



**PROLINNOVA INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS  
WORKSHOP  
THE NETHERLANDS: 22-26 MARCH 2010**





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## List of acronyms

ABCD	Asset-Based Community Development
ADCR	Association for Rural Community Development
AI	Appreciative Inquiry
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ARD	agricultural research and development
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
CBO	community-based organisation
CD	curriculum development (also compact disk)
CDWG	Curriculum Development Working Group
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIS–VUA	Centre for International Cooperation, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam
COMPAS	Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development
CoP	Community of Practice
CP	Country Programme
DGIS	Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation
DRTE	Directorate of Research, Training and Extension
EC / EU	European Commission / European Union
FARA	Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa
FFS	Farmer Field School
FLD	farmer-led documentation
FO	farmer organisation
GFP	Gender Focal Point
GO	governmental organisation
HAPID	HIV/AIDS and Participatory Innovation Development
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
IAPS	Innovation Asia-Pacific Symposium
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICRA	International Centre for development-oriented Research in Agriculture
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IIED	Institute for Environment and Development
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IK	indigenous knowledge
ILEIA	Information Centre for Low-External-Input and Sustainable Agriculture
INADES	African Institute for Economic and Social Development
INGO	international non-governmental organisation
INRAN	<i>Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique du Niger</i> – National Institute for Agronomic Research in Niger
IPGRI	International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (Bioversity)
IRDO	Ileje Rural Development Organisation
IST	International Support Team
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JOLISAA	Joint Learning on Innovation Systems in African Agriculture
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KENDAT	Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies
KENFAP	Kenya Federation of Agricultural Producers

KESSFF	Kenya Small-Scale Farmers' Forum
LGA	Local Government Authority
LI	local innovation
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LRC	Livelihoods Resource Centre
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
MSP	multi-stakeholder partnership
MVIWATA	National Network of Smallholder Farmers in Tanzania
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NRM	natural resource management
NSC	National Steering Committee
NW	North-West
NWG	National Working Group
PIA	Participatory Impact Assessment
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
PLWHA	persons living with HIV/AIDS
PM&E	participatory monitoring and evaluation
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
PROFEIS	Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel
PROLINNOVA	Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM
PTT	Provincial Task Team
PV	participatory video
R&D	research and development
RIU	Research Into Use
RP	Regional Programme
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SLM	sustainable land management
SHS	Stakeholders
ToF	training of facilitators
ToRs	terms of reference
UKZN	University of KwaZulu-Natal
UP	University of Pretoria
WN	World Neighbors

# S U M M A R Y

The PROLINNOVA International Partners Workshop (IPW) is an annual event that gathers various members of the PROLINNOVA network. This year, the IPW was successfully held last March 22-26, 2010 at Hotel Nol in't Bosch in Wageningen, Netherlands. Around forty participants coming from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe came to participate. Annex 1 has the list of participants while Annex 2 shows the workshop schedule.

The workshop proved to be very insightful even at its first day where guests Frans Verberne: director ETC; Jim Woodhill, director Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University and Research; and Ron Havinga from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs share their thoughts and inputs about the role of Prolinnova and its way forward as a growing, complex network. These are very much complemented by the market, which showcased materials that shares activities and achievements of PROLINNOVA network members.

The IPW provided an opportunity for the Country Programs, the International Support Team (IST) and the international secretariat of PROLINNOVA to review progress made and share and learn from reflections of last year's experiences. Central to this was an assessment of each country programs in terms of where they are in terms of institutionalization of Participatory Innovation Development (PID). While various initiatives have been done, institutionalization is still far from being realized. Nevertheless, there are a lot of indications that are very encouraging for CPs to sustain their commitment to carry on their mission. One challenge that was posed to everyone was the need to involve the farmers themselves in the governance. Specific actions will be identified and implemented, even at the POG level to address this issue.

A field visit, which was fulfilling, at the same time enjoyable, was one of the highlights of the IPW. The participants were divided into four groups and four farms were visited. Group 1: organic dairy farm of Cor den Hartog; Group 2: conventional dairy farm + organic chicken of CeesJan and Marjan Nell; Group 3: conventional dairy farm – Henk and Marja Verweij; and Group 4: Regional rural development centre of Streekhuis Krommerijn, Marieke Leentvaar – Leader coordinator, Wytze Brandsma – LaMi. After some interactions with the farmers and ocular visit of the farms, the four groups converged at a the farm of Leo and Ria van Doorn, where reflections were done and learning were processed. The field visit provided practical examples of farmers' innovation in the Netherlands and a better look at some issues that support or oppose innovativeness of the farmers.

Another important highlight of the IPW was a briefing from the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG), where summary of the POG report was shared. Action Plan for 2010 was also agreed upon. Key planned activities include a customized course on Monitoring and Evaluation, where Fundraising session will be integrated, Annual Farmer Innovation Day, Regional Capacity building on PID etc.

Just before the IPW the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) met allowing it to brief the network during the IPW on its conclusions and decisions. Also before the IPW the Country Programs involved in the FAIR program came together in a separate meeting to review progress, share and plan work for 2010. There are detailed reports on both events but their highlights as shared during the IPW itself are included below.

The weeklong workshop is truly an inspiring and enriching international learning event. Everyone came back to their countries with renewed energy and commitment to promote PID, with the farmers at the center of research and development.

# DAILY HIGHLIGHTS

## Day 1

### WELCOME TO THE IPW 2010!

The well-awaited International Partners Workshop (IPW) 2010 began with a warm welcome from Susan Kaaria of the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG). Susan emphasized the importance of learning and sharing as the objective of the IPW. Equally emphasized is the development of the action plan for the year. Short introduction of the PROLINNOVA network representatives followed.

On behalf of ETC, its Director, Frans Verberne, also welcomed the participants. Frans provided a brief overview of ETC and its vision on sustainable development of people in a global context, based on local circumstances and local initiative. In his further discussion, he reflected on the challenges of PROLINNOVA in terms of shifting emphasis from international network development to achieving more impact on national level; and the need to deal with this challenge without losing on the added value of the international network such as mutual learning and influencing global policies.

PROLINNOVA should show impact in terms of economic growth, food security, and employment. It should link to economic sectors and actors; think about new alliances which may increase impact; Build on results achieved in the past years.

Frans Verberne  
Director, ETC

### PROLINNOVA AT THE CROSSROADS

On behalf of Pratap Shrestha, Scott Killough of POG presented a review of PROLINNOVA for the past year (full presentation in Annex 3). Initially, Scott provided a brief history and overview of PROLINNOVA, referring to it as Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically –oriented agriculture and Natural Resources Management. It started in 1999 as an international multi-stakeholder network with emphasis to farmers / resource users as innovators. Today, PROLINNOVA is a global partnership program involving nineteen (19) countries in three (3) regions. Scott shared that there are two unique characteristics that set aside PROLINNOVA from other ARD networks: (1) an NGO facilitated network and (2) its multi-stakeholder process.

PROLINNOVA links grassroots to formal research and development...."tuning into" innovation by farmers..document these...share and promote or develop further...building a community of theory and practice

The presentation touched on select achievements, areas for strengthening, challenges ahead and PROLINNOVA into the future. These are outlined in the matrix below.



<b><u>Select achievements</u></b>	<b><u>Areas for strengthening</u></b>	<b><u>Challenges ahead</u></b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Significant and sustained growth of the programme – from 3 countries in 2002 to 19 countries currently (demand led incorporation of new countries).</li> <li>- PROLINNOVA coordinating NGOs ( and two academic institutions)</li> <li>- Wide range and large number of activities completed and results achieved</li> <li>- Inventory of innovations/innovators conducted in programme countries</li> <li>- Evidence of mainstreaming PROLINNOVA principles and methodologies through multi-stakeholder engagement</li> <li>- Local innovation has a higher profile among ARD institutions (though attribution to PROLINNOVA not always seen or relevant)</li> <li>- PID processes taking off at country programme levels</li> <li>- Thematic programmes</li> <li>- Successful leveraging of funds and knowledge</li> <li>- Success in working with universities</li> <li>- International training / capacity-building programme for PID facilitators is of a high standard</li> <li>- Programme execution through the global network</li> <li>- Several publications completed and available</li> <li>- Formulation of and commitment to strategy and plan of action for the future (PROLINNOVA beyond 2010)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Contributing to and influencing policy dialogue esp in reference to support for farmer role in innovation processes</li> <li>- Scaling and mainstreaming at country and international level- evidence of modest progress has been seen, but this is proving a difficult area to demonstrate achievements</li> <li>- Measuring overall programme impacts, but esp being able to show impact beyond community level</li> <li>- The scale of Prolinnova operation is quite small in the countries involved (although commensurate with the limited resources available)</li> <li>- Insufficient attention to local innovation by women</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Efforts generate positive impact</li> <li>- Dev challenges need triple bottom line solutions (ecological, social, economic)</li> <li>- Changing context about threats of food security and rural livelihoods</li> <li>- Training facilities</li> <li>- Software and hardware</li> </ul>

### PROLINNOVA into the future

- Continuing to institutionalize community based local innovation processes
- Stepping up to address policy changes

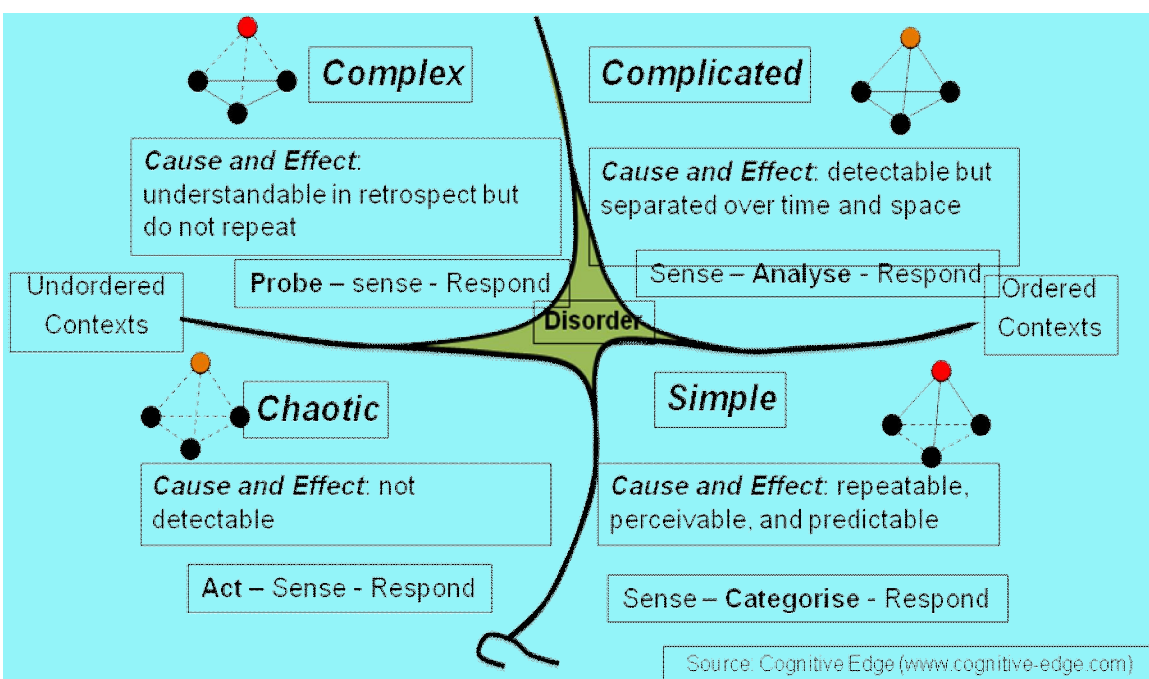
### **MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS: RHETORIC OR REALITIES**

**Jim Woodhill**, Director of Centre for Development Innovation – Wageningen University Research, was invited as a guest speaker at the IPW 2010. Below are some of his key inputs taken from his presentation (full presentation in Annex 3).

Jim initially emphasized the value of joining groups to work together towards a common goal for better impact – simply put as ‘collective action’. The issue of food security is getting worse given the increasing population and the felt impacts of climate change like drought. The farmer is a part of a complex interaction that includes various levels: local, national and international. Agri-food transition happens considering the changes in perspectives, prospects and pathways. These brought about challenges in consumption, markets and chains and production, giving rise to Technology Innovations and Institutional Innovations.

An overarching framework for looking at innovation processes towards sustainability and social justice was shared by Jim. This emphasizes the links between technological and institutional innovations within a given context. Further, it shows the importance of the interplay of key processes: Governance, Intervention, Stakeholder Engagement and Capacity Development.

Jim introduced the **The Cynefin Framework** as in the diagram below distinguishing between 4 types of change processes: Simple ones, Complicated, Complex and Chaotic ones. NRM and sustainable agricultural development imply mostly complex change processes in which simple linear planning tools are not effective.



In those complex change processes an Innovation 3.0 approach is needed. This can be understood as evolved from innovation 1 and 2 approaches where:

- Innovation 1 was technology focuses and driven by experts,
- Innovation 2 (or Innovation Systems) emphasized stakeholder collaboration, interdisciplinary, legitimacy of different knowledges and linking technology with social/institutional change,
- Innovation 3 is based on complexity thinking, considers institutional innovation as innovation in its own right and deals explicitly with power, politics and conflict. In addition, Innovation 3 is based on human cognitive processes, balances individual and relationship transformation with technological and system change, is meta-disciplinary and makes rigorous use of theories of change.

#### **Implications for Prolinnova from above analysis according to Jim:**

- Process Matters: Crucial to increase involvement of farmers and continue to include multi-stakeholders
- But we need to give more attention to Marketing the value of process
- Local level adaptation is going to be critical
- There is a need for more Crossing of scales: link local innovation processes top to national and international factors and influences
- Prolinnova website has to be more (inter) active
- Impact has to be defined, well documented and shared

**FROM ISLANDS OF SUCCESS TO SEAS OF CHANGE!**

#### **INTRIGUING STATEMENTS DISCUSSED**

The morning discussions and presentations (see Annex 3) generated some questions and issues.

From the issues raised four challenging statements were formulated and put on the wall in four corners of the room. Participants moved to their corner of interest and shared their reflections. Main points mentioned for each statement as follows:

**Farmer led innovation / PID processes work and bring results but we will never be successful to institutionalize these processes beyond community level**

- This is a very provocative statement
- No, disagree with the statement! We already see institutionalization happening. In some areas, we see government participating in activities, though that cannot be referred to as truly "institutionalization".
- One challenge is the regular changes of chief executives or local officials after elections
- The key is to work with farmers and if they believe in it then it is possible

- Institutionalization has been demonstrated to happen a/o as shown by experiences shared by high government officials involved in PROLINNOVA.

### **Prolinnova and other “local innovation” platforms must be transformed into institutions and networks governed by farmers**

- Agree to a certain extent
- Yes, Prolinnova has to be farmer led
- This should be context specific; is it really possible?
- Why are there few farmers here (in the IPW)? And why few in the multi-stakeholder forums?
- When building networks, build on what is already there.

### **Too much emphasis in Prolinnova technical innovations**

- Agree...mostly on technical innovations but these in itself will have social innovations taking place alongside.
- True we will have to review our efforts as social innovation seemed to be more complicated and takes time
- Needs to strategize this but shall do it, everyone agrees it is important
- For this it is necessary to broaden up partnership...bring other skills that can be complimentary to what we have
- Social innovation example----- process of discussing with the community; How to do it?...form groups...identify what would be activity of the women....get their roles....chance together to share what they are doing....not done individually.

### **South-South linkages and focus on Regional ARD fora will be the most effective strategies for mainstreaming and expanding the impacts of local innovation / PID**

- No country program representative joined the discussion in the corner on this statement. This seems not to be a priority?

## **IPW OFFICIALY OPENS!**

**Ron Havinga** from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs expressed how he enjoyed the discussions and presentations. He described innovation as “doing the same thing in another way’...being Creative. He had also emphasized the following points:

- The importance for the ministry of Policy coherence; How can PROLINNOVA contribute to policy priorities?
- Equity; gaps between rich and the poor; Africa getting poorer...growing inequities; How can the PROLINNOVA approach help to address this?
- Translating technological and institutional issues into political terms
- The importance of governance issues

**FINALLY, ON BEHALF OF DGIS, RON HAVINGA OFFICIALLY OPENED THE IPW 2010.**

## **MARKET OPENS**

After a very enjoyable lunch, the Information Market opened where participants shared experiences, recent documents and publications, showcasing farmer innovations, eye catching PID materials and reports. Jean Marie, who facilitated the market gave each one 3 Euros (cards) and asked participants to “buy” what they think are useful and relevant materials to them from the market. It was very entertaining yet deep learning exchange.

## **INTRODUCTIONS MOBILIZATION OF OPEN SPACE ISSUES**

In the afternoon, Laurens led the discussions. He went through the IPW programme. Workshop management and documentation were agreed upon. A workshop team composed of Jean Marise, Wim, Laurens and Marise was formed. Documentation will be led by IIRR.

The Open space discussion was introduced. In preparation for Thursday discussion, open space issues were gathered by requesting every participant to write issues for the open space. Below is the list of issues gathered:

1. Making Prolinnova more Farmer led
2. Cross country Backstopping (south-south linkages)
3. Resource person data base “fill in”
4. List the impact of Prolinnova activities (international events, trainings etc.) –
5. Governance at national level (How do we involve different stakeholders: roles and responsibilities; fund management)

6. Capacity Building (how can be narrowed down)
7. Effective Monitoring and evaluation @all levels
8. Linkages with other types of stakeholders (not ARD organizations)
9. Social innovations
10. Annual Farmer innovation day
11. Fundraising @CP level – can we do more? How?
12. Integration of PID to research

### **PROLINNOVA ACTION PLAN: WHAT HAVE BEEN ACCOMPLISHED**

In the next session of last year's action plan was led by Puspa Tiwari of LI-BIRD, Nepal. Below are the results of the review:

- *Share MSP cases from Cambodia + Tanzania within network* – still to be done (action plan 2010)
- *PID ToF- refresher* conducted; action plan out of this being followed up by Jean Marie; emerging issues (gender, climate change) are being incorporated; on gender and PID one can learn from Nepal training experiences
- *Encourage regional PID training* - interest of partners raised but not enough time to discuss
- *Skills and resource person mapping* –Sabine is developing this in an excel format; data/information to be gathered during this IPW
- *Policy dialogue and institutionalization* – share experiences with policy dialogue within the region (ongoing work by Mariana); strengthening of involvement of Farmer organizations still needs follow up
- *Publications and communication*
  - o Capacity building in documentation and publication has been done by sharing resource materials; on the job support given too.
  - o PID joint experimentation to be finalised this year;
  - o Keep track of how CPs are exchanging information: not systematically addressed
  - o Orient new people about available publications – to be continued (use website)
  - o Assess M&E needs each CP: Charles made a first effort on this; needs to be elaborated

- Possible capacity building event in M and E: not done because of lack of resources; priority for 2010; focus one week tailor made course rather than a 3 week general one
- Updates on M and E templates – done; further discussion on M&E in open space
- *Joint experimentation*
  - Niger: documentation done after a regional workshop; publication in the CIRAD website
  - Andes: work in progress; some documentation of cases in place but only in Spanish
  - Share common guidelines for JE – guidelines have been finalized;
  - Post documents as working papers: done
- *Strategy development beyond 2010*: Strategy paper written by team
- *Fundraising*: Capacity on fundraising and proposal development (guidelines for proposal writing given); little has been done on this according to Scott; need to compile resources and identify resources within PROLINNOVA that can be used for fund raising ie. Strategy paper, brief description of country program, 4 pager; can be one day session within the planned customized course on M and E
- *CP coordination* – clarify roles and responsibilities of CP coordinators (referring able to existing examples) – not done (to action plan 2010)
- *Ongoing activities* –CD working group, Farmer-Led Documentation / HIV-AIDS PID / FAIR /gender: updates later in the week of this IPW.

## **PROLINNOVA VIDEO**

Chesha introduced the TVE Asia Pacific, which is currently working on a video, making use of moving images. The video is intended to be used to introduce PROLINNOVA to policy makers and practitioners (Policy advocacy); envisioned to promote behavior change within ARD stakeholders and create general awareness about the network. The video would be shot in the Netherlands, Cambodia, Niger and South Africa. The final product would be an overview film (10-15 minutes) plus 3 brief films for each country.

## **PROLINNOVA E-EVALUATION: SHARING OF RESULTS**

Marise Espineli of IIRR presented the results of the PROLINNOVA electronic evaluation conducted in January 2010 and the process and the tools used. As has been the practice in previous years, the e evaluation was organized in two rounds: Round 1, where the respondents assessed the functioning of the PROLINNOVA international network based on 5 themes: Governance, Learning, sharing of information among partners and CPs, Capacity building, Functioning of IST and secretariat, and Increased international awareness on PID / PROLINNOVA. Partners were asked to add reasons, suggestions and recommendations: and Round 2: Further probing on contentious issues from Round 1.

Marise summarized the main findings and conclusions of the evaluation (see Report of the 2010 E-evaluation). The evaluation showed that generally people feel that PROLINNOVA is functioning rather well as an international network. Four out of five themes scored above 3.5 on a scale from 1 to 5, with only capacity building at international level receiving a score below 3.5. The E-evaluation led to a number of proposed actions as listed in the table below:

#### Action Areas from E-evaluation 2010

Action areas	Proposed actions	Possible lead
<b>Governance: influence in decision making</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review decision-making process, strengthen link CPs POG members, longer term POG</li> <li>❖ Review duties and responsibilities of CPs, IST, POG, Secretariat</li> </ul>	POG
<b>Governance: transparency</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Measures needed to increase transparency in fund management?</li> </ul>	POG
<b>Learning and sharing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Two weekly updating of the website</li> <li>❖ Pro-actively looking for materials from CPs and the network</li> <li>❖ Enable backstoppers and CPs to upload information directly?</li> <li>❖ Need for other features? Sharing of updates? Communicating with other CPs with an option for others to join in the discussion?</li> </ul>	IST –IIRR
<b>International capacity building</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review need for international capacity building vs regional vs in country: Priority at what level, on what issues?</li> <li>❖ Other creative approaches to capacity development internationally including South-south approach?</li> <li>❖ Improve participant selection to and in country follow-up after international training events</li> <li>❖ Ideas for more systematic competency assessment that are practical?</li> </ul>	<p>All IST lead CPs</p> <p>CPs</p>
<b>Functioning of IST/Sec re M&amp;E</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review and analyse present M&amp;E functioning: what is already being done? What are gaps at various levels? How do we use info for reflection? The role of focal point?</li> <li>❖ Plan focused capacity building on M&amp;E at all levels, use of local resource people and backstoppers</li> </ul>	<p>Secretariat +? CPs + Secretariat</p> <p>CPs + Secretariat</p>



Action areas	Proposed actions	Possible lead
<b>International awareness creation: publications</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Review and strengthen publications, e.g.:</li> <li>PROLINNOVA own booklets: format, topics, quality, and generation of CP experiences.</li> <li>❖ Spread and awareness PROLINNOVA publications;</li> <li>contributions to international journals (esp CPs),</li> <li>PROLINNOVA own bi-annual bulletin?</li> <li>❖ Use of writeshop process to document our work and develop writing capabilities among CPs</li> </ul>	Secretariat + ? IIRR. CPs
<b>General: fundraising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Strengthen decentralized, CP based fund raising; capacity building on fund raising?</li> </ul>	

In the short plenary discussion after the presentation, the great need to update the website was stressed. And participants underlined the need for further strengthening capacities for Monitoring and evaluation as recommended by the E-evaluation.

#### **PROLINNOVA BEYOND 2010 STRATEGY PAPER DISCUSSED**

Brigid Letty presented the strategy paper and its process of preparation and zoomed in on a few final points. Three groups worked on these at the very end of the day and fed their outputs directly to Brigid and the strategy team.

## Day 2

### TOWARDS INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF PARTICIPATORY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT (PID)

The morning of the second day was facilitated by Jean Marie. He introduced the issue of institutionalization of PID emphasizing:

- PROLINNOVA calls for integration of concepts of Local Innovation and PID into regular work of ARD organisations
- We need to share, interact and promote good practices of insitutionalisation
- Forging strategic alliances is important
- Influence policy so that LI and PID receive greater understanding and acceptance
- We need to gather evidence of PID/LI to be able to influence policy

Central questions for this morning session were formulated as: 1) What does work / what does not work in the process of institutionalization? And 2) If we engage in the next 5 years, in which areas to focus, which roles to be defined, what methods / tools are more effective to achieve institutional change?

As a first step country partners were asked to review and identify where they are in terms of working on institutionalization using the following 4 “stages”:

- Preparing ground work: studying LI, documenting PID
- Policy influencing dialogue: Efforts to make policy accept PID/LI
- Mix policy influencing and actual institutionalization
- Full Institutionalization efforts, supporting organizations to integrate PID/LI

Countries were asked to write two cards under the identified category with specific activities to support their answer. The table below summarizes the result of the assessment.

**Positioning of CPs in terms of focus of work from preparing ground work to institutionalization**

Preparing ground work	Policy influencing dialogues	Mix policy influencing and institutionalization	Institutionalization
<p>NIGERIA: Survey on local innovation to identify issues for joint experimentation</p> <p>NIGERIA: Establishment of MSP in ARD</p> <p>MOZAMBIQUE: Generate evidence and document</p>	<p>MOZAMBIQUE: Awareness stage; invite govt institution to PROLINNOVA workshops</p> <p>MOZAMBIQUE: NSC members: 01 from govt extension +01 from education</p>	<p>NEPAL: Participation of govt authority in strategic decisions of PROLINNOVA</p> <p>NEPAL: 2 rounds of discussions with higher authority</p>	
<p>ETHIOPIA: Compiling evidence for policy influence</p>	<p>ETHIOPIA: In the process of institutionalization in one regional state</p>	<p>SENEGAL: Systematic / sustained engagement with the media</p> <p>SENEGAL: Regular networking activities involving farmers, researchers and NGOs</p>	
	<p>SUDAN: MOU signed between CP Sudan and Ministry of Science and Technology</p> <p>SUSAN: Conduct of curriculum development advocacy workshop</p>	<p>NIGER: Implications of national authorities in sharing meetings and support to FLD</p> <p>NIGER: Use of tool and PID approach by researchers, education and extension in their own work</p>	
	<p>UGANDA: Documenting evidence to further influence policy</p>	<p>GHANA: Policy influencing at the research institutions</p> <p>GHANA: MOFA using PTD / PID approach</p>	

Preparing ground work	Policy influencing dialogues	Mix policy influencing and institutionalization	Institutionalization
	SOUTH AFRICA Developing	PERU: National discussion innovation	
	PERU: Organization platform – for discussing what is innovation	UGANDA: Partly institutionalizing as a number of organizations have adopted LI	
	RSA: Developing Policy brief for NACI (National Advisory Council for Innovation)	CAMBODIA: Initiation of the use of PID in other program by PDA  CAMBODIA: Recognition of Ministry of Agriculture, Fishery and Forestry on joint experimentation  CAMBODIA: National forum on Local Innovation by MoA	
		SOUTH AFRICA: Co funding PID with shops with Limpopo Dept of Agriculture	
		TANZANIA: PID integrated into CORDEMA Training manual for Researchers and Extension	
		TANZANIA Negotiation for integrating PID into university curriculum “SUA”	

**Discussion notes:**

- Ethiopia has 2 scenarios; Partners in the North have been practicing LI/PID for a long time....more or less in the process of institutionalization, while others are just preparing the ground.
- NIGER examples of institutionalization include inclusion of LI/PID in curriculum development. Researchers play a strong role in joint experimentation and carry on with this in their own work. Outside PROLINNOVA; Farmer-led documentation is done in close partnership with the government, particularly the program on literacy training and has received 5 applications from villages to open literacy program.
- The exercise helped to clarify the meaning of institutionalization.

Conclusion of this self assessment is that there are signs, examples, of efforts to institutionalize LI/PID but that it has not yet become a major area of work in almost all countries. Most of the work is focusing on awareness raising, policy dialogue, capacity building. Some of the activities mentioned by CPs as institutionalization are in fact closer to awareness raising and policy work.

**CASE ANALYSIS ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION**

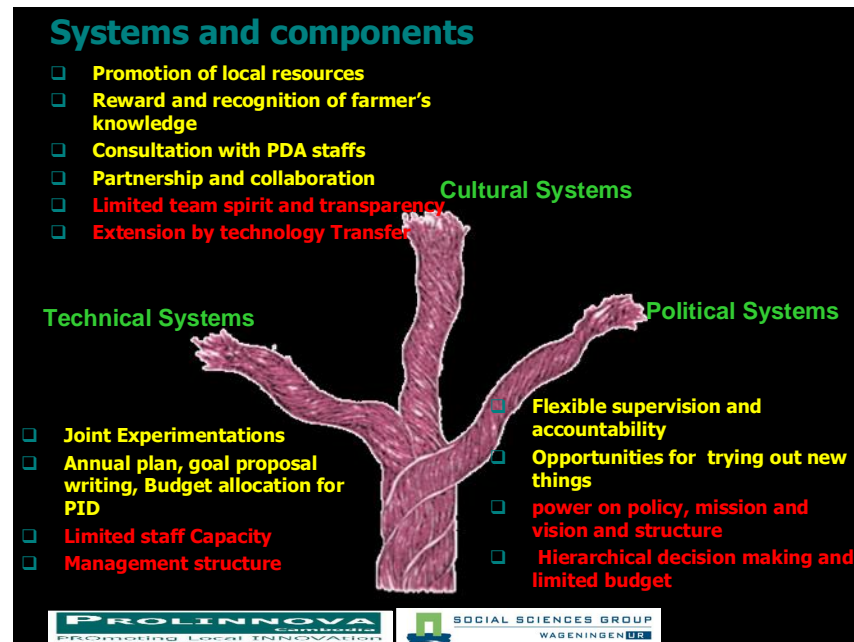
Two cases on institutionalisation were presented: (1) Process of Institutionalizing PID: Case Study on the Provincial Department of Agriculture Takeo, Cambodia and (2) Limpopo Case study, South Africa.

**The Case study on PDA Takeo Cambodia** was presented by Fanos Birke, who is from Ethiopia doing her Masters in Wageningen, Netherlands. She went to Cambodia to do her thesis research for and with PROLINNOVA Cambodia. The case looked at the processes of Institutionalising Participatory Innovation Development in the Takeo province, particularly, how PID approach is being practiced in the Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) and how it is accepted and integrated within the existing working behaviours in PDA.

The study was designed along the TPC Theory where institutional change is seen has a combination of changes at the technical/administrative level, the political and the socio-cultural level. At each level one could look again at mission and mandate of the organisation, its structure and at the human resources. The leads to the following framework for analysis of institutional change:

	Mission/mandate	Structure	Human resources
Administrative	Operations	Tasks and responsibilities	Expertise
Political	Policy making	Decision making	Room for maneuver
Socio-cultural	Organizational culture	Cooperation and learning	Attitudes

A series of factors could be identified that either supported or prevented the institutionalization to take place. Using the TPC Theory these could be structured as follows (positive factors in yellow, negative ones in red):

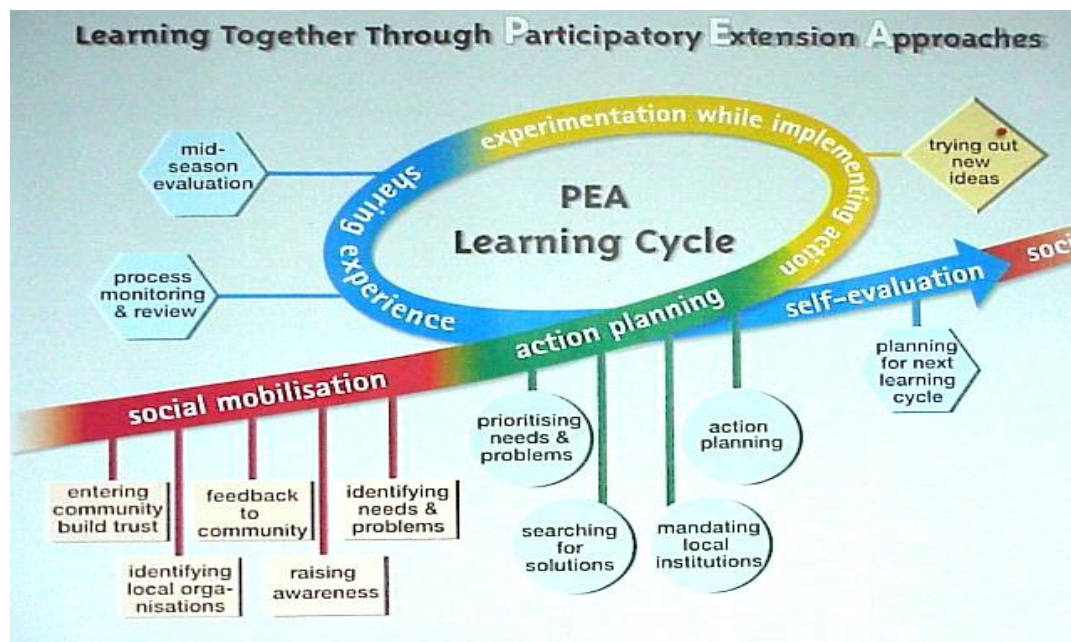


The research showed that through interventions of Prolinnova Cambodia led by CEDAC, PID has been integrated gradually within the PDA. The research concluded the following:

- It has been the combination of various PID implementation mechanisms that is proven to be effective in producing change
- The change of attitude and support both at the top and bottom level is contribution for institutionalization of PID
- Full institutionalization has not been done yet as PID knowledge and implementation is limited to a restricted number of staff

The research finally recommended to continue capacity building on PID and support the PDA to build their internal capacity. It suggested to strengthen involvement of wider PDA staff during monitoring and evaluation by NSC. Team spirit should be encouraged and conditions for information sharing among PDA staffs be facilitated. Fanos suggested that a reward be set, or other additional incentives, for PDA staff applying PID. Full presentation of the case study can be found in Annex 3.

**The Limpopo Case** was presented by Brigid Letty. In Limpopo PROLINNOVA South Africa efforts towards institutionalization build on previous work in the province, most notably the BASED program, implemented by the LDA/MOA with financial support from GTZ. This program was a response to LDA's realization that "The Department was not responding sufficiently to the developmental constraints and opportunities of the majority of small farmers with limited resource endowment". BASED is an acronym which means "Broadening agricultural services and extension delivery". It promoted the Participatory Extension Approach (PEA) as developed in Zimbabwe:



BASED had three major components: Intensive competence development, especially among extension staff and researchers, farmer mobilization and organisation and piloting participatory development.

Despite major achievements of the program, it has not managed to fully institutionalise participatory approaches in LDA Limpopo as manifested by:

- Neither training nor skills of staff trained are fully acknowledged;
- Change of leadership has led to reduced focus on PEA
- Restructuring of the organization has led to movement of key staff to places where they do not feel fully utilized
- PEA training & implementation is limited now because of budget cuts and poor coordination.

The case emphasizes various strategies for PROLINNOVA for institutionalizing PID. One is to build on previous experiences and efforts to institutionalise participatory approaches. Second is to establish linkages with like-minded people already supporting similar approaches in target organisations. And third is to follow-up on opportunities for policy work when they present themselves, e.g. by assisting target organisations in preparing documents on PID as development approach.

Interesting **discussions on the Case Studies** followed: Tesfahun raised the issues of Indigenous Knowledge System (IKS) and Local Innovation (LI) and asked: "How do we deal with crossover of IKS and LI. Brigid post a challenge that we should ask whether they are innovating or are just using knowledge that is already there.

Bara found the Takeo research to be inspiring and interesting but concerned about how the results will be taken up. Fanos mentioned that the results were presented in a workshop and Vitou confirmed that all participants in the workshop acknowledge the results of the research as it is the true findings, as written in the final report. These will be shared with PDA and other institutions for improvement and future action.

Peter shared an example of innovation on IK and innovation on modern technology using bananas and the introduction of *Fia* variety. Initially, the variety doesn't have a good taste, but after roasting and frying it, it was accepted.

Frank also raised whether individual participation can be considered institutionalization. Yeme critiqued the opportunistic approach because of the assumption that if it is not there...then nothing would happen. Brigid responded that it is not saying that one or the other...if opportunities comes in, it should be taken advantage. Vitou added that both logical way and interaction between people are needed, even informal interaction needs to be done; not just the director but people involved in the implementation of the project.

Ibrahim mentioned raised issues of policy makers looking at increased production and productivity for food security, local innovation, transfer of technology, gap of understanding, link of IK and use of local innovation to solve problem and have changes in livelihood. Tesfahun suggested not to romanticize local innovation, but to think of compatibility blend local innovation by farmer and technology

## REFLECTION AND DISCUSSIONS ON INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Participants were divided into 5 break-away groups: One with researchers, one with ministry of agriculture staff and 3 groups with NGO representatives. Referring to the two cases presented and reflecting on own experiences, each group was tasked to answer the following questions:

- ✓ What does work/what does not work in the process of institutionalisation?
- ✓ If we engage in the next 5 years, hat should we focus on, roles of different actors, what methods/tools to be used?

After the group work, each group presented their discussion outputs as follows:

### NGO Group 1

What works	What does not work	Institutionalization in the next 5 years
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Evidence s (field visits) to convince policy / decision makers and other stakeholders</li> <li>- Mid level management people / senior people as member of NSC brining in SH strategically (Planning, international workshops ) managing partners well</li> <li>- Fund allocation – commitment, transparency</li> <li>- Integrating in the curriculum</li> <li>- Formal + informal interaction</li> <li>- Flexibility and alternative activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Prescriptive approach</li> <li>- Project mindset</li> </ul>	<p>Focus: Awareness raising; Policy dialogues – policy support and mainstreaming</p> <p>Documentation and dissemination of PID</p> <p>Roles: NGOs Facilitation and catalyzing and 2) Providing resource, innovative funding systems</p> <p>Tools / Methods: PME and learning Institutionalization framework</p>



**NGO Group 2**

What works	What does not work	Towards institutional change
<p>Formal and informal awareness creation of PID</p> <p>Use of prominent and influential individuals as “drivers of change</p> <p>Local innovation fairs</p> <p>Use of pilot study in few</p>	<p>Policy dialogue has not delivered desired results due to structural constraints in the system</p> <p>Engagement with the formal research system</p>	<p>Capacity building of FOs</p> <p>Support FOs</p>

**NGO Group 3**

What works	What does not work	Areas to focus
<p>Creating multi-stakeholder partnerships</p> <p>Building capacities of partners in PID concepts and approaches</p> <p>Opportunities are available and meet needs of research, extension and government</p> <p>Documentation and dissemination of experiences</p>	<p>Realization of PID results takes long time</p> <p>M and E (impact and results)</p>	<p>Capacity building; M and E; Sharing experiences; Policy advocacy</p> <p>Need to define structures and roles within PROLINNOVA CPs</p> <p>Methods and tools: Decentralization of fund management Policy dialogue</p>

**Researcher Group**

What works	What does not work	Areas to focus
<p>Identification of LI and PID entry points; Find like minded organizations, individuals or divisions to use at entry points</p> <p>Sensitizing institutions on LI/PID</p> <p>Take advantage of opportunities that present themselves to influence policy</p> <p>Documenting evidence of LI/PID for further advocacy / Clear evidence of positive outcomes from PID approach / Presentation of convincing evidence to SHS that the PID is very relevant</p> <p>Testing the PID concept through joint experimentation</p>	<p>One time seminar, presentation or an introduction of the approach</p> <p>To approach an organization “cold” with no established links</p> <p>Top-down approach: Not eliciting consultation at the onset</p> <p>Pursuing too many instead of focusing</p> <p>Awareness without convincing evidence</p>	<p>Focus on R&amp;D departments (policy makers)</p> <p>Technical institution NGOs</p> <p>What to do:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building of PID implementers</li> <li>- Curriculum development</li> <li>- Measure outcomes/impact for evidence-based policy advocacy</li> <li>- Field visits, documentation, policy briefs, including video to influence organizations</li> <li>- Establish trust fund to support PID by “convinced</li> </ul>

What works	What does not work	Areas to focus
<p>Continuous capacity building activities (coaching, training, joint experimentation / PID courses to professionals and students</p> <p>Working in partnership; Agreeing on joint action plans; Involving other SHS in the implementation of PID approach</p> <p>Introduction into university curriculum of extension education</p> <p>Opportunity for learning exchange to share lessons, discuss challenges</p>	<p>Assumption that LI and PID can entirely replaced existing systems</p>	<p>parties”</p>

#### Ministry of Agriculture Group

What works	What does not work	Towards institutional change
<p>Policy support needed at the top national level / regional / local</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Informal meetings, visits</li> <li>- Visits policy makers to the field</li> <li>- Link PID PROLINNOVA agenda to key government policy agenda: attend relevant meetings</li> <li>- Use mass media...success stories)</li> <li>- Farmer innovators forum – tv coverage</li> <li>- Involve policy makers opening/closing activities</li> </ul>		<p>Role of NSC – how to make members active; needs to be priority of CPs</p> <p>Implementation of institutionalization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training (of trainers) in PID</li> <li>- Provision reference materials</li> <li>- Operational guidelines</li> <li>- Implement PID as learning process – funds?</li> <li>- Annual reflection on experiences gained: inside the organizations</li> </ul> <p>PROLINNOVA open day / every country same day each year?</p> <p>Institutionalization needs longer time</p>

Three people, representing 3 SHS groups, commented on the results of the group work as follows on the outputs.

## Researcher Representative

### *What seems to work is:*

- ✓ Evidence that works on the ground (most groups)
- ✓ Integrating in the education curriculum
- ✓ Formal and informal integration
- ✓ Flexibility
- ✓ Use of influential people
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Capacity building, so that there is a common understanding

### *What did not work*

- ✓ Project mindset – after the project we tend not to continue,
- ✓ Policy dialogue does not work
- ✓ Engagement with formal research system (researchers feel that bringing them to something that seems to have no scientific basis, tends to derail them from their mainstream research). PID as a research proposal is a tough task.
- ✓ Duration of the project, needs time, peoples' capability has to be built and implemented on the ground to come up with innovation
- ✓ M&E, Impact...no clear impact has been generated
- ✓ Inviting a politician and think that PID has been institutionalized, need to ensure that it is in the policy document
- ✓ PROLINNOVA replacing their role as researchers, results to resistance from the researcher side
- ✓ Institutions selected to coordinate the process, if not credible to the community and researchers, will not work.

Generally, as a researcher interested in PID, I fully agree that if PID can produce convincing evidence, people can buy into it. Short-courses are very important to help me understand PID.

## Ministry of Agriculture Representative

- ✓ Many methodologies have been identified in the group work to make institutionalization as compared to this morning's exercise on institutionalizing when we said we did not achieve much in this area.
- ✓ Suspects that many of those written may have been more of what *we think would work* but we have not really tried
- ✓ Top down approach have we used, there is nothing in the concept in itself
- ✓ All the approach that have been identified are all aimed at influencing policy makers
- ✓ We need to strengthen the link between the scientific community and local innovation
- ✓ Prolinnova is not a project; it is an idea to change the farming community, address issues that the scientific community has not solved, where local innovation might give solutions
- ✓ All the approaches/methods mentioned have to be done strongly to institutionalize PID

### *Suggestions from his side:*

- ✓ Show the integration with researchers, how they have come on board
- ✓ Do not use top down approach so that the government can listen to farmers towards a participatory extension system

### NGO and POG Representative

- ✓ Area focus: capacity building of partners, policy dialogue (one powerful person in the Ministry can move the ideas and be institutionalized), documentation and dissemination (can go far and can influence others), curriculum development (young people can be influenced through this), M&E (collecting outcomes and impacts for evidence based approach);
- ✓ Effective methods: PME, decentralization of fund management (working with MSP, which institutions have the skills to take the lead, the person knowing the budget, get interested, reduce tensions, transparency in managing funds,--guidelines in fund management), fundraising by local partners PROLINNOVA Day (a day that can be celebrated in all countries in one day).
- ✓ Roles: PROLINNOVA structures in the next 5 years, roles of partners in CPs and MSP, not only participating in meetings but if there are activities that they can lead and some roles in facilitation
- ✓ Focus for research and development without mentioning PID, many methods that are used by other institutions. MSP

The session was ended by a summary from Jean Marie: We have a list of what worked and did not work but it will also good for us to reflect on why this did not work. This will give us further relevant information. The session enabled us to identify key areas to focus on and most of the roles we have revisited are very relevant to institutionalization.

### **PROGRAMME / PROJECT BRIEFINGS**

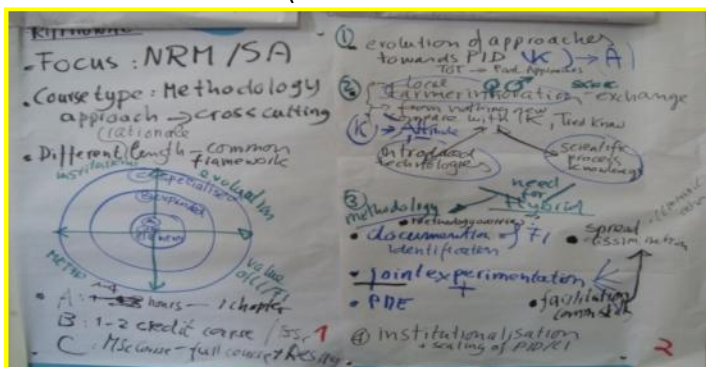
The afternoon was devoted to briefings of the various activities, projects and programmes related to PROLINNOVA. Main points are summarized below while the full PPTs can be found in Annex 3.

#### **PID in Education (Curriculum Development)**

*Sabina Di Prima*

Sabina presented the timeline, highlighting activities from the concept note development on PID and CD in October, 2006 to development of proposal and submission to possible donors. The CD workshop in March 2009 resulted to the following outcomes:

- Foundation of CoP on PID in Education
- Formation of a CD Working Group
- Shared experiences, materials and best practices
- Framework course (described in full in the CD workshop proceedings)



- Task division in exploring funding opportunities

Follow up activities on this were more at the country level and very little at the multi-country level. For 2010 planning Sabina presented four possible options on how to move forward:

- Option 1: develop framework course (current CIS work plan + overlap with IIRR activities)
- Option 2: Agris Mundus initiative
- Option 3: focus on TVET & FTC
- Option 4: ad hoc support to individual countries (home based)

After the presentation, the issue was raised on how participants attending the CD workshops are being monitored, whether they are able to do things back at their own institutions. Sabina shared that it is an issue. The momentum is there during the workshops but when they get back they need to deal with some other work. Follow ups are done and guidelines should be provided. Some are more active at country level but do not really communicate at the higher level (international). Vitou emphasized that there should be a push from country program and coordinator otherwise they may not join. A suggestion shared was to establish a small network.

### **HIV-AIDS Participatory Innovation Development (HAPID)**

*Brigid Letty and Romuald Rutazihana*

HAPID aims to strengthen and add value to the work of organisations currently involved in the PROLINNOVA network and other local organisations supporting HIV/AIDS-affected households through joint exploration of the implications of the pandemic on PID and the potential contribution of PID in avoiding/preventing HIV/AIDS and in mitigating its effects at household and community level. The two year project has the following phases:

- Mozambique, South Africa, Ghana South
- International review
- Inventory of organisations
- Inception meetings
- Capacity building workshops
- Studies of coping mechanisms
- Country-level sharing & analysis
- International workshop
- Country-specific documentation
- International publication

Within *the Mozambique experience*, a capacity building and planning workshop was done, as well as the identification and documenting Local innovations in the face of HIV/AIDS. A country sharing workshop was also done. In 2010, the project hopes to conduct capacity building for innovators and community leadership on LI and PID and an exchange visits among innovators.

*At the international level*, progress thus far included the following:

- ✓ For Ghana-South, no study beyond original capacity building workshop and some preliminary identification of cases on LI related to HIV/AIDS was done.
- ✓ In-country sharing already completed in South Africa and Mozambique
- ✓ Some additional funds are now available for follow-up activities and for support of further development of four cases (2 per country)
- ✓ Regional workshop was postponed until more material available for sharing
- ✓ In-country publications and international publications

During the discussion after the presentation, some participants observed that some of the innovations are linked to vulnerability, poverty and presentations. Christine raised the issue on identifying innovations and whether it is possible for this study to try to see what is happening within the prevention and treatment side of HIV-AIDS. It was recognized also that the difficulty faced is that the project deals with organizations who have not understood Local innovations well, thus making it difficult to identify if any local innovation is happening.

### **Farmer-led Documentation (FLD)**

*Saidou Magagi and Brigid Letty*

Past experiences in *South Africa* include

- Potshini FLD pilot – undertaken in 2007 (use of still cameras for documenting activities)
- North West Province – undertaken in 2008/2009, an attempt to establish a PTT in NW Province. Involved use of digital cameras to capture activities associated with ARC food security project (capacity building, field support, sharing workshop)

*2010 Activities thus far*

- Participatory video capacity building
  - ✓ Training conducted by The Valley Trust – who had received training by Chris Lunch
  - ✓ Involved KZN PROLINNOVA members (field workers, researchers and farmers) plus Koki from CRCE – who do lots of video work but had not been exposed to PV
  - ✓ Its about farmers deciding what to film and doing the filming – rather than being interviewed by outsiders
- Photovoice
  - ✓ Use of flip cameras (video clips) and still cameras to document communities' experience of change related to FAIR
  - ✓ Will be filming the sharing experience and dialogue (process capture)
  - ✓ Will be presenting paper at ISDA in July (allow sharing of experiences)

### **Cross visits**

*Sam Vitou and Romuald Rutazihana*

A cross-country visit was reported from *PROLINNOVA Cambodia to Nepal*, designed to promote exchange of knowledge and experiences on local innovation processes and LISF from PROLINNOVA Cambodia. Specifically, it aimed to learn from successful experiences and good practices of Nepal. The participants met and interacted with various groups such as the PROLINNOVA Nepal partners, Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Ecological Services Centre (ECOSCENTRE), Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences and the TUKI Association.

The participants observed the host NGO to be strong in encouraging or mainstreaming the PID in their respective programme and its links to the multi-disciplinary topics such as climate change, environment impact, sustainable agriculture and innovation development program to the core activities. In the PROLINNOVA Nepal programme, farmer innovators are noted to be very important resource person for students, teachers, NGOs workers and researcher. They have strong record and document of farmer innovations in Nepalese and English. Several interesting innovations and practices of Nepalese's farmers can be used for the Cambodian farmer context such as utilization of cement ring for making compost, vermin-compost, urban agriculture, fish and frog raising, wasp trapper, and water lift pump. The

participants suggested that Prolinnova NEPAL facilitate a reflection meeting to share lessons learned. For future exchange visits, they suggested to focus main content of the cross country visit not only on the innovations, but also on the approaches and processes of PID within the CP; and to increase the budget of cross country visit based on the expenses situation of the host country

The cross visit discussed was from *PROLINNOVA Mozambique to South Africa*. This was intended for the participants to learn from PROLINNOVA South Africa on how to manage multi-stakeholder partnership involved in the PID process. It has also provided opportunity to have an exchange on FAIR/ LIST, FLD and HAPID pilot projects and to participate in the PROLINNOVA S.A NSC meeting in Nelspruit. The participants shared the following lessons learnt:

- ✓ There is decentralization of responsibilities at PROLINNOVA South Africa
- ✓ Indigenous knowledge has been the entry point for PID experimentation.
- ✓ The issue of intellectual property is being dealt with.
- ✓ Multistakeholder partnership is strong in Limpopo province, while very weak in Mpumalanga. In Limpopo, government is fully involved in the process. The joint experimentation on bio-pesticide in the Diphagane Garden Project is a good example of a successful multi-stakeholder partnership

### **Piloting Local Innovation Support Funds (FAIR)**

*Anton Krone and Frank Adongo*

The FAIR programme is about establishing Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) that makes experimentation and learning funds accessible to resource poor farmers to support local innovation that emanate from the creative thinking and practices of farmers. FAIR has been piloted in various countries in Asia (Cambodia, Nepal) and in Africa (Ethiopia, South Africa, Uganda, Ghana, Kenya and Tanzania through the support of DURAS and Rockefeller Foundation.

Out of the piloting, *some lessons learned* have been generated as follow:

#### **(1) Lessons in setting up LISFs**

- LISF management needs to be decentralised to the maximum extent possible.
- Work with existing CBO/groups, experienced in participatory R&D; good local NGO needed to support this (= conducive environment).
- Complementary activities needed to help create an enabling environment when above does not exist
- Principle of (partial) payback of funds by farmers important
- Level of payback depends a/o on what the grant money was used for
- In most cases many costs of LISF experiments are hidden (carried by other sources, projects). These need to be made explicit

#### **(2) Lessons on implementation**

- LISF approach is new, relatively complex to grasp and implement at all levels
- It needs time and discussion to understand LISF purposes at all levels, to try out, to improve, etc.
- Partner selection is very important. Most pilots are experiencing uneven participation from research / extension partners
- Effective application, screening and fund disbursement mechanisms developed
- In 4 out of 160 grants, diversion in use of funds
- Continue focus on farmer or joint experimentation
- Improve M&E and documentation:

- More attention to impact on livelihood security
- Capturing of experiments' data and findings
- Methods include grantee written reports, oral presentations to meetings, audiovisuals
- Focus Group Discussions for "the voice of the farmer"

A 2 day FAIR partner meeting was conducted just before the IPW. Frank Adongo reported that in the meeting recommendations were developed in groups on three main challenge areas: Fund management and decision making, M & E, and Sustainability, Institutionalisation, and Integration. Key recommendations include: encouraging farmer group management and monitoring of LISF by farmers and maintaining country specific structures, establishing a systematic M&E system, multi stakeholder participation, establishing local funding mechanisms, building alliances with other NGOs and increase of work towards mainstreaming etc. Full details of Frank's presentation are in Annex 3 while a full reported of the FAIR meeting is available from the secretariat and the website.

## POG BRIEFING

The outcome of the 10<sup>th</sup> POG meeting was shared by Susan Kaaria. Summary note on this can be found in Annex 4. She highlighted the actions identified by the POG to address issues related to POG that came out of the e-evaluation. These include strengthening linkages of CP and POG, continuing the current configuration of a two-year term for CP members, without possibility of renewal for a second and having mechanisms to allow network members to suggest agenda items and bring up issues through CP members in the POG. The existing TOR and roles for POG members were also shared. Furthermore, Fund related issues were discussed at the POG, particularly its oversight responsibility for the allocation of funds, the need to maintain timely financial reporting, support to fund raising and the procedure for re-allocating pooled funds. The POG re-affirmed its interest for Prolinnova to become involved in the "Healthy Network" learning project. For the Prolinnova strategy paper, the POG designated the current Strategy Task Team to continue working on the "Prolinnova Beyond 2010" towards its finalization and dissemination. On PM&E, the POG recommends that regional training be organized. Other issues discussed included the involvement in regional ARD fora, POG sub-committees and guidelines for student attachments.

## INTRODUCTION TO FIELD STUDY

The evening session was used to provide orientation on the field study scheduled for Day 3. Below are the highlights of the orientation made by Katrien van 't Hooft from ETC Foundation.

### Local innovation & development in Netherlands and developing countries

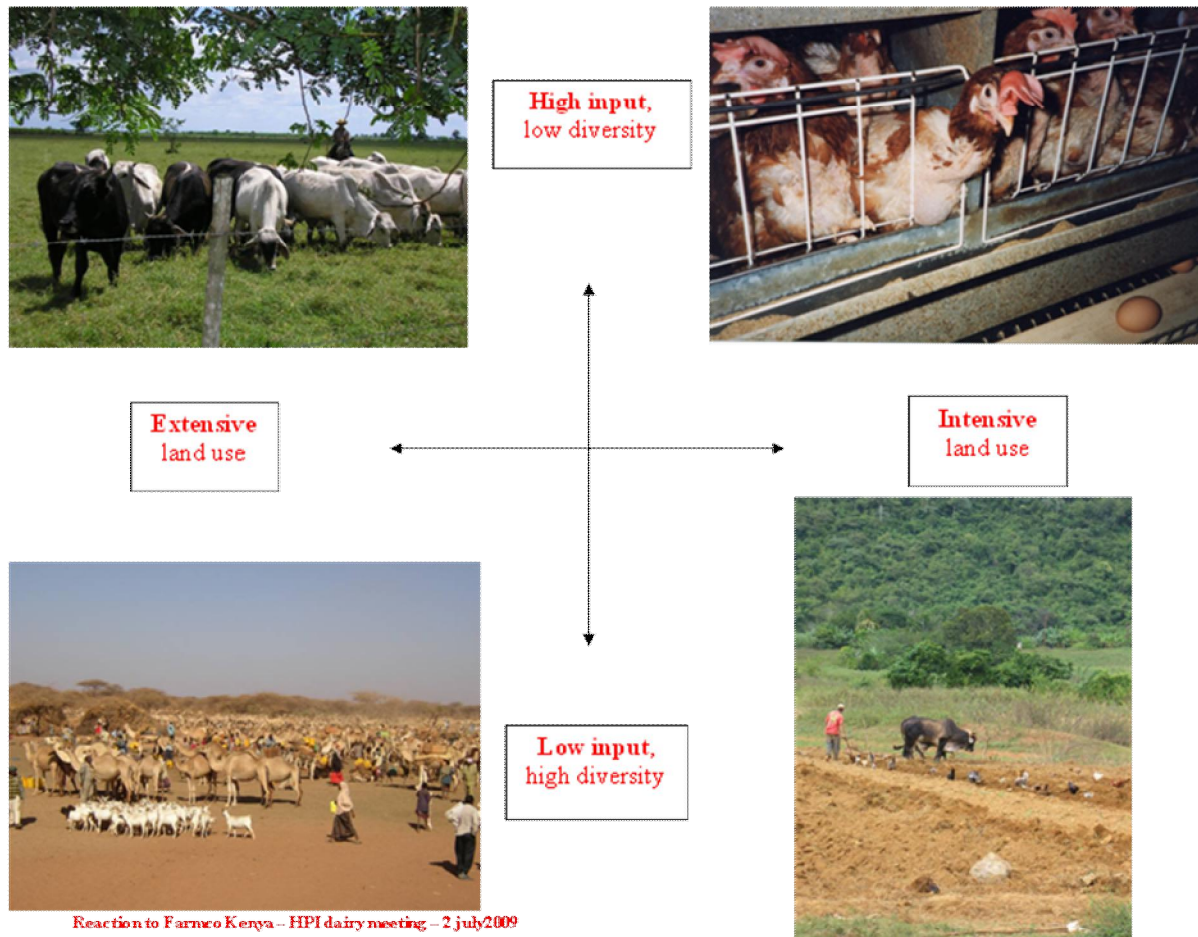
#### General ETC focus in agriculture

- Strengthening innovation in farming
- 'People focus' vs. productivity focus
- Local resources and opportunities
- Based on local culture and belief system
- Farmers & outside knowledge combined
- Diversification'& biodiversity
- Optimising farming system as a whole



- Sustainable use of natural resources
- Closing nutrient cycles
- Economically and environmentally sustainable
- Regional development processes

### In livestock in developing countries: 4 major livestock keeping systems



### History of Dutch (dairy) farming

- ✓ Optimizing intensive systems: more sustainable dairy in NL – laws: land, milk price, artificial fertilizers, concentrate to produce more milk
- ✓ Environmental problems + new policies to handle manure minerals (use of machine to inject the manure in the land)

### Dilemma's of modern (dairy) farming

- ✓ Social problems – over 70% has stopped
- ✓ Super specialisation and productivity focus
- ✓ Decreasing soil fertility

- ✓ Increasing dependence on inputs (fertilizer)
- ✓ Environmental problems and regulations
- ✓ Low income due to very low profit rate/l
- ✓ Change in subsidies, low milk prices
- ✓ Criticism by general public (animal wellbeing)
- ✓ Criticism due to climate change
- ✓ Young people moving out of farming

## Options

Way out #1  
megastables and  
agro-production  
parks



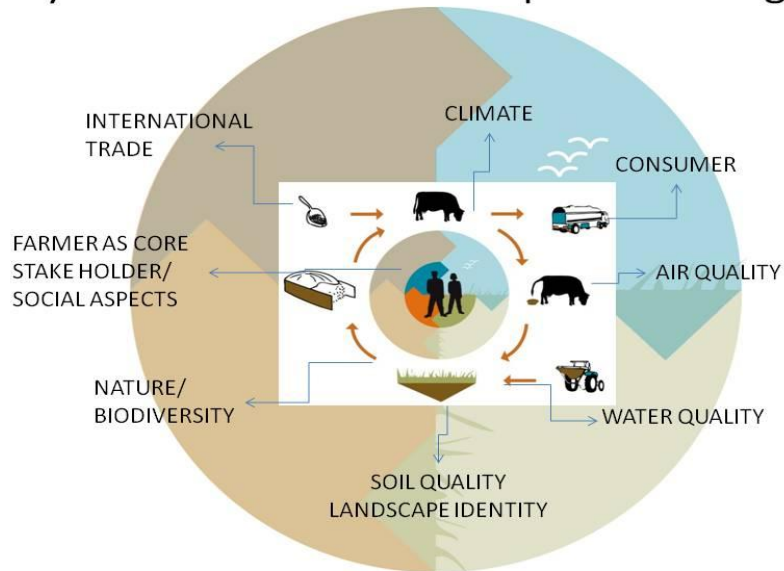
Way out #2  
diversification of  
income  
(broadening)



Way out #3  
increasing soil  
fertility closing  
& reducing costs  
(deepening)



## The cycle towards smart footprint farming



*The family farm connecting food, nature, environment, economy and society!*

- ✓ Ethnovet: Phytotherapy in Netherlands
- ✓ Re valuing local breeds
- ✓ Post-modern trends and opportunities
- ✓ The modern dairy farm

Full presentation can be found in Annex 3.



## Day 3

### FIELD STUDY

Day 3 started early in the morning with the participants traveling to the field sites. Participants were divided into four groups, according to their choice of groups. Four farms were visited simultaneously:

1. Group 1: organic dairy farm – Cor den Hartog
2. Group 2: conventional dairy farm + organic chicken – CeesJan and Marjan Nell
3. Group 3: conventional dairy farm – Henk and Marja Verweij
4. Group 4: Regional rural development centre: Streekhuis Krommerijn, Marieke Leentvaar – Leader coordinator, Wytze Brandsma – Lami.

During the field visit, the participants discussed with the farmers and went around the farm to gather information related to the field study questions. After the farm visit, all the groups convened at the farm of Leo and Ria van Doorn, where they were shown around. An enjoyable lunch followed.



After lunch, each group went through a reflection and discussed responses to the guide questions:

1. Change processes observed – farm level, regional level
2. To which extent local innovations played a role?
3. Analysis of the support process & recommendations for improvement

Optional:

4. Can this experience also be supportive to your own situation? If so, in what way?

Full documentation of the outputs of the groups can be found in Annex 5. Main observations from the groups as well as the final plenary discussion were:

For the *change process*, the study visit groups observed the shift from conventional approach to use of organic. Diversification for income sources happened. Challenges faced led to farmer to farmer innovation and adaptation and modification. It was also observed that there has been a shift from mixed to specialize farming. Growing public recognition on sustainability issues has been noted as community showed local interest to act and farmers come together to discuss and learn innovators. Policy changes at national caused tension at lower government levels.

In terms of *the extent of role of the local innovations*, the study groups found that local innovations played a key role in promoting sustainability and productivity, given the change process described above. Very crucial also is the synergy between expert knowledge and local innovations, as well as the farmers' empowerment and creativity, allowing them to partake in decision making. Included in the interplay of factors are the support process and structures like government policy, study groups, farmer organizations / cooperatives, financial institutions etc.

Out of the field study experience, *lessons could be generated*. At the heart of innovations and development is the Farmer. These are seen in the creativity of the organic farmers visited and the diversifications they have demonstrated. In their own simple ways, there is strong drive to research, to monitoring and learning, building on whatever they have experience. Sustainability and productivity have always been very important issues that need to be continuously addressed. Given these, over-all it was concluded that local innovations and Participatory Innovation Development approaches are relevant in the Netherlands as they are in PROLINOVA countries and that they seem to be gaining strong grounds in the Netherlands.

## Day 4

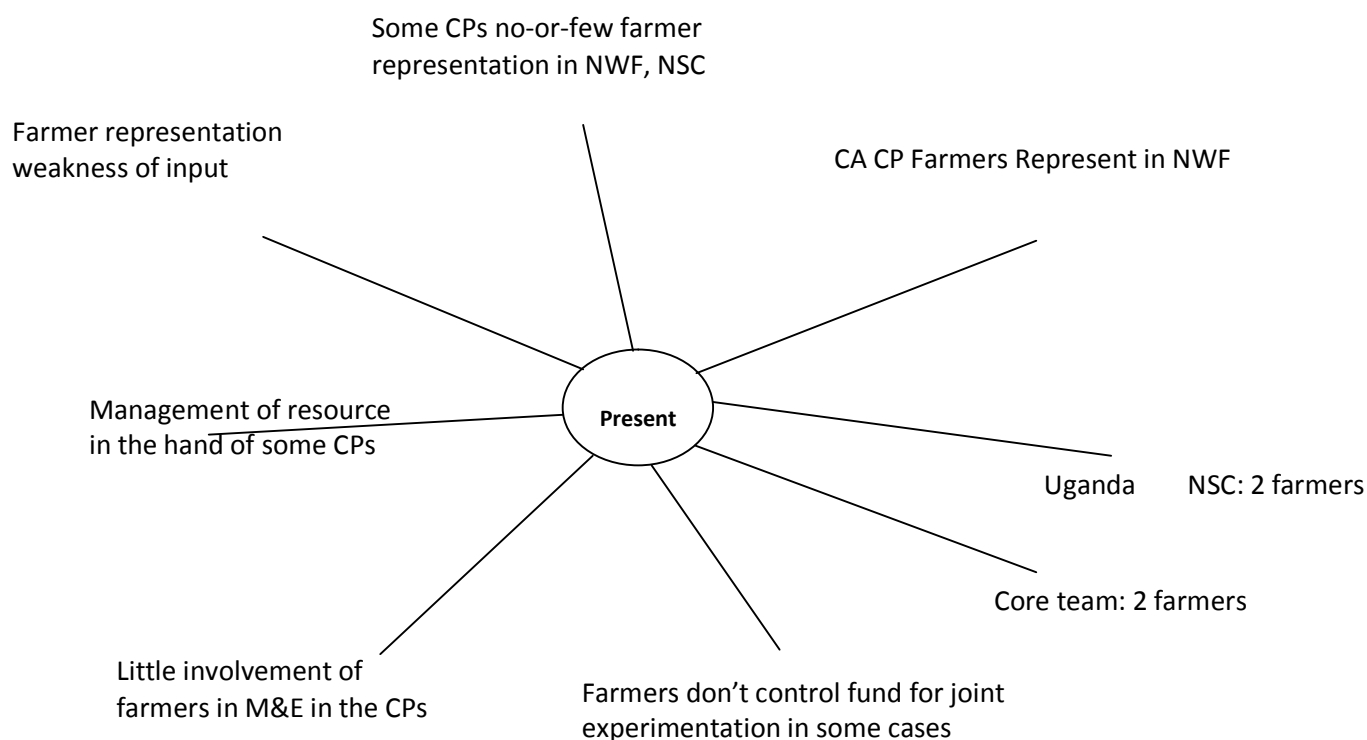
### OPEN SPACE

Day 4 started with an Open Space discussion facilitated by Laurent and Wim. Out of the cards gathered, issues for discussion and analysis were chosen and people hosting tables on each identified. Participants were asked to go around and spend some time in each “booth” to provide inputs to the issues of their interest. Below are the outputs of various discussions.

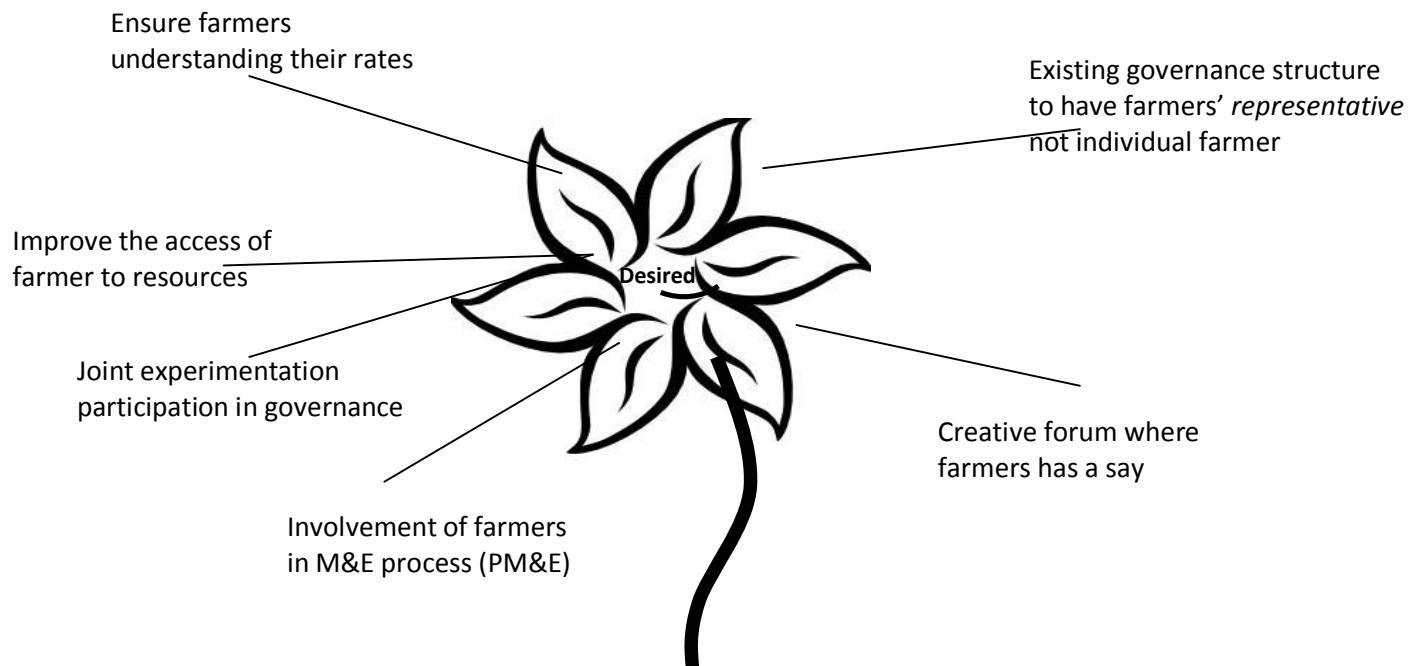
### Making PROLINNOVA Governance more Farmer-led (Vitou and Demi)

The discussion looked at 3 areas of interest: Decision making at CP level, Monitoring and Evaluation and Representation

Summary of discussion of the *present situation* as follows:



In the *desired situation* representation of farmers would be ensured at all levels: local, national, regional. This is the vision as well as direction for action:



### Impact assessment of PROLINNOVA (Laurent)

Areas of impact of our work may include the following:

- 1) Human/Social capital improved capacities of farmers to fund raise from LGA – planning for their own development
- 2) Farmers are trainers and establishing new groups
- 3) Spread/adoption of technology:
  - a. Compost – local innovation
  - b. Water harvesting technique (beyond original sites)
  - c. Erosion control innovation – gully healing
- 4) Changes in food security (needs to be documented systematically): e.g. number of months of hunger, diversity of food eaten, number of meals eaten in hungry season
- 5) Changes in income
- 6) Changes in NR base

In all cases we need to carefully distinguish between “attribution” – is the change fully caused by our work - and “contribution” – has our work helped to create the change together with other factors?

### Strategy

- 1) Identify a partner who can help to document
  - Using students to documents as part of thesis
    - Tanzania – department of Agriculture Extension Sokaine
    - Work with a member of the network
- 2) Develop very specific research questions in relation to the impacts we want to assess
- 3) Build capacity of some CP members in impact assessment

### **CP Governance (Abdallah)**

At national level we can activate the NSC through:

- ✓ Core representative; add more people
- ✓ Closed meetings (more frequent)
- ✓ M and E has to be mandated to NSC by CP Coordinator
- ✓ Strong transparency needed at all levels of PROLINNOVA governance

### **Review of PROLINNOVA Monitoring and Evaluation (Marise)**

The M&E open space generated ideas on the 'what' and the 'how' of monitoring and evaluation. The participants also suggested ways to strengthen the country programs in M&E. There seems to be a perspective that M&E is additional burden and not an integral part of the country programme. There is also a perception that M&E for Prolinnova is difficult to do.

The participants suggested that the following elements should be monitored and evaluated in Prolinnova: value chain which focuses not only on the innovators, changes in substitutes and related products to the innovation and achievement of goals at the CP level. It is important that the M&E at the CP level is linked to the M&E framework developed jointly at the international level. The framework should clearly indicate various levels of results. These should be able to define the various data to collect and from whom these should be collected. The various reports should be able to capture these results in the reporting requirements for Prolinnova. It was also pointed out that a good M&E is a function of a good action plan. It was also mentioned that the Secretariat should be able to check the M&E plan vis a vis the action plan. Who does what in M&E and whose capacities need to be improved was also raised (partners, focal point, project staff).

If a training on M&E has to be organized and conducted for partners, it should focus on roles, tools/methods, importance, framework, linking to impact, indicators and adapting the process in particular contexts. Perhaps, it was also suggested that financial incentives can be used encourage a functional M&E within the country program. Some countries, such as Nepal, has developed some M&E formats that others can adapt.

### **Towards a international PROLINNOVA Day? (Peter)**

Why would we need one? To promote Prolinnova approaches

- ✓ Internationally
- ✓ Nationally
- ✓ Locally

When? POG /IST to agree and set date

How?

- ✓ CPs to plan and provide minimal budget
- ✓ Involve local opinion / innovators/ leaders in planning (national and international)
- ✓ Inform and invite innovators to participate / exhibit / present
- ✓ Invite media (mass)
- ✓ One national site / year



## Fundraising (Scott)

Issues for discussion: Can we do more? How to be more effective? What good experiences do we have? What support is needed?

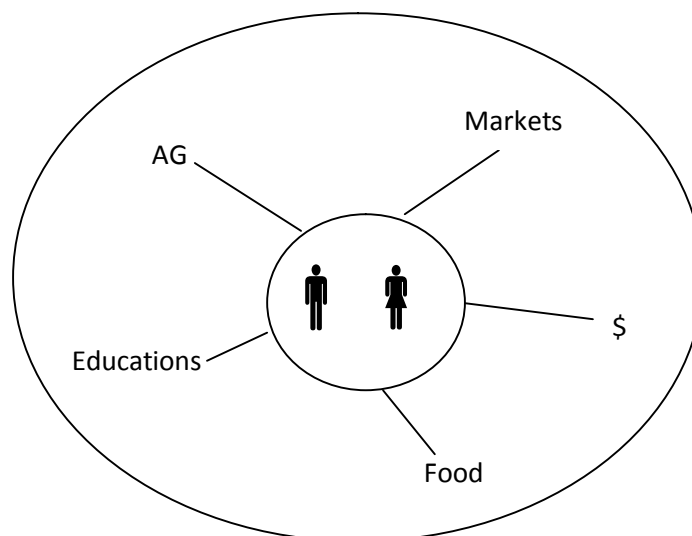
International fund raising: DGIS, FAIR/LISF (Rock): Often multi-country, some good experience. National level fund raising: Limited experience, needs support.

Comments/notes:

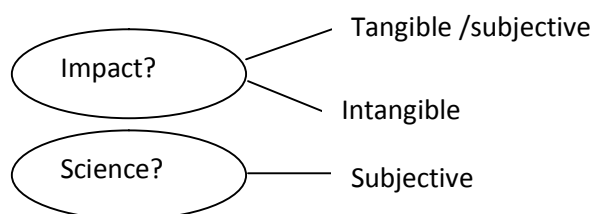
- ❖ Sudan experience – tap funds at state level as well as central level of government (mostly in-kind)
- ❖ Challenge of having resources/funds for regional activities/travel/getting together
- ❖ Need PID within integrated Rural Development programs among partners
  - Local NGO partner CSO partners seeking funds
- ❖ Seek out local government funding to support local PID activities/capacity-building
- ❖ CP – level workshops to formulate proposals, gather info, identify experiences
- ❖ Experience of Nepal using e-mail to begin to develop proposals among partners
- ❖ CP partners know which donors will support local innovation/PID in each country: True for some CPs – true for all CPs?
- ❖ Experience Niger (WA) on climate change adaptation pilot study experience leveraging local funds for expansion (WB (including government funds), MISEREOR, CTA)
  - Clear results gains attention of donors
- ❖ Crucial role for IST: Review/comment/edit/formulate proposal
- ❖ Ethiopia experience: 1) Important to link/integrate LI/PID as relevant to the “hot issues” country issues/policies and 2) then, donors will become interested to support (Action Aid, Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Programme)
- ❖ Regional PROLINNOVA platforms may attract more donor interest (CP ↔ International)
- ❖ Andes experience: Working through national platforms, formulate joint projects/activities, while supporting activities by own funds and collective action

## Increase attention to Social Innovations (Anton)

For this, linkages with other types of stakeholder (not – ARD organizations) are needed as in diagram:



Skills areas need to expand:



- Innovation is ongoing; 3 Types can be distinguished
  - Organizational
  - Technological
  - Social/savings/financial
- We want innovations that can really transform the livelihoods of people
- People adopt social innovations constantly
- Organising as groups
- Collective organizing to sell milk (methiopia) has part – 1L bottle (herb/fumigation)

Technical + Social

- Profit – money

### Resource Person Data Base (Emily)

The Resource person database aims to provide a readily available reference to country programs that are planning to conduct capacity building activities. It also aims to provide opportunities for national consultants who are also equally competent as the international ones. Given a prepared list of content areas (see table below) in forms, participants were asked to fill up and provide names and contact information of possible consultants they know. The forms were turned over to Sabina of CIS for further processing, including uploading on the web-site.

#### *List of competencies:*

1. Climate change and PID
2. Curriculum Development and PID
3. Ecologically-oriented Agriculture & NRM
4. Ecosystem goods and services
5. Farmer Innovation Methodology
6. Farmer to Farmer Extension
7. Farmer-Led-Documentation
8. Gender

### *List of competencies:*

9. HIV/AIDS and PID
10. Indigenous Knowledge
11. Innovation Systems
12. Intellectual Property Rights
13. Joint Experimentation
14. Local Innovation Support Fund
15. Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
16. Participatory Approaches
17. Participatory Innovation Development
18. Participatory Monitoring & Evaluation
19. Policy Dialogue
20. Proposal writing
21. Social Innovation
22. Training of Facilitators
23. Urban and peri-urban agriculture
24. Value chain development

## **NETWORK MANAGEMENT ISSUES**

The session on network management issues was chaired by Saidou Magagi. The session discussed M&E and the status of using the M&E tables, the Participatory Impact Assessment foreseen for 2010, fund management in 2010 and the use of the “pool” of unspent resources as follows:

### **PROLINNOVA M and E international level**

M and E tables are used by all to compile information every year. Experiences from 2009 are that

- ✓ It was difficult to identify indicators; simplified now by IIRR and Secretariat
- ✓ It is time consuming but not impossible; out of the tables questions / forms can be developed to gather needed information (Brigid)

- ✓ (Ghana) work with partners...have to give them the tables?...first one complex for them, second one is a bit simpler...but still difficult for them; we need to make the tasks for the partners simpler, not using the full tables
- ✓ We have an M and E person but secretary can do more in encoding / filling up the tables (Vitou)
- ✓ Difficult if you have many partners; sometimes non responsive so have to actively follow up (Laurent).
- ✓ Forms are relevant, We should be filling them up (Saidou)
- ✓ Recognize a lot of work has been done in M and E; a lot of info is being generated; lacking impact level data re 2008 report ie. wow many farmers are we reaching? (Scott)
- ✓ Need to increasingly pay attention to information on outcome; relevant parts of M&E tables can be used for this (Laurens)

Conclusion: We need to continue using the M&E tables. Each country needs to agree with partners how they collect and send information from their activities to the CP coordinator. In most cases this may be better in the form of simple reports (formats?) rather than using the full M&E tables.

### **Participatory Impact Assessment**

Laurens introduces this activity item for 2010 as included in the 4 year proposal to DGIS to be able to study impact of our work at the community/farmer level. Each country co-funded by DGIS needs to plan a PIA this year. The secretariat will circulate a few central questions to be addressed in the PIA. As a further source of inspiration, countries can study the PIA framework, guidelines and tools as developed with support from Bernard Triumph for FAIR summarized by Laurens as follows:

There are three strategic considerations when assessing the impacts of LISF

- LISF impact assessment is needed for ourselves to learn, to substantiate our claim to others that LISF works and to be accountable to donors
- Measuring impact is a challenge when most LISF experiences are in the initial stages.
- Global, generic PIA guidelines exist but need to be adapted per country

The assessment framework distinguishes 4 central questions

- Do experiments funded through LISF contribute to farmers' livelihoods and objectives? How? Why?
- Does the LISF mechanism as implemented contribute to strengthening farmer-led work? How? Why?

- Do partners at the local, regional or national level see value in LISF-type mechanism and funding?
- Are PID / LISF principles or practices being taken on board by some stakeholders? How?

For FAIR/LISF a two-step PIA approach is proposed. 1) PIA as part of regular « extended » M&E of LISF, often taking not more than one day and 2) Participatory Impact assessment as stand alone activity, in-depth, several days: This will combine in-depth interviews with grantees, non grantees, local gov leaders, support agencies with a multi-stakeholder assessment workshops. PIA in 2010 for PROLINNOVA country programmes will general follow the second model. The LISF PIA guidelines can be consulted for detailed formats and question lists to be used for each activity.

Experiences from trying the PIA guidelines in Ethiopia showed that the guidelines do work after careful adaptation. PIA is more effective if supported by adequate baseline and other M&E data. It is important to clarify the agenda for PIA with the various parties involved (donors, PROLINNOVA program, local partners).

From the plenary discussion:

- ✓ Identify what kind of stories we have to collect at various level: international, CPs, communities
- ✓ FAIR PIA approach: similar things can be done in PROLINNOVA
- ✓ Need for anecdotal evidence
- ✓ Issue: Has increased income led to changes the livelihood status? How?
- ✓ Important to diversify the tools that can be used; checklist; questionnaires; participatory diagramming, significant change (combining them)
- ✓ Impact assessment workshop with different stakeholders (Vitou); Consult IFAD M&E book.
- ✓ Issue of baselining
- ✓ Impact assessment for FAIR or PROLINNOVA ...can be combined to save resources
- ✓ PME is a concern for everyone
- ✓ Need for training workshop on M and E
- ✓ IFAD book on PME: Methods and Tools can be collected and shared

### **Fund management 2010**

- Generally any money not spent by the end of this should be given back to DGIS as this is the final year of the present DGIS contract;

- To obtain approval for our pretty ambitious workplan 2010, ETC has agreed with DGIS to provide a mid year report cum review of progress made as a basis to assess whether planned activities for the remaining half of the year can be done. To make this work, all partners with co-funding from DGIS need to prepare a mid year statement on activities implemented complimented with a financial report of the first 6 months.
- Laurens reminded all partners with an MOU with ETC that ETC needs to receive annually their reports from auditing their organization. This is for DGIS and the ETC auditors adequate prove that money spending is well monitored. ETC to be put on the mailing list of such reports!

### **Use of Resources in the Pool: 2010**

This refers to unspent resources collected from CPs and other partners annually when they had more than 20% of their budget unspent (roughly 60K Euro's by November 2009). Under supervision of the POG, this money was allocated to the following activities:

- 2 countries got 10K extra (Cambodia and Niger)
- 15K for policy strategizing work in CPS following the international policy workshop in Netherlands
- Cross visits – CPs have to apply; 15K extra (3 cross visits)
- South-south support – 15K i.e inviting resource persons from other CPs to support major PID training

### **NEW PROLINNOVA RELATED PROGRAMMESS**

Two new PROLINNOVA related programmes were discussed. These are SPAIS and PROFEIS II. A brief update on another PROLINNOVA related programme, SCI-SLM concluded this session. Below are details of the discussions:

#### **SPAIS - Strengthening pro-poor agricultural innovation systems**

This programme is an expansion of the JOLISAA programme discussed earlier. A proposal led by ETC has been forwarded to the EU, involving the same international partners as JOLISAA. Countries are Kenya, Nepal, Philippines, South Africa.

**Overall objective:** Greater synergy of multiple sources of dynamic knowledge in agricultural research for development (ARD) in supporting smallholder farmers' efforts to address food-security challenges in the face of climate change.

**Specific objective:** Recognition and generation of knowledge on pro-poor agricultural innovation systems (AISs), building on themes negotiated by smallholder farmers and other major stakeholders, enhanced through action research in joint innovation, capacity building, networking and policy dialogue

in selected highly food-insecure areas vulnerable to climate change in Kenya, Nepal, Philippines and South Africa.

### **Key activities**

*Within the four partner countries:*

- Identification of innovation processes linked to priority themes negotiated by stakeholders in ARD and building on traditional/local knowledge and innovation, to serve as pilots for action learning about strengthening AISs
- In-depth assessment of current status and functioning of AISs in the selected target areas, with specific attention to the effectiveness with which these systems address issues of food security, pro-poor development and climate-change
- Participation in pilot AISs in ways that foster key stakeholders' individual and organisational competencies and institutional development in joint action

*Within and beyond the four partner countries:*

- Enhancement of South–South and South–North sharing and networking on AISs and processes and on the corresponding institutional environment
- Contribution to further developing and enriching existing web-based platforms for networking and learning about AISs, making available assessment tools and methods, technical and scientific results, and training materials

## **PROFEIS II**

This is the second phase for PROFEIS covering period 2010-2012. Donor is MISEREOR again. Countries are Mali and Senegal with regional backstopping by IED Afrique and international backstopping by ETC.

### **Phase 1(2007-2009): Key achievements**

- A multistakeholder PID platforms in Mali and Senegal
- Well functioning farmers networks ( including trainings facilitated by innovators)
- Regular farmer to farmer visits
- Growing number of innovations being adopted
- Growing interests towards PID particularly amongst researchers from universities
- Media coverage of PROFEIS' activities
- Key challenges for phase 2: institutionalisation and policy change!!!!!!

### **Some facts**

- 47 innovations documented
- 17 Joint experimentations under way
- 14 training workshops held (most of them for farmers)
- 12 farmer to farmer visits involving more than 400 farmers
- Communication: Fairs, radio, newspapers, posters

### **Phase 2 (2010-2012)**

#### **New rationale**

- Developing the conditions for sustainability
- From PROFEIS as a project to PID as a way of working ( internalization of PID)

- Decentralized management system through reinforcement the leadership of country programmes
- Resource mutualisation (internalisation means that all the separate programmes contribute in mainstreaming PID)

### ***Main focus***

- Based on the results from Phase, strive to promote PID as a way of working of the different partners; that is making sure that the PID principles and approach cut across all the organisation's programmes ( not only those related to Profeis)
- Support and disseminate the scaling up of PID through joint experimentation, documentation and networking/fields visits, policy advocacy
- Develop a sound advocacy strategy for policy change

### ***Activities***

- Joint Experimentation
- Strengthening of farmer to farmer exchange and mutual learning
- Setting up of a Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation System
- Policy advocacy including closer partnership with training institutions (curriculum development)
- Communication Strategy

### ***PROFEIS and PROLINNOVA***

- Need for strengthened country leadership and participation to take advantage of learning mutual opportunities provided by PROLINNOVA
- Managing the language divide remains a challenge
- Need to strengthen sense of belonging (to the PROLINNOVA network) of PROFEIS local partners (beyond CPs)
- Because of it's funding channel, PROFEIS working as a parallel initiative (not directly involved in all PROLINNOVA exchanges): how to develop more synergy through common activities?
- Given the growing demand from Francophone Africa, need to reconsider the geographically confined focus, move beyond the Sahel.

### ***Discussion***

The plenary discussion focused on ways to strengthen synergy between PROFEIS and the overall platform and the main principles for collaboration between the two. Given the increasing number of new sub-programmes operating under the PROLINNOVA umbrella the POG also noted to clarify the various collaboration mechanisms and principles, including sharing of resources and contributing to costs such as IPWs. The POG will take the lead in clarifying these issues. In any case, joint activities such as international capacity building or joint Farmer Innovation Day will help increase synergy.

### ***SCI-SLM***

As discussed in previous IPW events SCI-SLM stands for Stimulation community initiatives in Sustainable Land Management.

Objective: To identify and develop local innovation in sustainable land management represented by the agro ecological, geographic location, selection of countries: Morocco, South Africa, Ghana, Uganda. It thus combines a development and an environmental objective



It also builds on the success of the Indigenous Soil water conservation project and PFC.

Lead agencies, universities, Ministry and NGO

#### *Discussion*

It was noted that in some countries the PROLINNOVA partnership and country coordinator have not been informed by the SCI-SLM handling organization in the country of (the start of) the project. The SCI-SLM organizers were suggested to integrate their country activities as much as possible with the regular PROLINNOVA country programme.

### **PROMOTING PID FOR CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATIONS**

On the agenda was our experience with Promoting PID for Climate Change Adaptation based on pilot work done in 2008-2009.

Saidou Magagi presented a thorough overview of the pilot work on PID and climate change adaptation (PPT attached in Annex 3). He emphasized a/o:

The central question for this work has been: **How relevant is the PID approach for supporting local climate-change adaptation?** Can interventions to support **adaptation to climate change build on local people's capacities and innovativeness?**

Pilot studies and supportive activities were carried out in three countries **Ethiopia, Niger and Nepal** . They documented local perceptions on changes in climate, identified innovative practices by local people to respond to such changes and looked into policies that supported or did not support these innovations. Findings were shared a/o through national workshops.

Lessons learnt from the pilot work so far include:

1. Communities visited have a long history of dealing with considerable climate change, and have developed, over time, local innovations, traditional practices to cope with extreme weather conditions.
2. Dynamic character of traditional practices has been shown clearly, their different application in different areas.
3. Good opportunity has been provided to policy makers and donors to notice these local practices and their improvements over time, calling their attention to local capacity to create, innovate, adapt and cope.
4. There has been a certain spread of activities on adaptation to climate change in other countries (Senegal, Burkina Faso, also Sudan etc.).

The main question for discussion during this IPW was presented by Mariana to be the future of this sub-programme within PROLINNOVA. Do we need to continue with it? Responses from participants were given through cards, summarized as:

**Overall continue:** This should be an area of work for PROLINNOVA; it is important; we need to scale up by increasing number of participating Country Programmes

**Mainstreaming of Climate Change Adaptation in all PID/LI/PROLINNOVA work:** Ensure that focus remains on LI/PID, but see climate change adaptation as a timely and important theme which offers us a vehicle for mainstreaming LI/PID and leveraging more partners and resources.

**Improve country level linkages:** Global collaboration at regional level to reduce effects of climate change; improve collaboration and partnerships on these issues at CP level. It is necessary to build linkages between agro-methodological department and local adapters/innovators. Also local research institutions already engaged directly with climate change, e.g. in Kenya African Biodiversity Net, need to be taken on board.

**Documentation is important:** Role of PROLINNOVA is in identification, documenting, disseminating climate change related technical and social innovations, coping mechanisms; also joint experimentation for CCA,

**Need to further deepen** present case studies

**Training guide:** We should work towards a trainers guide on promoting local innovation for climate change adaptation at farmer/local level.

**Overall focus suggested including:**

- ✓ Gaining answers from local innovation is the sustainable way
- ✓ Impact assessment and innovative of adaptation strategies
- ✓ Concrete examples of climate change implementation e.g. climate change adaptation via livelihood improvement
- ✓ How communities innovate to adapt climate change as a basis for joint experimentations
- ✓ The work on climate change should be focused on local innovation and adaptations
- ✓ Movements of pastoralists and effect on livelihoods
- ✓ Local adaptations to climate change should be towards the selection of early maturing/drought resistant varieties

## **ACTION PLAN 2010**

Bara Gueye with the help of Wim Honkoop facilitated the discussions on the PROLINNOVA action plan for 2010. Below is the agreed upon plan.

**Action plan Prolinnova 2010 – 11** (CHECK LAYOUT TABLE, connection of lines over 4 columns)




Topic	Activities	By whom?	By when?
<b>Facilitating MSPs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation of CP experiences on MSPs for sharing/learning</li> <li>• Share MSP cases from Cambodia + Tanzania within network</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitou + Laurent</li> <li>• Vitou + Laurent</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End of 2010</li> <li>• End of 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Arrangements for partnering of sister programmes under PROLINNOVA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulating Partnership Principles</li> <li>• Drafting an agreement for PROLINNOVA -PROFEIS based on these principles</li> <li>• Follow up of partnerships with new CPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• POG</li> <li>• Secretariat, Suleymane and Bara</li> <li>• Jean Marie</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By June 2010</li> <li>• Before Sept 2010</li> <li>• Ongoing</li> </ul>
<b>Capacity strengthening in PID</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regional PID training for Asia</li> <li>• Follow-up PID trainers</li> <li>• Include emerging themes and issues in PID training (climate change, gender etc)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CEDAC, LI-BIRD and IIRR</li> <li>• Jean Marie</li> <li>• ETC/IIRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• By Sept 2010</li> <li>• Ongoing</li> </ul>
<b>Skills and resource-person mapping (international and within CPs)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Finalize first draft of database</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IST/IIRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First of June</li> </ul>
<b>Policy dialogue and institutionalisation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latin America Innovation Symposium</li> <li>• Share experiences with policy dialogue within the region</li> <li>• Strategic Analysis of FOs involvement in PROLINNOVA activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hector</li> <li>• Mariana (IST) + Sudan</li> <li>• POG members on FO sub-committee (Monica, Hector, Pratap)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2010/11</li> <li>• Ongoing / needs systematic follow-up</li> <li>• August 2010</li> </ul>
<b>Publications and communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Last call for PID cases</li> <li>• Orient new people about available publications</li> <li>• PROLINNOVA video</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All and Chesha</li> <li>• CPs and IST</li> <li>• Chesha</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• End of April</li> <li>• Ongoing</li> <li>• End of 2010</li> </ul>

Topic	Activities	By whom?	By when?
<b>New activity</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Farmer innovation day</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Secretariat, Frank and Gagara</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First of May draft circulated</li> <li>First of June final version</li> </ul>
<b>Monitoring and evaluation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design the M&amp;E customized course with CPs</li> <li>Adaptation of current M&amp;E tables based on comments of CPs*</li> <li>Process and sent around the results of M&amp;E open space discussions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Marise (IIRR)</li> <li>CPs and Secretariat</li> <li>Secretariat/IIRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Design: June 2010</li> <li>Course: end of 2010</li> <li>1st of August</li> <li>1st of May</li> </ul>
<b>Joint experimentation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Share common guidelines for JE (concepts + practices)</li> <li>Post documents as Working Papers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Saidou leads and CPs plus IST</li> <li>Chesha + Ann</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ongoing</li> <li>Ongoing</li> </ul>
<b>Strategy development beyond 2010</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finishing the paper</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brigid, Qureish, Pratap, Saidou, Scott</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>End of May</li> </ul>
<b>Workshop Report</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Workshop report</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IIRR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft to be circulated first week of May</li> </ul>
<b>Fundraising</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Include a session on fundraising in the M&amp;E training</li> <li>Sharing brief summary on new proposals</li> <li>Include a section of fundraising efforts in the annual reports</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IIRR</li> <li>Secretariat</li> <li>All CPs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>June 2010</li> <li>Twice a year</li> </ul>
<b>CP coordination</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Draft guidelines on roles and responsibilities of CP coordinators (referring also to existing examples)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brigid + Ann</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By end of May</li> </ul>

Topic	Activities	By whom?	By when?
Ongoing activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CD Working Group / FLD / HAPID / FAIR / CC / Gender</li> <li>Review of the Gender action plan plus recommendations for 2010</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As agreed</li> <li>POG Subcommittee</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Own schedules</li> <li>June 2010</li> </ul>

### EVALUATION AND CLOSURE OF IPW 2010

Finally Marissa Espineli facilitated the evaluation and closure of the IPW. Marissa facilitated a simple yet enjoyable evaluation activity by asking participants to share their assessment of the IPW 2010 vis a vis identified areas. Below are the outputs of the evaluation:

ELEMENTS	Assessment		
			
1. content	16	6	
2. methods	20	2	
3. facilitation	22		
4. food and accommodation	22		
5. logistics	9	13	
6. field visit	22		

#### Some comments and suggestions for improvement:

- ✓ too much content; allocate time and organize activities according to management and administrative related, then linking and sharing / learning exchange
- ✓ Very few ice breakers; but diverse methodologies used
- ✓ Less group work; Better time management
- ✓ Internet problem; phone facility

**Generally, it was a successful and very satisfactory international event! Very enjoyable socials with superb food, cultural exchange and entertainment ended the IPW 2010!!**

## SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL ALLIANCE AND REGIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS

After the IPW, one day was allocated for PROLINNOVA network members to be oriented on the new Sustainable Agricultural Alliance (SAA) being developed in the Netherlands and discuss its implications for PROLINNOVA.

### The Sustainable Agriculture Alliance and the Regional Food systems approach

First of all introduced the SAA and the Regional food systems approach as **an alliance of 6 Dutch organisations**: Heifer Netherlands, ETC Foundation, Agro Eco - Louis Bolk Institute, ILEIA, RUAF Foundation, and Both ENDS

#### Why establishing a Sustainable Agriculture Alliance (SAA)?

- Similar views on the current global challenge
- Complementary character of the allied CSOs grass-roots, research, outreach, documentation, lobby
- Complementary themes: rural and urban, agriculture and livestock
- Programme proposal for DGIS under Co-financing Subsidy Scheme (MFS2: 2011-2015)

#### Objective SAA

- To empower small-scale producers and craft an enabling environment for sustainable and equitable regional food systems

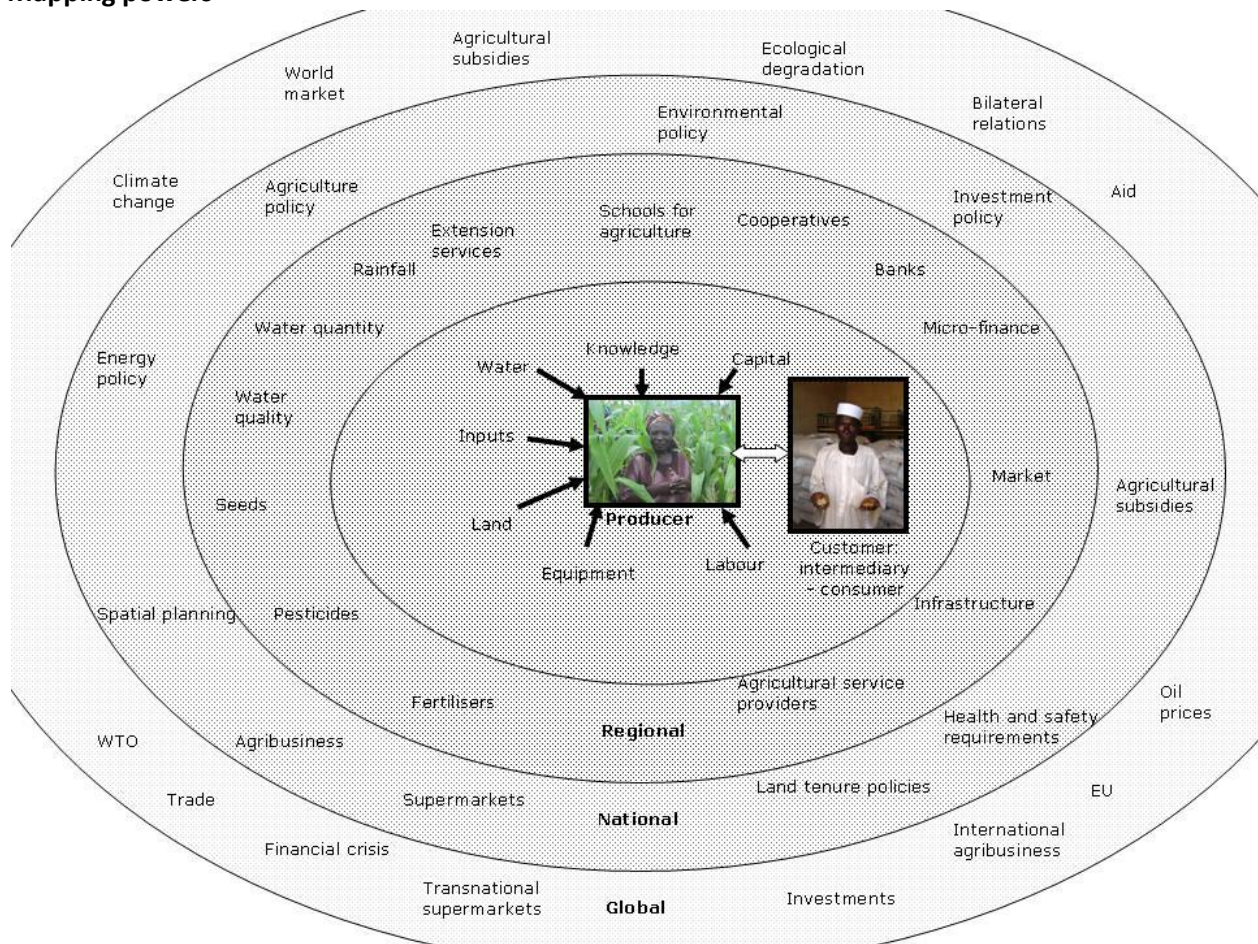
#### Basic Assumptions

- Small-scale agricultural producers provide a foundation for resilient livelihoods, vibrant economies and sustainable environments
- With adequate access to and control over resources, they play a decisive role in innovation processes for sustainable agricultural development

#### Regional Food Systems

- The ensemble of actors, relations and processes related to production, processing/packaging, distribution and consumption of food within a given geographical region. It is closely influenced by the local, national and global contexts and policies.” Eriksen (2007)
- Provide nutritious, culturally-appropriate food at affordable prices to rural and urban populations

## Mapping powers



Mariana then presented the main outline of the concept note prepared by the Alliance as a first step to access DGIS funding for the period 2011-2015. DGIS funding for PROLINNOVA for that period needs to be part of this proposal.

## Implications for PROLINNOVA: World Café

Participants reflected on the implications of above for PROLINNOVA through a World Café session zooming in on 4 questions:

1. Regional food systems: what is it, and what do we have to add or learn?
2. Potential for collaboration with other local and international partners?
3. What are the options for PROLINNOVA if DGIS imposes a severe budget cut?
4. The way ahead for countries not in the MFS2 proposal?.

## Regional food systems, what is it and what do we have to learn?....(Frank)

- Include various actors - Producers, Processors, consumers, marketers, banks, state etc.
- ✓ Missing Roles of Actors in the Value chain



- ✓ Relations and links among actors
- ✓ Link with established platforms
- ✓ Conditions under which the producers produced (climate, environment etc.)
- ✓ Coping mechanisms - --Adaptations
- ✓ National policies on food security
- ✓ Opportunity: moving into social innovations along the value chain or collective market
- ✓ Challenges factors that guide regional food systems approach: The need to draw on other partners; the lack of strong links with consumers and markets; strong determining factors that guide Regional food systems.

**Discussion notes:**

- Ann clarified the statement: “PROLINNOVA has no role in marketing”; its experience is limited but possibilities is immense; Mariana suggested to work with others who have strength on the approach
- Participants confirmed the relevance of the regional food system approach, it makes a lot of sense; “it is not idea we have come across for the first time....capacity building has been there...this is the move...many of the global partners has been looking into this chain analysis...towards food security”

**Potential for collaboration with other local and international partners (Tesfahun)**

- Initially partners will have their own programs (e.g. PROLINNOVA, Heifer, End Both..)
- Over the five years period, there will be increased collaboration and integration
- Pulling resources of partners to make a common fund for regional food system
- Mapping is needed of the local partners and their competency at different levels
- Lobby / policy for government collaboration and support to the partnership
- Planning in common and resource distribution as per role

**How are the options for PROLINNOVA if under a severe budget cut? (Ann)**

- Country programmes will have to be dropped (because of minimum of 200,000 Euros /ye/country) all SAA partners); those not making impact; not performing well? They still remain part of PROLINNOVA network
- CPs not in MFS2 will have to reduce area of coverage
- CP can apply to EU for food security grant and other funding opportunities : Potential donors: EU; WB, IFAD, IDRC
- Internal network approaches other donors
- Sharing and learning activities in MFS2 can include other countries: international platform / events
- PROLINNOVA to help build capacities in fundraising---seed funding for proposal development?



- Internal funding in-country: local governments, also coming from WB, IFAD etc.
- Share MFS proposal with CPs not included so they can adapt / regionalize it for fundraising

### **The way ahead for countries not in the MFS2 Budget (Laurent)**

- Opportunity: Global program to continue support other countries eg. capacity building
- Fundraising strategies are needed at country or regional level
- Potential for donors who can support country programme
- CPs / NSC need initiative for lobby / advocacy
- Formulating proposal / technical support (PROLINNOVA global) ; move focus on countries not in MFS2 budget
- Sharing proposals among partners (adapt) through yahoo group: Climate change / food security (Saidou); WB – SEI proposal; Other Laurent cc Susan, Moses, Ann

### ***Discussion notes:***

- Ann flagged the issue that if countries not in MFS2 want to be involved in international workshop / events / technical support; these have to be written as part of their own proposal.
- Laurens stressed that also at the global program there should be an attempt to have some resources for this. This has to be done earlier
- For Secretariat to be include in the action plan if possible: (1) **Financial support for proposal writing (country!)** (2) **Technical support to CPs (not in MFS2) to develop proposals**

After the coffee break and running into lunch representatives from members of SAA gave introductions and background info on their work and competencies that they bring in to the SAA. In small groups PROLINNOVA members finally met with SAA representatives to share experiences and look for areas of collaboration.

## Annex 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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## Annex 2: WORKSHOP SCHEDULE

	Topic / Activity	Form	Facilitator
<b>Sun. 21 March</b>			
	Arrival participants		
17:30-18:30	Dinner Explanation DSA policy		
19:00-20:30	Setting up markets	Market	Jean Marie
20:30-...	Informal Gathering  Remaining markets set up.	Welcome in NL presentation	Laurens
<b>Mon. 22 March</b>			
07:00-08:00	Breakfast		
08:00-09:00	Final preparations of market		
09:00-09:30	Welcome with coffee		
09:30-10:00	Welcome Introduction	POG ETC Director	Susan
10:00-10:30	PROLINNOVA at the crossroads	Chair PROLINNOVA Oversight (Group)	Susan
10:30-11:00	Multistakeholder partnerships for ARD: Rhetoric and reality	Director Centre for Development Innovation – Wageningen University Research.	Susan
11:00-11:30	Coffee/Tea		
11:30-12:15	Discussion		
12:15-12:30	Opening of IPW	Ron Havinga Ministry of Development Cooperation	Susan
12:30-13:30	Lunch and market		
13:30-15:30	Introductions, open space issues. IPW Program Rules of the game Practicalities  PROLINNOVA action plan 2009 PROLINNOVA Video	Review  Reporting etc.  Review Introduction by TVEAP	Laurens
15:30-16:00	Coffee/Tea		
16:00-18:00	E-Evaluation 2010  PROLINNOVA beyond 2010 strategy	Outcome presented by Marise  Brigid: Final comments on strategy paper and questions	Emily
18:00-19:00	Dinner		
20:00-21:30	Side meeting on PROLINNOVA video with CPs involved.		Chesha

	Topic / Activity	Form	Facilitator
<b>Tue. 23 March</b>			
07:00-08:00	Breakfast		
08:30-10:30	Towards Institutionalization of Participatory Innovation Development	Introduction Cases Group Work	Jean Marie
10:30-11:00	Coffee		
11:00-12:30	Towards Institutionalization of PID continued	Discussion Planning for strengthening PID institutionalization	Jean Marie
12:30-13:30	Lunch		
13:30-15:00	Curriculum Development HAPID Farmer Led Documentation Cross Visits	Briefing Briefing Briefing Briefing	Tesfahun
15:00-15:30	Coffee/Tea		
15:30-17:30	FAIR: Piloting Local Innovation Support Funds  POG Briefing	Presenting Lessons from pre-IPW FAIR meeting  Briefing and discussion	Tesfahun
17:30-19:00	Dinner		
19:30-20:00	Introduction to field study by ETC Netherlands	Presentation and discussion	Katrien van 't Hoofd (ETC)
20:00-21:30	Field study preparation	Group work	
<b>Wed. 24 March</b>			
07:00-08:00	Breakfast		
08:00-09:30	Travel		
09:30-15:30	Field study in the province of Utrecht	Work in 4 teams; teams meet at lunch to share experiences	Kathrien
15:30-16:15	Travel		
16:15-18:15	City visit	Utrecht	Wietse
18:15-20:00	Dinner	Utrecht	Wietse
20:00-....	Travel back to hotel		
<b>Thu. 25 March</b>			
07:30-08:30	Breakfast		
08:30-10:30	Open space		Laurent/Wim
10:30-11:00	Coffee/Tea		
11:00-12:30	Network management issues  New PROLINNOVA related programs.	Briefing by secretariat  Introductions to SPAIS, PROFEIS II	Saidou
12:30-13:30	Lunch		

	<b>Topic / Activity</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>Facilitator</b>
13:30-15:00	SCI-SLM presentation  Promoting PID for climate change Adaptation	Briefing  Presentation results studies, sharing of experiences, discussion on next steps	Saidou
15:00-15:30	Coffee/Tea		
15:30-17:30	Developing Action plan 2010  Evaluation and closure of IPW2010	Facilitated plenary discussion	Bara Guye
18:15-18:45	Travel to dinner location		Laurens
18:45-20:15	Dinner	Café-Restaurant Campman	
20:15-....	Social/cultural Evening		Wim
<b>Fri. 26 March</b>			
07:30-08:30	Breakfast		
08:30-09:00	Preparation for meeting with members of the <b>Sustainable Agriculture Alliance (SAA)</b>	Polishing up market stands	Jean Marie
09:00-11:00	The SAA and its implications	Introduction Regional food systems concept Groupwork: Consequences for PROLINNOVA	Wim and Mariana
11:00-11:30	Coffee/Tea		
11:30-12:30	Meeting the SAA	Brief presentations by SAA members; Questions, Discussion	Wim
12:30-14:00	Lunch and market		
14:00-17:30	IST meeting Leisure time	Shopping in Wageningen	
17:30-18:30	Closing Dinner at Hotel		

### **Annex 3: POWERPOINTS OF PRESENTATIONS**

The presentations can be downloaded from

<http://www.prolinnova.net/IPW%202010%20Netherlands/documents.php>

1. PROLINNOVA @ Crossroads
2. Multi-stakeholder Partnerships Rhetoric or Reality
3. PROLINNOVA e-evaluation
4. Towards institutionalization of Participatory Innovation Development (PID)
5. Process of institutionalizing participatory innovation development
6. Institutionalisation of participatory R&D approaches
7. PID in education
8. HAPID Briefing
9. FLD Briefing South Africa
10. Cross-Country visit Cambodia to Nepal
11. PROLINNOVA Mozambique Feedback on the Cross-visit to Prolinnova South Africa
12. FAIR Reflections... Experiences from Prolinnova's Local Innovation Support Fund Pilot
13. Recommendations from key issues
14. Local innovations & development in Netherlands and developing countries
15. LISF Impact Assessment Framework & Guidelines
16. Profeis II 2010-2012
17. Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management (SCI-SLM)
- 18a. Sustainable Agriculture Alliance
- 18b. The AgriCultures Network & Ileia
- 18c. Louis Bolk Institute
- 18d. RUAF Foundation

**Summary Report of POG to IPW 2010**

**Key outcomes of 10th POG Meeting**

**20–21 March 2010, Wageningen, The Netherlands**

*by Susan Kaaria and Scott Killough, PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) Co-Chairs*

**General**

- Welcomed new POG member: Brigid Letty, non-francophone Africa
- Approved minutes from previous meeting
- Reviewed follow-up to action points from previous meeting

**Issues from e-evaluation**

- *Length of term of POG members from CPs:*
  - POG wants to maintain a balance between continuity and quicker turnaround of representation across CPs.
  - The POG has decided to continue current configuration of a two-year term for CP members, without possibility of renewal for a second.
- *Strengthening linkages of CP-POG*
  - CP members are expected to bring in the perspectives of other CPs in his/her region and to report back to them on region- or CP-specific issues.
  - POG will give feedback through its report at the IPW.
  - The POG has developed mechanisms for how network members can suggest agenda items and bring up issues of concern through the CP members in the POG.
  - IST backstoppers visiting or communicating with the CPs should stimulate feedback from them on items on the POG agenda.

**Existing ToR for POG members**

- Independent members of the POG act in a personal capacity, as experienced persons committed to the goals of PROLINNOVA.
- POG members from the CPs represent all the CPs in their region, and bring perspectives from that region into the POG.
- The representative from the IST brings in the perspectives of all IST members.
- The CP and IST representatives are expected to:
  - be knowledgeable about what is happening in their region / IST
  - consult CPs in their region / members of the IST about their concerns and bring these into the agenda of the POG
  - be able to present clearly issues to the POG that have come up in the region / IST
  - feed back outcomes of the POG discussions to the region / IST.



### **POG responsibilities (likewise from ToR)**

- to provide overall guidance to PROLINNOVA regarding major issues and directions, including new areas of activity
- to provide oversight to PROLINNOVA on behalf of the country-level or regional-level programmes and donors
- to develop the PROLINNOVA strategy, policies and principles in consultation with the Country Programmes (CPs) and to facilitate review over time
- to oversee adherence of the CPs and the International Secretariat of PROLINNOVA to the agreed strategy, policies and principles
- to oversee the functioning of the International Secretariat, including the financial management
- to arbitrate in conflicts between CPs and the PROLINNOVA International Support Team (IST), as well as in conflicts between these and donors
- to ensure that adequate means of monitoring and evaluation are being applied to safeguard the integrity of PROLINNOVA
- to ensure that policy dialogue and advocacy activities are conducted effectively.

### **POG sub-committees:**

- Affirmed the value of POG sub-committees
  - International policy dialogue
  - M&E
  - Publications
  - Financial matters
  - Gender
  - Farmer organisations
- Each of the sub-committees will work with the responsible IST person to develop a relevant set of tasks.

### **POG and oversight of funds**

- Reviewed financial report for 2008
  - Strongly re-affirmed the need to maintain timely financial reporting – by Country/Regional Programmes (CPs/RPs), IST & Secretariat.
- POG feels that it is not its mandate to manage the funds.
- It has the oversight responsibility for the general principles on the allocation of funds.
- Discussed the criteria and procedure for re-allocating “Pooled funds”.
- Discussed issues around providing support for CP fundraising.

### **Guidelines for spending “Pooled funds”**

- POG identified suggested priority areas for these funds (done already in 2009):
  - CP-to-CP backstopping and exchanges
  - New CPs/RPs that are demonstrating strong results
  - Multi-country initiatives

- Augment existing CP/RP budgets.
- Progress so far:
  - The POG endorsed the procedure that the Secretariat make re-allocation decisions based on the criteria.
  - Some funds in the pool have been allocated according to the criteria outlined, including:
    - M&E training
    - Cross-visits: some proposals received; CPs can also start preparing further proposals during the IPW.

#### **“PROLINNOVA Beyond 2010” concept paper**

- The current Strategy Task Team to continue working on the “PROLINNOVA Beyond 2010” strategy document.
- Task Team to revise the document on the basis of comments from the IPW participants and POG.
- IS to arrange for editing and formatting of the strategy document (with nice cover page), circulating to all CPs and uploading on website.

#### **On PM&E**

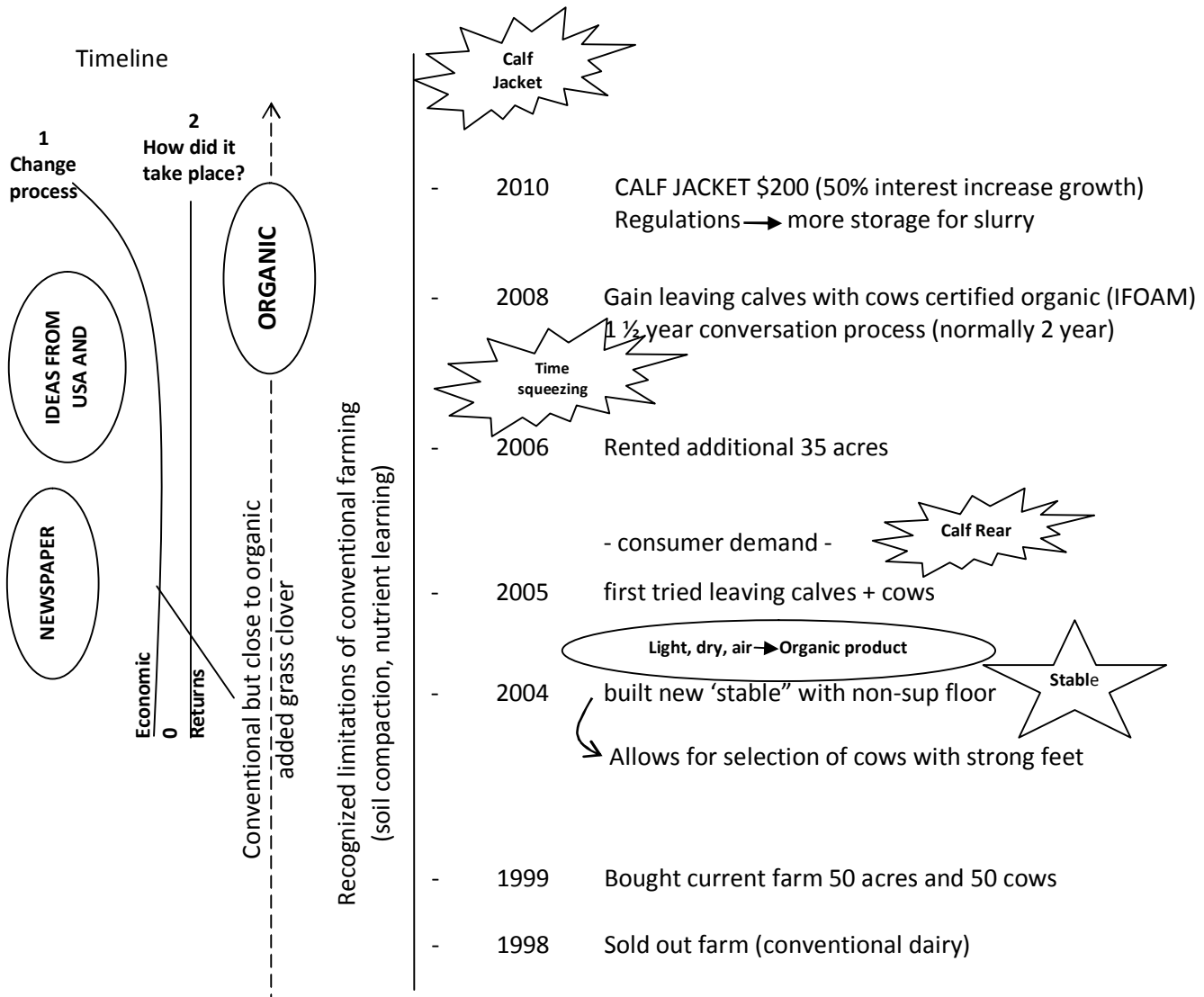
- POG recommends that:
  - regional training in PM&E be provided so that more than one person per CP can be involved
  - customised training in PM&E (1 week), including components on proposal writing and participatory impact assessment, this year.
- IST should find space during the IPW for more pro-active planning of what is to be done with the funds re-allocated for strengthening capacities in PM&E.

#### **Guidelines for student attachments**

- IST has developed a draft set of guidelines to help the CPs make arrangements with students and universities.
- POG endorsed the set of guidelines prepared by IST.
- POG proposed that the guidelines be sent to CPs, so they can adapt the guidelines as they use them.
- CPs to send feedback about adaptations to IST.
- After a year or so, revised guidelines could be circulated.

## Annex 5: OUTPUTS OF FIELD STUDY GROUPS

### Group 1



### Role of the farmer family

- An active player in innovation development
- An active role in management
- Seek information from different places
- Characteristics
  - Saw problems as a chance (opportunity)
  - Force you t find solution or alternatives
  - Able to do adaptation
  - Business attitude and ready to invest

### ***External agents' role***

- Bank – using it but said don't let the bank own the farm
- Farmer study groups – member but not getting so much but always learn something new
- Goat subsidies for certification –n 380Euros twice/per year government covers
- Veterinary – dehorning ( regulations)
- Vaccinations

### **Lessons Learned**

- At the heart of innovations and development is the Farmer

### **Group 2**

#### Changes observed in farming and management

- Soil nutrient management (N&P)
- Diversification of farming system (chicken)
- Gradual reduction of external inputs
- Future plan (scaling up of dairy farm)

#### Change process

- Diversification of income – organic farming
- Farmer-farmer innovation (nutrient management)
- Adaptation and modification of motivation from external sources

#### Support process

- Study group played a critical role in learning and management
- Synergy between expert knowledge and farmer's decision making process
- High number (10) of external support
- Supportive government policy
- Government subsidy

#### Lessons learned

- Farmer's drive for continuous M&E of innovation
- Relevance of gender balance in decision making
- Farmers' awareness of strategic planning

### **Group 3**

#### Change process observed

- Mixed to specialize farming (land not suitable for crops), production constraint

- Expanded production (policy on quota, favourable milk price, many farmers left farming) 1984
- Stopped pig production to reduce manure produced/hectare (manure regulation) early 1990s
- Production cost reduced (reduced subsidy, lower milk price) e.g. buying maize instead of production
- Reduced labor cost (hiring)
- More forage, less concentrate
- Herd management practices to extend the production life of each cow (optimize vs maximize production)

To what extent local innovation played a role

- Sustainability and productivity
- Using his creativity to solve problems

Analysis of the support

- Process and recommendation for improvement
- Farmer organization
- Networking
- Farmers study (group with ETC)
- Cooperatives
- Accessing internet
- Bank
- Political parties at local level
- Favorable private sector participation in the value chain

### ***Recommendation***

Get strong--- go ahead

### **Group 4**

What have been the changes in and around the Regional Development Center?

- Growing public recognition or sustainability issues
- Community showed local interest and initiative to act
- Farmers coming together to discuss and learn together for innovations
- Regional Center was created
- Policy changes at national caused tension at lower government levels

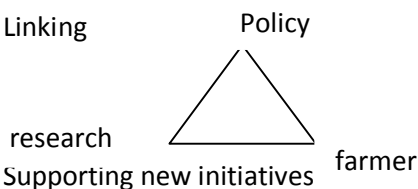
How the change process took place

- LEADER provided catalyst
- Local initiatives by groups of people in a loose network
- Formation of a more formal multi-stakeholder platforms
- Links established between platforms and initiatives
- Need for a center for the initiative to work together

- Receive innovative ideas and initiative from farmers to link to research and other farms and extension
- Cross cutting issue---- linking farmers to policies and subsidies (LAMI)

#### Analysis of the support

- Collecting new ideas
- Linking



- Supporting new initiatives
  - Farmer to farmer learning
  - A Place to Play
  - Life 'cycle analysis
  - Imaging rural identities
  - Fruit games
  - Watch tower project
  - Bird conservation
- Raising funds for new initiatives

#### SWOT

##### **Strengths**

LAMI – independent and working for farmer interests  
 LAMI – linkage role for farmers, research and policy translation  
 Funds from the government  
 Encourage farmers to go beyond production focus  
 Focus on sustainability  
 True multi stakeholder approach

##### **Weaknesses**

Little diversity in funding  
 Limited control over funds – not 100% independent  
 Difficult for farmers to influence decision making—partly as a result of the way they are organized

##### **Opportunities**

Farmers to organize themselves in new ways to influence policy  
 Growing awareness  
 Budget cuts could trigger new innovativeness

##### **Threats**

Expected budget cuts  
 Land tenure  
 Lack of ownership

## Annex 6: Outcomes of IPW 2010 Information Market

Name of the participant	Information wanted to buy using the granted 3 euro <sup>1</sup>	Shop of the information
? <sup>2</sup>	Catalogue of local innovations	Ethiopia
	A participatory guide to participatory action research and learning	IIRR
	Improving the livelihood of small farmers	Cambodia
Chaibou	Promoting local innovation in Sudan	Sudan
	Catalogue of LI	Ethiopia
	Report Nov 2004	Tanzania
Moses	Building resilient communities	IIRR
	Participatory innovation and research	Ethiopia
?	FAIR	SA
	Video	Niger
	FLD	Niger
Abdalla	Nat conference on part. agric. research and development	Ghana
	Participatory video on livestock keeping	SA
	Innovation Africa	ETC/IST
Peter	Learning endogenous development	ETC/IST
	Nat conference on part ARD	Ghana
	Innovation Africa	ETC/IST
Sheshamani	Innovation Africa	ETC/IST
	Learning endogenous development	Andes
	Developing Tech with farmers	Andes
Emily	Farmer led documentation	Niger
	Innovation posters of Ethiopia	Ethiopia
	Rapports (Annual report, plans, etc.)	Cambodia
Siham	Multi stakeholders sharing and learning	Ethiopia
	Developing tech with farmer	ETC/IST
	A practical guide for comm. Mobilization	Tanzania
Yemi	Promoting local innovation	Nepal
	Promoting local innovation in Sudan	Sudan
	Video proceeding on FLD	Niger
?	Sustainable agric training of trainers	ETC/IST
	Building resilient communities	IIRR
	A practical guide to farmers research group	Ethiopia
Ibrahim	Participatory video on livestock keeping	SA
	Innovation Africa	ETC/IST
	From Blue print to process	IIRR
Romuald	Farmer innovation fair	Ethiopia
	PROLINNOVA Tanzania leaflet	Tanzania
	PROLINNOVA Niger newsletter	Niger
Malley	Project Exp Series	Ethiopia
	Developing technology with Farmer	ETC/IST

<sup>1</sup> 1euro spent per information

<sup>2</sup> The question mark means that the participant did not indicate his/her name on the card/banknote

Name of the participant	Information wanted to buy using the granted 3 euro <sup>1</sup>	Shop of the information
	Participatory training tech using PRA tools	Ghana
Franklin	From Blueprint to process	IIRR
	M&E framework for LISF in Kenya	Kenya
	A practical guide for community mobilization	Tanzania
Frank	PELUM Tanzania	Tanzania
	The Ethiopian Exp piloting LI	Ethiopia
	From Blueprint to process	IIRR
Hector	PELUM Tanzania	Tanzania
	M&E tools and indicators for joint exp of LI	Niger
	Part video on livestock keeping	SA
Laurent	The Ethiopian exp in piloting LISF	Ethiopia
	Video proceeding on FLD	Niger
	Promoting LI in Sudan	Sudan
Marise	Niger-Ghana North Cross visit	Niger
	Promoting LI in Ecol oriented Agric and NRM	Tanzania
	Cataloguing LI	Ethiopia
Scott	Improving livelihoods of small farmers	Cambodia
	M&E framework for LISF in Kenya	Kenya
	Facilitating MSPs. Lessons from Prolinnova	ETC/IST
?	The community agric tech program	IIRR
	M&E tools	Niger
	Farmer access to innovation resources	Nepal
?	The Ethiopian exp in piloting LISF	Ethiopia
	Video on cross visit	Ghana
	Catalogue of LI	SA
Bassoum	Building Resilient communities	IIRR
	Catalogue for Farmer innovation	Tanzania
	Ependage des glumes de mil en production du manioc	Niger
Saidou	Proceeding of farmer innovation fair	Ethiopia
	Improving the livelihoods of small farmers	Cambodia
	A practical guide for community mobilization	Tanzania
Wim	The Ethiopian experience in piloting LISF	Ethiopia

1. Ethiopia 14 euro
2. Niger 10 euro
3. Tanzania 9 euro
4. IIRR 8 euro
5. ETC/IST 8 euro
6. South Africa 5 euro
7. Cambodia 4 euro
8. Ghana 4 euro
9. Sudan 3 euro
10. Andes 2 euro
11. Nepal 2 euro
12. Kenya 2 euro



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