

Proli-FaNs Annual Partners Meeting and International Partners Workshop (IPW)

13–17 May 2019

Sahel Vert Agroecology Training Centre

in Centre Mampuya

Toubab Dialaw, Senegal



Most of the workshop participants in Centre Mampuya (Photo: Siaka Bangali)

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List of acronyms

ACDEP	Association of Church-based Development Projects
AOPP	<i>Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes</i> (Association of Professional Farmer Organisations)
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions
ARD	agricultural research and development
CCA	climate-change adaptation
CP	Country Platform
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FaReNe	Farmer-led Research Networks
FGD	focus-group discussion
FLIN	Farmer-Led Innovation Network
GIZ	Germany Agency for International Cooperation
ICT	information and communications technology
IIRR	International Institution of Rural Reconstruction
IPRs	intellectual property rights
IPW	International Partners Workshop
IST	International Support Team
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute
KZE	<i>Katholische Zentralstelle e.V.</i> (Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid)
LISF	Local Innovation Support Facility/Funds
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MSP	multistakeholder platform
NGO	nongovernmental organisation
NSC	National Steering Committee
PID	participatory innovation development
POG	Prolinnova Oversight Group
Proli-FaNS	Promoting local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRC	subregional coordinator
SUDAC	Swiss Universities Development and Cooperation Network
Sup-FaNS	Scaling up the Promotion of local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security
UK	United Kingdom
WCA	West and Central Africa

Day 1: Monday 13 May – Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting

Welcome, overview and introduction

Chris Macoloo, the moderator for Day 1, gave the floor to Assane Gueye, the coordinator of the host organisation in Senegal, Agrecol–Afrique, who welcomed all participants (see Annex 1) to Senegal. Then the participants briefly introduced themselves and expressed their expectations from the meetings, referring to both the third annual meeting of partners in the Proli-FaNS (Promoting local innovation in Food and Nutrition Security) project on Days 1 and 2 as well as the Prolinnova International Partners Workshop (IPW) on Days 3 and 4. Ms Brigid Letty presented the programme (see Annex 2), which had been revised after Misereor sent comments on the proposal for a follow-on project to Proli-FaNS, because the meeting provided a good opportunity to discuss those comments.

Overview report on Proli-FaNS

The Proli-FaNS project coordinator Joe Nchor gave an overview report on the Proli-FaNS project (see Annex 3). The project includes on-the-ground work by Prolinnova Country Platforms (CPs) in five countries: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya. Joe spoke about the status of the project, its key achievements and some lessons learnt. He went briefly through the project targets and indicators and pointed out the key challenges. The Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP), a non-governmental organisation (NGO) in northern Ghana, is the project holder on behalf of the Prolinnova network, and Joe as project coordinator is based in ACDEP. He acknowledged the International Support Team (IST) that backstops the project; this includes people at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in The Netherlands and at the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in the Philippines. Within each CP, there is collaboration among local partners from NGOs and governmental organisations and, at each action-learning site, with local multistakeholder platforms (MSPs). Two subregional coordinators (SRCs) – one for West & Central Africa (WCA) and one for Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA) – facilitate and support project implementation in the CPs and also coordinate the activities within their respective subregional Prolinnova platforms.

The Proli-FaNS project has three main objectives:

- 1) Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity.
- 2) Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits.
- 3) Subregional Prolinnova platforms support national CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue.

Proli-FaNS Country Platform reports

The coordinators of the five CPs involved in on-the-ground activities in Proli-FaNS each gave brief reports on the CP's activities and achievements: Do Christophe Ouattara for Burkina Faso, Jean Bosco Etoa for Cameroon, Ms Beza Kifle for Ethiopia, Vincent Mariadho for Kenya and Joe Nchor for Ghana. They brought several examples of local innovations related to food and nutrition security that had been identified in their countries, with a special focus on innovation by women and women's groups, e.g. in the realm of preparing and processing food. They described some of the cases of participatory innovation development (PID) and highlighted the key lessons learnt and some challenges they encountered during project implementation. The five presentations can be found in Annexes 4–8.

Etoa explained that some innovations are included in two or even three different types of document: in the catalogue of innovations, in the more detailed descriptions of the innovations and in the documentation of PID cases based on the innovations.

The other workshop participants posed some questions and raised some issues, which related to:

Registering CP as legal entity: Etoa raised this issue with reference to Prolinnova–Cameroon. Chris pointed to the negative experience in this respect in the case of Prolinnova–Kenya. Surely COSADER as host organisation in Cameroon – or indeed any other partner organisation in the CP in Cameroon – could submit concept notes and proposals on behalf of the CP.

Identifying local innovations: In some cases, there seemed to be uncertainty about how to identify local innovations that are relevant for Proli-FaNS. Ms Ann Waters-Bayer reminded the participants that there are guidelines for identifying innovations for the Proli-FaNS project, worked out by Joe Nchor in collaboration with project partners. These guidelines can be found on the Proli-FaNS page of the Prolinnova website (<http://www.prolinnova.net/fns>).

Link with food and nutrition security: Some participants pointed out that project implementation should not look merely at meeting targets in terms of number of local innovations or PID cases but should also give attention to the quality of the innovations and PID, particularly how they contribute to better food and nutrition security. The documentation should make this clear; the guidelines for this may need to be revised so that the relevant information is collected. We need to provide evidence that local innovation and PID are indeed contributing to food and nutrition security.

Link between identifying local innovations and advocacy: Good examples of local innovations and PID processes based on them can be used in advocacy to inform governments and NGOs about the PID approach. It is important that the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) data collected are of the type that would convince policymakers, e.g. related to productivity, nutrition & food security.

Intellectual property rights (IPRs): It needs to be considered in which cases it makes sense to seek legal protection of a local innovation, in view of the fact that most innovations identified by Prolinnova are meant to be spread as good ideas. Etoa explained that even someone like the farmer Ekani in Cameroon, who developed a way to decrease the bitterness in chocolate without using sugar, although he wanted to set up a small company, thought that it was better to have his innovation documented and be a subject of PID so as to improve it, rather than just “sitting on his innovation” and not improving it, so he agreed to have the innovation documented and shared.

Gender balance: It was striking that some CPs (e.g. in Ethiopia and Kenya) had documented relatively few innovations by women and less than 50% of the PID cases involved women. More attention will need to be paid to achieving a better balance, indeed giving much more attention to female than to male innovators. Hopefully, a follow-on project to Proli-FaNS will give an opportunity to pursue this.

Awarding women innovators: It was noted that the CP in Ghana had managed to gain recognition from government bodies for women innovators, to whom prizes were given. People from other CPs wanted to know what the “secret” for this is. Malex Alebikiya, Director of ACDEP, pointed out that the different stakeholders in the CP in Ghana have been collaborating since the 1980s, so there was already recognition in government circles and preparedness to give awards to innovators, both women and men. He stressed that this did not happen automatically. It is up to the CP to initiate activities to bring attention in the public domain to the achievements of women, such as proposing them for awards given normally for adopting introduced technologies or organising a farmer innovation fair where government authorities can give awards to the top female and male innovators. People from the Ministry of Agriculture are members of the MSPs at the action-learning sites in Ghana and are directly involved in selecting local innovations and innovators. It is important also to incorporate people from government agencies in the National Steering Committee (NSC) and

work through these people to create awards for women innovators. The focus of Proli-FaNS is on an area that coincides with government policy interests. In Ghana, local authorities give the awards for innovation important in their districts.

Links with universities: Joe Ouko, farmer representative in the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG), suggested that more efforts be made to include university staff and students in documenting and assessing local innovations and engaging in PID, as this is so important for teaching younger generations. It is necessary that the university staff understand well the approach and values of the Prolinnova network. In one of the cases presented from Cameroon, university students and other researchers were using data and even photographs taken by a local innovator but were not acknowledging or feeding back results or papers/articles/theses to him: this matter needs to be taken up with them and their supervisors.

Links with other researchers: This is functioning well in countries like Ghana and Kenya, that have dedicated partners from formal research organisations in their CP, but continues to be difficult in some countries. In Ethiopia, for example, researchers want to be compensated for their involvement. It is important to find researchers who are motivated by the possibility to engage directly with small-scale farmers and with the dynamics of local knowledge. On the other hand, the Ministry of Innovation and Technology in Ethiopia is reportedly willing to support several cases of PID, so this activity could be seen as a part of the mandated work of the government staff and not requiring additional resources from Prolinnova.

Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF): Rather than merely using the LISF to support innovators involved in the project, the CPs should be looking at how the LISF mechanism could be sustained through links with the government, so that this approach will continue after the project ends.

Sharing information about local innovation and PID: It is easier to include all local innovations identified in one country in the framework of the Proli-FaNS project in a single document, such as the catalogue that was produced by Prolinnova–Kenya. Good experiences in sharing were made with radio broadcasts, especially when other farmers could call in to ask for more information or to draw attention to their own innovations. This channel could be pursued more deliberately by all CPs.

End-of-project external evaluation report

The lead evaluation, Rosaine Yegbemy, presented the main findings from the end-of-project external evaluation conducted in March–April 2019. His PPT presentation can be found in Annex 9. Some of the main issues and suggestions he raised were:

- Data are lacking about the number of farmers attending dissemination events and the number of farmers adopting local innovations.
- Were the innovations identified actually good ones according to the criteria (food and nutrition security, climate change)?
- The M&E system was weak: poor-quality data, late submission of data from CPs; impact assessment needs a baseline survey but this wasn't done due to resource constraints.
- Some stakeholders still focus on upscaling innovations rather than encouraging innovation.
- Lack of exchange visits.
- IP issues – some farmers want to profit/benefit from their innovations.
- PID activities need their own participatory M&E process so that the stakeholders can evaluate the involvement of the different stakeholders.
- How do we incentivise achievement of objectives? e.g. more budget for those doing best.
- Have M&E systems using smart phones.

Some comments and questions of workshop participants were:

- To what extent have the project objectives been achieved? The numbers of innovations are given but this reflects only achievement of targets, not achievement of objectives. The objectives can easily be linked with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which means that the results of Proli-FaNS could be used for advocacy in this regard.
- It would have been good to include some in-depth analyses of some local innovations and the extent to which they contribute to better food and nutrition security.
- Was the evaluation team able to assess whether the advocacy activities have been effective? Each country needs many champions for PID, and many more policymakers in each country need to be targeted.
- The CPs should be selecting good examples of local innovations that could make a convincing case for promoting local innovation to improve food and nutrition security.
- Not all CPs regard the Proli-FaNS support (which is relatively small) as seed money that can be combined with support from other sources to be able to achieve the network's overall aims.
- The M&E guidelines – although clear and relatively simple – appeared to be problematic for some CPs. It is true that no baseline was made and a sample of farmers was not followed through from the beginning to the end of the project. But in such an open-ended project where one does not know at the outset which farmers and innovations will be involved, it is not possible to take a conventional approach to M&E and one has to rely more on qualitative data.
- It would be interesting to know how the evaluators assess achievements on the institutional level, e.g. i) NSC and local MSPs. What are dynamics, experiences and lessons learnt at the level of the NSCs and the local MSP in the different countries? ii) Regionalisation (Objective 3 of the project): how far are we in terms of forming regional bodies in Africa, and how well are they structured and functioning?

The participants were divided into two groups (anglophone and francophone) to discuss the following two questions:

1. What are key concerns / opportunities / aspects (positive or negative) raised by the evaluators?
2. How could these be addressed?

The feedback from the two groups is combined in the table below.

Weaknesses	How to address them	When
Weak understanding of principles and guidelines of Prolinnova network	Strengthen capacities of all at CP level in a continuous way	Project phases 1 + 2
Frequent staff turnover	Strengthen capacities of all at CP level in a continuous way Provide more motivation	Project phases 1 + 2
Delay in sending reports and transferring funds	All parties (including donors) to respect their responsibilities	Project phases 1 + 2
Lack of flexibility in allocation of resources	Put in place a dynamic mechanism for allocating resources	Project phase 2
Insecurity in parts of some countries	Flexibility in choice of action-learning areas	Project phase 2
Weak involvement of formal researchers	Work with students / trainees that are supervised by formal researchers	Project phase 2
Weak capacity to mobilise financial resources	Diffusion of information about calls for project proposals Strengthening capacities in designing projects and elaborating project proposals Stronger lobbying and networking	Project phase 2

Day 2: Tuesday 14 May – Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting

Recap of Day 1 and review of Day 2 agenda

The second day started with a recap of Day 1. Malex, the moderator of Day 2, facilitated this session, in which he encouraged participants to recollect the emerging issues. These included:

- Identifying innovations by women is key for Proli-FaNS.
- Impressed by the diversity of innovations presented.
- Use of several different means to share / disseminate local innovations.
- Using third parties to recognise and give awards to local innovators is already a step towards scaling up Prolinnova's approach.
- We need to make clear how local innovations are linked to food and nutritional security but, on the other hand, we should not simply drop other cases, because it is important to encourage innovative behaviour that builds resilience even if not directly related to food and nutrition.
- Issues around recognising the legal status of the innovation network at country level.
- Experiences in working with formal researchers: they are still only weakly involved in most cases; we need to develop a better strategy to get them involved.
- Importance of linking with universities on the most convincing local innovations so that students can document and learn from them, but there is a need for close supervision of the students so that they work within Prolinnova's philosophy.
- Economic benefits in some local innovations: these are important for scaling up the innovations; it is not just about costs and benefits in terms of cash but also labour requirements; formal researchers could help farmers assess for what need in what areas the innovation fits; one of the criteria for selecting an innovation should be the number of people who could benefit from it.
- Farmers' innovations are very important for economising on the use of resources.
- Staff turnover has weakened some CPs; this needs to be addressed.
- Increased efforts are being made to develop concept notes and proposals, but the CPs and SRCs should follow the POG guidelines for this process in order to ensure good quality.
- The project, with its focus on food and nutrition security, is very relevant for both local people and policymakers and this will also be so in the future; we are working along the right lines. The work fits very well within the context of SEWOH (One World No Hunger).
- The achievements are specific to each CP, especially in awarding women innovators and policy engagement; there are good experiences for CPs to learn from each other. But much of the advocacy was not very strategic; it simply increased the visibility of innovators and the project.
- One way to strengthen the advocacy effort at regional (Africa) level would be to compile an attractive booklet on collaboration between innovative farmers and formal researchers. Cases could include biopesticide against fall armyworm in Ethiopia, developing an enriched traditional food (*wasawasa*) together with a nutrition specialist in Ghana, biopesticides in Burkina Faso and Kenya, and reducing bitterness in chocolate in Cameroon. By the end of June, the CP coordinators should send their cases to the SRCs and Ann, who will make comments in July and complete a final draft of the booklet in August.

Project M&E and preparation of project reports

Joe Nchor facilitated the M&E and reporting session, which was structured in this way.

1. Review of project's M&E framework
2. Reporting: guidelines, reports to be submitted, deadlines
3. Discussion

Project's M&E framework: Joe presented the M&E framework (see Annex 10) with the key indicators to remind everyone what had been agreed at the outset.

Project M&E is supposed to be done at two levels:

- 1) Keeping track of progress (numbers)
- 2) Finding out whether promoting local innovation and PID contributes to development outcomes within the CP.

At Level 1, the first main outcome is innovation in rural communities to achieve greater food security, nutritional diversity and nutrition security. The second one is wider recognition of rural women as innovators and supporting them in further developing their innovations in ways that the women control the benefits.

At Level 2, the first main outcome is an increase in the capacity to innovate at the community/ local level. The second one is related to improved status of food and nutrition security in the community. The CPs have not given much attention to this in their reporting thus far.

The following issues arose during the discussion in plenary:

- Relatively poor use has been made of the M&E framework to date.
- It is important to report on the actions but even more important to report on the effects/ outcomes of the actions.
- On what basis can we say that the subregional platforms are functioning? What indicators/proof do we have for this?
- The development outcome of increased capacity to innovate would be indicated, among other things, by the number of new innovations or experiments – not only related to food and nutrition security – that farmers are doing on their own initiative and in collaboration with other stakeholders in agricultural research and development (ARD).
- The development outcome of improved nutritional status of the families/communities concerned would be indicated e.g. by increased number of meals per day and increased diversity in the diet. This is maybe too ambitious for a three-year project, but how could we explain that what we have achieved is going in the right direction towards this outcome? This could perhaps be achieved through narratives of farmers involved, describing their situation at the start and then whether their situation has become better or worse or remained the same over the three years of the project. This would need to take into account also other factors such as drought. These narratives could be based on individual interviews or focus-group discussions (FGDs).
- Perhaps the objective should be expressed rather in terms of increased capacity to access sufficient food. The project does not work directly on production, but one could look at how the project is supporting strategies to mitigate the lean/hungry period (*"soudure"*). Such issues could be explored in FGDs.
- It is also possible to use Venn diagrams in FGDs to capture the changes in number and quality of linkages of the farmers with other stakeholders/institutions in ARD.
- The external evaluator Rosaine noted that the responses of farmers and other stakeholders may even suggest a lower capacity to access sufficient and nutritious foods because, during the project, they have become much more aware of what good nutrition is.
- As there was no specific target population at the beginning of project (we did not know which innovators/families would be identified), it was not possible to collect "before" and "after" data.
- It was suggested that the SRCs should prepare a simple guide for FGDs and send this to the CP coordinators by mid-June, so that they can conduct FGDs before writing up their final reports.

Ann briefly presented the main questions from Misereor about achievements during the current project (see Annex 11). Discussion of these issues was incorporated into this session on planning for the final months of the project (see below).

Reporting guidelines: Joe then gave a brief description of how the annual report (1 August 2018 – 31 July 2019) and end of project report (1 August 2016 – 31 July 2019) should be structured: changes in the project context during the reporting period, implementing the project and achieving its objectives, and conclusion including key lessons and challenges. Among other reports/deliverables to accompany the annual report, the CPs could include:

- Responses to Sabine's issues in Points 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 (see Annex 11);
- Cumulative M&E data based on the objectives and indicators
- Case studies and success stories
- PID process reports/publications; and
- Local innovation profiles or catalogues by thematic area.

The final end-of-project report should contain information as in the annual reports and additionally cover the following items regarding internal and external stakeholders and actors:

- With what team did you implement the project activities?
- What other actors were involved in implementing the project?
- Describe who was involved in the M&E and how they assessed the outcomes and impacts.
- Include a section on outlook/ sustainability:
 - How sustainable are the positive effects overall?
 - How did you rate the structural sustainability?

Action planning for Proli-FaNS until end of project

For action planning up to project end on 31 July 2019, each participant was asked to suggest at least two actions that should be undertaken, the timeframe and who should be responsible. Some of these suggestions included:

- Assétou Kanouté suggested that a catalogue be produced in which information about innovations identified in all the five African countries involved in Proli-FaNS are combined. However, the general consensus was in favour of making catalogues per country, for uploading on the CP page of the website as well as the Proli-FaNS page and for sharing within each country.
- Mawahib Ahmed suggested, while writing up each innovation, it would be good to include a diagram to show the evolution of innovation.
- Assane suggested developing strategies to increase diversity in food sources so as to reduce or avoid periods of food shortage, and to look into innovation in food storage.
- Rosaine suggested making a series of questionnaires about the project, e.g. how people perceive the project; whether and how people use the new foods developed; what differences people see between the current food situation of their family/community in comparison with three years ago; what new innovations have been developed as a result of the stimulation by the project.

The action plan that was finalised during this session of the workshop can be found in Annex 12.

Draft proposal for follow-on project "SuP-FaNS"

Joe presented an overview of the draft proposal for a follow-on project (2019–22) with the working title "Scaling up the Promotion of local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security" (SuP-FaNS, see Annex 13). In most cases, the same action-learning sites have been proposed, but one site in Ghana will be replaced because the local NGO implementing the project in that site is not able to continue.

Chris expressed concern about how the work in the follow-on project can focus on scaling out if one site is new and therefore just starting the process, i.e. has nothing to scale out. Joe said that the new site already has experience in the PID approach, so it would not be a problem.

The focus in the follow-on project would be on scaling up the capacity to innovate by small-scale farmers through wider application of the Prolinnova approach of promoting local innovation and PID. This will require policy dialogue with big and strong partners in each country.

For effective policy dialogue, each CP will need very strong examples of PID on the ground. If CPs can manage to build capacity at grassroots level, then a people's/farmers' movement would force government to institutionalise the approach.

Juergen Anthofer suggested that it would help in focusing the follow-on project if the CPs would first identify what the project wants to achieve in three years and then formulate the activities needed to reach these outputs and outcomes.

Donor's comments on the follow-on project proposal

Ann presented the comments sent by Sabine (Misereor) about the proposal for the follow-on project. Sabine started by giving her understanding of the main aims of the proposal:

- 1) to consolidate what has been started in terms of participatory research and innovation in the field of FaNS, especially with women farmers at local and CP level
- 2) to disseminate innovations at different scales (locally, nationally – and beyond?)
- 3) to advance institutionalisation of PID at local, research station (?) and national level
- 4) to consolidate the Prolinnova organisational setups at all levels in order to install a functional mechanism of an Africa-wide network.

The main points raised by Sabine were:

- ***Objective 1 and indicators (Promoting local innovation):*** For the current phase, the target was 20 innovations per learning site; in the next phase, it is only 10. Why is it reduced?
- ***Dissemination of innovations:*** Should Point 9b) be formulated as an independent objective so as to come up with goal-oriented strategies and an operational dissemination strategy at CP level?
- ***Objective 2 and indicators (Capacity development among CP partners):*** Why so hesitant in formulating ambitious outcomes and impact? Boosting the number of people trained in PID methods is an important step, but the sheer number of people trained will have little effect on institutionalisation, if the training is not supported by other strategies. As international papers increasingly refer to co-creation of knowledge / co-production of research (e.g. EU–AU Task Force's Africa–Europe Agenda for Rural Transformation), it is important that especially the regional and subregional level try to identify opportunities to tap these opportunities to put PID forward in the debate. The annual meeting/IPW could help improve the underlying strategy.
- ***Objective 3 and indicators (Completing regionalisation in Africa):*** At least one indicator should state that: a) the roles of each level are clearly defined; b) mechanisms have been put in place between all levels to allow bottom-up information flows and vice versa; and c) areas for synergies are defined.
- ***Choice of learning sites:*** Some CP members have reliable core funding for their participatory innovation work. Avoid that learning sites under SuP-FaNS match with learning sites under core funding of the CP member organisations, especially Misereor/KZE partner organisations.

This presentation stimulated some discussion and questions:

- Should the focus of the follow-on project be on disseminating innovations or scaling up/ institutionalising PID?

- Assétou suggested that farmer pressure could result in more force for institutionalisation.
- Misereor does not want to see the same activities being supported by multiple funders.
- Indicators for completion of the regionalisation process in Africa could be that:
 - i) responsibilities and roles at the various levels are clearly defined;
 - ii) mechanisms for flow of information between the different levels are in place;
 - iii) synergies within and between the different levels are identified.
- In view of the reservation expressed by the SRCs on proceeding to an African regional network before the subregional networks are well established, should we really seek to form the regional network in the follow-on project, or should we focus on strengthening the subregional networks? Malex pointed out that we can choose to abandon certain strategic decisions we had made earlier if these prove to be unrealistic; Misereor would not hold us to the earlier strategy as long as we explain what has changed and why.

Addressing donor's comments on institutionalisation of PID

The participants divided up into two groups – anglophone and francophone – to reflect on the following two questions based on the comments from the donor:

- What are key strategies/activities to institutionalise PID?
- How can we tap into the opportunities of current interest in co-creation of knowledge?

Feedback from the anglophone group

Institutionalising PID: This means mainstreaming/internalisation in government extension, research, local governments and universities in terms of policies, job descriptions and programmes.

Key strategies/activities to institutionalise PID:

- Identify and recruit like-minded people in target organisations (research, extension, university)
- Draw on like-minded people in target organisations to have co-funded activities
- MSPs at national level and action-learning sites should include people from extension, research and universities to influence their work
- Farmer innovation fairs including participation of students, researchers and university staff
- Involve formal researchers in PID / invite them to training with view to joint farmer-led research
- Raise awareness through communication in research meetings: abstracts and conference papers
- Make scientific publications based on joint research (these would contribute to key performance indicators of research and university staff)
- Arrange practical attachment (less expensive) or scholarships (more expensive) for university students to engage in PID
- Through involvement of Masters students in PID, influence their supervisors in the university
- Audit (non-degree) course in PID for students
- Curriculum development in universities, including practical training
- Policy-dialogue activities to advocate for PID such as:
 - present papers on Prolinnova approach / PID outcomes at policy workshops
 - Invite government and university people to national workshops
 - invite policymakers (e.g. District Directors) to workshops where farmers provide evidence of effectiveness of PID approach.

How to tap into opportunities of current interest in co-creation of knowledge:

- Make inputs about PID into conferences with topics related to co-creation of knowledge
- Respond to calls for proposals for co-creation of knowledge applying PID approach, e.g.:
 - Participatory plant breeding

- Land and water management
- Climate-smart agriculture
- Use the term “local co-creation” in proposals instead of using “PID”.

Feedback from the francophone group

Key strategies/activities to institutionalise PID:

- Choice of actors / allies – the choice of formal researchers is very important
- Highlight evidence of innovations and PID results
- Capacity building of teachers and formal researchers
- Field visits by formal research and university staff to see local innovations
- Ask researchers to validate posters or provide fact sheets to support local innovation
- Bring PID into conferences and debates at universities
- Find researchers who understand PID and who agree to change their ways of doing things
- Establish protocol/convention for student research/involvement in PID
- Introduce PID in training curricula
- Set up National Roundtable of Donors and funds to support local innovation
- The process takes a lot of time.

How to tap into opportunities of current interest in co-creation of knowledge:

- Document success stories and identify priority areas of interest
- Use local knowledge for joint knowledge creation (farmers and formal researchers)
- LISF facilitates co-creation of knowledge by funding applied research by small-scale farmers
- Closer interactions between CPs, SRCs and IST.

Main conclusions and closure of the Proli-FaNS meeting

In the final discussion on how to improve functioning of the follow-on project compared with Proli-FaNS, it was suggested to revise the communication guidelines to include feedback by the project management and IST (including the SRCs) on CP reports and other documents so that there is more mutual learning and improved quality of reporting/documentation. It will also be necessary to work out more clearly the roles of the subregional taskforce members.

The Proli-FaNS coordinator summarised the major conclusions of the Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting. Sharing of the progress reports at this workshop greatly helped the CP coordinators to learn from each other’s experiences, as well as from common and individual weaknesses and challenges faced in project implementation. Among the major weaknesses identified to be addressed in the remaining period and more systematically in a future follow-on project are: i) inadequate integration of gender into promoting local innovation and PID to effectively address women’s issues related to food and nutrition security, ii) not meeting the targets with respect to women innovators, and iii) limiting project reporting to achievement of targets rather than achievement of objectives. The review of the project reporting guidelines and requirements and of the M&E targets during the workshop will hopefully help address some of the current reporting challenges.

The findings of the end-of-project evaluation report shared by the evaluation consultant not only showed important achievements and successes made under Proli-FaNS, but also revealed the weaknesses and challenges at CP implementation level, as well as further opportunities to explore. These will serve as important lessons to focus the follow-on and other future projects to promote local innovation and PID to improve the food and nutrition security of rural women and men.

The Proli-FaNS meeting enabled the team of ACDEP, IST and SRCs to obtain additional inputs from the participants for the follow-on proposal. Participants also reviewed Misereor’s comments on the

draft proposal and provided advice to revise it for re-submission. Necessary actions and steps were also collectively adopted to address issues raised on performance (to be included in the proposal under lessons learnt) to be able to improve documentation and reporting on the current project.

ACDEP and IST/POG wish to thank Misereor for funding the end-of-project workshop through the Proli-FaNS project as well as the top-up funding for additional participants, as this greatly enhanced the mutual learning and capacity building among the project partners and the other Prolinnova CPs.

Social evening

A social evening with local food and music was organised by Aboubakrine Beye of the Centre Mampuya in the large exhibition area where the Prolinnova marketplace was set up the following morning.



Group photo at the marketplace (Photo: Armelle Sylvie Kaptchouang Ngambia)

Day 3: Wednesday 15 May – International Partners Workshop (IPW)

Organisation of Prolinnova marketplace

The CPs prepared their stands in the large exhibition area at the Centre Mampuya. This was also where the official opening of the IPW was held.

Official opening of International Partners Workshop (IPW)

Assane, as moderator, spoke some welcoming words and introduced the members of Agrecol–Afrique. He explained that the aim of the meeting was to interact and to exchange experiences in order to spread the idea of promoting local innovation among all participants.

As African co-chair of the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG), Chris introduced the main concepts of the Prolinnova approach and the network. Babacar Gueye, the coordinator of the Resource Centre for Organic Farming and Social and Solidarity Economy (CRABES) in Thiès, spoke briefly about the importance of documenting local innovation. Alioune Fall, the representative of the mayor of Toubab Dialaw, also welcomed all the participants. Everyone was invited to enjoy the marketplace exhibits, where the various CPs had set up presentations of their activities and documents. Through discussion during the marketplace, participants could find out more details about how the CPs and the innovations function.



Interactions on the Prolinnova marketplace (Photos: Papa Madha Sarr)

Introductions of the different CPs

The rest of Day 3 was moderated by Zacharia Malley. After the tour of the marketplace had been completed, the following CPs had an opportunity to present their ongoing Prolinnova activities and their plans to advance the Prolinnova approach: Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mali, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania. The available presentations can be found in Annexes 14–20.

Ann also brought some brief news about the CPs in Bolivia and Peru, which currently do not have any external funding for their Prolinnova activities and therefore could not attend this IPW. However, they are carrying out relevant work with existing resources and are jointly seeking funding to collaborate in promoting local innovation and PID.

Some highlights from the presentations and discussions in this session are summarised here:

- **Ghana:** The governmental Research & Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) meets quarterly and is represented in the NSC; new technologies from research are shared during these meetings, which also provide opportunities to share local innovations and outcomes of PID processes.
- **Cameroon:** Although the CP works on the ground in only one district, the NSC has a broader coverage. The CP focuses on one site because it started fairly recently thanks to the Proli-FaNS project and wants to build a body of evidence that can help in scaling out. It plans to expand the network from Lekie Division to the nine other divisions in the Central Region, with a MSP in each division. The CP has already developed three concept notes to expand the PID work.
- **Philippines:** IIRR has mainstreamed the approach of farmer-led joint experimentation in its work with communities, calling it Participatory Action Research (PAR). Good results are being achieved with a variant on the LISF, called the Community Innovation Fund. The CP is partnering with research programmes in Southeast Asia so that they can learn about these concepts.
- **Senegal:** The coordinator has visited several of the over 15 organisations in the national platform to ask them to meet and collaborate although the CP has no external funding. The organisations are doing their own relevant work, but there is little networking between them.

Chris asked whether all the CPs are meeting the jointly developed minimum requirements. Two self-assessments made by CP representatives present were:

- **Burkina Faso:** There are no governmental organisations involved, only NGOs, because of insufficient external funding to be able to bring in people from governmental organisations.
- **South Africa:** Without external funding, activities of the CP are minimal; the members do not meet formally, but they communicate informally with each other. It should be considered whether to archive the CP on the website until there is more action in South Africa.

Farmer-led joint research & local innovation for food & nutrition security: examples

FaReNe: Contribution of LISF in improving group income in Burkina Faso and Mali

Siaka Bangali and Christophe Ouattara presented experiences of the Farmer-led Research Networks (FaReNe) project in Burkina Faso and Mali in using local innovation funds to support the process of agro-ecological intensification. The PPT can be found in Annex 21.

Some issues that were raised during the discussion included:

- Who was active from the national farmers' organisation (AOPP) at the regional level and who at the national level?
- Are farmers happy to use the funds to pay for institutional support? The response was that the funds were used for technical support.
- In one case, the LISF was used to buy small ruminants for women, who fed crop byproducts to the animals and used the manure to fertilise the crops. The livestock also generated income for the LISF. The men decided that the women should receive sheep through the LISF from the project and put this into their action plan.
- Who handled the funds? This was done by the NGO that received the funds and made them available to the farmer groups. The members of these groups disbursed the funds for specific activities. The funds were given to groups rather than to individuals as it allowed better control.

IIRR experiences with gender issues

Ms Maggie Rosimo, the coordinator of Prolinnova–Philippines, presented experiences in training and facilitating communities to use a participatory climate vulnerability assessment tool. It includes a 24-hour clock to help quantify the work of women and men. The tool considers gender aspects with respect to ownership of assets, access to information and decision-making. It was found that women

bear more of the consequences of climate change than men do in small-scale farming households. The tool uses the Women's Empowerment in Agriculture (WEIA) framework, which considers production, resources, income, leadership and time. The tool also makes use of the "Photo Voice" technique to capture impact and to facilitate participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning (PMEL). Maggie's PPT can be found in Annex 22.

Gender and PID training in Kenya

Vincent Mariadho, the coordinator of Prolinnova–Kenya, reported on the experience of the CP in working together with Chesha Wettasinha and Mona Dhamankar from KIT on a project funded by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) on gender analysis and PID (GALID). After analysing how gender aspects had been addressed in the Prolinnova work in Kenya and Nepal, Chesha and Mona had developed guidelines for gender-responsive farmer-led innovation development. These guidelines were tested in Kenya, starting with a workshop in October 2018 in Nairobi, in collaboration with World Neighbors Kenya, the host organisation of Prolinnova–Kenya.

The participants learned how to apply a "gender lens" in examining their work to promote farmer-led innovation processes. This lens provides insights into division of labour, access to and control over resources, decision-making within the household, and values and assumption/norms (which gender norms does the local innovation challenge?).

Vincent presented an example of backyard poultry-keeping, which is generally the domain of women, but some men are developing local innovations in backyard poultry-keeping that challenge the domination of women in this activity.

Vincent's PPT can be found in Annex 23.

Final remarks for the day

As final remarks of the day, Malex raised a concern that – with some notable exceptions – our network has not been able to influence donors so that promoting local innovation and PID are part of the development agenda that they support. When Prolinnova was initiated in 1999 as a Global Partnership Programme, there was a global discourse about alternative/participatory approaches to research and development and the Prolinnova initiators in NGOs had hoped to build national and global partnerships to implement and showcase PID as an alternative/participatory approach. However, the global discourse seems to have changed. Do we need to re-strategise now – 20 years down the line?

These remarks served to prepare the ground for the discussion the following day on a new Prolinnova strategy. It was decided to use the open space "World Café" session to consider how to reposition Prolinnova in the context of change.

Day 4: Thursday 16 May – International Partners Workshop (IPW)

Maggie moderated the morning session. Brigid presented the revised programme for the day.

Feedback from POG to IPW

Chris gave feedback from the POG meeting that had been held on Sunday, 12 May (see Annex 24). A lot has happened since the last face-to-face meeting of the POG in Nairobi in May 2018. Much attention was given to improving governance in the CPs, supported through South–South backstopping. There are two new applications of groups wanting to join the Prolinnova community of Practice: one from Kerala State in India and one from Zimbabwe, but some questions still need be clarified by the taskforces in Asia and ESA, which will make their recommendations to the POG for decision-making.

This year (end of June), there will be changes in the composition of the POG after the elections held earlier this year. Three members whose terms have come to an end are Djibril Thiam (WCA seat), Elske van de Fliert and Juergen Anthofer (both in independent seats). The incoming members as of 1 July 2019 will be: Samba Traoré, Lisa Williams van Dijk and Bernard Triomphe, respectively.

Regionalisation and Southernisation

It had originally been foreseen that the SRCs would make brief presentations on the progress in regionalisation in Africa. However, the SRC for ESA, Amanuel Assefa, resigned in March and the person who is replacing him, Brigid, has not yet been updated on developments. The SRC for WCA, Georges Djohy, had to cancel his participation in the IPW because of a sudden illness in his family. However, he sent a PPT about activities and progress of the subregional platform in WCA, which can be found in Annex 25.

The participants divided into subgroups – WCA, ESA and Asia – to discuss their (sub)regional plans. The feedback from these subgroups is summarised below:

Where are we with regionalisation of Prolinnova in West & Central Africa (WCA)?

- 5 CPs and 5 members in the taskforce for regionalisation
- Contact with groups in Togo, Benin, Niger and Nigeria
- Evaluation of the work of the subregional coordinator
- Monitoring of CP activities
- Communication and feedback / translation of documents
- Resource mobilisation
- Resource constraints

Plans / Action points

- Put in place the subregional platform
- Supervise the activities and operation of the CPs
- Develop an annual activity plan
- Organise regional fairs
- Create an expert file for South–South backstopping
- Build capacities of the CPs
- Mobilise resources

Where are we with regionalisation of Prolinnova in Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA)?

- 5 active CPs and 5 members in taskforce for regionalisation
- 1 CP not active (in Mozambique)
- Draft charter for subregional network

Plans / Action points

- Finalise the ESA charter and the ESA brochure
- Improve communication with the taskforce
- Engage with Prolinnova–Mozambique
- Follow up on interest of Zimbabwe to form a CP
- Supervise the activities and operation of the CPs
- Build capacities of the CPs
- Mobilise resources for country-level and regional activities

Where are we with regionalisation of Prolinnova in Asia?

- 4 CPs and 4 members of taskforce for regionalisation
- Group in southern India (Kerala) interested in forming CP at state level

Suggestions from POG to move the Asia regional platform forward

- If possible, conduct regional meetings virtually to make things happen
- Go back to APAARI and try to explore possibilities of better interaction
- IIRR can enhance the Asia platform working from countries where it has a presence.
- Ask Chesha for her contact in Myanmar, as she did PID training there.
- Start from that nucleus and involve the CP in Nepal, which has contacts for funding

Plans / Action points

- Review and make recommendation on the India (Kerala) application to Prolinnova
- Emily to take up correspondence with James of Peermade (Kerala)
- Emily or Chanthang to be Asian representative in working group to draft the next strategy (2021–25)

Some points raised during discussion of the feedback from the groups were:

- The taskforces should be helping to set up oversight groups in the subregions but, in the meantime, they could already start performing some functions on an oversight group, such as fundraising, reviewing proposals, reviewing applications to set up new CPs, etc. Their main work is to support the SRC. By the time of the IPW in 2021, it is expected that the SRCs and taskforces in Africa will have set up two functioning subregional platforms, each with an oversight group.
- As some members of the taskforce in ESA are not responding to emails from the taskforce leader (thus far Brigid but now Zacharia, because Brigid has taken over the SRC role), it was decided that Beza (Ethiopia), Mawahib (Sudan) and Vincent (Kenya) be co-opted to join the taskforce. They can then remind the other taskforce members in their respective countries.
- In the Proli-FaNS project, more funds will be needed for someone to manage the work of the CP in Ghana, as it is too much for Joe to be both project manager and CP coordinator.
- It is not realistic to expect Misereor to support full-time SRCs. Paying full-time coordinators would mean that too high a proportion of the project budget would be for staff and administration rather than for work with farmers and rural communities on the ground. It is more likely that 2 days a week can be covered. Time spent on writing proposals that would help to support the SRC's own salary (up to 3 more days per week) may be outside of these 2 days.
- It will be necessary to confirm with Georges if he is willing to continue as SRC. For the SRC in ESA, it may be necessary to advertise the position. Brigid could stay on for 1–2 months until a new person has been identified.

- We need to be prepared that there may be a gap in funding between Proli-FaNS and SuP-FaNS. We also need to be realistic about what one can do with limited resources. We should tap the experience and capacities of the Friends of Prolinnova in trying to move the regionalisation process forward.

The next key Prolinnova event will be the regional meetings (Africa, Asia, possibly also Andes) in 2020. The African meeting will be hosted by Prolinnova–Cameroon, which plans to hold a national farmer innovation fair just before the regional meeting. As one year is a short time to organise such an event, the CP in Cameroon will need to take quick action to secure funding for the fair. If the follow-on proposal to Misereor comes through, there will be funds for at least people from the CPs in Burkina Faso, Ghana and Kenya to join the meeting and fair. It still has to be decided who will host the next IPW, which will take place in 2021.

UK network: Farmer-led Innovation Network (FLIN)

Lisa Williams van Dijk from the Royal Agricultural University in Cirencester, UK, made a presentation via Skype on the Farmer-led Innovation Network (FLIN) in the UK. Ann introduced her briefly as a newly elected independent member of the POG. Lisa described her journey through experiences with participatory research and development, e.g. working with farmers in Pakistan and working with youth and health authorities in Cairo, Egypt, before returning to Europe to do her PhD. She then tried to apply what she had learnt in the South to the North, i.e. in the UK. She coordinated a project called “Hennovation” involving farmer-led innovation networks to improve poultry health and welfare. She recently set up FLIN, which is a community of practice made up of diverse organisations that jointly promote farmer-centred innovation and research in the UK. Its approach is very similar to that of Prolinnova. It is likewise trying to influence how funds for ARD are invested. Lisa sees a paradigm shift with some funding in Europe now going to farmer-led multistakeholder groups involved in research. Her PPT presentation and the accompanying text are in Annexes 26a and 26b.

Developing the next Prolinnova strategic plan



Ann presented a summary of the 2016–20 Prolinnova strategy, which comes to an end next year. Chris led the discussion for strategic planning: assessing what we have achieved in view of what we had planned in the 2016–20 strategy, and jumpstarting the planning of the next (2021–25) strategy. He posed two key sets of questions:

- How has the context changed in the agricultural development sector, and how do we ensure that our network is still relevant?
- What should be our focus in the new strategic plan: what will be the building blocks (content and structure) and who will move this process further?

A team needs to be set up to draft the strategy, but we have the opportunity now to collect ideas on what to include.

The workshop participants made a quick self-assessment of the network based on the main lines of the 2016–20 strategy. Some areas where the network needs to strengthen its efforts are:

- Creating an enabling policy environment
- Building capacity of other ARD stakeholders in promoting local innovation and PID
- Mainstreaming promotion of local innovation and PID into major stakeholder institutions
- Promoting innovation by youth in the agri-food sector
- Producing better evidence through improved M&E.

Chris asked what new trends or developments we should consider when developing the new strategic plan. Brainstorming by participants produced the following trends and developments that should form the context for Prolinnova's plan:

- Climate change: are farmers' innovations suitable for the future? for risk management?
- Land degradation & deforestation – more attention to natural resource management
- Global population growth – intensification of resource use
- Urbanisation
- Land grabbing (for commercial production)
- Rising rural poverty – Prolinnova's approach could contribute to achieving some of the SDGs
- Growing food and nutrition insecurity
- Migration
- Market-led development / value chains / marketing standards / improved quality for market
- Trade not aid
- Increased interest in agroecology – recognition of need for change in agriculture
- Growing interest in farmer-led multistakeholder approaches to ARD in Europe
- African Union (AU) – European Union (EU) collaboration in ARD ("co-creation of knowledge")
- Opportunities brought by the United Nations Decade of Family Farming
- Greater use of information and communications technology (ICT) for development.

Many of these issues were already in the 2016–20 strategy. These trends should be included in the context section of the new strategy, and PID presented as one way to address some of these challenges. We need better evidence that this approach indeed contributes to addressing them.

Further points that were raised during the subsequent discussion were:

- PID could contribute to addressing many of the above-mentioned issues – proposals could focus on these topics in which PID is one component of a more comprehensive approach
- To what extent can PID be a complementary approach to dealing with all these challenges?
- Need to develop capacity of stakeholders
- Include urban dwellers (urban agriculture) as well as urban planners as stakeholders
- Give more emphasis to marketing products from innovation, as well as to identifying and supporting innovation in organising access to markets
- Youth involvement probably should include ICT use because this will attract them
- Facilitate North–South and South–South learning across platforms and regions
- Local innovation and PID can contribute to addressing land degradation and deforestation – but can also contribute to land degradation; attention should be given to this
- World Rural Forum (WRF), which promotes the United Nations Decade of Family Farming, has a group focused on farmer participatory research – should we seek closer links with this?
- Extent to which innovation is contributing to climate change adaptation (CCA) and mitigation: could we consolidate the previous work done by Prolinnova on CCA to have a body of evidence?

We need to go through a process to do a good self-evaluation of the Prolinnova network and, given the changing context, define where we want to go – and then develop our strategic plan. Who will facilitate this process and take forward the formulation of the new strategy?

- Suggestion: one person from each (sub)regional taskforce and from the POG to work on the strategy, using the taskforces as sounding boards
- Asia: Emily or Chantheang
- WCA: ask Karbo if he would be willing; otherwise, the taskforce will choose someone else, possibly a Friend of Prolinnova, but preferably someone who attended this IPW
- ESA: Joshua Zake (responsible for coordinating the group)
- Andes: Ann will send Lionel an email to ask
- POG: will nominate someone to participate in the strategy development process
- Both Chesha and Ann can comment on the draft.

Fundraising for Prolinnova activities

The fundraising session, which was facilitated by Joshua and Brigid, focused on how we could draw on the considerable work that has already done in preparing concept notes and proposals for funding. The questions asked were:

- What proposals failed?
- Where can we still use them?
- What proposals are going to be submitted?

Some of the CPs have taken initiatives in fundraising, for example, Prolinnova–Kenya sent a concept note on “Linking the local innovation concept into scientific research” for collaboration with Swiss universities through SUDAC (Swiss Universities Development and Cooperation Network). A concept from Prolinnova–Ghana on innovations in ethnoveterinary medicine, in collaboration with the Tropical and Public Health Institute (Swiss TPH) of the Swiss University of Basel, led to an invitation from Misereor to prepare a full proposal.

The concept notes / proposals that failed were:

- Concept note by Prolinnova–Kenya to SUDAC
- Proposal by Prolinnova–Kenya to National Research Fund (NRF) on speeding up productivity of indigenous chickens
- AFRIDIETS-Lab pre-proposal of city-centred food systems submitted to EU; involving the CPs in Kenya, Tanzania, South Africa & Uganda; coordinated on behalf of Prolinnova by Brigid; did not go through to the second round
- PATAE (Project to Support AgroEcological Transition in Africa), submitted by Agrecol–Afrique to ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States) on behalf of the CP in Senegal; did not get through to the second round
- Concept notes submitted by Amanuel to FAO, ILRI (International Livestock Research Institute) and GIZ (German Agency for International Cooperation) for Prolinnova–Ethiopia; one submitted to the EU office in Ethiopia reached there too late, but may be considered in the next round
- Proposal by Prolinnova–Uganda to FAO benefit-sharing fund involving CPs in Ethiopia & Uganda.

What other opportunities are there? What proposals are waiting feedback and how likely are they to be successful?

- FaReNe II involving CPs in Burkina Faso & Mali; McKnight Foundation (80% probability of success)
- Proli-WaFaSa (Promoting local innovation in Water Management by Family Farmers in the Sahel), involving CPs in Burkina Faso & Senegal; Misereor (50%)

- SuP-FANS involving CPs in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana & Kenya; Misereor (80%)
- Ethnovet involving CP in Ghana; Misereor (70%)
- Supporting PID, involving CP in Cameroon; EU (20%)
- Integrating local innovation into research, involving CP in Kenya; Swedish University Development (no estimate of probability of success)

The subregional/regional taskforces should work further on fundraising. Chris reminded the CPs about the existing guidelines for developing concept notes or proposals so that they meet an acceptable level of quality.

Action planning and IPW wrap-up

Action planning for the Prolinnova network activities was done collectively. The results are summarised in Annex 27.

Chris thanked Agrecol–Afrique and its partners in Senegal, especially Centre Mampuya, for hosting the Proli-FaNS annual meeting and the IPW, as well as Misereor, McKnight Foundation, FAO and other donors. Thanks were also extended to KIT for interim hosting of the Prolinnova International Secretariat; to Chesha and other members of the IST in KIT and IIRR; and to CP partners including farmer innovators.

Preparation for the fieldtrip

The logistics for the field visits, which were arranged by staff of Agrecol–Afrique and by Aboubakrine Beye from the Centre Mampuya, were discussed.

Friday 17 May: Field trip

A field visit was made to Keur Mangari Ka, a village located 38 km from Thiès. The participants interacted with a group of farmers (mainly women) who do market gardening in a 5-ha area that is fenced in and irrigated. The project is led by Agrecol–Afrique. The focus of the visit was on how the farmers use poultry manure in their garden plots, specifically two modes of use: i) simply spreading the manure and ii) mixing it with water before application. The farmers found that the second method is more efficient and gives better results in terms of rapid growth of the plants but also in terms of economising on use of the manure.

The second visit was to the urban farm of a Toubab Dialaw resident named Babacar Diop, who – on his own initiative – developed a highly diversified and intensive, integrated system combining market gardening, arboriculture, small ruminants, cattle, horses and poultry, taking advantage of a water spring on his property. He also innovated in making bread, starting with a traditional oven and developing it to run on biogas.

Annexes

Annex 1: Participants in Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting & IPW 2019 in Senegal

No.	Name	Organisation	Country	Email
1	MACOLOO, Gervase Chris	World Neighbors	Kenya	cmacoloo@wn.org
2	MARIADHO, Vincent	Prolinnova–Kenya	Kenya	mariadhovincen@gmail.com
3	KAPTCHOUANG NGAMBIA, Armelle Sylvie (Ms)	ACEFA (Programme for Improvement of Competitiveness of Family Agro-pastoral Farms)	Cameroon	adjeumi@yahoo.fr
4	ETOA, Jean Bosco	COSADER (Network of NGOs on Food Security and Rural Development)	Cameroon	etoa_ngbwa@hotmail.com
5	NCHOR, Joseph	ACDEP	Ghana	nchorjoseph@yahoo.com
6	ALEBIKIYA, Malex	ACDEP	Ghana	amalex@acdep.org
7	BANGALI, Siaka	Diobass	Burkina Faso	siakabangali@yahoo.fr
8	OUATTARA, Do Christophe	World Neighbors	Burkina Faso	ochristophe@wn.org
9	ZAKE, Joshua	Environmental Alert	Uganda	joszake@gmail.com
10	KIFLE HAILE, Beza (Ms)	Best Practice Association	Ethiopia	begreen1221@gmail.com
11	LETTY, Brigid Aileen (Ms)	INR (Institute of Natural Resources)	South Africa	bletty@inr.org.za
12	MALLEY, Zacharia John Umbet	Tanzania Agric. Research Institute, Selian Centre	Tanzania	malley.zacharia@gmail.com
13	YEGBEMEY, Rosaine Nerice	Proli-FaNS Evaluator, University of Parakou	Benin	ynerice@gmail.com
14	GUEYE, Assane	Agrecol–Afrique	Senegal	agueye.gueye@gmail.com
15	WATERS-BAYER, Ann (Ms)	IST / KIT	Germany	waters-bayer@web.de
16	ANTHOFER, Juergen	GIZ	Germany	juergen.anthofer@giz.de
17	ROSIMO, Magnolia (Ms)	IIRR	Philippines	maggie.rosimo@iirr.org
18	OUKO, Joe	POG	Kenya	joe.ouko@gmail.com
19	AHMED, Mawahib (Ms)	NRC (National Research Council)	Sudan	ahmed.mawahib@gmail.com
20	DIAKITE, Bourama	FaReNe	Mali	diakitebourama@yahoo.fr
21	TRAORE, Samba	FaReNe	Mali	traoresamba81@yahoo.fr
22	KANOUE, Assétou (Ms)	PROFEIS-Mali	Mali	kalilouka@yahoo.fr
23	SARR, Papa Makha	Rapporteur, Agrecol–Afrique	Senegal	pipzo102@gmail.com
24	Codu (Ms)	Rapporteur, Agrecol–Afrique	Senegal	

Annex 2: Programme Proli-FaNS annual meeting/International Partners Workshop

Day 1: Monday 13 May – Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting

8.30 – 9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Brief welcome by host coordinator – Overview of the meeting programme – Self-introduction of participants – Information on logistics
9.00 – 9.20	Proli-FaNS overview report: status of implementation, key achievements, lessons
9.20 – 10.00	Proli-FaNS country reports on key lessons learned and challenges encountered: Burkina Faso, Cameroon – followed by questions and brief comments
10.00 – 10.30	Break
10.30 – 11.30	Proli-FaNS country reports on key lessons learned and challenges encountered: Ethiopia, Kenya, Ghana – followed by questions and brief comments
11.30 – 12.10	General discussions on the reports with respect to implementation, coordination, achievement, challenges, lessons (supported by reports on backstopping from S–S backstopping visits)
12.10 – 13.00	Proli-FaNS end-of-project evaluation findings (Rosaine Yegbemey, lead evaluator) – Questions of clarification
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 14.45	Discussion in two groups on the evaluation report (lessons drawn and way forward for future activities and projects) & feedback
15.15 – 16.00	Work briefly through issues raised by Misereor about the current project: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Documentation of local innovations ○ How the PID processes were executed (including selection criteria) ○ Involvement of researchers ○ Details about innovations for which awards have been given ○ Dissemination of innovations ○ Mechanisms for supervising work of the CPs
16.00 – 16.30	Break
16.30 – 18.00	Addressing comments from Misereor on requirements for current project phase, in 2 groups (francophone & anglophone)
18.00 – 18:10	Closure of Day 1 Logistical announcements

Day 2: Tuesday 14 May – Proli-FaNS annual partners meeting

8:30 – 9.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recap of Day 1, addressing emerging issues – Review of Day 2 agenda – Logistical issues
9.00 – 10.00	Project M&E: Preparation of annual Year 3 reports and final project reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of reporting guidelines and requirements – Finalising M&E data for the final consolidated report to Misereor – Developing other key deliverables (case studies, PID process reports etc)
10.00 – 10.30	Break
10.30 – 12.15	Action plan for CPs, SRC, IST and ACDEP activities to conclude Proli-FaNS project
12.15 – 13.00	Brief overview of draft proposal for follow-on project Confirming project focus and activities based on lessons from Proli-FaNS
13.00 – 14.00	Lunch
14.00 – 14.15	Introduction to comments from Misereor on the new proposal
14.15 – 15.30	Addressing Misereor's comments regarding new proposal, in 2 groups (francophone and anglophone)
15.30 – 16.00	Tea
16.00 – 16.30	Presentation from groups and discussion

16.30 – 17.30	Discussion on project management & implementation issues for new proposal Finalising the project indicators and with realistic targets
17.30 – 18.00	Summary of major conclusions and way forward Logistical and social programme issues Closure of Day 2
19.00 – 22.00	Social evening including dinner

Day 3: Wednesday 15 May – International Partners Workshop (IPW)

8:30 – 9:00	Organisation of Prolinnova marketplace: All CP participants set up stalls to showcase own material as well as projects they are involved in under the Prolinnova umbrella
9:00 – 10:30	Official opening of International Partners Workshop (IPW): – Welcome by host CP Coordinator – Speeches by Senegalese officials, POG co-chair etc
10.30 – 11.00	Break (Marketplace opens)
11.00 – 13.00	Visit to marketplace / exhibitions – visitors interact with CPs and others in the market, share information / documents
13:00 – 14:30	Lunch
14.30 – 15.30	Introductions, programme and logistics CPs present their ongoing activities and plans of advancing Prolinnova's approach, with or without funded projects
15:30 – 16:00	Break
16.00 – 17.45	Farmer-led joint research and local innovation for food & nutrition security and community resilience to change, with focus on women Presentations and sharing experiences from other CPs and projects: • FaReNe: contribution of the LISF in improving group income in Burkina Faso and Mali • Gender focus: o Maggie Rosimo – IIRR experiences with gender issues o Vincent Mariadho – Highlights from gender and PID training in Kenya o Other inputs to be identified during meeting

Day 4: Thursday 16 May – International Partners Workshop

8.30 – 10.20	Regionalisation & Southernisation of Prolinnova in context of 2016–20 strategy Developing the new Prolinnova strategic plan POG feedback to network Progress in regionalisation / Southernisation: – Reviewing regionalisation action points from IPW 2018 – Group discussion (ESA, WCA, Asia) on progress in regionalisation, followed by feedback and further discussion in plenary
10.20 – 10.50	Break
10.50 – 12.30	Regionalisation, continued: – Change in roles of International Secretariat, IST and POG in course of regionalisation
12.30 – 13.30	Open Space: World Café – <i>replaced by longer strategy discussion</i>
13:30 – 14:30	Lunch
14.30 – 15.30	UK network: Skype presentation by Lisa Williams van Dijk on FLIN (Farmer-Led Innovation Network), followed by questions
	Fundraising for Prolinnova activities: progress and plans at national, subregional, regional and international levels
15:30 – 16:00	Break
16.00 – 17.00	Action planning: Reviewing Prolinnova action plan 2018 and preparing 2019 plan
17.00 – 18.00	Evaluation of workshop and wrap-up Preparation for field visit on Friday 17 May

Annex 3:
Overview report on PROLI-FaNS project:
status, key achievements and lessons

at IPW and PROLI-FaNS Annual Meeting,
Senegal, 13–17 May 2019

by Joe Nchor
Project Coordinator

OUTLINE

- Introduction
- Achievements (quantitative & qualitative) based on project indicators and targets
- Achievement of project objectives & lessons learned
- Key challenges

Introduction

- Proli-FaNS is a three-year project from 1 August 2016 to 31 July 2019, with funding through Misereor/Catholic Central Agency for Development Aid (KZE)
- **Project partners:** five African countries in the Prolinnova network: in **Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya**
- **Project host & coordinator:** Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP) in Ghana on behalf of the Prolinnova international network
- **Project backstoppers:** International Support Team (IST) members at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in the Netherlands and the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in the Philippines
- **Local NGO partners and local multistakeholder platforms (MSPs)** collaborate to implement activities in 9 action-learning sites
- **Two subregional coordinators** support project implementation and coordinate subregional Prolinnova platforms

Objectives & key activities

Objectives

- I. Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve Food Security, Nutrition Security and Nutritional Diversity
 - II. Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits
 - III. Subregional Prolinnova platforms support national CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue (West & Central Africa and Eastern & Southern Africa SRPs)
- CP-level activities: ***Farmer-led research, documentation, policy dialogue/advocacy, M&E, CP coordination***
 - Subregional-level activities: ***CP strengthening, project technical support, networking, policy dialogue, documentation/information sharing, fundraising***

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 1)

i) Identification & documentation of relevant innovations (Target: 160 innovations)

- 141 local innovations (69 by women/women's groups) profiled for sharing/promotion and improvement through PID
- Some selected innovations have been variously prepared into brochures, booklets, catalogues, calendars, posters, leaflets and short video and used to support dissemination and policy influencing activities by CPs (to see at market place)

Farmers and field workers have increased knowledge and value for local innovations.

ii) Dissemination of the innovations (Target: 160 innovations shared with at least 600m/w)

- Community sharing sessions, field days, exchange visits, radio programmes, video films, farmer innovation fairs, farmer field schools (Ethiopia) used to disseminate 124 innovations within communities and to the general public.

The dissemination processes have created awareness, interest and involvement of many more farmers and R&D stakeholders in local innovation and PID processes.

Documenting and sharing innovations have helped expose farmers' potentials and creativity, thereby drawing increased R&D actors' support for their food security and livelihood activities.

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 1)

iii) PID on selected innovations (target: 40 innovations; 5 per learning site)

- 37 innovations (23 by women/groups, 11 by men) have undergone/are undergoing PID or farmer-led research for improvement and value addition. **Ghana 9, Burkina 5, Cameroon 3, Kenya 11, Ethiopia 9.**
- Outcomes of 30 completed cases (Burkina 5, Ghana 6, Cameroon 2, Ethiopia 6, Kenya 11) have been disseminated and promoted for learning, adoption or adaptation. Some PID innovators have begun to commercialise or increase the scale of their improved innovations (examples).
- PID process reports of completed cases have been drafted with editing by Ann Waters-Bayer for publication and use by CPs and their stakeholders.

PID and LI processes have increased appreciation and support of development stakeholders for farmer innovations and IK in food and nutrition improvement.

PID has helped to add value, diversify some local foods and increase incomes of women and men innovators (examples).

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 2)

i) Documenting and sharing women innovations (Target: 80 innovations)

- **69 out of the 124** innovations shared so far are owned by women or women's groups. Women also own **25 of the 37** innovations which underwent / are undergoing PID.

Documenting and sharing women's priority innovations have exposed their potential and development issues and drawn increased R&D support for their innovation and food-security activities.

ii) Recognition for women innovators (Target: 80 awarded by relevant bodies)

- **50 out of 80** targeted outstanding women innovators beneficiaries of Proli-FaNS have received awards (types?) or certificates by government institutions and other bodies at farmer innovation fairs, national farmers days, and International Farmer Innovation Day celebrations held in the various countries (7 women in Burkina Faso, 4 in Cameroon, 20 in Ghana, 14 in Kenya and 5 in Ethiopia).

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 3)

i) Policy influencing and advocacy on PID & LI approach

- Strategies used include:
 - Farmer innovation fairs
 - Awards to women innovators at ceremonies and other events
 - National Farmers Days (Ghana), International Farmers Innovation Days (Cameroon, BF)
 - National Policy workshops (Ethiopia, Kenya, BF)
 - joint PID / LI processes with R&D actors, functional MSPs
 - Engagement of university students and lecturers in research for award of degrees (Ghana, Cameroon)
 - Engagement of researchers in analysis/test to validate innovations (BF, Cameroon)

Institutions/persons targeted: formal researchers, universities, policymakers, political authorities, local government authorities, relevant ministries and farmer organisations.

Stakeholder awareness and interest have increased, and relationships established at the local level for focused policy dialogue and engagements in a future Phase 2.

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 3)

ii) Capacity support to CPs and project coordination

- South–South backstopping and mentoring visits were undertaken to four CPs in Yr 3:
 - ✓ James Japiong (ACDEP Finance) to Ethiopia on financial matters & reporting in July 2018
 - ✓ Chris Macoloo to Sudan in Dec 2018
 - ✓ Georges Djohy and Joe Nchor to Burkina Faso in January 2019
 - ✓ Ann Waters-Bayer and Georges Djohy to Cameroon in January 2019
 - ✓ In Year 2: 8 CPs in Sudan, Tanzania, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Mali, Cameroon, Senegal and Burkina Faso were visited by SRCs.
- IST and IIRR in the Philippines have assisted to post and share project information, progress reports, guidelines and other relevant documents on the Prolinnova website and Proli-FaNS page.

CP governance, project management and PID/ local innovation activities at the field level have been strengthened.

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 3)

iii) Project coordination / CP governance

- NSCs and Prolinnova CPs have been restructured and strengthened through support of SRCs, IST and South–South backstoppers resulting in improved governance of the CPs and improved project implementation. Most NSCs are now meeting regularly and advising their CPs on management, policy influencing and technical issues.
- Brigid Letty of Prolinnova–South Africa engaged to act as coordinator in Eastern & Southern Africa from 1 April to 31 July 2019, following Amanuel's exit on 31 March.
- **End-time project evaluation** led Dr Rosaine Yegbemey of Parakou University in March–April 2019. Draft report submitted for review for final report submission after Senegal meeting.

CPs are better coordinated and networked and information flow and exchange between Proli-FaNS and other CPs have increased.

Major achievements by April 2019 (Objective 3)

iv) Fundraising to support LI and PID activities

- Activities include identifying calls for proposals, formulating possible projects, developing concept notes and proposals and submissions. Submitted CNs/proposals include:
 1. Proli-FaNS Follow-on Concept Note by ACDEP/POG to Misereor for 4 CPs(excluding Ethiopia CP) because of governance and Proli-FaNS coordination issues
 2. Promoting Local Innovation in Water management in family Farming in the Sahel (Proli-WaFaSa) for BF and Senegal to Misereor by Georges (SRC)
 3. ACDEP/CSIR-ARI/Vet Service proposal on ethnovet medicine to Misereor
 4. Diobass–BF proposal on ethnovet medicine to Misereor
 5. Prolinnova–Kenya/ Univ. of Embu proposal on Integrating Local Innovations in Scientific Research (ILISR) to the Swiss University Development and Cooperation Network (SUDAC)
 6. Cameroon to PROCIVIS (programme of support for active citizens funded by the European Union in Cameroon)
 7. Eastern & Southern Africa joint proposals: Tanzania, South Africa/Tanzania/Uganda, Ethiopia/ Uganda/ Kenya to FAO, IDRC, GIZ, AU, EC etc

No final results yet, although there are high hopes.

Progress in achievement of objectives and lessons learned

Objective 1: Rural communities develop their innovation capacities to improve FANS

- 141 (88% achievement) key innovations documented and extensively dissemination for adoption and adaptation.
- 37 (93% achievement) PID processes facilitated **thereby adding value to farmer innovation and enhancing their innovation capacities**
- **Farmers and women have had substantial exposure to PID** and LI approach to food and nutrition security. Farmers' capacities in experimentation and innovation for food and nutrition issues in project learning sites have also been improved through their involvement in PID processes.
- By sharing their innovations with others, **farmers are beginning to value their own innovativeness** and creativity as a valuable asset to sustainable empowerment and livelihoods.
- Interest and **collaboration between local ARD practitioners and communities** on farmer-led research and local innovation have increased in quality and frequency.
- Very important farmer-level practices, technologies and/or innovations have emerged to be out- and up-scaled in future to contribute to food and nutrition and income security.

Progress in achievement of objectives and lessons learned

Objective 2: Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported

- **50 (62% of target)** outstanding women innovators have been recognised and honoured with certificates
- **Women innovator beneficiaries have become more confident**, more recognised, built skills and are sharing their innovations with others. Their social status is enhanced by projecting them in the public
- The **increased respect for the women innovators** by men, traditional leaders and the R&D actors through Proli-FaNS has exposed them to external agencies for potential support to develop their innovations further.

Progress in achievement of objectives and lessons learned

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

- **Functioning subregional Prolinnova platforms**, whilst making positive progress towards an Africa Prolinnova network by 2021
- **Improved communication and information exchange and learning** among the five project CPs as well as their linkage with other CPs
- **Better coordinated and networked CPs** under Prolinnova with improved governance and country networking on farmer innovation and research issues
- **Better restructured and strengthened CPs governance** through support of SRCs, IST and South–South backstoppers (Ethiopia?)
- Good progress and **motivated interested of CPs in fundraising** although no concrete outcome realised yet
- **More policy-dialogue activities required** to strengthen collaboration and to fully integrate PID into agricultural R&D institutions in future activities and projects

Major challenges faced

- Weak M&E system at project coordination (ACDEP) and at CP level affecting accurate reporting and tracking results
- Resignation of coordinator in Eastern & Southern Africa, Amanuel Assefa, may affect subregional outcomes
- Timely delivery of quarterly reports and fund disbursements not achieved, usually slowing implementation
- **Changes in coordination staff in Ethiopia**, coupled with weak project coordination and CP governance, slowed implementation and affected achievement of targets and quality of results

Thank you





Annex 4:

PRESENTATION PROJET
Promouvoir l'innovation locale pour la
Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle
(Proli-FaNS)

présentée par Do Christophe Ouattara

Mai 2019

Plan de présentation

1. Introduction
2. Principaux résultats
3. Principales leçons apprises
4. Défis rencontrés



2. PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

☐ Identification de 20 innovations dont 17 de femmes

☐ Conduite de 5 DPI

Site de Gourcy

- Techniques de compostage de qualité supérieure (Bio-compost)
- Valeur nutritionnelle de la poudre du Moringa ajoutée à la farine de MISOLA dans la province du Zondoma (transformation des produits locaux en farine pour bouillie enrichie pour enfants)
- Valeur nutritionnelle de la poudre de Moringa et de pain de singe (Baobab) mélangée à la farine de petit mil dans la province de Zondoma à Gourcy et une stratégie de lutte contre la malnutrition des enfants (Mamans lumières)

2. PRINCIPAUX RESULTATS

Recherche menée par les agriculteurs

Site de Gomponsom

- Pesticides naturels de lutte contre les chenilles, les araignées, les papillons et les sauterelles dans les champs de tomate, d'oignon, de choux, de niébé et d'aubergines (bio-pesticide "Goama")
- Bio-pesticides naturels de lutte contre le mildiou des plantes de tomates et d'aubergines dans les exploitations maraichères (le bio-pesticide Zaabwanwoudo)

Plaidoyer

- ❑ Participation à la journée Nationale du Paysans
- ❑ Présentation des activités de Proli-FaNS aux conseils municipaux des 02 communes par les 02 PMP (Gourcy et Gomponsom).
- ❑ 20 innovations pertinentes sont capitalisées / documentées sont partagées avec plus de 320 personnes dans la région du Nord et de l'Est du Burkina Faso lors des foires, visites, les émissions radio diffusées, les affiches et fiches techniques.

Plaidoyer

- ❑ Organisation de foires aux innovations: Participation des autorités locales, communales et provinciales du Zondoma, les innovateurs paysans, services techniques, ONG et projets au niveau provincial et communal, la chambre d'agriculture du Nord / Récompenses (primes + attestation) pour les meilleures innovations paysannes (7 femmes)
- ❑ 02 visites intergroupes de recherche des zones d'apprentissage avec l'accompagnement des 02 PMP de Gomponsom et Gourcy avec 45 acteurs (membres des groupes de recherche, agents des services techniques de l'agriculture, agents de l'administration générale des communes, encadreurs et membres de PMP)
- ❑ 02 couvertures médiatiques de la radio communautaire de Yako et Savanes FM de Gourcy qui couvrant 04 provinces (Passoré, Zandoma et Sourou et Boulkiemdé) pour la foire et les visites intergroupes de recherche.

Documentation

- Les 20 innovations identifiées en début de projet ont été documentées en deux parties
 - Partie 1: 11 innovations
 - Partie 2: 9 innovations
- Réalisation de livrets pour les 5 DPI
- Réalisation de la caractérisation physico-chimique des 02 types de composts, de 02 types de bouillie enrichie et 02 types de bio-pesticides avec la recherche (IRSAT)

Coordination du projet

- ☐ Des sessions de suivi-évaluation ont été organisées pour collecter les données sur les indicateurs de progression vers l'atteinte des objectifs du projet et celle de la progression des expérimentations.
- ☐ Les rencontres semestrielles du Comité National de Pilotage se sont régulièrement tenues (06 sessions, présentation des activités et des résultats atteints de Proli-FaNS, examen et validation par le CNP).
- ☐ 06 rencontres trimestrielles des Plateforme Multi Partite (PMP): appuis conseils mutuels entre les 02 PMP au niveau de l'organisation événements (foire, visites, rencontre de plaidoyer au niveau des communes...).
- ☐ Les membres de PROFEIS Burkina Faso: appui pour la documentation des 20 innovations paysannes
- ☐ Soumission d'une proposition conjointe à la coopération italienne

3. PRINCIPALES LEÇONS APPRISSES

Au niveau de l'organisation

- L'organisation s'est améliorée par l'engagement des différents partenaires (3 ONG: RMARP, Voisins Mondiaux et Diobass) pour une meilleure mise en œuvre du projet
- L'implication des autres ONG et services techniques (environnement, agriculture, élevage et santé) a permis de mieux expliquer le processus du DPI dans l'encadrement du monde rural
- L'approche des pouvoirs publics permet aussi de faire de la visibilité des actions sur le terrain (commune, villages et province...)

Sur les sites de d'apprentissage

- Disponibilité des actrices de l'innovation à améliorer leurs produits ou techniques
- Engagement des actrices pour la conduite des expérimentation et la participation des activités de renforcement de capacités
- Intérêt des communautés à utiliser les innovations une fois élaborées et efficaces et non toxiques

4. DÉFIS RENCONTRÉS

Au niveau de l'organisation hôte du projet

- Le respect des délais dans la transmission des rapports narratifs et financiers
- Le suivi-évaluation des groupes
- L'éloignement des sites du siège de Diobass rend difficile la transmission des pièces comptables des groupes de recherche par les agents d'encadrement.
- L'implication de la recherche en tant qu'institution

Sur les sites de d'apprentissage

- Analphabétisme de femmes ne facilite pas le remplissages des données des expérimentations
- La gestion des innovations (calcul de rentabilité: compte d'exploitation) reste assez difficile à faire prendre en compte, ainsi que les mesures à faire.
- Faiblesse des moyens financiers à développer des actions d'entrepreneuriat féminine à partir des résultats de recherche paysanne par le DPI



Introduction

- Country platform: Cameroon
- Coordinator: Etoa Jean Bosco
- Learning site: Nkometou; implementing partner Comité Local de Groupement (CLG)
- Other stakeholders: Perenisation and Consolidation of Agropastoral Advisory Programme (PCP-ACEFA); University of Maroua; University of Dschang, Obala Agriculture Institute (IAO)

Key achievements made

Farmer-led research

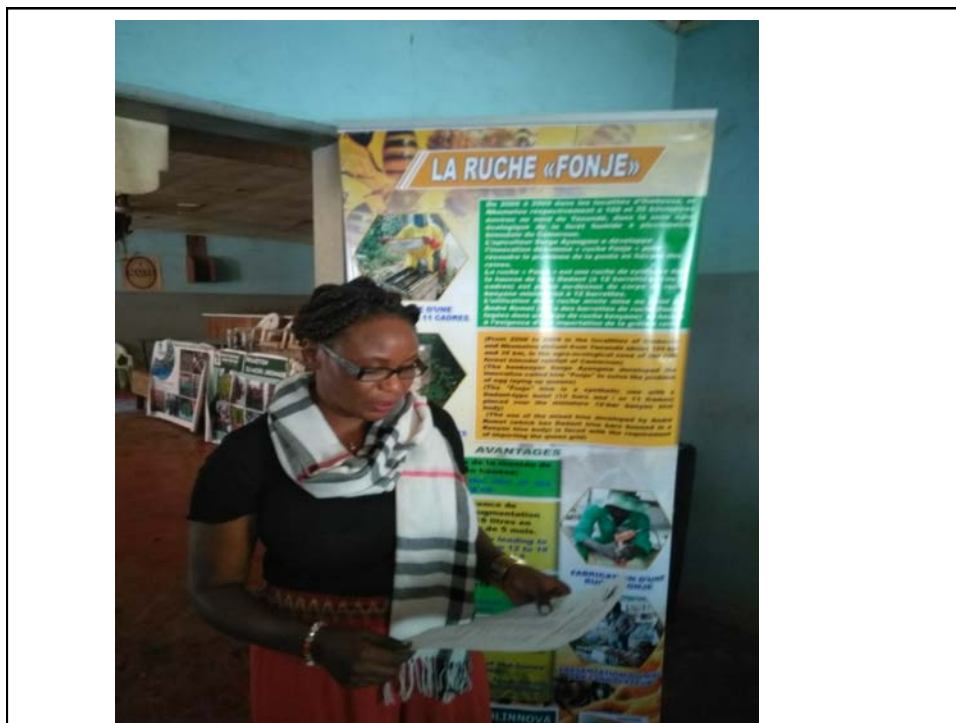
- (16 LIs identified and validated by the local MSP, 8 for women)
- 16 LIs (8 for women, 7 for men); innovations disseminated
- 4 PID (with 2 women LIs, 1 couple LI, 1 man LI) in which 3 are over and 1 is ongoing; 2 LISFs (1 female; 1 male)
- 2 trainings

Advocacy

- Through Proli-FaNS, LIs and Prolinnova principles are known at local level with participation of PCP-ACEFA programme
- Advocacy through PCP-ACEFA programme has been to regional and national level as the platform intends to organise an LI fair next year
- 4 women have been given awards for their innovations
- 3 local fairs have been organised during International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID)

Documentation

- 9 LIs documentation are completed (5 for women, 3 for men)
- 1 brochure describing 8 LIs validated during the first year of Proli-FaNS
- 3 LIs in special documentation for 4 documents (2 for a couple, 1 for a man, 1 for a woman)
- Three of the above special documentation are posted on the Prolinnova website
- Photos of local innovators on the website
- 1 poster by a man for Fonge beehive



Project coordination

Three concept notes after call for proposals have been submitted to the following donors:

- Active Citizenship Strengthening Program: a joint programme initiative of Cameroon and European Union (EU)
- EU delegation in Cameroon
- French Embassy in Cameroon

Only one of them was submitted in the name of Prolinnova, due to lack of local legalisation, but all the concept notes focus on local innovation.

Key lessons learned

- Innovation is a continuous process for farmers who have innovated before, they always continue finding solutions as they face difficulties.
- An innovation idea in groups comes out on the field, before or during implementation of activities.
- Female innovations should be checked where women's main activities lie.
- Female innovations can have great impact on the process of women's empowerment.

Key lessons learned (cont'd)

- The lack of dialogue in a couple could have influence in developing innovation.
- Innovators recognise that they are scientists and Prolinnova allows to recognise themselves as such.
- When an innovator has recognition, he's very proud and ready to present his idea everywhere.
- Sometimes you can learn enough when you let farmers discuss among themselves without external intervention.

Key lessons learned (cont'd)

- In most cases, innovators are not aware of the fact that their ideas can be helpful for other communities.
- Always check ideas to be relevant for all the stakeholders (universities, farmers, etc...) in developing Lis.
- Associating scientific analysis research with PID could give more arguments and convince more people about Lis and is a strong element to use in policy dialogue.
- It's sometimes difficult to convince farmers to share their knowledge with others.

Challenges encountered

- The raising of intellectual property issues by some farmers and other actors.
- Low interest of some stakeholders in the PID process but in data they can collect among farmer innovators.
- Great expectations for farmers and other stakeholders and Prolinnova principles and resources availability.
- Difficulties to have permanent connection with some farmers due to bad roads and no phone network.
- Woman innovator facing forest policy & their agents preventing her to exercise activities.

Managing the challenges

- Some farmer innovators were excluded in the process; we convinced others like Ekani.
- A student and his lecturer went away with all the collected data.
- Scheduling of activities on the field.

Thank you



Annex 6:

Report on Prolinnova–Ethiopia (PE) progress to PROLI-FaNS Annual Partners Meeting, Senegal, 13–17 May 2019

presented by Beza Kifle



Presentation outline

- Introduction
- Key achievements under the project objectives
- Lessons learned
- Challenges encountered and opportunities

Introduction

- BPA is the host for Prolinnova–Ethiopia. The project is implemented in two action-learning sites: in Enebse Sar Mider (ESM) in Amhara Region and in Axum in Tigray Region
- Stakeholders in joint experimentation: farmers, Agricultural Office, research institutions, higher education institutions and NGOs.

Farmer-led research

- Establishment of Farmer Field Schools (FFSs) at different locations to enhance local innovation
- Brainstorming workshop prior to establishing FFS, attended by 23 farmers (2F)
- Training on innovation and food security attended by 44 people (20F)
- PID workshop conducted in each learning site: in Axum on 12–15 October 2018 with 25 farmers (9F) and in ESM 26–30 October 2018 with 29 farmers (3F)

PID cases in pilot areas

ESM

- Local soap preparation from botanicals (F)
- Modified beehive
- Planting *gesho* on terraces
- Intercropping and mixed cropping

Axum

- Postharvest handling of tomatoes (F)
- Chicken feeds
- Intercropping and mixed cropping
- Three-in-one cooking pot (F)
- Controlling fall armyworm

Advocacy (Axum)

- Farmer Innovation Fairs were conducted at both learning sites.
- In Axum the fair was organised on 9 Feb 2019 and 38 people (4F) participated.
- Different stakeholders participated: Axum University, Research, Agriculture Office, farmers.



Advocacy (ESM)

- In ESM the Farmer Innovation Fair was held on 2 Feb 2019 with total of 29 people (7F).
- The participants were staff from Alem Birhan CBO, Agriculture Office, ESM Small Enterprise Office, Agriculture College and farmers.



Advocacy (Addis)

National workshop Addis (28 Feb 2019) with total of 21 participants (5F)

Stakeholders who attended the workshop:

- Innovator farmers from both learning sites
- Addis Ababa University
- Ministry of Agriculture
- Ministry of Innovation and Technology
- Ministry of Science and Higher Education
- PELUM–Ethiopia consortium
- VWDO (Voice of Wilderness Development Organization)
- ISD (Institute for Sustainable Development)

Innovator farmers presenting in the workshop



**Farmer's presentation
through translator**





Workshop participants

Documentation

- 20 local innovations at each learning site were documented and 9 of them are women's innovations.
- Posted on Prolinnova website:
 - 2nd year Quarter 4 progress report
 - Year Two annual report
 - Innovation (biopesticide to control fall armyworm)
 - Year Three Quarter 1 progress report
- In the BPA website, the documents such as photos, videos and reports of the events were uploaded.

Project coordination and management

- The National Steering Committee (NSC) and Technical Advisory Group (TAG) met jointly on 13 June 2018 and 28 January 2019 in Best Practice Association (BPA) office at 9:00 pm – 11:00 pm.
- The NSC discussed the status of the project, progress in achieving the project objectives and other issues.

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

- In Axum learning site, mutual introductions by farmers and site coordinator; visiting farmer innovations accompanied by Hailu Araya and Beza Kifle (PE coordinator) on 5–7 June 2018
- PE coordinator and Yohannes GebreMichael visited Axum learning site to conduct PID meeting on 12–15 October 2018
- In ESM learning site, PE coordinator visited and arranged documentation of local innovations on 11–14 July 2019
- PE coordinator visited ESM learning site to conduct PID meeting on 26–30 October 2018; this likewise served for purpose of M&E
- PE coordinator to ESM learning site on 4–10 March 2019
- James (ACDEP Finance Officer) backstopping visit to PE

Opportunities

- Ministry of Innovation and Technology agreed to support some of the PID activities.
- Many of the organisations attending the workshop showed interest to work together and identified focal persons from each organisation.
- The new NGO registration law offers wide range of opportunity.
- Farmers indicated that the number of innovators and experimenters in their locality is growing.

Lessons learned

- By and large, the project was very successful in targeting the poor in general and women in particular.
- The documented local innovations in the pilot areas are contributing to food and nutrition security.
- The new NGO policy and involvement of new organisations in the Prolinnova network is very promising.
- The pilot areas were very remote and it was difficult to be effective and efficient as expected with the limited budget.
- The government stakeholders involved in the PID were demanding more budget from the project with less interest coming with their own budget and commitment.

Challenges

- Transfer of budget was late for the first quarter of Year 3 and it affects the overall activities in the pilot areas.
- The pilot areas are very remote to effectively manage with the scarce project seed funding.
- The outgoing CP coordinator had given some budget for various activities to be coordinated by Alem Birhan CBO in ESM, but these were not implemented according to the agreement.
- Exclusion of PE from the next phase of Proli-FaNS will have many undesired outcomes (phase out partnership and networking).



“Long live those who devoted their life to the principle of Prolinnova and improve the life of many African farmers”

Thank you



Annex 7:
Proli-FaNS Ghana Report:
key achievements, lessons and challenges

presented by Joe Nchor

IPW / Proli-FaNS Annual Meeting in Senegal
13–17 May 2019

Introduction

- Host NGO: Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP)
- CP Coordinator: Joe Nchor
- Action learning sites :
 - **Bongo District (Upper East Region):** facilitated by NABOCADO
 - **Yendi Municipality (Northern Region):** facilitated by EPDRA
- Key stakeholders involved in Proli-FaNS / Prolinnova:
 1. Department of Agriculture
 2. Savanna Agricultural Research Institute
 3. Animal Research Institute
 4. University for Development Studies (UDS)
 5. Forestry Commission
 6. National Vocational Training Institute
 7. Christian Mothers Association
 8. Local government District Authorities at the learning sites
 9. NGOs: NABOCADO, EPDRA, CARE, CIKOD
 10. Farmer-based organisations

Key achievements: Farmer-led research

- **34 innovations (21 by women/groups and 13 by men) identified** and documented (profiled) at the two action-learning sites for dissemination and farmer-led joint research (Bongo site 18, Yendi site 16)
- **29 innovations shared** within the two learning sites and to the general public through community sharing sessions, field days, exchange visits, radio, video documentaries, inter-site exchange visits and farmer innovation fairs
- **9 PID cases implemented** (6 completed, 3 ongoing); 6 by women/women groups and 3 by men; covering **local foods /processing, crop storage, income-generation, animal health and environment**
- PID outcomes shared and promoted in surrounding communities, including training of other farmers/women's groups by the innovators
- Innovators have started **scaling up and commercialising 5 improved innovations** (2 local nutritious foods, soap-making, sheabutter, tree chief concept)

Key achievements: Farmer-led research (cont'd)

- Two female first degree students of Department of Family and Consumer Sciences of UDS undertook final year thesis work to further validate and promote consumption of nutritious *wasawasa* food and sweet potato products developed through PID.
 - Interviews, recipe demonstrations and sensory evaluations used to collect data.

PID processes have built the women's capacities in improved processing techniques for their products, which enabled them to transform their innovations into profitable enterprises and earn increased incomes to supplement their food security and livelihoods needs.

✓ *Local innovation and PID processes have increased awareness and interest in farmers' and women's innovation*

✓ *Men and women innovators have felt more appreciated about their innovativeness by researchers and development workers who had hitherto considered farmers' innovations as inferior to scientific technologies; they are beginning to engage more with innovators.*

Key achievements: Documentation

- **Profiled 34 selected innovations** according to project guideline
- **PID process reports on 6 PID cases** (edited by Ann) for publication together with 3 ongoing cases
- **Two short video films** on improved sheabutter processing and improved soap-making PID processes by women's groups in Bongo and Yendi sites, respectively; viewed at community events and posted on YouTube and linked to the Proli-FaNS website
- **500 calendars** showing LI/PID activities have been printed and distributed to institutional stakeholders, CP members, MSP members, innovators, traditional authorities etc)
- **1000 brochures** so far produced on PID and local innovations and distributed at farmer innovation fairs and to farmers and R&D stakeholders, IPW 2017, 2019
- **Website postings** of edited project progress reports by IIRR/IST

Documentation activities have led to increased awareness, knowledge, interest and stronger partnerships for farmer innovation and research approach to sustainable food and nutrition security.

Key achievements: Advocacy

- **20 outstanding women innovators (10 each from each site) received certificates and awards** of farm inputs and small equipment by the Ministry of Agriculture at the annual National Farmers' Day held at the district levels. ***The beneficiaries have felt recognised, valued and more encouraged in their activities and capabilities in innovation.***
- **Local partnership with Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA)** supported group development and business skills of Bongo sheabutter women's group to access processing and market access
 - ✓ Group adopted by the **National Commission on Civic Education** for advocacy campaigns to address gender issues and empower rural women
- Other advocacy approaches for institutionalisation efforts: radio; news publication; R&D staff on local/national MSPs; R&D actors in joint experimentation; sharing of local innovations and PID outcomes at Research-Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) meetings

Key achievements: Advocacy (cont'd)

Two Farmer Innovation Fairs organised at two learning sites in April 2019; 18 male and 20 women innovators exhibited and shared their innovations; farmers, local political authorities, relevant government institutions, traditional rulers, media, private entrepreneurs and NGOs attended.

Outcomes:

- ✓ Entrepreneurs exposed to business opportunities with women innovators
- ✓ Women made good revenue selling their innovation products to visitors
- ✓ The media aired the event on local and national radio and published in 2 national newspapers to create awareness
- ✓ Attention of political and government authorities drawn to farmers' innovations as means to achieve sustainable food security and livelihoods improvement for rural women and men.

Key achievements: Project coordination

- The NSC has been restructured and functioning including annual planning meetings to support project implementation and the CP. Prolinnova–Ghana has initiated networking with the Ghana National Learning Alliance on Climate Smart Agriculture for learning and policy influencing (NSC chair).
- The two local MSP sites have been very effective in monitoring and providing technical support to PID/LI at the project sites. Members have improved knowledge and skills and beginning to mainstream the approach within their own Institutions.
- Coordinated Phase 2 concept note to Misereor on behalf of the Prolinnova network.
- Submitted 3-year proposal to Misereor to develop and promote ethnoveterinary medicine innovations in partnership with SWISS TPH; awaiting response.

Key lessons learned

1. Farmers male and female have increased knowledge and motivation to use LI/PID approach, ***but are constantly asking for inputs and financial assistance for innovations.***
2. Women have felt recognised and appreciated for their targeted involvement in PID and LI, ***but many of the joint experiments took long period which competed with their time. Careful choice and design of PID is critical to address this constraint.***
3. The confidence of local ARD stakeholders and political and administrative authorities in rural peoples' own creativity and innovativeness is increasing with hope of future support.
4. Formal researchers wish to engage innovators in participatory scientific research and laboratory analysis of PID products to generate scientific data and strong evidence to support the merits of farmers' innovations, and support evidence-based academic teaching and field extension.

Key lessons learned (cont'd)

5. Local MSP concept has been quite successful in its purpose, ***but long-term sustainability and mainstreaming within members' own programmes and institutions will be challenged by funding, coupled with greater attraction of members to financial rewards for their involvement.***
6. Technical team members and stakeholders in the CP did not have adequate or requisite skills in gender issues related to LI and PID. ***A future project should set up an international core technical team to support gender-sensitive PID training and mainstreaming by CPs.***
7. ***The short duration of the project did not spare adequate time for targeted policy dialogue and advocacy activities*** to effectively influence existing top-down technology-transfer approach of R&D partners. Future project needs to put greater focus and emphasis on policy dialogue to achieve PID/LI institutionalisation.

Major challenges encountered

- **Limited budgets to involve more farmers and communities**, involve more stakeholders and undertake wider learning and scaling out activities. Local NGOs supplemented through cash and in-kind contributions.
- **Inadequate technical capacities** of field teams in PID/LI and gender issues.
- **Implementation and reporting delays** by site implementing NGOs due to limited staff who are occupied with their other own programmes.
- **No M&E support at the project coordination**. The use of M&E focal persons on voluntary basis helped in field monitoring, backstopping and learning, but not with data management and reporting for the project. **A future project will need to provide for a part-time M&E officer at the project-coordination level.**

Annex 8:



INTRODUCTION

Coordinator: Vincent Mariadho

Action learning sites:

Osiri in Kisumu West sub county-Kisumu County
Mukaa in Kasikeu-Makueni.

Implementing partners:

1. World Neighbors (Host) – Kisumu.
2. Inades Formation Kenya – Makueni.

Key stakeholders involved in Proli-FaNS:

1. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)
2. County Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (Kisumu and Makueni Counties)
3. ETC Consulting
4. Rural Development Initiative (RUDI)
5. State Department of Agriculture (MoA)

Key achievements

Farmer-led research

- ▶ Forty local innovations identified and shared. This has increased the level of acceptance of innovation processes
- ▶ Thirty-seven local innovations documented (16 by women and 21 by men)
- ▶ Eleven local innovations undergone PID process (5 by women and 6 by men)
- ▶ Five PID trainings conducted, one national and two in each action-learning site

Project objectives achieved so far

Objective	Achievement / Progress
<i>Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 11 innovations undergone PID, documented and shared • 40 innovations identified, 37 documented and shared (16 by women and 21 by men) • Community's participation on LI processes increased as witnessed through adoption of various LIs. • Community's food and dietary diversity improved (M&E report)
<i>Women are more widely recognised and supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 16 innovations by women documented and shared • 5 LIs by women studied in PID • 14 women innovators recognised and awarded by County Department of Agriculture
<i>Sub-regional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) Sub-Regional platform with SRC established. • A format guideline for concept notes and proposal for funding developed and shared.

Advocacy

- ▶ Two Farmer Innovation Fairs conducted:
 - ▶ Makueni's theme: "Creating opportunities through farmer-led innovations"
 - ▶ Kisumu's theme: "Promoting indigenous technical knowledge in farmer-led research for enhanced livelihoods"
- ▶ Women innovators recognised by non-Prolinnova Kenya institutions; 14 women innovators have so far been recognised by county governments of Kisumu and Makueni.
- ▶ A pre-recorded audio of farmer innovators played in a local radio station under a programme dubbed "smart agriculture" to educate public on importance of local innovations.
- ▶ Integrated gender issues in farmer-led research and documentation. This was preceded by workshop on mainstreaming gender in farmer-led research, facilitated by Chesha Wettasinha and Dhamankar Mona.
- ▶ Hosted regional PID training in Feb 2017 and Proli-FaNS CPs annual workshop in May 2018.

Documentation

- ▶ Catalogue of the 37 local innovations developed
- ▶ 11 local innovations that underwent PID process comprehensively documented (finetuning ongoing)
- ▶ Audio-visual clips for Farmer Innovation Days done
- ▶ Audio-visual local innovation cases: process documentation done for Makueni site

Project coordination

a) M&E activities:

- ▶ M&E tool that sought to assess the extent to which the project's planned objectives and goal were achieved, examine the implementation of the local innovation processes and assess the impact of the project on the households' /local community's food security and dietary diversity developed.
- ▶ The tool administered in both the action-learning sites.
- ▶ Local innovators, LSC and community members who adopted various local innovations interviewed.
- ▶ M&E synthesis reports compiled.
- ▶ Periodic field monitoring and backstopping site activities.

Project coordination

(b) Networking and partnership:

- ▶ One more institution brought into the Prolinnova–Kenya fold (MoA)
- ▶ University of Embu shown interest of joining Prolinnova–Kenya network. Already a joint proposal for funding done with the institution.
- ▶ Community Rehabilitation & Environmental Protection (CREP) participation revived.

Fundraising: PK jointly with University of Embu submitted a proposal on Integrating Local Innovations in Scientific Research (ILISR) to the Swiss University Development and Cooperation Network (SUDAC).

NSC activities: Eight NSC meetings held to deliberate on project coordination issues, resource mobilisation and strengthening Prolinnova–Kenya membership.

Key lessons learned

- ▶ Community involvement and participation in local innovation development has increased especially among women. This has also improved their participation on local governance issues, e.g. the County government public participation fora. This can be attributed to their involvement in joint experimentation processes.
- ▶ Various stakeholders and the local communities have recognised the importance of local innovation in ensuring food and nutrition security. Majority view Proli-FaNS as integral in strengthening the innovative capacity of rural farmers for increased resilience to climate change effects.
- ▶ The joint experimentation process has greatly helped in building the capacity of local innovators. This has enhanced the understanding on LI/PID concept among local innovators and communities in general.

Key lessons learned (cont'd)

- ▶ There is a serious need to widely promote PID concept as a development strategy through the use and development of indigenous knowledge into productive and scalable technologies/techniques.
- ▶ The project has facilitated the active participation of nearly all PK partner organisations and attracted other stakeholders.
- ▶ Women have become more confident as witnessed in their improved participation in LI/PID process. Many women are coming out to share their various LIs. The Makueni action-learning site has recorded increased women participation.
- ▶ Local innovation processes have greater potential which, when fully tapped, can expand innovators' income through their scalable local innovations.

Key lessons learned (cont'd)

- ▶ Sustaining LI processes is dependent on sustained interactions of different players, e.g. farmers (innovators), NGOs, CBOs, government agencies, research institutions and multi-national institutions.
- ▶ Most LIs are efficacious and relevant within specific regions. However, some cut across regions at the national and county levels.
- ▶ Various local innovations have commercialisation potential and/or can be diffused either fully or partially in diverse production value chains. Therefore, appropriate partnership is very necessary at international, national and/or local levels.

Challenges

No.	Challenge	Threat/Limit	How it was addressed
1.	Limiting funds	The funds available are strictly for Proli-FaNS project. This limits the operation and execution of other activities of the platform and also to cover other areas of the country especially continuing to support areas where ProInnova worked before through other projects such as Baringo, Mwingi, Busia and Nyando.	Several attempts made through proposal writing. Any attempt yet to go through.
2.	Delayed funds disbursement	This threatened the progress of the activities which were season-timed.	Pre-financing request to the host organisation (WN). ACDEP also stepped in and pre-financed where possible.
3.	Staff turnover	Due to inadequate funds, PK has been having part-time coordinators, a work concept not embraced in Kenya due to fear for job security and limited employee benefits. This has seen PK's coordinators come and go, hence inconsistent productivity. This threatened project coordination	PK now has full-time coordinator. It is endeavouring in continuously developing proposals and approaching donors for further funding to facilitate sustaining the coordinator.
4.	General and repeat presidential elections of 2017	Heightened political activities, anxiety and post-election chaos slightly reduced the pace of coordination and implementation of activities.	Maneuvered though with relatively slower pace.
5.	General	It is not easy in the short term to clearly establish the role played by the project in ensuring food and nutrition security of the whole action-learning site community	Information obtained at household level used as a projection for the community

THANK YOU

Annex 9: Promoting local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security (Proli-FaNS)

– Burkina Faso – Cameroon – Ethiopia – Ghana – Kenya –



Outcomes of the end-of-project evaluation

Rosaine N. Yegbemey

Senegal, 14th of May 2019

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Outline

- Team of evaluators
- Objectives
- Methodology
- Results
- Recommendations



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Team of evaluators



Janvier EGAH
Associate Consultant



Cocou J. AMEGNAGLO
Associate Consultant



Rosaine N. YEGBEMEY
Lead Consultant

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Objectives

Overall objective of the evaluation:

- Assess the extent to which the planned project results have been achieved.
- ...Examine the implementation processes while identifying the challenges, success factors and lessons learned.



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Methodology

Five evaluation criteria were considered and measured:

- **Relevance:** Extent to which the objectives of Proli-FaNS were consistent with stakeholders requirements, country needs and global priorities and policies.
- **Effectiveness:** Extent to which the objectives of Proli-FaNS were achieved, or are expected to be achieved.



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Methodology

- **Efficiency:** How resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted to results.
- **Impact:** Positive and negative, primary and secondary short-, mid- and long-term effects produced directly or indirectly, intended or unintended.
- **Sustainability:** Likelihood of continued benefits from of Proli-FaNS after the project was completed.



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Methodology

Evaluation approach/methods included:

- Interactions with the project coordination team (ACDEP), IST, two SRCs, CPs, MSPs, Innovators, and communities
- In-person and/or virtual interviews with different stakeholders
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) and individual In-Depth Interviews (IDIs) during field visits in two selected countries



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Methodology



Activities	Dates/Periods
Initial discussion with ACDEP	25 February 2019
Review of project documents	25 February – 8 March 2019
Draft inception report	8 March 2019
Development of data collection tools	8–13 March 2019
Revised inception report	13 March 2019
Data collection, including field visit	14–27 March 2019
Data analysis and report writing	27 March – 5 April 2019
Draft report	7 April 2019
Revised report	26 April 2019
Presentation of the final report	14 May 2019
Final report	15 May 2019

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Methodology



Group of stakeholders	# of virtual interviews	# of in-person interviews in Ghana	# of in-person interviews in Burkina Faso	Total # of interviews
IST, POG, SRCs	05	0	01	06
Implementation teams (in the CPs)	13	01 FGD + 1 IDI	04 IDI	19
Local MSPs	0	01 FG	01 FG + 01 IDI	03
Local innovators/researchers	0	04 FGD + 2 IDI	01 FGD + 3 IDI	10
Rural community members	0	02 FGD + 2 IDI	01 FGD + 2 IDI	07
TOTAL	18	13	13	45

Description of Proli-FaNS

Proli-FaNS:

- Three-year (1 August 2016 to 31 July 2019) initiative
- Focuses on farmer-led research and development
- Promotes the recognition of innovative male and female farmers by research, extension and educational actors of state and non-state organisations.



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Description of Proli-FaNS

- Envisaged to build rural communities' resilience for better FaNS and to climate-related risks and other shocks.
- Actively supports and promotes local innovation (LI) and Participatory Innovation Development (PID) processes.
- Implemented in selected areas in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya.

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Description of Proli-FaNS

Objectives	Focus
1 Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutrition diversity	1.1 LIs identified, validated and documented
	1.2 Farmer-led joint experimentation started on selected innovations
	1.3 LIs disseminated at learning events for adoption / adaptation
2 Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits	2.1 Women's innovations identified, developed, documented and shared
	2.2 Women innovators recognised and awarded from relevant government bodies at community or higher level
3 Subregional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue	3.1 Subregional platforms established and strengthened
	3.2 Fundraising initiated by CPs and SRCs to support promotion of LI and PID

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Stakeholders

Six groups:

- International financial partner: Misereor/KZE
- International and regional technical support teams: POG, IST, SRCs and subregional taskforces
- Implementation teams: ACDEP and CPs along with the National Steering Committee (NSCs) and the National Coordination Teams (NCTs)
- Local multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) with their Local Steering Committees (LSCs)
- Local innovators/researchers
- Rural communities



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Relevance of Proli-FaNS



Proli-FaNS was highly relevant:

- FaNS and climate change are important issues in all the five countries.
- Project was designed under the umbrella of the Prolinnova network.
- Activities address gender gaps in communities where achievements of women are often underplayed/ ignored.

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Effectiveness of Proli-FaNS

Proli-FaNS was very effective:



Indicators	Achievement rates (%)					Total
	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Ghana	Kenya	Ethiopia	
Number of relevant Lis identified, validated and documented	100	40	95	90	100	88.75
Number of Lis studied in PID	100	60	90	110	90	92.50
Number of farmers who participate in sharing and learning events	26.67	16	19.33	24.00	6.67	17.83
Number of farmers M/F who have adopted / adapted Lis disseminated	--	--	--	--	--	--

Yet it is to be noted that actual data used in this report are dated February 2019 while the project is running till 31 July 2019.

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Efficiency of Proli-FaNS



Proli-FaNS was highly efficient, considering geographical scope, stakeholders involved and expected outcomes:

- Project resources were used optimally,.
- Technical partners were resourceful and always available when needed.
- ACDEP coordination was appreciated.
- M&E system did not work well.

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Impacts of Proli-FaNS



Observed impacts:

- LIs related to aspects such as food processing, crop production and storage, animal health, and organic fertilisation documented and shared
- Increased confidence of “outsiders” and their appreciation of rural people’s own creativity and innovativeness.
- Improved relationships among farmers and between farmers and other ARD stakeholders for joint work and learning on PID activities have been strengthened.
- Innovative women have attracted respect and recognition by both men and women and serve as a motivation to other women whose voices could not be heard in the communities.

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Impacts of Proli-FaNS



Long-term impacts are likely to include:

- Promotion of local creativity
- Improved FaNS and food diversity
- Improved production, environmental protection, better health and better adaptation to issues such as climate change
- Increased income, reduced poverty, enhanced livelihoods and better farm family lives
- Making innovators more widely known, etc.

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Sustainability of Proli-FaNS

Huge sustainability potential:

- Project implementation conditions and approach self-ensure the sustainability of the outcomes.
- LIs were selected so that they do not harm the environment.
- Positive/progressive change in the mindset of the community on the innovation skills of women will further motivate women to unleash their potential to take initiatives.
- Doubts about the extent to which the implication of researchers will evolve without additional advocacy and messaging.



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Strengths & weaknesses



Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevance of project approach to ARD ▪ Adequacy between supported LIs and real needs of innovators and communities ▪ Strong emphasis on women ▪ Strong and continued subregional and international support from SRCs/IST/POG ▪ Experience of many partners with previous projects of the Prolinnova network ▪ Innovators’ willingness to share knowledge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Poor/limited understanding of the principles/guidelines of the Prolinnova network and the M&E values by some stakeholders ▪ Geographical spread of the project and weak capacities within some CPs to document and analyse LIs and PID processes in a way that allows mutual learning ▪ High staff turnover rates, delays in reporting and fund disbursement and No exchange visits ▪ Limited flexibility for fund reallocation based on performance and Local Innovation Support Facility not always managed in a participatory manner

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Opportunities & Threats

Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevance of the focus of the project Existence of creativity for innovations as well as the innovation capacity of producers Motivation and commitment of many partners Marketability of innovations to get government and other organisations buy into Prolinnova concepts Concepts of FaNS, climate change and gender are topical and can be leveraged for further funding and support; FaNS is high on the development agenda internationally, regionally and nationally; aligned with SDGs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Growing insecurity issues in some countries, reducing safe intervention areas of NGOs Emerging concerns about intellectual property rights for the case of certain innovations where farmers might feel insecure as they are not enjoying benefits of their innovations Negative effects of climate change (e.g. inadequate rainfall) and other issues such as declining soil fertility Risks of individualism or clientelism in some groups (the leaders might take advantage of the LIs' benefits)

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Lessons



- LIs can contribute greatly to improve issues such as FaNS and PID has the potential to support and improve LIs.
- Direct targeting of specific communities/groups, in this case women, ensure that the key targets are adequately reached for maximum impact
- Strong MSPs can stimulate and support farmer-led participatory research and development.
- Innovation is far from been limited to technology only. It includes any organisational or socio-institutional improvement or initiative in systems design or management, practices, behaviours

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Lessons



- Coordinating a large consortium with partners in different locations with varied degrees of capacities and work culture is very challenging for timely reports and disbursement of funds within the three-month periods.
- Government leaders/institutions appreciate LI and PID but make limited efforts to integrate this approach into their policies and priorities.
- Local fundraising by CPs did not work out well, either CPs were too busy to develop proposals or they could not respond to funding opportunities.

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Recommendations



- Sustaining the focus on women and efforts to drive policy dialogue:
- Introducing positive competition mechanisms at subregional, national and subnational levels
- Integrating internal partners' performance assessment through feedback mechanisms.
- Being more flexible in terms of resource allocation and have more results-based financial and/or non-financial remuneration (top-up) mechanisms.

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Recommendations



- Investing more in capacity building at different levels on the principles, guidelines and values of the Prolinnova network.
- Rethinking the staffing structure, strengthening the existing knowledge management system and give more attention to identify and make good use of "friends" of Prolinnova.
- Integrating a smart M&E system with the use of ICT.
- Integrating M&E practices such as conducting a baseline study, mid-term and final evaluation for future projects.

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Recommendations



- Engaging more with research institutions.
- Being more careful in negotiating reporting clauses, including timelines.
- Strengthening the current learning and sharing mechanisms by including activities such as regional trade fairs or exchange programmes.
- Building capacity in fundraising

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Promotion de l'innovation locale pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et Nutritionnelle (Proli-FaNS)

– Burkina Faso – Cameroon – Ethiopia – Ghana – Kenya –



Resultats de l'évaluation de fin de projet

Rosaine N. Yegbemey

Sénégal, 14 Mai 2019

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Plan



- Equipe des consultants
- Objectifs
- Méthodologique
- Résultats saillants
- Suggestions

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Equipe des consultants



Janvier EGAH
Consultant Associé



Cocou J. AMEGNAGLO
Consultant Associé



Rosaine N. YEGBEMEY
Consultant Principal

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Objectifs

- Apprécier la mesure dans laquelle les résultats escomptés du projet ont été atteints.
- ... Examiner le processus de mise en œuvre du projet sur le terrain et le niveau de réalisation des activités tout en identifiant les défis, les facteurs de réussite et les enseignements tirés.



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Méthodologie

Cinq critères d'évaluation ont été examinés et mesurés :

- **Pertinence** : Mesure (degré d'adéquation) dans laquelle les objectifs de Proli-FaNS sont en cohérence avec les besoins des bénéficiaires, les besoins des pays et les priorités et politiques globales.
- **Efficacité** : Mesure (degré de réalisation) dans laquelle les objectifs du projet ont été atteints, ou sont censés être atteints.



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Méthodologie

- **Efficience** : Manière dont les ressources (fonds, expertise, temps, etc.) sont converties en résultats de manière économique.
- **Impact** : Effets positifs et négatifs, primaires et secondaires, à court, moyen et long termes produits par le projet directement ou indirectement, intentionnellement ou non.
- **Durabilité** : Probabilité de pérennisation des avantages d'une intervention après l'achèvement du projet



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Méthodologie

Plusieurs techniques / méthodes ont été utilisées,

- Rencontres physiques et en ligne (virtuelles).
- Formulaires Google
- "Discussions en Focus Groups" (FGDs) et des Entretiens Individuels Approfondis (EIA) pendant les Visites de terrain dans deux pays sélectionnés



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Méthodologie



Activités	Dates / Périodes
Première discussion avec ACDEP	25 Février 2019
Examen des documents de projet	25 Février– 8 Mars 2019
Projet de rapport initial	8 Mars 2019
Développement d'outils de collecte de données	8-13 Mars 2019
Rapport initial révisé	13 Mars 2019
Collecte des données y compris visites de terrain	14 – 27 Mars, 2019
Analyse des données et rapportage	27 Mars – 5 Avril 2019
Projet de rapport	7 Avril 2019
Rapport révisé	26 Avril 2019
Présentation du rapport final	14 Mai 2019
Rapport final	15 Mai 2019

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Méthodologie



Groupe d'intervenants	# d'entretiens virtuels	# d'entretiens en personne au Ghana	# d'entretiens en personne au Burkina Faso	# total d'entretiens
POG, IST, CSR	05	0	01	06
Equipes d'exécution (au niveau des PPs)	13	01 FGD + 1 EIA	04 EIA	19
PMPs locales	0	01 FG	01 FG + 01 EIA	03
Innovateurs / chercheurs locaux	0	04 FGD + 2 EIA	01 FGD + 3 EIA	10
Communautés rurales	0	02 FGD + 2 EIA	01 FGD + 2 EIA	07
TOTAL	18	13	13	45

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Description de Proli-FaNS

- Initiative de 3 ans (1er Aout 2016 au 31 Juillet 2019)
- Mis en œuvre dans des zones sélectionnées au Burkina Faso, au Cameroun, en Éthiopie, au Ghana et au Kenya
- Met l'accent sur la recherche et le développement par les agriculteurs.



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Description de Proli-FaNS

- Soutenir et promouvoir activement les processus d'innovation locaux en agriculture
- But ultime: Renforcer la résilience des communautés rurales pour une meilleur Sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (SAN), et face aux risques liés au climat et à d'autres chocs.



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Description de Proli-FaNS

Objectifs	Point focal
1 Les communautés rurales développent leurs capacités d'innovation pour améliorer efficacement la sécurité alimentaire, la sécurité et la diversité nutritionnelle	1.1 ILS identifiées, validées et documentées 1.2 Une expérimentation commune menée par les agriculteurs a débuté sur des innovations sélectionnées 1.3 ILS diffusées lors d'événements d'apprentissage pour adoption / adaptation
2 Les femmes sont plus largement reconnues comme innovatrices et sont soutenues dans le développement de leurs innovations, dont elles contrôlent les avantages.	2.1 Les innovations des femmes identifiées, développées, documentées et partagées 2.2 Femmes innovatrices reconnues et récompensées par les organismes gouvernementaux compétents au niveau communautaire ou supérieur
3 Les Plateformes sous régionales de ProInnova aident les PP à renforcer leurs capacités d'apprentissage collectif, de mobilisation de ressources et de politique de dialogue effectif	3.1 Création et renforcement de plateformes sous régionales 3.2 Collecte de fonds initiée par les PP et les CSRs pour soutenir la promotion de l'IL et le DPI

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Pertinence de Proli-FaNS



Proli-FaNS est une initiative très pertinente

- Insécurité alimentaire et changements climatiques constituent un problème important dans les cinq pays du projet.
- Approche du projet sous l'égide du réseau ProInnova
- Dimension genre

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Efficacité de Proli-FaNS



Indicateurs	Taux de réalisation des indicateurs de (%)					Total
	Burkina Faso	Cameroon	Ghana	Kenya	Ethiopie	
Nombre d'ILs pertinentes identifiées, validées et documentées	100	40	95	90	100	88,75
Nombre d'ILs expérimentées dans le DPI	100	60	90	110	90	92,50
Nombre d'agriculteurs qui participent à des événements de partage et d'apprentissage	26,67	16	19,33	24,00	6,67	17,83
Nombre d'agriculteurs H / F qui ont adopté / adapté les ILS diffusées	--	--	--	--	--	--

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Efficiences de Proli-Fal



Proli-FaNS est un projet réussi et rentable pour la plupart des répondants

- Compte tenu de l'étendue géographique, des parties prenantes impliquées et des résultats attendus, les ressources ont été utilisées de manière optimale.
- Les partenaires techniques se sont révélés très utiles et toujours disponibles en cas de besoin.
- Le système de S&E n'a pas bien fonctionné dans chaque PPs

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Impacts de Proli-FaNS



Immédiats:

- Ils portaient sur des aspects tels que la transformation des aliments, la production et le stockage des cultures, la santé des animaux et la fertilisation organique.
- Renforcement la confiance des « étrangers (externes) » dans la créativité et l'innovation de la population rurale.
- Visibilité des innovateurs sur les sites d'action est accrue
- Femmes innovantes ont suscité le respect et la reconnaissance des hommes et des femmes.

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Impacts de Proli-Fa



Impacts dans le long terme

- Amélioration de la SAN et de la diversité alimentaire
- Amélioration de la production et protection de l'environnement
- Promotion de la créativité locale, la, l'amélioration de la santé,
- Augmentation des revenus, réduction de la pauvreté, amélioration des moyens de d'existence des familles d'agriculteurs
- Promotion des innovateurs qui sont mieux connus, Etc.

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Durabilité de Proli-FaNS

Potentiel de durabilité élevée

- Conditions et l'approche de mise en œuvre du projet garantissent elles-mêmes la durabilité des résultats.
- Changement positif et progressif dans la mentalité de la communauté => incitera davantage les femmes à prendre des initiatives.
- Doute sur la mesure dans laquelle l'implication des chercheurs évoluera sans des plaidoyers ni sensibilisations additionnels.



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Forces et faiblesses

Forces	Faiblesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertinence de l'approche projet en matière de RDA Adéquation entre les innovations identifiées et les besoins réels des innovateurs et des communautés Accent important sur les femmes Soutien continu et constant des CSR / IST et du POG Expérience de nombreux partenaires avec des projets précédents du réseau Prolinnova 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compréhension limitée des principes ou des lignes directrices du réseau Prolinnova et des principes de S&E par certains partenaires Couverture géographique du projet, ce qui rend très difficile le suivi et de l'appui sur place par la coordination Forte rotation du personnel, temps limité alloué au projet par certaines parties prenantes clés Retards dans les rapports et les décaissements de fonds Insuffisances de visites d'échange

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Opportunités et menaces

Opportunités	Menaces
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pertinence de l'objectif du projet pour le contexte environnemental et socio-économique des agriculteurs Existence de créativité pour l'innovation ainsi que la capacité d'innovation des agriculteurs Place centrale des questions liées au genre qui attirent l'attention aux niveaux national, régional et mondial Concepts de SAN, de changement climatique et de genre comme sujets d'actualité. La SAN figure parmi les priorités du programme de développement aux niveaux international, régional et national ; en relation avec les OMD Début de la décennie des Nations Unies pour l'agriculture familiale (2019-2028) vient de commencer. Ceci offre des possibilités de mettre en valeur et de promouvoir le caractère innovant des agriculteurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environnement politique ou politiques des partenaires financiers non favorables ou changeants Différentes parties prenantes avec des méthodes de travail ou objectifs différents et parfois contradictoires qui peuvent entraver la mise en œuvre et la coordination. Insécurité croissante dans certains pays, réduction des zones d'intervention des ONGs Questions émergentes concernant la propriété intellectuelle dans le cas de certaines innovations Risques d'individualisme ou de clientélisme dans certains groupes (les dirigeants pourraient bien profiter seuls des avantages des ILs)

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Leçons



- ILs peuvent fortement contribuer à améliorer la SAN.
- Le ciblage direct de groupes ou catégories spécifiques, en occurrence des femmes, garantit que les principales cibles sont atteintes de manière adéquate pour obtenir un impact maximal.
- L'innovation est loin d'être limitée à la technologie. Elle inclue toute amélioration ou initiative organisationnelle ou socio-institutionnelle dans la conception et la gestion de systèmes, les pratiques, les comportements et les moyens pour relever les défis de l'agriculture.

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Leçons



- La large couverture géographique du projet rend très difficile la tâche de l'organisation de coordination de suivre et de fournir un appui sur le terrain à toutes les parties prenantes au même moment.
- Il reste encore beaucoup à faire pour intégrer efficacement le concept d'IL dans les documents de politique gouvernementale.
- Des PMPs solides au niveau local peuvent stimuler et soutenir la recherche et le développement participatifs menés par les agriculteurs.

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Recommandations



- Maintenir l'accent mis sur les femmes et les efforts visant à conduire le dialogue sur les politiques.
- Introduire un mécanisme de concurrence positive aux niveaux sous régional, national et local :
- Intégrer l'évaluation interne de la performance des partenaires par le biais de mécanismes de feedback
- Etre plus flexible en termes d'affectation des ressources et avoir des mécanismes de rémunération financière et/ ou non financière basés sur les résultats.

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Recommandations



- Investir davantage dans le renforcement des capacités à différents niveaux
- Repenser la structuration ou le mode de travail du personnel et renforcer le système existant pour la gestion des connaissances
- Intégrer un système intelligent de suivi et d'évaluation avec l'utilisation des TICs.
- Intégrer des pratiques de S&E telles que la réalisation d'une étude de base (au début du projet), l'évaluation à mi-parcours et l'évaluation finales.
- S'engager davantage avec les instituts de recherche pour sécuriser et pérenniser leur adhésion

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Recommandations



- Penser des incitations non monétaires pour engager davantage les acteurs de la RDA et faire avancer le dialogue politique
- Etre plus prudent lors de la négociation des clauses de rapportage, y compris des délais.
- Renforcer les mécanismes actuels d'apprentissage et de partage en incluant des activités telles que des foires commerciales régionales ou des programmes de visites d'échange
- Renforcer les capacités en termes de collecte de fonds

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Merci pour votre attention !

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Annex 10: MONITORING & EVALUATION FRAMEWORK FOR PROLI-FANS PROJECT

presented by Joe Nchor, Proli-FaNS coordinator

Monitoring & evaluation to be done at 2 levels in the project

Level 1:

M&E to keep **track of progress** according to the monitoring framework submitted to Misereor as part of the Proli-FaNS proposal

(mainly quantitative data to be collected per field site by the CPs/SRCs in order to ascertain achievement of the objectives)

Level 2:

M&E to find out whether the LI/PID approach is leading to/**contributing to development outcomes**

(mainly qualitative data to be collect per field site and at project level by the local MSPs and field/CP coordinator to ascertain development outcomes of LI/PID approach)

Level 1: M&E to keep track of progress according to monitoring framework submitted to Misereor as part of Proli-FaNS proposal

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

Indicator 1: In 8 selected sites in 5 African countries, rural communities experiment with their self-developed novelties to improve food security, nutrition security & nutritional diversity.

- **Target:** *5 innovations per site (total 40) studied in PID with women and men farmers during the 3-year period.*

Indicator 2: Other farmers who were not originally included as direct project participants have begun to adapt/contextualise local innovations disseminated by the project farmers and are conducting own experimentation in farming and NRM

- **Target:** *160 innovations (20/site) over the 3-year period in the 5 countries shared with at least 4 times the number of farmers involved in the project (at least 600 men & women)*

Level 1: M&E to keep track of progress according to monitoring framework submitted to Misereor as part of Proli-FaNS proposal (cont'd)

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

Indicator 1: Women's innovations identified, developed, documented and shared.

- **Target:** *Innovations of at least 80 women/country documented and shared over 3 years in 5 countries*

Indicator 2: Women innovators recognised and awarded from relevant government bodies at community or higher level.

- **Target:** *At least 80 women innovators are given certificates of recognition or awards in the 3-year period in 5 countries.*

Level 1: M&E to keep track of progress according to monitoring framework submitted to Misereor as part of Proli-FaNS proposal (cont'd)

Obj. 3: Sub-regional Prolinnova platforms support national CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue.

Indicator 1: Subregional platforms for promoting local innovation established and strengthened.

- **Target:** One subregional platform each in West & Central Africa and Eastern & Southern Africa established and functional.

Indicator 2: CPs ensure a flow of financial and in-kind support from public agencies to help farmers develop their innovative ideas.

- **Target:** By Year 2 of the project, at least 3 of the 5 participating CPs raise the equivalent of at least €50,000 per country for promoting local innovation.

Level 2: M&E to find out whether the LI/PID approach is leading to/ contributing to development outcomes at CP level

Outcome 2.1: Increased capacity to innovate at community/local level (increased community resilience)

Indicators

- Number of “new” innovations or experiments being done within the community (which also could be expressed as more people trying out new things)
- Number of new (institutional) linkages established by the community

Level 2: M&E to find out whether the LI/PID approach is leading to/ contributing to development outcomes at CP level (cont'd)

Outcome 2.2: Improved food and nutrition security status in the community

Indicators

- Access to sufficient food throughout the year (this could mean a reduction of the lean food/hunger period)
- Increase in the number of meals per day for the entire household (e.g. from 1 to 2)
- Women having access to sufficient food (e.g. that women have at least one full meal a day)
- Increase in food diversity in both production and consumption (growing different crops, thus increasing number of food groups consumed)

To what extent could this Outcome be achieved within the 3-year period?

Reference Misereor Comment 1 on Proli-FaNS project performance

Under Chapter 1.1 (page 4f) you give an outline of what has been achieved by the Proli-FaNS project, so far.

- We would appreciate if you could more explicitly and more systematically refer to the different indicators agreed upon in the contract.
- Please indicate where the project had not been able to meet the targets and give reasons why.
- Please combine **quantitative as well as qualitative information (also some outstanding examples)** regarding the achievements.

Annex 11: Main questions from Misereor on achievements in Proli-FaNS

1) Innovations profiled and validated in participatory process:

- Are or can they all be classified according to domain, e.g. nutritious food, storage, processing, animal health, animal rearing, soil fertility, social/institutional ...?
- Do profiles of innovations include or can they be expanded to include: how each innovation works, the added value of innovation and instructions for potential users?
- Where and how can this information be accessed?
- How and when can these additional details on local innovations be sent to ACDEP?

2) PID processes: Have you provided or can you provide more detailed information on:

- How the innovations were chosen for the PID in each country, by whom and according to which criteria?
- How were the farmers' questions captured and to what extent were their questions addressed in the different PID cases?
- At what stage of completion is each of the PID processes in your country?
- What have been the findings of each PID process that has been completed?
- Which of all the innovations investigated in PID have proven to be particularly interesting in terms of improving food security and nutrition?

3) Collaboration for formal researchers in the PID processes:

- In which PID cases have researchers been well integrated from beginning to end?
- In how far have the researchers played a suitable role as is expected in PID?
- What have been the challenges in trying to involve researchers in this role?
- What would be appropriate strategies to increase collaboration between farmer innovators and formal researchers in farmer-led participatory research?

4) Recognition of outstanding innovations:

- List of innovations given awards at different levels (local, national, international)?
- Special features of these innovations that merited award?
- What is their value added?
- What specific contributions do they make to improving food and nutrition security?
- Where can information about these innovations be accessed?

5) Dissemination of innovations:

- What has been done to disseminate all the innovations (including those studied in PID) and via which channels?
- Roughly how many people have been informed about the innovations and PID?
- Are there structural reasons that make dissemination difficult and how can these be addressed?

6) Mechanisms to monitor CP performance:

- What mechanisms are used to monitor and supervise the work of the CPs?
- What mechanisms should be put in place (e.g. "a red light system") to avoid failure of CPs to perform as agreed?

Annex 12: Action plan for remainder of Proli-FaNS project

Action	Original deadline	Revised deadline ¹	RESPONSIBLE
Quarterly report (Jan–April 2019)	30 May	done	CP coordinators
Quarterly report (May–July 2019)	15 Aug		CP coordinators
Annual report for Year 3	15 Aug		CP coordinators
End-of-project report submitted to ACDEP	30 Aug		CP coordinators
Cases of farmer-scientist interaction for paper: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CP coordinators to submit 1–2 cases to Ann and SRCs, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Biopesticide against fall armyworm in Ethiopia</i> <i>Developing an enriched traditional food (wasawasa)</i> <i>Biopesticides in Burkina Faso and Kenya</i> <i>Reducing bitterness in chocolate in Cameroon</i> Ann to collate paper 	30 June 15 Aug	done 15 Sept	CP coordinators Ann
Success stories and text boxes (2 cases relevant to food and nutrition security) for end-of-project report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPs to submit 1–2 success stories to Ann and SRCs, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Cameroon – beehive innovator</i> <i>Ghana – market access for sheabutter; tree chief</i> <i>Kenya – local leadership recognised farmer innovator</i> CPs to submit 2 text boxes to Ann and SRCs (cases very relevant to food and nutrition security), e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Kenya – sack garden irrigation kit; organic fruit fly trap</i> <i>Ethiopia – biopesticide; tomato processing</i> <i>Burkina Faso – Misola; biopesticide</i> <i>Ghana – wasawasa</i> Ann & SRCs to finalise editing for the report 	30 June 30 June 15 July	31 July 31 July 31 Aug	CP coordinators CP coordinators
Catalogue of innovations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Address gaps: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How the innovation works Added value Joe to justify to Misereor why we don't include detailed instructions 	15 June	5 Aug	CP coordinators Joe
Catalogue of PID cases (complete process documentation following guideline)	15 June	15 Aug	CP coordinators
Development of templates for lists (awards, local innovations, dissemination)	30 May	done	Brigid & Georges
List of awards	15 June	31 July	CP coordinators
List of local innovation cases	15 June	31 July	CP coordinators
List of dissemination activities	15 June	31 July	CP coordinators
Develop guide for focus-group discussions (FGDs)	15 June	done	Brigid & Georges
Undertake FGDs	30 June	15 Aug	CP coordinators
Submission of financial reports to ACDEP	30 May	done	Ghana, Burkina coordinators
Disbursement of funds	15 June	20 July	ACDEP
Final project report submitted to funder	30 Sept	15 Oct	ACDP

¹ * Decided during Skype meeting of SRCs and IST on 15 July 2019

Annex 13: Brief overview of follow-on proposal (SuP-FaNS)

presented by Joe Nchor, Proli-FaNS coordinator

- Scaling up Promotion of Local innovation for Food & Nutrition Security (**SuP-FaNS**)
- Building on Proli-FaNS results, lessons and opportunities created to scale up and sustain PID/LI for FaNS for greater impact
- 3-year project from 1 August 2019 to 31 July 2022
- Amount of budget from Misereor???
- ACDEP in Ghana as host organisation
- Implementation in 7 action-learning sites in:
 - Burkina Faso (2 sites)
 - Ghana (2 sites)
 - Kenya (2 sites)
 - Cameroon (1 site)

Objectives

- 1) Innovation capacities of rural smallholder farmers, particularly women and women's groups, are strengthened to improve food and nutrition security and resilience of local communities
- 2) CP partners involved in project (including MSP members) have become better able to co-design and facilitate PID and promote local innovation processes and scaling up
- 3) The process of regionalisation of the PROLINNOVA network is strengthened and completed in Africa

Expected outcomes by end of project

Local communities, especially women and women's groups, are able to form partnerships with experts and relevant local actors to initiate and facilitate PID to improve their local innovations for food and nutrition security.

National and local MSP members have become major players in facilitating and scaling up the PID approach with women's associations, and mainstreaming it into agricultural research and development, including academic institutions, in the four project partner countries.

The PROLINNOVA regionalisation process is completed in Africa: the subregional platforms and the regional platform are functioning well and are engaged in facilitating mutual learning between CPs, multi-CP collaboration and policy dialogue at subregional and regional level.

Activities

A. Promoting local innovation to improve food and nutrition security and developing community capacities in this respect

- **A1.** Identifying, documenting and promoting local innovation (10 per site = 70)
- **A2.** Facilitating PID and scaling out the approach and the outcomes (PID training for farmer, mentoring and training of support teams, exchange visits, policy dialogue for institutionalisation etc (3 per site = 21)
- **A3.** Promoting gender equality and women's development through PID (gendered-PID capacity building for teams, recognising & awarding women innovators)
- **A4.** Applying PID outcomes and proven innovations to increase food and nutrition security and household income (support to apply innovations to food production, processing, value addition, local foods enrichments etc)
- **A5.** Engaging in policy dialogue for scaling out

Activities

B. Strengthening governance, networking and learning at CP level

NSCs, strengthening networking at country level with relevant bodies and other networks, joint activities, CP membership expansion, exchange visits for CPs etc

C. Pursuing and completing network regionalisation in Africa

- **C1. Building capacity of subregional platforms** (design and implementation of backstopping, proposal development, fundraising, improving project M&E system, networking and policy dialogue etc)
- **C2. Setting up the African regional platform** (finalise the guidelines & modalities, select and prepare an organisation to host the regional network, set up governance structures at subregional and regional level to oversee the SRCs' work and performance in supporting CPs and regionalisation)

Project management & implementation team

ACDEP will provide overall administrative and financial management of the project to support team members:

- Project Lead Coordinator (Joe Nchor); ACDEP Exec. Director provides managerial/technical support
- Project Financial Manager: James Japiong in ACDEP
- Two Subregional Coordinators
- Project CP Coordinators
- Project CP Financial Managers
- Independent experts (Chesha, Ann, Annie etc)



Annex 14: Burkina Faso

Promotion de l'expérimentation et l'innovation paysannes au Sahel

Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel



INTRODUCTION

- PROFEIS Burkina Faso, member of Prolinnova Network,
- Created in 2007 with some twenty organizations initially (NGOs, Research Institutions, Technical Services, Projects / Programs, Producers) that set up a coordination unit.
- Due to the lack of significant funding, membership decreased to a core group of three (3) organizations: RMARP, World Neighbors and Diobass.
- In accordance with Prolinnova guidelines 10 and 11, PROFEIS Burkina Faso initiated a restructuring process which resulted in the establishment of the NSC, the coordination team and the MSPs.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COUNTRY PLATFORM

- Strengthen capacities within research institutions, extension services, NGOs / projects and programs, community organizations and local communities for effective support of farmer experimentation and innovation in natural resource management;
- Accelerate dissemination of good-productive innovations that focus on sustainable conservation of Environment and resources to poor farmers for improving their livelihoods and food security;
- Promote political and institutional arrangements that recognize and build on the relevance of farmers' innovative knowledge and capacities in the development process;
- Develop and subsequently apply a reproducible methodology to stimulate and creatively use peasant innovation based on a better understanding of the context and dynamics of experimentation and innovation;
- Forge a partnership at national and sub-regional levels to share knowledge, experiences and good practices.

SOME ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

- Awareness raising / training of producers in intervention areas
- Identification / characterization of innovations, experimentation, scientific validation
- Support of innovative farmers
- Joint project proposals development
- Organization of innovation fairs, sharing of experiences
- Participation in the National Farmers Day
- The Greening the Sahel initiative
- FaReNe (McKnight Foundation)
- Proli-FaNS (Misereor)

PLAN OF ADVANCING PROLINNOVA APPROACH

- Broaden the membership base of the platform by including research institutions / universities, extension services
- Continue working on local innovations and PID approach
- Lobbying FONRID to take into account funding for local innovations
- Work on institutionalization with the ministers concerned
- Joint proposals
- Collaborate with other partners at national and regional levels

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION



Annex 15: Ethiopia
**Overview of project activities
implementation in Year Three**

*presented by Beza Kifle, Prolinnova-Ethiopia Coordinator
May 2019*



Achieved activities from Year 3 plan

- Farmer Field School established in Enebse Sar Mider, and in Axum we are in progress
- PID cases are in process
- Material supply for both sites (seedlings, materials needed for the PID cases)
- Farmers’ learning event at both learning sites
- National workshop for policy advocacy

**Activities planned to be finalised in the
4th quarter of Year Three (May–July 2019)**

- Learning visit for National Steering Committee (NSC) to the learning sites
- Finalising the documentation of local innovation and PID cases
- Publication and dissemination of selected local innovation and PID cases
- Review meeting of NSC with the learning-site people
- Submitting plan to Ministry of Innovation & Technology

Thank you

Annex 16:
**SUSTAINING THE PROLINNOVA
 APPROACH IN GHANA**

presented by Joe Nchor, CP coordinator

Ongoing activities

- Inclusion/involvement of government researchers and extensionists, university teachers, farmer leaders and traditional authorities in local and national MSPs
- Facilitating university students' thesis research on local innovation
- Documenting innovations, PID processes in appropriate forms and using them in dissemination and for policy-influencing events
- Sharing local innovations and PID outcomes at Research and Extension Liaison Committee (RELC) meetings; adding reps of local MSPs to the RELC

Ongoing activities

- Facilitating development of innovations to commercial products and linking the innovators to markets (market access)
- Capacity training of stakeholders and farmers, women in PID / LI approach
- Local innovation fairs with participation of government and political authorities and traditional authorities
- Use of media (print and radio) to share innovations and PID outcomes, cover and share on project events

Future plans

- Continuing on current strategies with increased intensity, frequency and scale
- Fundraising through proposal writing, unsolicited and responding to calls
- Leveraging on local government funds for related programmes/projects
- Expansion of CP members to include national research institutions and like-minded organisations
- Networking with other national networks including joint activities etc
- Scientific validation of innovations involving research scientists.

Annex 17:

Prolinnova–Kenya

Ongoing and future activities to sustain Prolinnova in Kenya

presented by Vincent Mariadho, CP coordinator

Farmer-Led Research

- Identification of local innovations
- Farmer experimentation
- Joint experimentation

Workshops

- Gender Mainstreaming in Farmer-Led Research (GMFLR)
- Follow-up workshops and field trip on GMFLR

Advocacy

- Periodic development and dissemination of *Proli-Informa* (PK newsletter)
- Production of PK magazines
- Use media both for pre-recorded audios and live interviews

Documentation

Dissemination of:

- Audiovisual documentation of PID cases
- Audiovisual clips of Farmer innovation Fair in Makueni and International Farmer Innovation Day in Kisumu
- Catalogue of local innovations
- Catalogue of PID cases

Strategies and plans

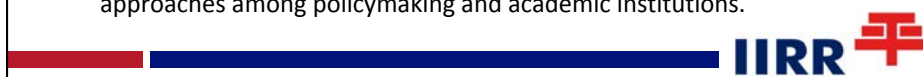
- **Strengthening of PK membership** through maintaining communication with member organisations
- **Improve visibility both nationally and globally** through shows, fairs, exhibitions, workshops and conferences
- **Resource mobilisation** through partnerships with local institutions with similar visions of PK
- **All-season local innovation identification**
- **Institutionalisation of PID** capitalising on the existing rapport with relevant stakeholders
- **Developing promising innovations to full value chain production**

Merci beaucoup !

Annex 18:**Report on Prolinnova–Philippines activities***presented by Maggie Rosimo*

The CP aims to enhance the Rural Agricultural Services at the local (municipal) level through the introduction of multi-stakeholder innovation development platforms. Specifically, it aims to:

- use an innovation development approach to leverage the nutritional and livelihood contributions of agriculture and allied sciences;
- identify and document local innovations, innovation processes and innovators among farmers by enhancing capacities at different levels: communities, academe, local government units and NGOs;
- facilitate establishment of local-level multi-stakeholder platforms for the testing, adoption, adaptation and sharing of innovations in agriculture and natural resource management, and provision of rural advisory services;
- raise awareness on participatory innovation development (PID) approaches among policymaking and academic institutions.

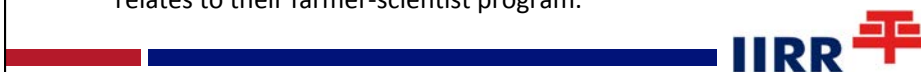
**2018 Achievements**

1. Joint project implementation of Municipal Agriculture Office of the Municipality of Guinayangan and Department of Agriculture Regional Office in participatory action research in agroforestry. Introduced coffee and cacao in coconut-based mono-crop system. Integrated black pepper as fast-growing cash crop.



2018 Achievements

2. Collaborated with Agricultural Training Institute (ATI): One strategy of the CP is to invite ATI as member of the CP. This collaborative work served as an entry towards that goal. The conference was conducted on 28–29 Nov 2018. It aimed to highlight the important role of local extension services in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Municipal agriculturists, provincial-level Office of the Agriculture and State Universities from the 5 provinces were invited. The conference served as a platform to share the concept of innovation fund through the experience of IIRR in the learning community. During the preparatory phase of the conference, ProInnova and the concept of supporting innovation was presented to ATI. They acknowledge the opportunity it presents for ATI as it relates to their farmer-scientist program.



2018 Achievements

3. Prepared concept notes with KIT, STIARC on PID training for DA Region 4A – unfortunately the proposals were not considered



Annex 19: Prolinnova–Sudan Report

developed by

Ms. Mawahib Eltayeb Ahmed – CP Coordinator

and

Mr. Mohamed Yousif Mabrouk – NSC Chairperson

Introduction

- The Prolinnova–Sudan Country Programme started in 2004. Practical Action and then SOS Sahel were the coordinating organisations. Under these two organisations, the programme encountered numerous challenges.
- Eventually, in 2016, the Prolinnova–Sudan platform was hosted under the umbrella of the National Centre for Research (NCR). The platform includes 22 organisations, NGOs, universities, research institutions, government bodies and private sector.

Steering Committee

- The National Steering Committee (NSC) is composed of eight members: (three Sudanese NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture, university, research centre, private-sector organisation and INGO Practical Action) plus the coordinator, who was elected by the CP.
- A core team of three members were named to run the daily activities of Prolinnova–Sudan.

Achievements, challenges and perspectives

Four activities were implemented during 2018 in collaboration with the platform members and other stakeholders. These activities are shown in the following table.

Activity	Stakeholders involvement/ Achievements	Challenges	Way forward
Action Plan workshop 31 January 2018	Action Plan was developed by platform members (more than 80% were females); 4 of NSC members facilitated the activity. Dal Group and Nugoya Protocol provided funds.	Action Plan implementation by platform members. Limited funds to cover activity expenses	Develop M&E system for activities Raise adequate funds
Introductory training workshop on Participatory Innovation Development (PID) 4-6 September 2018	All platform member (32 participants, 70% women). This activity was funded by Practical Action and own / personal platform members' resources (paying very small share to support provision of services during the 3-day training)	Advanced training workshop in PID training-of-trainer (TOT) approaches as continuation for introductory one	Develop Arabic version of PID TOT

Farmer Innovation Day 11-12 December 2018	Many institutions were involved, platform members, government institution, universities and individuals. Many innovators showed their innovations. The activity was funded by Kanar Communication Company and Agricultural Bank of Sudan (ABS).	First experience for ProInnova-Sudan. Need to be improved next year. Limited / inadequate funding.	Transfer this experience and events to the other states of the country. Raise adequate funds.
Backstopping visit by Chris Macoloo, Co-Chair ProInnova Oversight Group	Meetings - with platform members - with farmer innovators - with NSC members Visits Sudanese Environment Conservation Society (SECS) Practical Action Farm/er visit Sightseeing and dinners Achievements Platform members and NSC mobilization and activation	Support from the hosting institution NCR and other stakeholders' commitments	Prepare annual backstopping-visit programme with agreed objectives Fundraising

Sudan Platform involvement

- Many CP meetings were conducted during 2018. Members of the CP exchanged experiences and ideas regarding how innovations and documentation could be improved and transferred to various states of the country.
- Lack of / limited resources and finance make it difficult for moving forward with doing identification and documentation of innovations. It is hoped that, after the introductory training on PID participants, the CP members will be able to identify and document innovations, as they become more aware of the importance of local innovation.

Sudan Platform involvement (cont'd)

Prolinnova–Sudan is now being supported by some NGOs and INGOs (Practical Action), private sector (Dal Group and Kanar Telecommunication Company), government ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry), universities (Al Zaeem Elazhri University), the Agricultural Bank of Sudan and civil society organisations.

Fundraising activities

- The Prolinnova CP in Sudan itself is a network at the national level comprising NGOs, government initiations, private sector and academia. Concept notes for collaboration with public institutions and ongoing projects were prepared and shared. Response was very slow from the side of these institutions because of the political and economical crisis prevailing in the country.

Fundraising activities

- At national level, some funds were raised from the private sector (Dal Group), Noguya Protocol (Higher Council for the Environment and Natural Resources), the ABS and Climate Risk Finance Project (Higher Council for the Environment and Natural Resources).
- At regional and international level many projects were developed with CP and NSC participation and regional coordinators and other CPs (Uganda, Tanzania, South Africa) but unfortunately, for some reason, things did not go as expected.

Self-assessment of networking functioning

The CP in Sudan faced challenges since it was not active for 3 years but currently it is well established and now we are in the process to propose a membership application form to classify the membership type. Also a CP secretariat will be proposed.

But generally, there is this strong communication between the NSC members, CP members and the CP coordinator.

A core group was formed from coordinator (Mawahib), chairperson (Mabrouk) and an NSC member (Ibnouf) to manage and supervise the activities.

Also a documentation team (5 members) was formed from NCR staff who are already working in the Documentation and Information Department.

Also there is good communication with the sub-regional coordinator and the POG.

Challenges & way forward

Prolinnova–Sudan is facing sustainability issues related to finance and working without admin costs to get CP and NSC members into the process is a real challenge. Also coordination on a voluntary basis with very demanding activities cannot be sustained for a long time.

Way forward

- To implement the activities proposed by CP members in January 2018.
- Exchange programmes with other CPs in the region, including experts, women, youth and researchers.

ANNEX 20:

**PROLINNOVA–TANZANIA:
ACTIVITIES AND PLANS FOR ADVANCING
PROLINNOVA’S APPROACH**

presented by Zacharia Malley

INTRODUCTION

- ❖ CP-Tanzania is one of the seven in ESA subregion;
- ❖ The last funded project under Prolinnova umbrella, CLIC–SR, ended in 2016;
- ❖ Currently ongoing activities are by commitment of individuals (farmers & researcher), host organisation (PELUM-TZ-communication liaising with farmers and partners) and partner research organisation (researcher time).

ON-GOING ACTIVITIES AND PROCESSES

- ❖ Identification of farmers' initiatives on control of fall armyworm (FAW);
- ❖ Identification of formal ARD organisation's farmer-participatory control of FAW;
- ❖ Encourage and support systemisation of farmer-led experimentation for FAW control;
- ❖ Fundraising for the support of CP activities.

PROCESS: Identification

a) Farmers' initiatives

- ❖ Diverse initiatives, such as use of soil, ash, hot pepper, tobacco, soap spray, tephrosia extracts etc in combination with chemical insecticides, to reduce the effects of FAW on maize;

PROCESS: Identification

b) Partners' work:

- ❖ At the Nelson Mandela African Institute of Science and Technology in Arusha, a PhD student is working with a Farmer Research Network to design and evaluate FAW management strategies;
- ❖ TPRI screening chemical pesticides for commercial chemical companies;
- ❖ A PhD student has isolated a parasitic fungi to control the FAW, but in patenting process

PROCESS: Farmer experimentation

Who and where?

- ❖ Farmer group in Mbozi District, Songwe Region in southern Tanzania
- ❖ Individual families in Mbulu District, Manyara Region in northern Tanzania

PROCESS: Farmer experimentation

Activities

- ❖ Defining the problem and joint learning to know FAW;
- ❖ Joint learning to know possible control options;
- ❖ Farmers selecting the control options;
- ❖ Joint design of research questions;
- ❖ Farmer designed and self-testing of the selected option;
- ❖ Identification of farmers' indicators and farmers' monitoring of efficacy of the options;
- ❖ Supporting documentation of the experimentation.

PROCESS: FARMERS' CONTROL MEASURES/PRODUCTS

Attracting ants as bio-control agents of FAW using:

- ❖ Pig fat oil
- ❖ Palm oil
- ❖ Sugar solution
- ❖ Honey solution

Controlling FAW using:

- ❖ Mixture of Gybadip (Cypermethrin 15% MV) and wood ash
- ❖ Mixture of FORMA dust soap with wood ash
- ❖ Tobacco dust
- ❖ Tobacco extract

FUNDRAISING

- ✖ 3 concept notes were developed but were not successful
- ✖ 1 Skype with FAO-Tanzania: Pilot Capacity Development Interventions to Strengthen Research and Extension Linkages at Technology transfer and partnerships unit (Ttpus) level for Participatory Innovation Development (PID)

CHALLENGES

- ❖ Financing
- ❖ Staff turnover

PLANS

Immediate

- ❖ Continue support of farmers' current initiatives on FAW
- ❖ Continue look for funding sources for this work

Long-term to medium-term

- ❖ Transforming CP into legal entity
- ❖ Finding a new civil society organisation that can expand its activities into research and academic training

Annex 21:**Strengthening Farmer-led Research Networks (FaReNe) 2015–2019**

Contribution of Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) in improving income in Burkina Faso and Mali

PROLINNOVA INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS WORKSHOP AND PROLI-FaNs ANNUAL MEETING, SENEGAL, 13–17 MAY 2019

Introduction

The Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) piloted in Burkina Faso and Mali was inspired by the pilot projects conducted by Prolinnova, an international partnership programme that promotes local innovation and Participatory Innovation Development (PID). It is an alternative financing mechanism that allows farmer innovators to access resources to continue their own research in collaboration with other partners (researchers and extension agents).

Methodology

- Development of management tools translated into French and into local languages (application form)
- Definition of selection criteria of eligibility for LISF
- Call for proposals / Information and Awareness Workshop for producers and their groups on LISF
- Applications are sent to regional level (AOPP in Mali)
- Centralisation and review of applications for funding proposed by applicants
- Selection / approval of applications
- Disbursement of funds
- Monitoring and evaluation process

Methodology (cont'd)

- In Burkina Faso: The LISF has been implemented in the Eastern and Northern Regions.
- In Mali: The LISF has been implemented in Segou and Mopti Regions.
- In Burkina Faso and Mali, LISF-funded activities on capacity building, joint experimentation and income generation related to farmers' innovations.

Selection criteria

Burkina Faso	Mali
Originality of innovation	Ideas initiated and formulated by the applicant (s)
Relevance of innovation	Their relevance to overcome the constraints of innovation
Adaptability and reproducibility	Reproducibility of innovation by other resource-poor farmers
Contribution of innovation to agro-ecological intensification	Agro-ecological impact
Technical and economic viability	Budget in line with the proposed activities and funds available
Amount requested	

Innovators and research groups funded in Burkina Faso

Applicant	Region	Total amount Project	Farmers' contribution (FCFA)	Funding granted (FCFA)		
				Equipment	Technical support	Total
Bourgou Limani	East Burkina	350 000	150 000	150 000	50 000	200 000
Research group	North Burkina	272 500	90 000	132 500	50 000	182 500
Savadogo Boré	North Burkina	350 000	150 000	150 000	50 000	200 000
TOTAL		972 500	390 000	432 500	150 000	582 500

Results obtained


In Burkina Faso, the pre-selection of farmer innovations (5 innovations per zone) had a very positive effect on the involvement of actors, who have entered a transparent competition. Farmer innovators perceived some social recognition of themselves and the valorisation of their innovative practices, which reinforces their self-confidence in their work. However, the LISF was implemented only in one year, so it is difficult at this stage to appreciate its effect/ impact.

Farmer innovations funded in Mali

Title of innovation	Localities	Beneficiaries	Funded activities
Recovery of degraded soil by burial of organic matter	Kiri, Mopti	Group Doumnokènè	Raising small ruminants
			Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility
			Purchase of seeds to evaluate the effectiveness of improved varieties
Dual-purpose sorghum intercropping with groundnut on ploughing and ridge	Nampasso Ségou	Group Bankadi	Sheep fattening
			Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility
			Training on the virtues of <i>moringa</i> to improve the nutritional quality
			Purchase of <i>Moringa</i> grains

Farmer innovations funded in Mali (cont'd)						
Beneficiaries	Funded activities	Initial amount	Grant	R 1	R 2	R 3
Group Doumnokènè	Raising small ruminants	500 000		400 000 2016	400 000 2017	400 000 2018
	Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility		50 000			
	Purchase of seeds to evaluate the effectiveness of improved varieties		50 000			
Group Bankadi	Sheep fattening	615 000		490 000 2017	490 000 2018	
	Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility	50 000				
	Training on the virtues of <i>moringa</i> to improve the nutritional quality	50 000				
	Purchase of <i>moringa</i> grains	25 000				

Farmer innovations funded in Mali (cont'd)			
Title of innovation	Localities	Beneficiaries	Funded activities
Recovery of degraded land by planting <i>Acacia senegal</i>	Nabougou, Ségou	Association Benkadi	Purchase of equipment for grafting and hives
			Equipment transportation
			Training in grafting and honey production
Recovery of degraded land by simple ridges and crossed ridges	Pongonon, Mopti	Group Amakènè	Sheep fattening
			Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility

Farmer innovations funded in Mali (cont'd)						
Beneficiaries	Funded activities	Initial amount	Grant	R 1	R 2	R 3
Association Benkadi	Purchase of equipment grafting and hives	500 000				
	Equipment transportation		55 000			
	Training in grafting and honey production		100 000	345 000		
Group Amakènè	Sheep fattening	530 000		480 000 2017	480 000 2018	
	Training in composting techniques to improve soil fertility	50 000				
Total						
		2,145,000 FCFA			3 890 000 FCFA	

Results obtained

In Mali, the LISF funded four proposals for a total of 2 145 000 FCFA (3 270 €). The amount granted was increased through the renewal (new proposal) of the support fund for innovations by the group members and is currently 3 890 000 FCFA (5 930 €), of which 430 000 FCFA (655 €) were used as subsidies. The number of renewals of the fund (7 in total to date) is a function of the dynamism of the group members and constitutes both an important factor of sustainability and an indicator of ownership of member organisations.

The training on composting allowed the production of 22.5 tons of compost by the 3 groups, which led to an improvement in soil fertility in the common fields.

Challenges encountered

- Prioritising the identification and characterisation of potential innovations in the localities, in order to have fairly dense and diversified repertoires/references
- Insufficient local human resources in French or local national languages (Gourmantché, Mooré and Bamanankan)
- Weak involvement of local vet in monitoring animal health
- Sustainability of the funding process dynamics by farmer innovators or groups of innovators.

Lessons learned

- The LISF has enabled farmer innovators to acquire the complementary materials and inputs needed to achieve an adequate level of equipment enabling them to conduct the process properly.
- The success of the joint experiment is strongly conditioned by the technical and financial support.
- The use of LISF has contributed to improving incomes and resilience of populations through agriculture-livestock integration.
- The enthusiasm for LISF's inclusiveness among farmer innovators and their organisations has attracted new members into the process.

Training on LISF of the members of Dumnokènè Cooperative of Kiri in August 2016



Bourgou Limani, LISF beneficiary in Koulfo, Burkina Faso



Contour bunding

*Bourgou Limani, LISF
beneficiary in Koulfo,
Burkina Faso*



*Small ruminants raised by
Dina Poudiougou from Kiri,
using LISF, Mali*



Merci pour votre attention

Annex 22: Gender dimensions of vulnerabilities at the local level



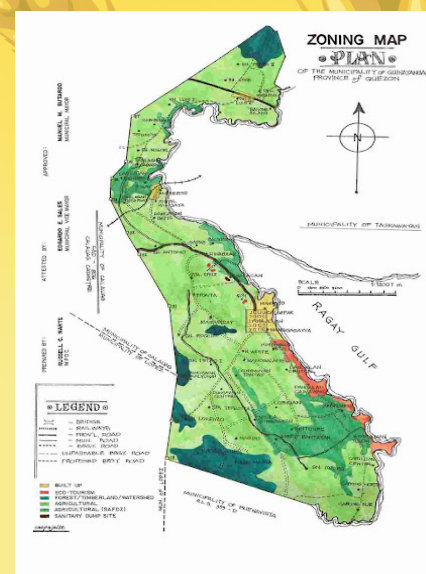
Maggie Rosimo
Manager, Learning Community Program
IIRR



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON
Climate Change,
Agriculture and
Food Security



CSV site in the Philippines



Guinayangan, Quezon, Region 4A

- 3RD class municipality with 54 barangays and total land area of 22,872.98 ha
- Landscape features diverse ecosystems – public forestlands/watersheds, upland coconut-based, lowland rice based, wetlands, river systems and coastal areas
- Constituents are largely smallholder rural farmers, half of which live below the monthly per capita poverty threshold.

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Resource management issues: uplands



Dominant structure: Monocrop

Coconut area accounts for 13,336.96 ha covering 50 villages



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Resource management issues: lowlands

Most farms are
rainfed



Irrigated rice land is at 105.57 ha (7 villages) and rainfed rice land accounts for 948.75 ha (41 villages)

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Resource management issues: coastal



Quezon is one of the provinces where massive tracts of mangroves were converted into commercial fishponds, most of which are now abandoned and idle.

Climate change risks which affect the farming communities in the CSV

Stronger typhoons



Prolonged dry spells



Unpredictability of onset of season

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HIWASAYAN RIVER (MAJOR SOURCE OF IRRIGATION) DRIED UP DURING ONE EXTENDED DRY SEASON



www.fpt

- From 1999 – present, the municipality has experienced at least extended dry season (8–10 months); 3 of them were severe.
- Dry month that started December 2013 lasted for 8 months and resulted in very low harvest; many did not even harvest.
- Villages that used to have 2 crops per year have adjusted planting season – earliest is August, latest is November.

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Socio-economic profile of CSV (farming systems, cropping patterns)

COPRA PRODUCTION

- *Pagkokopra* or *paglulukad* with copra (desiccated coconut) as the main product sold by the farmers to a casa in the town proper and provides largest share of income to many HHs.
- June and July usually average and August–October highest production is achieved while lowest in November–May due to high temperatures.
- Mature coconut is normally harvested every 45 days with price ranges to Php 35/kg at its peak while Php18 is normal or average price.
- Tenancy arrangement in coconut production ranges from 40/60 to 30/70 profit sharing where the biggest part goes to the land owner and lowest goes to the tenants or those who provided labor.



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Socio-economic profile of CSV (farming systems, cropping patterns)

RICE PRODUCTION

- Majority of the rice farms are rainfed, only a few villages have access to small irrigation system.
- Average land size for rice farming is 1 ha.
- Season usually between June and September depending on onset of rainy season.
- 1 crop/year in rainfed areas and 2 crops/year in villages with access to irrigation.
- Labor is not paid in cash but on share basis or the “*talok-ani*” system wherein 20% of the production goes to the laborer and 80% to the land owner.



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Socio-economic profile of CSV (farming systems, cropping patterns)

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION


- Large ruminants are traditionally assigned to men.
- Men are tasked to shepherd (*pag uula*) cows and carabaos. Small livestock such as pigs and native chickens are usually taken care of by women.
- Goats are more associated traditionally to men, as the only requirement is to bring them to and back from pasture sites.



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- Data and information were collected through participatory vulnerability assessments (PVAs) undertaken in 11 villages by IIRR and Local Government Unit team (supplemented by secondary data and key informant interviews).
- Understand the climate-related risks and vulnerabilities of the community through participatory tools and approaches:
 - Gender dimensions of vulnerability, impact of climate-related risks to livelihood, coping mechanism and current knowledge of climate-smart agriculture

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Barangay Sta. Cruz
Guinayangan, Quezon

A village level assessment of climate related risks and vulnerabilities

1. BACKGROUND

1.1. Climate change adaptation and food security (CCAFTS)

Climate smart agriculture (CSA) is an integrated approach that addresses the intersecting challenges of food security and climate change. Maximizing sustainable agricultural productivity in such a manner requires risk management in strategies that employ a three fold approach that:


- Increase productivity,
- protect the environment, and
- target the poorest and most vulnerable members of the community.

This can be done through development interventions that focus on increasing the adaptive capabilities of production farmers through CSA. Because we know that greater adoption of CSA by smallholder farmers, when interventions are provided and undertaken at

work level, IIRR partners with the local government unit (LGU) of Guinayangan. The partnership is supported by CCAFTS in a project that is expected to enable farmers to increase productivity using environmentally friendly agricultural approaches. The project explores the effectiveness of more locally based actions using an ecosystem based and integrated approach for the climate greater adoption of climate smart agriculture practices among smallholder farmers.

Participatory vulnerability assessments (PVAs) were undertaken in 10 villages to achieve a basic understanding of the climate related risks and vulnerabilities that exist here to allow at stake others for addressing projects. The PVAs were designed to generate knowledge of these risks in greater detail and identify the most vulnerable members of the community, and their current knowledge of CSA.

PVAs can be used to systematically generate knowledge on how development interventions in Guinayangan can



Barangay San Pedro
Guinayangan, Quezon

A village level assessment of climate related risks and vulnerabilities

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Barangay Arbismen
Guinayangan, Quezon

A village level assessment of climate related risks and vulnerabilities

1. Background

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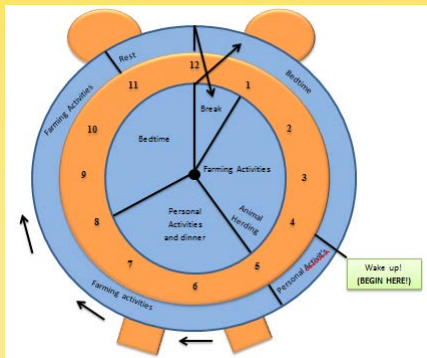
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PVAs can be used to systematically generate knowledge on how development interventions in Guinayangan can

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Gender information was collected using the following tools

24-hour clock



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Matrix with pie chart to determine roles

Cow and Carabao	Gender Role	Goat	Gender Role	Swine (commercial)	Gender Role
Herding		Animal Herding		Weanling Selecting and Vaccinating	
Feeding		Animal Housing		Animal Housing	
Bathing (Patubog)		Breeding		Feeding and Watering	
Renting (Pahila)		Kidding		Animal Bathing	
		Marketing		Animal Fattening	
				Marketing	



GENDER ROLES IN PRODUCTION

COPRA PRODUCTION

- Men are more involved in the coconut production that requires physical strength such as harvesting or poling, collecting, removal of husk, preparation of the kiln for smoking, weighing and loading of byproduct.
- Women share in the labor for the rest of the copra production activities such as shelling and yield counting.

ACTIVITY	GENDER ROLES
Nut poling (<i>Kawit</i>)	
Nus collecting (<i>Pag iipon</i>)	
Nut piling (<i>Paghahakot</i>)	
Removal of husks (<i>tapas</i>)	
Mechanical shelling (<i>Pagbabaak</i>)	
Loading (<i>Pagiimbasi</i>)	
Lining up and preparation for cooking (<i>Pagkakamada</i>)	
Cooking	
Initial mixing (<i>Hango</i>)	
<i>Tigkal</i>	
Final mixing (<i>Hilaw</i>)	
Product packing (sack)	
Product loading (jeep)	













LEGEND: Male Female



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GENDER ROLES IN PRODUCTION

RICE PRODUCTION

- Rice farming is divided into 12 activities.
- Females select seed and secure rice fields from pests. Land preparation is 100% task of males; fertilization and spraying which could require handling of chemicals is mostly a male task as well as threshing. Both genders share task in seedbed sprouting, transplanting, harvesting, drying, milling. Women do more of the weeding. Generally, in rice farming, men have more significant role in doing heavy yet more dangerous activities while females work on lighter ones. Only a few women could do spraying because of the heavy weight (capacity for 16-liter of solution).

ACTIVITY	GENDER ROLES
Seed selection	
Land preparation	
Seedbed sprouting	
Transplanting	
Fertilization	
Weeding	
Spraying	
Securing from pests like birds and rats	
Harvesting	
Threshing	
Drying	
Milling	



















LEGEND: Male  Female 



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GENDER ROLES IN PRODUCTION

VEGETABLE PRODUCTION

- Villages (Sintones, Ligpit Bantayan, Sta. Maria) in Guinayangan that are engaged in commercial production usually grow eggplant, yellow corn and bitter gourd for their commercial value. At least 10 households per village are engaged in this livelihood, and labor is provided by family but they also employ neighbors if needed.
- Subsistence and small-scale gardens usually are planted with pechay, sweet potato, gabi, tomato, bitter gourd and string beans.
- Men are more involved in commercial gardening and women more in subsistence and small-scale gardening where they usually handle the harvest and marketing, tasks of men in commercial gardening.

Subsistence and small commercial (less 1 ha/ backyard)	Gender role	Large commercial (1 ha)	Gender role
Land preparation		Land preparation	
Harrowing		Harrowing	
Fertilizing		Fertilizing	
Weeding		Weeding	
Spraying		Spraying	
Watering		Watering	
Setting up trellis (if needed)		Setting up trellis (if needed)	
Harvesting		Harvesting	
Marketing		Marketing	

LEGEND: Male  Female 
















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GENDER ROLES IN PRODUCTION

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION

- Large livestock are associated with men.
- Both genders have almost equal role in goat production.
- For commercial swine breed (white), men have bigger role in preparation of housing and marketing. Women are more involved in fattening/feeding.

NOTE: We have observed that, when native breeds were introduced, women became more involved in production and decision-making.

Cow and carabao	Gender role	Goat	Gender role	Swine (commercial)	Gender role
Herding		Animal herding		Weaning, selecting and vaccinating	
Feeding		Animal housing		Animal housing	
Bathing (<i>Patubog</i>)		Breeding		Feeding and watering	
Renting (<i>Pahila</i>)		Kidding		Animal bathing	
		Marketing		Animal fattening	
				Marketing	

LEGEND: Male Female

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Vulnerabilities of men and women to climate change risks and adaptation strategies currently practiced

	VULNERABILITY	ADAPTATION STRATEGIES
WOMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Women-headed households are perceived to be more vulnerable after disasters as bouncing back would take time (e.g. needed repairs for destroyed house & farms) • Double burden as more often the male members go out to find job outside of the village 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alternative crops that do not require too heavy manual labor (e.g. root crops, pechay, sweet potato) • Engaging in small livestock • Temporary migration as domestic helper, store keeper, etc. • Loan to microfinance groups
MEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptible to hypertension due to their longer exposure outside and lifestyle 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjustment of daily production cycle – they work earlier and later in the afternoon • Temporary migration and apply for jobs such as carpentry or construction after a disaster (typhoon, drought)

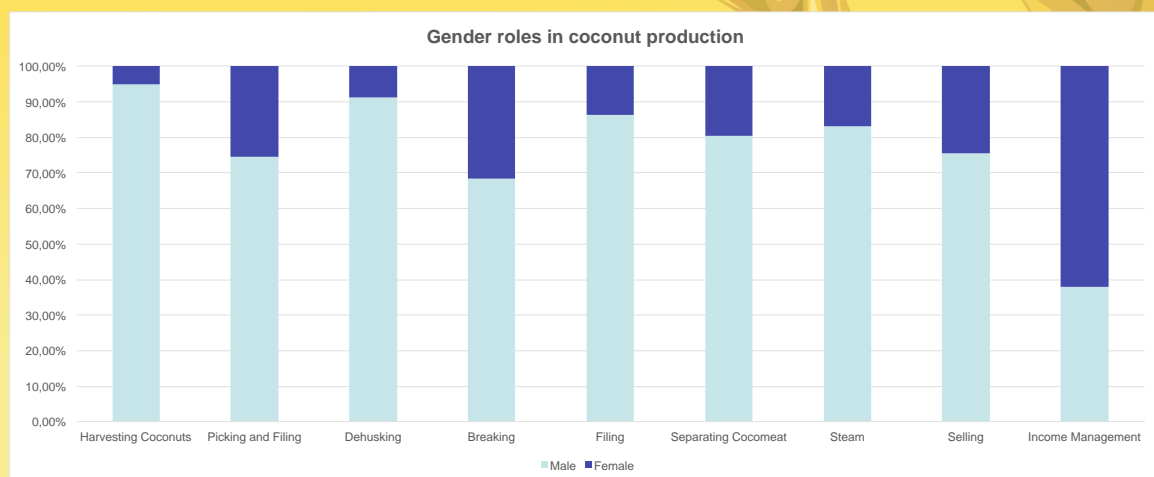
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Tools used for farmer profile with gender component

- [Farmer profile with gender component.docx](#)

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Results of farmer profile (survey)



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Gender differences in access to resources, credit, production inputs, information, services, technologies, training etc

Farmer profile has been conducted by IIRR field team, translation of data is ongoing. The following information is to be extracted:

- data on level of education by gender
- data on organizational/group membership by gender
- data on ownership by gender
- data on access to loan by gender
- data on role to specific livelihood activities by gender (e.g. men are more involved in land preparation)
- data on decision on specific livelihood activity by gender (e.g. women have the decision when and where to sell the produce)
- data on hazard/disaster event and who decides based on gender
- data on hazard/disaster event and action (tugon) versus who makes decision
- data on hazard/disaster event and effect to livelihood and family versus who makes decision
- data on action/coping mechanism and who makes the decision to do the action/coping
- data on type of information by gender
- data on gender versus source of information
- data on type of information by gender versus source of information

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Next step:

Include gender dimension in assessing climate adaptation options introduced in Ginayangan

MARAMING SALAMAT!



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Annex 23:

Highlights from the PID and Gender Training in Kenya

presented by Vincent Mariadho
Prolinnova-Kenya Coordinator

PID training

Kenya has had 5 PID trainings since the onset of Proli-FaNS.

- The general objective of the training was to train and make implementing partners familiar with the PID approach, especially those who were new in the network.

Levels of PID training:

Regional training: 8 participants from the anglophone countries (Kenya 4, Ghana 2, Ethiopia 2) involved in implementation of Proli-FaNS took part in the training

National training: implementing partners, innovators and other stakeholders involved in Proli-FaNS project

Action-learning site training

Thematic areas covered

1. Local innovation(s)

- ▶ What is local innovation (LI)? One's own initiative
New way of solving a problem within a given area
- ▶ Types of LI: Process, technical, institutional, social
- ▶ Ways of identifying LIs:
 - ▶ Observation
 - ▶ Using key informants
 - ▶ Snowball interviews
 - ▶ Non-compliant farmers

Thematic areas covered (cont'd)

2. PID is a process through which farmers together with development agents investigate ways to improve the livelihoods of local communities
 - ▶ LI as an entry point – Identifying local innovations
 - ▶ What are the farmers already doing to solve problems?
 - ▶ Situation analysis with farmer innovators, community members, development agents as a starting point for planning joint research
 - ▶ Local community, development agents assess future impacts of an innovation (benefits in terms of numbers, geography, pro-poor? social-economic benefits)
3. LISF
 - ▶ Support to local innovators in research/experimentation
 - ▶ Innovators make decisions on how to use research funds
 - ▶ Development agents and communities learn from farmer innovators

Thematic areas covered (cont'd)

4. Farmer tours/visits (farmer-farmer)
 - ▶ Outstanding individual innovators and their innovations draw attention
5. Concepts and elements of iterative PID process
Case studies of various Lis, e.g. nursery innovation
6. Documentation of farmer-led joint research (FLJR)
 - ▶ What is process documentation? the documentation of the necessary steps required to complete a particular task
 - ▶ Forms of process documentation: videos, pictures, narratives/stories, write-ups

Thematic areas covered (cont'd)

7. Multi-stakeholder partnership (MSP): many people with common interest
 - ▶ Local Steering Committee (LSC) as MSP? It is part of the governing structure in Prolinnova, mandated an oversight role at the local level
 - ▶ Basic principles of MSP: Proper management of communication and feedback, especially when conflicts arise
 - ▶ Activities must be monitored, evaluated and documented
 - ▶ Anything that the platform discusses should be relevant to the community
 - ▶ Challenges of MSPs:
 - ▶ No allowances for LSC members
 - ▶ Sustainability: sustaining the activities already initiated after Proli-FaNS ends might be a challenge
 - ▶ Insecurities & difficulties in maintaining the interests of different stakeholders

Thematic areas covered (cont'd)

- ▶ Importance/roles of LSC:
 - ▶ Creating awareness on local innovation
 - ▶ Call for proposals & vetting of proposals
 - ▶ Approval and relaying feedback
 - ▶ Selection of innovations for joint experimentation
 - ▶ Monitor implementation of the experiment and utilisation of funds
 - ▶ Reporting
 - ▶ Resource mobilisation
 - ▶ Policy influencing at the local, sub-county and county levels
 - ▶ Disbursement of funds
- 8. Gender in PID: Integrating gender issues in local innovation processes and analysing them
- 9. Policy influencing: Using evidence-based cases to mainstream PID within relevant policies in agriculture and natural resource management
- 10. Institutionalising PID: Giving more attention and recognising LI processes as starting point for farmer-led research and development

The training cumulatively attracted 89 participants drawn from both action-learning sites in Kenya and 4 participants from Ethiopia and Ghana.



Participants in regional PID training



Participants in PID training in Kisumu action-learning site

Mainstreaming gender in farmer-led joint research

- ▶ Training conducted by Chesha Wettasinha and Mona Dhamankar on 29 October to 1 November 2018 in Nairobi
- ▶ The workshop was to “test” gender-responsive farmer-led joint research (FLJR) / PID guidelines developed by KIT for suitability
- ▶ The objectives of the workshop were:
 - To orient the participants on the guidelines for making local innovation and FLJR more gender responsive;
 - To build capacities for identifying, analysing and documenting local innovation and FLJR using a gender lens;
 - To elicit feedback from participants to revise and improve the guidelines for effective operationalising.
- ▶ Participants in the workshop were ARD stakeholders from the two action-learning sites with diverse institutional affiliations.

Mainstreaming gender in farmer-led research (cont'd)

- ▶ The workshop activities included:
 - ▶ Refreshing participants' understanding of LI and FLJR
 - ▶ Introduction to the gender lens in the context of LI processes
 - ▶ Linking LI to food and nutrition security by using value chains as a means to identify LIs with focus on women-led innovation
 - ▶ Establishing factors affecting women's contribution to food and nutrition security
 - ▶ Field work for the application of the gender lens to LI in the context of local specific value chains selected in consultation with communities in Makueni County
 - ▶ Reflection on the experience in terms of both content and process of identifying and carrying out a preliminary gender analysis of LI and FLJR/PID

Gender issues in local innovation

- ▶ Group exercise to describe different activities by men, women and/or jointly undertaken in the household, farm or community
 - ▶ Outputs: Women do more work than men but not recognised
 - ▶ Local innovation processes need to be analysed from a gender perspective
 - ▶ Off-farm activities by women need to be considered while scouting for LIs
 - ▶ Through local innovation, women are able to bring men on board for new activities
 - ▶ Local innovations should be examined to ensure that they are gender-responsive

Introduction to the gender lens

- ▶ The four dimensions of gender lens were introduced and discussed:
 - ▶ Division of labour: How has the LI changed the division of labour/ labour allocation within the household? Who does what? Who is performing most of the activities? And where?
 - ▶ Access to/control over resources: How has the LI changed/ influenced control over resources? Who owns resources – assets, land, information etc.? Who benefits from the resources?
 - ▶ Decision-making: Who has contributed to decision-making in the context of this LI? how? who decides on sharing of tasks? which family member will perform which activity? who has a say at each stage?
 - ▶ Norms: Which gender norms has the LI challenged?

Introduction to the gender lens (cont'd)

- ▶ The discussion highlighted that:
 - ▶ Women's innovation is affected by the complex interplay of gender norms, gendered access to and control over resources and decision-making
 - ▶ Each of the four dimensions and the interactions between them could influence the engagement of women in innovation
 - ▶ Many factors interlock and reinforce each other in undermining women's capacity to innovate
 - ▶ Access to and control over resources and norms/values are key dimensions that constrain or enable women's innovation
 - ▶ Gender relations are dynamic and change continuously
 - ▶ Gender relations vary across communities and households

Integrating the gender lens into FLJR

- ▶ The session focused on using the gender lens in the process of FLJR
- ▶ It emphasised gender analysis using the labour division, access to and control of resources, decision-making and norms dimensions.
- ▶ The session also entailed a recap of the main stages of the FLJR process as:
 - ▶ Selection of an innovation for further joint research: identifying the research need
 - ▶ Designing a joint experiment: what does the innovator wish to explore? where is the experiment located? what resources are needed? when will the experiment take place? what will be its duration? who will be involved? what will be their roles/tasks? what will be measured? what data will be collected? by whom?

Integrating the gender lens into FLJR (cont'd)

- ▶ Implementing of the experiment: setting up and following the steps of the experiment, obtaining the resources necessary, setting times for meetings/visits, arranging field days, recording data etc
- ▶ Monitoring and evaluation
- ▶ Documentation and sharing of experiences / scaling out
- ▶ The recap was succeeded by a role-play on a simple joint experimentation process so as to focus on the aspects of planning, implementing and monitoring of the experiment while integrating gender dimensions at each stage.
- ▶ The organic fruitfly trap and sack garden irrigation kit innovations were cases used in the role play.



Thank you



Annex 24:

POG feedback to IPW participants

presented by Chris Macoloo, POG Co-Chair

Centre Mampuya, Toubab Dalaw
16 May 2019

Country Platforms

- Governance
- South–South backstopping
- New applications

POG (Prolinnova Oversight Group)

- Changes in composition
 - retiring members:
Djibril Thiam, Elske van de Fliert, Juergen Anthofer
 - incoming members:
Samba Traoré, Lisa Williams van Dijk, Bernard Triomphe
- Framework for POG self-assessment and revision of ToRs

Southernisation / Regionalisation

Option B: Regionalisation

- Eastern & Southern Africa
- West & Central Africa
- Asia
- Andes

Focal point in North

Strategic planning

- **Strategy for 2016–20 soon ending**
- **How to jumpstart new one: 2021–26**
 - *Discussions starting today*

International meetings

- **International Partners Workshop every 2 years**
- **Regional meetings in between IPWs**
 - Africa regional meeting 2020: Cameroon
 - Asian regional meeting 2020:
 - Andes regional meeting 2020:
- **IPW 2021:**

Resource mobilisation

- **Two of the current projects ending soon:**
 - Proli-FaNS
 - FaReNe
- **Proposals for 2nd phases of both submitted**
- **Numerous other proposals developed and submitted, some rejected, some still in pipeline**
- **Guidelines for concept notes and proposals**

The POG thanks:

- ***Agrecol-Afrique & its partners in Senegal – especially Centre Mampuya*** – for hosting this IPW & Proli-FaNS meeting
- ***Misereor, McKnight Foundation, FAO*** and other donors
- ***KIT*** for interim hosting of Prolinnova International Secretariat
- ***Chesha*** and other members of ***International Support Team*** in KIT and ***IIRR***
- ***CP partners***, including ***farmer innovators***

Annex 25:
**PROLINNOVA regionalisation
process in WCA**

Achievements, lessons, challenges
and way forward

May 2017 – May 2019

Georges Djohy
WCA Subregional Coordinator
Dakar, 13 May 2019



Outline

- 1. Duties and responsibilities of SRC
- 2. Achievements
 - 2.1. Policy dialogue and networking*
 - 2.2. Documentation*
 - 2.3. Monitoring and evaluation*
 - 2.4. South-South backstopping*
 - 2.5. Fundraising*
- 3. Lessons
- 4. Challenges & way forward



1. Duties and responsibilities of SRC (1)

A. Initially

1. **Build subregional platform**, for policy dialogue at subregional and regional level
2. **Create synergies and stimulate mutual learning** among Proli-FaNS and non-Proli-FaNS CPs in WCA
3. **Compile information and report** at subregional level on progress of Proli-FaNS and other CP activities
4. **Coordinate and facilitate documentation and publication** at sub-regional and regional level
5. **Coordinate and develop content for multi-CP events** and disseminate reports at subregional and regional level



1. Duties and responsibilities of SRC (2)

B. Over time

6. **Map CP status** for enhancing performance, ensuring membership and good governance, and facilitating capacity strengthening of CP coordinators and NSCs
7. **Provide technical backstopping** to CPs in collaboration with CP coordinators, Proli-FaNS Coordinators, NSCs and IST
8. **Provide a hub for capacity building** at subregional and regional level
9. **Formulate and implement** sub-regional strategies to mobilise resources
10. **Facilitate networking and cross-learning** with ESAPP and PROLINNOVA regional platforms in Asia and Latin America



2. Achievements

2.1. Policy dialogue and networking (1)

- **Participation in national, regional and international meeting/training sessions** (IPW Tamale/Ghana (15–19 May 2017), GFAR social media training (5–8 October 2017), CFS44 Rome/Italy (9–13 October 2017), PID training Ségou/Mali (26–29 November 2017), participatory ARD training Bohicon/Benin (12–14 January 2018), Prolinnova Regional Meeting in Nairobi (22–25 May 2018).
- **Publication of blogs** (5 on topics related to farmer innovations, gender and sustainable livelihoods / reference to Prolinnova's activities and principles at CFS44 Rome/Italy and 1 for CABI Plantwise Blog campaign).



2. Achievements

2.1. Policy dialogue and networking (2)

- **Websites and Social media** (sharing of documents on PROLINNOVA website, creation of WhatsApp group, Twitter and Facebook for PROLINNOVA WCA, sharing of blogs on GFAR & CFS websites and through FAO Pastoralist Knowledge Hub weekly news review (26 October 2017).
- **Meeting and exchange with subregional & international partners** (on opportunities for collaboration and/or funding: RESCAR-AOC, GFAR/IFAD, World Rural Forum (WRF), Oxfam International, Compassion in World Farming, Swedbio, ActionAid, Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative (SIANI), ROPPA, International Land Coalition (ILC) etc.).



2. Achievements

2.1. Policy dialogue and networking (3)

- **Exchange and contact with people and organizations** at various occasions (conference etc.) to grab their interest in being part of CPs in Niger, Togo and Benin for promoting LI and PID.
- **Advice/Support to CPs (Emails, phone calls, field visits)** in the implementation of their projects (Proli-FaNS, FaReNe and PROFEIS) to achieve good results that can facilitate sharing with wider audience, upscaling and policy dialogue.



2. Achievements

2.2. Documentation (1)

- **Development/conception, translation and sharing of about 50 documents** (15 PROLINNOVA guidelines (13 put into a booklet shared with Francophone CPs), 2 policy briefs, 1 working paper (booklet), 1 action plan, 1 Draft Charter for PROLINNOVA WCA, 1 WCA regionalisation process report, 2 annual subregional reports etc.).
- **Co-development (with ESAPP, IST and/or ACDEP) and/or translation and sharing of about 30 documents/products** (1 template for evaluation of SRC probationary work, 2 annual reporting templates, 2 concept notes/agendas for Nairobi meeting, 1 crowdfunding concept note, 1 guideline for selection of CP host organisations, 1 guideline for PID process documentation, 2 guidelines for preparation and presentation for Proli-FaNS and non-Proli-FaNS CPs, 1 Ghana PID video, 3 FaReNe PPTs for McKnight Foundation's Sphaera platform, 1 short proposal for raising additional funds for Nairobi meeting, 1 minimum commitment template etc.).



2. Achievements

2.2. Documentation (2)

- **Facilitation of information flow** (writing of emails in both French and English, translation of others' emails into French, reminders to CPs through emails and phone calls on various deadlines (reporting, events, funding opportunities etc.).
- **Sharing of tips for improving documentation and dissemination** (of farmer innovations and PID during backstopping visits in Burkina Faso, Cameroon and Mali).
- **Support to Proli-FaNS coordinators** (through emails and phone calls) to improve governance, better document LI and PID processes and prepare reports (e.g. proofreading of Cameroon documents, ...).



2. Achievements

2.3. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

- **Emails, Skype discussions, phone calls and social media sharing** (WhatsApp group is no longer well animated).
- **Technical Support for improving M&E** (discussion sessions after field visits, especially in Burkina Faso and Cameroon).
- **Support for better compliance with monitoring, evaluation and reporting guidelines** provided by the Proli-FaNS coordination.



2. Achievements

2.4. South–South backstopping

- **Contact and backstopping visits** in Burkina Faso (16–20 July 2017), Senegal (26–29 July 2017), Mali (26–29 November 2017) and Cameroon (05–09 December 2017), Burkina Faso (13–17 January 2019), Cameroon (21–27 January 2019): back-to-office reports shared with partners and posted on PROLINNOVA website.
- **Emails and phone calls** (especially with Proli-FaNS CPs): **skype calls** with partners for better integration (Djibril Thiam, Do Christophe Ouattara, Djibril Diarra, Bourama Diakité, Jean-Marie Diop, ...)
- **Assistance visit to INADES Formation Togo** (24–25 July 2017): in the context of setting up a PROLINNOVA platform.
- **Contact visits in Cotonou** (about 10 times to meet CASAD-NGO, CEBEDES-NGO, Ever Green NGO, Jinukun-NGO, Access Agriculture)



2. Achievements

2.5. Fundraising

- **Some concept notes** and other achievements on this aspect (GFAR funding for Rome Social Media Training, co-preparation of concept note for Misereor additional funding for Nairobi meeting, 1 concept note for McNight Foundation, 1 Concept Note for Misereor, 1 contribution to Proli-FaNS follow-on project).
- **Other projects initiated by Kenya and ESAPP partners** (suggested to be adapted to WCA subregion); a **crowdfunding** concept note translated and shared for interest of partners in WCA.
- **CPs did not share own proposal initiatives** (except Cameroon, which shared a concept note, but on which we did not finally work because of constraints encountered by both CP coordinator & SRC).
- **Idea of a second FIPAO** shared in the subregion and integrated into the Proli-WaFaSa concept note.



3. Lessons (1)

Functions	Results	Observations
1. Building subregional platform	Platform is taking shape	Adoption and signing of Charter to complete the process
2. Creating synergies and stimulating mutual learning	CPs are achieving project objectives, but synergy and mutual learning weak	Mutual learning possible, but Mali practice around FaReNe to be discussed
3. Compiling information and report	Information and reports made available to CPs through multiple channels	Emails, phone calls, WhatsApp, PROLINNOVA website, social media, visits
4. Coordinating and facilitating documentation and publication	Documentation and publication facilitated	Annual subregional reporting, publication of blogs on PID (CABI Plantwise Blog), proofreading of CP documents
5. Coordinating and developing content for multi-CP events	No subregional events organised	FIPAO planned in Proli-WaFaSa, but need of grabbing funds from other projects

3. Lessons (2)

Functions	Results	Observations
6. Mapping CP status (performance, membership, good governance, and capacity building of CP coordinators and NSCs)	Contribution made for updating active platforms with respect to PROLINNOVA's principles/values. Capacities of CP Coordinators and NSCs to be further strengthened	Revision of CPs' structure and functioning, update of coordinating/governing bodies, verification of minimum commitments/requirements
7. Providing technical backstopping to CPs	Technical support provided to CPs (M&E, PID design and implementation, reporting)	Visits (field trips and partner meetings) and phone calls contributed to this
8. Providing a hub for capacity building	Hub being set up	Capacities of SRC reinforced on PROLINNOVA values/principles, LI and PID / Participation in training on ARD and policy dialogue
9. Formulating and implementing subregional strategies to mobilise resources	Fundraising to be better considered in follow-on project	Networking, training, concept notes and proposals as priorities during SUP-FaNS project
10. Facilitating networking and cross-learning	Still to be achieved, but communication and interactions improved	Emails and Whatsapp calls with ESAPP, but more interactions needed on various aspects

3. Lessons (3)

- **Communication and interactions** improved at subregional level through combination of information channels (phone calls, emails and social media).
- **Language problem** somewhat resolved, partners give their opinions on various aspects/documents related to the subregional platform and international network (IST/POG).
- **Translation of PROLINNOVA documents/emails** into French brings greater support to access to information.
- **Contact and backstopping visits** to Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Mali and Senegal have facilitated integration and boosted trust relationship with WCA taskforce members and CP leaders.
- **Willingness and availability** to work together strengthened for the development of the WCA subregional network.



4. Challenges & way forward (1)

- **Time management/ prioritisation** (translation/information flow, proposal/ fundraising, backstopping, social media management, other activities from ACDEP/IST etc. for 2 days/week): ► Increasing the number of paid work days; taking break on translation; giving priority to proposals, partnership, networking and policy dialogue.
- **Difficulty in interacting with Mali** (interactions with Mali slowed down by practices around FaReNe project): ► Discussing issues with CP leaders to better understand their willingness to continue to be part of Prolinnova network.
- **Poor motivation and dynamics with emerging CP focal points** (people are motivated with MONGOs and available funding): ► Continuing to encourage and support self-mobilisation and self-organisation of local actors (WhatsApp forum created in Benin).



4. Challenges & way forward (2)

- **Action with dormant CPs limited** (sharing of information and documents with Niger and discussions with Niger people, but priority given to active (especially Proli-FaNS) and emerging platforms): ► **More attention to them during SUP-FaNS.**
- **Some priorities** (Concept notes and proposals, documentation/publication of LI and PIDs, organisation of subregional events for policy dialogue and networking): ► **more multi-CP proposals, blogs, magazine articles and FIPAO 2020.**
- **Strengthening of global networking** (better communication with active, dormant and emerging platforms): ► **further collaboration with ESAPP and other organisations, institutions, networks and private actors sensitive to LI and PID in WCA and beyond.**



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- MISEREOR
- IST & POG
- Proli-FaNS Coordination & ACDEP
- WCA taskforce members
- WCA CP coordinators and Proli-FaNS partners
- Other partners (Jean-Marie Diop, Amanuel Assefa, ...)



Annex 26: FLIN presentation by Lisa Williams van Dijk

Slide 1

First of all, I would like to thank you for welcoming me in the Prolinnova family and I am delighted to be part of the oversight group. I have been following Prolinnova for many years and much inspired by the working of this group, hence, I set up a similar farmer-led network in the UK. I will tell you all about this and in my presentation, I will capture

- what is meant by “farmer-led innovation” and “farmer-centred initiatives”? in the UK (or at least of what we as a network mean with it.
- how the network start started?
- our funding model for the network?
- the aim and objectives of the network
- type of activities are undertaken?
- what stakeholders are involved?
- finalise with a Q&A

Before I talk about FLIN, let me quickly explain how I got here, my journey.

Slide 2

- I started my career as an agronomist, studied Tropical Agriculture and my first job was in R&D in tea production in Kenya. I did not like it much and decided to go back to University and did a degree in Rural Development Management which led me working on participatory impact monitoring in Malawi with organisations such as GIZ and PLAN international. This started my journey working with farmers facilitating collaborative learning and knowledge co-production processes.
- Although I graduated in crop production, I was actually more interested in livestock production and all my work related to working with farmers to improve their livestock production and went back to study after six years in Africa to do a Post graduate Diploma in *Livestock Health and Production*.
- When I finished, I got involved in working with farmers and animal owners of working animals in India and Pakistan to develop a farmer-led approach to assessing animal welfare, including animal behaviour outcomes, and grass root innovation over a period of 3.5 years. This approach was and is currently applied in hundreds of villages in India, involving almost 30,000 animals and farmers/animal owners. “Sharing the load: a guide to improving the welfare of working animals through collective action” published in 2011 by Practical Action Publishing.
- Whilst working on this I got in contact with the Centre for Development Services in Cairo and ended up working for them managing and coordinating community-led projects and programmes related not only to agriculture but also to health, employment etc. A particular project of interest I worked on was the ‘Participate’ participatory research project where we collaborated with many partners across the world to create a voice of the margins in the development of the SDGs.

Slide 3

- After more than 15 years abroad I decided I wanted to go live closer to my family and went to the UK to do my PhD in farmer innovation in the livestock sector in the UK. Basically, applying what I learned in the South in the North. One of the projects I developed and managed was the EU H2020 Hennovation project.

- This project promoted farmer-led Innovation in the laying hen sector: A bottom-up approach for innovation in practice to solve problems using practical knowledge and creativity on farm, during transport and at the abattoir.
- 20 innovation networks in 5 countries: United Kingdom, The Netherlands, Sweden, Czech Republic and Spain explored and testing mechanisms to stimulate and facilitate practice-led innovation in sustainable animal welfare. We facilitated on-farm networks led by producers specifically related to feather pecking and National and International off-farm networks led by transporters and hen processors – transport and handling of End-of-Lay hens.
- These networks were ‘multi-actor’ e.g. supported by scientists, veterinarian, egg packer, feed company, pullet rearer, catchers, processing industry and others.
- Currently I work as the Knowledge Exchange Programme manager for the Royal Agricultural University at Cirencester, UK, and also involved in the H2020 LIAISON project (www.liaison2020.eu) through my work at the University of Exeter, UK. The combination of roles allows me to be involved in farmer-led innovation from practical local to European policy level, supporting, promoting and building capacity of individuals and organisations involved in farmer-led innovation.

Slide 4: What is meant in the UK by “farmer-led innovation” and “farmer-centred initiatives”?

- Farmer-led innovation initiatives have had an increasing presence in the UK since the privatisation of advisory services, responding to a shift towards more farmer-centred thinking and opportunities for support. Intermediary organisations facilitating such initiatives typically using participatory approaches are funded through a variety of sources, government, private and charitable.
- The UK has been at the leading edge of new initiatives that put farmers in the driving seat, supporting them to work together and with scientists on their own terms. Pioneering initiatives include Innovative Farmers, the ADAS Yield Enhancement Network, Natural England’s Facilitation Fund, Rothamsted’s FarmInn programme and Scotland’s Rural Innovation Support Service. Pilot funding from UKRI (UK Research and Innovation ‘The home of world class research and innovation in the UK with a combined budget of more than £6 billion’), the levy boards and government has helped to make these possible.
- These farmer-led innovation initiatives can take different forms (formal or informal), all promote bottom-up and joint learning amongst farmers and relevant actors, bringing together a diversity of knowledge to tackle real on-farm problems.
- The farming community in the UK is diverse hence many different ‘models’ exist with a different purpose, level of investment and involvement of actors. There is spectrum of approaches from ‘truly’ farmer-led where farmers drive the agenda to more farmer-centred, where organisations have structured the aims and objectives of the initiative with farmers’ needs at the centre through participatory design or integrated feedback loops.
- In several initiatives groups of farmers are doing their own field experiments and include collaborating with scientists in other the innovation is more individual based on peer learning, farm walks etc.
- Various levels of investment of organisations in farmer innovation groups from £5000 per initiative to £12,000–£50,000 p.a. for various purposes.
- For example an initiative called Innovative Farmers, which promotes so called ‘Field-Labs’ where farmers and growers are running their own on-farm trials, on their own terms based on their need and they can apply for up to £5000 grant funding to run their trails. This is funded through charitable funding.
- Versus, initiatives which have a very specific purpose where groups of farmers are rewarded for coming together to work out the best ways to improve the natural environment across

their land, providing habitats for wildlife on a landscape scale to better aid conservation of important species. This is funded through government funding by the Natural England Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund.

Slide 5: Policy context – What is the funding model for the network?

- Two main funding streams either R&D or through KE/advisory services e.g. levy board and Defra (public good)
- There is a growing interest from policymakers in these types of initiatives, and opportunities exist for enhanced integration of these approaches in future strategy and policy in the UK. Risks with mainstream funders coming in in terms of crushing the initiative – won't necessarily lead to farmer-led innovation facilitation (back to top-down approach)
- Transformative funding UK government R&D funding of £90 million has been dedicated to ambitious innovation across the complex agricultural community through the Industry Strategy Challenge Fund. Particularly, the 'Innovation Accelerators' call will aim to increase farm-level collaboration and experimentation that employs the latest science and technology. FLIN members are pro-actively advocating with policymakers for public funding R&D investment in farmer-led research. We argue that the transformation happens when farmers get involved in innovation (the process), increase resilience of the sector, social capital and sustainability and not only in the transformative properties of the innovation itself (the output). We are trying to influence the content of this Innovation Accelerators call for funding and get funding for the network and its activities through this funding call, fingers crossed...

Slide 6: How did the network start? – its aims & objectives

- To date there has been limited co-operation and coordination between the different organisations supporting this type of farmer-led innovation initiatives (also called intermediary organisations), hence, there is a risk of fragmentation of the support landscape. Moreover, with the potential increase in funding opportunities encouraging more farmer-led approaches, there is a need to build the capacity of existing and new organisations supporting these type of initiatives, ensuring use of tried and tested best practice and avoidance of past replicable mistakes.
- At the end of 2018, the Farmer-Led Innovation Network (FLIN) was established to tackle the above-mentioned challenges, share knowledge and experiences and provide a collective advocacy voice for farmers directly involved in these initiatives.
- The network is collectively working through workshops, working papers and commissioned research on:
 - ✓ Promoting and normalising approaches to innovation support that have farmers and other land managers in the driving seat.
 - ✓ Development of better, more structured and monetarised evaluation of the success and effectiveness of these types of initiatives to provide evidence for policymaking.
 - ✓ Skill development for innovation facilitators and researchers to work effectively with farmer groups.
 - ✓ Sharing and documenting best practices, drawing on the knowledge and experience of the organisations involved in order to develop working 'standards' or principles to ensure effective engagement with farmers and relevant actors.

Slide 7: Network functions (see slide)

What stakeholders are involved?

- Currently 19 organisations involved in farmer-led innovation and research initiatives are part of the network. A diverse mix of organisations currently conduct initiatives that aim to increase

farmer innovation, including governmental and non-governmental organisations, research institutes, the levy board, farmer organisations and advisory services, such as:

Soil Association – Innovative Farmers

Natural England – Countryside Stewardship Facilitation Fund

Scottish Rural Network – Operational Groups

ADAS private advisory services – Yield Enhancement Network

LEAF – Demonstration Farms

Farm Carbon Cutting Toolkit – Soil Carbon Project

Farming Connect / Mentor a Business– EIP Wales

University of Bristol – Farmer Action Groups

AHDB levy board – Monitor Farm Programme

- We work collaboratively but at times also independently and may on occasion compete, for example in funding bids or tenders. As members of the network we agree to declare conflicts of interest and work openly in areas that we deem pre-competitive.

Slide 8: What types of activities are undertaken? (see slide)

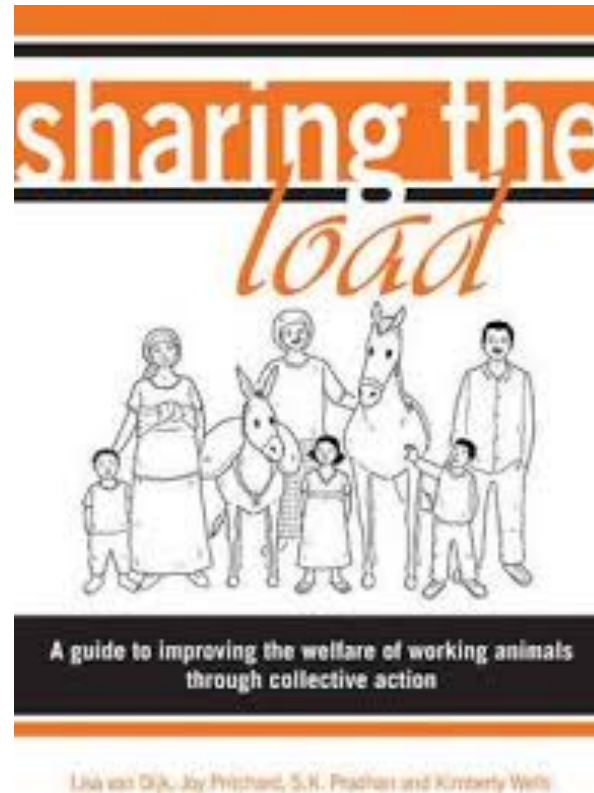
Slide 9: Thank you! Any questions?

Farmer-led Innovation Network (FLIN): an emerging community of practice in the UK

**Presentation for the
Prolinnova International Partners Workshop
May 16th 2019**



My journey



Hennovation: Farmer-led innovation networks to improve animal health and welfare



Farmer-led or Farmer-centred.....

What is meant in the UK by “farmer-led innovation” and “farmer-centred initiatives”?

- farming community diverse – > many different forms
- all promote bottom up and joint learning
- farmers and relevant actors such as scientists
- bring together a diversity of knowledge
- tackle real on-farm problems



A **spectrum** of approaches from farmers driving the agenda and an organisation provides support for coordination and facilitation, to an organisation has structured the aims and objectives of the initiative with farmers' needs at the centre through participatory design or integrated feedback loops and actively engage farmers in implementation.

NATURAL
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UK Policy Context

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Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Policy paper

Health and Harmony: the future of farming and the environment Brexit - policy statement

Updated 14 September 2018

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Our ambition for the future of food, farming and the environment

How the Agriculture Bill will help us achieve our ambition

Public money for public goods

Preserving rural resilience

A sector fit for the future

Moving from the old system to the new

Our ambition for the future environment

British farmers, growers and foresters produce world-class food, plants and landscapes while leaving the EU to transform how these sectors can deliver a fair return for their yields.

Under our [Agriculture Bill](#) we will spend

- enriching wildlife habitats
- preventing flooding
- improving the quality of air
- soil and peat
- and planting trees



UK farmers in the Duchy Originals Future Farming Programme.

Engage farmers in

A new wave of small-scale agricultural innovation to protect the planet, contend **Tom MacMillan** and

Climate change threatens a creaking food system in which harvests are already lagging behind rising demand^{1,2}. A sustainable supply of food hinges on agricultural innovation, but current investments neglect a key area for improving yields. Since the 1970s, agricultural research and development (R&D) has invested mainly in a few research institutes equipped with cutting-edge instruments. For example, the Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council, responsible for much of the public research spending in food security in the United Kingdom, invested 27% of its 2010-11 budget in just three institutes. Multinational seed and agrochemical companies invest billions of dollars to develop products in hopes that they will be used by millions of farmers. This one-size-fits-all approach has had qualified success. In a 2011 analysis³, average

global crop yields increased by 56% between 1965 and 1985, and by 20% from 1985 to 2005, underpinned by increasing inputs of non-renewable resources.

But advances are slowing. According to a 2013 study⁴, yields have plateaued in some of the world's most important food-producing regions, including east Asia (for rice) and northwest Europe (for wheat). In some countries, yields have declined.

The next wave of innovation must be at smaller scales. What one farmer can do to boost yield or efficiency is not necessarily the same as for a farmer hundreds of kilometres away with different soil, microclimate, topography and methods. How well crops and livestock grow depends on the interaction of genes, management and environment. As weather patterns fluctuate, gains in production will depend ever more on innovating in context. Big knowledge

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University of
BRISTOL

The future of farming policy in the UK: giving farmers a voice in development and delivery

Lisa Morgans, Dr Kristen Reyher, Lisa van Dijk, Professor David Main, University of Bristol

In a range of UK and international projects, the University of Bristol has been exploring how facilitated farmer-led approaches can tackle societal challenges, husbandry issues and market opportunities.

About the research

In the UK, spreading best practice and encouraging farmers to respond to agriculture policy challenges has often depended upon education and other top-down knowledge transfer approaches.

However, UK farming is becoming more complex with significant diversity in production systems and marketing strategies.

Access to information is easier but also possibly more confusing due to conflicting sources. There is an increasing aversion to accepting expert or best practice advice automatically. Traditional top-down knowledge transfer approaches are becoming less effective.

In other contexts, involving farmers from the outset through practice-led participatory approaches has been shown to be effective.

Since the 1980s, a participatory *farmer-first* philosophy has been widely adopted in resource-poor agriculture in developing countries.

This approach has proven more suitable for complex and diverse farming systems than solutions developed for standardised high-input high-output agriculture systems.



Image credit: Ribble Rivers Trust

Royal
Agricultural
University
Cirencester



Policy Report 23: January 2018

PolicyBristol

Policy implications

Facilitated farmer-led initiatives are an important tool and should be part of UK agriculture policy.

Evidenced benefits include:

- Decreased antimicrobial use on farms
- Improved farm animal welfare
- Better/more environmental stewardship
- Increased consumer trust in the UK food chain

Unleashing this opportunity requires the following key steps:

- Working in partnership, government and industry policymakers should trial the use of facilitated initiatives to address societal challenges.
- Easy-to-access funding mechanisms to cover facilitator time and support should be included within future UK agriculture policy.
- An agricultural facilitator training and certification programme should be established by relevant academic institution(s) to maximise the effectiveness of facilitated initiatives.
- Organisations, such as AHDB, SAC Consulting, ADAS and veterinary practices should provide facilitation services to the farming industry.

Further research into the cost-effectiveness of facilitated farmer-led initiatives to deal with specific policy challenges, such as improved animal welfare, should be undertaken.

PolicyBristol – influencing policy through world-class research

FLIN Aims and objectives

Farmer-Led Innovation Network

A community of practice composed of organisations working together to promote the approach and 'power-up' farmer-centred innovation and research in the UK

Network aim

Enhance the effective uptake and implementation of this approach throughout UK farming and, thus, increase the impact of these kind of initiatives across industry

Network objectives

- Promote and normalise approaches to innovation support that have farmers and other land managers in the driving seat
- Develop better, more structured and monetarised evaluation of the success and effectiveness of these types of initiatives to provide evidence for policy making.
- Skill development for innovation facilitators and researchers to work effectively with farmer groups.
- Share and document best practices, drawing on the knowledge and experience of the organisations involved to develop working principles to ensure effective engagement with farmers and relevant actors.



FLIN network functions

- Develop better than ‘best practice’, providing a standard of what is good (e.g. good facilitation, support services etc.) and draw on our collective knowledge base to ensure farmer initiatives use tried and tested best practice and avoidance of past replicable mistakes.
- Support and normalise research with farmer level impact
- Scale up and build the capacity of existing and new organisations supporting these initiatives
- Provide a collective advocacy voice for farmers directly involved in these initiatives
- Standardise data sharing and encourage consistent use of benchmarking services across diverse farmer projects to support cross-community meta-analyses
- Build our network through online and face-to-face communication.
- Develop the relationship with research institutions – motivating researchers, farmers and advisors to engage at scale in these initiatives

Current FLIN network activities

- Ongoing dialogue with policy makers to advocate for more agricultural innovation funding to go towards farmer-led research that is relevant and meaningful to farmers.
- Writing of guidelines and practice briefs e.g. harmonising the monitoring and evaluation of the farmer-led work done by the network members
- Short pieces of research work e.g. to define current network impact
- Face to face and virtual meetings to share experiences and best practice
- Events - 10th of July - Innovation Facilitation Forum
- RAU/FLIN joint training for facilitators and researchers



Annex 24: Action planning for Prolinnova network regionalisation process

No.	Activity/output	Who?	By when?
1.	Advancing resource mobilisation		
	a) Finalise preparation of the follow-up proposal for the Prolinnova project; thus, clarifying the roles & responsibilities of the sub-regional coordinators with consideration of staff time compensation based on what is acceptable to the development partner	ACDEP	3 June 2019
	b) Recruitment of the Eastern and Southern Africa Platform sub-regional Coordinator	POG	If SuP-FaNS successful
	c) Follow up on the FaReNe proposal submitted	Burkina: WN; Mali: ADAF-Gallè	End May 2019
	d) Persuading the structured partnership & learning between Prolinnova and Farmer-led Innovation Network based in UK	Ann	Underway
	e) Finalise the WaFaSa proposal	Georges	2 June 2019
	f) Ethnovet proposal	ACDEP	15 June
2.	Preparations and hosting of the regional meetings		
	a) Cameroon willing to host Africa regional meeting for 2020	Etoa, 2 SRCs / taskforces	Date of meeting: May 2020?
	b) Philippines willing to host the Asian meeting 2020	Maggie, Emily	Date of meeting: May 2020?
	c) Follow up whether Peru and Bolivia want to hold a regional meeting and who would host it	Ann	End June 2019
3.	Preparations and hosting of the International Partners Workshop 2021		
	i. Tanzania: to discuss in NSC and estimate costs if interested	Tz NSC to POG	End July 2019
	ii. Other CPs interested can apply		
4.	Review of the Prolinnova Strategic Plan 2021–2025		
	a) Follow-up actions for review of the strategic plan by the selected task team	Joshua, Karbo, Emily/Chantiang /Lionel	First draft by end Feb 2020
	b) Review of revised version of the strategic plan	Chesha, Ann	April 2020
5.	Activate the subregional taskforces to implement their roles		
	a) Co-opt all CP coordinators as members of the Eastern and Southern Africa subregional taskforce	Done	
	b) Finalise the subregional platform charter with a clear organisation chart	SRCs	End June 2019
	c) Finalise the guidelines for selecting host organisation for (sub)regional platform by giving technical inputs	Brigid	End June 2019
	d) Advance networking/coordination with the subregional platform taskforce, POG and IST through the taskforce chairs	Chairs of taskforces (while BL is SRC, interim chair in ESA is Zacharia)	Continuous

	e) Support coordination of the fundraising initiatives to consolidate the position of the subregional coordinators	SRCs/taskforces	Continuous
	f) Establishment of subregional oversight groups – development of ToRs and composition	SRCs/taskforces	Dec 2020
	Prepare guideline for subregional oversight groups	SRCs/taskforces	End July 2019
	Identify members, nominate, elect and operationalise	SRCs/taskforces	End Feb 2020
	g) Supervise and review performance of the subregional coordinator	Taskforces, ACDEP	July 2020 If SuP-FaNS successful, then make decision
	h) Submit subregional reports on CPs and their own activities to ACDEP	SRCs	August 2019
6.	Prepare 2019 IPW report		
	a) Reporters to send inputs to Assane	Reporters	
	b) Assane to circulate draft report (for Proli-FaNS and IPW)	Assane / Agrecol-Afrique	End June 2019
	c) Finalisation of report	IST/SRCs	Mid-July 2019