



PROLINNOVA International Partners' Meeting

Iris Hotel, Toubab Dialao, Senegal
March 19-23, 2007



PROLINNOVA International Partners' Meeting

Iris Hotel, Toubab Dialao, Senegal

19–23 March 2007

*Workshop report compiled by Philip Penaflo and Ann Waters-Bayer,
PROLINNOVA International Support Team*

Table of contents

	page
Introduction	4
Day One: Sharing experiences and deepening understanding of concepts	5
PROFEIS	5
PROLINNOVA	6
Panel on Participatory Innovation Development (PID)	7
Panel on building multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP)	10
Information market	12
Exploring PID	14
Day Two: Mini-workshops and group work on key issues to address jointly	16
Mini-workshop on curriculum development	16
Mini-workshop on policy dialogue	17
What is “new” in PROLINNOVA?	26
Group work on mechanisms for operationalising the new ideas	26
• Farmer-led documentation pilots	
• Country cross-visits / peer review	
• Innovative policy-dialogue methods (pilots)	
• Supporting institutional change	
• Gender, social differentiation and PID	
• HIV/AIDS and PID	
Day Three: Field visits and reflection	29
Day Four: Local Innovation Support Fund / COMPAS / World Café	32
FAIR / LISF: tool for farmer-led research and development	32
Case Study 1: Making LISF a rotating fund managed by farmer organisation in Cambodia	34
Case Study 2: FAIR progress and lessons learnt in South Africa	35
LISF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) design	36
COMPAS (Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development)	37
World Café	38
Day Five: M&E and joint action planning	40
PROLINNOVA M&E	41
Joint action planning	42
Evaluation of the workshop	42
Annexes	
1. List of participants	43
2. Programme	44
3. Background note on PROLINNOVA policy dialogue for International Partners' Meeting	45
4. Action plans:	48
4a) Status of actions planned in Cambodia 2006 meeting at time of Senegal 2007 meeting	48
4b) Actions planned at Senegal 2007 meeting	50

Acronyms

ACDEP	Association of Church-based Development Projects
ANCAR	Agence Nationale de Conseil Agricole et Rural
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
ARD	Agricultural Research and/or Development
CAL	Campaigning, Advocacy and Lobbying
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CD	Curriculum Development
CEDAC	Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIP	International Potato Institute
CIPCA	Centre for Research and Promotion of Indigenous Peasant People
CIS	Centre for International Cooperation
COMPAS	Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development
CP	Country Programme
CRESA	Regional Centre for Specialised Education in Agriculture
CSO	Civil-Society Organisation
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DURAS	Promoting Sustainable Development in Agricultural Research Systems
ECASARD	Ecumenical Association for Sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development
ED	Endogenous Development
EED	German Church Development Service
EU	European Union
FAIR	Farmer Access to Innovation Resources
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations
FLD	Farmer-Led Documentation
FoodSPAN	Food Security Policy Advocacy Network
FSG	Farmer Support Group
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
GO	Governmental Organisation
GOAN	Ghana Organic Agriculture Network
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus / Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
IAS	Innovation Africa Symposium
IDRC	International Development Research Centre
IED Afrique	Innovations, Environnement et Développement en Afrique
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IK	Indigenous Knowledge
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
INRAN	Niger National Institute of Agronomic Research
IPR	Intellectual Property Rights
ISNAR	International Service for National Agricultural Research
IST	International Support Team
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MARP	Méthodes Accélérées de Recherche Participative
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSP	Multi-Stakeholder Platform
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
PROFEIS	Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel
PROLINNOVA	PROMoting Local INNOVATION in ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM
PTD	Participatory Technology Development
R&D	Research and Development
SA	South Africa
SACRED	Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research and Development in Africa (
ToF	Training of Facilitators
ToR	Terms of Reference
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
VECO	Vredeseilanden (Islands of Peace)

Introduction

The PROLINNOVA (**P**romoting **L**ocal **I**nnovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management) programme was initiated under the umbrella of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR) by the stakeholder group of non-governmental organisations (NGOs). It takes a participatory approach to designing an international programme through joint planning by multi-stakeholder groups in different countries, who then define what activities are required at international level. Since the first international workshop of PROLINNOVA partners in 2004, hosted in Ethiopia by AgriService Ethiopia, the NGO coordinating the programme in that country, the partners requested that workshops be held annually, even though this had not been in the original budget. International partner meetings were duly held in 2005 in Uganda, hosted by Environmental Alert, and in 2006 in Cambodia, hosted by CEDAC. In 2007, the workshop was hosted in Senegal by Innovations, Environnement et Développement en Afrique (IED Afrique), the NGO that is coordinating PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel), a new programme involving several countries in francophone West Africa that was established in late 2006. The workshop, held in a small hotel in Toubab Dialao, a fishing village about 50 km south of Dakar, provided a first opportunity for the partners from the already established PROLINNOVA Country Programmes (CPs) and their francophone colleagues to meet.

The participants in the workshop in Senegal comprised:

- two persons each from the PROLINNOVA CPs under the Netherlands Government grant (Cambodia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda), in most cases, one from an NGO and one from a government organisation;
- one person each from CPs that recently joined the PROLINNOVA programme (including PROFEIS) or are preparing to do so: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique and Senegal. A representative from the South Pacific embarked upon the long journey to Senegal but did not make it because of problems with transit visa.
- several members of the International Support Team (IST): three from ETC EcoCulture, two from the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR), and one each from Centre for International Cooperation (CIS), PROFEIS and Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR)
- later in the week, three external members of the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG).

The list of participants is given in Annex 1.

An IST meeting was held immediately before the international partners workshop, and a POG meeting was held immediately afterwards.

The main objectives of the meeting were:

- to learn from each other about experiences and progress in promoting local innovation processes, managing multi-stakeholder partnerships, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E)
- to give CPs an opportunity to plan how they will work together on issues identified already during previous meetings, e.g. curriculum development, policy dialogue, and on various new activities
- to gain deeper insight into experiences with Local Innovation Support Funds under the FAIR project within PROLINNOVA and to harmonise the monitoring of the process and outcomes
- to learn more about the COMPAS programme so as to identify points of synergy
- to agree on the operational plan for the international PROLINNOVA programme in 2007–08.

The workshop was structured as follows:

- Day 1: Sharing experiences and deepening understanding of concepts
- Day 2: Mini-workshops and group work on key issues to address jointly
- Day 3: Field visits and reflection
- Day 4: Local Innovation Support Funds (morning)
COMPAS / World Café for open-space discussions (afternoon)
- Day 5: Monitoring and Evaluation (morning)
Joint planning of international activities (afternoon)
Evaluation of workshop

More details about the programme can be found in Annex 2.

Day One: Sharing experiences and deepening understanding of concepts

Several guests, including media people, were invited to the opening day of the workshop, which was bilingual, with simultaneous French-English translation. The work of PROFEIS and PROLINNOVA was outlined and discussed in the plenary. In two panels – on Participatory Innovation Development (PID) and on building multi-stakeholder partnerships – partners from the CPs presented their relevant experiences, which were then discussed by all participants.

PROFEIS

presented by Bara Guèye, IED Afrique

PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Innovation and Experimentation in the Sahel) is a recently established programme to promote farmer experimentation and innovation for sustainable natural resource management (NRM) and food security for resource-poor farmers and groups. The programme began in late 2006 and currently has funds from Misereor (Germany) for three years. The work has commenced in Mali and Senegal; depending on availability of additional funds, it may be extended to Niger and Burkina Faso. The overall programme is coordinated by IED Afrique with backstopping from ETC EcoCulture (Netherlands). The coordinating NGO in Mali is ADAF Galle (Mali), and in Senegal Agrecol–Afrique.

Key issues that are being addressed by PROFEIS are:

- What capacities are needed in research, extension services, NGOs and local communities to support farmer innovation processes?
- What capacities and processes are needed to build mutual learning amongst farmers and between farmers and the other actors?
- How to build inclusive and accountable local institutions to support local innovation processes?
- How to build a genuine partnership between the different actors?
- Farmer innovation in the context of decentralisation: what role can local government play?
- How to inform and influence policymakers?
- Monitoring and evaluating impact.

A regional workshop in francophone West Africa was held in Senegal in December 2006 to launch the programme. Already in January 2007, programme partners (researchers, NGOs staff and members of farmer organisations) were trained in PID. National workshops were held in Mali and Senegal to plan the initial field work, which involves identification and characterisation of innovations and innovators. This field work is now underway in the two countries. The next steps in the remainder of 2007 will be to introduce farmers, researchers and extensionists to the methodology of joint experimentation, and to start up the networking of farmer innovators. There is a big need for capacity building because most of the research and extension partners are not used to accompanying local development processes.

Some questions and comments:

- **Why the change from agricultural “extension” to “counselling”?** The change in semantics reflects the change in concepts. In Senegal, people no longer use the word extension (*vulgarisation*) but rather agricultural advisory or counselling services (*conseiller agricole*). In many parts of francophone West Africa, farmer organisations are strong and they have had an influence on this change. There are now local learning groups in which community members, NGOs and agricultural advisors come together; the learning process is led by the farmers. The advisors or “counsellors” no longer regard themselves as the people coming with the solutions. In Senegal, ANCAR (Agence National de Conseil Agricole et Rural; National Agency for Agricultural and Rural Advice) is a structure in which the farmer organisations are main shareholders. The main change is that the support is more in response to the demands of the farmers. We are no longer in the era when a technology or service is packaged for the farmers. Now, farmers “package” the demand. Before, it was a top-down approach (extension from up here to down there). The new approach is demand-driven: the farmers negotiate what they need. It has become a very comprehensive process, e.g. in Senegal there are local learning groups composed of people from the community, local NGOs, local government and agricultural advisory services. The development of demand from farmers is supported by this joint learning process, but led by the farmers themselves. Farmers are not passive, just sitting and waiting; they are involved in a local learning process.

- **Should it be only “demand-led”, just waiting for demand, or stimulating demand?** The first phase is stimulation. We discuss first at the level of the farmer organisation and from there strategies are designed. Farmers make demands, but if they don't know what's available they can't ask for it.
- **Criteria for identifying innovations?** Developing these criteria is part and parcel of the programme.
- **Differences between wet-season and dry-season innovation?** There are certain processes that can be observed only in certain seasons, such as farmers using self-made products to fight pests, or innovations related to the use of seeds can be observed only in the wet season. Also some processes in agriculture can be influenced by the seasons, and can be observed in the field only at specific times of the year, such as storage. Innovation is a continuous process and different parts of this may be observable at different times of the years.
- **Role of local institutions and how they will be involved?** Decentralisation is taking place. Local governments and political organisations co-exist with people's organisations and can play a role in the process of innovation. We do not isolate the innovator from the political environment; they are guided by local institutions. The local governments are not used to being associated with farmer-led PID processes. We have decided to work together with local governments, to provide additional support and to build capacity at their levels, e.g. in understanding NRM and participatory processes so that they see how to support these processes and help resource-poor farmers.
- **Inclusion of market-chain actors in the mutual learning between stakeholders?** This is being increasingly done.

PROLINNOVA

presented by Laurens van Veldhuizen, ETC EcoCulture

PROLINNOVA (PROMoting Local INNOVATION in ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM) is based on the premise that local people are innovators. The word “innovators” refers to farmers or land users who develop new ways of farming and NRM on their own initiative, building on local knowledge but using ideas from both internal and external sources. They are often people who are curious and willing to take risks. They are not the “model farmers” groomed by projects to adopt transferred technologies.

The main elements and dimensions of the PROLINNOVA programme are:

Participatory Innovation Development (PID)

- Researchers and extensionists work with and give support to local innovators and their communities
- Research and extension are more effective if PID is part of their approach

Up-scaling and institutionalisation

- Building on smaller-scale successful PID experiences
- Searching for best ways to make PID part of regular research and development efforts

Stakeholder partnerships

- Structured collaboration of civil-society organisations (CSOs) and other non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with institutions of research, extension and education working towards integrating PID into the work of all partners
- Partnerships facilitated by NGOs
- Following country-specific agenda and approach, building on what has already been done in the country.

The governance at the global level is in the hands of the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG), which is composed of:

- 4 persons elected from CPs (2 from Africa, 1 from Asia and 1 from Latin America)
- 3 external members: Beatriz del Rosario, Philippines; Oliver Oliveros, France; Scott Killough, USA
- 1 person elected from the IST (from CIS)
- ETC EcoCulture in an *ex officio* capacity, serving as the Secretariat.

Some achievements by the end of 2006 have been:

- More than 250 interesting and inspiring local innovations have been identified and documented by various different stakeholders
- Through participatory assessments, most of these innovations have been selected for spread through village workshops, posters, magazines, video films and mass media

- More than 100 of them have been selected for further-going joint experimentation, including:
 - Salt lick for cattle using local minerals in Ghana
 - Low-cost underground drainage of waterlogged fields in Ethiopia
 - Termite control using local predators in Uganda
 - Soil fertility management using locally available organic matter in Cambodia
 - Various herbal treatments for pest control in several countries
 - System of Rice Intensification (SRI) in Cambodia

Capacity building has been a key activity since the start of the programme. In 2006, the following was accomplished in this respect:

- 17 people from 12 countries were trained in international PID Training of Facilitators course and then implemented their own in-country training
- 17 people from 10 countries were trained in policy dialogue and advocacy, in collaboration with PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management)
- 24 people from 11 countries were trained in farmer-led documentation (FLD), in collaboration with Novib (Oxfam Netherlands) and PELUM-Uganda
- More than 200 research, extension and NGO staff and farmers have been trained in PID over all of the nine countries involved in PROLINNOVA by that time.

One of the main objectives of PROLINNOVA is institutionalising PID, and policy dialogue is focused on this. Examples of achievements thus far include:

- Active involvement of key organisations in all nine CPs
- Work with universities in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Nepal and Uganda to incorporate PID into the curricula
- Collaborative training programme on PID with ARC (Agricultural Research Council) in South Africa
- Implementation of PID pilots with three Provincial Departments of Agriculture in Cambodia
- New collaborative programme developed to integrate PID into technical training colleges and Farmer Training Centres in Ethiopia
- Targeted policy-dialogue activities, e.g. meetings with Minister of Agriculture, in all countries
- Co-hosting of the international Innovation Africa Symposium (IAS) in Uganda in collaboration with the international agricultural research centres CIAT, IFPRI/ISNAR and ILRI.

By the end of 2006, over 100 governmental and non-governmental organisations, including farmer organisations, are actively involved in the PROLINNOVA programmes in the nine countries. The network is gradually growing, having started with three CPs in 2003, expanding to nine by 2005, incorporating three Latin American countries in late 2006, and with still more CPs emerging, e.g. in Kenya and Mozambique. CPs are increasingly taking the initiative of generating their own funds and other resources, e.g. Tanzania from the German church aid organisation EED, Ethiopia from ActionAid and Cambodia and Sudan from various smaller donors.

The CPs are combining forces to take up new challenges such as piloting the Local Innovation Support Funds and introducing the PID approach in urban agriculture. PROLINNOVA is gaining in international profile through activities such as co-hosting the IAS, and is being called upon to give policy inputs, e.g. into the strategic planning by the UK Department for International Development (DFID) for its research for development. In an evaluation of the Global Partnership Programme of the GFAR, it was stated that: *"PROLINNOVA ... is well organised through a strong and pluralistic governing structure; it is producing concrete outputs and is gaining increasing visibility."*

Panel on Participatory Innovation Development (PID)

Approaching PID in South Africa

presented by Brigid Letty, Institute of Natural Resources

Introduction. PID is a participatory research and development approach that builds on what innovators are already doing to solve their problems – it acknowledges that some people in communities are already involved in informal experimentation to find solutions to challenges they are experiencing. It is a participatory process where farmers/innovators drive the process of innovation – not only identifying problems to be addressed but actively designing, running and evaluating experiments.

In the strictest sense, PID starts with the identification of a local innovation that is taken forward through a joint experimentation process. PID could in fact be a process of joint experimentation that starts from the identification of a problem, without an innovation having been identified, but perhaps a farmer has an idea that can be tested or an outsider (i.e. researcher) has an idea about a way to address the problem. Through the PID process, one ensures that the idea becomes adapted to a specific situation. The reason for identifying local innovations is not so much to be able to take them forward but rather it is a way to identify innovators, the people who like to explore and experiment – and they are the ones that become involved in the joint experimentation. The benefit of PID is that one ensures that the solutions are appropriate to the local situation by ensuring farmer-driven development (this might be in terms of levels of inputs, availability of materials etc).

PID is about attitude – an appreciation of farmers' ability to innovate and experiment, and willingness to participate in an equal partnership. PID acknowledges that externally derived ideas are often not appropriate and need to be adapted to a particular situation, and the adaptation is best undertaken by farmers.

Lessons from the field. If we are broader in our definition of PID, we will find that more people are already participating in related activities and will identify with the concept of PID. For example, the experimentation with a urea-molasses supplement by the Farming Systems Research Section (KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture, South Africa) was undertaken before they became involved in PROLINNOVA and became aware of the term PID. The experimentation started from a farmer's attempt to overcome his shortage of winter grazing. He was manually chopping up maize stover but having difficulty with wastage of the chopped material. The researchers introduced him to a product called LS 33, a molasses-urea liquid supplement. By involving him actively in determining the feeding levels of the supplement, it became much more appropriate to local conditions than it would have been if the manufacturers' instructions had been followed.

Sometimes, researchers and development workers involved in joint experimentation are frustrated when farmers make changes to plans without consulting them and do not go with decisions that have been taken at meetings or in the field. PID creates an appreciation of farmer innovators' creativeness – that they have put their thoughts into coming up with something that is more appropriate than was originally discussed.

Approaching PID in Cambodia

presented by Sam Vitou, CEDAC

PROLINNOVA–Cambodia started in 2004. It now has 20 members coming from different groups, e.g. from the Provincial Department of Agriculture, from universities, from NGOs and from Farmer and Nature Net (FNN), a network of about 1000 farmer organisations. These members are doing different practical work, especially related to innovation, and each – for example, the Department of Agriculture or a university – has a different way of working with farmers on innovations. We have regular meetings of the steering committee, which is made up of 20 members, one representative from each member institution. This is the highest decision-making body for the PROLINNOVA–Cambodia activities. During the committee meetings, we discuss how to promote innovation and who will do it. One example we have documented is how villagers are helped to do experimentation. Last year they experimented on pig feed. They found out that farmers do not raise pigs anymore because the price of pig feed has increased, and competition is high, on account of Thailand exports. They discussed with farmers about the problems of feeding pigs and how to increase production. They came up with local solutions, using local resources. There is a lot of water hyacinth available. This is chopped using a simple machine and then mixed with palm sugar to make fermented water hyacinth, which is fed to the pigs. They have good results although economically it is still not competitive with Thai production. Farmers do this on a small scale, but if they would do it on a bigger scale they would have more benefits.

Approaching PID in Senegal

presented by Souleymane Bassoum, Agrecol–Afrique

The PROFEIS programme is quite new for us Senegalese. Last week we collected nine experiences in local innovation and found three types of innovations: 1) innovations by individual farmers; 2) innovations in terms of social change; and 3) collective or group innovations. We are categorising the types of innovations. During our field visit, we will visit a farmer who innovates with mango trees. Villagers believed that it is not possible to grow such trees, according to the ancestors. One farmer decided to try to grow

them in a degraded area; he realised that he needs less water if the mango tree seedling is protected by growing it inside a shrub (*Guiera senegalensis*). It benefits from the micro-climate inside the shrub. During the wet season, he planted five mango trees, and four of them grew. There was a big celebration at harvest. It is an interesting new technique for establishing mango trees, but if there are no more *Guiera senegalensis* shrubs, it will not be possible to continue to apply it. But maybe it is possible also with other types of shrub. With the start of PROFEIS, we are trying to capitalise on this business together with him and to document what we are doing. We can reduce production expenses. It is not necessary to produce so much rice for the family to eat, because the children eat many mangos, so the families can save on rice and they can also gain some income from selling mangos. Villages that did not use to grow mangos are now producing a lot of them.

Some questions and comments:

- **Access of partners and particularly farmers to funds?** The available funding for the CPs, including the PID activities, is shared in the countries among the organisations involved; this is decided by the National Steering Committee (NSC), which includes farmer members in the case of Cambodia. Once the LISF is institutionalised through the FAIR project, there will be a source of funding to which local communities can apply directly. Transferring funds directly to the community so that they could administer research projects themselves is part of what is being piloted in FAIR. In Senegal, we are trying to link farmers with the agricultural development bank, so they can access these institutions to be able to improve their food security and livelihoods. Some lessons could perhaps also be learnt from experiences with the Community Development Funds supported by the World Bank, especially in cases where farmers can access these for small-scale research.
- **How do you define what a “local innovation” is?** It is not common practice or indigenous knowledge (IK). There is no clear-cut line what is local or not. We might consider joining up with other like-minded movements that are coming from different entry points, such as the “slow-food” movement, which is focusing on indigenous foods and local processing.
- **How did you identify innovators?** In South Africa, we identify innovators together with the stakeholders. We hold a workshop to discuss what local innovations might be and how they could be identified, and then the people go out during their regular work and carry out their assignments of identifying local innovators, observing and asking about people who are doing things differently. In another area, the same thing may be done, but it is an innovation if it is new to the area where the farmer lives. Often, during a field visit, you may see something new, but the farmers are not always aware that they are doing something new.
- **Researcher:** Economic considerations are important in this connection. For example, faba bean is a major crop in our area. Some farmers started to skip one round of irrigation for producing faba bean, to cut costs. We did on-station research and found that this innovation had high economic feasibility because water is scarce and irrigation accounts for 40% of the total costs of production. So we made a recommendation based on this innovation, which we had validated, and adoption rates have been high. We have thus been able to develop a technology suited to the farmers’ needs.
- **ENDA:** There is also merit in encouraging farmers to work on innovations coming from outside, to experiment with them and adapt them to local conditions. This kind of thing is being done by the local learning groups.
- **From the Secretary-General of the Network of Environment Journalists:** We are interested on synergistic actions in the use of natural resources. Here in Senegal, what is happening to the sea is as important on what is happening to the land. There is a co-management initiative where people are regulating the extraction of resources from the sea, to keep the catch down so as to protect resources but also raise the prices. This is also a local innovation which you could consider.
- **Bern Guri (COMPAS):** Consideration also needs to be given to the perspective of farmers’ worldview, spirituality and the role of the community. How does the community get involved in these processes of identifying local innovators and engaging in PID? What could be the role of the ancestors with respect to, for example, promoting the spread of mango-growing?

Synthesis of issues by Bara Guèye

The importance of processes and attitudes came out clearly in these discussions. Another issue is the entry point for innovation: do we have to start from a new technology, or could we start with new ideas still to be developed? Then there is the issue of trade-offs and compromises that could be made between what you gain and what you lose. Attention needs to be given not only to improving technologies but also to

impact. Using local resources in an innovative way may create other obstacles. An interesting point is innovation in cultural terms: how to integrate the innovation process into the local culture, so as to ensure social sustainability. The issue of market and the need to take this into account when promoting local innovation came out clearly in the example from Cambodia. There seems to be some dilemma between innovation and adoption. This is a very interesting issue: what is the link between the two? The issue of curriculum development also comes up. And finally comes the question: how can we integrate communities in the management of financial resources for processes of innovation?

Panel on building multi-stakeholder partnership (MSP)

Building MSP in Uganda

presented by Ronald Lutalo, Environmental Alert

One of the principles of the PROLINNOVA programme is to build a platform for partnerships to promote local innovation. The members include a variety of stakeholders who subscribe to the value of collaboration: NGOs, CSOs, universities, research institutions, networks and local government.

In Uganda, we have a core team (Country Working Group) made up of technical persons from government institutions, NGOs and networks. The core team operationalises the Uganda programme and meets at least once a quarter to review the status of implementation and to plan for implementing further activities. The institutions involved signed Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with Environmental Alert, the NGO that coordinates the CP. The MoU spells out the roles and responsibilities of both parties. Various responsibilities are shared among the partners in this core team and to the wider membership of the CP.

There is also an NSC that supervises and advises the CP. It is comprised of representatives from the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology, the Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (a CSO network), National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO), National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Uganda Local Authorities Association (Local Government), Makerere University, Uganda National Farmers Federation (farmers' network) and CIAT (International Centre for Tropical Agriculture). There are Terms of Reference (ToR) for what is expected of each.

Other partnerships include the Focus City Project on urban agriculture, which involves Kampala City Council, universities, International Potato Center (CIP) urban agriculture programme and Environmental Alert. It focuses on flood mitigation and management of solid and liquid wastes in one of the most densely populated areas in Kampala. PROLINNOVA–Uganda has been engaged in supporting the identification and development of local innovation in this initiative.

In addition, some university students from the Netherlands and local universities do research in the framework of the CP around the work of local innovation

A major strength of the partnership-building effort of the CP in Uganda is the own contribution from each partner institution, which leads to institutionalisation and sustainability. The major challenge is that building such institutional partnerships takes a lot of time. We are ourselves challenged to be innovative.

Building MSP in Ethiopia

presented by Amanuel Assefa, AgriService Ethiopia

Referring first to the structure of the programme in Ethiopia, we have an NSC with people from research, extension and educational institutions, from both NGOs and governmental organisations such as the Ministry of Agriculture. We have planned for five provincial-level Steering Committees or “Regional Platforms”; three are already operational. We have gradually developed the structure by learning from experience. The five provincial (regional) platforms are:

- highlands (one platform in the northern and one in the central highlands)
- coffee-growing zone
- pastoralist zone
- *enset* (false banana) growing zone

The provincial platforms have a better chance to work directly with farmers than does the national platform.

The major lessons we have drawn from reflection on our experiences thus far are:

- One needs much time for partners to come together to discuss and understand each other's values

- One needs active institutions to drive the network; some partners are slow, but it is important to be patient and accommodating, not to set hard and fast rules that leave them behind.
- All work related to policy advocacy and change goes very slowly, but we have to keep trying to bring our ideas in. Wherever we go, there are probably some people who are not happy with our presentation about farmer innovation and PID because they see this as a deviation from what is usually done. But, at the same time as they are somehow disturbed, we have also planted some seeds that make them think.

A few of the challenges we have faced are:

- When NGOs and government organisations come together to run this partnership, it takes time to learn to speak the same language
- It is a slow process to implement PID at the grassroots level
- There are differences of opinion about the relative merits and demerits of institutional versus individual representation in the NSC
- Some of the institutions who joined the platform were expecting some material benefits and have been disappointed
- We find it difficult to include farmer organisations in the NSC because we have no organisation of small-scale farmers at national level.

Building MSP in Mali

presented by Assetou Kanouté, ADAF-Galle

Partnership needs a lot of time. One should not be hasty. It is not easy to bring a lot of institutions and partners to come together who do not have the same thinking. Time is important in setting up a genuine partnership. Mali has just started PROFEIS, so we do not yet have an example to present from PROFEIS. My example is from partnership between a local NGO and an international research organisation. It relates to micro-doses of fertiliser, which is in itself not new. Indeed, this technology already existed before researcher organisations started to work with it, for it was started by small-scale farmers. Cotton farmers in Mali were the only ones that received fertilisers, but the farmers all know that the soil is poor. So some farmers took a small quantity of the fertiliser that was meant for the cotton, and used it on food crops because they needed to produce more food. The micro-dose technique with the coca-cola bottle cap was new, but it was according to the same principle as had been implemented by the farmers. ICRISAT commissioned our NGO to promote the micro-dosage systems among farmers, using the coca-cola caps. We selected some farmers to try this out. But still the farmers have not adopted this practice, as they find it better to do it their way, using small calabashes in which they mix seed with fertiliser. Some used the same techniques of mixing seed and fertiliser when sowing by machine. We invited the researchers to come and see whether the quantity of fertiliser was correct. According to them, the quantity of fertiliser used when applied with seed by hand or by sowing machines was not appropriate. The farmers, the researchers and our NGO found out that the disc holes in the machine were too big, so the holes had to be made smaller.

We also called on the private sector, as provision of fertiliser is important. Our NGO played a major role in assuring the quality of the input, as we could identify good-quality fertiliser. This is an example of gradually expanding the multi-stakeholder partnership based on the needs as they arise. We need to develop this openness. And it is important that the farmers in the partnership feel that they are important. We managed to cultivate a certain amount of trust in what the farmers are doing. Partnership cannot be built up overnight. The partners need to develop mutual trust, and to learn to take into account the worries and concerns of the villagers.

Building MSP in Niger

presented by Adam Toudou, CRESA, and Saidou Magagi, INRAN

Niger is part of the second generation of PROLINNOVA countries. We have a similar structure in Niger (NSC and coordination). We focus here on the role of the NSC. Among other things, we have assigned the role of additional fund-raising to this committee, and 40–50% of our activities are done on funds provided by member organisations in the NSC. We stress the need for members to contribute to funding these activities. With reference to partnership building, we need to highlight: 1) the NSC is composed of one member from each partner institution and plays a central role in decision-making and defining clear guidelines; 2) in 2006, the NSC subdivided PROLINNOVA–Niger into two “poles” (East and West) in order to reduce travel costs and ensure good management of funds received; 3) we have meagre financial means (most of the little money we have is used in promoting local innovation; it is not enough for field visits and other travel); and 4) proximity is vital (we need to be close to the farmers to be able to work with them).The

NSC meetings are important as they bring opposites together. It is a question of building confidence in each other, leading to a change in attitudes.

We faced a problem which was also mentioned by others at the Cambodia meeting last year: some young people who were trained as PID facilitators did not continue to work afterwards with PROLINNOVA. To remedy this, we defined criteria for people sent for training, and all organisations that sent their people to the national PID training-of-facilitators workshop in June 2006 met these criteria. For effective multi-stakeholder partnership, PROLINNOVA–Niger used the trained PID facilitators in the process of identifying and characterising innovations and innovators in 2006.

We have discussed a lot about what innovation is and thus strengthened members' capacities to recognise this. Through surveys, field visits and village assemblies, the members of the PROLINNOVA–Niger "poles" identified 12 local innovations in 2006. All partner institutions sent their representatives to an assessment workshop, and 7 of the 12 innovations were chosen for joint experimentation and validation, to see whether the innovations are economically viable.

Some questions and comments:

- **How can one combine technical innovation with economic and social innovation, so that it has a real impact?** This is also related to funding. How can indigenous local institutions in Asia and Africa mobilise resources to support local innovation in marketing, production processes, credit and other services to farmers? This could be a powerful combination to link innovation, farmer organisation and local credit systems.
- **How are we involving policymakers in the partnerships and in the PROLINNOVA activities, so that we can facilitate easy internalisation of PID in government institutions?** What concrete examples do we have of how PROLINNOVA has been able to influence policy? This will be discussed later during the mini-workshop on policy dialogue.

Information market

facilitated by Jean-Marie Diop, ETC EcoCulture

The information market gave an opportunity for the participants to share their publications, case studies, stories of innovations and other relevant materials from their respective CPs. This took place in the restaurant of the hotel, where the participants set up "stalls" (tables with posters and photographs fixed to the walls or windows behind the tables) where the various materials were displayed. This gave everyone free access to information and informal exchange and discussion. In addition, videos and slide shows that could not be presented during the market were presented on Tuesday evening.

Jean-Marie introduced a currency for exchanging information: the "*Teranga*". In Wolof, the most widespread local language in Senegal, '*teranga*' means hospitality, and Senegal is well known for its people's hospitality. Jean-Marie gave each participant two Terangas only, to be used efficiently for "buying" information from the different stalls. On the back of the Teranga, each person wrote down what information s/he had given priority to when "buying" and why s/he was making this purchase. Stall owners were then invited to share their experience in selling and to deposit in the "bank" their money from the sale of information. The results are presented below:

Demand for information on the market

What information was bought at the stall?	From which country?	Amount of money from sale of info	Why bought? (reasons given by customers)
Information on FAIR	South Africa	3 Terangas	- Topic is of interest and applicable to Sudan
Coordination of PROLINNOVA			- In-depth information
South African farmers' innovations			- I work with national soil platform and the experience will be useful for us
Participatory video on " <i>siella</i> " mineral lick	Ghana	9 Terangas	- It demonstrates a harmonious link between local innovation and science
Institutional innovation setting difference between the North and South Ghana programme			- It is a visual process of identifying change
			- To introduce the idea to Central Rift Valley area of Ethiopia where we have similar minerals

What information was bought at the stall?	From which country?	Amount of money from sale of info	Why bought? (reasons given by customers)
IK, cultural development			- To use the methodology in Ethiopia, a country with a strong tradition and culture
<i>African knowledge and sciences</i>			- To use it as technical material
Farmers' documentation using modern technology	Bolivia	2 Terangas	- Bolivia for effort
PROLINNOVA booklet on <i>Recognising Local Innovation</i>	Philippines	7 Terangas	- Important for me in my work to know what is innovation; it can help me improve my knowledge in order to develop my job in advocacy You get more information worldwide on experiences of PROLINNOVA which can be shared with partners back in Tanzania, including farmers
Exploring regional community-based NRM and policy advocacy			- In my institution, I am the advocacy programme officer and I want to have more examples in advocacy that can help me in my job
<i>Linking people to policy</i>			- Helps to know how policymakers take into consideration peoples' views during policy-formulation process - Helps me understand how to recognise farmer innovations
PROLINNOVA booklet on <i>Facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships</i>			- Learning tool for partnership building because it is a challenge for our programme to get committed institutions to work with PROLINNOVA
Local natron extraction	Niger	5 Terangas	- Easy system, and free
Utilisation of cereal glumes in cassava			- Conservation of humidity; good response to farming problems in arid and semi-arid areas; would be welcome in Mozambique
Innovation catalogue			- Rich and well conceived
PELUM–Tanzania	Tanzania	3 Terangas	- For establishing PELUM in Ethiopia
Report on PROLINNOVA interaction workshop on policy advocacy			- Very interesting for PID spearhead organisation like Agrecol–Afrique when lobbying is concerned
<i>Where the land is greener</i>	Uganda	6 Terangas	- Didactic tool on ISWC - Very good to teach my students about conservation ecology
Training materials for farmers			
Termite control			- Termites a real problem in my country
Non-conventional poultry farming			- It gives me a response to my main concerns about promoting indigenous poultry in my project area
Démarche de recherche action paysan	Burkina Faso	5 Terangas	- Innovative way of facilitating innovation
Expérimentation conjointe et la combinaison des différentes innovations			
Zai mécanisé			- Improved 'zai'; increase in production; reduction of workload
Réseau MARP			- For a life-time dedication by Mathieu - Integrated technique for soil conservation and increase in water infiltration
Water hyacinth for pig raising	Cambodia	5 Terangas	- Very simple and affordable for farmers
CD on water hyacinth: combining local and external knowledge to more local materials production			
DVD PROLINNOVA–Cambodia			- For adopting the agricultural tools; it is informative
Information initiatives			
LISF			
Poster design	Ethiopia	8 Terangas	
Traditional drip irrigation			- Affordable for farmers; high water-use efficiency; very good for preserving water when scarce, especially on degraded land; could be important innovation to replicate in areas with water scarcity
Mixing of milk to extend curding time			- It promotes easy marketing; it improves women's welfare; It promotes a cooperative spirit

What information was bought at the stall?	From which country?	Amount of money from sale of info	Why bought? (reasons given by customers)
Innovation catalogue / documentation of local innovation	Nepal	13 Terangas	- Innovations are well documented; user-friendly document; lot of good ideas selected; this catalogue is a very good way to share ideas; very cheap innovations; it allows up-scaling of technologies through information access; rich and diversified conception; information important for us, as we start a similar programme (PROFEIS); it widens my collection of local innovations
Guidelines for PID			- Excellent presentation and informative; information important for us, as we are starting a similar programme (PROFEIS); it gives basic ideas of PID in a simple format
Policy documents			

Exploring PID

facilitated by Ann Waters-Bayer and Brigid Letty

This session was organised immediately after the market to stimulate a more in-depth discussion on what PID is. Small groups were formed of participants from the same country or, in some cases, region – usually only 2–3 persons per group. They were asked to discuss the following questions:

1. How would you explain PID to a farmer innovator?
2. What term does or would one use for PID in a local language in your country?
3. What connotation does this term have when translated back into English?
4. What types of activity in agricultural research and extension are mistakenly called PID (or Participatory Technology Development, PTD), i.e. what is not really PID?

One person from each group presented the answers to the first three questions, while Brigid noted down the main points on cards. The responses from the different countries/regions to Questions 1–3 were:

Bolivia:

1. PID is a way to work “together” (actors that can make positive contributions) improving your new practices and initiatives.
2. In Spanish: *Desarrollo participativo de innovaciones*; Quechua: *Khuska purichispa mosoq ideas/practices campesinosmanta*.
3. Connotation: “*Mosoq*” means “new” but also “nice”, so if farmers don’t consider their innovation nice, then they could ignore it.

Cambodia:

1. We do not translate directly the meaning of PID. We ask farmers about their experiences and problems. Then we ask them to share their experiences in solving their problems. The points raised by the farmers and the ideas we put in come together as the new innovation for experimentation to help the farmers in solving their problems.
2. In Khmer: *Kar aphiwat kumnit thmey dauy mean kar chaul roum*.
3. Connotation: Development of new ideas with participation of farmers; “*kumnit*” means “thinking” from the verb “to think”; “*kumnit thmey*” means “new thinking”.

Ethiopia:

1. PID can be explained to innovative farmers by: joint experimentation based on local innovation, problem-based or trying out someone else’ idea (technology).
2. In Amharic: *Tesatefawi yefetera sira limat*.
3. Connotation: Participatory development of creative work.

Ghana:

1. PID is working together for new ideas to bring about change to improve farming/society.
2. In Twi (Southern Ghana): *Se yen nyinaa de nimdee foforo bema yen akuafo a, anka wobetu mpon*; in Dagari (Northern Ghana): *Yer wontaa nye kob malfo*.
3. Connotation: Consensus for new ideas for progress.

Nepal:

1. We say to farmers: Your knowledge can solve problems with help from scientists' knowledge with facilitation of extensionists.
2. In Nepali: *Sahabhagimulak anweshan bikash*.
3. Connotation: "Anweshan" is widely used for "research" as well as "innovation".

PROFEIS countries (Senegal, Mali, Niger and Burkina Faso):

1. PID is what you are doing as farmer innovators and accepting other partners (research, NGO, other farmers) to improve it jointly.
2. In Hausa: *Bounkassa al-ada ko doubarorine talaka tare*.
3. Connotation: Development of traditional ways or new knowledge of small farmers together.

South Africa:

1. Partners support a farmer-led process of experimentation to: solve a problem, address issues, add value, and improve livelihoods.
2. In Venda: *Mvelaphanda nga zwahashu roita mutingati*.
3. Connotation: Development by using own local ideas and available resources through a process where different stakeholders/partners bring different skills and work together ("mutingati").

Sudan:

1. We say to farmers: The idea comes from you; it is discussed and planned for experimentation with you; you have a role in monitoring and evaluating the experiment; you will be recognised and may be rewarded.
2. In Arabic: literal translation of Participatory Innovation Development.
3. Connotation: Gives the same meaning; however, the word "innovation" gives a wider meaning unless we mention agriculture and NRM.

Tanzania/Kenya:

1. PID is a process of involving various stakeholders in innovation development where end users own the process; innovation is the outcome from creativity in changing ways of doing things (adding value).
2. In Kiswahili: *Uzalishaji shirikishi wa bunifu na teknolojia*.
3. Connotation: Participatory production of innovation and technologies.

Uganda:

1. PID is partnership in developing a technology/concept.
2. In Luganda: *Abalimi kukotera wamu kutumbura ekibekdedde*.
3. Connotation: Working together to develop innovation (no other connotation).

The responses to the 4th question – what is not PID – were posted on the wall and quickly reviewed.

PID is not:

- Appropriate technology ("ApproTech" concept)
- Transfer of technology (Farmer Field School?)
- Technology development
- Adoption; traditional knowledge; only/always farmers have the reason
- When farmers do not own the process
- Farmer participatory research (expert-controlled)
- On-farm research controlled/led by researchers
- Situation where researchers go to farmers to identify their problems and then go back to research stations to develop "solutions"
- Farming systems research (involving farmers only in the implementation of the experiment)
- Participatory technology transfer (without considering farmer demand and interest)
- Scientific research without involvement of farmers.

The main points from this session were carried out to the World Café on Thursday afternoon, when a small group compiled a working definition of PID according to our current understanding.

Day Two: Mini-workshops and group work on key issues to address jointly

Mini-workshop on curriculum development

Facilitators and presenters: Will Critchley, Dharma Raj Dangol and Thiambi Netshiluvhi

Participants:

*Adam Toudou, CRESA/Université de Niamey, Niger
Amanuel Assefa, AgriService Ethiopia
Anton Krone, FSG, South Africa
Assetou Kanouté, ADAF Galle, Mali
Dharma Raj Dangol, IAAS/Rampur, Nepal
El Rashid Abdallah, Agricultural Research Corporation, Sudan
Jean-Marie Diop, ETC EcoCulture
Laurens van Veldhuizen, ETC EcoCulture, Netherlands
Naaminong Karbo, PROLINNOVA–Ghana North
Pamela Marinda, SACRED–Africa, Kenya
Philip Emmanuel Penaflor, IIRR, Philippines
Ronald Lutalo, Environmental Alert, Uganda
Sam Vitou, CEDAC, Cambodia
Simon Mwang'onda, Ileje Rural Development Organization, Tanzania
Thiambi Netshiluvhi, ARC, South Africa
Will Critchley, CIS, Netherlands*

The main issues addressed by this group were: what are we doing at present in connection with incorporating PID into curricula, and do we need to promote PID in the curricula? Then the group divided into smaller subgroups to discuss:

- Who should be involved in the curriculum design?
- How shall we go about developing a proposal?
- How do we access funding?

What are we doing at present?

In terms of curriculum development and/or integration of PID into existing courses at all levels, the discussions revealed that multiple activities are going on, for example:

- PROLINNOVA–SA has developed an overall concept note for curriculum change
- In SA, there is also a sister activity on agricultural research for development (ARD)/PID in universities, with a draft framework
- In Nepal, integration of PID is underway; a curriculum is drafted; a research fund is being piloted
- PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia has just started integrating PID into the curriculum of farmer training centres
- PROLINNOVA–Cambodia has stimulated interaction between students/staff and farmers
- In Uganda, topical presentations on PID were given at the university
- In Niger, topical presentations were made and students have done fieldwork on local innovation
- In Ghana, students have done fieldwork and curriculum development is planned
- In Sudan, there have been seminars in universities on PID
- In the Netherlands, PID has been integrated into some courses, and students have done fieldwork on local innovation.

Why does PROLINNOVA need to promote PID in the curricula?

- To change the predominant top-down approach by educating and influencing the next generation towards valuing local initiative
- Because PROLINNOVA can do it and has plenty to offer.

Who should be involved in the design of the proposal?

PROLINNOVA programmes in Kenya, South Africa, Nepal, Uganda and Niger (and others who may be interested).

How shall we go about developing a proposal?

- Use the SA concept note as an entry point
- Meeting of the preliminary team on Thursday afternoon
- What can be done with zero funding?
- Take it from there...next meeting
- Curriculum Development (CD) team circulates information and interacts with all PROLINNOVA partners.

How do we access funding?

To be discussed by the CD team.

Outstanding issues:

- Universities and/or other levels?
- Marketability of the course
- Employability of students enhanced
- Specialised course later or general course earlier
- How broad should the training be? PID, local innovation systems, ARD, Participatory Learning and Action (PLA) or participation in general?
- Distance accreditation? Centre of excellence?
- Student guidance – international
- Education materials
- How would the syllabus be developed considering the different contexts of academic institutions in different parts of the world?

Curriculum Development (CD) Team:

Will Critchley, Oliver Oliveros, Pamela Marinda, Dharma Raj Dangol, Adam Toudou and Thiambi Netshiluvhi.

Mini-workshop on policy dialogue

facilitated by Ann Waters-Bayer and Laurent Kaburire

Participants:

*Ann Waters-Bayer, ETC EcoCulture, Netherlands
Bern Guri, COMPAS West Africa, Ghana
Brigid Letty, Institute of Natural Resources, South Africa
Chhuth Sochtaun, Agricultural Education, Cambodia
Elizabeth Vargas Sola, PROLINNOVA–Andes, Bolivia
Francis Muhanguzi, NAADS, Uganda
George Ofuso, ECASARD, Ghana
Laurent Kaburire, PELUM–Tanzania
Magagi Saidou, PROLINNOVA–Niger
Mathieu Ouedraogo, Réseau MARP, Burkina Faso
Mame Birame Ndiaye, VECO–Senegal
Melaku Jirata, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ethiopia
Mohamed Mabrouk, PROLINNOVA–Sudan
Romuald Rutazihana, PROLINNOVA–Mozambique
Shayamal Kumar Saha, IIRR, Philippines
Souleymane Bassoum, Agrecol–Afrique, Senegal
Suman Shekhar Manandhar, LI-BIRD, Nepal
Tesfahun Fenta, AgriService Ethiopia*

Ann gave a brief introduction to the session by summarising the background note on policy dialogue to promote local innovation, which had been circulated electronically before the workshop (see Annex 3). The main purposes of the mini-workshop are:

- To learn from each other what we have done in policy dialogue
- To assess what we have achieved
- To plan how to strengthen our policy-dialogue approach and activities at country and international levels.

She reminded the participants about the vision, mission and goals of PROLINNOVA that had been formulated by the partners at the annual meeting in Uganda in 2005:

PROLINNOVA vision, mission and goal

Vision:

a world in which farmers play decisive roles in agricultural research and development for sustainable livelihoods

Mission:

to foster a culture of mutual learning and synergy in local innovation processes in agriculture and natural resource management

Goal:

to develop and institutionalise partnerships and methodologies that promote processes of local innovation for environmentally sound use of natural resources

Policy dialogue to promote local innovation can be focused on three main content areas:

- The existence and value of dynamic local knowledge and farmer innovation in addressing poverty alleviation and sustainable management of natural resources
- The need for research and development agents to take local innovation seriously and to work with and support it by building equal partnerships with farmers and other local natural resource managers – in other words: the important role of PID
- The need for governmental organisations, NGOs and other CSOs involved in research and development (R&D) to work together, build institutional partnerships and use each other's strengths.

Further messages that could be conveyed during policy dialogue are:

- The value of the facilitation role played by NGOs in R&D partnership development
- The need to put resources for R&D closer to or into the hands of farmer innovators as a means to accelerate local innovation and adaptation processes
- The need to make sure that R&D efforts benefit also the resource-poorer farmers
- The important role of particularly women in local innovation and the need for R&D to take this seriously
- An approach of recognising and building on local innovation using primarily locally-available resources is more likely to lead to ecologically-oriented and locally-appropriate forms of agriculture and NRM than is an approach that depends on interventions with high levels of external inputs.

In policy dialogue activities, we are faced with several considerations and choices, including:

- Activism and confrontation versus collaboration and dialogue?
- Positioning our message: realism versus (over-) idealism?
- Networking and linkages: with whom to build alliances for policy dialogue?
- Words versus implementation – which are we trying to change?
- Current political context: what is high on current agendas and how do we relate to this?

Current policy-dialogue activities at country/regional level

The participants divided into small groups per country or region to clarify what they are already doing at their level to inform and influence relevant policies and institutions with respect to PID approaches. They were asked to use the following questions to guide their small-group discussions:

- On what content issues are your policy-dialogue activities focusing?
- In what types of activities/processes of policy dialogue are you engaged?
- What do you think you have achieved thus far through policy dialogue?

The groups wrote their answers on flipchart sheets and posted these on the walls and windows of the conference room. In an open-market setting, they circulated to read and discuss the experiences documented in this way.

Content issues. The focus of the different CPs in terms of content of their policy-dialogue activities clearly indicated the differences in stage of development of the CPs:

- *Bolivia*: Sustainable agriculture and soil management including focus on farmer innovation
- *Cambodia*: Focus on food security, human resources in agriculture, strengthening community development, and piloting innovation support funds
- *COMPAS*: Community-led NRM for poverty reduction
- *Ethiopia*: Creating awareness on the basic concept of farmer innovation
- *Niger*: Focus on coordination, partnership, institutionalisation, and local funding of activities
- *Sudan*: Setting up an NSC to make our activities known, to have new members and to influence policymakers
- *Tanzania*: In the context of promoting local innovation: food security, rural markets and communication infrastructure, human and land rights, protection and conservation of natural resources
- *Uganda*: Identifying allies and key issues for dialogue/advocacy

Types of current activities. The CPs are currently engaged in the following types of activities or processes of policy dialogue:

- *Bolivia*: Preparing a law proposal on soil management
- *Cambodia*: At national level, coordinating the NSC; at provincial level, promoting and collecting innovations with provincial Departments of Agriculture; at local level, stimulating community farmers' participation in innovation
- *COMPAS*: Process for community-level policy influencing; 3-tier (bottom-up, top-down) advocacy process for promoting role of traditional authorities in NRM

- *Ethiopia*: Multi-stakeholder workshops; bringing the issue of farmer innovation at workshops related to agricultural development; fair/exhibition on innovation, science and technology; radio broadcasts
- *Nepal*: Revitalising the NSC including District Agricultural Development Office as one of the partner organisations
- *Niger*: Multi-stakeholder workshops; networking; identifying innovations and innovators
- *Senegal*: Identifying farmer innovations that will influence policy-dialogue activities in future
- *Sudan*: Multi-stakeholder workshops; identifying farmer innovations that will influence policy-dialogue activities in future; using platforms for policy-dialogue activities: NSC updated and informed about the need for Campaigning, Advocacy and Lobbying (CAL) activities for PROLINNOVA; session during PID training workshop devoted to CAL activities required for the PROLINNOVA programme
- *Tanzania*: Capacity building and awareness raising; involving decision-makers in fora organised around policy advocacy; producing and distributing advocacy materials to various stakeholders and the public (posters, booklets, leaflets, t-shirts, press releases, radio and TV programmes)
- *Uganda*: Engaging the national science body to share the draft policy on IK; engaging the national laboratory to verify local innovations.

Achievements. The CPs identified the following achievements that have been gained thus far as a result of their policy-dialogue activities:

- *Bolivia*: Reviewing content of current policy
- *COMPAS*: National discussion on how to integrate traditional authorities in local government system; support for ecocultural enterprises with projects in two communities in progress.
- *Ethiopia*: Extension experts started recognising farmer innovation
- *Nepal*: About ten institutions/organisations engaged in this programme; government interested in the innovation programme, LI-BIRD has just signed a broader MoU with the Department of Agriculture and National Research Agricultural Council on 17 March 2007
- *Niger*: Participation of all partners in identifying innovations and innovators; alliances built; contributions of partners to budget; capacities built
- *South Africa*: Capacities built
- *Sudan*: Capacities built
- *Tanzania*: Multi-stakeholder platform in place; increased number of PROLINNOVA partners from 12 to 22 in one year (government organisations, NGOs, Research and Technology); five district agricultural extension departments working closely with PROLINNOVA; research institutions started supporting validation of local innovations; High Commission for Science and Technology willing to work with PROLINNOVA; university planning to involve PROLINNOVA–Tanzania in curriculum review
- *Uganda*: Draft policy on IK has been assessed by PROLINNOVA; engaged national science and research bodies to validate some local innovations

Future policy-dialogue strategies at country/regional level

The participants from each country or region were then asked to work out and write down the key points in their strategies for future policy-dialogue activities, using the following questions as guidelines for their planning:

- On what content issues/thematic areas do you intend to focus in the coming two years in policy dialogue?
- On which type of institutions/policies do you intend to focus?
- With what allies are you/will you be working?
- What specific activities do you plan to undertake?
- How will you know you have made an impact in your policy-dialogue work?

In the cases of some new partners, such as from Bolivia, they referred to plans for ongoing policy-related work. Also their approaches gave insights to other CPs as to how policy dialogue can be designed. The CP strategies are presented here in alphabetical order according to country.

Bolivia (National Soil Platform)

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Advocacy campaigns and lobbying to make law proposal in sustainable soil management be approved
- How to implement the law

Target institutions:

- Ministry of Agriculture
- Local and Regional Government

Allies:

- Farmer organisations
- Other platforms

Activities to be undertaken:

- Build law proposal with members of the National Soil Platform
- Validate / build proposal with farmer organisations
- Do “power mapping” to identify key actors we want to influence
- Advocacy campaigns and lobbying: present the proposal, diffuse it through mass media, organised debates etc

Measuring impact through indicators, e.g.:

- Policy proposal approved
- Farmer organisations’ support
- Government budget approved to implement the policy

Burkina Faso

Thème:

- L’innovation et la gestion durable des ressources naturelles dans le contexte de la lutte contre la pauvreté (Innovation and NRM in the content of combating poverty)

Type d’institution (Type of institution):

- Programmes / projets (Programmes / projects)
- Services techniques de l’Etat (Government technical services)
- Organisations paysannes (Farmer organisations)
- Collectivités locales (Local unions / organisations)
- La recherche (Research)

Sensibilisation à travers (Awareness-raising by means of):

- Emission radio (Radio broadcasts)
- Visites d’échanges (Exchange visits)
- Films documentaires etc (Documentary films etc)
- Plaidoyer en faveur du DPT / DPI (Promoting PTD / PID)

Suivi (Monitoring):

- Evaluation (Evaluation)
- Rapport d’études etc (Study reports etc)

Ethiopia

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Basic concept of farmer innovation
- Participatory Innovation Development (PID)

Target institutions:

- Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development and Regional Agricultural Bureaux
- Ethiopian Agricultural Research Institute and Regional Agricultural Research Institutes

Allies:

- NGOs that are interested in farmer innovation
- Prominent individuals (resource persons)

Activities to be undertaken:

- Organise awareness-raising workshop
- Organise panel discussion
- Organise talk show
- Organise field visits to innovation cases
- Produce brochures, leaflets and booklets on PID, concept of farmer innovation, innovation cases

Measuring impact:

- Regular attendance of researchers and extensionists in the farmer-innovation workshops
- Active participation of researchers and extensionists in the PID process

Ghana (COMPAS / PROLINNOVA)

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Community-led agricultural and NRM for poverty reduction
- Role of traditional authorities in agriculture and NRM

Target policies / institutions:

- Market-oriented agricultural policies
- Institutions: Ministry of Food and Agriculture
 Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Environment
 Ministry of Lands and Forestry
 Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)
 Universities

Allies:

- National House of Chiefs
- Forest Watch (Ghana)
- Care International
- GTZ, KAI, GOAN, FoodSPAN
- ActionAid, The Hunger Project
- Ministry of Chieftaincy Affairs, Commission on Culture
- ACDEP
- Farmers (all levels)

Strategy:

- Evidence-based three-tier advocacy strategy

Activities to be undertaken:

- Organise national-level exhibition on farmer innovations and achievements, traditional authorities in agriculture and NRM
- Regional-level advocacy fora for all stakeholders
- District-level evidence-based advocacy meeting

Measuring impact:

- Adoption and promotion of local innovations in district extension system of district assemblies
- Traditional authorities playing a role in implementation of agriculture and NRM activities

Mozambique

Inception phase:

- Strengthening our network
 - Permanent Secretariat
 - Translating relevant documents on PROLINNOVA concept and objectives
 - Training members in PID
 - Establishing a website (Portuguese – English)
 - Producing communication materials

Phase I & Phase II:

- Expanding membership
- Distributing translated documents to all potential members
- Participating in PROLINNOVA events at national, regional and international level
- Policy advocacy on farmer innovation
 - Participation in policy discussion forum
 - Participation in exhibitions on R&D or Science and Technology and fairs on innovations
- Identifying strategies and potential areas of farmer innovation R&D for each network member
 - Identification and analysis of farmer innovation

Target institutions:

- Formal research and extension services, universities

Allies:

- First of all, influential individuals within the above institutions

Activities to be undertaken:

- Distributing Portuguese versions of all relevant PROLINNOVA documents
- Organising workshops
- Participating in annual government exhibition on science and technology etc
- Students from the universities / agricultural training schools carry out work within our programme
 - to participate in fora on R&D
 - formal researchers interested to work with us on identified farmer innovations

Nepal

Theme for next two years:

- To nationalise and put the LISF under government programme

Target institutions:

- Ministry of Agriculture and National Agriculture Research Council (NARC)

Allies:

- NGOs working in PTD / PID
- Community-based organisations (CBOs)
- *Activities to be undertaken*
- National-level policy workshop on LISF
- National-level innovation fair

Measuring impact:

- Active participation of NSC members in NSC meeting
- Achieve the output stated above

Niger

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Institutionalising PID / PTD
- Strengthening capacities
- Lobbying and advocacy to support local innovation and innovative farmers' organisation

Target institutions:

- Government agencies
- Media
- Research institutions, universities and extension

Allies:

- Funding organisation, NGOs, research,
- Education, extension and government agencies

Activities to be undertaken:

- Joint experimentation on selected innovations
- Promoting and documenting innovations and rewarding innovation
- Mobilising and organising farmer innovators with more accent on women
- Campaigning, lobbying and advocacy

Measuring impact:

- Through M&E with indicators

Senegal

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Setting up platform
- Financing of the innovations given by the government and local communities
- Institutionalisation of innovation forum

Target institutions:

- ANCAR (national agricultural advisory service)

- PNDL (national programme for local development)

Allies:

- CNCR (national council for rural cooperation), CONGAD (council of support and development NGOs), FONGS (federation of Senegalese NGOs), policymakers, IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), ISRA (Senegalese Institute of Agricultural Research)

Activities to be undertaken:

- Sensitisation through the innovation fora/workshops for decision-makers
- Field visit
- Brief concept policy on innovation
- Set up multi-stakeholder group

Measuring impact:

- Innovation forum exists and is functioning
- Government allocates budget for supporting local innovation

Sudan

Themes / issues for next 2 years	Target institutions	Allies	Activities to be undertaken	Measuring impact
Identification and documentation of local innovations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Ministry of Agric. ⇒ Research institute ⇒ Universities ⇒ Farmers Unions ⇒ Pastoralist Union 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Extension workers ⇒ Young academicians ⇒ Young researchers ⇒ NGOs ⇒ Farmers ⇒ Pastoralists ⇒ Others interested ⇒ Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Introductory workshop ⇒ Group discussions ⇒ Produce posters, pamphlets, brochures and other materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Wide awareness of local innovation
PID approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Ministry of Agric. ⇒ Research institutions ⇒ Universities ⇒ Farmers' unions ⇒ Pastoralists' unions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Extension workers ⇒ Young researchers ⇒ Farmers ⇒ Pastoralists ⇒ Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ PID training workshops ⇒ Support PID research ⇒ Establish local farmer PID fund ⇒ Produce films and videos 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ PID manual produced ⇒ PID ⇒ No. of PID research activities carried out

South Africa

Themes / issues for next two years:

- Extensionists and researchers to be involved in some farmer-led joint experimentation processes (as add-on)
- Funds for farmers to access for supporting local innovation processes
- Appreciation of value of farmers innovativeness (value in adapting disseminated technologies)
- Curriculum development

Target policies / institutions:

- University and agricultural colleges
- Institutions represented currently on provincial task teams and NSC
- National Department of Agriculture (DoA), ARC and Provincial DoA
- Policies: national and provincial DoA

Allies:

- ARC Sustainable Rural Livelihood Division
- SFR Section of KwaZulu-Natal DoA
- IK Division of Limpopo DoA
- Centre for Rural Community Empowerment (NGO at University of Limpopo)
- Centre for Environment, Agriculture and Development (University of KwaZulu-Natal)

Activities to be undertaken:

- Policy review to identify gaps / inappropriate policies
- Farmer mobilisation (plus representation)
- Building relationships with partners
 - ⇒ include students in programme

We will have had impact if:

- Actors are actively engaging/supporting local innovation
- Change in job description / types or activities of some staff
- Partners present PROLINNOVA work in their fora or create space for PROLINNOVA-SA to do so
- Letters of approval for representatives to participate in PROLINNOVA activities
- Changes in thinking (to lead to changes in policy)

Tanzania

Themes / issues for next two years: Promoting local innovation systems in relation to:

- Sustainable agriculture and NRM
- Food security
- Sustainable market for crop produce
- Environmental conservation

Target institutions:

- Ministry (Agriculture, Environment, Livestock, Marketing)
- Local and central government
- Research and training institutions
- Farmer organisations, NGOs, CBOs, CSOs

Allies:

- Farmer organisations
- Like-minded NGOs, CBOs and CSOs
- Innovator farmers
- Researchers and farmer institutions partners of PROLINNOVA
- National platforms of PROLINNOVA
- Individuals willing to help

Activities to be undertaken:

- Awareness-raising and capacity-building workshops / meetings / fora
- Informal and formal discussions and interaction with influential people from the target institutions
- Organising public debates, press releases, radio, TV
- Producing and disseminating information (cases studies) on potentials of local innovation in R&D
- Involving government officials in opening and closing ceremonies related to local innovation
- Field studies and joint experimentation

Impact: The PID concept will be institutionalised if:

- More partners using the PID approach and methodologies
- Poor-resource farmers are accessing financial resources
- Livelihoods of poor farmers are improved
- Local innovation is recognised in R&D

Uganda

Themes / issues for the next two years:

- Campaigning
- Advocacy
- Lobbying

Target institutions:

- National Council of Science and Technology
- National agricultural advisory and research systems
- Universities
- NGOs

Allies:

- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)
- NGOs

- Farmers

Activities:

- Training in campaigning techniques
- Training in advocacy skills
- Training in lobbying skills
- Sensitisation on Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)

Measuring impact:

- Each activity has outcome indicators and timeframe among the bases for measuring impact

Striking features. When asked what had struck them most when seeing what other CPs are doing and planning to do with respect to policy dialogue, the participants responded:

- Specific mention of pastoralists, not only “farmers” – this is important in many countries
- Reference to inclusion of young people (e.g. students) in the activities or as “targets”
- Reference to inclusion of farmers in the actual policy-dialogue activities.

Future policy-dialogue work at international level

In the next session of the mini-workshop in the plenary, the participants discussed what kind of policy-dialogue work should be done at international level – by both the IST and the CPs themselves. On what thematic areas and institutions should the PROLINNOVA programme focus at the international level? The types of activities that the CPs and IST should be doing together at international level in order to support the policy-dialogue work at country level were identified as:

- Influencing major international donors (e.g. EU, IFAD, FAO)
- Influencing basket funding by donors as an entry point (World Bank, IDRC, Gates Foundation, Rockefeller Foundation, Ford Foundation, GTZ, Misereor, EED)
- Influencing international fora on agricultural R&D (CGIAR, GFAR, regional and sub-regional fora)
- Assisting in analysis of country policies and in inter-country learning about influencing policy
- Making use of international media (e.g. BBC).

Communication for further cooperation in policy-dialogue activities

The final point of discussion during the mini-workshop was how communication about policy-dialogue matters should continue within and among the CPs and the IST. This consisted of two sub-points:

- How to feed back the outcomes of our discussions on this topic to the CP partners?
- How to communicate with each other in future so as to continue to learn from each other about policy-dialogue strategies and activities?

It is up to all participants from the CPs to consider how they will inform their colleagues and partners in their respective countries about what we discussed during this mini-workshop. As for communication among the CPs and the IST, the participants suggested:

- Teleconferences and e-communication
- International meetings
- Training workshops on policy dialogue
- Sharing of policies at country level and successful policy interventions, especially in countries where high external inputs are being promoted
- Doing international policy study on what research and donors want
- Sharing and documenting experiences on policy-dialogue methods/ strategies in “writeshops”
- Preparing guidelines on policy advocacy.

The participants who expressed an interest in joining an international task team – the **PROLINNOVA Working Group on policy dialogue** – were Laurent Kaburire (Tanzania) and Elizabeth Vargas (Bolivia). Mohamed Mabrouk proposed that Mirghani Osman Ibroof from Sudan also be included. IST members interested in this topic are: Ann Waters-Bayer, Mariana Wongtschowski, Miranda Verburg, Shayamal Saha and Bram Büscher. The Working Group will further elaborate the concept note and strategy for policy dialogue based on the outcome of this mini-workshop.

What is “new” in PROLINNOVA?

facilitated by Laurens van Veldhuizen

The term “new” does not mean that these ideas are new to PROLINNOVA, as they are not. They have been discussed at earlier annual meetings and, for that reason, were included in the new proposal to DGIS for 2007–10. This means that, contrary to the case in the previous phase of funding from DGIS, some funding has been allocated specifically for these activities:

- Pilots in **farmer-led documentation** (FLD), including participatory video, with an indicative budget of Euro 48,000 over four years
- **Country cross-visits / peer-review** for learning and M&E, with an indicative budget of Euro 30,000 over four years
- **Innovative methods for policy dialogue** in the form of pilots, with a budget still to be determined, but including international capacity building on policy advocacy (Euro 55,000)
- **Support to institutional change** – longer-term in-depth work with 2–3 organisations to fully internalise PID (change the way institutions act and “think”); with an indicative budget of Euro 18,000 over the last three years (2008–10) plus international technical support from the IST
- Specific work on **gender and other issues of social differentiation** (also age) in PID, with an indicative budget of Euro 22,000 for Years 2 and 3 plus limited IST time; also Euro 36,000 for a “writeshop” on experiences with gender, farmer innovation and PID
- Specific work on **HIV/AIDS and PID**, with an indicative budget of Euro 115,000 for capacity building, specialist support and pilot field activities, plus limited time of the IST, mostly in Years 2–4. How to integrate gender and HIV/AIDS issues into the PID work we are doing in the CPs? This is not referring to awareness-raising about HIV/AIDS but rather to the links between HIV/AIDS and PID: How do families innovate to cope? What are the implications of AIDS for PID?
- **Collaboration with COMPAS.**

Some questions and comments:

- **What kind of change in what kind of institutions?** The idea of the pilot is to change our own institutions and also to encourage other institutions to go through this change process if they are interested, i.e. institutions concerned with agricultural research, agricultural universities and other institutions concerned with NRM.
- **Why only HIV/AIDS?** It was suggested that the work on HIV/AIDS and PID should give priority to countries with high incidence of HIV/AIDS. On the other hand, also other debilitating diseases, such as malaria, are affecting all countries, and should not be ignored. Attention should also be given to social innovation in dealing with both HIV/AIDS and malaria.
- **Possible activities?** Country-level options for all of these topics could include: stakeholder platform, capacity building, policy advocacy, research, publications, networking, among others.
- **Conclusion:** The new activities outlined in the new phase are in line with past discussions within PROLINNOVA and especially the interests expressed in the partners’ meeting in Cambodia last year.

This discussion was followed by group work to reflect further on the different concerns and to brainstorm on how to operationalise the new ideas. Participants decided which small group they wanted to join:

- Farmer-led documentation pilots
- Country cross-visits / peer review
- Innovative policy-dialogue methods
- Supporting institutional change
- Gender, social differentiation and PID
- HIV/AIDS and PID.

The guiding questions for the group work were:

- How are we going to handle the issue?
- What types of activity should be done?
- Within the given budget or beyond?
- Who will take the lead and be involved?
- How do we take decisions in this?

Group work on mechanisms for operationalising the new ideas

a) Farmer-led documentation pilots

How to handle the issue and type of activities:

- Agree on the meaning of farmer-led documentation

- Identify existing methodologies of FLD: a) participatory video, b) Participatory Local Innovation System (PLIS), c) community radio, album, calendars in local languages
- Identify areas of capacity-building
- Implement FLD pilots

How to take decisions:

- Identify countries where pilots can be done
- Draw up proposal to access the budget

Who to take the lead:

Suman (Nepal) and Ronald (Uganda) will take the lead, but Karbo (Ghana) also expressed interest, drawing from the Ghana programme's experience in using participatory video.

b) Country cross-visits / peer review

How to handle the issue:

- Be inclusive to include partners and other stakeholders, to learn from the nearest country (similar context, also budget considerations)
- All CPs should have the chance to visit the nearest CP
- May include visits to other countries that are not part of PROLINNOVA but that may have some innovation processes

Types of activity:

- Mutual learning through a forum and field visits (5–7 days)
- Sharing the learning (reports) with other CPs through the website

Budget Euro 30,000:

- Pilot six countries in two years, Euro 5000 per CP

How to take decisions:

- The team (Mabrouk and Vitou) will develop guidelines for the cross-visits. Some initial criteria:
 - * New members should be prioritised to visit other CPs to gain better appreciation of PID processes
 - * The six pilot country visits should be distributed geographically in Asia, Africa and Latin America

Who to take the lead:

Mabrouk (Sudan) and Vitou (Cambodia).

c) Innovative policy-dialogue methods (pilots)

Five innovative methods that could be piloted are:

- Citizens' juries
- Writeshops
- Three-tier advocacy
- Appreciative inquiry
- Evidence-based policy dialogue

NB: Integrate gender in the application of any method

Methods to be tested by organisations selected according to the following criteria:

- Willingness of the organisation to test the method(s)
- Previous relevant experience
- Potential/favourable context for policy effect
- Readiness of the organisation to provide matching fund.

d) Supporting institutional change

Principles:

- Participatory organisational assessment (strengths, weaknesses)
- Demand-driven

Criteria for selecting institutions:

- Certain level of (successful) experience in piloting PID
- Potential opportunities for impact and influence
- Institutional diversity
- Geographical diversity

Interested institutions:

- Agricultural Research Corporation in Sudan (capacity-building of key actors in the institution)

- CRESA, University of Niger (facilitating/mentoring peer leadership)
- Tribhuvan University, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (TU/IAAS), Nepal
- AgriService, Ethiopia (financing PID activities)
- CIPCA, Bolivia

e) Gender, social differentiation and PID

Types of activities:

- Identification of stakeholders based on: (i) gender, (ii) social class, (iii) age
- Characterisation/analysis of stakeholders leading to identification of gaps and needs
- Capacity building
- Providing material, financial, technical and methodological support
- Information, communication and networking
- Lobbying and advocacy
- Documenting the process

How to handle the issues and take decisions:

- The existing CPs should integrate issues of gender and the different social groups into their ongoing activities, if they have not done so already, e.g. when making inventories of innovations, during joint experimentation, documenting and recording data on both male and female, young and old innovators. These CPs could receive advisory support for their different activities targeting both men and women as well as youth. Emerging CPs could already start thinking of how to integrate gender and social differentiation into their work.
- Pilots: The CPs involved in the FAIR project, e.g. in South Africa, should incorporate gender issues in their different activities. They should provide support particularly to women, since women are often constrained by many factors which may hinder them from participating in innovation development. When conducting capacity building, they should ensure that an equal number of women and men attend the training and they could organise different training sessions for men and women in order to address the specific needs of female and male innovators.
- Decision-making about use of funds should be made by a group made up of one representative per country.

Proposed budget:

- Could be up to Euro 250,000, but if the CPs integrate gender issues into their already existing activities, then they may not need so much money.

Who to take the lead:

Assetou Kanouté (Mali), Pamela Marinda (Kenya), Francis Muhanguzi (Uganda)

f) HIV/AIDS and PID

Strategy / proposed activities:

- Engage organisations supporting AIDS-affected households to see how PID could be incorporated and add value by trying to alleviate impact on families; identify and support coping mechanisms
 - * Make an inventory of different institutions supporting AIDS-affected households
 - * In general, look for innovations in enterprises important to AIDS-affected households, e.g. horticulture, chicken-raising
- Link with gender:
 - * Enhance women's decision-making roles as a mechanism for reducing impact of HIV/AIDS
 - * Give recognition and support to women taking on male roles (and *vice versa*) as coping strategies
 - * Identify cases and showcase them
- Identify social innovations to cope with HIV/AIDS (e.g. acceptance by communities)
- Document cases of organisations supporting "coping mechanisms" (innovations) in the face of HIV/AIDS to present at a workshop
- Look at PROLINNOVA activities, e.g. FAIR, through an HIV/AIDS lens, e.g. as part of a workshop
- Study and capacity-building around relationships between HIV/AIDS and PID

Method of disbursing funds for activities to covered by international budget:

The group will develop a proposal and submit it to the IST. The IST will evaluate it and then dispense funds to individual countries based on detailed budget

Who to take the lead:

Romuald Rutazihana (Mozambique), with Ghana (c/o George Ofuso) and South Africa (c/o Brigid Letty and Anton Krone), working with IST (c/o Ann Waters-Bayer)

Day Three: Field visits and reflection

The field visits were arranged by IED Afrique and Agrecol–Afrique with the following key objectives:

- to visit a rural area where local innovation/experimentation activities have taken place and to learn about the innovation process
- to interact with and learn from men/women farmer innovators about their efforts to innovate and experiment
- to interact and learn about roles and contributions of other partners who may have supported the men/women farmer innovators/experimenters
- to learn about the added value and the constraints of the innovation processes
- to share lessons from the visit with the other groups of workshop participants.

The assignment for the groups during the field visits was in three parts:

1. Description of the innovation:
 - type of innovation?
 - origin/motivations?
 - steps/process?
 - etc
2. Evaluation of the innovation:
 - added value?
 - constraints?
 - various roles identified?
 - etc
3. Emerging questions

The three groups drove off in different directions, guided by Bara Guèye, Jean-Marie Diop and Saidou Magagi. In the late afternoon, back in the hotel, each group reflected on what they had seen and heard. They prepared their presentations on flip sheets and then shared their experiences with each other.

Group 1: Women's group in Thienaba, Département Thiès

Group leader: Jean-Marie Diop

Members:

*Anton Krone
Chhuth Socthaun
Elizabeth Vargas Sola
Francis Muhanguzi
Mohamed Yousif Mabrouk
Naaminong Karbo
Sam Vitou
Shayamal Kumar Saha
Simon H Mwang'onda
Suman Manandhar
Tsfahun Fenta*

Basic information:

The women established their umbrella group in 2001 and call themselves FASDIOME, which means "Let's Empower Ourselves". There are now 255 women members from 10 smaller groups. They organised good leadership. Their joint activity is the processing of cashew nuts. The women operate as individuals but work in a group to maintain a revolving fund, sustained from their own contributions. Their innovations are primarily social: creating a viable women's group and raising local sources of funding for business.

Motivation:

- Group power / women mostly in household groups
- Political support of sub-prefect
- Market demand / cash income
- Social security
- Loans

Constraints:

- Weak linkages
- Don't have own office

- Inadequate training
- Quality of product (sand in nuts)
- Packaging
- Health problems
- No proper tree management
- Don't have own land
- Low skills of processing and supply

Technical innovations:

- Soaking raw cashew nuts
- Use of ash: reduce breakages, reduce acidity, reduce fire (local fire extinguisher)
- Milk: alleviate (avoid) toxicity from smoke
- Use of hulls for fuel: energy, use of waste

Lessons learnt:

- Innovation to be accountable to people's wellbeing/livelihoods requires linkage between technical innovation and community organisation and market.
- A dynamic inter-play between social and technical innovation work is evident.
- Linking self-help group savings of credit approach can be seen as strengthening LISF.
- Community organisations/groups serve as communication mechanism, bringing innovation from individual to commune further link other functional dimensions relevant to innovation process.
- Decentralised community group is a positive support system.

Group 2: Farmer innovator in Keur Birima Fall, Département Thiès

Group leader: *Saidou Magagi*

Members:

*Adam Toudou
Ann Waters-Bayer
Assetou Kanouté
El Rashid Abdallah
George Ofuso
Laurent Kaburire
Melaku Jirata
Oliver Oliveros
Philip Emmanuel Penaflo
Thiambi Netshiluvhi
Will Critchley*

Basic information:

The farmer innovator, Alassane Fall, is 46 years old and has a wife and nine children. He started farming at 17 years of age. He is also a part-time carpenter. He innovates in several aspects of farming but especially in arboriculture, working with mango trees. He proudly calls himself a "farmer innovator" and is very self-confident, believing in his own abilities more than those of scientists. He is not a member of any farmer organisation. His major innovations include:

1. Dikes/water trap/water harvesting for his mango groves: made from discarded pieces of pavement block (by himself and with support from Agrecol–Afrique)
2. Irrigation furrow/channel very close to the tree roots
3. Controlling water flow for individual trees through a buried drip irrigation system
4. Plant pest control/management against stem-borers and rodents, using the residues of fish, grinded and spread to the trees as repellent; for blight, scraping of the bark of the young mango trees.

Origin/motivations:

- Problem of drought
- Own ideas / improvisation
- Consciously seeking solutions and makes connections with what he sees can be used in a different way (creativity and imagination)
- Determination and perseverance
- Passion for tree-growing

Replicability:

- Means are needed (money + access to water supply + land)
- Location/position of the land viz. water source
- Possible to be done individually

Constraints/problems:

- Water
- Government services had no solutions to offer for his problems and showed no interest in working together with him to find solutions.

Roles identified:

- NGO (Agrecol–Afrique) as an intermediary, facilitating linkages and providing support, also with funds
- Development project in the area provided training support and linkages
- Government (Forest and Wildlife) services showed little interest and could not suggest solutions
- Family and local community labour and moral support

Emerging questions

- Access to support: Individual level? Group level?
- Is it the type of innovation we want to promote? (NB: “resource-demanding”)
- What type of support can be provided to resource-poor farmers to replicate this innovation?

Group 3: Women’s group on community-based NRM in Popenguine, Département Mbour

Group leader: *Bara Guèye*

Members:

*Amanuel Assefa
Bernard Guri
Brigid Letty
Dharma Raj Dangol
Laurens van Veldhuizen
Mame Birame Ndiaye
Mathieu Ouedraogo
Pamela Marinda
Romuald Rutazihana
Ronald Lutalo
Souleymane Bassoum*

Description of innovation:

The innovation consists of new organisational management, primarily for NRM of a national reserve of about 1500 ha. Nine women’s groups in villages bordering the reserve have formed a network called COPRONAT (with about 1000 members in total) that collaborates with the park administration and local volunteers. In addition to their collective NRM activities, the women are operating revolving savings clubs and practising animal fattening in village-specific activities.

Origin:

- Visionary and vibrant woman who established two groups in Popenguine in 1986
- Park established; the groups joined the park in 1989
- “Room with 8 doors” so involved other villages, forming the network

Evaluation of the innovation – added value:

- Revolving savings club: draw every 10 days but individuals can decide to pass and choose when they want it, plus contribution to group allowance for credit. What is innovative? The social arrangement plus the fact that the women have been able to manage the complexity and growth.
- Positive impact on environment; mangrove ecosystem re-established
- Strengthening social cohesion; the organisation has become a vehicle for dealing with other issues
- Good relationship with park officials living in village and mutual respect
- Volunteers are finding ways for economic self-reliance
- Women are handing over to youth for sustainability

Constraints:

- Groups become too ambitious for their means
- Links with outside create expectations and dependency
- Very little reference to capacity-building

Roles identified:

- Park Administration plays facilitating role, helping the women organise to achieve their ideals and to engage outsiders.

Steps/processes:

- Process started in one village and expanded to eight village groups plus umbrella network
- Led to other institutions: different commissions/volunteers
- Villages replicated activities

- Woodlots established
- Large villages established sub-groups (with rotating representatives)
- Formation of legal structures (groups and network) allowed funding opportunities
- Fees from tourists to pay volunteers working in park (Park takes none of this income)

Emerging questions:

- Will the network survive when the president is no longer active: what does the future hold?
- Would the network be viable without external linkages?
- Are the external linkages creating dependency?

Day Four: Local Innovation Support Funds / COMPAS / World Café

FAIR / LISF: tool for farmer-led research and development

presented by Anton Krone, Farmer Support Group (FSG), South Africa

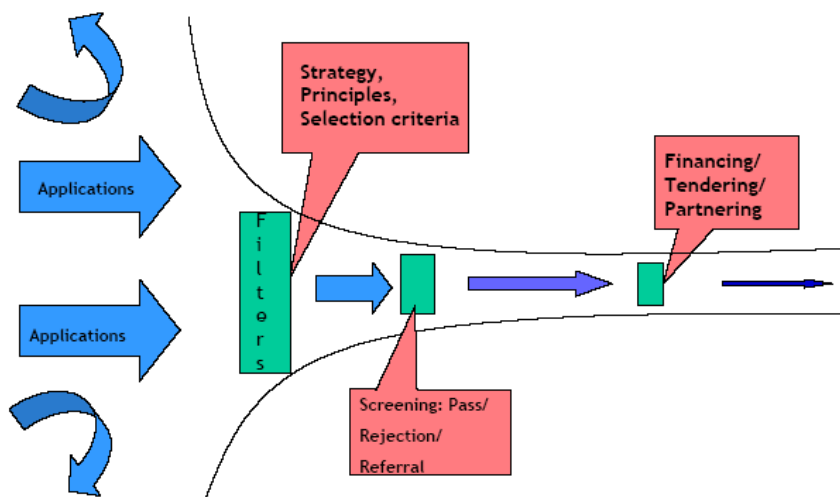
Background

PROLINNOVA encourages actors in formal agricultural research and development to recognise local innovation and to engage in joint experimentation and learning with farmers. Partners saw a need for alternative funding mechanisms to support farmer-led PID. They developed the concept of **Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF)** to allow farmers to invest in their own research and to decide on the support they need for this.

What could an LISF finance? Demand-driven activities such as:

- Costs of cross-visits by farmers
- Costs directly related to experimentation: notebooks, measuring equipment etc
- Payment for involvement of development agents (travel, accommodation etc)
- Documentation material
- Insurance (if experiment fails, LISF could cover the loss).

Conceptual view of LISF



Filters to be reviewed annually so as to establish appropriate mix of support

Current LISF pilots

Country	Area	Fund-managing organisation
Cambodia	Three districts	Farmer collectives practising community-based savings and lending
Ethiopia: Amaro area	Sub-district (most local administrative unit)	Community-based institutions to manage funds
Ethiopia: Tigray area	Two nearby villages (about 15,000 people)	Steering Committee elected from stakeholders
Nepal	24 districts	NGO-managed
South Africa	Three adjoining villages (about 8000 people)	Interim stakeholder-based committee, moving to be a Trust
Uganda	Four district in the Central Region	Joint stakeholder representation in committee

Selection criteria

- Prior record of food/agriculture/natural resource use activity (broadened in case of consensus and additional funds)
- Technically feasible
- Idea owned/driven by applicant(s)
- Preferably some demonstration of prior innovation
- Idea is replicable amongst poor and vulnerable
- Value addition achievable through LISF support
- Agreement to adhere to plan and report results
- Willingness for results to be shared
- 70% of funds made available to support technical innovations and 30% for non-technical innovations
- Applicants will provide 25% of costs as own contribution for experiments (inputs and materials)
- 10% of costs as own contribution for exchanges
- Proposed activities are environmentally sustainable

The proposals are selected by representatives from project partners: Government Departments of Agriculture/NRM, NGOs, agricultural research units, and representatives put forward by local structures.

Conclusions and next steps

Demand-driven actions are beginning to emerge. The main elements of a framework for demand-driven R&D are coming into place. In countries such as South Africa, attention needs to be given to shifting from a supply-driven initiative towards a more self-reliant local initiative. Attention to complementary programmes is important, as these assist in establishing a better environment for local initiative and innovation. Attention is needed to capacitating the support needs arising from:

- The various awards of funds
- Those with an interesting idea, but needing assistance to access funds
- Those that fall outside of LISF support.

Some questions and comments:

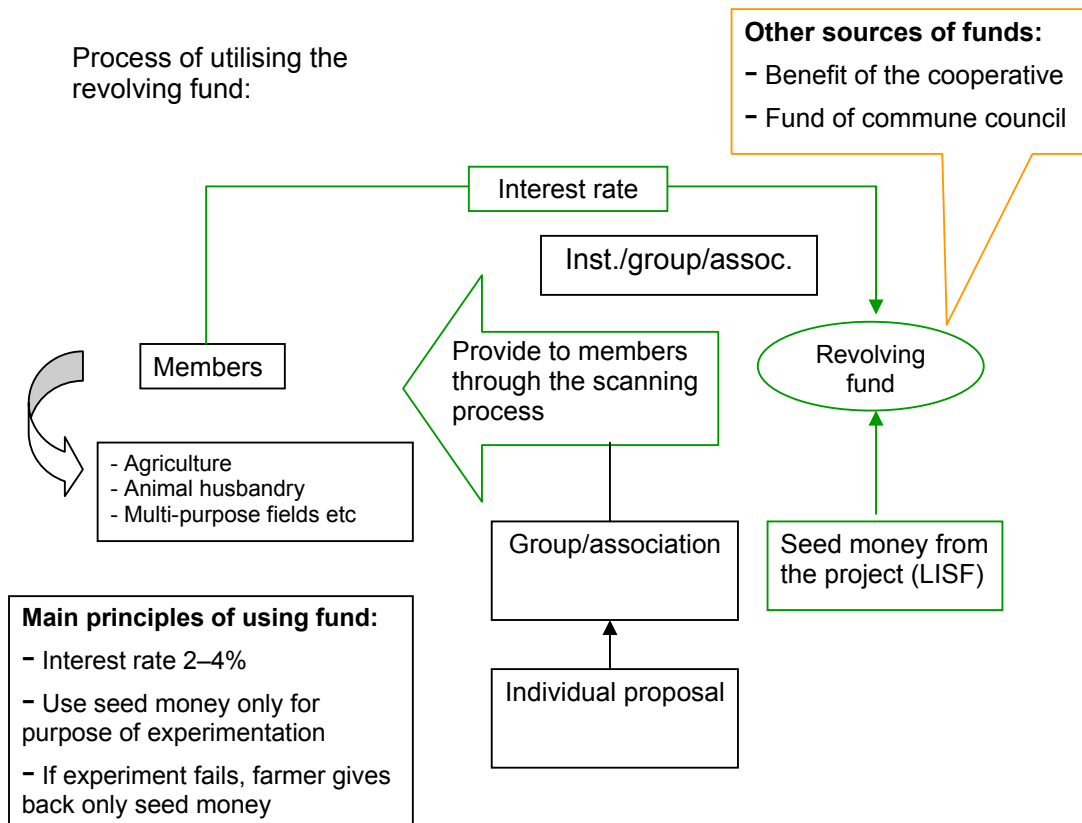
- **Format for writing proposals/applications (guidelines)?** Application procedures will be picked-up in one of the case studies.
- **Selection process/criteria for application?** Scientists and farmers are involved in assessing the application; sometimes information is not clear enough to make a decision, so we refer back to the applicants. Criteria for evaluating/screening the proposals include: technical soundness, local priority, potential impact on household income, livelihood and food security, environmental sustainability (need for an operational definition), technical and non-technical criteria for costing, replicability within the community and in other communities. Some other value-added activity could also be supported. In screening, we need a light yet accountable system in which farmers can play a role, e.g. we can't spend 10,000 Euro for screening a 500-Euro proposal
- **Why 70% technical 30% social innovation?** Most proposals tend to refer to technical innovation, so efforts need to be made to bring the social innovation; the 70:30 ratio is flexible.
- LISF is a knowledge-focused fund that can replenished in the long term so must be creatively managed.
- Areas for guidelines to be developed: participatory design and appraisal system.

Case Study 1: Making LISF a rotating fund managed by farmer organisation in Cambodia

presented by Sam Vitou, CEDAC

PROLINNOVA–Cambodia discussed with three institutions in three provinces to identify the possible target areas of each institution. The institutions indicated the villages with which they wanted to work. five villages in Battambang Province, six in Kampong Thom Province and five in Takeo Province, i.e. a total of 16 villages over all three provinces. The LISF team (the three responsible institutions and CEDAC) estimated how many possible groups would apply for the fund and in what manner. It discussed the following propositions and mechanisms to provide funding:

- Give all the seed funds to the farmer groups/associations without interest
- Make it a revolving fund (with interest) to the group or association (the group or association is responsible for and manages the fund)
- Give the group or association the same amount as the money saved by in the group or association and then they will manage the money
- Find other sources of funds such as from local government, benefit of the cooperatives...



Some questions and comments:

- How do you ensure that money is used properly and not for other activities?
- How about support in kind?
- Capacity-building: how to accompany local groups to be able to develop proposals?
- How many farmers are able to present proposals without capacity-building?
- How these communities can select proposals for innovation?
- How do you make sure that capacities for innovation are strengthened?
- If the experiment fails, farmers give back the money, but where do they get money to pay back? What does it mean to say that the experiment failed?

Responses:

Cambodia (Sam Vitou): For example, in Kampong Province, after the initial orientation, all partners went back and informed the farmer associations about the LISF. The farmer associations informed the farmer members on how to develop the proposal, i.e. the guidelines. Six proposals were submitted. All leaders of the farmer associations discussed and shared ideas on what are good proposals and, out the six

proposals, two were selected based on the criteria they have agreed upon. There is a second screening level: the farmer associations that decided to make use of the fund as revolving fund also put up criteria on how members could avail these funds.

If an experiment fails – which may depend on the weather – only a small amount has to be repaid, not the whole amount.

Ethiopia (Tesfahun Fenta): Only few criteria are used. We prepared a simple format, so that the applicants need only to fill in the blanks and they then have a proposal. Not all of the funds are released in cash; some are used to buy materials needed by the farmer groups for their experiments.

Ethiopia (Amanuel Assefa): Three important areas in the LISF are the experimentation element, the learning element and the sharing element.

Uganda (Ronald Lutalo): We have set up Executive Committees including farmers; these committees currently manage the funds. We use simple forms. We are developing Memoranda of Understanding between the different partners and the local innovators. Disbursement will be in instalments, with verification in between. In the future, capacity development will be decentralised and local LISF management committees will be set up.

Case Study 2: FAIR progress and lessons learnt in South Africa

presented by Brigid Letty, Institute of Natural Resource

A feasibility study was undertaken to clarify institutional arrangements and to identify the location for piloting the LISF. The various stakeholders were engaged by forming a task team. It discussed institutional arrangements and methods of disbursing funds, and developed an application form and criteria. PROLINNOVA-SA held an innovation market day in Drakensberg, the pilot site selected for the LISF, in order to introduce the concepts. The community identified representatives to join the screening committee. There were meetings with community groups (associations, farmer learning groups etc) to explain the concepts further. Then the call for submissions of proposals to the LISF was made. The task team, including community representatives, screened the applications. Many submissions were not appropriate, so we developed an introductory document with explanations in writing and held still more community meetings. The introductory document was an effort to ensure a better understanding of the FAIR project and of the types of activities that could be supported. After a second call for applications and their screening, the types of activities approved and supported to date are:

- Technology development / experimentation
- Cross visits to see social innovation
- Cross visits to stimulate innovation.

FAIR is an add-on activity. A comprehensive development programme already needs to be in place with funds and capacity for facilitation and other operating costs. We chose a location where the two NGOs FSG and SaveAct as well as the government Farming Systems Research and the government extension services were already working. Since FAIR is an add-on to existing activities, the question arose: what name do farmers become familiar with? Perhaps we need a name for the fund in a local language.

People in South Africa are accustomed to handouts and many just see in FAIR an opportunity for more handouts. This was why some inappropriate applications were received. Some understanding was also lost during translation of terms. The word "innovation" became "development" when translated, hence came several requests for community garden projects.

Active partnership is essential if applicants are to be supported satisfactorily. Because of a shortage of funds and capacity, there has been insufficient dialogue between the partners. The institutional arrangements between PROLINNOVA and FAIR were not clear at the beginning and it was thus difficult to know how to share lessons learnt and the management of FAIR. Some activities being supported are aimed at stimulating innovation by introducing external ideas that can be adapted and added to local systems (e.g. craft group, savings group, water harvesting). Progress would have been quicker if we had firmed up our concept of PID and if we had more cases underway with funding needs already identified. We should not be too narrow with our definition of PID, and rather have more opportunities for innovating.

While the interim arrangement allows for a co-managed fund, the community representatives are still fairly weak in terms of management capacity and the fund is held at FSG, while the screening committee has community representatives. We plan to move later towards an independent trust that can more easily receive funds from the government. We insist on own contribution of the local people: 25% for tangibles and 10% for intangibles such as visits. We need to look at how the fund can sustain itself in the long term:

- From below through own contributions
- From above through provincial government research funds.

Some questions and comments:

- **What is the value added of this project? What are other funding institutions doing related to this kind of process?** The idea of piloting LISFs came out of discussion in Ethiopia in 2004: that if we want to promote farmer-led research and experimentation, we have to find another way than the conventional approach to funding these activities. An extensive overview of what types of funds are available was made in each country before starting the pilot. The initial study looked into possible links of the local community to sources of funding, and how the operation of the LISFs could be cost-effective. Also the possibility of setting up a trust at global level to support LISFs is being explored. Nepal is already doing something along these lines without funding through PROLINNOVA.
- **Sustainability?** *The Cambodia and South Africa experience in LISF are very good. Some other external agency should be assessing the success of these experiences so that they can become known by other funders. One could also approach IFAD to support farmer innovation, or develop plans to influence directly, e.g. the Agricultural Bank of Sudan. Why not take the LISF directly to a recognised financial institution to handle the support to farmers?* There is increasing donor interest in innovation systems and in strengthening farmers' influence in multi-stakeholder fora, and some donors recognise that the LISF is one way of doing this.
- **Feedback on actual implementation: What problems do farmers face in managing the fund?** Local capacities still need to be strengthened to manage the funds. If we had more funds, we could give more attention to strengthening community institutions.
- **How are multi-stakeholder partnerships for this built?** By the time we started piloting the LISF, the partners already knew each other in terms of individual capacities and institutional relationships, through the other activities under PROLINNOVA. We are working in areas where people are already implementing participatory approaches to development.
- **What learning do we want to create, i.e. what are the learning objectives?** Community learning is one objective. The people who came to the first innovation market in Drakensberg will be the ones who become involved in the community learning forum.
- **Community priorities?** *The first perceptions of the community [in Drakensberg] were to create sources of livelihood rather than experimenting and learning. Why did the people perceive it that way? Is this their priority?* When community members understand that the project is concerned with experimentation led by local people, then they focus on experimentation. One could also consider creating new sources of livelihood as a form of local experimentation. Some people may think that, if an innovation doesn't generate additional income, it is not a good innovation, but some social innovations may bring benefits even though they do not immediately bring income benefits.

LISF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) design

facilitated by Laurens van Veldhuizen

The overall M&E areas to be covered are:

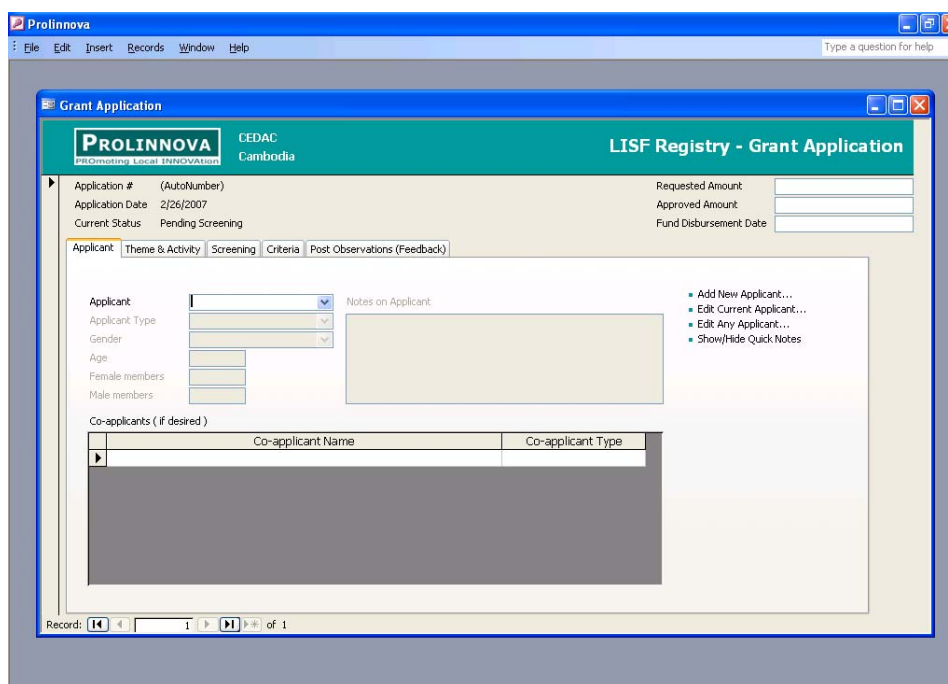
- Achieving overall programme objectives
- Functioning of the LISF itself
- Programme management progress monitoring
- Participatory M&E (PM&E) of impact at farmer level.

M&E of LISF functioning

Criteria / performance area	Possible indicators	Relevant M&E tools / methods
1. Adequate awareness (farmers, agencies) on LISF	1-4 No. of good applications received, also from women and youth	• Register
2. Effective mechanisms to process applications	5-8 No. of proposals approved, timely and at relatively low cost	• Register • Time sheets for writing time worked • Financial reports/accounts
3. Effective disbursement mechanisms	9-11 No. of disbursed grants, timely and at low cost	• Register • Feedback on grantees' satisfaction through internal evaluation • Financial reports/accounts
4. Utilisation of the funds	12-13 Expenditure as agreed and/or changes implemented	• Grant reports • Random field inspection • Grantees' feedback through annual assessment meeting

5. M&E of LISF grant system is functioning	14-18 Good grant reports received on time, annual assessments, M&E information used and disseminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Register • Report of annual meeting • Minutes of country LISF committee • Report of annual assessment meeting • Distribution list M&E reports
6. LISF has sustainable, farmer co-managed <i>institutional</i> arrangement	19-22 Institutional arrangements clear, formalised, endorsed by stakeholders with strong role of farmers, and longer-term funding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ToR for LISF institution • Critical incidents on farmer influence in LISF noted in minutes • Long-term operational plan for LISF • Secured funding commitments

LISF register: Software has been developed (see below) to monitor the LISF applications and projects. The participants were involved in a hands-on trial of the LISF register during the workshop.



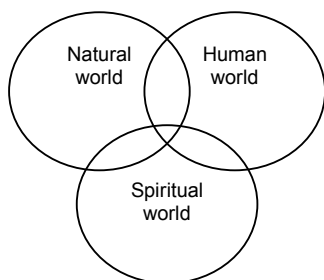
COMPAS (Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development)

presented by Bernard Guri (COMPAS West Africa)

Endogenous Development (ED) is development that is based mainly, but not exclusively, on local strategies, knowledge, institutions and resources. The key principle is the enhancing of local control of the development process. ED builds mainly, but not exclusively, on local resources. The starting point of ED is respect for and understanding of the daily life (culture) of the communities involved: their local knowledge, values and belief systems, their worldviews, their social organisation and the resources they have, and the way they value and use these resources.

Conceptual framework for ED

The target consists of communities and their worldviews. In ED, community worldviews are premised on a balance between three spheres of life: the natural world, the human world and the spiritual world, and wellbeing is where the three meet. Cultural, social and spiritual resources are equally, if not more, important than the more tangible physical resources



Supporting and enhancing ED

- Supporting local initiatives:
 - Joint understanding
 - Participatory diagnosis
 - Facilitating visioning and planning based on community indicators of wellbeing, e.g. social cohesion, good health, children, natural resources, good relations with the spiritual world.
- Supporting local learning and experimentation:
 - Helping communities better to understand, document or revitalise their knowledge base
 - Giving them access to other ideas and experiences
 - Working with local resource persons and knowledge bearers
- Supporting livelihoods through local action, based on specific ecological and cultural characteristics:
 - Seed diversity
 - Home gardens, pottery, wood carvings
 - Improved grain storage
 - Ecocultural enterprises
 - Revitalising local health traditions
- Strengthening local institutions:
 - Supporting community organisation
 - Building on traditional institutions
 - Giving voice to the poor through indigenous/local platforms
 - Acknowledging faith and giving meaning
 - Empowering women and promoting gender equality
- Creating a supportive environment:
 - Supporting evidence-based policy dialogue
 - Transforming university education
 - Working with local experts in university training
 - Bringing local wisdom into school programmes
- Methodological framework for promoting ED:
 - Preparing the self
 - Community entry
 - Action research design
 - Joint research
 - Implementation
 - Sharing
 - Up-scaling/mainstreaming.

Some questions and comments:

- ***What are the commonalities between PROLINNOVA and COMPAS? How do we build on this to enhance synergy?*** Similarities are the focus on local knowledge and local development. Differences are that COMPAS focuses on IK, whereas PROLINNOVA focuses on indigenous innovation according to changing conditions; it focuses on something new and on involving multiple actors, not only the local community.
-

World Café

facilitated by Mohamed Yousif Mabrouk and Laurent Kaburire

The World Café offered a venue during the workshop to discuss other issues which were not yet very clear or were not yet given enough attention in the plenary sessions thus far. The following were the issues identified and discussed in the World Café in small groups and reported to the plenary on flipchart sheets:

Mainstreaming PID/local innovation systems into extension, and definition of PID

Lobbying for change in agricultural extension, with a view to budgeting and planning implications, e.g.

- Extensionists learn to appreciate the importance of local innovation and PID
- Examine existing extension approaches: how close are they already to PID (are extension agents allowed only to demonstrate but not to facilitate farmers' experimentation?)

- Add-on: incorporating into existing approaches and programmes as a methodology, also in training in on-going redesign of research and extension; experimenting on new ideas/adapting technologies as part of the extension approach
- Consultation farmers-extension-researchers about what they can do together
- Encourage Research-Extension-Farmer Council to look at local innovation instead of problem diagnosis and making sure that farmers are in the driving seat.

Explanation of PID to farmers

- Starting with farmers' "coping strategies" (= "local innovations")
- PID covers range from building on existing innovations to adapting/further developing ideas from outside
- Starting with local initiatives as a basis for building relationship between farmers, extension agents and researchers, to be able to move to other forms of PID, i.e. see the process in the dynamics of building multi-stakeholder partnership in research and extension
- Outcome of PID: improved livelihoods/livelihood security, not just generating more income
- Joint decision-making and involvement in planning, implementation, and M&E
- End-product: (international) public good with due recognition of all partners involved.

(International) Public goods:

- If public funds (e.g. through PROLINNOVA) are being used in PID, the outcomes are for the public (the "community" local or global).
- Any farmer or farmer/entrepreneur group that wants to develop technology for private gain (e.g. through patents) will need to seek another form of support than through PROLINNOVA and the LISF.

Criteria for identifying local innovation / validation strategies

Innovation as a process comes from or has different origins: traditional/indigenous knowledge, imported (internalised into their way of doing and thinking) and completely new. The local people fit the "added value" to their own requirements or needs. Local innovation is farmer-led or farmer-initiated, and can include technical, socio-cultural and socio-technical innovations. A participatory approach should be taken in joint experimentation and validation (participatory assessment), and sharing should likewise be done in a farmer-led, participatory way.

African agricultural extension

Extension organisation

- Decentralised
- Under decentralisation
- Decentralised on paper
- Existence of strong farmers' organisations

Extension approach

- Participatory and farmer-led
- Semi-participatory
- Technology package

Extension funding

- Public funds
- Farmers' bank, donor (e.g. World Bank)

Validation

- Other farmers usually in the vicinity trying something out to see if it works
- Can take place on station as long as the results are brought back to the farmer innovators and they are given recognition
- Validation on station can be complementary to PID
- There are mechanisms for combining farmer-managed and researcher-managed trial results (e.g. triangulation: looking at the same thing from different perspectives and with different tools).

Documentation of local innovation

One challenge is promoting farmers' knowledge at the same time as protecting farmers' knowledge. how to find the balance?

How do we document local innovation?

- Importance of documenting practical examples of processes of local innovation, then the innovations (products) themselves, then the results or outcomes

- Writeshops as a methodology for consolidating farmers' documentation
- Participatory video documentation
- Use of appropriate language/means of communication (written, visual, audio):
- Posters to communicate particular messages

What needs to be done?

- Learning and sharing about African extension systems
- Curriculum development to integrate PID into education
- Identify what initiatives/innovations are relevant for IPR issues and what are not
- Develop ways of "fair trade" or "equitable" commercialisation of local innovations (example from Ethiopia of skin-care treatment)
- Give attention to IPR issues, attribution to local innovators versus innovative communities, specifying names and dates.

Curriculum development: bringing PID into education

- Will Critchley to build on concept notes and initiate action with CD (PID in Education) Team
- Oliver Oliveros to review international initiatives related to PID in education
- Will to coordinate review of initiatives in PROLINNOVA countries (already begun)
- Will to coordinate needs assessment in PROLINNOVA countries
- CD team to meet in Nairobi (or South Africa) in September to draw up proposal for funding from PROLINNOVA (with cost-sharing).

Regarding the proposed September meeting, the team might like to use PROLINNOVA other activities as opportunities to meet, e.g. Training of PID Facilitators in July/August, and also make use of email to share ideas on the proposal.

Day Five: M&E and joint action planning

PROLINNOVA M&E

facilitated by Philip Penaflo and Shayamal Saha, IIRR

Summary of recommendations from electronic internal evaluation

Recommendations	Action needed	Actions taken
1. Communication – how to improve/maximise the use of skype, yahoogroups and the website; and need to acknowledge receipt of mails	a) CP coordinators to have skype capacity b) Agree on what email group to use to avoid duplication (yahoogroup or ?) c) Send acknowledgement of receipt of mails only to concerned person, not to everyone in the mailing list	Being done
2. Country-to-country sharing – how to come up with platform for sharing PID	a) Define mechanisms for sharing b) Name person(s) who will track the country-to-country sharing	Vitou and Mabrouk
3. Enhance capacity of local partners: how to make backstopping more effective, especially in terms of understanding PID	a) Draw up guidelines on backstopping b) Seek common understanding of PID	Being done
4. Enhance PROLINNOVA's image: need to balance policy work at national and international level	a) Policy work needs to be more focused (agree on issues to lobby about) b) Draw up guidelines for policy work	Work in progress
5. Democratic and decentralised learning: how to make local partners more involved in learning events such as international training or meetings, or in action research; and how can the M&E system be made more functional and effective at CP level?	a) Involve people from different countries for varied experiences in facilitating learning events b) Design common projects between countries c) Designate M&E focal points at CP level	We are doing it, but need to do more Names of M&E focal points sent to IIRR
6. Publications: formats vary from country to country, so need for a common format but encourage diversity among partners	a) Define minimum common requirements: use of logo and agreement on colours b) Make publications more user-friendly, especially for not-so-literate audiences	Done CP level
7. Secretariat's role: more related to the backstopping guidelines and logistics; and how to discuss (coordinate?) sharing taking place in countries	a) Enhance budget for country activities (how?) b) Decide what to do with the sharing taking place in the countries	Helping seek country-based funding; prioritising new countries for PID-ToF; using extra funds for new CPs

Reflection session of country-level M&E: fishbowl exercise

All CP coordinators sat in an inner circle to discuss the questions below (two minutes each), while the rest of the workshop participants sitting in the outer circle listened and took notes. The guide questions toward making the PROLINNOVA M&E more effective were:

- What have we done/achieved so far in operationalising an effective M&E?
- What challenges are we facing at the country level related to M&E?
- What can we do to address the challenges and gaps?

Results of fishbowl exercise:

What has been done	Challenges / gaps	What to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uganda CP coordinator focused on refining the M&E system - Other partners are involved in doing the M&E - Mechanisms for M&E: sharing at partners' meeting, NSC meeting, training follow-up - One partner organisation is the focal point for M&E - In Ghana: system for M&E includes visits, reporting structure and meetings; sharing by partners through meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Easy to monitor but not easy to evaluate - M&E takes much time; heavy workload of CP coordinator - Person assigned to do the M&E was overstretched with other work - People involved in platform are very busy - Partners reluctant to give feedback - Difficulty in coordination - No person assigned to do the M&E - Reports of partners do not include quantitative data - Little reflection on outcome and impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Participatory tools can be used at the local level - Still improving the M&E - Planning should be in a logframe easy to monitor - System of regular sharing of practical experiences of M&E - Having some agreed forms and tools at organisation and CP level - Clarify who is responsible in each country - Clarify how to monitor and how to evaluate

Steps in designing the PROLINNOVA M&E

- Step 1 – Framework development
- Step 2 – Information flow system and role identification (on M&E)
- Step 3 – Database template development
- Step 4 – Development of reporting structure. *M&E roles*

M&E roles

Individual partner organisations in each country	<p>Task 1: Generate and process with participants PM&E information and prepare report on output and outcome of activities (use Part A questions and formats)</p> <p>Task 2: Consolidate Part A information and prepare and submit report to CP coordinator</p>
CP coordinators / M&E focal points	<p>Task 1: Develop and use country PM&E framework</p> <p>Task 2: Consolidate Part A reports by country partners according to PM&E framework</p> <p>Task 3: Generate and process with participants PM&E information and prepare report on output and outcome of own specific issues (use Part B questions and formats)</p> <p>Task 4: Prepare consolidated report including both Parts A & B and submit to NSC, partner organisations and International PROLINNOVA Secretariat</p> <p>Task 5: Ensure that findings and conclusions from PM&E are discussed within CP, e.g. in NSC meetings and at national workshops</p>
IST members organisations	<p>Task 1: Generate and process with participants PM&E information and prepare report on output and outcome of own activities (use Part C questions)</p> <p>Task 2: Prepare consolidated report on Part C and submit to International Secretariat</p>
International PROLINNOVA Secretariat	<p>Task 1: Prepare consolidated report from submissions by CP coordinators and IST members and submit to POG, all partners and donor(s)</p>

Next tasks

1. Drafting the database templates/tools
2. Sharing the draft tools with partners, giving feedback and finalisation (finalisation can be manual or automated)
3. Developing reporting guidelines
4. Orientation for M&E focal points

Joint action planning

facilitated by Oliver Oliveros, DURAS

Sam Vitou from PROLINNOVA–Cambodia, as host of the 2006 International Partners' Meeting, gave an overview of what had been planned then and what was accomplished in the meantime. Oliver Oliveros, new member of the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG), then guided the participants through the planning of future activities at the international level, i.e. activities to be carried out by the IST and Secretariat and by working groups involving several CPs. The results of both overviews can be found in Annex 4.

Evaluation of the workshop

facilitated by Bara Guèye

Bara divided the participants into small groups and asked them to write on flipchart paper what they liked about the workshop and what they thought could be improved. He posted an Evaluation Wheel just outside the entrance to the meeting hall; here, people could mark their ratings of timing and duration, group dynamics, process, content, accommodations and logistics, facilitation (added by a participant in an open part of the wheel) and their overall impression of the workshop.

Specific comments

Comments	To be improved
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Good facilitation- No hierarchy in sharing- Good attendance throughout the workshop- Teamwork in organisation and facilitation- Another enthusiastic well-facilitated and productive meeting- Choice of themes/focus was excellent- Always building on previous discussions- Concepts being concretised- Excellent meeting, really participatory- Facilitators and their methods were very good- Very informative, participatory, there is opportunity to incorporate ideas and dreams with international partners- Information market was well done- Little fun- It is really a good opportunity to come across such a massive and dedicated effort to promote local innovation that can help me as a researcher to incorporate this in my organisation's future plans- World Café very good initiative- Dynamics of different sessions were good- Field trip was good- Interaction was good- Logistics good	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Give subsistence allowance at the start- Presentations to be accompanied by brief report- Distribution of tasks could be improved and assigned before, to allow preparation- Distribution of documents (especially presentations)- One theme that was not addressed was real experiences with PID- Lack of time for sightseeing- Time management perhaps too flexible- Accommodation and venue of conference should be in one place- Group photo should be immediately after inception so as to include all participants- It would have been better if the workshop were opened by a guest of honour (e.g. like the Cambodia Minister of Agriculture)- Teranga system gave impression that some information is better than others; its presentation was too long; and it was not well explained- Some session outputs have not been discussed and concluded- Gender imbalance- Low representation from new CPs

Overall evaluation (from the Evaluation Wheel)

- Facilitation – very good
- Time and duration – some very good, some good
- Group dynamics – very good
- Process – some very good, some good
- Content – very good
- Accommodation and logistics – very good
- Overall impression – very good

Annex 1: List of participants in PROLINNOVA International Partners' Meeting

No.	Name	Organisation	Email address	Country
1	Adam Toudou	CRESA / Université de Niamey	atoudou@refer.ne cresany@refer.ne	Niger
2	Amanuel Assefa	AgriService Ethiopia	kidus_aman@yahoo.com	Ethiopia
3	Ann Waters-Bayer	ETC EcoCulture	ann.waters-bayer@etcnl.nl	Germany
4	Anton Krone	FSG	antonkrone@wol.co.za	South Africa
5	Assetou Kanouté	ADAF Galle	adafgalle@afribone.net.ml	Mali
6	Bernard Guri	COMPAS West Africa	cikod2000@yahoo.co.uk byguri@yahoo.com	Ghana
7	Brigid Letty	Institute of National Resources	lettyb@ukzn.co.za	South Africa
8	Chhuth Sothau	PROLINNOVA–Cambodia	samvitou@online.com.kh	Cambodia
9	Dharma Raj Dangol	IAAS/Rampur	dharmadangol@hotmail.com	Nepal
10	El Rashid Abdallah	Agricultural Research Corporation Sudan	rasheedfageeri@yahoo.com	Sudan
11	Elizabeth Vargas Sola	CIPCA (PROLINNOVA–Andes)	elivargass@yahoo.com	Bolivia
12	Francis Muhanguzi	NAADS, Uganda	fmuhanguzi@naads.or.ug	Uganda
13	George Ofuso	ECASARD	fosuko@yahoo.com	Ghana
14	Jean-Marie Diop	ETC EcoCulture	jmidiop@etcnl.nl	Netherlands
15	Laurens van Veldhuizen	ETC EcoCulture	l.van.veldhuizen@etcnl.nl	Netherlands
16	Laurent Kaburire	PELUM–Tanzania	laurentkaburire@yahoo.co.uk	Tanzania
17	Mame Birame Ndiaye	VECO–Senegal	veco@vecosenegal.sn	Senegal
18	Mathieu Ouedraogo	Réseau MARP	ommb@fasonet.bf patemathieu@hotmail.com	Burkina Faso
19	Melaku Jirata	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	melakji@yahoo.com	Ethiopia
20	Mohamed Yousif Mabrouk	Practical Action–Sudan	mabroukm@practicalaction.org.sd	Sudan
21	Naaminong Karbo	PROLINNOVA–Ghana North	nkarbo@yahoo.com	Ghana
22	Oliver Oliveros	DURAS Project GFAR	oliveros@agropolis.fr	France
23	Pamela Marinda	SACRED–Africa	ayiera@yahoo.co.uk pmarinda@stiedu.org	Kenya
24	Philip Penaflo	IIRR	philip.penaflo@iirr.org	Philippines
25	Romuald Rutazihana	VETAID–Mozambique	rutaromuald@hotmail.com	Mozambique
26	Ronald Lutalo	Environmental Alert	rlutalo@envalert.org	Uganda
27	Saidou Magagi	INRAN/PROLINNOVA Niger	saidmag@refer.ne	Niger
28	Sam Vitou	CEDAC	samvitou@online.com.kh	Cambodia
29	Scott Killough	World Neighbors	skillough@wn.org	USA
30	Shayamal Kumar Saha	IIRR	shayamal.saha@iirr.org shayamalsaha@gmail.com	Philippines
31	Simon Mwang'onda	Ileje Rural Development Organization (IRDO)	ilejerdo@yahoo.com	Tanzania
32	Souleymane Bassoum	Agrecol–Afrique	agrecol@orange.sn	Senegal
33	Suman Manandhar	LI-BIRD	smanandhar@libird.org sumanssm@yahoo.com	Nepal
34	Tesfahun Fenta	AgriService Ethiopia	tfenta@yahoo.com	Ethiopia
35	Thiambi Netshiluvhi	Agricultural Research Council	tnetshiluvhi@atc.agri.za	South Africa
36	Will Critchley	CIS Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam	wrs.critchley@dienst.vu.nl	Netherlands
37	Bara Guèye	IED Afrique	baragueye@sentoo.sn	Senegal
38	Zeynab Sy	IED Afrique	yacinediop@iedafrique.org	Senegal
39	Awa Faly Ba	IED Afrique	awafba@sentoo.sn	Senegal

Annex 2: Programme of PROLINNOVA International Partners' Meeting

Day 1 – Monday, 19 March

1. PROFEIS presentation (Bara Guèye)
2. PROLINNOVA presentation (Laurens van Veldhuizen)
3. Panel on PID (Brigid Letty, South Africa; Sam Vitou, Cambodia; Souleymane Bassoum, Senegal)
4. Panel on building multi-stakeholder partnerships (Ronald Lutalo, Uganda; Amanuel Assefa, Ethiopia; Assetou Kanouté, Mali)
5. Information market (facilitated by Jean-Marie Diop)
6. Exploring PID (facilitated by Ann Waters-Bayer and Brigid Letty)

Day 2 – Tuesday, 20 March

7. Parallel mini-workshops:
 - Curriculum development (facilitated by Will Critchley)
 - Policy dialogue (facilitated by Ann Waters-Bayer and Laurent Kaburire)
8. What is “new” in PROLINNOVA? (facilitated by Laurens van Veldhuizen)
9. Group work on mechanisms for operationalisation

Day 3 – Wednesday, 21 March

10. Field visit and reflections (facilitated by Bara Guèye, Jean-Marie Diop and Saidou Magagi)

Day 4 – Thursday, 22 March

11. FAIR/LISF introduction (Anton Krone)
12. LISF case studies:
 - a) Making LISF a rotating fund managed by a farmer organisation in Cambodia (Sam Vitou)
 - b) The case of South Africa (Brigid Letty)
13. LISF monitoring and evaluation: register and practical exercise (Laurens van Veldhuizen)
14. COMPAS (presented by Bernard Guri, COMPAS West Africa)
15. World Café (facilitated by Mohamed Mabrouk and Laurent Kaburire)

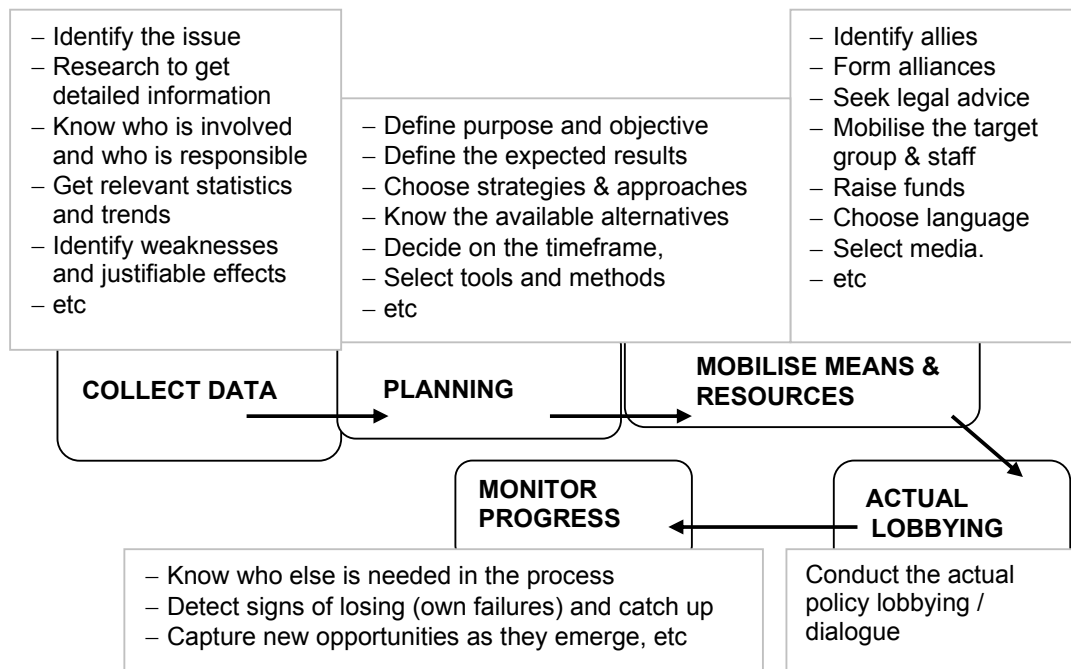
Day 5 – Friday, 23 March

16. PROLINNOVA M&E (facilitated by Philip Penaflo and Shayamal Saha)
17. Joint action planning (facilitated by Oliver Oliveros)
18. Evaluation of the workshop (facilitated by Bara Guèye)

Annex 3: Background note on PROLINNOVA policy dialogue for International Partners' Meeting in Senegal, March 2007

This background note builds on the discussions at the PROLINNOVA / PELUM workshop on policy advocacy held in August 2006 in Tanzania. You can find the report on the policy-advocacy workshop on the PROLINNOVA website (www.prolinnova.net). Below is an overview of the path toward effective policy advocacy, as outlined during the Tanzania workshop last August. The remainder of this note includes some considerations that we can discuss in Senegal when planning how to proceed together.

An overview of the path towards effective advocacy



Source: PELUM-Tanzania / PROLINNOVA. 2006. PROLINNOVA International Workshop on Policy Advocacy, Campaigning and Lobbying, 21–25 August 2006, Bagamoyo, Tanzania.

Zooming in on policy-dialogue content

Before making choices on how to engage in policy dialogue related to promoting local innovation and participatory innovation development (LI/PID), we need to agree on the central message(s). We agreed earlier, during discussion of Bram Büscher's earlier concept note on policy dialogue, that we are not trying to promote the name or the programme "PROLINNOVA", but rather the principles behind it. Remember that we agreed during the international PROLINNOVA workshop in Uganda in June 2005 that the vision of PROLINNOVA is: *A world in which local people play decisive roles in research and development for sustainable livelihoods.*

Thus, the overall concern of PROLINNOVA is the role that farmers are potentially able to play (if given space) in the driving seat of efforts aimed at improving their own lives and managing the environment. In more operational terms, this has the following three content areas:

- The existence and value of dynamic local knowledge and farmer innovation in addressing issues of poverty alleviation and sustainable management of natural resources
- The need for R&D agents to take local innovation seriously and to work with and support it by building equal partnerships with farmers and other local natural resource managers – in short, the important role that PID can play in addressing poverty alleviation and natural resource management (NRM)
- The need for governmental organisations (GOs), non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and other civil-society organisations (CSOs) involved in R&D to work together, build institutional partnerships and make use of each other's strengths.

In essence, these points refer to attitudes and values rather than to concrete projects or products, although we need to make them visible through concrete examples and activities.

Under the three above-mentioned messages, there are further messages for policy dialogue, e.g.:

- Accepting and appreciating the facilitation role of NGOs in R&D partnership development
- The need to put resources for R&D closer to or in the hands of farmer innovators as a means to accelerate local innovation and adaptation processes
- The need to make sure that R&D efforts benefit also the resource-poorer farmers
- The important role of particularly women in local innovation and the need for R&D to take this and them seriously
- An approach of recognising and building on local innovation using primarily locally-available resources is more likely to lead to ecologically-oriented and locally-appropriate techniques and forms of agriculture and NRM than will one that depends on interventions with high levels of external inputs.

Considerations and choices

Activism versus dialogue

Broadly speaking, there are two main approaches to trying to influence policy processes and outcomes. One is confrontational: making use of protest events and demonstrations, exercising pressure on government bodies or sometimes individuals. A second is collaborative: seeking dialogue on the basis of cases and evidence, and using joint activities as platforms for influencing. In all Country/Regional Programmes and at the international level in PROLINNOVA, the collaborative/dialogue approach is prevailing. In fact, the central position that the National Steering Committees with representatives of key government agencies play in the Country Programmes is clear evidence of this.

Positioning our message: realism or idealism

While the above makes clear what our central advocacy message is, we need to make strategic choices on how to position this. In the dialogue mode, it is important that we take a realistic position. We show that we accept that local knowledge and innovation have their limitations, which should be critically examined. We advocate participatory approaches not as the sole solution to all problems but as one effective approach that needs to be taken seriously. It is very important to be realistic, because creating a picture of something that is perfect and suppressing anything that could be considered negative leads to mythologizing local knowledge and innovation and PID, and this will most definitely harm more than it helps.

Networking and building linkages

Many people in GOs, NGOs and other CSOs share the enthusiasm for local knowledge and innovation that drives all those involved in PROLINNOVA. A variety of organisations and networks also promote a stronger role for farmers in R&D, extension and education. For our advocacy work, we need to review and strengthen our linkages with like-minded initiatives so as to be as effective as possible. Our most obvious allies are probably organisations and networks working on:

- Indigenous knowledge (IK), such as partners in the former IK network coordinated by NUFFIC (Netherlands)
- Participatory agricultural/NRM research, both in the countries and internationally (e.g. Participatory Research and Gender Analysis, PRGA)
- Participatory or farmer-led extension, such as practised by many NGOs
- Farmer Field Schools: networks of farmer trainers, support organisations (GO and NGO) and networks
- Endogenous development, such as organisations working together in the COMPAS (Comparing and Supporting Endogenous Development) and ELD (Endogenous Livestock Development) networks
- Others

Looking beyond the current programme

The policy changes (and associated behavioural and attitude changes) we are aiming at do not come about easily. Our advocacy thinking and commitment therefore needs a long-term perspective. The vision behind PROLINNOVA is more important and lasting than the current programme. But through this programmes, its activities and the people involved, the ideals behind PROLINNOVA can be more widely spread and implemented. From the outset, we are challenged to escape the "project mentality" that has hindered so many development projects from having longer-term effects and impact. Moreover, we need to be conscious that we are seeking not only changes in written policy but, above all, changes in policy as expressed in how decisions are actually made and actions taken.

Taking account of the socio-political context

Although community-based and participatory approaches constitute the current dominant policy paradigm in the fields of nature conservation and NRM, this is not yet the case with agriculture. Moreover, the actual practice in promoting nature conservation and NRM often contrasts starkly with policy language. To be effective, we need to take into account the socio-political context at country and international level in which agricultural and NRM policies are being shaped and implemented. These are often dominant over and not

always conducive to issues of agricultural development and (local) NRM. The current international socio-political climate – institutionalised in “Northern” countries through ministries/departments of development cooperation or environmental affairs – gives relatively low priority to knowledge and innovations of local farmers and natural resource managers in developing countries – much lower than, for instance, issues such as security, economy, finance, home affairs, trade etc. PROLINNOVA advocacy therefore has to “swim against the tide” of the current international socio-political climate and we must be very conscious of this.

Strategic paths for policy-related work at international level

In January 2007 in the Netherlands, a task team including people from the PROLINNOVA International Support Team (IST) and from the COMPAS programme held a brainstorming session on policy-dialogue strategy and identified some thematic areas that are likely to be of interest to the PROLINNOVA and COMPAS networks at international level:

- Agricultural research policy, e.g. GFAR, CGIAR
- Educational policies, particularly but not only in universities and colleges
- Donor sector policies (agriculture, forestry/NRM etc)
- United National Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

The task team suggested the following strategies for policy-related work at international level:

1. Intervening at international fora:

- a. Supporting country-level advocacy by sensitising donors and policymakers at international level through direct interaction (e.g. when dealing with agricultural research policies – Global Forum on Agricultural Research, GFAR etc)
- b. Acting through others: instead of direct interaction and intervention at international level, supporting (e.g. providing relevant information to) other organisations that are better equipped to do so (e.g. in matters related to the UNCCD).

2. Learning from and between countries:

our role as facilitators at international level might also be in supporting countries to learn from each other about policy-dialogue strategies and activities at national and sub-national level, and to learn from these activities to support Point 1.

These strategies are to be discussed during the Senegal workshop, alongside activities and plans of the Country/Regional Programmes at their own level. The idea is that the international activities should complement and reinforce what you are doing at Country/Regional Programme level and vice versa.

To be able to implement these strategies, the international task team will need to better understand the “state of affairs” in terms of thematic interests and status of implementing policy-advocacy activities throughout the network, and we need to agree on the choice of thematic focus areas. For that, we would like to proceed as follows:

- Find out from PROLINNOVA partners what you are already doing with respect to policy dialogue and what your plans are for the near future in this respect (content and process)
- Compile material and information available from the partners that have been and/or can be used in policy-dialogue activities
- At international level, analyse donor requirements and expectations, our own networks and entry points for intervention (previous contacts etc) and make ourselves better informed on like-minded policy efforts being made by others (e.g. Both ENDS, IUCN).

We would like to start this process during the Senegal workshop. Moreover, we hope that – during and after the workshop – the existing international task team on policy dialogue can be strengthened by some keen individuals from the Country/Regional Programmes who would like to work together with us in further strategising and carrying out policy-dialogue activities.

PROLINNOVA International Policy-Dialogue Task Team

Annex 4: Planned actions completed and future action plans

4a) Status of actions planned in Cambodia 2006 meeting at time of Senegal 2007 meeting

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame	STATUS
Sharing outcomes of meeting	Workshop report	Submit workshop summaries Prepare workshop report	All facilitators IIRR: Marise/Scott	Now End March 2006	Completed Sept 06
2007 workshop	Plan for workshop details	Negotiate time and place (Tanzania, Nepal, Sudan)	Secretariat (Laurens)	October	Done
M&E	Overall M&E framework	Finalise framework	Marise, Brigid, Laurens, Rajendra	Mid-April 2006	In progress
	CP indicators confirmed	CPs agree on indicators	All focal points	20 March 2006	In progress
	ME/Reporting format	Identify focal points	CP Ghana, Tanzania		Yes
		Draft practical tables for countries to use	IIRR: Marise		In progress
Documentation	PID book	Continue identification of cases, use lists of workshop	Editors – Scott, Chesha	April 2006	Publication completed
		Planning of the writeshop; back-to-back with other activity	IIRR: Scott	Mid-April 2006	Short meeting in Uganda
		Identify contact person in each CP	CP coordinators, Chesha	April 2006	Done
LISF	Final proposal for Global Environmental Facility (GEF)	Provision of remaining info, partner and focal-point letters to Anton	Anton/Monique, Ronald, Tesfahun, Mabrouk	30 April 2006	GEF informed us that proposal cannot be submitted
Capacity building	ToF course	Use inputs from World Café to design; circulate revised design	Marise, Ken, Ronald	March 20	
		Circulate criteria for selection	Marise	First week April	Done
	PM&E	Nominations to IIRR	CP coordinators	May 2006	Done
		Consider option to follow PM&E course IIRR	IIRR: Marise	April 2006	Not done
		Consider meeting M&E focal points	Marise, Laurens (funds)		Not done
		Contact and plan with PELUM	Monique, Laurent, Mariana		Workshop held in Tanzania
Policy advocacy training	Host and organise logistics	Laurent	As agreed with PELUM	Done	

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame	STATUS
Involvement of newcomers	Plan for PROLINNOVA–Andes	Prepare and organise first inception workshop in Andes	Mariana, Anna P and Scott	Before June 2006	Workshop held in May 06
	Increased linkages with Pacific countries	Organise one Pacific participant to ToF in Uganda	Steve, Tony, Marise	April 2006	Done
		Organise ToF in Pacific, fund raise	Steve, Scott	2007	Done (Will: mini-workshop)
	Plan for PROLINNOVA–Vietnam	Explore possible interest of NGOs to coordinate	IIRR: Scott ETC: Laurens	Before end 2006, depending on DGIS approval 2007–10	POG decision to defer until proper procedures followed
Institutionalisation in educational institutes (incl. curriculum development)	Concept note including proposed activities; also for raising funds	Prepare draft and circulate	Bram	June 2006	Done
		Comment and explore interest of universities	Adam (Niger), Ronald (Uganda), Pratap (Nepal), Koma (Cambodia)	July 2006	Done by some CPs
		Link with COMPAS	Laurens, Bram		Initiated Task team formed to carry proposal forward
Farmer mobilisation	One-page write-up with “models” of mobilisation per country	Prepare short guidelines	Monique	End of March	Not done
		Write one page on mobilising farmers	CP coordinators	1 July 2006	“
		Feature in the website	Jonathan	2 nd half of year	“
		Training materials			“
DGIS proposal	Strategy paper	Drafting of brief strategy paper for comments by POG/CP	Laurens	May 2006	Done
	Agreed final proposal	Incorporate results of workshop, circulate next draft for final comments	Laurens	Circulate before 10 April; send to DGIS before 22 April	Done; funds secured
Action research proposal	Concept note to IDRC for funding	Follow-up	Ann W	April/May 2006	Deferred because PROFEIS proposal already sent to IDRC

4b) Actions planned at Senegal 2007 meeting

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame
Share outcomes of Senegal meeting	Workshop report	Submit workshop summaries / PowerPoint presentations Prepare workshop report	All facilitators IIRR/ETC: Philip/Ann	Now Draft report by mid-April
2008 workshop	Workshop details Workshop	Negotiate time and place (Nepal, Ghana, SA) Organise workshop	Secretariat (Laurens) To be decided	End June 07 17–22 Mar 08
M&E	Overall M&E framework CP indicators confirmed M&E reporting format	Finalise framework CPs agree on indicators Complete list of focal points Draft practical tables/formats for countries to use	Philip, Laurens ... All focal points IIRR: Philip IIRR: Philip	May 07 May 07 May 07 May 07
FAIR / LISF	Continued funding ensured beyond Mar 08	Fund raising locally Explore interest of new CPs to join FAIR Fund raising internationally Liaison with DURAS for next phase Consider resources within DGIS grant	All CPs involved Anton/IST IST Anton Laurens	Continuous June 07 Continuous Continuous Oct 07
Capacity building	PID ToF course Policy-advocacy methods and strategy building PM&E PID mainstreamed in other IIRR courses Tailor-made regional workshops	Estimate of costs of participation circulated to CPs (full cost USD 2500 + travel) Nominations to IIRR Organisation of course in Tanzania, Kenya or Ethiopia (decision by next week) Consider possibility to incorporate into work of task team on policy dialogue Consider option to follow IIRR's existing 3-week PM&E course? (USD 2500 + travel, in Philippines) Consider meeting of M&E focal points? To be considered by IIRR Depends on initiative of any CP(s)	Shayamal CPs Shayamal / Orly Policy dialogue task team CPs Philip Shayamal CPs	End March 07 15 June 07 16 July–03 Aug 07 Proposal, end May 07 Applications July 07; course Aug 07

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame
Involvement of newcomers	PROLINNOVA–Kenya	Plenary meeting of stakeholders National workshop Make presentation on PID at universities Raise funds	Pamela + Interim Task Force (ITF) Pamela + ITF Pamela + ITF Pamela + ITF	3 Apr 07 May 07
	PROLINNOVA–Mozambique	Core team meeting Translate materials into Portuguese Train members in PID Identify innovations Raise funds Email consultation, participatory planning, proposal	Wanyama / Romuald Wanyama / Romuald Wanyama / Romuald Wanyama / Romuald Wanyama / Romuald Wanyama / Romuald	June 07 In progress
	Increased linkages with Pacific countries	Email consultation	Will	Continuous
	PROFEIS	Identification of innovations and innovators in dry and wet seasons Networking of innovators Training in PID Evaluation Combining websites	Bara and CP coordinators Bara and CP coordinators Bara and CP coordinators Bara and CP coordinators Bara and CP coordinators	End Apr 07 Sep–Nov 07 Nov 07 Dec 07 End Apr 07
	PROLINNOVA–Andes	Share outcome of this meeting Organise national PID workshop in Bolivia Negotiate proposal Contact with CA countries Include 2 members in PID ToF Translate key documents into Spanish	Elizabeth Anne Anne Elizabeth Anne Anne	Apr 07 Sep 07
	PROLINNOVA–Vietnam	Continue to share info with contacts in VN	Shayamal, Koma, Laurens	Continuously
Integrate PID into education, priority university level	Proposal Curriculum Development in PID	Review participatory approaches in Ag/NRM in universities in PROLINNOVA countries Inventory of relevant and complementary initiatives related to CD worldwide Needs assessment in CPs Write proposal Integrate content of existing PID training courses Include university lecturers in PID ToF course	Will (inputs from team members) Oliver Will (inputs from CPs) Will, Oliver, Toudou, Thiambi, Dharma, Pamela Team plus IIRR CPs	Sep 07 Mid-June 07

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame
Farmer mobilisation	Short write-up of experiences of mobilisation per country	Prepare short guideline for short write-ups Write short reports on experiences in mobilising farmers Feature reports in the website Training materials leading to institutional capacity building in farmer groups Sharing existing guidelines on farmer mobilisation	Laurent / Elizabeth / Vitou Interested CPs Jonathan Laurent / Elisabeth / Vitou Amanuel, Vitou	July 07
Action-research proposal	Concept note for funding	Identify potential donor(s)	Ann	When opportunity (after IDRC dec. re PROFEIS)
Country cross-visits / peer review	CPs visit each other for mutual learning and M&E	Draw up guidelines for country-cross visits Select CPs to be involved in cross-visits	Mabrouk, Vitou, IST	May 07
Communication across CPs	Improved communication	Regularly update yahoo list addresses Download skype for use at least for chat function Stimulate interaction between countries, e.g. cross visits Develop suggestion for tracking Tracking of country-to-country sharing for updating to whole group: include country-to-country sharing in M&E formats for CPs to fill out	CPs / Jonathan CPs Vitou / Mabrouk Vitou, Mabrouk, IST IIRR / CPs	Now and regularly Now End Apr 07 Continuous
Publications	Make final version of booklet "Recognising local innovation" Quality control Improved photo database (innovations and multi-stakeholder interaction)	Submit comments and further cases on recognising local innovation Finalise booklet Set up guidelines for process of peer review of main documents at international level (including identification of any review committee that may be deemed necessary) and distribution guidelines, including definition of "international publication" Fill in existing photo database on website Link Website with info on innovations recorded on other databases, e.g. WOCAT	CPs Chesha, Mariana, Ann Chesha / IIRR CPs Jonathan	End Apr 07 June 2007 Chesha to determine Now and frequently
Link with NEPAD	Influence NEPAD framework	Sharing workshop PROLINNOVA and COMPAS to learn from Ghana experience with ECOWAS – combine with 2008 workshop?	Bern Guri	2008?

Action theme	Expected outputs	Next steps	Persons-in-charge	Time frame
Policy dialogue	Influencing relevant international organisations and donors	Influence ARD organisations, e.g. CGIAR, GFAR, FAO Inform (potential) donors, e.g. DGIS, IFAD, IDRC, EU, Misereor, EED, foundations (Rockefeller, Ford, Gates) Influence donor basket funding as entry point for PID, e.g. World Bank, GTZ, DFID International policy study on what research and donors want	IST	2007
	Training workshop on policy dialogue, e.g. power mapping	Organise policy-dialogue workshop	IST, Laurent, Elizabeth	2007
	Help analyse country policy and inter-country sharing and learning on policy dialogue, e.g. writeshop	Organise policy-dialogue writeshop	IST, Laurent, Elizabeth	2008
	Pilot new policy-dialogue methods	Identify CPs/organisations interested in trying out new methods	IST	2007
		Jointly design pilots; jointly analyse lessons learnt		2008
Gender, social differentiation and PID	Gender issues integrated into PID	Consider how gender and other social differences can be given more attention in PID	CPs, Assetou, Pamela, IST	Continuous
Institutional change	Intensive work with 2–3 institutions to fully integrate PID	Follow up with interested institutions	IST	Jun 07
Farmer-led documentation	Various pilots in FLD	Identify countries where pilots can be done, and make proposal to access budget	Suman, Ronald, Karbo, IST	Jun 07
HIV/AIDS and PID	Proposal for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS in PID, and PID in HIV/AIDS-related work	Prepare proposal for related activities (inventory, workshop etc) and submit to IST	Romuald, Brigid, Anton, George, Ann	Apr 07