

Breeding Pipeline: Andean Grains 2005-2016

What's missing from this case study:

•More diverse options for various contexts available to farmers (ToC) •Enhance resilience and sustainability (Principles)

Farmer managed seed

Availability of high quality seed

2014: Farmer Organizations produced 8% national demand for lupin seed, 7% for quinoa, up from essentially 0 when the project began in 2004.

production and dissemination

	Training/ intervention	Outcome indicator	% Increase 2009-2014
	Project facilitated connection between 3 FOs and other national organizations who helped to fund the purchase of threshers and seed kits as well as market opportunities .	Use threshers	30%
,	Andean grain cooking and recipe workshops	Consume andean grain once a week	22%
•	Project training of trainers on quality seed in general and farmer certified lupin seed specifically	Saving seed or buying farmer certified (vs. using grain purchased in market)	20%
	Project training on "best practices"	Use of INIAP lupin variety Andino 450	50%
		Use of INIAP quinoa variety Tunkahuan	30%
		Use of chemical fertilizer	20%
		Use of fumigations	8%

Integrate M&E •---

Farmer managed seed production and dissemination

A group of farmers (48) formed a lupin seed company with prices 100% higher than grain prices (\$8,000 in profit).





Grantmaking informed by AEI

On-going research among various CoP projects to find more agro-ecological management options for Andean Grains

Interactions among multiple pathways of change



Reflective practice



performing quinoa and Lupin varieties,

Characterizing agrobiodiversity

2000, prior to CCRP funding, INIAP selected 2 high

Achieve detectable, heritable variation for traits of interest among progeny generated

With the help of the CCRP funded **PROINPA** project from Bolivia, in 2008 INIAP began implementing the quinoa enhancement program. 2015: Have 18 F2 populations, 5 F3 populations, 10 F4 lines, 5 F5 lines, 11 F7 lines and 5 F8 lines. 8 promising guinoa lines were evaluated in the 4 main quinoa provinces of Ecuador. Work with local landraces suggest a strong varietal x context interaction, especially for quinoa with yields varying more than 200 kg/ha for lupin and 800 kg/ha for guinoa (n=154, 2013).

Collaboration •----





COLLABORATIVE CROP RESEARCH PROGRAM

THE MCKNIGHT FOUNDATION



Project Partners

Los Andes

Community of Practice

National Ag Research Center Farmers' Organization

Indígena

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