Promoting local innovation in Food and Nutrition Security (Proli-FaNS)

Project narrative report for Year 3 (1 August 2018–30 September 2019)

Woman in Makueni, Kenya, explaining her innovation to visitors
(Photo: Mona Dhamankar)

compiled by Joe Nchor, Proli-FaNS project coordinator, ACDEP, Ghana

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**The Promoting local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security (Proli-FaNS) project was implemented by Prolinnova’ Country Platforms (CPs) in five African countries – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, and Kenya – from 1 August 2016 to 30 September 2019. This report describes the achievements and progress made with regards to the project objectives and activities in the final reporting period from August 2018 to September 2019. The report has also captured the risks and unexpected opportunities encountered, and brings some concluding remarks.**

### 1.0 DESCRIPTION OF HOW THE REPORT WAS PREPARED

**Parties who were involved in preparing the report**

The report was compiled by the Proli-FaNS project coordinator based at the Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP) in Ghana, drawing from annual reports of the project partners, namely: the CPs in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya; the subregional coordinators (SRCs) for West & Central Africa (WCA) and for Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA); and the International Support Team (IST) based at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in the Netherlands.

**Sources of information for writing the report**

The main sources of information for the report were the annual and quarterly progress reports of the project partners. The end-of-project evaluation report and the report of the International Partners Workshop (IPW) / Proli-FaNS partners meeting held in Toubab Dialaw, Senegal, in May 2019 provided additional information. The sources of information for the project partners’ reports include quarterly and field activity progress reports of the national coordinating institutions and their local implementing partners at the action-learning sites, and training and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) reports and minutes of meetings of the technical teams and/or the National Steering Committees (NSCs). Other local sources are reports of the local multistakeholder platforms (MSPs) participating in and supporting field activities at the learning sites and CP-level project M&E data.

### 2.0 CHANGES IN PROJECT CONTEXT DURING THE 12-MONTH REPORTING PERIOD

(i) **Changes experienced in the political, economic and social settings of the target groups**

The major political, economic or social changes that occurred in the reporting period that influenced or affected (negatively or positively) the CPs’ project target groups and other stakeholders showed some variation, but generally did not adversely affect the project in a significant way.

**Burkina Faso**

The increasing attacks by militant groups on inhabitants in some communities adjacent to the project area continue to create a highly insecure situation, particularly in Koumbri and Barga in Yatenga Province (North Region) and in Tikaré in Bam Province (North-Centre Region). This has led to food deficits in the project area in the north of the country, as farming and other economic activities are seriously hampered. It has made smooth implementation of project activities difficult. The project partners at the learning sites have taken on the strategy of meeting only a small group of people from a community and using these to communicate on project issues with the rest of the community.

Despite this, the project has created some positive changes in the communities as follows:

- Participatory innovation development (PID) has become a working mechanism in the project area at the level of the local enterprises of rural women. Their creativity and innovative capacities to develop and use local innovations for agriculture and nutritional improvement have increased. Using the approach has led to improvement in both quality and quantity of agricultural products marketed by women and others who apply the improved biocompost and biopesticide innovations.

- More employment has been created for young people and women in the project area through commercial production of organic compost and biopesticide innovations.

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1 Proliinnova: Promoting local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management (www.prolinnova.net)
The women’s innovation group on locally enriched flour for children’s nutrition is expanding its scale of stocks sold, as health institutions are using the products to curb child malnutrition at their feeding and health centres. Consequently, the local authorities and the religious and traditional authorities are giving more recognition to innovative women and also to male innovators.

Cameroon
In this year, the knifing death of a 17-year-old boy at Obala by another boy led to a riot between their two communities. This paralysed economic and social activities in the town and also affected neighbouring villages like Ekoundouma and Nkoméou, where activities of local innovators working with the project were temporarily disrupted, but were later resumed with no major adverse effects.

Ethiopia
In Amhara Regional State, where the Enebse Sar Mider (ESM) action-learning site lies, the Regional State Minister was murdered in June 2019 as a result of tribal conflicts in the country. This caused unstable conditions in the learning site during that period. The CP had to postpone a scheduled field visit to ESM for conducting the focus group discussions (FGDs) to assess project impact. After peace returned, the FGDs were held.

The significant positive changes are that the farmers involved in the local innovation and PID cases are very creative in developing their innovations and sharing them with others, and also their capacity has been developed by their participation in various trainings and workshops. The farmer innovators are eager to improve their existing innovations and to develop other new innovations. In addition, awareness about innovation has increased among farmers in the area and some of them are developing new innovations. Most of the farmers involved in this project are showing progress by improving vegetable production in their gardens and increasing the number of meals consumed by their families each day. In addition, the women are showing improvement in food processing.

Ghana
In 2017, the Government of Ghana introduced a major agricultural policy dubbed ‘Planting for Food and Jobs’, which provided 50% subsidised chemical fertilisers for growing crops. The programme was expanded in the 2018 and 2019 cropping seasons, and has had a tremendous impact on maize and other cereal production in the country. This has boosted food security and incomes of the rural small-scale farmers, as well as engaging the jobless youth in agriculture for livelihoods. The programme was extended to the livestock subsector in the current year under the name ‘Rearing for Food and Jobs’. It targets business-oriented small-scale farmers and youth by providing start-up breeds of small ruminants (goats and sheep), improved poultry and guinea fowl on subsidised credit, accompanied with technical and entrepreneurship capacity building. In the context of Prolinnova’s goals and principles, the livestock-rearing programme will support the integrated crop-livestock farming widely practised in the project areas by increasing production and use of animal manure. This will enhance adaptation of the local-farming systems to adverse climate effects such as drought and soil fertility loss, thus strengthening their resilience for food production and security.

Kenya
During Year 3, the CP expanded its membership and that of the National and Local Steering Committees. Three academic institutions – University of Nairobi, Jomo Kenyatta University of Science and Technology and University of Embu – were incorporated as members of the CP. This is expected to usher in a paradigm shift in researchers’ involvement in the activities to promote local innovation and PID. The County Department of Administration in the Makuenei learning site was incorporated into the Local Steering Committee (LSC) as representative of the Ward Administrator. This expansion of the platform has boosted the implementation and coordination of the project.

The level of adaptation and adoption of local innovations among the local innovators and by other community members in the project’s learning sites has risen greatly, thus making significant impact on local food production and food security. These cases and other innovations adapted or adapted by community members have changed their socio-economic status and altered their perception on local innovation. Some examples of the impact of some local innovations are: the sack garden irrigation kit...
and hanging garden have improved vegetable production; three innovations on plastic chicken brooder, local poultry medicine and poultry eggs viability detector have increased chicken production; and two innovations on organic fruitfly trap and organic ant killer have improved fruit production. These changes collectively add positive energy to the implementation and achievement of the project objectives, particularly on strengthening the innovative capacity of rural communities to effectively improve food and nutrition security. This is due to the fact that these changes have encouraged communal participation, with women being in the majority.

(ii) Organisational and personnel changes relevant to project

Cameroon
During the year, the government programme for agropastoral development (ACEFA) was expanded and restructured with a new name PCP-ACEFA. This change involved mass transfer or re-posting of its personnel and local advisers all over the country, including staff of the Lekie Division and Nkomété, where the Proli-FaNS project is working. As a result, Ms Sylvie Ngambia, project field facilitator and member of the local MSP and the Comité Local de Groupement (CLG) Nkomété, was transferred to Yaoundé, the capital city, and was replaced by Mr Bertrand Ntankeu, formerly ACEFA adviser in the Okola area. Other local advisers involved in the Proli-FaNS project were also affected in the mass transfers. These personnel changes delayed project implementation, as some planned activities had to be rescheduled.

Ethiopia
Following the resignation of the Director (Hailu Araya) of Best Practice Association (BPA, the host NGO of Prolinnova–Ethiopia) in early 2018, the appointment of a new Acting Director has still not been approved by the relevant government department because BPA’s license as an NGO could not yet be renewed. Also, the project manager of Alem Birhan, the coordinating NGO for the ESM action-learning site, resigned and has been replaced by a new project manager. The NSC and Technical Advisory Committee ensured that these personnel changes did not significantly affect project coordination and implementation during the reporting period by providing management and technical support to the young CP coordinator and her project team. However, in Year 3 of the project, the CP made only a slow recovery from the problems it experienced during the first and second years of the project that had resulted from changes in project co-ordinators and an almost non-functional NSC and weak CP governance at that time. This situation has cumulatively adversely affected the quality of implementation and reporting and achievement of targets and project objectives.

Ghana
There were no staff changes at project coordination level in ACDEP. However, as a result of funding challenges and staff resignations which affected EPDRA (Evangelical Presbyterian Development Relief Agency), the local NGO partner at the Yendi action-learning site, project implementation suffered slightly, such that Prolinnova–Ghana could achieve only complete eight PID cases instead of its target of ten cases. Nevertheless, the project objectives were to a large extent achieved.

SRC level
The Subregional Coordinator (SRC) for Eastern & Southern Africa, Amanuel Assefa, resigned because of too many other demands on his time. He was replaced as SRC by Brigid Letty, the coordinator of Prolinnova–South Africa, who very capably took over his tasks, as she has many years of experience in working with Prolinnova partners.

(iii) Implications of the changes for project implementation and objectives
The political, social and economic changes in the project context described above have been largely positive and have enhanced the project implementation and achievement of objectives. However, the organisational changes experienced in Cameroon, Ghana and Ethiopia slightly affected project implementation but did not adversely affect overall achievement of the project objectives, as seen in the following sections of this report.
3.0 IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT AND ACHIEVING ITS OBJECTIVES

3.1 Level of achievement of project objectives

Objective 1: Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity

Expected results:
- Local innovations identified, validated and documented
- Local innovations disseminated at learning events for adoption/adaptation
- Farmer-led joint experimentation to improve priority food & nutrition security innovations

Burkina Faso

Local innovations identified, documented and disseminated
- A total of 20 relevant innovations have been identified, documented and shared with more than 450 people in the North, Central North, Central Plateau, Central and Eastern Burkina Faso at fairs and visits and in radio broadcasts, posters and data sheets.
- Five innovations were explored further in PID and the process and results triggered new innovations and innovation processes/outcomes such as five types of organic compost, six types of fortified flour for children, three biological pesticides, four training or awareness-raising modules for fathers and mothers of households in preventing malnutrition and in techniques of making enriched flour for malnourished children.
- The enriched flours for children have been adopted as well as the biological inputs for soil fertilisation and crop protection (biopesticides). The use of organic compost to fertilise vegetable plots or gardens has led to remarkable increases in production. Many people are in the process of adopting organic vegetable production and increasing the consumption of vegetables to ensure better health of their households. With the improvement of flour products in collaboration with formal researchers, the Health Services Department is receiving more orders to supply packaged meals for nurseries and medical centres in the North Region (Gourcy, Gomponsom, Koumbri) and the Central Plateau and North Centre regions (Dapélogo, Kaya).
- With the results of laboratory analyses made by formal researchers, the farmers' innovations concerned have convinced many sceptical producers to take them into account in their production plans, given the effects of climate change, which is increasingly critical in the region, and given the level of crop pest attacks and the high cost of commercial production inputs. The project recorded that more than 150 producers contacted the innovators to find out about biopesticides and organic compost for maize, okra, cowpea and mungbeans etc and obtained 250 bags of biopesticides and 400 bags of biocompost.

PID activities
In Year 3, the results of five innovations that had undergone PID were disseminated and promoted, and the innovations were subjected to laboratory tests and trials for scientific validation as follows:

(i) Bio-fertiliser experiment: five types of composts emerged from the Gourcy learning site:
- Burkina phosphate and organic materials from wood ash as well as cow dung
- Burkina phosphate, organic matter, wood ash and poultry droppings
- Burkina phosphate, organic matter and ash as well as small ruminant faeces
- Vegetable matter (leaves, herbs and other organic matter) + effective microorganism
- Burkina phosphate + organic matter + ash + cow dung + effective microorganism.

Field schools and field trials were used to make the products more widely known. Trials were conducted on the products at two private-sector enterprises. The products were again used on selected crops at a training centre for young students and women in Roumtenga and the agricultural and arboreal farms in Koumbri and Dapélogo. The crops concerned included citrus fruits, mango trees, moringa, baobab, market garden vegetables, maize, sorghum, soybeans and cowpeas.

(ii) Two formulations of flour enriched for porridge of malnourished children (Gourcy learning site): These are based on local materials such as millet, soybean and moringa leaves. The PID was
backed with animation and sensitisation of the mothers and fathers to prevent and treat the malnutrition of their children and training of mothers in processing local cereals into enriched flour for porridge for their malnourished children.

(iii) Trials and laboratory analysis of the enriched flour for child nutrition: The two enriched flours were tested at field level on malnourished children with very good results and are being taken up by rural households. With the support of IRSAT (Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies / Research Institute for Applied Sciences and Technologies), both flours were subjected to laboratory analysis for physicochemical parameters. The iron and humidity contents were found to be in line with those of a good-quality infant food, but the protein, lipid and zinc contents were lower than those indicated by the Burkinabe standard (NBF 01-198: 2004). There is therefore a need to improve the nutrient balance of the enriched flour so that it can be a real complementary food to help meet the nutritional needs of young children. Following the results of the laboratory analysis of the enriched flours, the group of innovators remained convinced that the support of researchers is necessary to improve (to increase the lipid and protein contents of) the enriched flours to meet all the national standard characteristics for child nutrition. Hence, research (IRSAT) support is continuing to help groups improve the flours they produce.

(iv) Bio-pesticidegoamaor goama-kolgowéogo against caterpillars, locusts and butterflies in vegetable crops in the Gomponsom action-learning site. With the support of INERA (Institut de l’Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles / Institute of the Environment and Agricultural Research), the dosage of biopesticides was tested and evaluated by the group of innovators growing tomato, cowpea, cabbage and eggplant. The efficacy and effectiveness of the biopesticides in controlling pests were further proven through laboratory analysis and the biopesticides are now being promoted among other farmers and market gardeners.

(v) The innovation group working on the two different biopesticides are testing the combination of their products and also working on producing the raw material (twigs or leaves of the plants) in their family farms to ensure the sustainability of their innovations by planting three species and preserving them in the fields and in existing family woodlots. In June and July 2019, the CP also trained cowpea growers (30 women and 15 men) in techniques of using and conserving biopesticides and in methods of biological control against crop pests in Gomponsom and Niononin Passoré Province (Northern Region).

Cameroon

Local innovations identified, documented and disseminated
In this third year, six more local innovations (3 by women and 3 by men) were identified, validated and shared with support of the local MSP. These new innovations cover the areas of water management for crops, making cosmetics from cocoa wastes (income generation), snail production, shallot production and soil fertility management. Altogether since the start of the project, 18 innovations have been identified and validated. A first catalogue was produced at the end of Year 1 with 16 of these innovations, and a second catalogue was produced in Year 3 with 118 innovations. Dissemination of the innovations took place mainly during celebration of International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID) in November 2018 and validation sessions on innovations, as well as through distribution of documents and self-promotion of innovations by farmers.

Farmer-led joint experimentation
The CP has completed flour out of the five targeted PID processes. In the previous years, two PID processes were concluded: on multiplying beecolonies and on producing honey with the Fonge beehive. During this final year of the project, two more local innovations were subjected to joint experimentation: one on snail farming, together with a student from the Obala Agriculture Institute (IAO), and one on shallot seed treatment before planting, in cooperation with Maroua University.

The process and results of the joint experimentation on snail farming was shared at various levels, including involvement of IAO (member of the local MSP), the Prolinnova/Proli-FaNS coordination team and other NGO members of the CP in order to deepen the relationship of the stakeholders involved. The process and results of the joint experimentation on shallot seed treatment was shared
among members of the common initiative group AETA (Agroiculteurs et Eleveurs de Tala 1 / Farmers and Herdiers of Tala 1) during a FGD. The joint research allowed farmers to save on labour in preparing land for cultivation. They were clearing more land than needed for the available seed, as they used wider seed spacing. During the PID, they developed a way of planting more seeds with closer spacing and thus increased plant population per unit area, which led to higher productivity. They can now also cultivate shallots twice within a year.

Key achievements of the PID processes, as revealed by the FGDs with the innovators and other farmers in their communities, included: five other women have taken up the innovative shallot production technique, which is leading to higher production and enhancing family incomes for buying food and paying school fees; family diets and income sources of the innovators have become more diversified through snail farming; sharing of the innovation on multiplying bee colonies and producing honey using the Fonge hives has led to increase in beekeeping activities and incomes of 150 adopters within the action-learning site.

Ethiopia

Identification and documentation of local innovations: To date a total of 31 innovations have been identified and documented from both learning sites (CP target was 40 innovations). They comprise of 11 innovations by women, 13 innovations by men and 7 innovation by mixed groups of male and female. These innovations have been variously disseminated or exhibited at farmer innovation fairs and farmer field schools (FFSs) at both learning sites. Some key innovations were also shared at the national policy workshop held in February 2019 in Addis Ababa.

PID activities: Only six of the identified innovations (3 by women and 3 by men) were subjected to PID, below the CP’s target of 10 innovations. A PID training workshop was held in each of the two action-learning sites. In the Axum site on 12–15 October 2018, five PID cases were discussed by different stakeholders: farmers, Axum Research Centre, Axum Agricultural Office, Axum and Addis Ababa Universities, and an NGO (BPA) – altogether 25 participants, including nine women. Five farmer innovators presented their innovations, and the other participants, including farmers, raised some fundamental questions about the functions, challenges and future prospects of the innovations. In the ESM site, the PID workshop was held on 26–30 October 2018 and involved actors from the Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) College, the Mertulemariam Agricultural Office, the Mertulemariam College of Agriculture, two NGOs (Alem Birhan and Facility for Change) and farmers – altogether 29 participants, including three women. In general, the participants in both training events agreed to develop, enhance and promote the local innovations and to spread the local knowledge of farmers within the community.

Farmer Innovation Fairs (FIFs): An FIF was organised as a farmers’ learning event at each of the two sites. On 9 February 2019, an FIF was held in the Axum site at the Tahtay Maychew Agricultural Office and involved farmer innovators, the Agricultural Office, Axum University, the District (Woreda) Administration, the Water Resource Sector and other farmers– altogether 38 people, including four women. Farmer innovators presented their innovations, showing how to prepare them and the ingredients used, and the participants made useful suggestions to improve the innovations and their dissemination for better results. On 3 February 2019, an FIF was organised in the ESM site, where local farmers presented six innovations. The participants included representatives from the District Agricultural Office, the Government Affairs and Communication Offices, the TVET College, the Mertulemariam Agricultural College, innovative farmers from 17 rural wards (kebeles) in the district, FFS members, and Alem Birhan Board and staff members – altogether 29 people, including seven women.

Input support to facilitate local innovation and PID activities: Various materials were supplied under the project to farmers at both action-learning sites. The materials were protective clothing, such as gloves and shoes, plastic containers and 1-litre sprinklers. The CP coordinator released funds to the site coordinators to buy materials that helped the farmers conduct their experimentation.

National policy workshop: A national policy workshop was held in the Panorama Hotel in Addis Ababa on 28 February 2019. Two farmer innovators from each action-learning site and staff members
of the following organisations took part: Addis Ababa University, Ministry of Agriculture, Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD), Ministry of Technology and Innovation, Ministry of Science and Higher Education, Voice of Wilderness Development Organisation (VWDO) and Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)–Ethiopia – altogether 21 people, including five women. The CP coordinator, Ms Beza Kifle, gave a brief presentation on the status of the project in general, including mention of Proinnova’s and Proli-FaNS’ objectives, countries where active and the basic activities implemented so far at the two action-learning sites in Ethiopia. Based on the discussion during the national workshop, the CP provided a list of local innovations that have the potential to fulfil the requirements and interest of the Ministry of Technology and Innovation. It then had a meeting with the Ministry to describe the local innovations and the general work of BPAand to lobby for funding and mainstreaming the PID approach.

**National Cultural Biodiversity event:** Farmer innovators from both learning sites attended the 9\textsuperscript{th} celebration of cultural biodiversity in Konta in southern Ethiopia. The aim of the celebration was to promote the culture of different regions in the country. The participants were mostly high-school students from different regions, preparatory and university students, invited guests, farmers, the organisers and people from Konta. The celebration included an exhibition, where students showed their different cultural foods, clothes, drinks, materials and dances. The Proli-FaNS farmers, comprising three men and three women from the two learning sites, presented their innovations such as potato bread, beetroot juice, dried cabbage, fuel made from weeds, local soap made from botanicals, biopesticide, biofertiliser, traditional foods, and vermicompost and its products. The other participants were very excited about and interested in the innovations shared.

**Summary of major results achieved:** At both learning sites, the farmer innovators are improving local diets by planting different vegetables in their gardens and by protecting their crops in the field and in storage by using organic means, which are their innovations. The project has also increased the farmers’ capacity to secure their families’ food and nutrition. The farmers involved in the project activities related to local innovation and PID report that they are improving their dietary diversity. Networking with different organisations during the PID training workshops helped the farmers to increase or strengthen linkages with research, extension and academic institutions and local government authorities, which are relevant to support and sustain the PID approach and activities.

**Ghana**

**Local innovations identified, documented and disseminated**

By the end of the final year of the project, the CP has met its targets, having identified and profiled 40 relevant local innovations at its two action-learning sites. These comprise 30 innovations by women, seven by men and three by mixed groups of men and women. Twenty-nine of the innovations were shared in the project sites and with the general public using community sharing sessions, field days, annual National Farmers Day exhibitions, exchange and learning visits, radio broadcasts and FIFs, reaching roughly 10,500 people. In addition, calendars and brochures were produced and shared at local and national occasions and at the 2019 African partners meeting in Senegal. Two short videos on women’s sheabutter-processing and local soap-making innovations were also produced, viewed at community meetings, posted on YouTube and linked to the Proli-FaNS website. The dissemination and promotional activities have created awareness and generated increased interest among farmers and local agricultural research and development (ARD) stakeholders on local innovation(s) and PID in agriculture and food security for rural people and should lead to more farmers in the project sites adopting or adapting some key innovations to enhance food and nutrition security.

**Farmer-led joint experimentation on selected innovations**

In Year 3, three more PID processes were conducted in the two learning sites, bringing the total number to nine cases conducted in the project period. The new cases are: (i) improving the nutritional value of local bean cake (kooshie), by a female kooshie seller in Yendi; (ii) managing African swine fever (ASF) in pigs using local herbs, by a livestock farmer in Bongo; and (iii) improving the method of preserving Bambara beans with sheabutter processing liquid waste, by a sheabutter processor in Bongo. A draft of the detailed process documentation on the latest three cases is attached. The CP could not meet its target to conduct ten PID processes because of staffing challenges in the local NGO.
Also within the reporting period, the CP continued to facilitate the sharing and promotion of the results of the earlier completed six PID processes within the learning sites, including training of interested groups and individuals on the improved innovations by the original innovators. These activities have led to upscaling and commercialisation of two innovations on local nutritious foods and women’s income generation and the adaptation of the social innovation on environmental conservation by three new communities in the Bongo learning site.

Kenya

By the end of Year 3, a total of 41 local innovations had been identified and documented in detail in a catalogue available in both soft and hard copy (booklet) and also posted on the Prolinnova website. Eleven (7 in Kisumu and 4 in Makueni) of the 41 local innovations identified were studied in joint experimentation and another catalogue describing these processes was compiled. The documentation was done according to the guidelines developed by the coordinator of the Proli-FaNS project. The 41 local innovations identified have also been shared with over 1000 men and women during the IFIDcelebrations and the FIFs in Kenya and through the printed and soft-copy catalogue of local innovations and local radio station broadcasts (pre-recorded audio on various local innovations). Dissemination and promotional activities have changed perceptions and increased the interest of the communities on local innovation. For instance, John Musumbi, who developed a biopesticide dubbed “organic tobacco pesticide”, narrated that initially people regarded his innovations as witchcraft, so community members interested in his innovation kept away out of fear. This perception has since been changed, as the community is now well versed with and embracing the local innovation concept.

Most of these local innovations emerge from farmers’ attempts to adapt to climate change so as to improve their agricultural production and hence their food and nutrition security. This capacity has been boosted as shown by the number of new innovations and attempts to experiment and innovate being witnessed in the action-learning sites. This is directly attributed to recognition of local innovators and the just-concluded joint experiments in the learning sites, which motivated farmers to engage more in local experimentation. Through this project – particularly the PID, as evidenced by the M&E and FGD exercises – innovators have fully realised and recognised their ingenuity and are utilising it to adapt to various challenges in their areas. This has led to some improvements in food and nutrition security and food/diet diversity at the household level, according to data from M&E and FGDs showing that the communities are currently engaged in crop diversification with additional high-value garden crops like coriander (dhania), capsicum and watermelon. Also, vegetable growing has been developed from seasonal to year-round production.

Objective 2: Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits

Expected results:
- Women’s innovations identified, developed, documented and shared
- Women innovators recognised and awarded from relevant government bodies at community or higher level

Burkina Faso

Women’s innovations identified, developed, documented and shared: Seventeen innovations have been documented according to the Prolinnova guidelines and shared with over 450 people at local, provincial and regional events in Burkina Faso. Eighteen innovations resulting from the joint experiments conducted by the five women's research groups have also been documented. The documentation of two innovations (goama biopesticide and Misola fortified flour) has been done in the form of articles that are being edited by the IST and SRCs. Datosheets and leaflets have been elaborated on 20 innovations and are being edited; these will facilitate information sharing on the innovations during events or exhibitions at local, national and international level.

Experiences in phytosanitary control of field and vegetable crops and in biocompost production techniques were shared with 48 women and 30 household heads in Gomponsom and Gourcy in October 2018. Twelve innovative women shared their innovations at national, regional and provincial
events (fair, promotional days, National Farmers Day in October 2018 in Yako in the north of the country; in December 2018 in Ouagadougou and in April 2019 in Gaoua in the southwest).

**Recognition of and awards to women innovators:** There is a very strong social and moral recognition towards women innovators by the opinion leaders, elected officials and local authorities for women’s innovations and also for their capacity-building support (training and sensitisation) on preventing child malnutrition in households. This has helped to create high awareness of fathers and mothers of households on this issue in the affected villages and of other people living close to these villages. Also during reforestation campaigns organised by the state and projects/programmes, including the “Day of the Tree” which is celebrated in a decentralised way in the regions of the country in July each year, the biopesticide products of the women’s innovation groups were much appreciated and patronised as a means of combatting termites and the other pests.

**Cameroon**

By the end of Year 3, eight women’s innovations out of ten targeted innovations had been identified, documented and shared. Five women’s innovations were identified and documented during Year 3: two innovations on shallot seed preparation, one on small double-bottom bins to grow vegetables in a house veranda, and two related to snails: local domestication and feeding red cocoyam leaves. Among those five innovations, two were developed during a PID process: the one on shallot seed production and the one on feeding red cocoyam leaves to snails. No awards were given to a woman innovator in Year 3, but four women had been recognised and awarded by other agencies in previous years; thus, the CP target of awarding five women innovators was not fully achieved.

**Ethiopia**

*Women’s innovations identified, developed, documented and shared:* Of 12 innovations identified in the ESM learning site, seven were by mixed groups (men and women) and three by women only. In the Axum site, eight of the 19 local innovations identified were developed by women, and women were involved in seven other local innovations identified there (innovations by husband and wife). In the ESM site, out of the 56 farmers engaged in local innovation and experimentation within FFSs, 18 (32%) are women. A total of 38 women out of 130 persons (29%) participated in project workshops and other learning events on PID and local innovation.

*Recognition of and awards to women innovators:* In this last year, the CP organised farmer award ceremonies to recognise, encourage and create confidence in farmers and women innovators in the two action-learning sites. At the ceremony in ESM site, the Mertulemariam Agricultural Office gave certificates of recognition to six farmers (3 women; 3 men) and three mixed FFS groups, which included 18 women. In the Axum site, the award ceremony was held in the Tahtay Maychew District Office of Agriculture. Participants included guests from Aksum University and Axum Agriculture Research Centre. A total of 19 individuals were given certificates of recognition by the District Office of Agriculture. The awardees included four women and three groups.

**Ghana**

*Women’s innovations identified, developed, documented and shared:* Thirty of the total of 40 local innovations identified, documented and promoted were developed by women, thus exceeding the CP’s target of 20 women’s innovations. Six of the nine PID cases are with women or women’s groups. In Bongo, two new women’s groups were trained in the improved sheabutter processing innovation and given roasting machines. With the new skills and machines, the groups have greatly increased their scale of production and incomes from the activity. The group of women making soap in Yendi was trained in packaging and now packages the soaps in different forms that are well labelled for sale. With the skills gained, the women have increased the commercial scale of their business and their earnings. In addition, in Year 3, two women’s innovations were developed through PID: i) nutritional improvement and recipe diversification of local bean cake (kooshie) in Yendi through addition and substitutions with moringa leaves, dawadawa fruit powder; and ii) preservation of Bambara beans using sheabutter processing liquid waste in Bongo. As evidenced in the FGD report, PID processes have enhanced food and nutrition by making important local nutritious foods more available throughout the year, and have also improved women’s incomes for better livelihoods of their families.
Recognition of and awards to women innovators: By the end of Year 3, the CP has facilitated the recognition and awarding of certificates and farm inputs to 17 women by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MoFA) (target: 20). Eight women were recognised and given awards in Year 2 and nine in Year 3. The innovators also displayed their innovative products in local foods, crop storage, climate-resilient seeds, ethnoveterinary medicine and soap products at the two award-giving events. As a further recognition of women innovators, the Bongo sheabutter innovation group has been registered with the Department of Cooperatives to operate as a legal cooperative society and is now able to access credit facilities to support their business. The group has also entered into a partnership with KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency), through which they received organisational development and entrepreneurship training and a sheabutter milling machine in January 2019.

Kenya

Women, by virtue of being the key players in assuring family dietary and nutritional needs, must be innovative enough to juggle their daily domestic chores and attain the family’s needs at the same time. During Year 3, the CP’s achievements in helping women in this regard were as follows:

- 21 local innovations developed by women have been documented and shared.
- 5 local innovations developed by women were the topics of joint experimentation, which was documented and shared.
- 15 women innovators took part in FIFs, agricultural shows and exhibitions and the IFID celebration across the two action-learning sites.
- 3 women (2 female LSC members – one from each site – and 1 female farmer innovator) were trained on mainstreaming gender in farmer-led research.
- 15 women innovators have been recognised and awarded with certificates of recognition by the County Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in both Kisumu and Makueni for contributing to food and nutrition security.

In conclusion, the recognition of these women innovators has motivated them to participate in local innovation processes. In addition, this has attracted other women who were initially not direct participants to come out and share their innovations. This was witnessed during the IFID celebration on 29 November 2019 at the Kisumu action-learning site.

Objective 3: Subregional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue

Expected results:
- SRCs support CPs in governance, project management, policy dialogue and learning
- CPs raise funds for promoting local innovation.

Burkina Faso

- The NSC and the two MSPs at the Gomponsom and Gourcy sites held 12 meetings to review and approve annual plans and budgets as well as the implemented activities and their results (outputs and outcomes). Members also took part in and facilitated local innovation activities and events including policy-dialogue sessions, FIFs and field monitoring. The SRC for WCA and the project coordinator from ACDEP (Ghana) made a backstopping visit to the CP in January 2019 and offered technical support on implementation as well as on project coordination and governance.
- The SRC for WCA helped the CP develop and submit two funding proposals for agroecological intensification and natural resource management, as follows:
  i) Proposal for the Integration and socio-economic stabilisation of young people and women in the Province of Sénou (Sahel Region), submitted to the Italian Cooperation

Cameroon
The CP hosted a backstopping visit in January by Georges Djohy (SRC for WCA) and Ann Waters-Bayer (IST member), who provided technical advice on CP coordination, governance and Proli-FaNS implementation, visited innovators and met with the host institution staff and CP partners. They made recommendations for further improvement in operating the CP and implementing the Proli-FaNS project. The mission report was shared on the Proli-FaNS website. The CP submitted a proposal in July 2019 to the Active Citizenship Strengthening Programme of the Government of Cameroon and the European Union under the 11th European Development Fund, and is awaiting a response.

**Ethiopia**

The NSC held a meeting on 30 November 2018, and reviewed the status of project implementation and progress of PID processes. It assigned four of its members to supervise and provide technical support to field facilitators and innovators on farmer-led experimentation activities. The SRC for the subregion also provided support to the CP coordinator on project management and took part in the NSC meetings, in which he advised on governance, PID processes and local innovation concepts to achieve better results in the field.

**Ghana**

The SRC for WCA, the NSC and the CP Technical Support Team remained supportive of the CP’s activities related to governance, field implementation and fundraising in Year 3, as described below:

- The SRC for WCA helped review and improve progress reports of Ghana and the overall project to meet quality standards.
- The SRC for ESA (Brigid Letty) supported ACDEP and the IST in planning, facilitating and reporting on the IPW and Proli-FaNS partners meeting held in Senegal in May 2019.
- Four NSC members took part in two monitoring visits and farmers’ experience-sharing sessions at the learning sites. In addition, the NSC Chair and two other NSC members participated and made speeches at FIFs held in April 2019 at the two learning sites.
- The M&E focal person (Franklin Avornyo) took part in a training workshop on gender and PID given by KIT staff in Nairobi, Kenya, in October 2018, and organised a similar training in February 2019 for field implementing staff in Ghana to help them improve gender mainstreaming in PID activities.
- The SRC for WCA led in drafting a proposal for a follow-on project to Proli-FaNS, which was finalised by ACDEP together with IST members and submitted to Misereor in June 2019.
- ACDEP in partnership with three local ARD stakeholders (CSIR-Animal Research Institute, Veterinary Services Department of MoFA and Pong-Tamale Central Veterinary Laboratory) also submitted a 3-year project proposal on ethnoveterinary medicine to Misereor. The project would seek to scientifically validate and integrate farmer’s ethnoveterinary innovations within the animal healthcare system in northern Ghana, and would be technically supported by the Swiss Tropical and Public Health Institute (TPH) at the University of Basel, Switzerland.

**Kenya**

Collaboration within the ESA platform was very supportive in various ways:

- Completion and submission of the “Southern and Eastern Africa Sustainable Food Systems and Healthy Diets Transition (AFRIDIETS) Lab” proposal, which targeted Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda, with coordination of the CPs’ input by Brigid Letty from South Africa. However, the proposal was not accepted.
- Development of FGD guidelines, local innovation classification and activity dissemination templates. The SRC for ESA also played a major role in reviewing various success stories, text box cases and other documentation, which were very useful not only in improving visibility of Proliinnova–Kenya but also in achieving Proli-FaNS advocacy objectives.

**Conclusions on achievement of project objectives**

1) By the end of Year 3, the project has contributed immensely to exposing the creativity, creating awareness and developing the capacities of women and men innovators and other community members in the approach of promoting local innovation and PID and in concepts related to food
and nutrition security. As evidenced by the M&E and FGD exercises conducted by the CPs, innovators have realised and recognised their ingenuity and are utilising it to adapt to various challenges in their areas. There is also a significant level of adaptation and adoption of promoted or improved local innovations by the community members in the project’s action-learning sites. The application of these innovations to farming, food processing and agro-enterprises has translated into improvements in food and nutrition security and dietary diversity in the households, making them more adaptive and resilient to the increasing effects of climate change.

2) Through involvement of localARD partners in identifying and documenting local innovation and engaging in PID processes, men and women farmers now have stronger relationships with local extension staff and researchers, who have become more appreciative and supportive of farmers’ issues and ways of mutual learning and finding more sustainable solutions to farming and livelihood problems. The morale and confidence of women have been significantly enhanced through their targeted involvement in the project. This has made their creativity and importance to family and community sustenance more appreciated, recognised and supported by community members, ARD stakeholders and political authorities. By showcasing their innovations frequently to the public, most of the women involved now express themselves more confidently among men at public occasions and receive more respect in their communities than before. Information from the external end-of-project evaluation report and the CPs’ FGDs reports support these conclusions.

3) Although fundraising efforts did not yet yield concrete results, partly because of limited funding opportunities at national and international levels, all the CPs have developed and submitted one or two funding proposals each to international partners and are waiting for responses to support their ongoing local innovation activities.

3.2 Current status of implementation of activities and generation of outputs

The key activities and outputs accomplished to date are presented below.

Farmer-led research:
All CPs have – together with numerous farmers/women – selected relevant local innovations, profiled them according to project guidelines and facilitated wider dissemination of the innovations to benefit many more farmers. A total of 150 innovations out of the project target of 160 have been selected and profiled, of which 114 (target: 160) innovations were shared using various methods including national/international farmers’ days, policy workshops, FIFs, radio, FFSs and exchange visits. Of the total number of innovations selected, developed and shared, 76 were developed by women (target: 80), thus achieving the intended focus on improving attention to rural women. Of the 150 innovations, 35 (target: 40) have been further improved to increase their value and benefits through farmer-led joint experimentation (PID) with research scientists and development experts. Two CPs – in Burkina Faso and Cameroon – also subjected the experimented innovations to laboratory analysis and tests in order to scientifically validate the PID results and give them more weight. The CPs documented not only the results but also the PID processes for publication and sharing.

Documentation:
CPs have produced and shared various documentation products on the local innovations including brochures, leaflets, videos, posters and catalogues, which are being used at local, national and international events to promote the PID approach. Some of the documentation has been posted on the Prolinnova website and Youtube, etc., while other documents are still being edited and will be finalised by the end of October 2019. The vigorous documentation and sharing has enhanced publicity and awareness on local innovation and the PID approach for mainstreaming these concepts and processes.

Advocacy:
To recognise women’s innovativeness and contribution to food and nutrition security, 50 women (target: 80) were awarded with certificates and other items by relevant institutions at district/county or national agricultural events. The achievements by the CPs in Burkina Faso (7), Cameroon (4 women) and Ethiopia (7 women) were low as compared to Ghana and Kenya possibly because of cultural
challenges and weak capacities in gender mainstreaming in these three countries. CPs also used other events and activities to advocate for mainstreaming the PID approach into ARD policy, and targeted formal researchers, universities, policymakers, political authorities, local government authorities and farmer organisations. Examples of such events are: National Farmers Days (Ghana), IFID celebrations (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya) and National Policy Workshops (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Kenya). Other strategies used were launching of the project at national and regional levels, involving ARD actors in PID activities, working with MSPs, engaging university lecturers and students in PID activities and involving formal researchers in scientific analysis and tests to validate farmers’ innovations. Advocacy and policy-dialogue activities have increased public and stakeholders’ awareness and interest and strengthened relationships between farmers, local researchers, development practitioners and local government authorities to give greater impetus and support to farmer-led PID and women’s food-security issues.

**Project management/ CP governance:**

*M&E and governance:* M&E activities, including field monitoring visits and review and planning meetings involving CP partners, technical teams and local MSPs, have become regular and helped to promote learning and improve project implementation and results. NSCs and CPs have been restructured and strengthened through support of the SRCs, IST and South–South backstoppers, resulting in improved governance of the CPs and improved project implementation.

*Capacity building:* Capacity building support to CPs through training, backstopping and mentoring visits included:

- IST gave training in PID for CPs at subregional level in Burkina Faso and Kenya in January and February 2017, respectively.
- Joe Nehor, project coordinator, and Djibril Thiam, Prolinnova–Senegal and chair of the WCA taskforce, visited Cameroon in February 2017.
- James Japiong, ACDEP Finance Manager, visited BPA/Prolinnova–Ethiopia to give training in financial management and reporting in July 2018.
- Chris Macoloo visited Sudan in December 2018.
- IST/KIT gave training in gender-responsive PID for field facilitators of Prolinnova–Kenya in October/November 2018 and prepared for the follow-up workshop in October/November 2019.
- Georges Djohy and Joe Nehor visited Burkina Faso in January 2019.
- Nine CPs (in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Sudan and Tanzania) were visited and backstopped by SRCs in Year 2.

These training and technical support activities have helped increase the knowledge and skills of CP partners on Prolinnova concepts, project coordination and CP governance.

*Resignation of the SRC for ESA:* Amanual Assefa decided to resign from his position as SRC on 31 March because he lacked enough time to effectively carry out his duties under Prol-FaNS. Brigid Letty, the Prolinnova–South Africa coordinator, was officially engaged from 1 April as a temporary replacement to continue and complete the subregional activities during the remaining project period.

**IPW/Prol-FaNS Partners Annual Meeting:** ACDEP together with the IST, Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG) and SRCs planned and held the Prol-FaNS Partners Annual Meeting and the Prolinnova IPW in Senegal in May 2019. The events – plus the POG meeting immediately before them – were hosted by Agrecol–Afrique, the NGO that coordinates the CP in Senegal. The workshop report was shared with Misereor and Prolinnova partners and posted on the Prolinnova website. Similar events had been held in Ghana in 2017 and in Kenya in 2018. The exchange and discussion of the experiences made by the CPs facilitated mutual learning and contributed significantly to improving implementation and results of the Prol-FaNS project, including the process of regionalising the Prolinnova network in Africa.

**3.3 Unintended effects arising from project implementation**
Within this reporting period, no CP encountered any unintended (positive or negative) effects arising from project implementation.

3.4 Risks and/or unexpected opportunities

Burkina Faso
The main risk to lives of project staff within the reporting period has been the sporadic terrorist attacks in certain parts of Burkina Faso. Although there were no attacks in the project areas in Gomponsom and Gourcy, the general fear of attacks slowed down activities. To deal with this, the CP integrated awareness and information-sharing strategies of the project team and the partners involved in the PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel) project for better communication with the authorities responsible for security. The CP is developing a strategy of communication on project activities between households and local elected officials for the establishment of diligent vigilance in the community in areas of insecurity.

Cameroon
As some tensions arose between individuals in the CLG of Nkométou, there is a slight risk that this group could disintegrate. Fortunately, the conflict does not affect the internal functioning of the CLG. The CP coordinator is avoiding taking sides in this conflict, and is discretely following its evolution.

Ethiopia
Risks: As there will be no further funding for the CP through the follow-on project to Proli-FaNS, there is a risk that the members may lose interest in further collaboration within the country. PE partners may not be able to continue supporting farmers to develop and improve their innovations or to continue networking with relevant organisations to create a favourable policy environment for promoting local innovation and farmer-led joint research. This may also mean that the experimenting farmers and farmer groups will not receive as much support as in the past.

Opportunity: An unexpected opportunity was the interest of the Ministry of Technology and Innovation is supporting local innovators. PE submitted four project proposals related to local innovations to this Ministry and is awaiting response from the evaluators.

Ghana
Risks: Use of herbal concoctions in the local innovation to manage ASF could pose some health risks to the pigs if the concentrations and storage periods/conditions are not scientifically determined. Even though PID was carried out to prove the efficacy and effectiveness of the herbal medicine as claimed by the innovator, the herbal preparations will still need laboratory analysis and testing for validation and to clear doubts of risk. Similarly, application of liquid manure on the leaves of vegetables, an innovation of women in Bongo, could introduce contaminants and poisonous chemicals on the plants if the decomposition processes are incomplete before consumption. Therefore, formal researchers will need to scientifically determine and standardise the liquid substrate before application to the plants in order to eliminate or reduce any risk of poisoning.

Opportunities: The Government of Ghana is embarking on a programme to stop illegal logging and export of rosewood timber and small-scale mining of gold, which destroys the vegetation and water bodies in communities in northern Ghana. The Navrongo Bolgatanga Catholic Agricultural Development Office (NABOCADO) is taking advantage of this programme and working closely with the Forestry Commission in the Upper East Region to scale up the Tree Chief approach in the Bongo and Talensi Districts to help safeguard the environment for sustainable livelihoods. The Tree Chief social innovation developed through PID is a way of empowering a local volunteer to lead in enforcing locally developed bylaws with support of traditional rulers to protect the community vegetation and restore the integrity of the environment.

Kenya
A risk for project implementation was brought by delayed disbursement of funds; Year 3 was the most affected in this respect, when the delay caused some postponement of project activities. However, after the funds finally arrived, the CP endeavoured to recover the lost time. The project has limited funds compared to the work and efforts required to attain the project goals; this creates a risk to sustainability and wider spread of the PID approach. Because the funds available were strictly for implementation of Proli-FaNS activities in the two action-learning sites, they could not be used for other activities of the CP in other parts of the country. This limited support to areas where the CP had worked previously through other projects, such as in Baringo, Mwingi, Busia and Nyando, and could lead to a weakening of the CP.

### 3.5 Project evaluation

**CPs’ self-assessments**

In the last quarter of Year 3, all CPs conducted self-assessments at their project sites using FGDs, personal interviews and observations to assess the extent to which the project’s planned objectives and goals were achieved (development outcomes). The information gathered was used to report on qualitative outcomes in the final project report and also served as lessons for a possible second phase of the project. An end-of-project sharing and learning workshop for project CPs was held together with the Prolinnova IPW in May 2019 in Senegal, and enabled a joint assessment of achievements, weaknesses and constraints of the project, which provided lessons to improve implementation and results of future Prolinnova projects.

**External evaluation**

An external end-of-project evaluation was carried out from January to April 2019 by a consultant team led by Rosaine Yegbemey from the University of Parakou in the Republic of Benin. The team was selected from three bidders through a competitive process. The team made field visits to Burkina Faso and Ghana (of the five CPs in the project) for interviews and data collection. The draft report was reviewed and improved by project partners – ACDEP, POG co-chair in Africa, IST members, SRC for WCA and the five CPs involved. The lead consultant presented the findings at the Proli-FaNS partners meeting in Senegal, received inputs and comments, and then finalised the report, which was submitted to Misereor in June 2019. Key results and recommendations of the evaluation were as follows.

**Key results:**

- Several local innovations in food processing, crop production and storage, animal health and organic fertilisation were documented and shared.
- Innovative women have attracted respect and recognition by both men and women and serve as a motivation to other women whose voices could previously not be heard in the communities.
- Confidence of “outsiders” and their appreciation of rural people’s creativity and innovativeness have increased.
- Relationships among farmers and between farmers and other ARD stakeholders for joint work and learning on PID activities have been improved and strengthened.

**Recommendations:**

- Introduce positive competition mechanisms at subregional, national and subnational level.
- Invest more in capacity building at different levels on the principles, guidelines and values of the Prolinnova network.
- Rethink the staffing structure, strengthen the existing system of knowledge management and give more attention to identifying and making good use of “Friends of Prolinnova”.
- Integrate a smart M&E system using information and communication technology (ICT).
- Improve the M&E practices through conducting a baseline study and mid-term and final evaluation for future projects.
- Engage more with research institutions to scientifically validate and further develop farmers’ innovations.
- Build capacity of the CPs and their partners in the fundraising required to sustain Prolinnova work in each country.
4.0 CONCLUSION

By the end of the project’s final year, the objectives have been largely achieved. Most project targets were also achieved (to approximately 80%); the shortfall was due to low attainment of targets for PID cases and women’s involvement, particularly in Cameroon and Ethiopia, and unachieved fundraising targets by all CPs and the SRCs, although numerous concept notes and proposals were written. The project has demonstrated that the PID approach can harness rural farmers’ own technologies and local knowledge and practices and can empower them to achieve sustainable food and nutrition security and higher incomes. It enhances food and nutrition security as well as dietary diversity of rural households. Implementing the project gave the partners valuable experiences, lessons and capacities to recognise and value farmer innovation and to collaborate with farmers in order to make ARD more successful and sustainable.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project objectives</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Targets per learning site</th>
<th>Achievement of targets to date (Aug 2016 –Aug 2019):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>**Rural communities develop innovative capacities to effectively improve food</td>
<td>Number: Identification, validation and documentation of relevant local</td>
<td>20 innovations per site (i.e. 40 innovations for Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya) (total=160)</td>
<td>Burkina</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>security nutrition security and nutritional diversity**</td>
<td>innovations</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of local innovations studied in PID</td>
<td>5 innovations per site studied in PID (i.e. 10 innovations for Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya; 5 for BF and Cameroon) (total=40)</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of farmers who participate in sharing and learning events</td>
<td>20 innovations per site (total = 160) shared with at least 600 local men and women farmers</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of farmers M/F who have adopted / adapted local innovations</td>
<td>No target was set</td>
<td>320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>disseminated</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>**Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further</td>
<td>Women’s innovations identified, documented, developed and shared</td>
<td>10 women’s innovations per site documented and shared (total =80)</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>developing their innovations from which they control the benefits**</td>
<td>Women innovators recognised and awarded from government &amp; other bodies at</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>community and higher level</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of subregional platforms established and strengthened</td>
<td>10 women innovators per site receive awards or certificates from relevant bodies. (total =80)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Subregional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective</strong></td>
<td>Number of subregional platforms</td>
<td>SRCs provide capacity support to CPs in governance, implementation and networking etc</td>
<td>Two subregional Prolinnova platforms have been established and are functioning well, and making positive progress towards an Africa Prolinnova network by 2021. Detail achievements captured in the main report.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue</strong></td>
<td>platforms established and strengthened</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CPs ensure flow of financial and in-kind support from public agencies to</td>
<td>3 of the CPs raise equivalent of at least €50,000/country to promote local innovation</td>
<td>0 amount 2 proposals submitted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ACDEP</td>
<td>Association of Church-based Development Projects</td>
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<tr>
<td>ACEFA</td>
<td>Programme for the Consolidation and Sustainability of Agropastoral Advisory Services (French acronym)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AETA</td>
<td><em>AgriculteursetEleveurs de Tala 1</em> (Farmers and Herders of Tala 1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>agricultural research and development</td>
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<tr>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>African swine fever</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BPA</td>
<td>Best Practice Association</td>
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<tr>
<td>BF</td>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
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<tr>
<td>CLG</td>
<td><em>Comité Local de Groupement</em> (Local Group Committee)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>Country Platform</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESA</td>
<td>Eastern &amp; Southern Africa</td>
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<tr>
<td>ESM</td>
<td>EnebseSarMider (action-learning site in Ethiopia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FGD</td>
<td>focus group discussion</td>
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<tr>
<td>FFS</td>
<td>farmer field school</td>
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<tr>
<td>FIF</td>
<td>Farmer Innovation Fair</td>
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<tr>
<td>IAO</td>
<td><em>Institut Agricole d'Obala</em> (Obala Agriculture Institute)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFID</td>
<td>International Farmer Innovation Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INERA</td>
<td><em>Institut de l'Environnement et de Recherches Agricoles</em> (Institute of the Environment and Agricultural Research)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPW</td>
<td>International Partners Workshop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRSAT</td>
<td><em>Institut de Recherche en Sciences Appliquées et Technologies</em> (Research Institute for Applied Sciences and Technologies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IST</td>
<td>International Support Team</td>
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<tr>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>Royal Tropical Institute (Dutch acronym)</td>
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<tr>
<td>LSC</td>
<td>Local Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<tr>
<td>MSP</td>
<td>multistakeholder platform</td>
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<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>National Steering Committee</td>
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<tr>
<td>PID</td>
<td>participatory innovation development</td>
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<tr>
<td>POG</td>
<td>Prolinnova Oversight Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proli-FaNS</td>
<td>Promoting local innovation in Food and Nutrition Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>Prolinnova</td>
<td>Promoting local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management</td>
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<tr>
<td>SRC</td>
<td>Subregional Coordinator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TVET</td>
<td>Technical Vocational Education and Training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCA</td>
<td>West &amp; Central Africa</td>
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