



## Innovation processes in Agriculture

Agricultural Mechanization in Bangladesh - The Future

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### Bangladesh's Context

- Per capita investment in agriculture is only \$16, whereas it is \$43.5 in Thailand, \$34.4 in India, and \$26.6 in Myanmar.
- Per capita value addition in agriculture is only \$ 1,037 in Bangladesh, whereas the average investment is \$ 1,820 in South Asia, \$1,840 in Myanmar, \$1,992 in India, and \$2,408 in the lower middle-income countries.
- Bangladesh's average paddy production is 4.73 tons per hectare, whereas it is 7.05 tons in China and 6.68 tons in Japan.

















### What is happening?

• Is there no innovation???

- Does the innovation not reach, where required???
- Are the users not able to apply innovation???









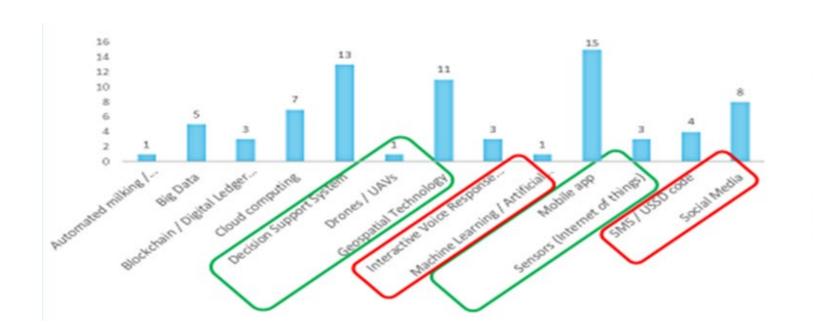








### IFAD ICT INNOVATIONS



#### **INCLUSIVE** access and participation

(capacity, last mile delivery, collaboration with PO, two way feedback and inclusive governance, infrastructure etc.)

**Bundling climate** advisory & decision making solutions

















### Contextual Changes

- From Food Security to .....
- Globalization
- Climate change
- Formalization of the food sector
- Public opinion











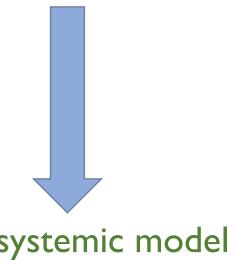






## The world is changing its innovation models

From a linear model



To systemic model

















#### Current structure of the innovation model

- Public institutions
  - Project-based
  - Within different institutions, competing and duplicating
  - Working towards something demand-driven
- International institutions
- Universities
  - 1% for research
  - Link with the field
  - Modernization
- NGO and Foundations









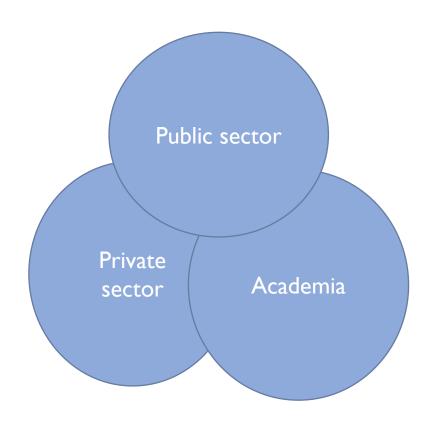












The Triple Helix, Etzkowitz y otros (2000)

















#### Characteristics

- Systemic
- Based on collective learning
- Lots of different actors
- A social and collective process
- Learning while doing
- Based on the mobilization and complementation of existing knowledge









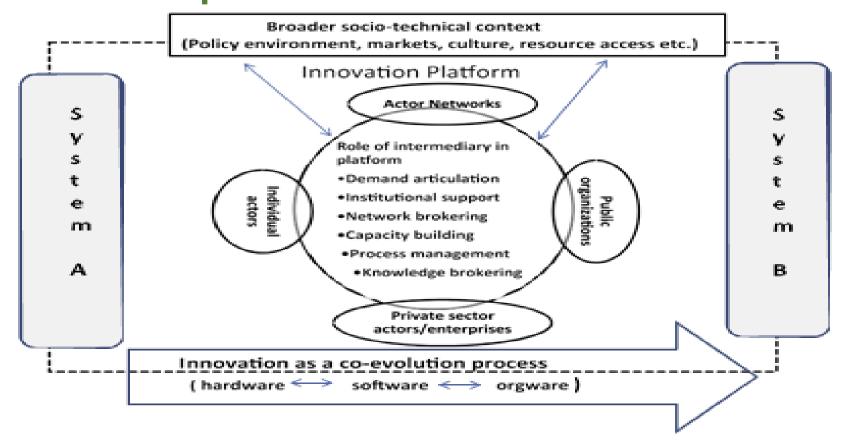








### Innovation platforms







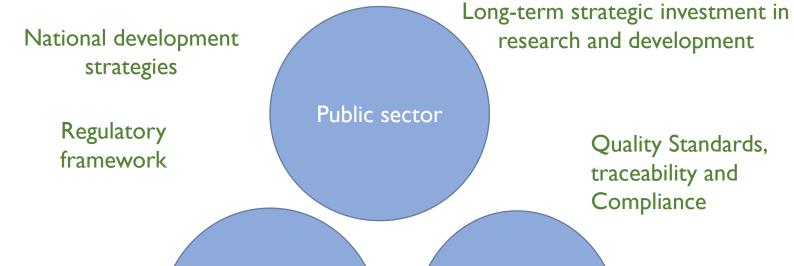












Technologic and Institutional services

Academia

Private sector

Investment in Innovative business models

Human resource development and certified labour

Business Networks















### Advantages

- Many eyes, many brains
- Combines research with extension
- Accessible for everybody
- Less duplication
- More adaptation to reality
- Generates knowledge and coordination between actors
- Cheaper

















### Potential problem areas

- It is new
- High dependency on confidence between actors
- Difficult to plan and manage
- Difficult to generate intermediate indicators
- High dependence on context

















## How do you know it is working

- Existence of analysis and reflection between actors
- Development and formation of markets
- Experimentation of business models (risk)
- Resources are mobilized
- Recognized by others (society)

















### Why do things get stuck

- Lack of broad participation
- Lacking definition of platforms
- Resources mobilised at an inopportune moment
- Human resources
- Personal agendas









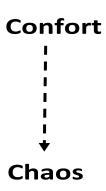


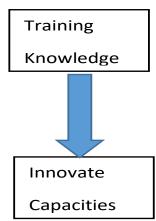






### Change of Chip





Measure
Plan
Control

Risk Reflection















### Confucius, 450 Years BC

- They told me and I forgot
- I saw it and I remember

• I did it and know how to do it

















#### What to do now ???

- Institutionalize the new innovation process
- Train people with specific and relevant skills
- Start generating examples at the local level
- Generate success stories
- Advocate among authorities
- Generate an adapted M&E system

















আমেরিকার জনগণের পক্ষ থেকে



