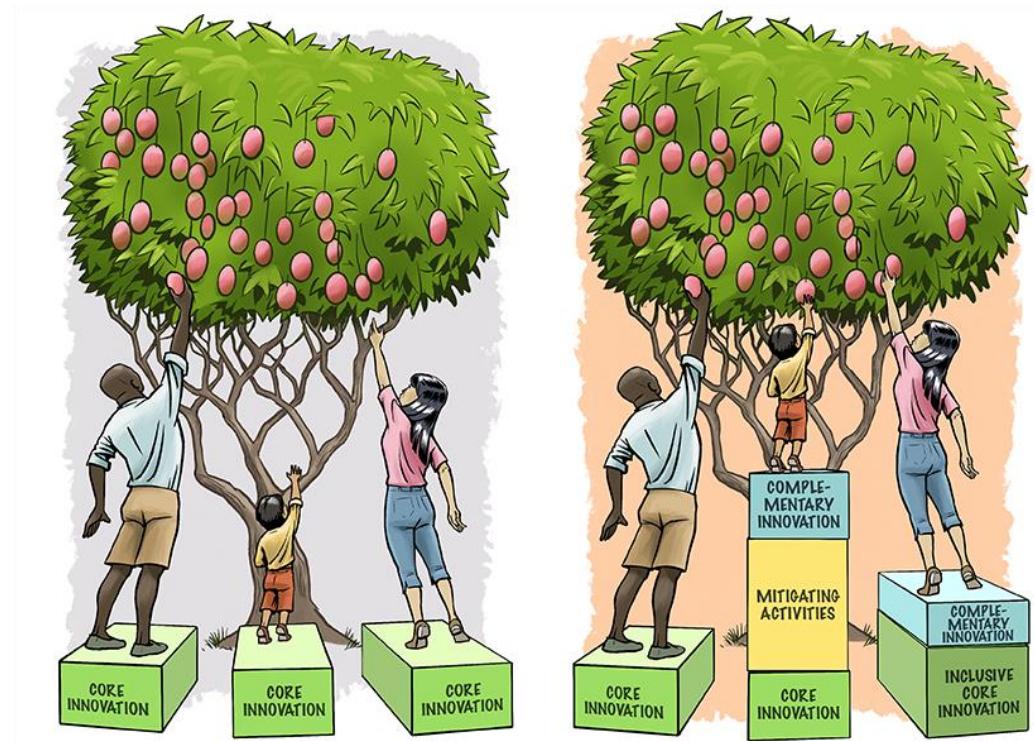
WWF 2023

Inclusion: ensuring mechanisms for equitable stakeholder participation and dialogue

- Bottom-up processes of demand articulation and feedback
 - Who sits at the table? Who makes decisions about prioritization? How are partnerships strategically leveraged for co-ownership?

- How are relevant social groups (based on sex, age, poverty/wealth, class, ethnicity, religion, access to land, etc.) supported with, for example, improved access to resources, opportunities, and employment to participate and benefit from the scaling process?

→ Bundle for inclusion (i.e. new varieties with gender-responsive business models that account for access to credit challenges)



Technology preferences, access and use are not gender neutral!



There are few innovations developed with the constraints of women in mind.



Women and men farmers may have different needs and preferences for technologies.



Farming tasks are often gendered, which influences these needs.

Ignoring intra-household labor divisions may miss key reasons shaping women's preferences.

Example from Tanzania:

- Scaling of an existing technology in many cases benefits wealthier, better connected men.
- Crop or technology-oriented approaches to scaling risks reinforcing unequal distribution of food and technology.

Sweet potato storage structure scaled without considering gender impact



Women increase reliance on men for building and maintaining structures



Women lose autonomy and control of their operations and incomes



Existing social inequalities are reinforced by the “improved” technology

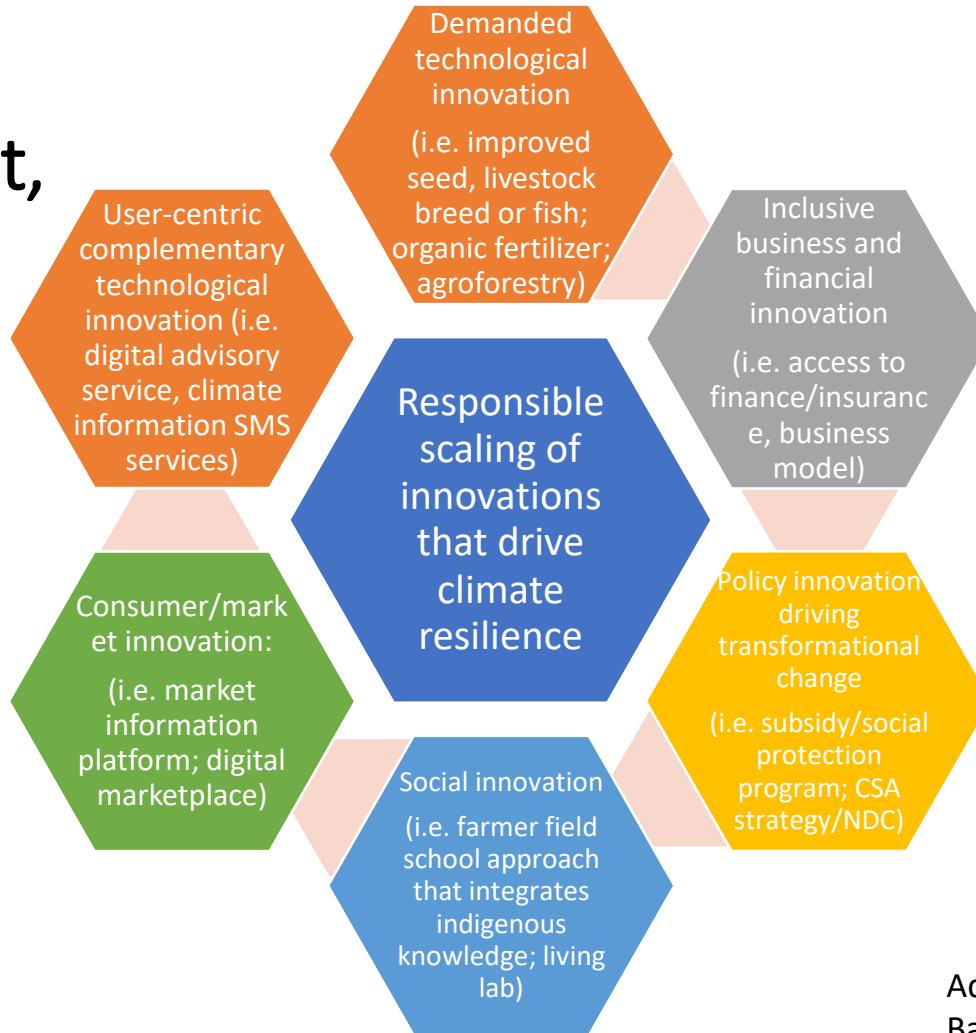
Need for differentiated delivery approaches!

- Differentiated delivery approaches consider the differences between dimensions of diversity.
- Adoption decisions are highly affected by information and extension-related variables.
 - Training, membership in a farmers' group, and off-farm employment.
- Extension participation is often influenced by dimensions of diversity.
 - Age, education, family size, and geography (distance to the extension office).



Photo taken by the Feed the Future Innovation Lab for Horticulture, Uganda, 2018

Context dependent, responsible bundling of innovations



Adapted from
Barrett et al. 2020

Responsiveness: to articulated demand/needs/priorities and identified potential risks - 'localize' interventions and build in mitigation strategies



WEF 2024

- How is the innovation embedded in political economy context?
- Are intended end-users aware/convinced?
- Does the target group have access to information about the innovation and are there effective and gender-sensitive communication channels?
- Is the innovation compatible with local needs, circumstances, and preferences of the communities that the target group is part of?
- Are indigenous practices reflected?

Farmer-Centered Design Example from East Africa

Pircher et al., 2022, found that farmers' decisions were driven by their:

Aspirations (better nutrition and income),
Challenges they faced (low prices, soil erosion), and
Personal preferences (taste of vegetable varieties).

By identifying these adoption behaviors first, they realized a “**pre-defined**” innovation package does not allow farmers to adapt their practices based on their own needs and practices. Rather, they chose to offer a more general “basket of options”, which builds the agency of farmers to decide what is most suitable in their unique situation.

Basket of Options

Broad Options Offered by Project	Specific Practices Adopted by Farmers
Mixed cropping systems and crop rotation to improve soil fertility	Use pumpkin and field peas to prevent soil erosion; intercropped eucalyptus and kales – these were local crops that the project likely wouldn't have identified
Preservation of fruit and vegetables via solar drying	Sun-dried vegetables on grain sack on rooftops – different method than the project would have likely identified
Cooking practices for more diverse and nutritious food	Increased thickness of porridge for children with milk and banana

Do you believe that your solutions can be scaled in a responsible way?





Small Group Activity (1 hour)

Please split your four groups to discuss the questions on the printed work sheets on the social and environmental responsibility check for the AICCRA solutions you have prioritized



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Plenary presentations



TIME FOR
LUNCH



Mitigating Activities

- These activities are developed to **mitigate any unintended consequences** that may be experienced by innovation users.
- They must be **tailored to specific groups** to ensure the innovation can scale responsibly and inclusively.
- Mitigating Activities can include **downstream changes, such as introducing complementary innovations, or utilizing different communication channels or disseminators**. For example, in Muslim communities, female extension agents might be preferred by women.
- Or, they might include upstream changes, such as seeking out inclusive partnerships or adjusting budgets.

Mitigating Activities - Inclusion

Partnering with relevant cooperatives to better reach existing social groups.



PARTNERSHIP
S

Partnering with micro-finance institutions, and local CBOs/NGOs to better address local constraints.

Mitigating Activities Examples - Inclusion

Trainings for both men and women to build confidence of both parties to use innovation.



TRAINING
S

Adjusting training times, location, and content to be more accessible and inclusive of women.

Providing transportation services or childcare during the trainings could also increase women's participation.

Mitigating Activities Examples - Responsiveness

Develop a video or drama to share important information about how to use the innovation, instead of using written and print resources.



Utilize existing and understandable social media outlets such as WhatsApp or Facebook.

Utilize interactive voice response (IVR) instead of SMS when sending messages to illiterate farmers.

Mitigating Activities Examples - Anticipation

Encourage applying organic rather than chemical fertilizer, and supplementing this with biological control agents such as neem-based biopesticide



Support planting of indigenous trees around farms' boundaries as a wind damage prevention and water retention option (in addition to CO₂ sequestration benefits)

Mitigating Activities Examples - Reflexivity

Include time to pause and reflect about “are we doing the right things?” and “are we doing things right?”



Build in adaptive management structures, so you can adjust activities if you learn along the way that outcomes are not as expected



Accelerators & Enablers



Building Trust - the need for trust between key actors in the food system AND in the ability of innovations to deliver benefit to society; Also trust in the processes that effectively deal with intermittent problems or failure on the way to having a positive impact.



Changing Policies & Regulations - fulfilling policy and regulatory support for innovations—whether for the innovator, the consumer, or other food system actors.



Designing Market Incentives - mitigating large start-up costs and/or risks associated with deploying new innovations at scale; recognizing the public policy responsibility to ensure opportunities are aligned to sustainability.



Enabling Social Licence - public trust in genuinely responsible innovation must be built and maintained for innovations to be adopted and extensive public dialogue must be facilitated, particularly to include marginalised actors.



Ensuring Stable Finance - more steady and longer-term finance for innovations to drive transformational shifts.



Safeguarding Against Undesirable Effects -

minimise the negative tradeoffs or unintended indirect effects of innovations. Requires monitoring of innovation moving to scale and taking corrective action when necessary, taking into account all stakeholders needs.



Transforming Mindsets - supporting actors of the food system to embrace change in the food system. It recognises the deeply ingrained cultural relationship that many people have with food and encourages transformation of the way that people think about food and the values that shape their choices.



Equity and power dynamics - refers to the need for inclusive engagement of underrepresented but essential perspectives:

- Gender inclusion
- Youth involvement
- Indigenous knowledge engagement



Research Data & Evidence -

adequate data is available to improve existing research and contribute new evidence to the ongoing public dialogue. It looks to science-based and evidence-driven models to effectively monitor all aspects of the food system



Small group activity (1 hour)

Mitigation strategies, leverage points
and partnerships

Mitigation Strategies: what (new) communication strategies will you pursue? What (new) approaches will you take to inclusive delivery? What (new) strategies, i.e. for soil conservation, will be trained alongside other agricultural management approaches?

Leverage points and solutions **that allow for responsible scaling**: what can we do differently?

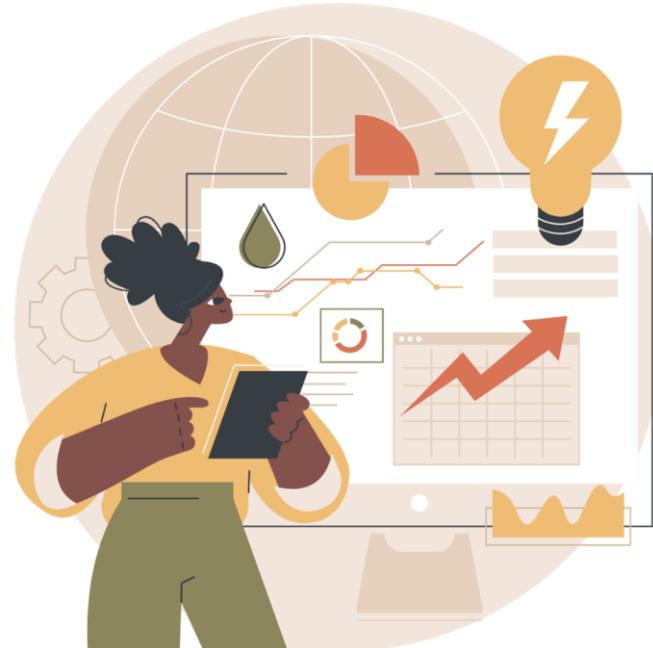


Partnerships: What (new) stakeholders or key partners will you involve, and how? How will you ensure equitable engagement and participation?

Additional Resources

Gender, Innovation, and Scaling resources can be found on the GenderUp website here:

<https://genderup.ucdavis.edu/other-tools>



**TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-
BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE**

**Thanks for your
kind attention**



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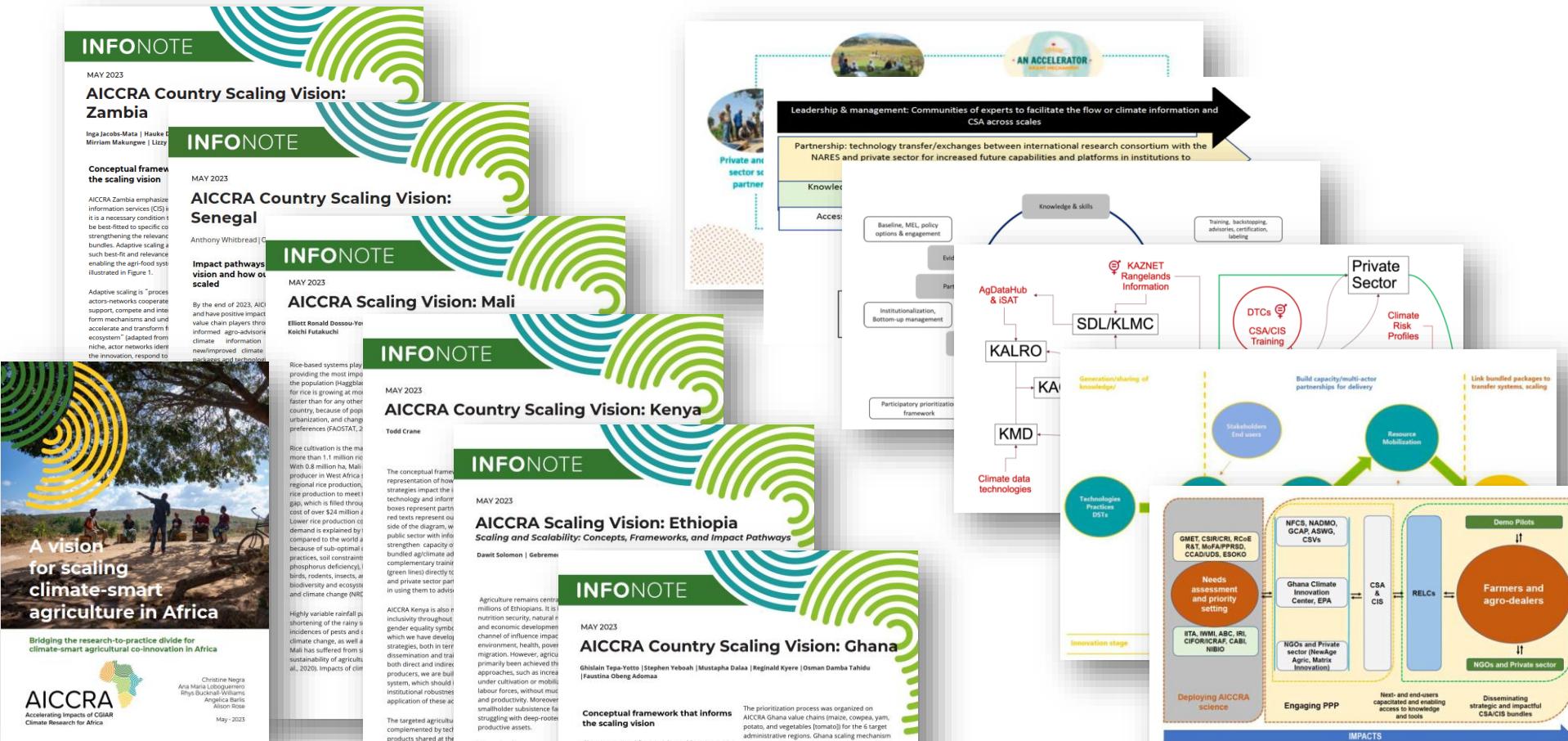
TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE

Day 3: Walkthrough of AICCRA's Multi-level Scaling Meta-Framework

Hanna Ewell, Murat Sartas, 2025



From 2023 Scaling Vision From AICCRA Country Clusters...



To Developing an Operational Scaling Framework for AICCRA



Stocktaking: Elaborate how scaling is happening in systematic way - scaling solution profile



Diagnose and strategize: scaling with 'right' modalities and organizations based on identified gaps – backstopping support, to target best-bet scaling strategies



Implement and Learn: for adaptive management and refinement of scaling pathways



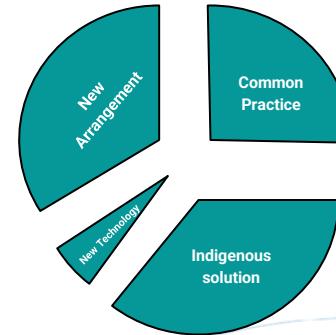
Capacitate: Strengthen AICCRA core team, CGIAR, and external partners ability to operationalize scaling



Catalogue and Accelerate: enable portfolio level learning and foster spillover to different contexts for broader, equitable impact

Scaling and impact starts with context-specific “Complementary Solution Packages”

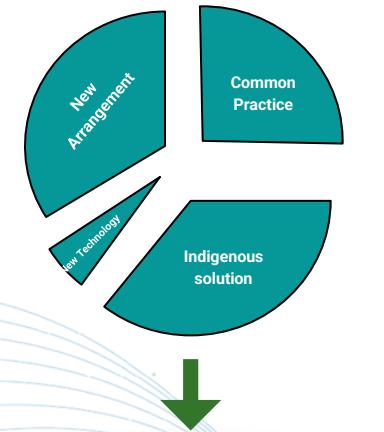
- No single innovation can be scaled alone
- Innovators work on a core technology, products and service
- Scalers identify and match core innovations with complementary solutions
- Complementary solutions can be well-established or even indigenous
- Depending on the impact goals, geography and time, different context-specific complementary solution packages are constructed
- **Packages are beyond bundles as they integrate more than technologies with strategic thinking and standard procedures**



Context-specific climate solution packages are constructed considering users, innovation and systems

Combining the core innovation with other solutions (innovation or indigenous solution and anything between)

- user knowledge and attitude
 - awareness
 - convincement
- innovation characteristics
 - availability
 - accessibility (bundle)
 - affordability (bundle)
 - simplicity
 - ease of use
 - (social) desirability
 - habituality
 - inclusivity
- innovation in the market or system
 - Competitiveness
 - Political support

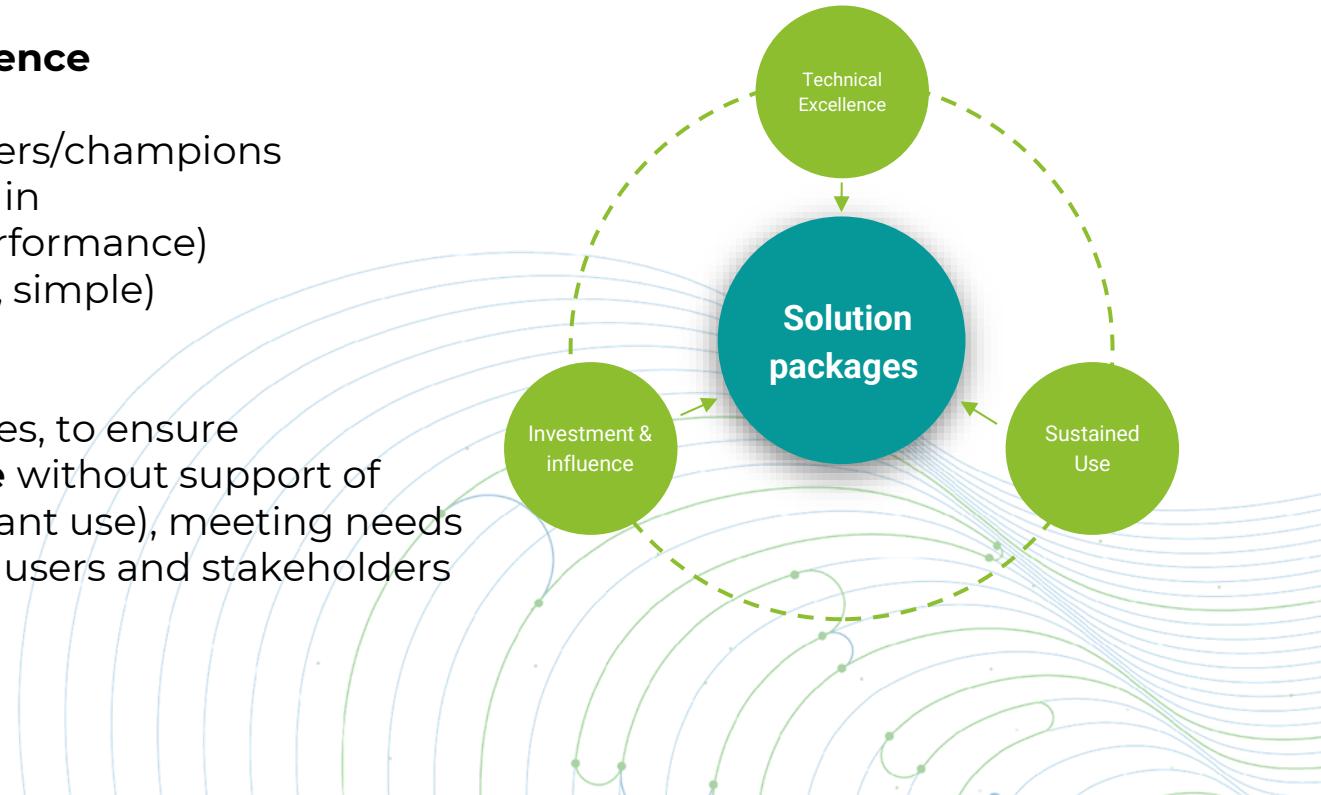


Complementary
Solution
Packages

To be scaled complementary innovation/solution packages should ensure

- **Investment and influence**
 - Having investors
 - Utilizing influencers/champions
- **Technical Excellence** in
 - Effectiveness (performance)
 - Efficiency (cheap, simple)
- Use by
 - many users
 - multiple user types, to ensure

Long-term/**sustained use** without support of AICCRA + partners (unreliable use), meeting needs and priorities of intended users and stakeholders



Scaling happens when effective demand and technical excellence spur sustained use of climate solution packages



Effective demand: The needs and interests of end-users – farmers, agri-businesses or suppliers, and consumers, are aligned with the innovations, which are funded and championed by critical influencers who have ability to change the solution use decisions of stakeholder in the specific context such as politicians, input suppliers, religious organizations etc.

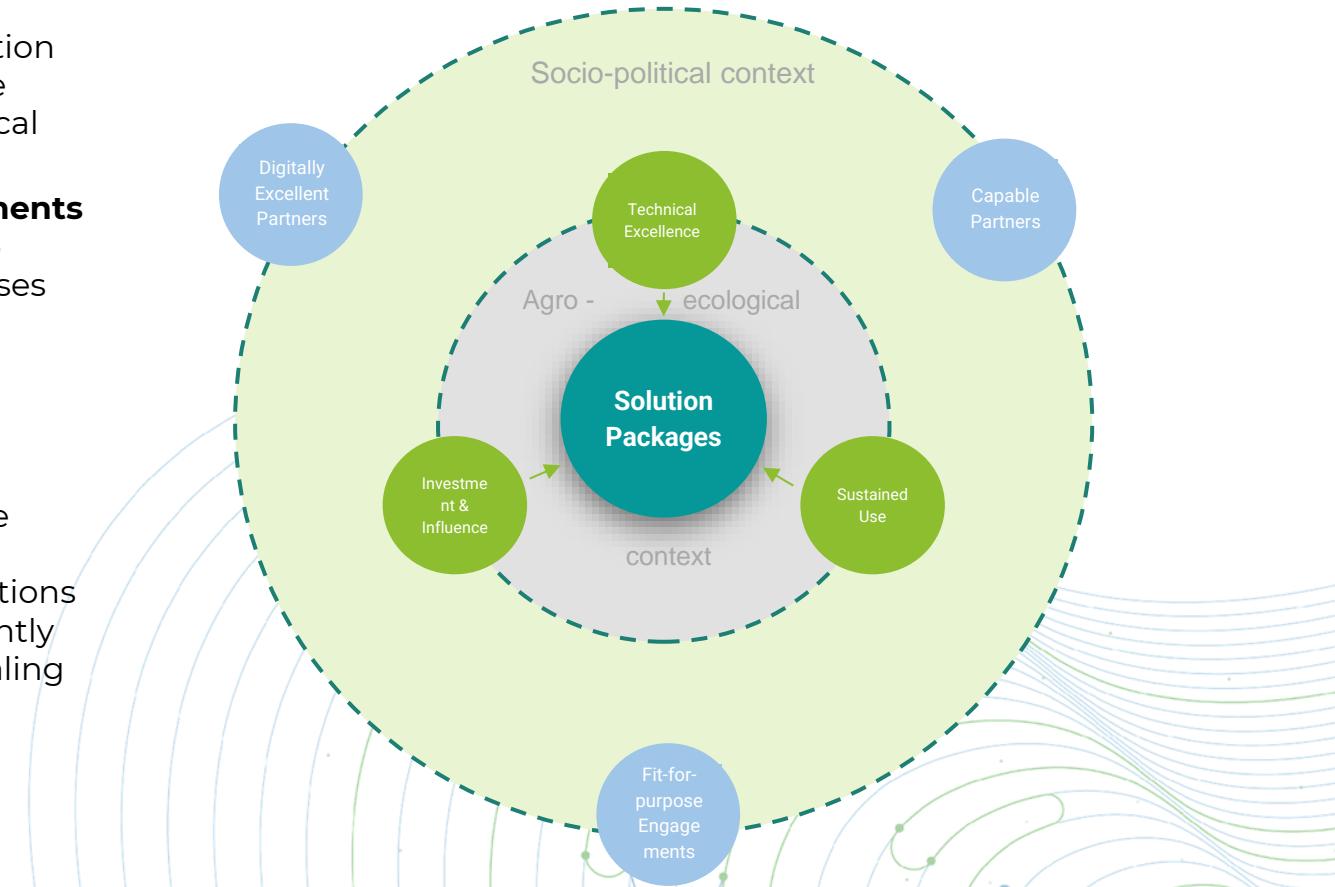
Technical excellence the ability of the solution to achieve its *functional objective in a cheap manner with minimum efforts and risks by users*

Sustained Use: The use of the solution over the *long-term without any support from the project*

Successful scaling and impact benefits from fit-for-purpose partnership, capacity building and digital excellence of partners

In scaling, complementary solution packages need to align with the socio-political and agro-ecological context. This requires:

- **Fit-for-purpose engagements** with value-chain actors to pursue viable business cases
- **Digital excellence** that produces
 - high-quality data
 - user-friendly and inclusive products
- **Capable partners** that are able to integrate solution packages into their operations and use them independently for scaling and further scaling



AICCRA, in phase 2, is supercharging scaling via...

- **Capable partners** that, through **fit-for-purpose engagements** can
 - Integrate,
 - Deliver, and
 - Scale solutions
- **Digitally excellent** solutions that can
 - Generate actionable data
 - Produce data and digital products
 - Support coordinated action
- **Responsible** avenues, which support
 - Improved and tailored bundling
 - Greater accessibility and likelihood of use by diverse groups
 - Greater relevance to socio-ecological conditions

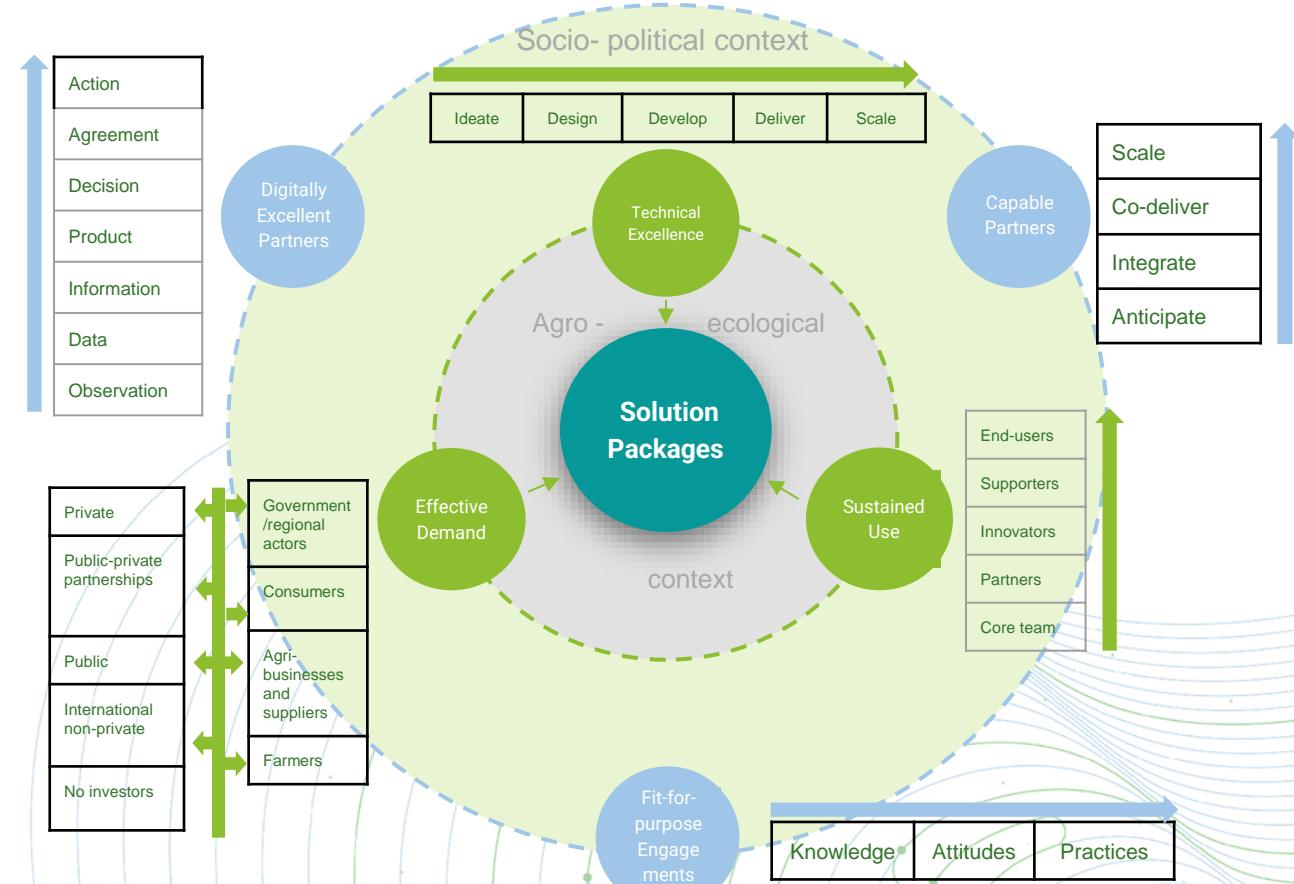
To sum up, AICCRA's Multi-level Scaling Meta-Framework supports

AICCRA's delivery, scaling and impact strategy and actions aiming at accelerating science-based climate action to ensure

- highly demanded,
- technically excellent,
- context-specific,
- climate solution packages
- are used by end-users beyond the project

with the help of

- fit-for-purpose engagements,
- Socio-technical capacity of partners,
- and digital excellence.





Plenary Discussion

**Is this helpful? What
is missing? Can the
work of the Senegal
cluster be
showcased?**



Do we have evidence available for technical excellence, effective demand and sustained use?

In your groups, fill out the evidence worksheets

Please follow the link provided by email



Change the color to
Yellow if it fits best
Green if it fits best and you created the evidence
Blue if someone else has evidence created the evidence

Scaling as Delivery Scaling and Impact Continuum

<<Short name of your Solution>>	Development	Delivery	Scaling	Impact	Evidence
Who is funding the solution in your interest geography?	grants, international donors	growth, catalytic funds	government funds, private sector	users, consumers	https://.....
What is your influence in the overall work on the solution?	I am a leader of the work	I am one of the equal leaders of the work	I am not a leader but can influence	I am not a leader and cannot influence much	https://.....
Whom are you working with?	my colleagues	partners my project pays	communities whom I meet periodically	Anyone who come to for help	https://.....
How is the work organized?	a work package	a project	a program	with programs and policies	https://.....
Where is the money of the interventions on the solution spent?	research and validation	the solution, innovation	complementary solution packages	sectors, ecosystems	https://.....
What are you trying to prove?	works well in the pilot	works well out there	used without me	benefits at social scale	https://.....
Who is receiving your trainings?	researchers	technicians	users and supporters	organizations, networks, systems	https://.....
How do you measure success?	scientific papers, pilots	number of users	numbers of users without your help/partners/government actors taking it up	ministry of finance invests in it/impact in poverty reduction, food security	https://.....

Scaling as Delivery Scaling and Impact Continuum

<<Short name of your Solution>>	trying to	has	specified	Evidence
influencers	convince influencers	influencers	Mr/Ms	https://.....
fit to existing delivery model/common practices	make it fit	fits can deliver like	https://.....
works better than alternatives	make it work better	works better	works ... to ... % better	https://.....
cheaper than alternatives	make it cheaper	cheaper	... to ... % cheaper	https://.....
easier to use than alternatives	make it easier	easier	... to ... % easier	https://.....
many users	increase the number of users	many users	... users	https://.....
multiple users	diversify the users	diversified users user types	https://.....
sustained users	Create initial users/document use	Users/adopters already identified	... unreliant users (those not dependent on AICCRA)	https://.....



AICCRA Scaling Week

From Vision to Action: Developing a Responsible Roadmap for Effective and Responsible Climate Action at Scale

2025



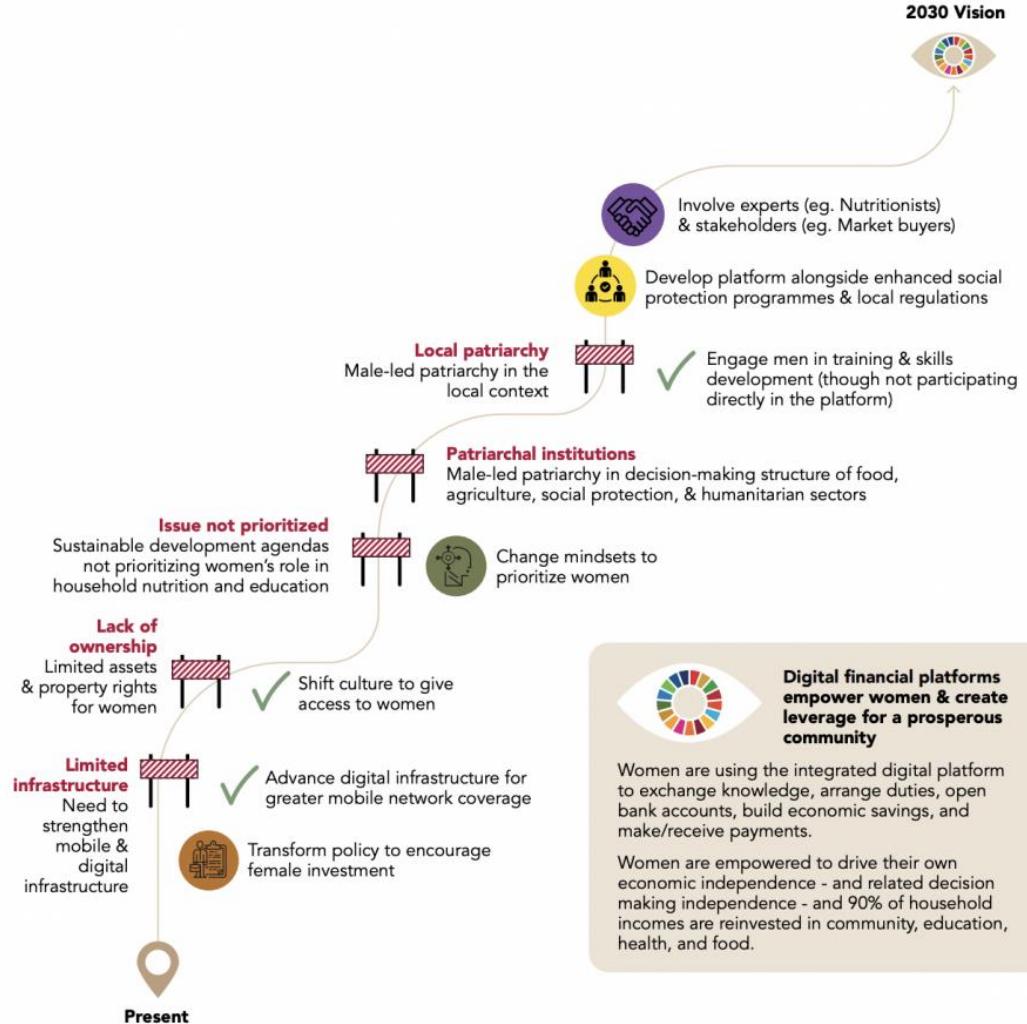
ROADMAP



of scaling roadmap

In your groups
create a change
pathway/roadmap
on the flipcharts
prepared

See example (from
backcasting
approach) on the
right

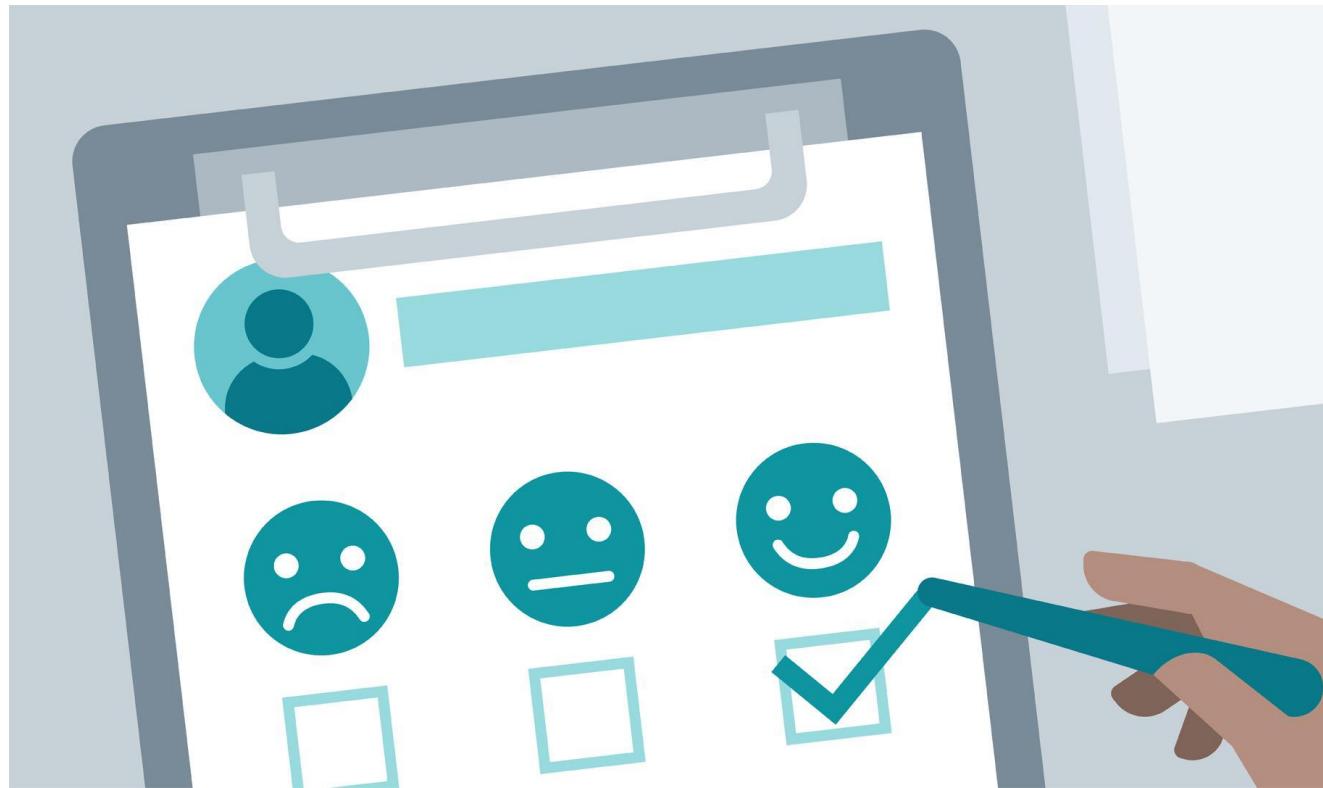




Plenary presentations



Post Survey!



TOWARDS ACCELERATED SCIENCE-BASED CLIMATE ACTION AT SCALE

**Thanks for your
kind attention**



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