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Tanzania

**PROLINNOVA**

Tanzania

PROMoting Local INNOVation  
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

**Participatory Innovation Development (PID) workshop for PROLINNOVA Tanzania  
Partners held at Oasis Hotel from 13<sup>th</sup> – 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006, Morogoro**

**Workshop Report**



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## 0. List of Acronyms

CPs	Country Programmes
CODETO	Community Development Torch
COR	Create Oriented Research
DAD	District Agricultural Department
DGIS	Directorate- General for International Cooperation
F-E-R	FARMERS – Extension workers – Researchers
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
GFAR	Global forum for Agricultural Research
GPP	Global Partnership Programme
IADO	Isangati Agricultural Development Organization
ID	Innovation Development
IRDO	Ileje Rural Development Organization
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
INADES	National Institute for Social and Economic development
IPR	Intellectual Property Right
IST	International Support Team
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MVIWATA	Network of Small Scale Farmer Groups in Tanzania
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLRI	National Livestock Research Institute
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
PID-ToF Facilitators	Participatory Innovation Development – Training of Facilitators
PFI	Promoting Farmer Innovation
POG	Prolinnova Oversight Group
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PROLINNOVA	Promoting Local Innovation
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
PTz	PELUM Tanzania
PV	Participatory Video
R & D	Research and Development
SACCOs	Saving and Credit Cooperative organizations
SUA	Sokoine University of Agriculture
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TADENA	Tanzania Development Navigation Trust
UMADEP	Ulugulu Mountain Agricultural Development Project
UNEP	United Nations Environmental Programme
W/O	Without

## **1. Introduction**

Technology-driven approaches to development assumes that local people in particular do not know much about their situation and continue to adhere to “backward” farming practices. The experience shows however, that local people adapt their farming practices and develop appropriate institutions in order to achieve food security, sustain their livelihood and safeguard the environment. They have developed new and better ways of doing things through informal experimentation. It is therefore important for those providing development services such as agricultural/ natural resources management research and development organizations to be aware of these processes and be able to engage in them. This engagement will strengthen their capacities to support community-led initiatives through participatory Innovation Development.

PROLINNOVA (PROmoting Local INNOVAtion) is an NGO-initiated programme with the aim to build a global learning and advocacy network on promoting local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and Natural Resource Management. Within that context, PELUM-Tanzania (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management in Tanzania) organized a five day workshop on PID principles and methodologies for researchers and development practitioners involved in Prolinnova Tanzania programme from 13<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006 at Oasis Hotel- Morogoro. The workshop was attended by researchers from Agricultural research Institute of Uyole (2), Zonal Livestock Research Institute of Mpwapwa (2), district extension officers from Dodoma rural, Dodoma Municipality, Kondoa and Rungwe Districts; development practitioners from Prolinnova Tanzania platform.

The workshop was meant to help participants to recognize the need for researchers and extension officers to be more capable of supporting innovations developed by farmers, validating, documenting and spreading them more widely, conducting joint experimentations with them and building on farmer knowledge, need and innovation in their work. Participants discussed the rationale of PID approaches in R & D activities to get a common understanding about PID approaches and its institutionalization at different levels.

During the workshop participants shared their organizational background, status Prolinnova implementation, challenges and lessons learnt for promoting local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resources management.

## **2. Opening**

The Country Desk Coordinator of PELUM-Tanzania, Mr. Yakobo Tibamanya invited Mr. Pascal Nyange, the District Extension Officer from Kondoa to officially open the workshop. Mr. Nyange welcomed all participants to the workshop and invited them to effectively contribute to the workshop agenda. He reminded participants that Prolinnova Programme has revived the hope and self confidence to farmers and development practitioners involved in R & D. After a brief self introduction of participants and short brief about the workshop content by Yakobo tibamanya, participants were asked to mention what they expect and what they fear from the workshop. The expectations and fears were summarised as below:

### 3. Expectations and fears

#### A. Expectations

- To know the difference between PID and PTD and their Applications in R & D
- To know what is proinnova all about?
- To know about PID back ground and the way to share with farmers under field conditions.
- To lean and get experience on PID/PTD.
- To understand what is proinnove and PID!
- I expect to learn more about farmers' knowledge and therefore to make it more scientific and applicable to other farmers in Tanzania.
- To build expansion capacity
- To know the challenges in E-R-F joint experimentation
- Identify strategies useful in PID
- To share experience on PID
- To share experience with other clients on PID
- Sharing knowledge and skill on PTD and PID
- Involvement of farmers in PID experience sharing
- Understanding how to put into use mechanism of innovation/technology development from farmers and thus enhances farmers' recognition in technology development.
- Strong understanding of PID and PTD to enable me to help farmers better.
- I'm expecting to archive a lot from this workshop.

#### B. Fears

- Electricity problem may cause delay in workshop efficiency
- Changing of mind set of decision makers
- Farmers are no here in the workshop
- Farmers to take role of extensions once well empowered
- My office will be idle for so long the whole.
- Normally the money as a packet money its not enough thing so expensive.
- Survival deepening on allowance given pet day may be difficult
- Fair for go and return to Oasis Hotel for 5 days is not enough
- Can I survive with this kind of logistic facilities?
- Pocket money is not enough at all items of accommodation too expensive
- Can I build my working capacity!
- When and if time will be considered
- Time constraints to cover the topics

### 4. Workshop Overview

The workshop focused on:

- the competencies required to support local innovation in agriculture and natural resource management
- providing an understanding of socio-organizational arrangements needed to regulate the use of natural resources, tap into the social capital within communities and discover new ways of stakeholder interactions that will encourage local innovation development
- allowing participants, through experience sharing, to become aware of the challenges faced by development professionals and scientists in moving local

innovations further towards joint experimentation and integrating relevant information and ideas coming from others, including formal research

**A. Workshop objectives:**

At the end of the workshop, participants were expected to have:

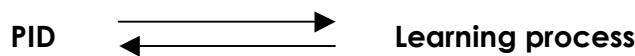
- A better understanding of PID concept, approaches and methodologies
- Understood different strategies to identify and spread farmer/local innovations, link up and support local innovations using PID approaches
- Understood strategies for encouraging/involving farmers to conduct joint experimentations
- Got a better understanding on strategies to carry out participatory needs assessment with farmers to identify new things to try out
- Had concrete ideas for applying learning from the workshop in their organization' PID/PTD approaches in R & D and formulated an action plan for internalization/integration of PID into their work

**B. Understanding Participatory Innovation Development (PID)**

PID approaches aims to achieve the following:

- To engage participants to develop a common understanding of PID within a historical context,
- Introduce key concepts and practices of PID and joint experimentation
- Analyze important considerations relevant to a more effective and systematic approach to developing and managing PID processes

PID is a continuous learning process:



KNOWLEDGE	Openness	OBJECTIVES
<p>Action W/O thought is stagnant</p> <p>Thought W/O action is sterile</p> <p>Mechanisms for developing an action plan</p> <p>After the W/shop, we shall come up with action plans</p>	<p>New old lessons and synthesize them</p> <p>Should be imperative to translate lessons into action</p> <p>Action that shall contribute to the Improvement of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Our work</li> <li>▪ Lives of the poor farmers</li> </ul>	<p>Develop action plan of PID that illustrates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ How to share key lessons</li> <li>▪ How to share the existing ideas</li> </ul> <p>Develop new ideas for sharing when back home.</p> <p>Action planning based on raised challenges</p>

### **C. Use of PID to carry out need assessment for identifying new things to try out/(Joint experimentation):**

The use of PID approaches presents and reviews critical phases/aspects of developing joint activities to try out new things including needs assessment, designing, facilitating, monitoring and evaluating PID activities.

### **D. Strengthening PID**

The workshop examined elements that are needed to strengthen PID processes, including strategies that enable organizations to sustain, institutionalize and expand PID practices

### **E. Action Planning**

At the end of the workshop, participants would come up with a simple and realistic action plan for future PID implementation which will serve as a practical tool for identifying concrete ideas for applying lessons from the training. Each participant was asked to prepare and present in the panel an action plan for discussion and sharing with others. The same action should be shared during feed backing at own organization for finalization so as to formulate concrete actions for implementation upon returning to their working place.

### **F. Methodology**

The workshop was conducted in a participatory and interactive manner. The methodologies used contribute to the personal transformation of participants towards giving value to participatory process, respect and being agents of learning during PID process. It involved problem-solving methods, more group discussions, case studies, lectures, power point presentation field visits and so many others.

## **5. Status of Prolinnova Tanzania**

*“Documentation and Communication for Promoting Local Innovations (PROLINNOVA) and Biosafety “*, namely PROLINNOVA and Biosafety is one of the two projects being implemented by PELUM-Tanzania through its member and partner organizations. PTz has been given the opportunity to host Prolinnova programme in Tanzania due to its a good reputation experienced through Sustainable agriculture and land use management programmes that are implemented through MOs & POs. In 2004, PTz participated in the international workshop in Ethiopia where the late *Fr. Yves Marché* presented Tanzanian's experiences on Promotion of local innovation (the so called PFI). After that workshop, two PTz member organization staff, Mr. Patrick Lameck (INADES Formation) and Innocent Babili (ICE-SUA) participated in the ToF workshop on PTD/PID in the Philippines in 2004 to acquire knowledge and skills to run the programme. The same training was also conducted in Kampala in June-July 2006 where two PTz staff participated to enhance smooth implementation of the programme

In 2004, PTz wrote a three year project proposal: *“Documentation and Communication for Promoting of Local Innovations in Sustainable Agriculture”* and submitted it to EED (a Germany protestant church organization) for partnership and funding and the proposal was accepted and approved for funding on 4th November 2004. This idea came in after PTz realised that funds from ETC were not enough to support Prolinnova Tanzania programme given its scope and coverage for PELUM-Tanzania membership.

## **A. Overall Objective PROLINNOVA Tanzania**

To enhance the skills of development practitioners and other stakeholders towards learning and encouraging development of local innovations as well as technologies and their wide spread for improved livelihood of local Tanzanian people.

## **B. Specific objectives:**

### **(i) The promotion of local innovations:**

- To establish partnership with current and potential stakeholders in the implementation of the programme;
- To build capacity of development practitioners on PID/PTD
- To identify more innovations and local technologies
- To facilitate creation of enabling environment for institutionalization of PID/PTD related to local innovation.

### **(ii) Advocacy for the protecting genetic resources of Tanzania local communities:**

- To collect and analyze information on existing policies and activities, resource persons and documents related to bio-safety and bio-security in Tanzania;
- To collect information on existing African laws on the matter, especially the Model law for the protection of local community rights and the African Model Law on security in biotechnology;
- To establish a coalition with interested and concerned partners;
- To make the information collected available in Swahili and inform public opinion and farmers on the necessity to protect Tanzania Genetic Heritage;
- To pursue advocacy work through media, debates, declarations, parliament.

## **C. Target groups of the project are:**

- Institutions that are Member organisations and partners of PTz,
- The local communities they are working with,
- The Farmer Organisations and networks in Tanzania, both at local and national level, especially MVIWATA, the National Network of Farmer Organisations,
- Agriculture Training and research institutions
- Local and central government institutions in relation to issues and policies concerning smallholder farmers, especially institutionalising local innovation and advocacy to protect genetic resources.

## **D. Achievements so far:**

- Facilitated two people to attend TOF on PID/PTD in Manila, Philippines.
- Developed & signed MoU between PTz and INADES FTz for providing Technical advisory services through her employee Mr. Patrick Lameck.
- Raised funds from EED to support the programme
- Organized 2 workshops on PID/PID for PTz MOs and Prolinnova stakeholders
- Strategic activity plan prepared & implemented
- NSC and Coordination Committee established
- One meeting for NSC and 5 for the Coordination Committee were organised
- PROLINNOVA Tanzania National Technical Advisors identified
- A great variety of relevant innovations by farmers/land users identified for documentation
- PROLINNOVA project officer recruited from 1st July, 2005

- Exchange of information on programme implementation status shared between PTz, EED, ETC and other stakeholders
- Potential stakeholders for PROLINNOVA Tanzania identified
- Procured various office equipments to enhance smooth implementation of the programme, documentation and communications activities
- Facilitated two PTz staff participated in the PID-ToF workshop in Kampala Uganda to strengthen their capacities on participatory approaches relevant in R & D
- Hosted PROLINNOVA International Policy Advocacy workshop
- Facilitated a three day workshop on Farmer- Extension – Research linkages
- Carried out follow up visits and field visits to Prolinnova partners and innovator farmers to assess the level of programme implementation

#### **E. Challenges:**

- Although PTz has a wealth of member and partners organizations, only few of them are PROLINNOVA stakeholders while the remaining are non-PTz members.
- Many development practitioners do not value yet PID approaches and its advantages towards Promoting Local innovations. Need more awareness about the programme
- While farmers have abundant innovations not yet taped in, most researchers and extension workers still believe in the assumption that successful new ideas, innovations or technologies originate from experts working at a superior level.
- Local innovations and indigenous knowledge are not recognized and acknowledged scientific community
- PID approaches are not institutionalized because up to now some view it as controversial to formal scientific knowledge. Policy advocacy is highly needed to influence decision makers
- Innovator farmers are not yet encouraged & recognized as major actors in R & D even themselves are no confident with their innovations
- There is inadequate participation of government officials in the programme. We need more awareness activities to bring them back

### **6. Overview of PROLINNOVA international**

PROLINNOVA is an international initiative spearheaded by NGOs to build a global learning and advocacy network on promoting local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM. The focus is on recognizing the dynamics of indigenous knowledge (IK) and learning how to strengthen the capacities of farmers, forest dwellers, pastoralists and artisanal fisherfolk) to adjust to changing conditions – to develop and adapt their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of resource management in order to gain food security, sustain their livelihoods and safeguard the environment. It aims to:

- Strengthen R&D partnerships and methods to promote local innovation processes in agriculture and natural resource management (NRM)
- Integrate Participatory Innovation Development (PID) approaches that build on local innovation into agricultural research, extension and education

#### **A. Who are local innovators?**

Innovators are farmers / land users who develop new ways of production or managing farming / natural resources using their own initiative. Local innovators are those farmers/land users who are building on local knowledge but using ideas from various sources. They are often curious and willing to take risks. Local innovators are not 'model farmers' groomed by projects to adopt transferred technologies

## **B. Basic hypotheses**

- Analysing local innovations provides a focus for groups / communities to examine opportunities and set agenda for R&D
- Recognition of local capacities and creativity is prerequisite for true partnership in R&D
- Engagement in this PID process strengthens:
  - community organisation for development
  - capacities of agricultural services to support endogenous development, i.e. “from within”

## **C. Some history**

- 1999: GFAR encouraged an informal network (mainly of NGOs) to form GPP to link and scale up dispersed PID activities throughout world
- 2000–02: ETC EcoCulture (Netherlands) facilitated process of expanding network and gaining support
- 2003: IFAD funding for NGO-led participatory planning of PROLINNOVA in Ethiopia, Ghana + Uganda
- 2004: 4-year funding from DGIS Netherlands for nine countries: Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda, Cambodia, Nepal, Niger (2004), South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania (2005)

## **D. GPP built from the bottom up**

- National NGOs create space for exchange of experiences between major stakeholders in agricultural R&D at subnational + national levels
- Process guided by multi-stakeholder Steering Group and implemented by its Core Team
- Stakeholders reflect on how to institutionalise PID in research, extension and education
- Stakeholders jointly design their own PROLINNOVA Country Programme

## **E. Self-designed Country Programmes**

Country programmes differ according to local experience and history but have common elements. These are:

- 1) inventories and databases of local innovations, innovators and supporting organisations
- 2) setting up subnational / national multi-stakeholder platforms for sharing and learning
- 3) building capacity in documenting local innovation and facilitating PID processes
- 4) farmer-extensionist-scientist planning and implementation of PID
- 5) PM&E of joint activities, outcomes and impacts
- 6) creating awareness + engaging in policy dialogue

## **F. Global PROLINNOVA programme designed by the CPs**

- Representatives from Country Programmes (CPs) plan international PROLINNOVA activities
- International Support Team (IST) – *IIRR Philippines, ETC EcoCulture, CIS Free University Amsterdam and LBL Switzerland* – provides support in coordination, networking, capacity building, website management, documentation, publishing and policy dialogue
- CPs share and analyse experiences in building partnerships in R&D, promoting local innovation and PM&E, for purpose of mutual learning
- International learning workshops: Ethiopia 2004, Uganda 2005, Cambodia 2006

## **G. Funding modalities**

- IST attracted funding from DGIS for partial support to inception and implementation in nine countries

- Funding for some international activities received from World Bank, GFAR, CTA, Misereor etc
- Additional material, human + financial resources being met by NGO Secretariats in each country and by IST
- Funding proposals are drawn up jointly to tap opportunities in specific programme areas (e.g. policy dialogue, participatory video)
- Local co-funding sought and sometimes gained at country level (e.g. by PELUM-Tanzania from EED Germany)

## **H. Governance at global level**

Prolinnova is governed by POG (PROLINNOVA Oversight Group) which is made up of the following:

- 3 Country Programme representatives (Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan)
- 3 external members : Beatrice Del Rosario, Philippines/Thailand (APAARI), Anna Tengberg, Sweden/Kenya (UNEP) and Reinhard Woytek, Germany/USA (World Bank)
- 1 IST representative (IIRR)
- ETC Ecoculture *ex officio* (Secretariat)

## **I. Terms of Reference for POG decided by Country Programmes (CPs)**

The following are ToF for POG:

- Overall guidance on main issues and directions
- Oversight on behalf of CPs and donors
- Develop programme strategy, policies + principles in consultation with CPs, and oversee adherence
- Arbitrate in conflicts between CPs and IST
- Ensure that adequate M&E is being applied
- Support advocacy activities at international level

## **J. Main achievements of POG**

- Inaugural meeting: 17–18 Feb 2005, South Africa
- Second meeting: 4 June 2005, Uganda
- Established various criteria + procedures for GPP:
  - for including new Country Programmes
  - for including new areas of activity for funding
  - for selecting participants in international meetings
- Defined mechanisms for financial transparency
- Defined approach to fair recognition of partners' contributions (IPR, copyleft)
- Drafted code of practice in PID for discussion in “world café” at international PROLINNOVA workshop
- Third meeting: 11-12 March 2006, Cambodia

## **K. Main achievements of PROLINNOVA GPP in past year**

- Start-up of programme in 3rd group of countries: Niger, Sudan, Tanzania (staggered start because limited funds)
- Documentation + inventories of local innovations
- Commencement of PID in some countries, and agreement on code of practice in PID
- Broadening, strengthening and regionalisation of multi-stakeholder platforms in CPs
- Learning about building R&D partnerships + PM&E during workshop hosted by PROLINNOVA-Uganda

- Piloting participatory video (PV) in Ghana and formulating multi-country proposal to use PV as tool in PROLINNOVA
- Winning DURAS competitive grant and starting pilot Innovation Support Funds through FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) action-research project
- Further development and improvement of website (www.prolinnova.net)
- Awareness-raising and policy dialogue at national and international level, including numerous publications

#### **L. Challenges but opportunities**

- Funding obtained thus far is insufficient for the ambitious programmes drawn up by the CPs
- But many donors say they are open to support farmer-driven and development-oriented research
- Behavioural and institutional change is a long and slow process, especially in research organisations
- But the partnerships are becoming stronger, especially among local innovators + development support organisations, and commitment of partners is growing at regional and national levels

### **7. Rationale, concepts, key steps and practices of PID/joint experimentation**

#### **A. Key principles of PID**

- Start from what farmers are developing on their own and build on it
- Prevent adverse effects of PID on their /environment
- Respect knowledge and experience of all partners and apply as appropriate
- Disseminate findings by sharing through appropriate media
- Process has to be context-specific
- Farmers/local people taking the lead in the process
- Idea of replicability within the locality

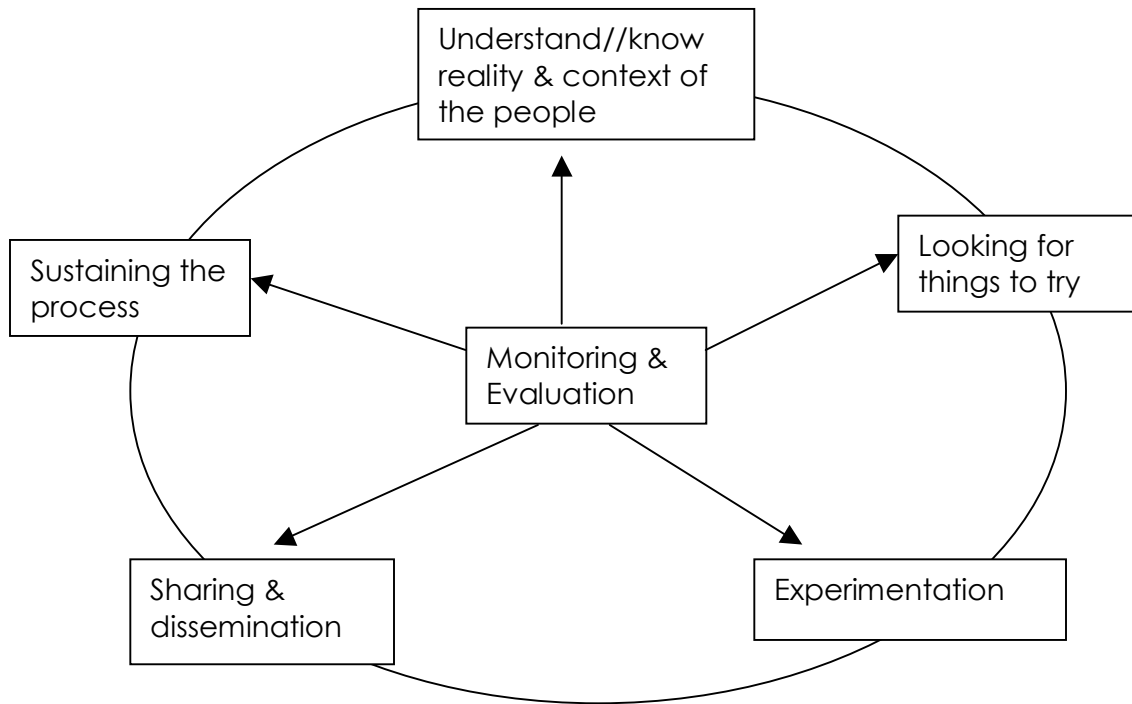
#### **B. Steps in PID**

1. Understand/know reality and context of the people
2. Data collection of innovation and analysis
3. Selection and prioritization
4. Action plan
5. Experimentation
6. Evaluation
7. Dissemination or redesign
8. Institutionalization
9. Scaling out
10. Capacity building
11. Strengthening organizational capacity of farmers

#### **C. Cross cutting components**

- ❖ Gender
- ❖ Partner
- ❖ IPR
- ❖ Monitoring and evaluation
- ❖ Farmer-leading the process

#### D. Key Steps to PID Process



Further discussion on PID approaches was done into small groups and hereunder is the feedback from group discussions about participants' understanding and Knowledge of PID / PTD approaches and the current status of PID/PTD implementation in their respective institutions.

#### E. Group discussions and presentations

##### GROUP 1

##### a. Knowledge of PID / PTD approaches

The concept PID/PTD is accepted in our organizations. This was observed through participation and interaction of various members in F-R-E linkage workshop that was organized by Prolinnova Tanzania in Iringa. Participants agreed that the concept document about the programme was circulated to PTz member and partner organizations and in general the idea was accepted. This approach is good as it uses a participatory method that is suitable to collect both contributions from farmers, Researchers and Extension officers. Researchers involved do recognize and agree that some farmer innovations are good and useful.

##### b. PID/PTD practices and implementation status

There are numerous practices on local innovation in our working areas. For example here we can cite the use of utupa (*Tefrosia vogelli*) to contro/ ectoparasites and the use of *Euphorbia* spp to control mites in chickens

**c. Opinion on what should be done**

- There is need for more sensitization of researchers, farmers, extension workers and decision makers through workshops seminar ect
- We should involve policy makers from ministry levels so that PID/PTD approach is included in the national policies
- Should include PID approaches, steps, concepts and principles in curricula of our learning and teaching institutions

**GROUP NO 2**

**a. What is the current status of PID/PTD knowledge and practices within your organization/ institution?**

The response to the above question from group members was as follow:

- We have already identified farmer innovators and their respective local innovations.
- Some of the innovations have been documented. Meanwhile, we have to remember that identification of innovations and innovator farmers shall be an ongoing process
- Involvement of farmer innovators in exchange visits for experience sharing and knowing each other
- Some NGOs are conducting reflection meetings for farmers through local networks where they discuss about achievements impacts and way forward.

**b. In your opinion what can be done to facilitate institutionalization of PID/PTD in your institution/organization?**

From our point of view, there is need to do the following:

- Capacity building to all stakeholders through organized trainings
- Mobilization of farmer innovators to establish a forum for experience sharing
- Motivation and recognition of farmer innovators and involve them in exchange visits, study tours and in other exchange programmes
- Develop action plans for PTD/PID to harmonize with our action plans
- Outsourcing for the programme to get special budget for PTD/PID activities
- create awareness on PTD/PID to the institution/organization
- Lobbying decision makers to ensure that PID/PTD is taken care off in the policy to identify document and disseminate PID/PTD practice to different stakeholders in Swahili.

**GROUP NO 3.**

**a. What is the current status of PID/PTD knowledge and practices within your organization/ institution?**

- PTD approach is well known and is still practiced in our organizations. Contrarily PID approach is very new and we still lack the proper understanding about the approach. This is because the PID concept is built on pure involvement of all stakeholders while building on farmer's knowledge and innovations. In formal research and extension service delivery, it has been observed that there is low involvement of farmers in the process of R & D where top down approaches is common practice.
- There is need for building capacities of researchers, extension workers and farmers on PID approaches.
- PID approach will be successful if we fully involve the decision making institutions especially targeting individuals who are willing to help in promoting PID.

- Together with other form of agricultural extension service delivery, there is need to integrate PID approach in our daily activities.

#### **F. Summary about the understanding of Participatory Innovation Development (PID)**

PID opens a room for a wide sharing of innovations. It provides ideas and inspirations for local experience for adoption in other settings. During PID process Local Innovation dynamics serves as an entry point for linking IK and scientific knowledge. Partners should give more emphasis on joint experimentation to explore new ideas further to evaluate result together. PID strengthens capacity of agricultural research and extension services through support to community led initiatives and experimentation.

Prolinnova programme promotes technology driven approaches where farmer is the driving engine. It is observed that since long time local people (farmers) don't know much of own situation, the reason why they continue and persist to adhere to backward farming practices. A lot has been and still done by the scientist community to mobilize farmers to adapt conventional practices to achieve food security and livelihood. Through the use participatory approaches and building on farmer' knowledge (Local innovation), farmers have shown their ability to face their challenges by using locally available resources to develop new and better ways of doing things. The use of PID approaches has enabled them to carry out normal and successful experimentations without pressure/ support from research.

#### **8. Needs assessment/analysis**

The aim of looking into prerequisites when carrying out a need assessment or analysis was to highlight participants about key principles that should guide them during the field practicum that was scheduled for the third day of the workshop. During PID need assessment and analysis, you should first understand the followings:

- A "need" is a deficiency. It is a lack of something recognized as intolerable (FAO, 1992).
- Needs analysis is a narrowing-down process for investigating performance gaps.
- Two factors affect performance: abilities and motivations
- The main purpose of doing a need analysis is to describe the gaps and isolate those factors within the performance environment causing the gaps.
- Note that a need/problem can not necessary be addressed by a training
- Based on this information, one recommends an action which may or may not include training. (joint experimentation to try new ways of solving the problem)
- Inability to use participatory processes in emergency situations cannot be addressed by training.
- There are three levels to consider for an effective needs assessment. Individual level, Community level and organizational level. For us, our interest is the community level.
- This entails an investigation of the bio-physical, social, economic, political and cultural situation of the community.
- This will help determine the interventions necessary to improve the situation in the target community.

#### **9. Data gathering to establish the community needs**

- In a participatory planning process, the community is expected to benefit from any government plan.
- It is where problems and poverty issues and solutions to these problems are experienced by community members.

- In order to help people address their problems and poverty issues, it is important for government planners to visit the community and find out from people their concerns.
- Such a visit will allow them to understand the environmental, socio-cultural, economic and political context in which development interventions/projects are happening.
- PRA, interviews, observation and questionnaires are commonly used methods and tools to assess the situation in the community.
- Others include review of technical reports about the community and media analysis.
- This stage of data gathering is also referred to as issue identification

**A. The following steps should be observed in participatory data gathering:**

- List specific problems, issues and concerns of the community. Classify them into economic, political, cultural, biophysical and social problems, issues and concerns to understand them better.
- Use of PRA Tools: PRA enables the rural community to participate in planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating development programs and projects

**B. Organizing and analyzing information follows the following steps**

Action	Methods	Purpose
1. Probe gaps	4 W's (Who, what, where, why)	complete information, fill up
2. Validate	focused group discussions, triangulate, extrapolate	check accuracy of information
3. Establish categories/ trend opportunities	categorization of issue, space or trend, strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, threats (SWOT), linkage diagram, problem tree, area concentration; sorting	prioritize issues and identify significant concerns come up with a range of solutions and concerns identify enabling factors for effective action

There are eight steps usually used in PRA:

1. **Site selection:** It is important to select a community that will make use of the PRA results.
2. **Preliminary visits:** multidisciplinary PRA team meets with village leaders to explore the objectives of the PRA and how this would be useful to the community.
3. **Data collection:** basic data sets useful to assess the problem, observe practices, opportunities and threats within the community.
4. **Data synthesis and analysis:** organize the data to draw problems and opportunities.
5. **Ranking problems:** villagers are invited to identify the problems, agree on and rank from the most to least severe.
6. **Ranking opportunities** - villagers form a consensus on the most possible opportunities and agree on the criteria for ranking: these include stability, sustainability, equity and feasibility.
7. **Adopting a plan to address the key problems identified:** the highest priority solutions are converted to an action plan. The plan should consider activities, time frames and resources.

8. **Implementation:** the best scenario is to see the village leader taking the lead in prioritizing interventions and formulating the plan into action. Other development organizations or government offices may help or provide support.

### **C. Analyzing data about the community**

There are different ways of handling data depending on objectives that you want to achieve.

- **SWOT Analysis:** SWOT allows for listing the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats on participants planning practice within the community. It helps the facilitator make the community recognize these strengths and weaknesses in implementing a participatory planning and opportunities and threats to exercise participatory planning.
- **Resource Analysis:** Listing of resources available within and outside the community. It also helps in identifying resource gaps to support participation in the community.
- **Stakeholder analysis:** Identification of stakeholder roles and responsibilities in the development of the county in general and specifically the different resources it has.
- **Community profile:** Data can be categorized as socio-cultural, economic and political. These categories help in describing the community. It should be linked to the community SWOT analysis.

### **10. Feedback of day one**

Day two started by a simple understanding of participants about PID approaches. Along the process, it was observed that they still need more clarification about the whole concept. This was observed through raised questions and views from participants about PID:

- PID as a way of doing things
- Understanding the concept
- Acceptability in research, extension and farmer communities
- Institutionalization of the approach into our activity plans
- What is different from other existing approaches?
- What does it mean?
- Decisions – who can be influential for institutional change to adopt PID?
- What kinds of decisions are needed?
- What resources are needed for PID/
- What are the implications of adopting PID approaches at Individual level? At group level?

*Fears emended in the process include the followings:*

- That local innovations lack scientific proof
- What knowledge protocol for PID:
  - Documentation
  - Authorship
- Are all research ideas learnable for PID?
- Motivation to PID movement through various means
  - Acknowledgement
  - For whom
  - Experimental site
  - Authorship
  - During validation
- Document
  - ownership for the innovation

- shifting of roles in conducting joint experimentations
- At what level should PID be reported and documented? At farmer level or from research findings?
- What are we going to mainstream in our institutions?
- How context specific is PID?
  - What are the preconditions?
  - Existence of stimuli
- PID – Sustainability effect of time
  - Must PID be permanent?
- What is trade offs?
  - Balance of power resource
  - Balance of interests
- What are the “do’s” and “don’ts” in PID/ local innovation promotion
- Is the policy environment conducive for PID institutionalization?
- Who can be an innovator? At which level

Some additional contributions from the workshop participants about the difference between “Top Down” and “Participatory Approaches”:

### **Top Down**

- Not flexible
- No recognition of farmer ideas
- Sometimes not sustainable
- Sometime not answer farmer's needs
- Limited farmer's participation

### **PID**

- Easy to duplicate
- Easy implementation and quick results
- Based on Scientific principles
- Easy Monitoring and Evaluation
- Easy to fit into existing policies
- Take into consideration the social cultural aspects
- Built on behavior change
- Big number of people involved
- Costly
- Time consuming
- Slow to show impacts
- Recommendations needed
- Need to integrate PID into other approaches
- Need to allocate incentives for research
- Gradual transformation form top down – PID
- Has commonalities with other PRA approaches
- Aims to develop technologies
- Main target is farmers
- Approaches for development
- Need assessment in PID

## 11. Group works and panel discussions

Question: Discuss about commonalities, weaknesses and strengths between Technology driven (Top Down) Participatory and participatory (PID/PTD) Approaches. What do you recommend?

### GROUP 1

Approach	Commonalities	Weaknesses	Strengths
Top down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop technology</li> <li>The same target: farmer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not farmer inclusive</li> <li>Farmers views not considered</li> <li>Does not consider actual farmer situation at the ground</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conducted in a scientific way</li> <li>Easy to monitor and evaluate</li> <li>Easy to develop</li> <li>Easily to fit in notational policy</li> </ul>
Participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To develop technology</li> <li>The same target: farmer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Takes time (time consuming)</li> <li>Comparative not easy to monitor and evaluate</li> <li>Require very analytical person experience</li> <li>Involves big number of people</li> <li>Costly</li> <li>Knowledge intrusive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>People centered (farmer are involved)</li> <li>Client' ideas/innovations/ perceptions etc are valued</li> <li>Consider farmer's situation Farmers' views considered</li> <li>Does consider farmer' situation</li> <li>Consider farmer situation environment, social economic, cultural etc.</li> </ul>

### ***In addition to strengths of participatory approach***

It builds the capacity of the community  
Promote sharing of responsibilities

### ***Recommendation***

We recommend that there should be gradual anticipation of PID/PTD strengths in to top down approaches that has been in use.

1. Fill information gap (contribute to a body of knowledge facts)
2. Problem solving (immediate)

### GROUP 2

Approach	Strengths	Weakness	commonalities
Top down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Can be duplicated,</li> <li>Proved</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not participatory</li> <li>Its adoption takes times</li> <li>Sometimes is not the need to the target</li> <li>Sometimes is not sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All approaches are meant for development</li> </ul>
Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is participatory</li> <li>Answer the</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some of the information are not disclosed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All approaches are meant for development</li> </ul>

	need of the target <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easily adopted</li> <li>• Sustainable</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is difficult to duplicate.</li> </ul>	
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**Recommendations**

Basically participatory approach is the best approach for solving/addressing community problems, but it requires backing-up of other approaches for better performances

**GROUP 3**

Approach	Commonalities	Weaknesses	Strengths
Top Down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both address to disseminate innovation/technologies</li> <li>• Both aim at solving problems of the community at large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community members not involved</li> <li>• Sometimes does not solve community' problems</li> <li>• Sometimes not sustainable</li> <li>• Not participatory</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Immediate action/ implementation</li> <li>• Quick results</li> </ul>
Participatory approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both address to disseminate innovation/technologies</li> <li>• Both aim at solving problems of the community at large</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time consuming</li> <li>• Takes time to show impact</li> <li>• Costly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answer the need of the community</li> <li>• Alternatives suggested through participation of all stakeholders</li> <li>• Sustainable</li> </ul>

**GROUP 4**

	Commonalities	Weaknesses	Strength
Top down	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most of the approaches coming from higher level</li> <li>• Farmers are advised to spread manure into the soil</li> <li>• But farmers prefer to apply into hole during sowing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few framers adopt the process (not sustainable)</li> <li>• Applied many times.</li> <li>• Many farmers sent to the court applied much time expensive small area to be covered.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The whole field will be covered with manure</li> <li>• Applied at once.</li> <li>• Afford lade technologies at farmers level</li> </ul>
Participatory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Most the technologies come from farmers themselves</li> <li>• Using tephrosia (Utupa) as a</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specific dosage</li> <li>• Time consuming in the preparation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cheap</li> <li>• Fast learning</li> </ul>

	fungicide or insecticide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ideas is shared between farmers, extension and researchers</li> </ul>		
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### Recommendation

- Participatory approaches are better for development because farmers rely on the available resources in their surroundings.
- PID/PTD Should have incentives to researchers and extension workers.
- To lobby decision makers to make them know and value PID/PTD approaches

On day three, facilitators organized a field practical to expose participants to different farmer innovations being undertaken by farmers in Mgeta division of Mvomero District of Morogoro region. Participants were requested to voluntarily segregate in two groups based on own interest. Each group elected a chairperson to guide the exercise and two people for taking notes while others were asked to concentrate on questioning, observing and interacting with farmers during the field practical. Participants were asked to carry out a simple assessment of local innovations in place that are being practiced by farmers and those that need to be tried out for future use. From information that would be collected, participants were asked to draw conclusions and recommendations on the basis of what is on the ground and PID concepts. The process was facilitated by Ulugulu Mountain Agricultural Development Organization (UMADEP) in collaboration with PELUM-Tanzania.

Participants were grouped as follow:

No	KIBAONI Group	No	NYANDIRA Group
1	VERA	1	NYANGE
2	SENZIA	2	MWAMBENE
3	MUZE	3	MWANTUMU
4	LAMECK	4	RUTA
5	MALISA	5	MWAMBALULU
6	MDOE	6	MALLEY
7	KINDIMBA	7	MTEI
8	LINO	8	MBEHO
9	YAKOBO	9	AMANI
10	TUNGARAZA	10	TESHA
11	MASUN	11	LAURENT

In relation to the arranged field practical session, participants raised some concerns while asking themselves about what would be the added value from it. Some of them had no clear understanding about the term "need assessment" and why should it be linked to PID. They were curious to know what should be the most appropriate methods when carrying out a need assessment in PID. In order to make it more clear facilitators explained in deep what

is “need assessment” and its potentials in PID process. Also handout about how to carry out training need assessment and appropriate tools were distributed to participants. They were requested to go through the handouts so that they can apply that knowledge during field practical.

## 12. Feedback from field practicum

The feedback from field practicum was done on day four. Each group tried to synthesize the results obtained during field practical. Two summarized reports were produced and presented to the panel for sharing with other participants.

### 1. Nyandira Group

At Nyandira farmers' training centre, we visited farmers who are dealing with local innovations on the use of organic chemical/pesticides from botanicals to treat crop pests and animal diseases. The group visited was made of 11 farmers (6 female and 5 men) but among them only four (2 female and 2 men) were innovator farmers.

#### ☞ **Type of Innovation:-**

Use of botanicals to (Local medicines) to treat crops and animals diseases and parasites/pests

#### ☞ **Sources of stimulation:**

They were stimulated by an outbreak of diseases and unavailability of industrial pesticides and drugs for animal disease treatment in their locality. Another reason for the innovation was that many farmers had fear of side effects of industrial chemicals (drugs/pesticides)

The innovation was developed and inherited from ancestors. Other skills were gained from various trainings, workshops and seminars to complement the already existing knowledge.

#### ☞ **Steps involved in developing the innovation:**

(a) Use of the roots of Ng'aluma plant to treat pneumonia

Steps for Preparation:

- Boil the roots for 3hrs
- Level it to cool
- Treat animals with a ½ tea cup of solution 3 times a day

(b) Local dehydration solution for treatment of diarrhea

There are two ways of doing it:

1. Mix sugar, salt and warm water to get a solution for controlling diarrhea
2. Use of fried maize and cooking salt to treat diarrhea. The following are steps for preparation:
  - a. Pound fried maize
  - b. Mix with salt
  - c. Feed the animals
3. Control of ectoparasites in Livestock and crops

Steps for preparation:

- (i) Collection of herbs (Leaves and roots) of Ng'aluma, kibembeni, kitupa, fungamerere, hunduhundu kigutuzungu (4kg) of mixture
- (ii) Pounding leaves
- (iii) Soaking pounded leaves in 20 liter of water and leave for 24hrs
- (iv) Filtering the mixture
- (v) Diluting a solution with fresh water to get actual solution
- (vi) Application within 2 days

c) Dissemination mechanisms:  
Individually (farmer to farmer)

☞ **Benefits from the innovation:**

**(i) Group level**

- (a) Have initiated a saving and credit cooperative office for the group
- (b) Recognition by village leaders
- (c) Team spirit and self help
- (d) Initiation of farmer group and networks for information and knowledge/experience sharing
- (e) Frequent visitors from government and NGOs

**(ii) Individual level**

- (a) Capable to give credit to other farmers
- (b) Have built modern houses
- (c) Have shares in the SACCOS
- (d) Increase in kidding rate of animals
- (e) Adoption of innovations

☞ **How many farmers have adopted the innovation?**

- (ii) Up to now 20 in the village
- (iii) High multiplication rate

☞ **Ways of dissemination**

- (iv) Trainings and workshops
- (v) Gardens for animal fodder with those botanicals potential for animal and crop pest control
- (vi) Information boards

☞ **Challenges for this kind of innovations**

- (vii) Innovators are not always available to help other farmers; they have to look for extension officers
- (viii) A lot of pests infestation in the area
- (ix) Insufficient agricultural subsidies for farmers
- (x) Are not able to calibrate appropriate application rates (Need for research to validate the innovation)
- (xi) Lack of mutual trust among farmers (Social believes)
- (xii) Can not be used in a large scale farming
- (xiii) Social perceptions
- (xiv) Not available in a large amount

(xv) Dosage and active ingredients are not know

☞ **Partners who are supporting farmers in promoting the innovation**

Partners	support
SUA	Capacity building thought trainings workshop, seminars, visits exhibition
MVIWATA	
UMADEP	
GOVERNMENT	

**2. Kibaoni Group**

The group of innovator farmers visited is made of members from three friend families who are working together on various innovations to generate money income to support their households.

☞ **Q1. Types of Innovations**

- (i) Planting christmas trees and harvest every year for sale
- (ii) Planting trees on feet than using conventional neasures
- (iii) Transformed tree planting programme from environmental conservation purposes into business
- (iv) Innovation on seasonal cropping to avoid pest infestation
- (v) Innovation on the use of free of charges/ cheaper water bottles, plastic bags instead of polythene bags

☞ **Q2. (a) Why the innovation**

- (i) Were harvesting only once in three year what is associated with low income to the group
- (ii) Land is scarce
- (iii) So many trees were grown in the nursery but few were planted for comercial purposes
- (iv) High costs for inputs and pesticides
- (v) Reliability of secured market on the christmas
- (vi) They don't have choice for other crpos due to small size plots

☞ **What stimulated them to innovate?**

- (i) Depend only on advisory from UMADEP than other service providers in the area
- (ii) The innovation is only for a particular age limit (young people only)

☞ **Q3. Partners who are supporting farmers in promoting the innovation**

PARTNER	SUPPORT
1.UMADEP	Training, Exchange visits, advisory
2. MWAPU	Agricultural inputs, advisory on the use of pesticides and farming practices
3.saccos (langali)	Give loans/credits
4. TARP II	Soil fertility improvement
5. Government xtension officers	Recognition by government leaders + visits

☞ **General Comments**

- 1. Issue of Intellctual property rights, how can we secure local innovators?

2. If the innovator is the chairperson of the group there is likely high probability the innovation to be sustainable and accepted by the community. He or she is used as a resource person
3. Strong partnership between farmers, extension officers and researchers is very crucial and appreciated by farmers
4. There are opportunities to use retired officers as advisors in innovation development systems

☛ **Synthesis of findings from field practical using SWOT analysis plus some recommendations**

**(i) Kibaoni Group**

<b>SRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEKNESSES</b>	<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
1. Not resource intensive (not too demanding)	Quality seed not assured Pest and disease management not well integrated	Assured market  Strong group	Massive adoption
2. Maximum utilization of land	Laborious processes at nursery level	Supporting climate	No seed no production
3. Start first to the local FS			
Increases income		Presence of development agents like UMADEP	Farmer Network
Products can be commercialized			

**Recommendations**

1. Facilitate identification of affordable Integrated Pests Management methods
2. Build their capacity to identify and produce quality seed
3. facility on business skills and entrepreneurship skills

**(ii) Nyandira Group**

<b>STRENGTHS</b>	<b>WEAKNESSES</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Herbs have shown positive results and are available</li> <li>• Farmer innovators are there and farmers are willing to use local innovations</li> <li>• Local herbs are safe and environmental friendly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The groups are not well organized</li> <li>• Have social perceptions/believes</li> <li>• Their innovations are not participatory to extensions service</li> </ul>
<b>OPPORTUNITIES</b>	<b>THREATS</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are possibilities to produce herbs because they are more sustainable</li> <li>• Government has put emphasis on promoting the use of local innovations</li> <li>• Availability of extension workers and researchers to support farmer initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of herb may result</li> <li>• Improper use of herbs in e.g fishing</li> </ul>

## **Recommendations**

There is need:

- To assess hazards which can be caused by herbicides to all crops livestock and human
- To improve collaborations between Farmer-Researcher-Extension/Innovator-Researcher-Extension in promoting local innovations
- To encourage farmers/innovators to conserve useful herbs
- To establish PID/joint experimentations to ensure fast dissemination of innovation

On the fifth day, participants synthesized further the results from field practical to identify priorities for farmers and new things that can be tried out to improve the existing local innovations. The synthesis was done through group discussions, and hereunder are the presentations from the two groups:

### **13. Prioritization and identification of new thing to try out:**

#### **A. KIBAONI GROUP**

##### **1. Priorities**

- business skills
- IPM
- Quality seed

##### **2. Things to try out**

- market assessment
- build on the idea of assessing Dar es Salaam market (High demand of quality and quantity)

##### **3. How to achieve this?**

1. link with network/organizations for record keeping skills
2. be innovative/try out ways for managing pest especially rodents
3. Discuss with extension offices and researchers on quality seed identification and production
4. Innovate on sustainable quality seed production.

#### **B. NYANDIRA GROUP**

##### **1. Priorities**

- collaboration between farmers, extensions and researchers
- to establish FFS and encourage farmers to conserve use full herbs
- to assess effectiveness and hazards of pesticides/chemicals produced from herbs

##### **2. Thing to try put**

Conduct joint experimentations on the use and conservation of useful herbs

- Identification of innovators and innovations
- Site selection and establishment of FFS

##### **3. How to achieve this?**

- Establish strong linkage between farmers extension officer and researchers (partnerships)
- Sharing roles and responsibilities

## 14. Key roles for partners involved in PID

### A. Roles for farmers

- Provide the foundation to PID process/drive
- Manage process of experimentation/evaluation of results
- Local resource persons
- Provide most of local resources required
- Participate in M & E process

### B. Roles for researchers

- Resource person (bring in new ideas to support the innovation process)
- Provide technical support and advice
- Support in validation of innovation
- Provide scientific basis and support in data recording analysis/evaluation
- Provide interpretation of the different steps and validate the innovations
- Feedback

### C. Roles for extension workers

- Facilitators of the daily process
- Linking farmers with researchers and other resources
- Sharing on the context (problem, dissemination of findings)
- Strengthen the experimentation process
- Packaging of information in ways appropriate to farmers/researchers
- Inspire other farmers to take up new innovations
- Trust building
- Designing simple experiments

## 15. Financing Local Innovation

Before discussing possible means for financing local innovation systems in Tanzania, participants took time to understand how Prolinnova as programme differs from normal project. The concept of Prolinnova is mirrored through PID approach which is a never end process. PID should be an ongoing and continuous process. On other hand, a project is meant to achieve some development goals at the end of a particular time period. This means that a project has an end at a particular time especially after achieving the developmental goal. After that short understanding on Prolinnova concepts, participants were asked to answer to the following questions:

1. How have you been financing ID/PID in your organization?
2. From the experience you gained from this workshop, how will you support financially and technically PID activities in your organization?

### ☞ Financing PID

There are different ways you can financially support local innovation:

1. Using existing funds but requires:
  - flexibility
  - justification
  - complimentary
  - intensity
2. Looking for new funds; in this case you should be able to:

- understand different mandates
- build cases criteria
- lobby to change/expend mandates

### **Group presentations**

#### **GROUP 1**

1. Sources of fund we are using to support PID/PTD in our organizations are:

- Government donations/ budget
- Other donors (Private)

We are supporting local innovation system through performing the following activities:

- Organizing farmer exhibition
- Organizing exchange visit
- Organizing study tours
- Organizing farmers field days
- Organizing trainings for farmers
- Establishing demonstration plots for learning and experience sharing
- Strengthening institutional arrangement through reelection meetings
- Information sharing through production of flayers, video episode, and leaflets

2. How do we plan to support financially and technically PID/PTD activities in our organization?

(a) Financial support

- (i) Develop action plan which will accommodate some of the new activities (element) of PID.
- (ii) Writing proposal for supporting IPD activities
- (iii) Link with other institutions (networking)
- (iv) Lobbying local and central governments to finance PID

(b) Technical support to

- To introduce PID/PTD ideas in our organizations
- To include PID activities in organization /projects daily action plan.
- To strengthen lobbying and advocacy strategies to policy market so that PID is considered and formalized

#### **GROUP 2**

1. How have you been financing ID/PID in your organization?

- (i) Support by providing loans to farmer innovators
- (ii) Provide trainings (support by training)
- (iii) Organizing study tours
- (iv) Organizing exchange visits
- (v) Organizing exhibitions

2. Technically

- (i) to provide experts/technicians
- (ii) to advice them to consult local got institution (dist. Councils) to get funds allocated for improving innovation/innovators
- (iii) financially to promote innovation/innovators in the exchange media journal (publicity)

### **GROUP 3**

#### 1. How have you been financing PID/PTD?

- Through different department in the organization and institutions e.g DAD, TASAF. Etc.
- research institutions in conducting field experimentations
- Donors ( e.g word vision etc.) to support capacity building
- Through general fund especially NGOS.
- publication of activities done by PID to create awareness at organizational
- selling our ideas/innovation to our partners to support the innovation
- the use of existing resources in a particular organization and institutions eg COR ( create oriented research) farmers field school (FFS)

### **GROUP 4**

#### 1. financing PID/PTD in our organizations

- NGOS in collaboration with district councils
- Some organizations have budget to develop PID activities e.g IADO,PTZ
- Research fund for research institutes
- Project e.g TARP II, PADEP
- External donors e.g DF

### **16. Institutionalizing PID approaches**

Institutionalizing PID in agricultural R&D requires the concerted action of all major stakeholders. Alternative and pioneering NGOs cannot do the job alone. They have to establish a dialogue and engage in a joint learning process with government agencies (ministries, universities, extension services), farmers and their organizations, other NGOs and the profit-oriented private sector. Stakeholders involved need to change their mindset and become willing to communicate constructively with each other, to listen and to learn, and to find ways to work with each other towards achieving a common goal. For many of the NGOs, venturing into such partnerships with government agencies represents a fundamental shift in their own approach, as they usually preferred to follow parallel and separate paths in the past.

The focus of PROLINNOVA is on building national-level platforms where the different stakeholders in agricultural R&D meet and jointly work out the objectives and activities of a particular Country Program, in an attempt to bring stakeholders into partnership. The platforms are meant to provide space for collective learning and decision-making about use of R&D resources in order to improve the livelihoods of rural people. Collaboration between institutions often functions fairly well on case by case on the basis of personal relations; however, collaboration must become systemic and institutionalized.

The process initiated with this workshop and the action plans, needs to go on to develop procedures and mechanisms which ensure that linkages continue to function and also people are changing. For effective partnership, collaboration is a must to identify solutions to constraints and new opportunities for better livelihoods. Collaboration needs to be institutionalized, made a feature of organizational procedures.

Participants argued that we still have a lot to do for institutionalizing PID into our organizations. If we try to go back to the fears mentioned, we are being faced by low level of government officials participating in Prolinnova programme. Some of development

practitioners are afraid that once farmers will become empowered, they will take over the role of extension workers and lose their jobs. Another challenge is associated with time management as ProInnova is a voluntary work which doesn't earn something to compensate the time allocated to it. The lack of incentives to motivate involved stakeholders in the process contributes to slowing down the level of commitment and participation of government officials. It was very challenging to predict what kind of incentives and how should it be given that partners involved might differ in roles to play, responsibilities and position/status.

### 17. Future action plans for PID at organizational level

At the end of the course, participants had broadened their understanding of PID concepts and approaches to enable them improve future implementation of the programme at organization and national level. They developed tentative action plans for implementation upon returning to respective individual organization. After appreciating the relevance and usefulness of PID approaches used in R &D, participants were asked to effectively and efficiently explore with their employers and colleagues possible areas of focus that will help for PID integration into their individual action plans that were developed during the course.

#### Action Plan for MPWAPWA Livestock Research centre

Action	How to integrate into PID
To conduct meeting to share PID concept with other staff	Research and training committees as they are potential to pilot innovation development concept in the institution
Identification of farmers and their innovations To conduct training on PID/PTD concept & approaches	Exercise will be conducted by involving institutions from district councils.

#### Action Plan for Dodoma Municipality

Activities	How to integrate into PID
Introduction	Staff meeting
PID idea to staff	Staff meetings
Identification of innovation	Field /individual ,group discussion , community meeting
Establishing FFS	Selection of new idea to be implement used implementation
Implement	

<b>ACTIVITES</b>	<b>How to integrate into PID</b>
(b) Reflection meeting with farmers and other technical staff on PID/PTD concept (c) introduction of PID/PTD approaches to staff and farmers/farmers network (d) network with researcher institutions for validation of innovations (e) documentation of existing innovation identification of new innovation/innovators (f) dissemination of innovation to other community members (g) monitoring to follow up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meeting – organization - network meeting</li> <li>• farmers field school</li> <li>• internet, meeting</li> <li>• meting , meeting workshop</li> <li>• Meeting by involving RFE</li> <li>• Village meeting leaflets, network meeting</li> </ul>

### **DODOMA RURAL District council Action Plan 2007**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>How will we contribute to integrate into PID</b>
Pre-visit to meet village officials and selection of farmers group	Fuel Stationeries Allowances
Meet with farmers group and introduction of FFS concept	Fuel Stationeries Allowances
Site selection and FFS establish	Fuel Agriculture Allowance

### **UMA DEP**

1. Adoption of improved agronomic practice for banana Adoption use of large holes.	Learn from what they are current doing and involve them to identify the pros and cons of their practice
	Let them suggest improve from their Agree on or disagree on the suggestion with reasons

### **ARI Uyole Action Plan**

<b>Project</b>	<b>activities</b>	<b>results</b>
Improving local chicken production through improve health and management	Vaccination programmer with ½ Control of others disease and parasites using broad section antibiotics and ant parasites Improve of the utilization of locally available feed stuffs.	There is on improvement of chicken survival rate up to 80%

### **RUNGWE District Action Plan**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>How to integrate into PID</b>
1. Share feedback from the PID workshop with other staff	Prepare summary of the workshop and way forward
2. prepare meetings for lobby on PID/PTD	Government leaders from different level

3. make inventory of farmer innovator & their innovations	Village meetings
4. Capacity building training workshops on PID/PTD	Conduct joint experimentations, organize exhibitions for farmer innovators
5. M & E of PID process	Every two weeks

### CODETO ACTION PLAN

Action	Target	How to integrate into PID
1. Awareness creation on PID/PTD	CODETO staff	Staff meeting
2. Identify new innovators/innovations	Farmers/live stock	Village meetings
3. Reflection meeting		Reflection meeting at 2 division

### TADENA Action Plan

Activity	How to integrate into PID
1. Trainings on processing cassava	Processing in PID through promoting the use locally affordable drying material
2. cassava planting	Advise farmers to plant cassava of 4 inch PID farmers advice to plant at space of 2 inch

### Action Plan TADENA

1. Awareness arising on PID while involving village chairmen, District authority, agriculture departments and farmers
2. Identify innovators and their innovations within the district.

### Kondoa District Council

Activity	How to integrate into PID
Coordinate farmers innovation development activities on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use of organic compost for organic farming, pit cultivation on sand rivers and fruit tree planting at primary schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Influence new government leaders to organize field visits to innovator farmers to appreciate their initiatives</li> <li>• To organize as many as possible field visits to farmer innovators to encourage them and stimulate innovativeness character</li> </ul>

### ENVIROCARE: Organic agriculture

Activity	How to integrate into PID
Promote and improve farmer group initiatives on organic farming	Sharing the feedback from PID workshop
Inventory of innovator farmers by Envirocare	Experimental plot preparation, preparation of organic compost, preparation of seedlings in nursery and other needed equipments
Training for farmers on: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) advantages of organic agriculture</li> <li>(ii) farmer to farmer knowledge sharing and technology dissemination</li> </ol>	Involve PID knowledgeable people to help in training farmers

Farmers to share feedback to other fellow farmers when back home	
M & E : farmers and staff	Development workers/ staff

### MVIWATA

Activity	How to integrate into PID
Awareness create to the staff workers on PID	Bringing the feedback of Prolinnova workshop for sharing
strengthening other middle level network as the central for the helping point Morogoro	Doing need assessment through middle level network to identify new areas for joint experimentation
promoting existing local innovations and dissemination	Identification of the innovations that have been successful Involve farmers innovators in reflection meetings Involving innovator farmers in farmer exhibitions Preparation of video and radio cassettes on local innovation to convince decision makers/lobby policy makers.

## 18. Annexes

### A. Workshop Timetable

#### Day one, Monday 13<sup>th</sup> November 2006

Time	Activity	Responsible
8.30 – 9.00	Registration	All
9.00 – 9.30	Welcoming participants and opening	Chairperson NSC
9.30 – 10.00	Brief self introduction	All
10.00 -10.30	Workshop leadership/Guiding/ground rules	Moderator
<b>11.00 – 11.30</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
11.00 – 11.30	Participant's expectations and fears	Moderator
11.30 -12.00	Course overview	Kaburire
12.00 – 13.00	Brief introduction to PROLINNOVA Tanzania	Kaburire
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>All</b>
14.00 – 14.45	Historical evolution of PID	Lameck
14.45 – 16.00	Current status of PID/PTD ( Participants sharing PID/PTD knowledge and practice	Tibamanya
<b>16.00 – 16.20</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>

16.20 – 17.30	Current status of PID/PTD ( Participants sharing PID/PTD knowledge and practice + synthesis)	Tibamanya/ Moderator
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**Day two, Tuesday 14<sup>th</sup> November 2006**

8.30 – 9.30	Comparing technology-driven to development (Top down) and Participatory technology/innovation development (PTD/PID) approaches (Group work)	Kaburire/Moderator
9.30 – 10.30	Rationale, Concept and practice of PID/joint experimentation	Lameck
<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
11.00 – 12.00	Rationale, Concept and practice of PID/joint experimentation	Lameck
12.00 – 13.00	Key steps for PID/joint experimentation	Kaburire
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>All</b>
14.00 – 16.00	PID: Experimental design (Needs assessment for PID experimentation, concepts, principles and framework)	Tibamanya
<b>16.00 – 16.20</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
16.20 – 17.30	Methods for data gathering and analysis for joint experimentation	Kaburire

**Day three, Wednesday 15<sup>th</sup> November 2006**

8.30 – 17.30	Field work/case studies (data collection for needs assessment of new things to try out together with farmers into joint experimentation)	Kaburire/ Lameck/ Tibamanya/ Moderator
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**Day four, Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> November 2006**

8.30 – 10.30	Analyzing Experimental needs assessment and formulating recommendations (group work)	Lameck/Moderator
<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
11.00 – 13.00	Analyzing Experimental needs assessment and formulating recommendations (group work)	
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>All</b>
14.00 – 15.00	Data validation: Key elements to consider	Tibamanya
15.00 – 16.00	Prioritization and identification of new things to try out (group work)	Moderator
<b>16.00 – 16.20</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
16.20 – 17.30	Prioritization and identification of new things to try out (group work) + Synthesis	

**Day five, Friday 17<sup>th</sup> November 2006**

8.30 – 10.30	Financing local innovation and PID (group work)	Tibamanya/Moderator
<b>10.30 – 11.00</b>	<b>Tea break</b>	<b>All</b>
11.00 – 13.00	Towards strengthening PID: Panel discussion on institutionalization, scaling up, sustainability and policy dialogue for PID	Kaburire/Moderator
<b>13.00 – 14.00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	<b>All</b>
14.00 – 16.00	Action plan for 2007	Lameck/Moderator
<b>16.00.....</b>	<b>Closing</b>	<b>X on behalf of PTz</b>
<b>20.00.....</b>	<b>Evening Night social</b>	<b>All</b>

### **B. List of Participants**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>Name Of Participant</b>	<b>Designation</b>	<b>Place (Institute/Organisation)</b>
1	Pascal M. Nyange	Agricultural Field Officer	Kondoa District
2	Henry Mwambalulu	Extension Officer	Rungwe District
3	Noel Rutagarama	Project Officer	Shilda Box 529 Tukuyu
4	Mwantumu Omari	Project Officer	TADENA- Cassava Project
5.	Elina Dunstan	Agric Extension Officer	Dodoma Municipality
6	John F. Muze	Agricultural Advisory Officer	SAIPRO Box 1 Hedaru – Same
7.	Mbeho A. Jonh	Researcher	NLRI Mpwapwa
8	Amani G. Mwangi	Extension Officer	IADO Mbeya Box 1687 Mbeya

9.	Frank Tesha	Programme Officer	CODETO Box 476 Babati
10	Marcel T. Mtei	Agric Extension Officer	Dodoma Rural
11	Efraim Malissa	Coordinator	MVIWATA- Morogoro region
12	Peter Kindimba	Extension Officer	IRDO Mbeya Box 160 Ileje
13	Pius L. Mwambene	Researcher	ARI Uyole
14	Zacharia J U Malley	Researcher	ARI Uyole
15	Erasto Massoro	Extension Officer	UMADEP
16	Ruth Mdoe	Field Officer	ENVIROCARE
17	Sweetbert Tungaraza	Researcher	NLRI Mpwapwa
18	Patrick G.M Lameck	Prolinnova National Advisor	INADES Formation Tanzania
19	Vera Mgittu	Managing Director	MOVEK
20	Yakobo E.K Tibamanya	Country Desk Coordinator	PELUM– Tanzania
21	Donati Alex Senzia	Advocacy Project Officer	PELUM - Tanzania
22	Laurent Kaburire	Project Officer - Prolinnova	PELUM - Tanzania