

# INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS WORKSHOP 2016



Photo: Taylor Barry

**Tostan Centre, Thiès, Senegal**

**16–19 May 2016**

## Acknowledgements

First and foremost, our thanks are due to Djibril Thiam and his team from Agrecol Afrique and the team at Tostan Centre who did a marvellous job in organising the IPW and making sure that the logistics worked and that everyone was served and kept happy. We acknowledge the members of the women's group who hosted the field visit and gave of their time and shared their experiences with us. Thanks are also due to the donors – Misereor, Rockefeller Foundation, McKnight Foundation and Groundswell International through their Global Resilience Challenge project – whose support made it possible for many of the PROLINNOVA partners to get to Senegal and to participate in this event. We also should acknowledge the work of the strategy development team, especially Brigid Letty, who put in many hours to ensure that the process was transparent and inclusive and reflected the ideas and aspirations of the network. We also wish to thank all PROLINNOVA's friends and partners who paid their way to get to the IPW, share their knowledge and learn together with us. This includes Susan Kaaria from FAO, Thomas Price from the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR), Peter Gubbels from Groundswell International, David Edmunds and the three students – Taylor Barry, Tyler Berkeley and Samuel Campbell – from the University of Virginia, Loren Cardelli from A Growing Culture (AGC), Mutizwa Mukute from Zimbabwe, Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters from the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT), and Kate Schecter and Do Christoph Quattara from World Neighbors. A special note of thanks goes to Thomas Price, who – in addition to his main task as representative of and link to the GFAR – used his fantastic language skills so spontaneously to help out in the English-French translation throughout the workshop. Last but not least, a big thank you to all the PROLINNOVA participants from the Country Programmes for coming to the workshop and engaging actively in shaping the future of the network.

PROLINNOVA International Support Team

## List of acronyms

AE	agroecology
AGC	A Growing Culture
ARD	agricultural research and development
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CN	Concept Note
CP	Country Platform
DOLI	Development Outcomes of Local Innovation
FIF	Farmer Innovation Fair
GFAR	Global Forum for Agricultural Research
IFID	International Farmer Innovation Day
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
IPW	International Partners Workshop
IST	International Support Team
KIT	Dutch acronym for Royal Tropical Institute
LI	local innovation
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
SEWOH	German acronym for One World No Hunger Initiative
WN	World Neighbors

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# 1 INTRODUCTION

The 12<sup>th</sup> International Partners Workshop (IPW) of the PROLINNOVA network took place on 16–19 May 2016 at the Tostan Centre, in Thiès, Senegal. Agrecol Afrique, the country secretariat of PROLINNOVA–Senegal, hosted the event and took care of all the local arrangements. As always, we did not have dedicated funding for this event, but with creative thinking, frugal budgeting, focused fundraising and the personal commitment of many PROLINNOVA partners, 44 participants were able to attend the IPW. Considering that the PROLINNOVA strategy for 2016–20 was a high point of the workshop’s agenda (Annex 1), we were happy that partners from 13 Country Platforms (CPs) could come to the meeting. Moreover, we were joined by several supporters and friends of PROLINNOVA, who paid their way to come to the event and contributed with their ideas and experience.

It was our pleasure to have Susan Kaaria from FAO; Thomas Price from GFAR (Global Forum for Agricultural Research); Kate Schecter and Do Christoph Quattara from World Neighbors; Loren Cardelli from A Growing Culture; David Edmunds, Taylor Mariel Barry, Tyler Berkeley and Samuel Campbell from the University of Virginia in the USA; Mutizwa Mukute from Zimbabwe; Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters from KIT (Royal Tropical Institute) and Peter Gubbels from Groundswell International at the IPW. The list of participants is in Annex 2.

It was unfortunate though that Maria Omonte from PROLINNOVA–Bolivia, who had secured funding for her trip, could not eventually travel, as she was not granted a visa for Senegal. Similarly, Mawahib Ahmed from PROLINNOVA–Sudan, who had applied well in advance for travel funds from her institute, was not able to make it to Thiès because her request was not approved on time.

Our organisers in Agrecol Afrique – Djibril Thiam, Assane Gueye and Aboubacry Beye and his team – as well as the crew at Tostan Centre and Jean-Marie Diop from the International Support Team (IST), who played the role of “Chief”, set the pace for an excellent and memorable IPW and for the sense of “Teranga” that permeated the event.

*“Teranga” is the Wolof term for hospitality. Realistically, to the people of Senegal, it is more. It is our natural lifestyle that brings together parents, families, co-workers, neighbors (...) from all ethnic backgrounds, social classes and religions. Teranga is the way we genuinely interact with camaraderie, tolerance and respect for one another. For many generations, we have been priding ourselves in the way Teranga has been consciously molded into our personalities, our upbringings and our strong sets of moral values*

[http://www.modelingcreator.com/UploadedDoc/1370853053\\_Teranga\\_Catering\\_Profile.pdf](http://www.modelingcreator.com/UploadedDoc/1370853053_Teranga_Catering_Profile.pdf)

The IPW started off with an information market, which broke the ice and warmed up the participants for the opening session, which was open to a larger group of invitees from relevant governmental and non-governmental organisations in Senegal. After the opening session, Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters, Head of the Sustainable Economic Development and Gender Unit of KIT, made a presentation on the transition of the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat from ETC Foundation to KIT and the challenges thereof. Then, Peter Gubbels from Groundswell International set the tone for the session on resilience and a discussion

that concluded the first day. On the second day, the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) briefed the participants on their discussions held on 14–15 May ahead of the IPW. A large chunk of Day 2 was dedicated to the discussions on PROLINNOVA's strategy for 2016–20. The day closed with a session on gender within the PROLINNOVA work. The third day was kicked off with CP participants sharing experiences on the International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID) and Farmer Innovation Fairs (FIFs) in different countries. This was followed by a session on fundraising and thereafter the Open Space for diverse discussions of choice. And soon enough it was time to revisit the plan of 2015, re-plan for 2016 and close the workshop.

The field visit this year was optional on account of limited funding. Some of the participants joined the visit to a community farm run by women innovators and supported by Agrecol Afrique.

## 2 DAY 1: 16<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2016

### 2.1 Marketplace

As has become tradition, the IPW started off with an information market that allowed the CPs and others to showcase their information and share experiences with others. The participants, also agricultural research and development (ARD) stakeholders from Thiès who were invited to the opening session, moved around the stalls and became acquainted with the work of the different CPs and partners. In addition to the stalls of the CPs, the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat shared a table with KIT, FAO and GFAR to display some of their publications, Groundswell showed a poster on its approach and AGC presented a video on its work.

The CPs of Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Nepal, Philippines, South Africa, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda set up stalls and shared their information with others.



**Emily Monville shares PROLINNOVA Philippine's materials with workshop participants (Photo: Taylor Barry).**

Jean Marie Diop and Eunice Karanja organised a competition for the most sought after information provider. Each participant was given three tokens that s/he could use to vote for the three best pieces of information s/he had seen in the market. The votes were collected and counted and the winners of the competition were given prizes. The top prize went to the International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR)/Philippines, the second to PROLINNOVA/KIT and the third to Groundswell.

### 2.2 Opening session

Djibril Thiam, coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Senegal and host of the IPW, welcomed the invitees and participants to the IPW and gave the floor to the Silman Marone from the

Mayor's office in Thiès. In his speech, Silman focused on strengthening the international PROLINNOVA network and the farmers with whom PROLINNOVA works.

Chris Macoloo from World Neighbors (WN) Kenya and co-chair of the POG welcomed all participants on behalf of PROLINNOVA, with special mention of the guests from KIT, GFAR, FAO, World Neighbors, AGC, University of Virginia and Groundswell International.

Ahmed Dieng from the Council of Economic and Social Affairs gave a welcome on behalf of the Government of Senegal and noted the importance of farmer innovation in his speech.

### 2.3 KIT's presentation as current host of international Secretariat

Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters, Head of the Sustainable Economic Development and Gender unit of KIT (Dutch acronym for Royal Tropical Institute) in Amsterdam, gave a short presentation that introduced KIT and placed PROLINNOVA within the institutional context of KIT. He said that KIT's focus is to share knowledge coming from across the world to achieve impact and mentioned food value chains, agricultural innovation and gender as the main areas of expertise. KIT's decision to host PROLINNOVA was based on several factors such as a similar mission and areas of interest and work, and access to a network with knowledge and expertise. KIT considers PROLINNOVA a valuable asset and felt a moral obligation to provide a transitional home to the international secretariat when ETC closed operations. Bart's presentation can be viewed at:

[http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/kit\\_present\\_to\\_polinnova.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/kit_present_to_polinnova.pdf)

Bart also pledged KIT's support to facilitate the network's transition to the Global South. Responding to several questions raised by participants, Bart said that KIT is a membership-based, non-profit organisation that uses consultancies to cover its costs. He said that there is no immediate pressure to transition PROLINNOVA but that, in some ways, the transition is already in process. He mentioned the need for the regions to gradually take on tasks such as writing of annual reports. He concluded by saying that KIT will follow the lead provided by PROLINNOVA in this process.

### 2.4 Local innovative capacity and resilience

The session on resilience was organised by Peter Gubbels of Groundswell International and Yohannes Gebremichael of PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. Groundswell is partnering with Agrecol Afrique (host organisation of PROLINNOVA–Senegal) in a project under the Global Resilience Challenge (GRC) funded by USAID, Rockefeller Foundation and Sida. This project is implementing a so-called "Agroecology (AE) + 6" approach to strengthen the resilience of small-scale farmers to climate change in the Sahel. In his presentation, Peter described the current situation in the drylands of the Sahel and emphasised that it was not a food deficit that is challenging the Sahel but a resilience deficit caused by a failing agricultural development paradigm. He presented data on production, livelihoods and nutrition in several Sahelian countries and pointed to the looming crisis in the region. He then presented the main features of the AE+6 approach, which promotes scaling agro-ecological practices, looks at differentiated responses by social context, focuses on empowerment of



women and improved nutrition through diversified diets, promotes savings and credit initiatives among women and supports locally-adapted disaster-risk-reduction measures. His presentation can be found at:

[http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/agroecology\\_plus\\_six\\_ae6\\_final.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/agroecology_plus_six_ae6_final.pdf)

Peter then challenged the participants to work in small groups to come up with responses to the following questions:

- Q1: Is this resilience (research) agenda relevant in your context? Which parts? Why?
- Q2: What research results, methods and experiences do your CP members have relating to any of the key resilience themes (integrating scaling out, equity research, women's empowerment in agriculture, nutrition-diversity of diet into AE)?
- Q3: Would your CP be interested in integrating some of these AE-related resilience themes into your existing networking, learning and initiatives?
- Q4: Would any PROLINNOVA/PROFEIS members from West Africa be interested in engaging in learning workshops and advocacy campaigns supporting key messages from the AE+6?

The following CP groups were formed: a) Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal; b) Cameroon and Ghana; c) Philippines and Cambodia; d) Tanzania and Kenya; e) Ethiopia and Uganda; f) India and Nepal; g) South Africa and Zimbabwe. Three of the responses are collated as examples in the following table.

stimulate and recognise innovators

1.6 Diversifying livelihoods: Especially important for youth who lack access to land and other resources; value adding of surpluses important to reduce waste and extend period of availability

1.7 Soil fertility: See declining soil fertility leading to land abandonment but investment in chemical fertilizer is costly and too risky – so there is a need for alternatives; the production of fertilizer is also not sustainable in the long term

1.8 Climate change: We are witnessing declining and erratic rainfall, high temperatures, drought and midseason dry spells

**Table 1: Feedback regarding CP's views on resilience**

Question 1: Is this resilience (research) agenda relevant in your context?	Question 2: What experience do you have in the key themes?	Question 3: Would you be interested in integrating some of these aspects?
<b>SOUTH AFRICA AND ZIMBABWE</b>		
<p>Well aligned:</p> <p>1.1 Scaling out: there is need for evidence that interventions are having impact (in order to influence policy and organisations)</p> <p>1.2 Equity: There is a need to find ways to work with the spectrum of households – and to be able to tap into different knowledges and experiences</p> <p>1.3 Empowering women: Need to recognise that women are in the majority in rural areas and the main food producers, their input needs to be recognised and utilised; “time poverty” needs to be recognised and/or reduced through our interventions</p> <p>1.4 Nutrition and dietary diversity: Food prices impacting on diet – need more “own production”. Monocropping systems often the ones supported by government; need to consider seed security to achieve dietary diversity</p> <p>1.5 Local adaptive capacity: This has been compromised by our historical context – need to</p>	<p>Some awareness of initiatives that are relevant: For example, in Zimbabwe there are Phiri Awards for farmer innovators. In Lesotho, there is a Machobane Farming System Foundation that promotes research into the farming system. There have been efforts to recognise and outscale the system.</p>	<p>Yes, as the research areas are relevant and well aligned.</p> <p>Since they are currently working far from us, the most practical interaction would be sharing of information about farmer innovations/coping strategies for dealing with climate-change impacts being felt in the South. Two-way exchange of information would be possible.</p>

<b>BURKINA FASO, MALI AND SENEGAL</b>		
<p>Research agenda is relevant in all parts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Women's empowerment</li> <li>• Equity</li> <li>• Nutritional diversification</li> <li>• Capacity building</li> <li>• Scaling (dissemination)</li> <li>• Improving livelihoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local innovation</li> <li>• Agroforestry, farmer-managed natural regeneration</li> <li>• Compost production</li> <li>• Biopesticides</li> <li>• Scaling out through involving farmers</li> <li>• On-farm Inputs</li> <li>• Promoting biodiversity</li> <li>• Identifying, documenting and disseminating farmer innovation to adapt to climate change</li> <li>• Promoting agro-ecological farming</li> <li>• Soil and water management (e.g. zaï, half-moons)</li> <li>• Mobilising and organising women (saving and credit, farming cooperatives)</li> <li>• Capacity building of youth in university, education and research</li> </ul>	<p>Yes; we are already doing the work and would like to deepen and scale out work and learning.</p>
<b>PHILIPPINES AND CAMBODIA</b>		
<p>Yes, agenda on resilience is very relevant. It is already at the centre of discussion in research and development. Issues in food security, livelihoods and climate change are felt globally. In Southeast Asia, climate change for example is felt by more intense hazards like typhoons that cause flooding or prolonged dry spells like the EL Nino felt this year; both have negative effects on livelihoods. Water is a big issue that has to be addressed through agro-</p>	<p>Some studies, methodologies, tools...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resilience livelihoods building: IIRR is working on this in the Philippines in its learning sites. The Department of Agriculture is doing research on Adaptation and Mitigation in Agriculture and Fisheries (AMIA project) that seeks to identify how systems, structures, policies and guidelines within the department can be enhanced to mainstream risk reduction. IIRR is part of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a lot of interest to take part in learning about PID/PTD in resilience building</li> <li>• Keep local innovation at the centre of resilience and adaptive discussions</li> <li>• Scaling out/up with primary strength among local levels, but also to influence policies</li> </ul>

<p>ecology, household water systems, rainwater-harvesting ponds</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In having research as an agenda, we can look at how farmers are coping or adapting to the impacts of hazards and climate change (PTD, PID) to protect, strengthen or diversify livelihoods</li> <li>• We should also look at social innovations such as savings associations, cooperatives etc.</li> <li>• We can also look at how bottom-up risk-based planning (participatory disaster risk assessment, participatory vulnerability analysis, risk reduction planning from villages to municipal / district / commune) can be done</li> </ul>	<p>this and is looking at how a local innovation fund can be used for community-based adaptation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Cambodia, there is a successful experience in upscaling System of Rice Intensification (SRI), organic farming and integrating savings groups, linking to markets and value chains to improve agricultural production and promote climate-change adaptation.</li> <li>• Nutrition-sensitive agriculture is implemented through interventions in schools and day-care centres (leveraging nutrition contributions of school gardens and support to supplementary feeding programmes to address malnutrition) and through family-farming approach (integrated diversification of family farms and asset building)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scaling up entails flexibility, not a standard technology</li> <li>• For scaling up to happen, government would need ready methods, tools and materials that they can use</li> </ul>
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## 2.5 Development Outcomes of Local Innovation (DOLI) study

Day 1 was concluded with a short presentation by Ann Waters-Bayer and Chesha Wettasinha of the PROLINNOVA IST on the research study on development outcomes of local innovation (DOLI) in collaboration with the International Development Innovation Network (IDIN) of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the USA ([http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/doli\\_presentation\\_for\\_ipw\\_2016.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/doli_presentation_for_ipw_2016.pdf)).

Researchers at IDIN had got to know about PROLINNOVA through a literature search they had undertaken in 2014 on local innovation. In 2015, they sought contact with PROLINNOVA and, together, submitted a proposal that was partially funded by USAID. Later, PROLINNOVA approached Swiss Development Cooperation and gained additional funding to conduct case-study research in three countries – Vietnam, Sri Lanka and Tanzania. A study group has been formed comprising researchers from PROLINNOVA/KIT, IDIN/MIT, CIRAD (France) and Aquatic Agricultural Systems of WorldFish (a CGIAR Research Program that has since been closed down).

Research in the three countries will continue until August 2016, after which an analysis across the cases will draw out lessons on whether and how participatory farmer-led approaches to ARD strengthens farmers' capacity to innovate and to which development outcomes these approaches contribute.

A key reason for being involved in this study is to create a body of credible evidence to make a case among donors, policymakers, formal researchers and other ARD stakeholders for approaches like PROLINNOVA that focus on strengthening the capacity of local people to innovate.

## 3 DAY 2: 17<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2016

### 3.1 Report from PROLINNOVA Oversight Group

The second day of the IPW started with a briefing from the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) that had had its meeting on 14–15 May, ahead of the IPW. Ann, who is co-chair of the POG, updated the participants on the key issues discussed and decisions taken. She reminded the participants of the current composition of the POG comprising eight members and one vacant seat for Latin America.

The POG had taken a critical look at the functioning of the network, also in the light of the GFAR-funded stocktaking over the past year, which was a self-assessment of performance at national and international levels. In regard to the CPs, the POG had concluded that:

- PROLINNOVA–Bolivia now meets the requirement as a new CP with at least three stakeholder groups – an NGO, a farmer organisation (FO) and a research institute.
- PROLINNOVA–India is trying to rebuild the country partnership for which Participatory Innovation Development (PID) training is needed.
- PROLINNOVA–Nepal has re-organised the CP, with the Natural History Museum at the Institute of Science and Technology of Tribhuvan University as the new host. LI-BIRD, the former host organisation, remains a committed member of the CP.
- PROLINNOVA–Sudan is trying to revive the CP by changing the coordinating organisation.
- PROLINNOVA–Uganda shows increased activity with a new director of the host organisation, Environmental Alert, Joshua Zake, taking over as acting CP coordinator.

Ann emphasised that these minimum commitments were agreed on by the CPs and that they were not dependent on funding. They can be read on the website: <http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/content/PROLINNOVA-guidelines>. Having deliberated on the state of affairs in the CPs, the POG declared four CPs inactive. They will be notified of this decision and given three months to come up with a plan to revive the CP, which includes a work plan for revival within one year.

Kenya's attempt to register as a private company did not work. In fact, it constrained funding and created competition among the stakeholder groups within the CP. The POG gave strong advice to PROLINNOVA–Kenya to de-register the company and to revert back to being an informal network. As for groups in new countries that wish to join PROLINNOVA – in Benin, Togo and Zimbabwe – they would need to follow the application process.

The POG also reported the decision to not change its composition during the transition period of regionalisation.

The initiative “Friends of PROLINNOVA” is meant to help with mentoring, funding and partnership development of PROLINNOVA, spreading the word around. The three Friends attending the IPW were asked to speak briefly. Susan Kaaria of FAO mentioned that the mission of PROLINNOVA is still relevant and that there should be space in the network for like-minded people. Peter added that Groundswell and PROLINNOVA have a shared agenda and that it fosters cross-network communication. David Edmunds from the University of Virginia

stated that PROLINNOVA provides a good opportunity for students to interact with development practitioners and farmer innovators and their communities.

Commenting on the funding situation, the POG said that the CPs are now raising more of their own funds and using funds from different sources to support the work of PROLINNOVA. The current funding sources include Rockefeller Foundation, McKnight Foundation, Misereor, USAID (through MIT), Global Resilience Challenge (funded by RF, USAID, Sida), Swiss Development Cooperation etc. There is also a trend of seeking donors willing to fund multi-country projects.

In terms of PROLINNOVA's strategy for 2016–20, the POG sees the need for further thinking on how to develop the regional platforms, but still retain an international governance body and a focal point in the Global North for the purpose of linking with funders, but also for advocacy and information sharing.

The following questions were posed during the discussion that followed:

*Simon/Tanzania: Can we add many more friends of PROLINNOVA? What about linking with IFOAM (International Federation of Organic Agricultural Movements)?*

Ann: Yes, it is a network, and so anyone can help expand the list of Friends. The IST hasn't had too much to do with IFOAM; people from other networks are coming to PROLINNOVA on their own.

Chesha: A large international organisation for organic agriculture has some overlap with us, but they may be too large and not share all the values of PROLINNOVA. We can't just partner with everyone.

*Amanuel/Ethiopia: Where is the annual report of the IST?*

This was delayed due to the delay of the CP reports, but it will be done. Also delayed by funding/transition issue. Chesha has suggested to combine the information from the two years – 2014 and 2015 – into one report. It will hopefully be completed in July.

*Harriet/Uganda: On CLIC–SR (Combining Local Innovation Capacity with Scientific Research) project, is there any way forward? It would be sad to stop here, as there is a lot of enthusiasm.*

CLIC–SR would be a good thing to carry forward through a regional group. The IST would be happy to comment on a proposal, but regional CPs should create and submit the proposal. Donors are preferring proposals from the Global South. The IST can put people in touch with those funding agencies, but CPs and regions have to nurture those contacts.

*Djibril: In Africa, strong support from the Global North. What will happen if that disappears? If we do regionalise, will all of our financial support that comes from the North be cut off?*

Good question, and the CPs in their regions need to figure that out, with discussions starting today.

*Etoa/Cameroon: On the question of regionalisation, doesn't it depend on the country situation? In some places, it has been difficult to raise money without a legal identity.*

Thus far, it has worked that a CP works through one member (usually but not always the local host organisation) that has legal identity and receives money on behalf of the CP. If the Northern donor knows the member organisation and has vetted its work, then they will continue to fund the CP through that organisation.

*Yohannes/Ethiopia: Does regionalisation driven by the donors in turn make us dependent on the demands of the donors?*

In this case, regionalisation is not driven by donors. Regionalisation is something that should be discussed by all of us. If CPs are unified, then they can take the lead.

*Q: Joshua/Uganda: Can we recruit more friends of PROLINNOVA?*

No limit to the number of friends.

*PROFEIS–Burkina: Burkina hasn't had much funding. But we haven't died. We can work with partners anyway. We want to better share methodological approaches, and also methods for raising funds.*

Funding for CPs is for specific projects; CPs have to work at a network level within those projects to support network activities.

Annex 3 contains the presentation made by the POG.

### 3.2 PROLINNOVA Strategy 2016–20

This session was facilitated by Brigid (PROLINNOVA–South Africa) supported by Ann and Chesha. She presented, in summary, the strategy for 2016–20 as prepared by the task team with inputs from all the CPs and IST as well as those in the yahoo group. She summarised the main points from the strategy paper and emphasised several aspects relevant to regionalisation. After a quick reminder of the vision, mission and objectives of PROLINNOVA, Brigid outlined the larger lines of the strategy to achieve the outcomes: promoting farmer-led participatory research and development approaches; creating an enabling policy environment for Local Innovation (LI)/PID and strengthening current CPs to promote PID. She continued to detail them as follows:

- Building capacity and facilitating joint learning in LI/PID at different levels
- Mainstreaming LI/PID into key stakeholder institutions
- Facilitating regional sharing and learning about LI/PID processes
- Promoting innovation by youth in the agri-food sector
- Using modern and conventional communication tools for sharing and learning
- Producing better evidence through more attention to monitoring and evaluation.

Detailing the strategy for regional sharing and learning on PID processes, she mentioned multi-CP collaboration through South–South backstopping and building regional programmes, promoting regional sharing of experiences and strengthening links with



regional ARD fora, and managing information and knowledge generated within the CPs for learning by other CPs and regional fora. She listed the key thematic areas of PROLINNOVA's work:

- Innovative methodologies
- Resilience and climate change
- Nutrition and health
- Urban/peri-urban farming
- Gender issues in innovation processes
- Youth innovation in agri-food systems.

On the nuts and bolts of regionalisation, Brigid talked about the regional platforms as crucial to the process. She mentioned the options of eastern Africa, southern Africa, West and Central Africa, South and South East Asia, and the Andean region. These regional platforms would gradually take over the tasks of the IST and operate as support mechanisms for CPs in the given regions. Regionalisation is expected to foster a culture of shared responsibility across the network. Regionalisation may begin in Africa in 2016 with some funding from Misereor. PROLINNOVA has been requested by Misereor to submit a proposal.

Brigid's presentation can be found at:

[http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/2016\\_strategy\\_session.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/2016_strategy_session.pdf)

### **Plenary discussion on strategy**

Mutizwa: Need to reflect regional and international activities in outcomes when we are evaluating. Would like to shift from monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to a learning-oriented approach.

Chesha: M&E includes learning in our way of working (including self-reflexive learning about PROLINNOVA network improvements).

Ann: Agree that outcomes for region and international outcomes need to be tracked.

Harriet: Any Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) for regional coordination? What will the governance mechanisms look like? If things become difficult, who would support us?

Brigid: CPs will decide how formal to make their arrangements.

Harriet: There is a capacity gap in fundraising, and maybe IST support could be put on that.

Jean-Marie: Needs to be discussed in regional settings.

Kate: Two tensions: southernise when funding comes from the North and regionalisation may undermine character of international network.

Chesha: The face-to-face meeting has been the glue of the network. But how to fund this event? We should try to have a meeting every year, but we have to then raise funds ourselves as we have done this year and in the years gone by.

Chris: If you put good financial systems in place and report in time, then you can access donor funds from the North. Need to build that capacity to regulate finances at the CP/regional level. There may be less funding available these days. Can the South raise more funds within their regions?

Dharma: Why only youth in the agri-food enterprise initiative? How do we promote innovation with the youth?

Ann: The youth theme may be of interest to some CPs. These CPs will have to decide the how and why of youth activities.

Emily: Want to be recognised as a global entity that shares globally. Should regionalisation be an add-on rather than a replacement? Local funding often comes from national government, and isn't much. What are funding targets at local, regional and global level and can we plan around those?

Susan: If you want to do gender work, it has to be a crosscutting theme. Need specific results that address gender.

### Small group work on regionalisation

The participants then broke into three small groups: West and Central Africa, Eastern and Southern Africa, and Asia. Participants from the IST and others who were participating in the IPW joined the different regional groups of their choice. The groups worked on the following questions:

- Are you interested/ready for regionalisation? Why or why not?
- What would it mean for your region? What should happen at what level?
- What would coordination and governance look like? How would you allocate roles and responsibilities?
- Best methods for networking and coordinating between CPs and regions? Between other levels and IST/focal point in North?

**Group: Eastern and Southern Africa** (*Amanuel Assefa, Yohannes Gebremichel, Joshua Zake, Simon Mwangonda, Patrick Lameck, Harriet Ndagire, Chris Macoloo, Eunice Karanja, Brigid Letty, Mutizwa Mukute, Ann Waters-Bayer, Kate Schechter*)

Amanuel Assefa from Ethiopia presented on behalf of the group from Eastern and Southern Africa. The group included participants from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa and Zimbabwe. As there was a possibility to submit a proposal to Misereor for starting up the regionalisation process in Africa, this group discussed more concretely some factors related to a regional PROLINNOVA platform in Eastern and Southern Africa. They talked about setting up a task team to work on procedures related to coordination and governance. They also discussed possibilities of fundraising if the Misereor funding did not come through (also looking at CPs that would not be included in the proposal) and gave some thought to

identifying challenges that could arise in the process of regionalisation. This presentation is found in Annex 4.

**Group: West and Central Africa** (*Djibril Thiam, Jean-Marie Diop, Jean Bosco Etoa, Djibril Diarra, Bourama Diakite, Siaka Bangali, Do Christophe Ouattara, Peter Gubbels, Sebg Seydou, Sanou Issouf, Gabriela Quiroga*)

Participants from Senegal, Mali, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Cameroon worked in this small group and presented their ideas to the plenary. This group was also confident about moving towards a regional platform and outlined some of their ideas. In terms of governance and coordination of a regional platform, the group discussed aspects such as a charter, a constitution and by-laws, a regional steering committee as a light governance structure, a regional secretariat and support persons. The findings of this group were presented to the plenary by Djibril Thiam from Senegal. See Annex 5 for the presentation.

**Group: Asia** (*Emily Monville, Dharma Dangol, Pratap Shrestha, Chanteang Tong, Sonali Bisht, Seema Kumari, Chesha Wettasinha, Thomas Price, Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters*)

The Asian group included participants from Cambodia, India, Nepal, the Philippines and Sri Lanka. They felt that it was still early to think about modalities of regionalisation because two of the CPs are still very new. Instead they hoped to work together on joint activities and strengthen the country partnerships before embarking on regionalisation. They came up with a mechanism for networking and coordination that suggested two CP meetings per year, a focal point from the IST for Asia and a CP focal point from Asia. They hoped that the farmer innovation fair in Asia in 2017 could serve as a springboard to a regional platform. Emily Monville from PROLINNOVA–Philippines presented a summary of the group’s discussion, which can be found in Annex 6.

Thereafter, Chris outlined some of the points related to the proposal that was going to be submitted to Misereor under the SEWOH (German acronym for the One World No Hunger initiative):

- The total grant to Misereor under SEWOH is for 10 million Euros
- Expects tangible outcomes to address hunger
- Start of project could be as early as August 2016 – can start process in Eastern and Southern Africa and West and Central Africa (building on Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya – the only CPs that would be eligible under the call)
- At least 100,000 Euros would need to be spent by end of 2016. The project contract has to be held by an African organisation (after initial screening, World Neighbors East Africa has been the first choice). The project needs strong M&E (and learning)
- The proposal from PROLINNOVA to Misereor can be for a maximum of Euro 750,000 for 3 years, with auditing twice a year
- Grassroots focus – but no target number of farmers; need tangible outcomes among farmers; can report on regionalisation advances within PROLINNOVA, but Misereor is focused on farmer level
- Programme could involve people from outside the five countries, but budget can’t cover their costs; funds could support regional training, regional advocacy – but countries not in the group of five have to be supported by other funds

- CPs can still pursue their thematic focuses. However, no revolving funds. LISFs are a bit problematic because of rigorous reporting requirements (but there is a possibility that they could be given another name to avoid confusion). No elaborate baseline studies, but need to get some baseline status to start with. Would need to use modest and realistic indicators to show tangible results. The idea is that Amanuel/Ethiopia would be able to do the project coordination as he is prepared to take up a full-time position, has extensive experience with PROLINNOVA and is willing to help in writing the proposal.

Chris' presentation is found in Slides 18–31 of the presentation at:

[http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/2016\\_strategy\\_session.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/2016_strategy_session.pdf)

During the discussion that followed, the following was noted:

Chesha: Misereor would like to support an Asian farmer innovation fair in 2017. This could be a springboard for regionalisation within Asia.

Joe: Do sub-regional coordinators need to be from focal countries for Misereor project or not?

Brigid: Not decided yet.

Thomas: CGIAR trying to do “site integration”. Is there relationship with what the Misereor proposal is putting together?

Chris: CGIAR and PROLINNOVA processes can inform each other. Funding is meant to fund a few strategic activities – CPs will have to raise other funds.

### 3.3 Gender in PROLINNOVA

Susan Kaaria, Senior Gender Officer at FAO and former PROLINNOVA POG member, made a presentation on “Women in Agriculture: what are the issues?” On the relevance of gender for CPs, she emphasised that women are central not only to production, but also to choosing and preparing nutritious food, and to supporting children’s education. Women, she said, contribute to sustainable development.

She talked about the gender gaps in agriculture, quoting from the SOFA (State of Food and Agriculture) reports of FAO. She emphasised the gender disparities in access to land, showed statistics of the changing trends in the female share of the agricultural work force and women’s contribution to agricultural labour, and disparities in access to finance. She highlighted the need to close the gender gap in agriculture not only to benefit women, but also for agriculture, rural sectors and society as a whole. She gave a quick overview of what FAO has done in trying to bridge this gender gap and provided information on a series of resources that could be useful to the PROLINNOVA network in genderising its work. Susan’s presentation can be read at:

[http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/PROLINNOVA\\_gender\\_and\\_agriculture\\_ppt\\_final\\_v2.pdf](http://www.PROLINNOVA.net/sites/default/files/documents/ipw/2016/PROLINNOVA_gender_and_agriculture_ppt_final_v2.pdf)

In the plenary discussion that followed, a question was raised as to whether capacity development within FAO could focus on PID and gender? Also whether there could be other ways that FAO's work could incorporate PROLINNOVA's perspective on farmer knowledge and agroecology? PROLINNOVA already pays attention to the role that innovations can play in reducing women's work burdens. PROLINNOVA–Philippine's collaboration with the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) looks at gender and climate-change mitigation and adaptation, through Climate-Smart Agriculture. These experiences show that you it is not enough simply to give resources to women; you have to encourage decision-making confidence and capacity. FAO's community listeners clubs interact through mobile communication technologies to discuss issues, including gender.

Chesha: Most of FAO's reports are based on data collected through massive surveys. Survey collectors and data analysers may not be trained in understanding the contexts from which the data are drawn.

Susan: We are looking to improve data collection. We can't just talk to heads of households. We try to make sure that enumerators talk to women, too. We are adding qualitative research aspects to questionnaire surveys.

Yohannes: We can't understand the meaning of the categories in the survey in a simple way – land ownership for women may not mean that they control it.

Susan: IFPRI is experimenting with what the right question is in this context.

Emily: With CCAFS, participatory risk resilience analysis and gender are integrated. But how do you analyse this data, and how does the analysis fit into planning?

Sonali: What is the connection between FAO and GFAR?

Susan: Maybe reaching a point where FAO and GFAR can collaborate better.

Simon: You haven't discussed the community/cultural gender norms in the various communities.

Susan: It is a hugely important issue. If you don't address it, you can't have a successful project. That's why we stopped talking about women, and talked about gender – you need men to be supportive.

Jean Bosco: What is gender analysis?

Susan: I thought we had gone beyond defining gender. The issue is that you can't ignore the man. It is about men and women, and their relationship.

Mali team: The social-cultural issue is critically important. The second issue is poverty. There is a law in Mali that says women can own land. But it is difficult to apply that law in the villages. So it's really important to build awareness and sensitise men.

Susan: Right, we can pass perfect laws, but how do we build capacity at the local level to act on them? The institutions at the village level need to be addressed – the group of men sitting in one place need to act.

## 4 DAY 3: 18<sup>TH</sup> MAY 2016

### 4.1 International Farmer Innovation Day & farmer innovation fairs

This session was organised by Emily Monville and Sonali Bisht. To start with, Emily gave a short introduction to the IFID, how it began and has developed within the network. Then she continued to share how PROLINNOVA–Philippines had celebrated IFID through her presentation in Annex 7. The rest of the session was done in the form of a talk show. Emily was the talk-show host and interviewed people from CPs who had experience in celebrating the innovativeness of farmers through farmer innovation fairs (FIFs) or IFID. These included Cambodia, Nepal and Uganda. She mentioned that the celebration and stimulation of creativity of innovative farmers provides inspiration to fellow farmers and other stakeholders in agricultural development.

Chanteang Tong presented PROLINNOVA–Cambodia’s experiences in holding a competition every year to give awards to outstanding innovators and their innovations. She mentioned that many farmers participate in this event and that it motivates them. Most often, their products are organic. It is a good way to share information on ecological agriculture. PROLINNOVA–Cambodia has been successful in institutionalising farmer innovation at national level. Some photos from this event are found in Annex 8.

Dharma Dangol shared some of PROLINNOVA–Nepal’s experiences with FIFs. He also mentioned awards given to the best male and female innovator every year in Nepal. PROLINNOVA was the first CP in the network to hold a national FIF in 2009. Dharma shared some photos from this event, which are found in Annex 9.

Harriet Ndagire from PROLINNOVA–Uganda said that IFID started without funding, but that it has become an annual event. Their experience is that farmers are always ready to showcase their innovations. This in turn gives them recognition through the national press, radio and television. Makerere University had sent people to the fair.

Eunice used a video to share PROLINNOVA–Kenya’s experiences by letting farmers speak for themselves in the video. The video was of a farmer making his own goat meal. This innovation has been presented to many other farmers, and 25 farmers from 5 districts have started taking up the practice and adapting it.

Gabriela Quiroga from the IST stated that the opportunity to celebrate and showcase farmer innovations allows us to show a broad public the importance of farmer innovation. While we are here in the meeting, they are out there sharing and experimenting and learning about their farming. Gabriela showed a video from the West Africa FIF: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/OBOWKKeVfDpRjaFINSzI2cWVnNkU/view?pref=2&pli=1>. Commenting on this fair, Gabriela said that trusting farmers to be “permanent innovators” to solve problems is the struggle PROLINNOVA is involved in. This struggle continues with or

without outsider help. Farmer-led agricultural research is an approach that supports this. Researchers don't need to come with their outlines and protocols. The farmer can lead, and the researcher can support. This fair led to discussion of important topics, such as farmer documentation and climate change and the protection of farmer knowledge and recommendations such as institutionalising farmer-led research and funding farmer-led research through national mechanisms. The fair also discussed the skills needed by all stakeholders in a farmer-led process, while prizes were given to many farmers for their valuable contributions.

Gabriela also gave a briefing on the FIF held in Bolivia, as Maria Omonte from PROLINNOVA Bolivia was unable to travel to Senegal because she was not issued a visa. The Bolivian FIF had chosen 46 innovations from 53 innovators – men and women – and had welcomed 310 visitors. Publicity had been limited due to political reasons, but the feedback from participants had been positive.

In closing the session, Jean Bosco from PROLINNOVA–Cameroon captured some lessons learned from FIFs and the IFID as events that celebrate the creativity of women and men farmer innovators:

- Exchange at the fair motivates farmers
- Direct contact of people from various sectors is valuable
- A good place to share information on current issues
- Increases the visibility of farmers and their innovations and their knowledge
- Farmers have knowledge that merits spreading to other areas. This knowledge can revolutionise rural life and fight poverty.
- Fairs take a lot of preparation
- Should facilitate contact with potential partners
- Can motivate others to join PROLINNOVA
- Need to be strategic about how peasant organisations participate.

## 4.2 Fundraising: status and future possibilities

This session was organised and facilitated by Amanuel Assefa and Dharma Dangol. After a short presentation about the current donors of different projects (PROLINNOVA International and PROLINNOVA regional), the CP participants were requested to provide information on:

- Two attempts made by the CP to raise funds (concept note, Expression of Interest, proposal etc.)
- Potential donors for fundraising in future
- Challenges in fundraising

The following is the list of attempts made to raise funds by CPs, potential donors suggested and challenges experienced.

**Table 2: Attempts made by CPs to raise funds**

Country	2 attempts made	Potential donors	Challenges
Senegal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroecological promotion of Jatropha for rural energy autonomy</li> <li>• Utilisation of trends for water management and agriculture production improvement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• European Union</li> <li>• African Union Grant</li> <li>• Fonds National de Recherches Agricoles et Agro-alimentaires (France),</li> <li>• National Science Foundation, USA</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Information access to funding opportunities</li> <li>• Understanding the guidelines of the proposal calls</li> </ul>
Mali	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Concept Note (CN) for CORAF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CORAF</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Project not granted</li> </ul>
Global PROLINNOVA Network	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Current direct contacts between KIT and IFAD (May 2016)</li> <li>• Start with small grants projects in IFAD</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IFAD</li> </ul>	
PROLINNOVA IST	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many</li> <li>• The secretariat is working on fundraising on a continuous basis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misereor</li> <li>• McKnight</li> <li>• SDC</li> <li>• AgriProFocus (APF)</li> <li>• CCAFS</li> <li>• GFAR</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ownership from the CPs on multi-country proposals</li> </ul>
Philippines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CN on PROLINNOVA–Philippines prepared and shared with IST but not yet submitted to possible donor</li> <li>• Projects with CCAFS, local project of Dept of Agriculture was able to build in funds for local innovation under community-based adaptation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will pursue funding opportunity from Misereor to fund PROLINNOVA–Philippines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need some leads on who (donors) will be interested to support national platforms</li> <li>• Sometimes needs partners (from the North)</li> </ul>



US (University of Virginia)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• USAID for testing solar pumps in Ethiopia</li> <li>• UVA for testing pumps in Ethiopia</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Foundations</li> <li>• Crowdsourcing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of track record</li> <li>• Lack of relationship with donors</li> <li>• Poor match of request &amp; scale of organisation</li> </ul>
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elaboration of CNs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU</li> <li>• American Foundations</li> <li>• FaReNe (McKnight)</li> <li>• PROFEIS (Misereor)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Becoming competent in writing CNs</li> <li>• FaReNe: approved</li> </ul>
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PID training and mentorship programme for 5 organisations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Africa-Brazil innovation market (but no strong partners in Brazil)</li> <li>• Banks (CSI) for farmer innovator funds (but need to complement other sources)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identifying suitable donors</li> <li>• Finding co-funding or own contribution</li> <li>• Funders that don't cover overheads sufficiently (salaries only not enough)</li> </ul>
A Growing Culture, US	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroecology Fund</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Launching a campaign tied to organic food companies in USA</li> <li>• % of profits go to create Global Participatory Development Fund "Farmer Innovation Fund"</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marketing + network development</li> <li>• M&amp;E and selection criteria</li> </ul>
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No attempts made so far but there are intentions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supporting CP platform</li> <li>• Documentation of evidence to influence policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Host organisation too busy</li> </ul>
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional approach to climate change in north-eastern Kenya</li> <li>• CN submitted: call</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DKA/WELTHAUS from Austria in sustainable agriculture</li> <li>• Misereor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time constraints</li> </ul>

	for AEAS innovation grants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EU funding for food security</li> <li>• Food and Business-ARF proposal</li> <li>• Post-harvest Innovation</li> <li>• WWF Conservation Grants</li> </ul>	
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two attempts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AFAAS</li> <li>• World Bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Manpower</li> </ul>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support for agroecological agriculture incorporating farmer innovation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HANS Foundation</li> <li>• IFAD</li> <li>• CSRS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation of multistakeholder and large project</li> </ul>
Cameroon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proposal for programme of innovation in relation to agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• FAO/UE (APV-FLEGT)</li> <li>• Misereor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation of the multistakeholder platform members</li> </ul>
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribution to PROLINNOVA International proposal on PID and climate change adaptation in 2012???</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Misereor</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ghana was not among the countries for assistance</li> </ul>
Cambodia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not provided</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cambodia Climate Change Alliance (CCCA)-UNDP, EU, Sweden</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contacts with potential donors</li> <li>• Proposal development to attract donors</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training proposal submitted to Nuffic, but not able to get funds</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• University Grants Commission-Nepal, NARDF, Line Ministries, Universities, UNDP, UNESCO, World Bank</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time</li> <li>• Low capacity in raising funds</li> </ul>

The participants drew the following key points/lessons from the exercise:

- Most of the CPs have made attempts to acquire funds, but not all of these have been successful.
- All the CPs provided one or more potential donors for getting funds. To get more information on donors of Asia and Africa, three participants from universities took responsibilities to prepare an inventory of donors: East Africa by Yohannes Gebremichael, West Africa by Ibrahima Diedhiou and Asia by Dharma Dangol. They will circulate their draft lists to PROLINNOVA CPs in the regions to get additional inputs and then finalise the list of donors for each region.
- CPs listed a variety of challenges: no time or too busy to raise funds to difficulty in understanding guidelines of funding calls. Some CPs mentioned “lack of good relationship/network with donors” “need partner from North or South”, “poor match with proposal call/ identifying suitable donors”, “no provision of overhead”, “information access to funding opportunities”, “less capacity in fund raising”, “ownerships from the CPs on multi-country proposals”.

In closing the session, Mutizwa shared a few key points on how PROLINNOVA could improve its skills in acquisition:

- Knowledge of opportunities and donors required but limited (universities and perhaps interns can help with this, to create an inventory of donors, focal areas, requirement, etc.)
- There is a need to network with contact persons at funding organisations, and this is an underdeveloped capacity among CPs
- Need to learn how to develop proposals
- Need to develop a track record of achievement (IST has a self-assessment and other published materials on the web that can help establish this)
- Need to establish a track record of accountability, including management of funds
- Need a good word from a good friend (and Friends of PROLINNOVA, IST and others can help with this).

### 4.3 Open Space – World Café

As has become tradition in PROLINNOVA IPWs, the Open Space gave participants the chance to discuss issues that they were interested in and wished to work on. This session was facilitated by Harriet Ndagire (PROLINNOVA–Uganda) and Patrick Lameck (PROLINNOVA–Tanzania). The session was prepared well in advance and participants were requested to put forward their topics of interest. The list included the following seven topics:

- Annual CP reports: why are they not timely? (Amanuel)
- University interns in PROLINNOVA (David)
- How do you put women, young and old, in the forefront of LI and PID (Ann)
- Library of Food Sovereignty (Loren)
- Assessing institutionalisation of PID (Jean-Marie)
- Rewards to farmers as a means of supporting LI/PID (Chesha)
- How best to organise and manage the Misereor project? (Chris)

Those who suggested the topics facilitated as table leaders in the World Café and discussed their topic and generated ideas and feedback from the participants. After several rounds of lively café discussions, the outputs of the tables were summarised as follows:

***Topic 1: Annual CP reports – why are they not timely? (Amanuel)***

- For Francophone CPs, English language is an obstacle
- Some CPs said they sent reports but these were not received
- Transition to KIT within organisation created communication gap
- Less commitment displayed by CPs
- Some CPs don't have funding, so they don't feel obliged to send reports

Negligent CPs will become dormant or inactive, which will in turn stimulate other CPs not to turn in reports on time

Amanuel: A main reason is that CPs are not functioning as well as they should, and there is less commitment.

Chesha: We are a network, so funding should also come from the CPs, not always from the IST ("no funding no report" is not an excuse).

Emily: We are all a family, so whether reports are positive or negative, we need them to know the status of partners elsewhere in the world to celebrate their successes or help with their problems.

***Topic 2: University interns in PROLINNOVA (David)***

- The term "intern" is not universal; different people see it as different things; can mean apprentice
- Tension between structure and openness; a question of the intern's role
- How does the university prepare the intern socially and technically? This requires a time investment
- Want small numbers but not too small, with a good mix of diversity
- Students to fund themselves, with an emphasis on also funding local travel in the host country
- Will send bios to host in advance for host's selection
- Willing and able to work and live in a rural area
- Intern management guidelines need to be created
- Host needs to be realistic about time needed to mentor student
- University needs to give enough time to host in advance to prepare for student

Potential activities for interns:

- Helping Francophone CPs to do English report writing
- M&E and learning
- Institutional analysis of CP and regional network
- Preparing English-language reports
- Background research on areas of interest to PROLINNOVA CPs/IST

Chesha: Student interns should write at least a short blog on their experiences which could be placed on the PROLINNOVA website.

Kate: Students need insurance and emergency evacuation plan.

***Topic 3: How do you put women, young and old, in the forefront of LI and PID (Ann):***

- Need to change framework and methodology
- What can be learned from the example in Cambodia of farmer innovation programme in which women won all the awards?
- Might have separate innovation awards for women, youth, and men
- Women and youth playing a bigger role in decision making
- Working in universities to recruit youth
- Donors are becoming more interested in youth activity

Kate: World Neighbors uses savings and credit groups for women to empower women and give them income.

***Topic 4: Library of Food Sovereignty (Loren):***

- What are the ways in which this will assist farmers and organisations?
- Localisation of terminology
- Potentially profile organisations and farmers on the site to promote LI
- How do we best finalise the library?
- How do we package materials for a wider audience?
- We need to encourage diversity of content – videos, graphs, photos, text
- That could attract the youth, getting them excited about participatory agro-ecological farming
- Search features by region, medium, language, theme
- Make it as simple as possible.

***Topic 5: Assessing institutionalisation of PID (Jean-Marie):***

Three objectives became the focus: Which domains of interest/criteria? Which Indicators? Which tools/methods:

1) Domains of interest / Criteria

Taking into account approach of NGOs, government policies, land diagnostics, curriculum development, proposal writing, integrating PID components into curriculum development, stimulating collaboration between actors

2) Indicators

Number of projects in which PID has been integrated, guidelines from policy/programme, number of proposals mentioning PID, number of MSc theses mentioning PID, increase in budget to support PID, policies integrating PID, number of joint experimentation, number of public departments that utilise PID

3) Tools/methods

Checklist of PID, inventory and analysis, financial analysis of investment for PID, number of innovations approved and improved

Guideline questions: Important to track quantitative and qualitative indicators over several years to measure change. This can be done by using the tool called the spider web/diagram.

Ann: Mentioned a study in Ethiopia by Fanos Mekonnen that used spider web/diagram analysis to measure regionalisation of PID; available as Working Paper on PROLINNOVA website.

Amanuel: We need to focus on more than PID; also on other important indicators like multistakeholder partnerships.

***Topic 6: Rewards to farmers as a means of supporting LI/PID (Chesha):***

Three aspects were given attention in terms of rewards:

- a) Negative
  - Those not receiving rewards may be discouraged
  - Creates greater expectations
  - Cash rewards may be used for something else
- b) Options/mechanisms
  - Incorporating youth into a reward system
  - Winner gets profiled on website
  - Reward comes with responsibility to community
- c) Positive
  - Gives recognition (incentive)
  - Could allow farmer innovator to expand or try new things
  - Stimulates innovation among others in community

Chris: Issue that there are more negatives than positives; is it worth doing?

Chesha: Learn from the negatives to create positives.

***Topic 7: How best to regionalise and manage the Misereor project? (Chris)***

What needs to be done? Accountability:

- Need to develop joint financial procedures
- Develop organisational development and financial capacity assessment tool
- Use that tool to conduct due diligence on financial accountability of host organisation
- Develop contracts in World Neighbors and other host organisations covering programme outputs and accountability, to be signed by CPs
- Develop and agree on plans and reporting schedule with CPs
- Develop and agree on forms for use on requesting and reporting
- Separate budgets/commitment for regional and for CP-level activities
- Hold orientation conference: first face-to-face, then other media like Skype.

Preparation work:

- Due to time limits, we need to start working on project before funds arrive
- Conduct baseline data on work already done in five CPs
- Develop and share criteria for selecting communities for projects.

Publicity work:

- Develop media, communication and publicity strategy
- Hold inception/public events at regional and country level to showcase PID and emerging product outcomes.

Amanuel: The five CPs that will be directly engaged in the project would need to meet and make decisions.

#### 4.4 Review plan 2015 and planning 2016

In closing, the participants were taken through a review of the work plan of 2015 and planning for 2016. This session was facilitated by Joshua Zake (PROLINNOVA–Uganda) and Joe Nchor (PROLINNOVA – Ghana). The following plan was made for 2016:

Outputs	Who?	When?
IPW 2016 report	IST, Loren, Eunice, Jean-Marie Diop	August 2016
IPW 2017	Ghana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Kenya	Ghana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso, Kenya
Follow-up on strategy (2016–20) – particularly key action towards implementation of the strategy within regional groupings and communication made with IST; each region developed action plans to be implemented; plans to be shared with other CPs, IST and POG	Regional taskforces	Plans for each region to be submitted by end June 2016
Developing guidelines for coordination of regional platforms	Regional taskforces with support from IST	In 2016
Friends of PROLINNOVA – developing guidelines and inviting more Friends	Ann and Chris	Ongoing
Guidelines for interns from universities	David and Yohannes	End of August 2016
Fundraising – completion of write-up on fundraising session with information on potential donors	Amanuel and Dharma	June 2016
Fundraising – joint proposal development for regions and CPs; inventory of donors in each region	Regional taskforces	August 2016
PROLINNOVA annual report including CP annual reports for both 2014 and 2015	Chesha	July 2016

Millet publication in electronic form	Sonali, Samba, Eunice, Hailu, Ann	December 2016
Finalising guidelines on social Innovation	David (additional resources) and Patrick (engaging wider group)	End of June 2016
Working with interns to identify fundraising information at regional level	Yohannes, Dharma and Ibrahima Diedhiou	September 2016

The following comments from participants were noted:

- Chesha (in response to the delayed annual report): The follow-through/carrying out of tasks is the responsibility of those designated.
- The role of the Friends of PROLINNOVA is still not clear to some.
- Ann: The millet publication is still not complete because we are waiting on more inputs.
- Location suggestion for IPW 2017 – Ann noted that this is not a decision to be made at the moment because the people offering to host must discuss this within their CPs.
- Emily (in response to Innovation Fair question): A Skype call has been set to continue through with the planning of a Farmer Innovation Fair to take place 29 November 2016.
- Regionalisation needs to be finalised: Chesha and Pratap stated that regions must take it upon themselves to make this decision.

## 4.5 Wrap up and evaluation

Emily did a participatory exercise to evaluate the workshop, asking participants to reflect on aspects such as what they liked most, what they learnt and were taking away from the event and what they thought was achieved (See Annex 10).

It was quite obvious that the participants had engaged actively in the IPW and had taken on board the strategy for 2016-2020. Many responses reflected their acceptance of and support to the regionalisation process, but also a sense of concern about how it would unfold. Judging from their comments, the participants were very content with the organisation and logistics of the IPW and also the manner in which all the people worked together to make the event a success. Djibril, on behalf of PROLINNOVA–Senegal and Agrecol Afrique, gave the vote of thanks and closed the workshop.

Due to financial restrictions, the field visit was optional this year. Those CPs and other participants who had managed to secure funding and were able to pay the costs (mainly transport and food for the day), joined the field visit. This was arranged by Agecol Afrique. The participants visited a community organic farm being run by a women's group where local innovation was being promoted and supported.



## ANNEX 1: PROGRAMME OF IPW 2016

	Monday 16 May	Tuesday 17 May	Wednesday 18 May
Morning 8h30 – 10h30	<p>Organisation of the marketplace (at Centre Tostan)</p> <p><i>Organised by Jean-Marie Diop and Eunice Karanja</i></p> <p>Opening session: Keynotes</p> <p><i>Organised by PROFEIS/PROLINNOVA–Senegal</i></p>	<p>POG report and issues</p> <p><i>Organised by Chris Macoloo and Ann Waters-Bayer</i></p> <p>PROLINNOVA strategy 2016–20</p> <p><i>Task team: Brigid Letty, Ann Waters-Bayer, Chesha Wettasinha, Chris Macoloo</i></p>	<p>Network issues: decision-making on CPs' and IST's minimum commitments</p> <p><i>Organised by Chris Macoloo and Pratap Shrestha</i></p> <p>International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID)</p> <p><i>Organised by Sonali Bisht and Emily Monville</i></p> <p>Regional and national farmer innovation fairs – feedback from 2015</p> <p><i>Organised by Jean Bosco Etoa</i></p> <p>Fundraising: status and future possibilities</p> <p><i>Organised by Dharma Dangol and Amanuel Assefa</i></p>
10h30 – 11h00	Tea break: market open	Tea break	Tea break
11h00 – 12h30	<p>Opening session / marketplace (continued)</p> <p>KIT presentation, current host of International Secretariat</p> <p><i>Bart Steenhuijsen de Pijters</i></p>	Strategy: continued	<p>Open Space / World Café</p> <p><i>Organised by Harriet Ndagire and Patrick Lameck</i></p>
13h00 – 14h00	Lunch: market open	Lunch	Lunch

14h00	<p>Introductions, explanation of programme and logistics</p> <p><i>Organised by PROFEIS/PROLINNOVA Senegal</i></p> <p>Local innovative capacity and resilience</p> <p>Farmer-led Research Networks and community resilience – introduction to FaReNe</p> <p>Experiences from CLIC–SR and the Global Resilience Challenge Team</p> <p><i>Organised by Peter Gubbels and Yohannes GebreMichael</i></p>	<p>Strategy: continued</p>	<p>Review of action plan IPW 2015; planning for 2016</p> <p><i>Organised by Joe Nchor and Joshua Zake</i></p>
15h30 - 16h00	<p>Tea break</p>	<p>Tea break</p>	<p>Tea break</p>
16h00 – 17h30	<p>DOLI (Development Outcomes of Local Innovation) research study – introduction, what the research is about and update on progress</p> <p><i>Organised by Chesha Wettasinha and Ann Waters-Bayer</i></p>	<p>Gender &amp; youth issues in PROLINNOVA</p> <p><i>Organised by Susan Kaaria</i></p>	<p>Wrap-up and evaluation</p> <p><i>Organised by IIRR</i></p> <p>Closure</p> <p><i>Organised by PROFEIS/PROLINNOVA Senegal</i></p>

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS OF IPW 2016

<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>Organisation</b>
Amanuel Assefa	Ethiopia	Precise Consult International
Ann Waters-Bayer	Germany	PROLINNOVA International Support Team
Bart de Steenhuijsen Piters	Netherlands	KIT (Royal Tropical Institute)
Bourama Diakité	Mali	PROFEIS/ADAF-Gallè
Bourgou Tsuamba	Burkina Faso	ANSD (Association Nourrir Sans Détruire)
Brigid Letty	South Africa	Institute of Natural Resources
Chantheang Tong	Cambodia	CEDAC (Centre d'Etude de Développement Agricole Cambodgien)
Chesha Wettasinha	Netherlands	PROLINNOVA International Support Team
Chris Macoloo	Kenya	World Neighbors
David Edmunds	USA	University of Virginia
Dharma Dangol	Nepal	Tribhuvan University
Djibril Diarra	Mali	PROFEIS/Adaf-Gallè
Djibril Thiam	Senegal	PROFEIS/Agrecol-Afrique
Do Christophe Ouattara	Burkina Faso	World Neighbors
Emily Monville	Philippines	IIRR (International Institute of Rural Reconstruction)
Eunice Wambui Karanja	Kenya	PROLINNOVA-Kenya / World Neighbors
Gabriela Quiroga	Netherlands	PROLINNOVA International Support Team
Harriet Ndagire	Uganda	Kulika
Jean Bosco Etoa	Cameroon	COSADER (Collectif des ONG pour la Sécurité Alimentaire et le Développement rural)

Jean-Marie Diop	Belgium	PROLINNOVA International Support Team
Joseph Nchor	Ghana	ACDEP (Association of Church-based Development NGOs)
Joshua Zake	Uganda	Environmental Alert
Kate Schecter	USA	World Neighbors
Loren Cardelli	USA	A Growing Culture (AGC)
Mutizwa Mukute	Zimbabwe	independent consultant
Patrick Lameck	Tanzania	INADES-Formation
Peter Gubbels	Ghana	Groundswell International
Pratap Shrestha	Nepal	USC-Canada
Samuel Glover Campbell	USA	University of Virginia
Sanou Issouf	Burkina Faso	National Farmers Association
Sebgo Seydou	Burkina Faso	ANSD (Association Nourrir Sans Détruire)
Seema Kumari	India	INHERE (Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education)
Siaka Bangali	Burkina Faso	PROFEIS/Diobass
Simon Mwangonda	Tanzania	Ileje Rural Development Organisation
Sonali Bisht	India	INHERE (Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education)
Susan Kaaria	Italy	FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisation)
Taylor Mariel Barry	USA	University of Virginia
Thomas Price	Italy	GFAR Secretariat (Global Forum for Agricultural Research)
Tyler Berkeley	USA	University of Virginia
Yohannes GebreMichael	Ethiopia	Addis Ababa University

## ANNEX 3: REPORT FROM POG TO IPW2016

By: Chris Macoloo & Ann Waters-Bayer (POG Co-Chairs)

### Composition of POG

Ann Waters-Bayer, Germany (IST seat)

Chris Macoloo, Kenya (non-francophone Africa seat)

Esther Penunia, Philippines (farmer organisation seta)

Djibril Thiam, Senegal (francophone Africa seat)

Jürgen Anthofer, Belgium (independent seat)

Julian Gonsalves, India (independent seat)

Pratap Shrestha, Nepal (independent seat)

Sonali Bisht, India (Asia seat)

Latin America seat vacant (to be filled only if more than one active CP in region)

### GFAR-supported stocktaking exercise

Self-critical assessment of performance at national & international level – stimulated some CPs to find ways to improve.

**Bolivia:** NSC now composed of 3 stakeholder groups (NGO, FO, research organisation) and thus meets CP requirements

**India:** trying to rebuild multistakeholder partnership; new coordinator Seema Kumari

**Nepal:** re-organisation of CP; host now with Natural History Museum, U Kathmandu, new coordinator Dharma Dangol; former host LI-BIRD remains committed partner in CP

**Sudan:** trying to revive by changing coordinating organisation

**Uganda:** increased activity with new director of host organisation, also acting CP coordinator Joshua Zake

### CPs meeting minimum commitments and requirements

PROLINNOVA Guideline 8:

To be regarded as “active”, a CP must – within the past year:

- have at least 3 organisations from at least 2 different stakeholder groups in Steering Committee

- prepare and submit to Secretariat a brief annual report on activities related to promoting local innovation & PID
- add at least one other item to the website in addition to annual report
- provide evidence of at least one annual meeting (Skype, teleconference or face-to-face) plus one other joint activity, e.g. workshop, fair, joint writing of proposal
- POG reviewed table compiled by IST and decided to declare 5 CPs inactive: Ecuador, Mozambique, Niger, Nigeria, Peru
- IST will remove them from CP list in 4-pager and website and put CP information into archive in website
- IST will inform them of POG's decision and request that CP develop operational plan within 3 months for how it will revive the CP over period of up to one year, indicating support needed from other CPs and IST
- CPs will be reinstated if evidence of revival within one year

## **Registration as legal entity**

- PROLINNOVA–Kenya: POG reviewed experiences with PK's registration as company
- Did not serve purpose intended; constrained rather than facilitated access to funding.
- POG found that registration – as company or NGO – likely to create competition with members and run counter to values and principles of being multistakeholder platform/partnership
- POG recommends that PROLINNOVA CPs do not create separate legal entities but rather channel funds through most appropriate partner for task at hand

## **Interest in PROLINNOVA in new countries**

- Group in Benin already held launching workshop and calls itself a PROLINNOVA CP - IST informed them to follow procedures to be recognised as CP
  - Djibril sent them documentation (sample application)
  - IST awaiting their application, which can be handled by POG in virtual meeting
- Groups in Togo and Zimbabwe expressed interest and received guidelines; IST awaiting proposals

## **Focal persons**

- Focal person can be named in country where CP inactive or no CP
- Person who understands concepts and values of PROLINNOVA
- CP can suggest focal person for new country in its region, with justification why suitable
- Focal persons selected by IST
- Names to be put on website & circulated in Yahoo group
- Main task: link for other people seeking to revive or set up CP
- IST to make guidelines for selection and tasks of focal persons; guidelines to be approved by POG

## POG internal matters

- As network is transition stage, no election this year:
  - Jürgen and Pratap agreed to serve for 2nd term
  - Chris and Ann agreed to stay on for another year
  - Julian to be requested to stay on for another year
- POG members will review PROLINNOVA guidelines and propose revisions in view of current situation
- Fully aware that structure and roles of POG will change during course of regionalisation

## Friends of PROLINNOVA

- To reinforce its guidance to network, POG set up “Friends of PROLINNOVA”: people associated with network in past and keen to continue to add value to it
- Roles: mentoring, assisting in strategy development, linking with new partners and funders, making PROLINNOVA known more widely
- Accepted invitation: Bernard Triomphe, David Edmunds, Marise Espineli, Nalaka Gunawardene, Oliver Oliveros, Peter Gubbels, Sabina Di Prima and Susan Kaaria
- Guidelines for Friends to be written by IST for approval by POG
- Today noon: 3 Friends present to meet with Chris & Ann for lunch to discuss appropriate modalities for interaction

## Funding situation

### Current projects

CLIC-SR

FaReNe

LINEX-India (INHERE)

Follow-up FIPAO

DOLI study

AE+6 (Groundswell)

Participation of CPs in IPW

Cofunding DOLI study: Vietnam

### Donors

Rockefeller Foundation

McKnight Foundation

Misereor

Misereor / SDC

MIT

GRC

Misereor

SDC

**Proposals submitted:**

Library for Food Sovereignty (AGC)	Christensen Fund
Best practices to document FI (AGC)	CTA
University of Virginia student support	Various
<b>Concept notes / proposals to be submitted:</b>	
PROLINNOVA in Africa	Misereor
PROLINNOVA in Asia	Misereor
Gender in PROLINNOVA	FAO
Upscaling PID	BMGF

## Strategy 2016–20

- Discussed IPW session on strategy and suggested additions/improvements, e.g. regional governance bodies
- Suggests regional platform meetings in 2017 and next IPW in 2018, when POG would meet with governance bodies of regional platforms – changed role of POG will emerge
- Regards international governance body as indispensable to ensure concerted movement toward joint vision following common principles
- Likewise regards focal point in North as indispensable for international advocacy and funding linkages

## Partnership, collaboration & outreach

- AgTrain (Agricultural Transformation through Innovation): advising doctoral research in Burkina Faso on how farmer organisations use local knowledge to make farming systems more ecologically oriented
- Access Agriculture: promoting production, translation and sharing of farmer training videos, also in local languages
- A Growing Culture\*: setting up farmer innovation library
- GFAR (Global Forum on Agricultural Research)\*: mentor and partner (PROLINNOVA initially set up as “GFAR Global Partnership Programme”)

## Partnership, collaboration & outreach (cont’d)

- Groundswell International\*: collaboration in GRC
- KIT (Royal Tropical Institute)\*: host of International Secretariat
- University of Virginia\*: student support
- World Neighbors\*: collaboration in Kenya, Burkina Faso und Bolivia, possibly also Nepal and Peru
- Publications & presentations: in PROLINNOVA report 2014–15



## Thanks!

- To PROFEIS–Senegal for hosting this IPW
- To the donors and other supporting organisations for facilitating PROLINNOVA's work from field to international level
- To KIT (Royal Tropical Institute) for giving the PROLINNOVA Secretariat a temporary safe haven at this point in the journey
- To members of the International Secretariat for their commitment and going the extra mile(s) under work pressure
- To the members of the International Support Team based in KIT and IIRR plus Jean-Marie and Brigid for mentoring the CPs
- To the network members and CP partners, including farmer innovators, who make huge voluntary contributions and carry the spirit of PROLINNOVA in the field and into the wider world

## ANNEX 4: EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA FEEDBACK

Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Tanzania ZIM and South Africa

### **Do we need to regionalize PROLINNOVA -Yes, because**

- It Enables inter-connectivity and Linkage among regions
- Opportunities for mentoring and cross learning within the region
- Advocacy initiatives could be effective easily - Power to influence policy
- Facilitate out scaling

### **Are we ready?**

- We have preliminary ideas to start with: not starting from the scratch
- Several functional CPs are available
- We have a critical mass of people who able to carry the vision of PROLINNOVA forward
- We have the capacity to form and manage
- There are regional issues and structures to align with

### **What does regionalisation mean?**

- Networking
- Joint planning/ joint action projects
- Joint, learning, monitoring and evaluation
- Joint fund raising
- Joint advocacy at regional level

### **What are the issues of Governance and coordination**

- Regional Steering committee (representatives from sub regions and renown individuals)
- Regional secretariat – start small and grow bigger over time as may be required
- Develop criteria for joining the network
- Form a task team that will detail the procedures and develop guidelines, provide backstopping support etc

### **Task force Key responsibilities**

- Procedure development
- Structuring and Strategizing
- Setting up the secretariat
- Allocation of Roles and responsibilities
- Governance, accountability, Monitoring and evaluation
- Fund Raising

## **Best Methods**

- ICI based communication – Skyping, group email, face book, website etc
- Sharing reports, Exchange visits, Farmer innovation fair
- International and regional workshops
- Using existing forums in the region
- International Support Team

## **Regionalisation - what activities to be supported by Misereor?**

- Regional workshops/Fairs anchored on innovation
- ICT based communication
- Exchange visit
- IST for any work that support regionalisation
- Joint Planning for regionalisation, Joint fund raising
- Advocacy at regional level. E.g fairs
- Mentoring and collective learning
- Partly cover the taskforce activities
- Share fundraising tasks according to strength and opportunity

## **Which CP to benefit from the Misereor**

- Ethiopia and Kenya
- Misereor should feed in to our strategic plan, not other wise
- Working with communities Vs old groups – need to receive attention
- Baseline- not the classical one but focusing on things we want to change

## **How would you finance PID activities if Misereor is not their**

- Set aside funds from existing budget
- Mobilize funds that include PID in CO activities
- Link PID to fundable themes (e.g youth agriculture)
- Joint fund raising at national level on behalf of other

## **Problems anticipated in the process of regionalisation**

- Different levels/Access to Misereor funds
- Finding the right host for the regional network: Careful inventory and due diligence
- Low history of inter CP cooperation: Misereor has given us the chance to address this
- Dealing with multiple donors and donor support: Create donor platform
- Accessibility of/to IST support: write it in to the project
- Commitment to take the steps to regionalisation: Create a task force

## ANNEX 5: FEEDBACK FROM WEST AND CENTRAL AFRICA

### 1. Are you interested in/ready for regionalisation ? Why or Why not?

Oui,

- Meilleure diffusion
- Identification des acteurs
- Partage d'expériences
- Conditions climatiques propres
- Influence des politiques (CEDEAO, ...)
- Possibilité de croisement des idées
- Opportunités d'élargir le réseau de chaque pays
- Mobilisation des ressources plus efficace mobilisation et utilisation des fonds
- Cadre de synergie d'actions
- Célérité dans le partage des innovations

### 2. What should regionalisation mean for your region?

- Cadre de concertation régional
- Conception de projets conjoints de réseau et de fonctionnement de réseau
- Plaidoyer
- Renforcement des capacités sud-sud (DPI, FIL, EC, FaReNe)
- Capitalisation des expériences
- Organisation des foires
- Mobilisation des fonds
- Efficience des actions
- Protection des innovations

### 3. What would coordination and governance look like for your regional platform including roles and responsibility?

- Structure informelle au départ
  - Critères de gouvernance
  - Charte
  - Rendre léger la coordination avec un Comité pilotage
  - Rédaction statuts et règlement intérieur
  - Principe de rotation
- Organes
  - Comité régional de pilotage
  - Orientation, coordination
  - Lobbying
  - Mobilisation des ressources
  - Secrétariat technique
  - Personnes de soutien

#### **4. What are the best methods for networking and coordination between CPs, between regional platforms and with the IST/ focal point?**

- Communication (échange d'expériences, visites entre pays, etc)
- Elaboration de projets conjoints

### **MORE THOUGHTS ABOUT REGIONALISATION**

#### **1. Consider which country and organisation would be likely contact point / secretariat for the Misereor funded period.**

#### **2. How can this funding opportunity contribute to achieving what we have proposed above?**

- Voir question 2

#### **3. If Misereor can't fund you directly, how can your CP or regional platform fund PID, training, etc?**

- Créer des lignes budgétaires dans les projets des pays
- Formuler des projets communs (ex FaReNe)
- Exploiter les thèmes émergents (changements climatiques, sécurité alimentaire)

#### **4. What problems do you foresee the regional platform facing and how you can prevent them?**

- Problème de communication, de langue (rapportage, partage des expériences)
- Durabilité (anticipation: avant la fin d'un projet, penser une autre proposition)

#### **5. What support might the regional secretariat need from the international secretariat, POG and CPs?**

- Information de la part de IST sur les possibilités de financement
- Stratégies, planification, gouvernance (POG)
- Appui dans la formulation des proposition de projets en adéquation avec les thèmes émergents soutenus par les bailleurs (IST)

## ANNEX 6: FEEDBACK FROM ASIA

### Are we ready for regionalisation?

- Recognize the need to work together towards the achievement of the PROLINNOVA goals and objectives in Asia
- Currently 2 strong CPs (Cambodia and Nepal) and 2 new CPs (India and Philippines) that needs strengthening
- Priority to strengthen the CPs; intensify work in the existing CPs and help raise funds / establish / strengthen new CPs in Asia
- CPs to work and generate outcomes from the ground which are documented, shared in regional and global platforms to advance PROLINNOVA agenda

### What do we see as priority joint activities in CPs in Asia?

- Regional farmer innovation Fair (2017)
- Participation to Regional fora i.e AMCDRR
- Cross visits; Study visits i.e bringing key decision makers and learn from Sri Lankan experience
- Common learning agenda:
  - Resilience
  - Gender in local innovation / PTD
  - Youth in agriculture

### Fundraising

- Do at different levels:
  - CP level: access public funds from the govt or from private sector i.e. CSR
  - Regional – joint proposal - Misereor
  - Global – through POG, IST, Secretariat links
  - Do inventory / mapping of potential donors
  - Skill building in fundraising
  - Expand partnership in country with big organizations with good contacts i.e. Merci corps, World vision
  - Curriculum development with University of Amsterdam, Free University via Nuffic Niche

### Mechanism for networking and coordination: within Region

- CP meetings at least twice a year: mid year and year end – November 2016
- A focal point from IST for Asia – Chesha
- A CP focal point from Asia; explore with IIRR (budget within joint activity i.e MISEREOR fund can be allocated to cover time)

## **Mechanism for coordination and networking: with other region/global**

- Yahoo groups c/o Secretariat
- Take advantage of regional fora; can invite representative from other regions
- Maintain annual IPW

## **Issues and challenges foreseen**

- Language barrier for communication
- Documenting and sharing in the region (English language)
- Administering and managing multi-country projects (financial monitoring / mgt, reporting)
- Capacity to package proposal for identified donors and align with their agenda; donor contacts

## **Plans for Farmer Innovation Fair**

- Chesha to get more info about project availability and other conditions from Misereor
- Cambodia or Philippines as venue
- Countries: Cambodia, Philippines, Nepal, India
- Countries to invite: Timor, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Indonesia

## **Plans for Farmer Innovation Fair**

- Spring board for regional platform
- Opportunity to influence policies and do outreach; media campaign; share PROLINNOVA materials
- November 29, 2017
- Budget for participation of at least 3 pax per CP (CP rep, 2 farmers (one female, one male); representative from Youth from in country

## **Support to CP fundraising**

- Misereor country desk: Philippines and Nepal
- Nuffic Niche (reapply): Nepal

## ANNEX 7: INTERNATIONAL FARMERS DAY – PHILIPPINES

- Initiated by the PROLINNOVA international network
- A time to celebrate and stimulate the creativity of innovative farmers and to provide sources of inspiration to farmers and other stakeholders in agricultural research and development (ARD).
- To demonstrate how research and extension agents (private and governmental) can interact and support this process through Participatory Innovation Development (PID).
- Since 2012, PROLINNOVA Country Platforms (CPs) organise different types of activities as appropriate in their countries.
- In 2015, CPs and the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat celebrated farmers' innovativeness on or around 29 November.

### *Farmers Day: Farmer Trainers taking the lead in the Philippines*





## Promotion of agroforestry in a mono-crop coconut based system



Deep and wide pits



Deep and wide pits



Circle garden

**Low external input livestock production minimizes reliance on external inputs (commercial feeds) and utilizes locally available resources such as rice bran, legumes, root and tuber crops, leafy vegetables**

### Women preparing TIFEEDS



- The women where able to innovate locally prepared feeds and they called it TIFEEDS (loosely meaning savings) – using different available crops, rice bran, coconut water, etc.

## **Small rain harvesting pond (SWHP)**

**Most of the rice areas in Guinayangan, Quezon are rainfed. Small rain harvesting pond serves as a life-saving irrigation for rice, vegetables and animals.**

Farmer innovator trying out other ways to prepare the pond



**Farmer Pastor Macaraig prepared his SWHP just using his hoe and carabao. It took him a total of 1-2 days to finish the work. Most of the farmers hired labor that did manual digging.**



**Goats are considered to be drought resilient thus considered as livestock of the future**



**Goat fence**



**Goat housing**



**Goat sample house**

**Native pig breeds are promoted as it is more resilient to climate variations and naturally adapted to being fed with locally formulated feeds**



**Native pigs**



**Native pigs beneficiaries**



**Native pigs with zipres**



**Native pigs dispersal**



## ANNEX 8: INTERNATIONAL FARMERS DAY – CAMBODIA



## ANNEX 9: INTERNATIONAL FARMERS DAY – NEPAL

### First National Local Innovation Fair 2009







**Tulsi Gyawali: Domestic Waste Uses in Urban Agriculture System (left) and fish feed (right)**



**Vermicompost shed (left) and Chandra Prasad Adhikari: Farmer Innovation in Resource management (right)**

# Farmer Innovations



1



2

5



6



3



3



7

4



9



8



Chandra Prasad  
Adhikari: Farmer  
Innovator

1. Solid wastes of house and fields
2. Earthworms at action
3. Vermicompost & its application in fields
4. Vegetables as food of people
5. Earthworms as food of Frogs
6. Frogs as food of fish (Mahur) in rice fields
7. Catfish
8. Fish harvested
9. Fish as source of protein to people

Prepared by Dharma Dangol for PROLINNOVA Nepal Programme/IAAS, Rampur, Chitwan, Nepal, 2010

## ANNEX 10: RESPONSES FROM THE EVALUATION

What did you like best?	What are your take-aways? What important learning did you get?	What important output / agreements did we achieve?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Involvement of participants in all session activities and facilitation</li> <li>• Fundraising; farmer innovation sessions</li> <li>• Thematic organization and follow up</li> <li>• Open space / world cafe</li> <li>• Interactive sessions; Market place</li> <li>• Open space / world cafe and plenary</li> <li>• Groundwork on regionalisation of PROLINNOVA programme</li> <li>• World cafe</li> <li>• Collegial way of working with humour and mutual respect, but always focuses on documenting farmer-led approaches</li> <li>• Information market place</li> <li>• Presentation given by Susan (on importance of women)</li> <li>• Discussion on regionalisation process</li> <li>• Presentation of mainstreaming in policy influence from Burkina Faso</li> <li>• The dancing lesson, the social time at meals; getting to know each other</li> <li>• Teamwork exhibited by the participants</li> <li>• World cafe: managed to generate fresh and great ideas</li> <li>• Inclusion of women and youth in PID and rewards for local innovation</li> <li>• The pedagogical approach in leading the workshop</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That RPs have to work towards realization of their aspirations (goals, effectiveness, relevance)</li> <li>• Networking, preparing database of donors, development of proposal</li> <li>• Better organization of my CP</li> <li>• Ideas for activities / documentation</li> <li>• Joint fundraising and planning</li> <li>• Gender presentation by Susan</li> <li>• Inspired by enthusiasm and commitments of CPs</li> <li>• Special effort to document the evidence base and share the results to convince formal research and decision makers</li> <li>• Planning</li> <li>• How to document our innovation in a single platform (like catalogue or leaflets)</li> <li>• Innovation for climate change; impact mitigation</li> <li>• Strategies, methodologies and tools to bring about women empowerment</li> <li>• If you work hard there are many opportunities to be unlocked</li> <li>• Emphasis of participation of everyone</li> <li>• Good monitoring and evaluation is critical for tracking changes</li> <li>• Southernisation is a challenge and opportunity for PROLINNOVA. However, it is a must to do it and it might make or break PROLINNOVA</li> <li>• Institutionalization strategy</li> <li>• Evaluation of the institutionalization of PID approach</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Through networking and consultation, fundraising can become less of a nightmare</li> <li>• IPW 2016 planning, networking</li> <li>• Orientation/pathway of the regionalisation of PROLINNOVA</li> <li>• Roll out of plans to actualize regionalisation of country platforms</li> <li>• CPs for Misereor proposal selected</li> <li>• Regional platforms concept taking shape</li> <li>• Way forward on developing the renewed governance structure – and in a consultative and collaborative way!</li> <li>• Documentation of event</li> <li>• How to use evidence of LI/PID to influence policy</li> <li>• The bases of regionalisation are proposed. They key points of mobilization of funds are well understood and the strategies are listed facing this challenge</li> <li>• Setting up the annual action plan for 2016 -2017</li> <li>• Putting in place the regional platform can help in sharing of experience and the spread of local knowledge</li> <li>• Sharing experiences</li> <li>• Consensus on the new strategy of</li> </ul>



What did you like best?	What are your take-aways? What important learning did you get?	What important output / agreements did we achieve?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The discovery of innovations from different countries</li> <li>• The practical and technical organization of the meeting</li> <li>• The organization of exchanges</li> <li>• The contacts made</li> <li>• Communication was a hindrance for us, the French speakers</li> <li>• Interactions among participants</li> <li>• The experience of “Theranga” – hospitality</li> <li>• Smiling people</li> <li>• Fabulous venue/helpful staff/great food</li> <li>• Good discussions</li> <li>• Progress on “Southernisation”</li> <li>• Talk show about IFID and farmers innovation fairs</li> <li>• Cultural evening</li> <li>• Good interaction between participants</li> <li>• Information exchanges among the different participants</li> <li>• Networking with other PROLINNOVA members</li> <li>• Small group discussions</li> <li>• Camaraderie</li> <li>• Well prepared strategic document and shared to participants before meeting</li> <li>• Deep discussion on strategic plan and concrete plan and how to move forward</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regionalisation of PROLINNOVA</li> <li>• A better knowledge of the vision, mission and objectives/goals of PROLINNOVA</li> <li>• Farmer innovation from other countries that could be applied in our country or adapted to our context</li> <li>• Plan to collaborate in Asia</li> <li>• Making inventories of donors</li> <li>• Some ideas on how to organize next IPW</li> <li>• Shared ownership on moderating all the sessions</li> <li>• More room needs to be given to more people to manage the network; some things are concentrated in just a limited number of people</li> <li>• Emerging opportunities for further development of PROLINNOVA Network</li> <li>• For large international NGOs, a yearly in persons meeting is extremely beneficial for facilitating discussion and fostering strong relationships among actors</li> <li>• The important role of the CP that need to be dynamic</li> <li>• Regionalisation is challenging but possible</li> <li>• Outputs from world café especially how to engage women and young farmers in PID/PTD</li> <li>• Consideration on organizing ward for farmer innovators</li> <li>• Creative documentations of farmer innovations produced by other CPs</li> <li>• Experience organizing farmer fair from Africa</li> <li>• The PROLINNOVA strategy, methods</li> <li>• The PROLINNOVA action plan for 2016</li> <li>• The need to revalidate regionalisation of PROLINNOVA</li> </ul>	<p>PROLINNOVA: A great step forward.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan of action for Asia regional collaboration towards regionalisation.</li> <li>• Inputs for Misereor proposal</li> <li>• Shared responsibility in some activities for 2016</li> <li>• Regional platforms will be set up from now</li> <li>• Clearer direction for PROLINNOVA network transition as stipulated in the strategic plan</li> <li>• Emerging opportunities for program development of the PROLINNOVA network</li> <li>• If done gradually with support and guidance from IST, regionalisation will result in more targeted effective partnerships.</li> <li>• The Misereor project to support regionalisation</li> <li>• Task force “to do” list</li> <li>• Concrete action plan for each regional network</li> <li>• All CPs agreed to continue and strengthen PROLINNOVA programme and try to raise funds to do it</li> </ul>