VINE MULTIPLIER MAPPING: REVIEW AND UPDATES

Experiences from Kenya, Malawi, Ethiopia and Uganda

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What was the exercise?

1. Design ODK Vine multiplier Data collection tool
2. Identify commercial vine multipliers
3. Identify individual vine multipliers
4. Pilot the ODK to locate the multipliers
5. Pilot the ODK to collect important demographic and plot information

TOOLS AND THE PROCESS

TOOLS

1. Questions of interest from multipliers (Demographic information, Plot information, Agronomic information) Approx. 20 variables in total
2. A Tablet
3. Host: Aziz at ILRI Nairobi

THE PROCESS

✓Standardizing identifier information from all SPHI countries

✓Training on ODK use (MLE COPS training in 2015)

✓Programming the questions (Luka)

✓Practical mapping (Kenya, Uganda, Malawi and Ethiopia)

✓Training others to help collect the data [Sam and Gerald in Uganda; Two interns in Malawi

Experience 1: Use of ODK

AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT

Some options were not easy to apply to all countries; for example the list of crops

Could not specify the OFSP varieties planted

Captured only recent vine multipliers

More questions could have been captured

Most were on the human errors on tool design- but not the technology

Experience 1: Use of ODK

1. User friendly = Less Bulky and “cool”
2. Ability to capture GPS =Very accurate, cost effective
3. Ability to capture pictures = Very efficient, cost effective
4. Capture all data types = continuous, categorical, scale and string data
5. No editing=Because of skip codes
6. No data entry!
7. Data can be collected any time
8. Not difficult to use. At least anybody with 11 years of schooling can use them

Experience 2: Where are our DVMs?

Experience 3: Who are the DVMs?

	Uganda		Kenya		Malawi		Ethiopia	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
# individual DVMs	25.0	15.0	23	19	18	4.0	60	5
Age	46.8	48.2	51.5	47.5	50	47.0	43.8	51.0
Farm ≤ 5 acres (%)	52.0	73.3	78.3	73.7	83.3	75.0	98.3	100
Had irrigation equipment (%)	44.0	33.3	82.6	84.2	88.9	75.0	21.7	40.0
Used inorg. Fertilizer (%)	40.0	26.7	81.8	79.0	61.1	75.0	96.6	100
Used manure (%)	56.0	40.0	90.9	89.5	39.0	25.0	100	100
Belonged to a farm group (%)	84.0	100.0	72.7	100	72.2	75.0	80	80
Had leadership roles (%)	80.0	86. 7	95.5	100	72.2	75.0	52.5	60.0
Number of times trained	3.7	4.3	6.4	4.9	0.56	0.75	0.9	1.2

Experience 2: Who are the DVMS

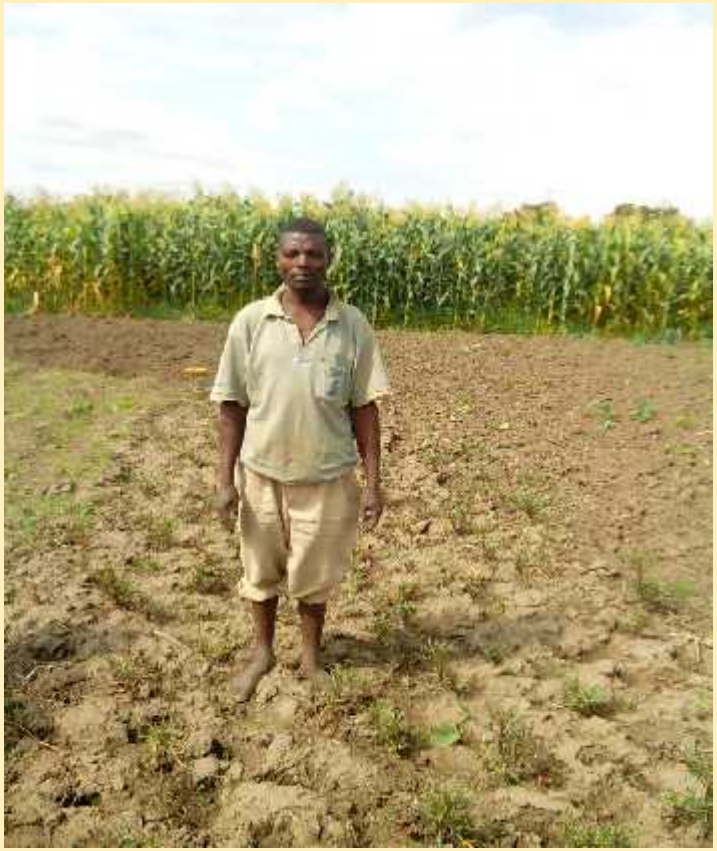
- Reflections!

- We have few female DVMs; only thumbs up for Kenya
- Our DVMs are relatively old. Is this good?
- Our DVMs have limited land. Should amount of land be a criteria for selection of DVMs?
- Most belong to farmer groups and leaders in their communities
- They have had few trainings

Experience 2: DVMs are different

- Different farm sizes
- Different levels of management
- Different motivations
- Different support

But, all are DVMs



Experience 2: DVMs are different

There were School DVMs;
There were group DVMs
There were commercial DVMs;
There were Individual DVMS
Few had Net tunnels;
Most did not

Such was the Diversity

Experience 3: Labeling!!! Labeling!!! Labeling!!!

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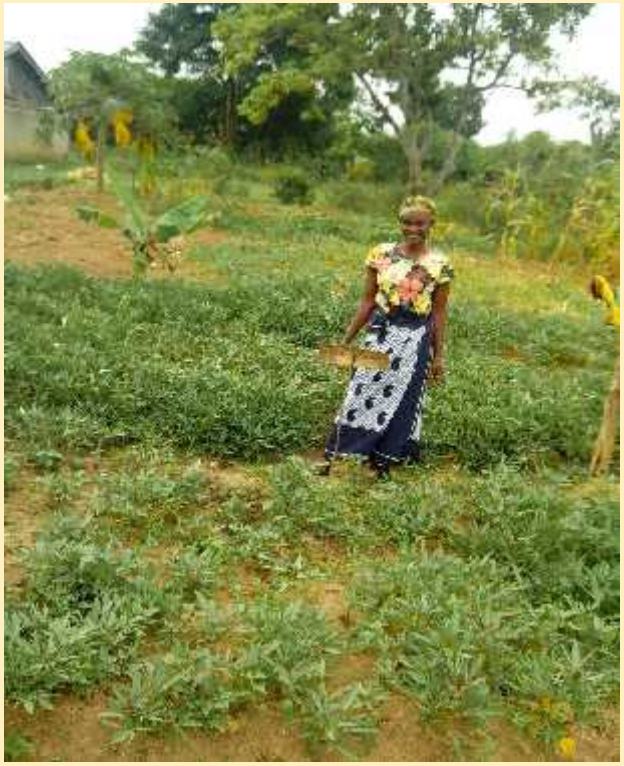
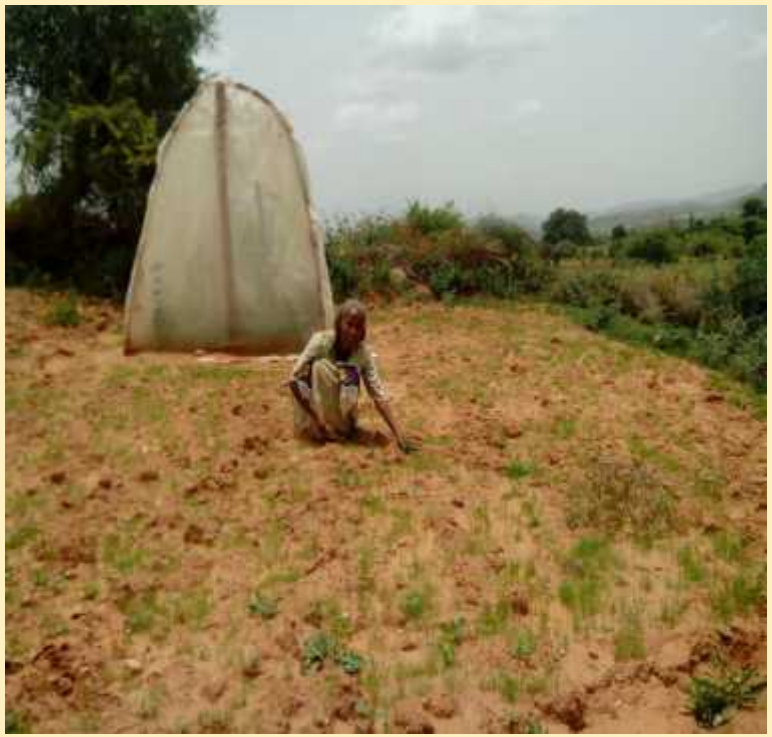


75% had no labels,

15% had poor labels

10% had good labels

Experience 4:The cost of being a DVM



IT IS TOUGH GETTING WATER. WE HAVE CONSTRUCTED THIS DAM TO SOLVE THE WATER PROBLEM.

A WOMAN DVM IN TIGRAY REGION NORTHEN ETHIOPIA

Experience 4: The cost of being a DVM

- Left: I conserve my vines in this river. It is the only safe place during drought [Malawi]

- Right: My vines were Ok before it rained. When it rained heat came from soil and killed all of them. I rather use flood irrigation [Ethiopia]

Lessons and way forward

- No better way of mapping DVMs than the ODK
- ODK can be adopted for monitoring and tracking indicators
- All M & E should be able to program ODK. We relieve the burden from our prized programmers (Luka and David)
- Need to standardize the definition of the DVM
- Labelling plots need to be emphasized
- Need to commercialize vine business

And……What a joy it was?