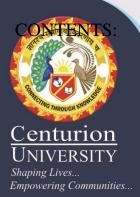


ROLE OF BROKERING, INNOVATION PLATFORMS, INNOVATION MANAGEMENT AND STRENGTH AND WEAKNESSES OF AIS.

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Introduction:

•As we know now a days the role of middle man nothing but brokering playing a key role in every sector and the innovation platforms and management of those platforms also becoming vital part of present days.

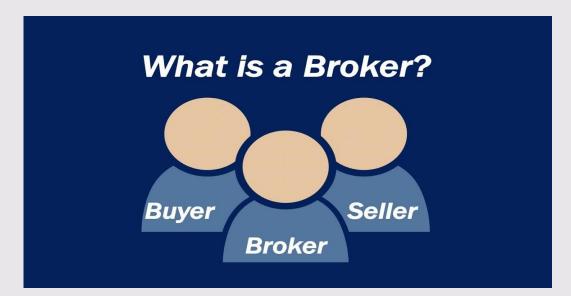
•As there are two faces in coin ,there will be both strengths and weaknesses in AIS.

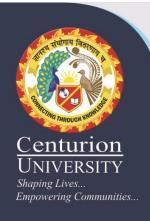


MEANING OF BROKERING:

A broker is a middleman, go-between, or intermediary to a process or transaction.
Facilitates transactions between traders, sellers, or buyers.
Connecting buyers and sellers to allow for a

transaction.





ROLE OF BROKERING:

•A broker plays the role of an intermediary in a distribution or transaction chain who facilitates interaction between the involved parties.



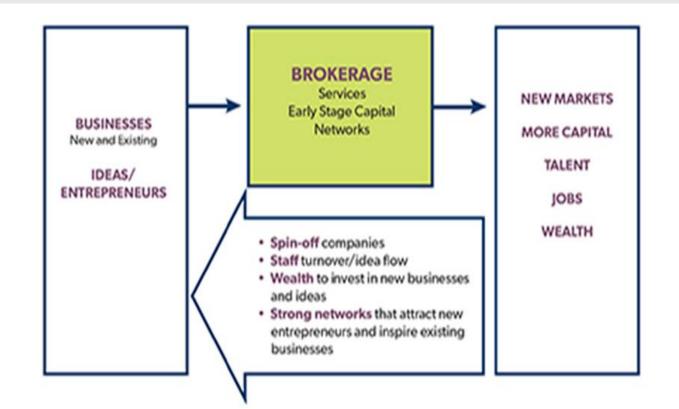


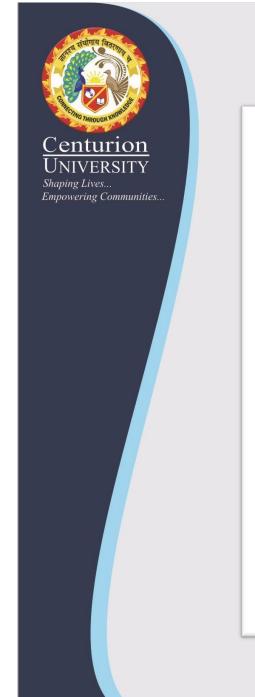
•Connecting farmers with extension agents

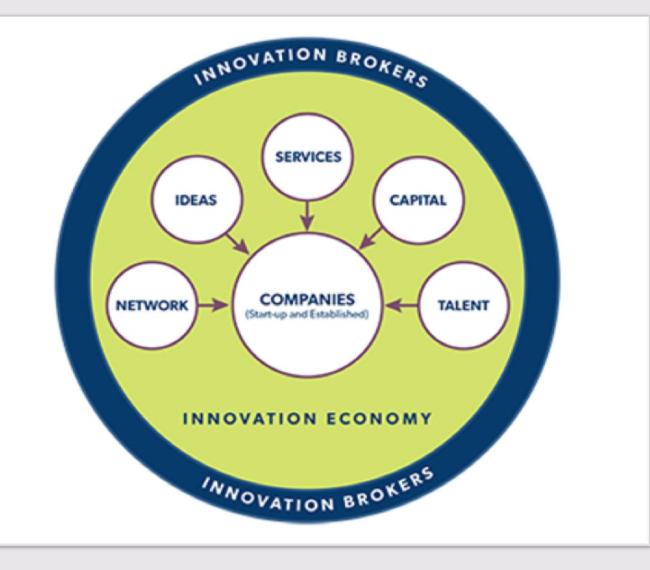
- •Facilitating the flow of information
- •Matchmaking
- •Facilitating access to resources



•The innovation brokers **connects businesses and entrepreneurs** to community resources, creating a virtuous cycle.

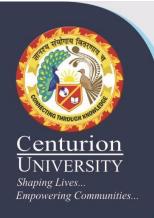






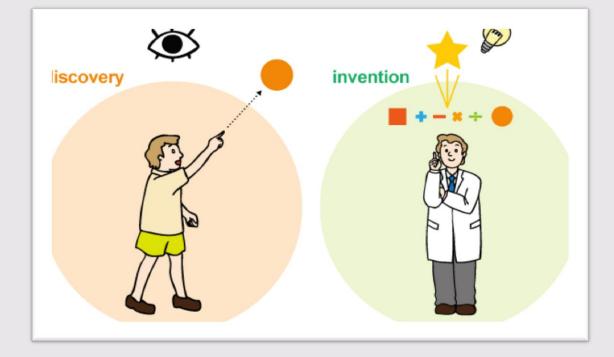


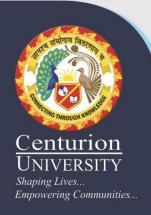
INNOVATION PLATFORMS



DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INEVNTION AND INNOVATION:

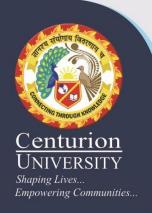
Invention is nothing but "To invent something is to discover a new thing"
Innovation is nothing but "adding benefits to the current product"





INNOVATION DEFINATION:

An innovation is an idea or object which is perceived new to a person in a particular space and time.



WHAT IS INNOVATION PLATFORM?

•An innovation platform is a **space for learning and change.**

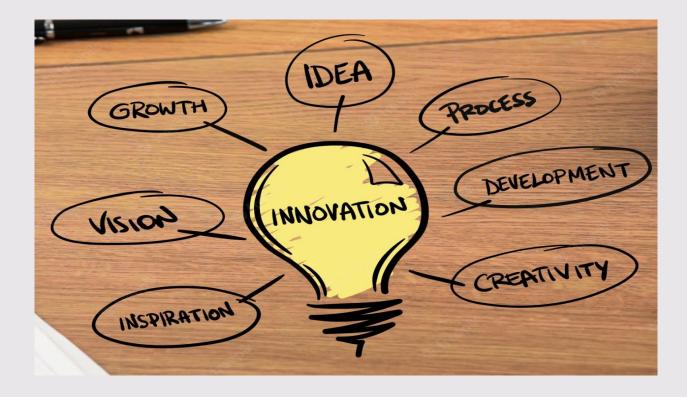
•It is a group of individuals with different backgrounds and interests farmers, traders, food processors, researchers, government officials etc.

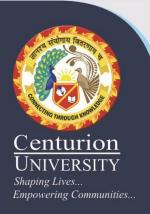
• The members come together to **diagnose problems**, identify opportunities and find ways to achieve their goals.

• They may design and implement activities as a platform, or coordinate activities by individual members.



•Innovations can be **technological**, **managerial**, **organizational**, **institutional and service delivery**.





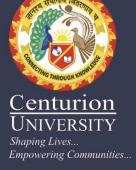
EXAMPLES OF INNOVATION PLATFORMS:

- 1) In the Fodder Adoption Project, "The International Livestock Research Institute" used innovation platforms in Ethiopia to improve livestock feeding.
- The project's initial focus on –
- i. Feed broadened
- ii. Improving crossbred cows
- iii. New milk transportation arrangement
- iv. Establishment of diary co-operative.

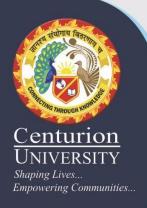
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 In southern Africa, "The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics" used innovation platforms to improve the production and marketing of goat.

- i. Meant that farmers could make a bigger profit
- ii. Ensured that the market could guide investment in goat production.
- 3) Farmer field school: Learning groups that bring together smallholder farmers to learn about and experiment with new technologies and practices.



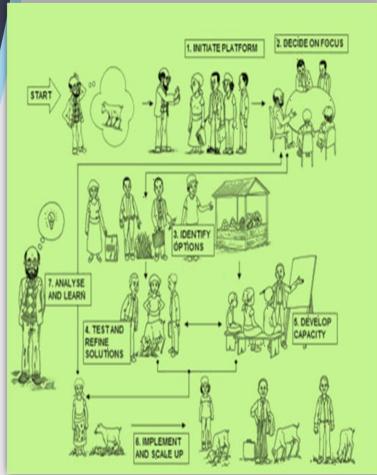
- 4) Digital platforms: Online platforms that provide information and resources to farmers, extension agents, and other stakeholders.
- They can include web portals, mobile apps, or social media platforms.
- 5) Innovation hubs: These are located within a research or extension organization.
- Farmers and other stakeholders can come together to learn about and test new technologies and practices.



- 6) The Convergence of Science–Strengthening Innovation Systems program used innovation platforms in West Africa to improve smallholder agriculture.
- The platforms studied bottlenecks in production systems and induced institutional changes in value chains and policymaking.



SEVEN STEP CYCLE :



- •Initiate platform
- •Decide on focus
- •Identify options
- •Test and refine solution
- •Develop capacity
- •Implement and scale up
- •Analyses and learn



INNOVATION MANAGEMENT



"Innovation management is simply the process of coming up with and introducing new things and developing the business, one way or the other."



•The process of managing the development and implementation of new ideas, technologies, or practices in the agriculture sector.

•This can involve identifying and evaluating potential opportunities for innovation, developing and implementing strategies to bring those innovations to fruition, and continuously improving and refining those innovations over time.



Some key components to effective innovation management : 1.Leadership 2.Ideation 3.Evaluation 4.Implementation 5.Continuous improvement

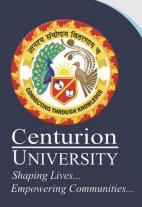


INNOVATION MANAGEMENT PRINCIPLES





STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES OF AIS



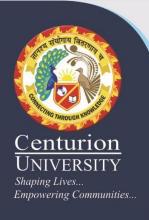
STRENGTHS OF AIS:

•Improved decision-making: Provide access to accurate and up-to-date data information.

•Increased efficiency: Help to streamline processes and reduce the amount of time and effort needed to collect and analyze data.

•Enhanced communication and collaboration: It facilitate communication and collaboration between different stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

•Improved data management: Provide a centralized and organized way to store and manage data, which can make it easier to access and analyze.



WEAKNESSES OF AIS:

•Limited coverage : Cover a small portion of the agriculture sector such as a specific region or crop.

•Data quality : If data is inaccurate, incomplete, or biased, it can lead to flawed conclusions and incorrect decision-making.

•Accessibility :This is not able be accessible to all stakeholders in the agriculture sector, such as smallholder farmers or rural communities

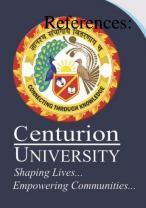
•Cost: AIS can be expensive to implement and maintain, which can be a barrier to adoption for some organizations or individuals.

Conclusion: Conclusion: Centurion UNIVERSITY Shaping Lives... Empowering Communities...

•Brokering in agriculture plays an important role by connecting farmers and other stakeholders with the information and resources they need to improve their livelihoods and increase.

•Innovation platforms in agriculture extension can be an effective way to promote the adoption of new technologies and practices that can increase productivity and improve the livelihoods of smallholder farmers.

•Innovation management helps organizations stay competitive in an ever-changing market and to foster a culture of continuous improvement.



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