INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS WORKSHOP
2017

University of Development Studies
Tamale, Ghana, 15–18 May 2017
Acknowledgements

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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>ACDEP</td>
<td>Association of Church-based Development NGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td>ARD</td>
<td>Agricultural Research and Development</td>
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<td>CN</td>
<td>concept note</td>
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<td>CP</td>
<td>Country Platform</td>
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<tr>
<td>EPDRA</td>
<td>Evangelical Presbyterian Development and Relief Agency</td>
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<td>IIRR</td>
<td>International Institute of Rural Reconstruction</td>
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<td>IPW</td>
<td>International Partners Workshop</td>
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<td>IST</td>
<td>International Support Team</td>
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<td>KIT</td>
<td>Dutch acronym for Royal Tropical Institute</td>
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<tr>
<td>LISF</td>
<td>Local Innovation Support Facility</td>
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<tr>
<td>M&amp;E</td>
<td>monitoring and evaluation</td>
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<td>Misereor</td>
<td>German Catholic Bishops’ Organisation for Development Cooperation</td>
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<td>MSP</td>
<td>multi-stakeholder platform</td>
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<td>PID</td>
<td>Participatory Innovation Development</td>
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<td>POG</td>
<td>PROLINNOVA Oversight Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>Proli-FaNS</td>
<td>Promoting Local Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDC</td>
<td>Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation</td>
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<td>UDS</td>
<td>University of Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana</td>
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1 INTRODUCTION

The 13th International Partners Workshop (IPW) of the PROLINNOVA network took place on 15–18 May 2017 at the University of Development Studies (UDS), Tamale, Ghana.

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<td><strong>Tuesday</strong></td>
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<td>• PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) report and issues</td>
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<td>• Findings from PROLINNOVA e-evaluation 2016</td>
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<td>• Regionalisation of the PROLINNOVA network</td>
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<td>• International Secretariat – from KIT to host in the Global South</td>
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<td>• Influencing policy to create enabling conditions for local innovation and PID</td>
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<td>• Monitoring and evaluation of Local Innovation/Participatory Innovation Development processes</td>
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<td><strong>Wednesday</strong></td>
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<td>• Network-related issues</td>
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<td>• Open Space (World Café)</td>
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<td>• Review of action plan 2016 and preparation of action plan 2017</td>
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<td>• Evaluation of workshop and wrap-up</td>
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<td><strong>Thursday</strong></td>
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(Detailed programme can be found in Appendix 1)

The Association of Church-based Development NGOs (ACDEP), the secretariat of PROLINNOVA–Ghana, hosted the event and took care of all the local arrangements. Without dedicated funding, we once again relied on targeted requests to our strongest supporters among donor agencies, careful planning and budgeting, and the goodwill of PROLINNOVA partners to bring everyone together. In total, 38 participants attended, 30 of who were active members of the network, and the remainder being friends and supporters of the network. It was noted that a high level of participation of all members was important as the network continues to make plans to both regionalise and “southernise”, moving away from a heavy reliance on the International Support Team (IST) based in the Global North. A full list of participants can be found in Appendix 2.

As is the custom now, the IPW started off with an information marketplace. PROLINNOVA partners set up displays showing the work they are doing under the network’s auspices. Ideas were exchanged, shared issues were identified, and relationships were renewed. As always, it was an excellent way to remind participants of the value of each other’s work, and to ease us into the challenging discussions.
during the rest of the workshop. A short opening session followed, where ACDEP, the Ministry of Agriculture and UDS welcomed us, re-affirming the value of farmer-led innovation and development. We returned to the marketplace afterwards for further discussions until the lunch break. In the afternoon of the first day, we were introduced to the two new Sub-Regional Coordinators. They were selected from a large pool of applicants, and have the responsibility to chart a path forward for the regionalisation efforts of PROLINNOVA in Africa, as outlined in the 2016–20 strategy: (http://www.prolinnova.net/sites/default/files/documents/news/2016/prolinnova_strategy_2016-20_310316.pdf). Next, the participants were introduced to Proli-FaNS (Promoting Local Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security), the first sub-regional project that supports mainly women innovators in food and nutrition security while making provision for consolidating the PROLINNOVA network in the two new sub-regions in Africa. A lively discussion on the need to focus on nutrition within the work on farmer innovation followed. This also included a session in which PROLINNOVA partners and others shared their experiences in food and nutrition initiatives beyond the five Proli-FaNS countries.

On the second day, the POG briefed the participants on their discussions held on 13–14 May, ahead of the IPW. They highlighted new elements of the PROLINNOVA guidelines, changes in Country Platform (CP) status and governance at CP level, and plans for regionalisation and transfer of the International Secretariat to the South. The outcomes of the annual e-evaluation for 2016 were then presented. Although the IST, the International Secretariat and the network as a whole were seen to be transparent and encouraging of input, there were concerns raised and suggestions made for improved engagement by and among the CPs. Regionalisation, as pertaining to the different sub-regions where the network is active, was discussed in the next session. Initial steps towards moving the International Secretariat to the Global South, or the southerisation of the PROLINNOVA network were also shared, though the bulk of the discussion was postponed to the following day. In the early afternoon, there was a discussion on how PROLINNOVA can influence policy effectively, drawing on the experiences of the workshop participants to develop new tools and strategies. The final session of the day focused on monitoring and evaluation (M&E), covering how it is currently being done, exploring challenges to evaluating innovation processes, and questioning how we might include an evaluation of the “capacity to innovate” in our work.

On Day 3, there was deeper discussion of network issues, especially the choice of a host organisation in the Global South for the International Secretariat. Workshop participants reviewed the criteria that the POG had established and provided a few additional points to be considered. They also discussed the possibility of transitional funding for the new host. This was followed by an analysis of the current funding situation within PROLINNOVA and a brainstorming session on where new funds might be sourced for the CPs, the sub-regions and the network as a whole. A World Café was used as the tool for the Open-Space session to allow for discussion of issues raised during the first two days of the workshop. In the next session, the action items from IPW 2016 were reviewed and a discussion followed to identify new action items for 2017. Finally, the 2017 workshop was evaluated to solicit feedback from the participants on the event, particularly on areas that could have been strengthened and aspects that had worked well. In general, the workshop participants were pleased with the amount and quality of work accomplished, and the organisation of the workshop. Key points were the need to continue focusing on M&E, to think carefully about which funding sources are appropriate for PROLINNOVA, and to keep close track of action items in the coming year.

On Day 4, the workshop participants were split into two groups and guided by the ACDEP staff on field trips to visit local innovators. Between the two groups, five sites were visited.
2. MONDAY 15TH MAY 2017

2.1 Marketplace

The information marketplace included displays from most of the CPs, and there was plenty of time for the workshop participants to walk around the market, study the material, ask questions from the CP representatives and learn from each other. Two additional displays were hosted by groups of students from the UDS, Tamale, as invitees. These focused on a key theme for the rest of the workshop: the connection between farming, food and nutrition. There were foods made from sweet potato to enhance Vitamin A consumption, and foods made from moringa and baobab rich in vitamins and minerals, among others. As ever, interesting conversations were generated across network regions and countries, including comparisons of beehive improvements, food processing and storage strategies, efforts to increase the diversity of plants on farms, and adaptations to climate change.

*Bangali Siakka and Christoph Ouattara explain the Burkina Faso display (Photo: David Edmunds)*

*Participants sharing with each other using the market displays (Photo: Maddy Kwakye)*
2.2 Opening session

The opening session began with a greeting from the ACDEP Executive Director, Malex Alebikiya. He thanked network members, donors, government representatives and UDS for their participation. He noted the importance of re-focusing attention on smallholder farmers and building their capacity to research, test and develop new methods of farming that will ultimately provide a sustainable food production system. Chris Macoloo from World Neighbors East Africa and co-chair of the POG also welcomed workshop participants and other guests. He highlighted the value of being in Ghana, as an active CP within the network, and the push to institutionalise Participatory Innovation Development (PID) in recent years. Luke Nayi, Regional Extension Officer and Assistant Coordinator for the Regional Research & Extension Liaison Committee, focused on the importance of generating knowledge from the bottom up and sharing it widely. His comments sparked a conversation about the embedding of his Department within the regions, allowing for closer support of farmers. The Vice Chancellor of UDS, Gabriel Ayum Teye, provided the keynote address. He emphasised the importance of ecological agriculture, indigenous knowledge and appropriate technology, all led by smallholder farmers. He too spoke of the need to institutionalise support among public institutions for farmers as innovators, and called for students at the university to get involved in supporting local innovation and PID. He also called on agricultural research and extension workers to pay attention to innovations in processing and marketing of agricultural production.

Closing remarks were offered by Naaminong Karbo, chair of Prolinnova–Ghana’s National Steering Committee. He highlighted the need to pay attention to policy as well as institutions, to marketing as well as production, and to always keep in mind how we work with farmers as they adapt to climate change. A final prayer was offered to wish us success in the rest of the workshop.

2.3 Introduction of Sub-Regional Coordinators

After introductions around the table, Chris presented the new Sub-Regional Coordinators: Amanuel Assefa for Eastern and Southern Africa, and Georges Djohy for West and Central Africa. They were both warmly welcomed by the group. Chris went on to explain that the PROLINNOVA network has been working towards regionalisation for some time, helping CPs join together from within regions to submit joint funding proposals. The Farmer Innovation Fairs in Eastern and Western Africa and then Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR) project including several CPs in Eastern Africa were cited as early examples. These were coordinated by the IST. Recently, the ProlinnoV FaNS project has allocated funds to support development of sub-regional platforms in Africa, a further step in the regionalisation process, where Amanuel and Georges will play the coordinating roles from within the sub-regions.

The two Sub-Regional Coordinators made short introductions. Amanuel, from Ethiopia, described his training in agriculture, animal science and agricultural knowledge management. A longstanding member of the network, he was a member of the first POG and has a deep connection to the network. He said he was excited about the new challenge of coordinating PROLINNOVA activities in the sub-region, and he felt that the CPs have to be the bedrock of the network. Georges, from Benin, described his training in agricultural economics and social anthropology, with an emphasis on gender and agriculture. He has working experience with participatory research and knowledge-sharing networks. He said he most wanted to learn what the CPs need from the sub-regional network during the workshop.
2.4 PID for Food and Nutrition Security with a Focus on Women

In the afternoon, Joe Nchor and Chesha Wettasinha introduced Proli-FaNS (Promoting Local Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security, with an emphasis on women empowerment). The five PROLINNOVA CPs participating are in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya. The goals of Proli-FaNS are:

- Increasing the capacity of farmers to innovate and transform local farming systems, making them more resilient to change;
- Strengthening the PROLINNOVA network in Africa to facilitate mutual learning, generate policy dialogue, and mobilise resources so that more enabling conditions for farmer-led research and development are created.

The project envisages the sub-regional platforms providing significant technical and managerial support to the CPs involved, thus furthering the regionalisation process of PROLINNOVA. The project also intends to highlight the crucial role women play as farmer innovators, even as they are underserved by most agricultural institutions. Finally, nutritional diversity and security are focal points of Proli-FaNS, extending from the production of healthy foods, through food processing and marketing.

2.4.1 CP commitments

CPs are expected to identify and document 160 innovations, and share the knowledge with at least 600 farmers across the five countries. CPs are also expected to raise funds to support local innovations relevant to Proli-FaNS by the second year, with assistance from the sub-regional platform.

Progress to date includes the completion of launch workshops, site selection, partner identification and coordination, and the initial identification of innovations at the country-level. PID trainings have been held at the sub-regional levels, and South–South technical support has been organised.

2.4.2 Progress report by CPs

The individual CPs within the project reported on their progress.

Ethiopia

In Ethiopia, Hailu Araya has completed two PID trainings at the two sites, and two of three farmer-led experimentation processes that were planned are underway. Innovation identification workshops were roughly balanced between men and women participants.

Key innovations were identified in each location, with seven selected for further development in Axum, six in Mertule Mariam and six more in Haise. PID trainings in each site were well attended, but gender balance fell somewhat in favour of men. Farmers documented innovation development and shared these experiences through publications. Challenges in the project include demands for incentives and credit by experts, and the short/quarterly reporting periods.

After finishing his report, Hailu received comments from the participants from Nepal speaking on a shared issue they have with empowering farmers, including demands for incentives and credit by experts. The two agreed to meet after the session to discuss possible solutions and outcomes about these problems.

Afterwards, Hailu informed participants about a local success story with a female farmer and her innovation in mango cultivation that brought her national publicity. Currently, she is an elected
Member of Parliament, representing her home district and the voices of farmers in her area. Participants were amazed with her story and came to common consensus that this is the aim of the PROLINNOVA as a network: to make more stories like this known widely.

Empowered by this story, participants began to speak about the challenges they face with policymakers and the public. There is a constant conflict between experts and partners vs. farmers. Experts and partners are driven by ‘personal incentives’ and discard the principles that PROLINNOVA members hold dear. Many participants voiced the concern that, “All experts and partners demand incentives that don’t always align with PROLINNOVA; therefore, how do we engage them effectively?”

According to participants, educated university experts lack familiarity with the land and the conditions of the land. They fail to understand how agriculture shapes the livelihood of farmers. Farming is more than raising crops; it is built around a particular culture, and is fuelled by generations of knowledge and a basic way of life. Participants said that farmers simply want acknowledgement and support, while experts are self-seeking and credit oriented. Farmers have a vested interest in innovating with respect to their livelihood, while experts’ interests are temporarily vested in ‘the project’.

**Kenya**

In Kenya, the project is implemented in Kisumu and Makueni Counties. About 20 innovations were identified in the two counties during initial consultations. An initial PID training took place in Makueni in March, and follow-up trainings were planned for both counties in June 2017 and were to involve diverse stakeholders. Resources for the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) were being mobilised.

Currently, Kenya is constructing an effective framework of stakeholders – university, government ministries, non-profits and community-based organisations, farmer organisations and the private sector. Participants from Kenya elaborated on the importance of mapping out the most effective methods to engage beneficial stakeholders to further propel their goals in the country. They stressed the importance and benefits of resource mobilisation and strategic partnerships, including policy-influencing media and university students.

**Ghana**

In Ghana, two sites have been selected: Bongo District and Yendi Municipality. Thirty-two innovations were validated between the two sites, 20 of which were from women. Six have been selected for PID now, four of which came from women. Multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs) have been established in each site to help with PID. Documentation is underway, and engages print media, radio and web sites to share knowledge. The M&E system is not yet established, but ACDEP regularly monitors activities in the field. The Ghana team has the additional responsibility of reporting on behalf of the five CPs to Misereor, and has maintained a good relation with the donor.

**Cameroon and Burkino Faso**

Jean Bosco Etoa from Cameroon reported that he received significant assistance from Senegal in setting up his innovation identification and PID processes. He also greatly appreciated what he had learned from attending the PID training in Burkina Faso. In Cameroon, the MSP has identified about 20 innovations, and has validated three of these for further joint experimentation.

2.4.3 General discussion

Emily Oro discussed the work at International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) in the Philippines related to school nutrition. They are linking innovations in bio-intensive gardening with nutrition
education and healthy eating. They are also promoting seed exchanges among the schools. They are scaling up these efforts slowly and carefully, using their multi-stakeholder networks.

Peter Gubbels from Groundswell International noted high rates of malnutrition in Burkina Faso and throughout West Africa. He argued that nutrition needs to be built into agricultural innovation support. That means paying attention to the diversity of foods grown. Etoa also suggested that, when everyone grows the same crop/plants in one area, it hurts diversity and income. Peter replied that there needs to be a strong educational component, and the use of high-nutrition plants in homegardens, such as moringa and baobab (where new approaches to growing these trees make them suitable for homegardens).

Bernard Guri (Center for Indigenous Knowledge and Organizational Development in Ghana) commented that bringing back traditional foods and knowledge of those foods is vital. This approach also keeps power in the hands of farmers, and especially women. Assane Gueye from Senegal added that malnutrition is a problem and that Agrecol Afrique is beginning to pay attention to both diversifying nutritional food sources and preserving them so that they remain nutritious.

Maggie Rosimo from IIRR commented that we need to think about community-based adaptation to climate change and its role in food and nutrition security. They are organising Participatory Vulnerability Assessments and supporting innovators with cash to try out new ideas for adaptation. Farmers are also organised into learning groups to promote social learning, with IIRR assisting with facilitation. This also can contribute to women’s empowerment. Assetou Kanoute stated that, in Mali, they used to eat soups that contained 60 different types of leaves, which now have been lost and thereby also a great loss in terms of nutrition.

Suman Manandhar from Nepal highlighted the need for social innovations to reduce post-harvest losses and losses at the table. Sophie Hirsig from SDC (Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation) asked how best to maintain this link between food production and nutrition. She also wondered if there is a role for public/private partnerships in this work.

3 TUESDAY 16TH MAY 2017

3.1 PROLINNOVA Oversight Group report and issues

Ann Waters-Bayer shared the key issues from the POG. She began by noting that the terms of Chris, Djibril Thiam and herself are being extended on the POG for one year, to maintain stability during a time of regionalisation and transfer of the International Secretariat the Global South. She asked that CPs nominate people for the seat for farmer organisations, which is falling vacant as Esther Penunia has completed her term. She also noted that the independent seat of Julian Gonsalves is also falling vacant and asked for nominations for this seat. She mentioned that Julian will continue to support the network as a Friend of PROLINNOVA.

Ann indicated that there are now four new guidelines related to PROLINNOVA’s operations, specifically in relation to national focal persons, local-level multi-stakeholder platforms, National Steering Committees and Friends of PROLINNOVA. These are available on the website, and Ann asked that CPs review them.

Ann drew particular attention to guideline #3 on copyleft, which has added text highlighting that others can build on any innovation published by PROLINNOVA, but that they must also make their
contributions freely and publicly available. Guideline #8 has been amended, stating that the number of stakeholder groups required for active membership has changed.

The POG encourages South–South backstopping, noting Cameroon received help from West African CPs and was very pleased with the result. Another key point was that the African Sub-Regional Coordinators will be evaluated by the POG, but CPs should have a primary say in this evaluation.

Ann also welcomed Timor Leste as a new CP, and said that Mozambique and Peru have nearly satisfied criteria for being re-instated as active members.

3.2 Findings from the PROLINNOVA e-evaluation 2016

Emily then provided an overview of the main findings of the electronic e-evaluation of the network’s operations for 2016. Although the IST, International Secretariat and the network as a whole were seen to be transparent and encouraging of input, there were concerns about the difficulties some CPs have in participating, and about the less than optimal use of Skype, chat groups and other social media to enhance communication and governance. Additional concerns included the need for more capacity building and backstopping, in the context of limited budgets, and on promoting PID and increasing uptake by agricultural and development institutions. Recommendations included encouraging greater engagement by CPs in network planning, PID promotion, resource mobilisation and shared capacity building.

The floor was then open to questions, comments and concerns:

- Mirghani Abnoaf commented on protecting information from piracy and exploitation. He suggested having the names of the innovators on any documentation.

- Makonge Righa suggested that PROLINNOVA use social media platforms to share more access to information. Chris built on this concept and added that questions could be asked on social media platforms to facilitate open debate on the Internet. Etoa requested that PROLINNOVA expand the social media platform so that the public can know and recognise the network better.

- General discussion followed with ideas of creating an open forum section on the website and incorporating blogs to spread information.

3.3 Promoting PID for food and nutrition security: experiences of other CPs

Emily, Joe and Chesha introduced the session as a space for sharing of and learning from the experiences of CPs not in the Proli-FANS project in relation to local innovation and PID for food and nutrition security, with a special focus on women.

Emily started her presentation with data that indicate 795 million people are currently undernourished. She presented on IIRR’s experience in the Philippines on bio-intensive school gardens that grow a range of local vegetables, herbs and fruits. The produce of these gardens are used to provide a midday meal to students who are undernourished. Students also work in the gardens and learn about the value of different plants in terms of food and nutrition. Parents also join in doing the work in the gardens and learn together with their children about the importance of nutrition. She talked about a seed exchange programme between schools that has grown out of this initiative as well as educational materials made specially to target primary school children. Emily concluded by speaking of a partnership with the Department of Education and the Department of Agriculture that is supporting scaling out of the initiative to many schools in different regions of the country.

Peter gave a presentation on Groundswell’s “Agroecology plus 6” approach in Burkina Faso and Mali, which is integrating nutrition into agriculture. He pointed out that increasing the food and money
resources of people does not always improve nutrition. Peter claimed that nutrition is necessary to gain economic growth and provided several examples of women’s innovation in agriculture leading to better family nutrition. He advised looking at agriculture and nutrition simultaneously. Peter also suggested the need for explicit nutrition objectives and indicators.

Bernard gave a presentation that argued that modernisation has led to poor nutrition and malnutrition. He suggested going back to traditional farming and bringing those methods to the future. He added that the current thinking is that the rural farmer is not smart. Bernard wanted to place more emphasis on understanding the culture in each individual country in creating sustainable food systems. He ended by remarking that food production currently is not ecologically sound.

Brigid Letty addressed the issue of gender roles and institutional programmes that restrict women’s rights. She posed the question of whether we need to focus on the education of young women and the next generation as opposed to having the focus on the current generation. She referred back to the innovation in egg production in Mali, adding that young women in the Zulu culture cannot eat eggs because of the belief that this slows down puberty. Brigid concluded that it is important to be aware of the practices of a culture and try and figure out how to work around them or with them.

Pratap Shrestha spoke of a garden project in Nepal where they encourage fruits, vegetable, fish and poultry farming. There are different farming techniques for different areas within the country. He brought up concerns about management and organisational issues and suggested looking at impeding social issues.

Maggie ended the conversation talking about rice and coconut farming in the Philippines. She spoke of the climate-change risks being very real in the Philippines.

3.4 Regionalisation of PROLINNOVA

Brigid, Amanuel, Georges and Emily reported on the process of PROLINNOVA’s regionalisation in Eastern and Southern Africa, West and Central Africa, and Asia.

In Africa, where the process is further along, the report focused on progress to date, introduction of the Sub-Regional Coordinators; the role of taskforces; host organisations; and the transfer of tasks from the International Secretariat to the sub-regions. The process is being supported through the Proli-FaNS project, which was discussed in an earlier session (see 2.4).

For Asia, Emily began by summarising some of the discussions from last year. In Asia, some CPs are mature and have the capacity to take on some of the responsibilities associated with regionalisation. The Philippines is a recent CP, for example, but IIRR has been promoting PID for some time and is institutionalising it within agricultural development institutions in the country. The CPs in Asia do not have resources for a regional platform yet, but are interested in undertaking activities that CPs participate in as a region, to promote South–South learning. IIRR can be the focal institution and Emily the focal person for such activities. First, the CPs can share experiences among themselves. Second, the CPs can develop a platform for regular updating and partnership building. The group can start with one or two meetings per year either via skype or in person. Third, CPs can generate resources to support PROLINNOVA–Asia work, working on a concept note for a regional project.

One key idea is to organise an Asian Farmer Innovation Fair, for which a concept note has been developed. It includes the existing CPs as well as countries such as Vietnam and Sri Lanka that have done interesting work in farmer-led research. Myanmar may also be included based on IIRR’s contacts there. The budget is approximately USD 100,000 for a three-day event, and these funds need to be
found. The CPs in the region plan to break down the budget into smaller bits that could be presented to funders such as embassies or similar institutions. The CPs also need to build in some money for coordination to support the process of regionalisation.

In terms of a regional platform, the CPs in Asia see it as a means of supporting each other. Backstopping would be more accessible thus helping to strengthen each other’s capacity in PID. Shared proposals could be written to generate funds and the CPs can be involved in reaching out to new countries together. The CPs can influence policy at regional level as well within countries. This last effort will require documentation that brings together experiences across countries.

As for regional coordination, Asia will follow on from Africa. Every CP in the region will nominate someone to a regional coordinating platform. It might be good not to have the CP coordinator be this person. The group may wish to elect a facilitator, perhaps, who is not a coordinator. But the regional team would decide on the rules of regional governance. In summary, regional CPs proposed that the roles and responsibilities of the regional coordinating body be as follows:

- Lead the strengthening of the regional platform
- Facilitate communication among CPs in Asia
- Formulate plans, activities and proposals that are jointly shared
- Represent the CPs at regional forums (from POG to perhaps regional agricultural, trade or property rights bodies).

### 3.5 Migration of the International Secretariat

There was substantial discussion about the need for and process of migrating the International Secretariat from the North to the South.

For the International Secretariat, responsibilities for moving from KIT to a location in the Global South include:

- Developing selection criteria and identifying potential host organisations
- Managing the process of transition
- Maintaining North–South linkages
- Changing the role and location of the IST.

Chris began with a word of appreciation for KIT, the current host of the International Secretariat, for stepping in to host PROLINNOVA when ETC Foundation was no longer able to do so. He noted, however, that the plan has always been for PROLINNOVA to move the secretariat to the Global South. The apparent question that accompanied this plan was to identify an organisation that could host the secretariat in the Global South. The POG and the IST had been speaking with IIRR about hosting, but Chris highlighted that PROLINNOVA should look carefully at the criteria for hosting and at other potential hosts.

The POG and IST have developed initial criteria for hosting:

- The host should be widely recognised and stable over the last five years and currently. By stable, we mean: having good leadership and good governance, proven capability to generate their own income over several years, resilient, a good reputation within the development community, including donors, and a strong track record in handling projects and programmes;
- They should have legal NGO status;
• They should be an international NGO, preferably with a presence in at least two of the three regions in which the network is active. They should have an ability to work in another language besides English, such as French, Spanish or Arabic;
• They should have human resources capable and available to the task;
• They should have the administrative capacity to manage complex contracts with multiple donors and partners and to support networking;
• They should have previous/ongoing good experience in hosting, managing and supporting networks and/or multi-country programmes;
• They should be competent in acquiring funds from multiple sources;
• They should be based in a country with flexible labour/immigration policies (to hire staff from elsewhere) and allow easy transfer of funds internationally;
• They should be based in a politically stable country in the Global South.

Assétou added that they should be transparent in handling funds. Joshua added that their work should be in line with PROLINNOVA’s values.

There was discussion about how the criteria should be weighted. Suggestions were that the stability of the organisation is key. Others suggested that a high priority should be on PROLINNOVA values. Chris said that these criteria would be sent to CPs to discuss and requested responses by 15 June. He added that, if an organisation is proposed, then the proposer should have talked to people in the organisation and they should submit a letter of intent.

There was a question of whether there will be funding for this new host but Ann and Chesha said that there are no dedicated funds to manage the transition, unless KIT perhaps provides some funds for this.

Chris closed the discussion saying that, if any other organisations other than IIRR are proposed, the POG will ask CPs to score them by the end of July. He added that, once a host is chosen, the POG and IST will manage the transition so that it takes place by the end of 2018.

3.6 Influencing policy to create enabling conditions for local innovation and PID

Joshua Zake from Uganda and Zacharia Malley from Tanzania made a presentation on influencing policy to create enabling conditions for local innovation. They began by defining advocacy and lobbying and how to do these tasks in the most effective way possible. Advocacy and lobbying are not service delivery or education campaigning (though these may support advocacy). Lobbying is advocacy around a specific piece of legislation or rule or policy.

They offered some suggestions when advocating and lobbying:

• Members must have clear goals and objectives for policy influence
• They must think carefully about entry points and audience
• They should address widely felt issues
• They should take account of stakeholders maps – who is interested and how?
• They should include a work plan with a budget
• The initiative need not be confrontational
• One needs time and resources (human and financial) to apply to an important issue
• Advocacy often has to do with power imbalances that are difficult to challenge
• Advocacy should be supported by evidence
Examples of potential advocacy issues include limited funding for PID and limited integration of PID into university curricula.

Peter commented that advocacy is determined by the national agenda; therefore, country groups should develop an advocacy plan on their own. He said, “We cannot generalise policy.” Peter felt that an advocacy plan among country groups would be ineffective due to differing laws and competing national agendas.

The participants broke into country groups (Asia, Eastern and South Africa, francophone Africa, and Ghana) to establish entry points to engage with policymakers, discuss how to fairly represent farmers in the policymaking decision process, develop clear evidence that an innovation is effective and yields positive outcomes, and discuss new approaches to increasing policy decisions. A summary of the feedback provided by the facilitators highlighted:

- Building capacity to advocate (among farmers, PROLINNOVA, allies)
- Electing farmers to policymaking positions, from local to national levels
- Building networks from farmer organisations, through local and national government
- Creating spaces for formal and informal interactions
- Paying attention to consumers and their understanding
- Using media to shape the debates
- Promoting local innovations across space to raise profiles and shape debates
- Lobbying for change within research organisations
- Identifying funding for the development of policy advocacy work.

Sabine Dorlöchter-Sulser of Misereor suggested that PROLINNOVA document outstanding cases of policy influencing undertaken by the network. Peter added that policy analysis needs to be done to have a good idea of the policies in place before trying to change policy. Chesha closed the discussion by mentioning that PROLINNOVA–Cambodia has made notable progress in policy influencing which may be an interesting case to document.

### 3.7 Monitoring and evaluation of local innovation and PID processes

Makonge Righa and Pratap led a discussion on monitoring and evaluating the process of supporting local innovation and PID. They split up the main points between groups of participants. Eastern and Southern Africa focused on identifying and documenting innovations and recognising innovators; Asia focused on policy influencing/mainstreaming PID; and West and Central Africa focused on capacity building and MSPs. The groups then presented their discussions. Afterwards, the floor was opened for discussion.

The Eastern and Southern Africa group developed ideas about what to monitor with respect to local innovation, and what indicators would demonstrate progress. They suggested that the diversity of innovators (measured by gender and age) and innovations (technical, managerial, policy) would be important to monitor, as would how well farmers and others understand the local innovation process and how well farmers’ ideas are recognised and acknowledged by others (through prizes, media coverage, curricula). The group also thought it important to monitor connections between innovations and important problems identified within a farmer organisation or community, to understand the importance or impact of innovations. As to PID, the group thought it important to measure the capacity to innovate (indicated by the number of farmers innovating, and if one innovation triggers others). PID should also be monitored for benefits: socio-economic, but also expanded social networks, confidence and status, food security and nutrition. PID should track the engagement of
various stakeholders, by number and quality of participation, and farmers’ ability to work with these others beyond the local level. PID should also monitor the resources attracted from other stakeholders for farmer innovations.

The West and Central Africa group looked at monitoring and evaluation of MSP. They argued it was important to measure both type of stakeholder (government, NGO, farmer organisation, university) and type of activity (workshop, publication, fair). They suggested monitoring the composition of actors by gender and age among the stakeholders as well. They thought it important to monitor whether or not there were guidelines formalised for how stakeholders interacted, and that the number and quality of contacts should be measured.

The Asia group looked at M&E for policy influence and mainstreaming of PID. For policy, they recommended monitoring changes in policy, the development of strategic plans, and investments in PID. For mainstreaming, they focused on changes in curricula and in project/programme planning.

Peter then reiterated the vision of PROLINNOVA. He added that we need to track which farmers are benefiting and monitor who is benefiting. He suggested looking at the socio-economic status of the benefiting people as well as household security and women empowerment in agriculture. He said, “PROLINNOVA is focused more on process (innovation and innovator) as a result instead of food security and reducing poverty as our end result. We have to make sure that the innovations we are creating and investing in are actually effective. We have to go back to the original cause of PROLINNOVA.”

Assane added a point that we should build the capacity of farmers to become leaders of the PID process. This is a key criterion of successful PID. Chesha mentioned that we should monitor if farmers feel capacity to listen is growing among extension agents and others, which is also a criterion of change.
4 WEDNESDAY 17TH MAY 2017

4.1 Network-related issues

Chris and Ann facilitated this discussion as POG chairpersons. They covered the following topics:

- **Revised guidelines** – several PROLINNOVA guidelines have been revised to reflect the changes that are taking place within the network and are now on the website: [http://www.prolinnova.net/content/prolinnova-guidelines](http://www.prolinnova.net/content/prolinnova-guidelines)

- **New guidelines** – several new guidelines have been drafted based on the needs within the network. These include guideline #9 on national focal persons; guideline #10 on local level MSPs; guideline #11 on National Steering Committees and guideline #12 on Friends of PROLINNOVA. These guidelines are open for continuous discussion and revision and CPs were asked to read and review them.

- **Host organisations** – a new guideline will be developed to cover the requirements of PROLINNOVA host organisations based on the experience that has been generated within the network thus far. This will not only help existing CPs to select good hosts, if and when they make any changes to their hosts, but also for new CPs that seek to join the network.

- **Minimum commitments** – the CPs were reminded of the minimum commitments that were agreed on and included in guideline #8, which has been slightly revised. As a result of not meeting the minimum commitments in 2016, several CPs have been placed on the “inactive” list and communication is directed through a contact person in each of these countries. Any CP that is “inactive” can be brought back into the “active” pool of CPs if they have a clear plan on how they will revive the CP and this plan is implemented and monitored.

4.2 Fundraising

David and Amanuel facilitated this session. Fundraising is linked to regionalisation, as PROLINNOVA intends for the sub-regions and CPs to take up some of the responsibility that the IST has carried for raising funds. Amanuel asked that workshop participants reflect on what they have in hand for funding, what is in the pipeline, and what steps they could take to make funding more sustainable at the national, sub-regional and international levels.

Amanuel then reviewed the funding status using the overview prepared by the International Secretariat. Currently, there are two fairly large grants from Misereor and McKnight for Proli-FaNS and FaReNe (Farmer-led Research Networks), respectively, which include several CPs in both sub-regions in Africa. Somewhat smaller grants from Nuffic, FAO and SDC for 2017 address PID training for university staff in Nepal, development of a toolkit to integrate gender into PID, and CP participation in the IPW. Three proposals have been submitted: to DFID (UK Department for International Development) for reform of higher education with respect to PID; to Finnish Aid for policy work by CPs in Eastern Africa; and to the German Federal Ministry for Agriculture and Nutrition (BLE) for improving nutrition through processing and marketing in Uganda. Proposal ideas have begun taking shape for the Asia Farmer Innovation Fair, LISFs in Eastern Africa and PID training in Bolivia. Other ideas include seeking assistance for developing a web-based fundraising strategy for PROLINNOVA, and for participation by CPs and farmers in planned work of the World Rural Forum to promote innovation by family farmers.

The participants then broke into groups to discuss what they were working on in terms of fundraising, and how they might strengthen the sustainability of their funding.
4.2.1 International Secretariat

Chesha reported for the International Secretariat. This team is focused on raising funds for the transition of the IST to the Global South and to a more regionalised structure for PROLINNOVA. The group would ideally like to raise 20,000–30,000 Euros per year for each sub-region and for the IST to cover transitional expenses over 2–3 years. So much of these costs are internalised now – simply absorbed by the IST and CPs. Ann also noted that a networking-related call from SDC may come out. Juergen Anthofer said that he will speak to SDC about this call on behalf of PROLINNOVA and see if a link can be made also with GIZ funding. He pointed out, however, that GIZ can fund only through CGIAR centres. The calls for larger projects (3 years) might see a CGIAR centre and PROLINNOVA working in partnership. GIZ might also consider funding a CP that has relations with the CGIAR. So CPs need to reach out to the CGIAR. One participant mentioned that Bioversity might be a good partner. Juergen told the participants that he has close connections to ICARDA, IRRI and other CGIAR centres. It was suggested that we should work through CPs or sub-regional platforms to pursue this.

4.2.2 Asia

The Asia group focused on raising funds for the Asia Farmer Innovation Fair. They would break down costs into components – such as in-country costs, travel and CP costs – so that donors could commit smaller funds. The group said they would send a concept note regarding the fair to CPs by the end of May 2017, so that the CPs could begin raising funds. The group suggested that embassies, local governments and private companies could be sources of funding for some of the components, as could the donors PROLINNOVA often relies on. As for other regional activities, the group thought the Asian Development Bank, the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) and foundations focused on food, conservation and health would be good sources. The group asked all CPs to outline old and new ideas worth pursuing by the end of July.

4.2.3 Eastern and Southern Africa

The Eastern and Southern Africa group reported on two imminent funding deadlines that the sub-region should pursue: Bioinnovate Africa through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) and Research for Development through the Swiss Programme for Research on Global Issues for Development. As to other funding sources to pursue, the group highlighted actors within the research networks: FARA, RUFORUM, ASARECA and CCARDESA. They also thought that CGIAR centres such as CIAT and ICRAF would be good partners for integrated research on productivity and enterprise development. The African Union’s Agriculture Programme also has funds for research and development that CPs and the regional office should pursue. To sustain PROLINNOVA activities over a longer period, the group highlighted two strategies. The first is to integrate PID into other work that the platform members are doing. To make this work, we all must do better at publicising the work that PROLINNOVA does, and make PID concepts part of all agricultural research. The group also suggested looking for ways to link PID to the “hot topics” in development, such as climate change and nutrition. The second strategy was to look at new partnerships, and especially with companies engaged in corporate social responsibility.

4.2.4 West and Central Africa

The West and Central Africa group reviewed project proposals already submitted or in progress. The Nippon Foundation was listed as a potential donor for international projects, but most of the ideas were concentrated at the national and sub-regional levels. These included projects for communication technologies in agriculture, livestock systems, food and nutrition, and conservation and health, with funders such as the University of Florida, SIDA and the Conservation, Food and Health (CFH)
Foundation. The fair was another priority that the group thought Misereor or FAO might help support. The group also suggested advocacy and lobbying of governments, networking with funders, and diversifying CP thematic areas as long-term strategies for sustaining funding.

This group also discussed other funding opportunities from Monsanto and Nestle. This led to a lively debate among workshop participants about funding sources that should not be pursued because the sources of funds are not aligned with the mission of PROLINNOVA.

4.2.5 General discussion after feedback from groups

The following points were raised:

- Peter suggested applying for funds as a network, under agricultural research and development, to cover the transition costs that Chesa mentioned.
- Chesa mentioned that there may be an extension and expansion of the Proli-FaNS in a second phase, so CPs should be prepared for that.
- Ann said that the Canadian Food Grains Bank might be a donor that could help with PROLINNOVA’s work.
- Chris can follow up with Rockefeller Foundation – perhaps on scaling out LISFs. Some CPs have gone some way with this, and Rockefeller Foundation has been a supporter in the past.
- Climate-change resilience/adaptation remains a strong interest for donors and farmers alike. There is also growing interest in working with youth, as through the MasterCard Foundation, and entrepreneurship through many corporate social responsibility initiatives. Where these fit PROLINNOVA values, participants should pursue them.

4.3 World Café

Suman and Georges facilitated the World Café. There were several ideas placed on the flipcharts to be discussed during this session, but most were not urgent. After a brief discussion by the entire group, we decided to continue filling in details regarding strategies for assuring the sustainability of PROLINNOVA’s efforts. Below are some of the points raised:

- Joshua presented on his proposal related to local innovation in food processing and marketing.
- Assétou responded that pursuing the BioInnovate grant with researchers at the centre of the effort risked making it difficult for farmers to be heard and recognised. So might the proposal’s emphasis on working with established firms, which will have established agendas.
- Emily presented ideas for funding the Asia Farmer Innovation Fair in the Philippines, which included breaking down the budget for different funders to take different line items and pursuing different funders sometimes not considered, including many local sources.
- The participants from Burkina Faso talked about an array of innovations from the West and Central Africa sub-region. They are now using farmers as trainers to train each other and spread the impact of important innovations. PROLINNOVA’s partners are also looking for collaboration with universities to validate innovations. They plan to focus on outcomes and results as they write up their reports.
- The Ghana team added that they would like to swap proposals that were not funded with other teams in order to rework and resubmit them. The thought is that fresh eyes on a good idea might be helpful. The Ghana team is excited to look for funding on impact assessment in particular. Sabine added that we need to look for funding for dissemination, too. Additionally, some innovations have never had a researcher involved – these are ones that would engage researchers to validate and disseminate the innovations.
The West and Central Africa group did not want to go into detail about funding proposals, but generated more ideas about funding needs. Assétou agreed that they need to pull ideas together first, then identify and pursue funders. Georges added that they want to document and sell what they have already accomplished. Some of the innovations are not going to be interesting to scientists locally, but it was suggested that, if they can reach out to foreign researchers, they might have more success.

4.4 Action Plans: Review of 2016 and Preparation for 2017


- Ann noted each region was to submit action plans by end of June 2016 that addressed the 2016–20 strategy. Eastern Africa’s action plan is still not complete.
- There were to be guidelines for coordinating regional platforms and Terms of Reference for the regional coordinators developed last year as well, and these were done in Eastern Africa. Guidelines for Friends of PROLINNOVA were to be elaborated, and this has been completed. Fundraising strategies remain an ongoing task, with lists of potential donors and joint funding proposals form within regions key priorities. Each Sub-Regional Coordinator will take this on.
- David was to have completed guidelines for internships with PROLINNOVA by 30 June 2016. While interns have been placed in South Africa, Senegal and the Philippines, and there are guidelines for these interns, there has been no general set of guidelines for all PROLINNOVA partners. This is now to be completed by 30 June 2017.
- David was to have worked with Patrick from Tanzania on social innovation metrics. This was not completed in 2016. David asked that another PROLINNOVA partner assist, and Brigid volunteered.
- The publication on millet transplanting was not completed on schedule, so Hailu offered to work with Kenya to get this done in 2017.
- Looking forward, Ann suggested that the next evaluation should be organised around the PROLINNOVA strategy, and that this should be part of a process of internal evaluation of the strategy. The IST will work with IIRR to complete this by November of 2017.
- CPs should have their annual reports in by end of July 2017.
- Chantheang, Assétou and Djibril offered to write up case studies of policy influence from Cambodia and Mali, respectively. This is scheduled for January of 2018.
- There was broad consensus on the need to develop an M&E framework for PROLINNOVA that includes development outcomes. Joshua volunteered to help in this effort. Ann suggested someone from Asia, maybe IIRR, could help. Emily said she can do part of it, but she is already looking for someone who can help, looking at impact pathways and the like. Ann asked that we put IIRR for now, then Emily can identify people to help later. Elias (from Ethiopia) and Peter may be able to help, as might the Sub-Regional Coordinators. Ann asked IIRR to take the lead in coordinating this effort, and to have the framework completed by December 2017.
- In response to the need for greater publicity regarding PROLINNOVA’s work, the group proposed building Facebook and LinkedIn into the PROLINNOVA website. Annie and Ann will take this on over the summer.
- Emily and IIRR will take responsibility for hosting the IPW in 2018, and for organising the Asia Farmer Innovation Fair just before or after the IPW.
4.5 Evaluation of the workshop and wrap-up

Maggie and Assétou facilitated the final session of the workshop before the field visits. They asked Maggie to review the evaluations people had submitted just prior to the session. She also commented on how well people felt they understood key issues. In general, there was a good level of satisfaction with the sessions, and a good level of understanding shared by participants.

With that said, there remained some questions on IST hosting – who will do so where, and what the role of the CPs will be in the move to the Global South. There was broad support for getting back to M&E that focuses on development and impact, and not just process. Regarding fundraising, it was reiterated that not all donors are aligned with our principles and objectives. This was a point that drew much discussion earlier and may need to be revisited.

There was general appreciation for ACDEP for coordinating event.

Ann suggested that, at the next IPW, it might be useful for students from the University of Virginia to put action points on cards and put them up over the course of the workshop. The actions will get lost for the report if they are not highlighted.

5 THURSDAY 18TH MAY 2017

5.1 Field Visits

As with each IPW, the field visits offered an opportunity for the host CP to share their experiences with other network members in some depth. This year, three sites in Yendi municipality involved in Proli-FaNS were visited, representing a variety of innovators, innovations and supportive strategies. The IPW attendees divided themselves among the three to allow for a more manageable discussion at the site, and a richer synthesis afterwards.

The field trip to Yendi municipality was hosted by the Evangelical Presbyterian Development & Relief Agency (EPDRA).

5.1.1 Commercial soap making

At the Yendi Municipality, the IPW members visited a women’s group located on Chereponi Road. Making use of local ingredients, including crop residues, women are able to produce a potent body wash, facial cleanser and detergent. One of their innovations is to find local substitutes for the most expensive soap ingredients, caustic soda. This produces higher profits for them by reducing costs.
5.1.2 Preservation of cassava

Still within the Yendi Municipality, another group of IPW participants visited a local farmer on Gushegu Road in Bunbong. The farmer, named Maban Nafeja, inherited an age-old trick from his grandfather to preserve cassava (kokonte) from wild animals, particularly foxes, during the night. Before his innovation, about 34% of the stored crop was lost. He now uses ground pepper to preserve the cassava in storage. The aroma of cassava is masked and the wild animals do not come. He has shared this innovation with other farmers, free of charge, and it is working.

5.1.3 Preparation of wasawasa

The third location in Yendi Municipality was to see a local market woman, Naginpoan Nein, who also lives along Gushegu Road. She uses yellow pulp from the dawadawa plant in preparing wasawasa (a local dish). The pulp is added to many other local ingredients to add nutritional value. The food can also be preserved for more than a week, even without electricity, due to the yellow pulp.
5.1.4 Local animal lick

A group of participants visited Fuseini Mahama (livestock farmer) from Zakoli (Saboba Road). He had been trained on good husbandry and supplementary feeding practices for livestock production, but the imported mineral licks are expensive and mostly not available in the district or community. Hence he decided to innovate to produce a local mineral lick using local materials, with technical support of EPDRA and the agricultural research institute.
5.1.5 Method to induce lactation in cattle

Tahidu Abdulai, a Fulani herdsman, from Sakpaba (Saboba Road) uses groundnut oil and salt to induce milk production in lactating ruminants. He also uses a mixture containing bark of the mahogany tree, *dawadawa*, salt, groundnut oil and dirty oil to effectively treat foot and mouth diseases in ruminants.

5.2 Feedback from the field visits

The IPW participants were impressed with each of the site visits. This in-person sharing, where farmer innovators respond to questions from IPW participants, builds farmers’ capacity to communicate. It also stimulates PROLINNOVA members to look for similar innovations and strategies for supporting them in their own home places.

6 CONCLUSION

It is a time of significant transition for PROLINNOVA. The IPW in Ghana was an opportunity to think through how the transitions should be made in a transparent and democratic fashion with each other and our supporters. It was also an opportunity for network members to re-affirm their commitment to farmer-led research, with all the social and technical benefits this approach produces. We were able to celebrate what had been accomplished since the last IPW, and look forward to another successful year before we meet again in the Philippines next year.
# APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMME FOR PROLINNOVA INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS WORKSHOP 2017

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<tr>
<th>MONDAY 15&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May</th>
<th>TUESDAY 16&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May</th>
<th>WEDNESDAY, 17&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May</th>
<th>THURSDAY, 18&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt; May</th>
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<td><strong>08:30 – 10:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Organisation of the marketplace</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Michael, Etoa and Assane)&lt;br&gt;CP participants and others set up stalls to showcase own material as well as the projects they are involved in under the PROLINNOVA umbrella</td>
<td><strong>PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) report and issues</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Chris and Ann, POG co-chairs)&lt;br&gt;<strong>Findings from PROLINNOVA e-evaluation 2016</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Emily)&lt;br&gt;<strong>Regionalisation of the PROLINNOVA network</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Brigid, Amanuel, Georges and Emily)&lt;br&gt;&lt;em&gt;Africa&lt;/em&gt; – progress to date; introduction of SRCs; role of taskforces; host organisations; transfer of tasks of International Secretariat&lt;br&gt;&lt;em&gt;Asia&lt;/em&gt; – current situation and what is next?&lt;br&gt;&lt;em&gt;Latin America&lt;/em&gt; – current situation and what is next?&lt;br&gt;<strong>Network-related issues</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Chris and Ann, POG co-chairs)&lt;br&gt;• Revised guidelines&lt;br&gt;• National Steering Committees&lt;br&gt;• Host organisations&lt;br&gt;• Minimum commitments Reduced number of CPs (contact persons in some countries)&lt;br&gt;• Procedure for new CPs</td>
<td><strong>Fundraising</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Amanuel and Julian)&lt;br&gt;• At national, regional and international level (in the context of transition to regions/South)&lt;br&gt;• What is in the pipeline?&lt;br&gt;• How to make funding more sustainable?&lt;br&gt;• How to ensure that all CPs have funds to continue their work?</td>
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<td><strong>10:30 – 11:00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tea break</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Market opens)</td>
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<td><strong>11:00 – 12:30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Opening session</strong> – visitors interact with CPs and others in the market</td>
<td><strong>Regionalisation of PROLINNOVA (continued)</strong></td>
<td><strong>Open Space</strong>&lt;br&gt;(Suman and Georges)&lt;br&gt;World Café</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch – market continues</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td><strong>International Secretariat – from KIT to host in the Global South</strong></td>
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<td><strong>(Chris, Ann and Chesha)</strong></td>
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<td>- Criteria and potential host organisations</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Introductions, programme and logistics <strong>(Michael)</strong></td>
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<td>Introduction of Sub-Regional Coordinators (SRCs) <strong>(Chris and Ann, POG co-chairs)</strong></td>
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<td>PID for food and nutrition security with focus on women <strong>(Joe and Chesha)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Introduction to Proli-FaNS and objectives</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Influencing policy to create enabling conditions for local innovation and PID <strong>(Joshua and Zacharia)</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Experiences of the network and guest organisations/projects</td>
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<td>- Challenges and how to overcome them</td>
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<td>- New ideas and tools</td>
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<td>12:30 – 14:00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>14:00 – 15:30</td>
<td>Review of action plan 2016 and preparation of action plan 2017 <strong>(Christophe and Chantheang)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Session</td>
<td>Discussion</td>
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<td>15:30 – 16:00</td>
<td>Current status of implementation in five country platforms (CPs) – Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana and Kenya</td>
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<tr>
<td>16:00 – 17:30</td>
<td>PID for food and nutrition security with focus on women (Emily, Joe and Chesha)</td>
<td>Experiences of other CPs and projects in relation to PID for food and nutrition security, with focus on women</td>
<td>Monitoring and evaluation of LI/PID processes (Righa and Pratap) • How are we doing M&amp;E of LI/PID currently and what challenges do we face? • How do include capacity to innovate as an aspect to evaluate? Evaluation of workshop and wrap-up (Rosimo and Assétou)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Evening</td>
<td>Screening of videos (from different CPs)</td>
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<td>Feedback from field-visit teams (ACDEP team)</td>
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<td>Preparation of field visit (ACDEP team)</td>
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<td>Social evening – bring traditional clothing and music!!</td>
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</table>

Other invitees

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APPENDIX 3: POG POWERPOINT PRESENTATION

Report from POG to IPW 2017

Chris Macoloo & Ann Waters-Bayer
POG Co-Chairs

Composition of POG and elections

- Ann Waters-Bayer*, Germany (IST seat)
- Chris Macoloo*, Kenya (non-francophone Africa seat)
- Emily Monville-Oro, Philippines (Asia seat)
- Esther Penunia, Philippines (farmer organisation seat)
- Djibril Thiam*, Senegal (francophone Africa seat)
- Jürgen Anhofer, Germany (independent seat)
- Julian Gonsalves, India (independent seat) — Friend of Prolinnova
- Pratap Shrestha, Nepal (independent seat)
- Latin America seat vacant

Review of Prolinnova guidelines

1. New CPs joining Prolinnova
2. Financial transparency & accountability
3. Intellectual property rights
4. Selecting participants in international meetings
5. Code of practice for PID
6. Including CPs in multi-CP project proposals
7. Country Platform coordinators
8. Minimum commitments to sustain network
9. National focal persons
10. Local-level multistakeholder platforms
11. National Steering Committees
12. Friends of Prolinnova
Guideline revisions / additions

- POG ToRs revised in line with strategy for regionalisation (Regional Platforms, subregions in Africa)
- § from strategy document on Prolinnova values to be incorporated into Guidelines 1 and 5
- New guiding principles to be developed for selecting CP host organisations

Reminder: Guidelines 3 on IPRs

- When innovations/experiments documented, local innovators/experimenters to sign “Letter of Consent” and be named in document
- Defensive publishing / public domain / “copyleft”
- In ALL documents referring to local innovations/experiments, to be stated: Anyone may use the innovation described here and develop it further, provided that the modified innovation is likewise freely available and includes this proviso.

Guidelines 8: CPs meeting minimum commitments and requirements

To be regarded as “active”, a CP must – within past year:
- have at least 3 organisations from at least 3 different stakeholder groups in Steering Committee
- submit brief annual report on activities related to promoting local innovation & PID
- add at least one more item to website besides annual report
- provide evidence of at least one annual meeting plus one other joint activity, e.g. workshop, fair, IFID, joint proposal
Changes in CP status

- In 2016, POG decided that 6 CPs had not met commitments/requirements: Ecuador, India, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Peru
- Activity reports and revised composition of NSCs sent from Mozambique, after submitting operational plan, will be reinstated; MSP in Peru organising to re-apply as CP
- MSP in Timor Leste applied for recognition as CP; accepted & welcomed by POG on preliminary basis, progress to be reviewed after one year
- Organisations in Benin and Togo expressed interest & received guidelines for forming CP; POG awaiting proposals

Governance at CP level

- Reviewed composition of National Steering Committees
- Some still interim; reconstituting to broaden representation and to separate operational and governance functions
- POG started with strengthening governance in ProlFaNS CPs; within next 6 months, appropriate governance structures to be in place in all CPs in network
- Weaker CPs can seek support from CPs with well-functioning NSCs, e.g. Kenya, Ghana, Senegal – example of South–South mentoring of CP in Cameroon

Regionalisation / Southernisation of network

- African Subregional Coordinators – assessment
- Preparing IPW discussions on regionalisation
- Shifting International Secretariat to Southern host: criteria
- Shifting roles of current International Support Team to (sub)regional level
- Review of progress in strategy 2016–20: more attention needed to youth, urban/peri-urban food systems, CB (in-country PID training), South–South exchange/mentoring
### Funded activities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Recent/current projects</th>
<th>Donors</th>
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<td>CLIC-SR (ended Aug 2016)</td>
<td>Rockefeller Foundation</td>
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<td>Farmer Innovation Fair guidelines</td>
<td>McKnight Foundation</td>
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<td>Farmer-led Research Networks</td>
<td>McKnight Foundation</td>
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<td>Development Outcomes of LI</td>
<td>MIT / SDC</td>
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<td>Proll-FaNS</td>
<td>Misereor</td>
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<td>Gender in PID</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Participation of CPs &amp; POG in IPW</td>
<td>SDC</td>
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<td>PID training SA / Nepal</td>
<td>Nuffic</td>
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### Potential funding

**Proposals submitted:**
- Transdisciplinarity for higher education innovation & reform (Erudit)
- Support to PID policymaking in Eastern Africa (Finnish Aid)
- Improving nutrition through LI in food processing & marketing in Uganda (German Ministry of Agriculture & Food)

**Concept notes / proposals to be submitted:**
- Asian Farmer Innovation Fair (Misereor +)
- Local Innovation Support Funds/Facilities (Achmea Foundation)
- PID training Bolivia (Nuffic)
- Web-based crowdfunding for LUSFs (Rabobank Foundation)
- Collaboration between research & FOS (World Rural Forum/IFAD)

### Partnership, collaboration & outreach

- **A Growing Culture (MoU):** farmer library for food sovereignty
- **Access Agriculture (MoU):** promoting production, translation & sharing of farmer training videos, also in local languages
- **AgTrain (Agricultural Transformation through Innovation):** research in Burkina on FOs and ecological agriculture
- **Canadian Food Grains Bank:** exploring collaboration
- **GFAR partner / GCARD 2016 / APAARI**
- **University of Virginia:** supporting student interns
- **World Rural Forum:** CSO rep. in GFAR Steering Committee
- **Publications & presentations:** in Proinnova report 2016 (upcoming)
Thanks!

- To **Prolinnova–Ghana** for hosting this IP and Proli-FaNS
- To **Misereor, SDC** and other donors for their support
- To **KIT (Royal Tropical Institute)** for being interim host of Prolinnova International Secretariat
- To **Chesha** and other members of **international Support Team** in KIT and **IIRR** for contributing their time to the network
- To the **network members** and **CP partners**, including **farmer innovators**, for their many contributions in promoting and practising local innovation and PID