Network study report on process and outcome

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Background of the research

- Multi stakeholder partnership (MSP)
  - An approach that is corner stone of PROLINNOVA
  - Worked well since 1st IPW meeting in 2004
  - Some counties like Kenya experienced some challenges that necessitated the study

- IPW 2011, in Morogoro, reaffirmed MSP Approach to continue as the central pillar of PROLINNOVA

- A network study was therefore proposed in this meeting and this was partly inspired by a similar study done in Nepal.
PROLINNOVA Kenya

- Started with 40 partners but only a few <10 of the original partners were active.

- Efforts to establish the reason for this reduction led to the need to reflection on;
  - The key bottlenecks that the country network has been facing.
  - How to introduce new energy levels, new inspirations and practical interventions for a way forward.

Objectives of the study

1. To examine PK as a network, identify the bottlenecks experienced and explore strategies to strengthen it.

2. To provide increased insights in the appropriateness of the MSP approach in institutionalising participatory research and extension approaches.

3. Examine how to improve the functioning of country level MSPs as key entry points to relevant organisations.

4. To offer lessons on multi-stakeholder processes to PROLINNOVA globally
Study approaches

- We used the **Appreciative Enquiry** approach in conducting the study.

- A participatory approach which allows the respondents to interact with the exercise, explore and discover their own needs, and own the results of the study.

- The exercise was facilitated by a team of two consultants through a document review, face to face interviews, telephone interviews, and self-administered e-mail questionnaires.

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The appreciative enquiry framework

1. **What is the IDEAL scenario?**
2. **Review of Past SUCCESSES**
3. **Existing GAPS**
4. **Suggestions**
Identified milestones

Using timelines in the workshop, participated identified key milestones from 2006-2011

- In 2006, a task force was formed in a meeting attended by more than 40 organisations. The first PK Coordinator was appointed.
- In 2007 PK was officially launched and received the first funding allocation from PI.
- 2008, second funding, 2nd coordinator, members began to become inactive and by 2011 there were only 5 active member who were all members of the NSC
- 2009, innovators and farmers were trained on LISF and LISF/LSC started in Eastern and Western Kenya, JOLISAA project under PK platform was born
- 2010 third coordinator appointed, LISF continues, POG visit
Year 2011-finding

- 2011 was a vibrant year PK
  - The fourth PK Coordinator was appointed.
  - Innovators participated in exhibitions and gained recognition
  - Members receive more frequent information from the PK office
  - LISF funds are disbursed in Eastern and western Kenya
  - An external evaluation of LISF is conducted
  - A policy workshop was held and attended by members.
  - Some inactive members are beginning to become active.

Challenges expressed

- PK is not a legally registered body and is unable to mobilise resources to engage an independent full time secretariat and to grow its activities. It relies on the staff, structures, procedures, and policies of hosting organisations.

- The enthusiasm of innovator farmers in the FAIR program continues to be a key driving force for PK and how to continue this still remains a challenge.

- PK members have benefited from capacity development through training and information sent to them by the PK office. Since the first meeting in 2006, however this is not utilised within PK as no clear mandate of the role of the members has been stipulated.
Key recommendations

- Institutionalization of PK by registering it as a legal entity.
- Policy Advocacy: by coordinating organisations in appropriate policy formulation.
- Resource mobilization
- Documentation and dissemination of innovations.
- Joint learning: Farmer led exhibitions, PID, facilitation of exchange visits…
- IEC (information, Education, and communication) to members and the general public
- Strengthening of PK: Branding, administration structures, organogram, 5 year PK strategic plan, NSC, a secretariat, constitution, membership recruitment, retention, and activation.

Strategic plan

- This strategic plan is an output of the study feedback workshop.
- It was developed by the participants on the second day of the two day workshop
- PK Vision statement
  - We envision a Kenyan society in which farmer led innovations and research in Agriculture and NRM are drivers of sustainable livelihoods.
- Mission statement
  - Our mission is to improve the livelihoods of local communities in Kenya through networking and capacity strengthening that promote agriculture and NRM innovation validation and adoption.
Guiding principles

- Collaboration
- Adaptability
- Ownership
- Empowerment
- Respect
- Reliability

Strategies

- Institutionalisation
- PK strengthening
- Advocacy
- IEC
- Fundraising
- Joint Learning

Working objectives 2012-2017

1. Resource mobilization: adequate resources generated to enable implementation of PK activities.

2. Joint learning: Platforms and frameworks for information and knowledge generation and sharing, created.

3. IEC: information and knowledge on local innovation generated, documented and disseminated.

4. Advocacy: stakeholders sensitized and influenced on the importance of local innovations in AR and D.

5. PK strengthening: Functional national secretariat established with representation at county level.

6. Institutionalization: incorporation of PK approaches into the core business of the member organizations.
Merci de Votre Attention