

# NATIONAL STAKEHOLDER SHARING WORKSHOP ON PID AND CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION

5<sup>th</sup> July 2016

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# Objectives for the engagement

- Share information and experiences among key stakeholders in respect to innovations development and climate change adaptation and mitigation in Uganda.

***Key stakeholders involved:*** Farmer Innovators, Researchers, CSOs, Local Government, MAAIF, UNCST; Members of Prolinnova Uganda steering committee, core team, Member of the Prolinnova Uganda Country Platform, Prolinnova Uganda Secretariat

# Key results/outputs from the engagement

- Shared information on experiences and lessons on (*Strategic plan of PROLINNOVA, Intellectual property right and relation to PID and CCA, farmers experiences on PID and CCA; and PROINNOVA experience in implementing PID and Climate change adaptation and mitigation*).
- Profiled policy and practice issues in respect to PID and Climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Targeted policy and practice recommendations to advance innovations for climate change adaptation and mitigation
- Farmers innovations on PID showcased



**PROLINNOVA**

PROMoting Local INNOVation  
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

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# Outline of Presentation



- Who is PROLINNOVA Uganda?
- Leveling understanding of key definitions (PID, Climate change, adaptation, mitigation, innovations...)
- Key lessons and experiences based on the CLIC-SR project
- The new strategic direction for the Prolinnova Network

# PROLINNOVA Uganda

- This is an NGO led initiative for Promoting Local Innovations in ecologically oriented Agriculture and Natural resources Management

## Main Objective

- Up scaling, mainstreaming and institutionalization of community led approaches to Agriculture and Natural Resource Management

# PROLINNOVA Uganda

## Components

- Developing, piloting, new things and sharing results
- Capacity building for members
- Institutionalization

## Approaches

- Builds on existing practices
- Collaboration with existing programs
- Working with partners in implementing activities



# PROLINNOVA Uganda

## 1. Management

National steering committee (NSC) - Provides strategic policy guidance. It comprises the following partners:

- Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST)
- Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA)
- National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)
- Africa 2000 Network
- International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- Uganda Local Authorities Association (ULAA)
- Makerere University Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation
- Uganda National Farmers' Federation
- National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)

# PROLINNOVA Uganda

## 2. Core Team – Provides technical support. It comprises:

- Environmental Alert (EA)
- Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association (PELUM)-Uganda
- Africa 2000 Network – Uganda
- Kulika Uganda
- Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)
- National Agriculture Advisory Services (NAADS)
- Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST)
- National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO)
- Kikandwa Environmental Association (KEA)
- Nakasongola Community Initiatives Association (NACIA)

# PROLINNOVA Uganda

## 3. International Support Team (IST) - Provides technical backstopping and Comprises:

- International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIR)
- The Royal Tropical Institute
- World Neighbors

## 4. Partners

- Currently 34 partners/members and recruitment is ongoing
- NGOs, Government institutions (MUK, MAAIF, NARO, UNCST, NAADS) Private sector, Farmer organizations and Farmers

# Key definitions

- *Climate* is the prevailing or average weather conditions of a place as determined by the temperature and metrological change over a period of time. Various factors determine climate and the most important are rainfall and temperature.
- *Climate change* refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural causes or as a result of human activity.
- *Global Warming* is the gradual increase in the average temperature on the earth and affects all sectors of development.

# Key definitions

- *Climate change adaptation* refers to adjustments in practices, processes, or structures to take into account changing climate conditions, to moderate potential damages, or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change.
- *Mitigation* - refers to an intervention to reduce green house gas (GHS) emissions or enhance GHG sinks.

# Key definitions

- Greenhouse gases are gaseous elements of the atmosphere that absorb and emit radiation.
- They exist naturally in the Earth's atmosphere and are part of what keeps the Earth warm and habitable. E.g. Carbondioxide, Methane and nitrous oxide.



# Key definitions

## Farmer's Innovations – key characteristics

- ▣ It is farmer's own initiative
- ▣ Involves learning better in a farmer –to- farmer approach.
- ▣ Recognizes and appreciates farmer's technical / indigenous knowledge
- ▣ Its participatory and based on farmer's initiatives
- ▣ Problem /opportunity motivated
- ▣ Uses available local resources
- ▣ Encourages replication to other similar situations
- ▣ Its dynamic

# Key definitions

Farmer Innovations may be:

- Technical or social (“hard or soft”)
- Developed by an individual or a group



# Key definitions

PID – Participatory Innovation Development

- It includes what is known by farmers and unknown by scientists, what is known by scientists and unknown by farmers, what is known by farmers and scientists and what is unknown by both farmers and scientists

# Transfer of Technology



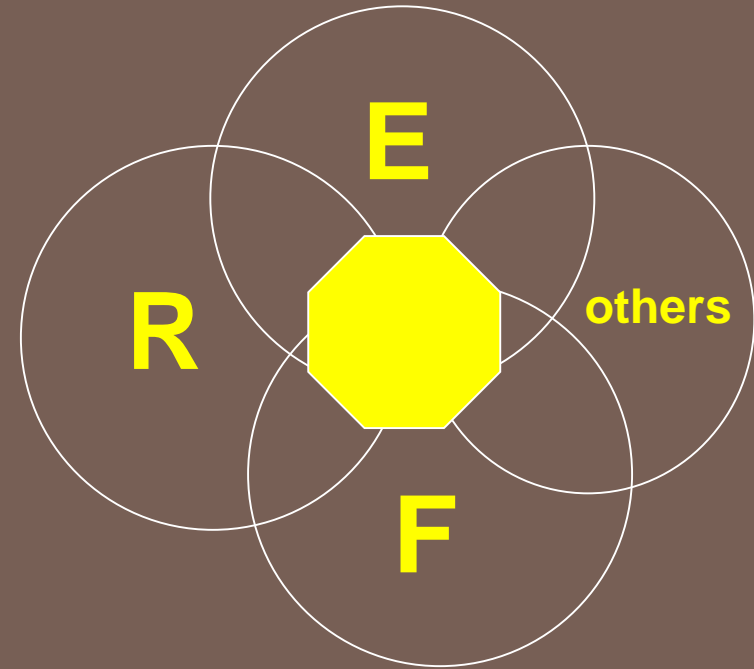
Top-down

# Transfer of Technology



With Feedback

# Participatory Research and Extension



Interactive

# Key definitions

## Challenges of PID – Participatory Innovation Development

- ▣ It initially takes much time and other resources;
- ▣ The site specificity may limit the spread of the technology;
- ▣ Poor attitude may hinder the success of the approach;
- ▣ Unsystematic experimentation may lead to false conclusions.

# Key lessons & experiences based on the CLIC-SR project

- This national dialogue is implemented within the framework of the project, '*Strengthening Community Resilience to Change: Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC-SR) Project.*'
- The project was implemented in Nakasongola District (in Nakitooma and Nabiswera Sub counties) and Moyo District (in Aliba and Metu Sub counties), since September 2012 to date.
- The Lead implementing partners are: Kulika Uganda in Nakasongola District and Environmental Alert in Moyo District.

# Objectives of the CLIC-SR project.

- Strengthen the resilience to change of smallholder communities, especially the women, by improving their innovative capacity and thus their livelihood security through participatory innovation development (PID).
- Build the capacity of organizations working on agriculture and NRM so that they can effectively work with and support smallholders and communities in their efforts to adapt.
- Increase insights and awareness on relevance and effectiveness of PID through sharing and learning.
- Mainstream PID as an approach within targeted national and international policies and programs related to agricultural development, NRM and CCA.

# Key achievements from the CLIC-SR project.

- 7 Innovations for climate change adaptation and mitigation identified and documented in the booklet of innovations for climate change adaptation.
- Of these 2 innovation were taken through PID for further development and validation. These have been documented as case studies.
- These innovations have been shared/disseminated among various stakeholders at different levels (village, community, local, national and international).

# Others activities to advance Local Innovations

23

--Celebrated days such as International Farmer Innovators day; National Honey week.

--Innovators hosted on Media - radio (VoN); UBC - National TV

-Farmers showcased some of their innovations and each group gave a testimony / story of the journey in their innovation and joint experimentation.

--They shared their achievements and challenges and lobbied for further support (funds, IPR...) from stakeholders in order to advance their innovations



# Illustrative presentation and description of the selected innovations for documentation

## Development of transitional bee hive



Made using bamboo, timber, old iron sheets, cow dung and nails. Tested and compared with conventional hives (e.g. KTB, traditional types...). Initial results indicate that it has better colonization compared to other types of hives. Its affordable to farmers

## Economic water use in the tree nursery bed



The group tried out different techniques for economizing water use in a tree nursery and assessed the effect of these not only on water usage but also on performance of the seedlings



# Key achievements from the CLIC-SR project.

- **List of PID cases – Innovations identified through the CLIC-SR project interventions**
  - (i) Economizing water use in a tree nursery and assessing water usage and performance of the seedling;
  - (ii) Development of transitional bee hive;
  - (iii) Use of vermiculate clay soils to enhance soil fertility.
  - (iv) Durability of fuel saving stoves made from small ant-hill soil.
  - (v) Management of tree regeneration of remnant tree stumps.
  - (vi) Water harvesting and use of manure for orange production.
  - (vii) Social Innovation in generating incomes through creating financial credit facilities through group based actions (savings and credit, small enterprises,...)

# Key achievements from the CLIC-SR project.

## Key issues

- Poor packaging, branding and labelling of innovation products renders them less competitive in the market;
- Besides, most innovators are not accredited through certificate by the UNBS. As a result there is low customer confidence in their innovation products.
- Very few innovations for climate change adaptation and mitigation have been documented. These have also not been effectively disseminated for upscaling and out scaling.
- There is limited access to resources by farmer innovators for support to add value to their innovations

# Key achievements from the CLIC-SR project.

## Key issues

- Some identified farmer innovations require further assessment through joint experimentation and PID involving key stakeholders at different levels
- There is limited awareness about the farmer's potential for innovations and the contribution of these innovation to climate change adaptation and mitigation
- The issue of Intellectual Property Rights in respect to innovations should be understudied and pursued to support innovators to register their innovation. This will enable innovators to access long-term and sustainable benefits and rewards from them.
- Farmer innovators are not necessarily entrepreneurs and hence it is difficult for them to commercialize their innovation for greater returns.

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# PROLINNOVA STRATEGIC DIRECTION

**ENHANCING CAPACITY TO INNOVATE: KEY TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

22<sup>th</sup> June 2016

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# The New strategic plan, 2016-20



- The Prolinnova Network and its partners at different level rolled out the process for development of the strategic plan since the International Partners Workshop in 2015.
- The draft strategic plan was reviewed for further inputs by partners during the IPW 2016 in Senegal

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Vision**

- A world in which women and men farmers play decisive roles in agriculture and NRM innovation processes for sustainable livelihoods.
- **Mission**
- To stimulate a culture of mutual learning and synergy among diverse stakeholder groups to actively support and promote local innovation processes in agriculture and NRM.
- **Goal**
- To contribute to equitable and inclusive development of resilient and sustainable farming communities.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Objectives

- To develop new methods and approaches to enhance local capacities to innovate in agriculture and NRM and provide evidence of the effectiveness of these methods and approaches
- To strengthen the capacities of agricultural research and development actors to support local innovation and farmer-led joint experimentation
- To scale up and mainstream participatory approaches to agricultural innovation in ways that enhance local innovative capacities
- To strengthen multi-stakeholder partnerships in promoting local innovation and farmer-led participatory research

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Core values and principles

- **Integration:** Recognising local innovation and supporting PID should be nested within other community development initiatives / activities.
- **Inclusiveness:** PROLINNOVA supports processes of local innovation that meet development needs of all members of farming communities – encompassing people of different sex, age, religion, origin and social class. It seeks to ensure that women and men receive equal attention and benefit equally. It is non-partisan. It encourages active involvement of diverse partners with a wide range of perspectives.



# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Core values and principles

- **Empowerment:** Central attention is given to empowering farmers and FOs in local multi-stakeholder innovation processes in ways that farmers gain confidence and skills to be able to determine their own future.
- **Collaboration:** MSPs are to be truly diverse, always involving small-scale farmers, and be based on mutual respect and sharing responsibilities and recognition.
- **Shared learning:** Wider communities of practice are engaged in sharing and learning around PID and participatory approaches to research and development at national and international levels.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Core values and principles

- **Good governance:** At all levels within the network, the partners are transparent and accountable.
- **Ownership:** The different organisations and individuals that are members of the network feel responsible for planning and implementing its activities.
- **Open innovation (“copyleft”):** Anyone may use the innovations identified and described by the PROLINNOVA network and may modify or develop them further, provided that the modified or further developed innovations or any follow-up innovations, of which the described innovation is an element, is likewise freely available and any description of it includes the “copyleft” proviso and acknowledges the source of information

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Anticipated outcomes:**

- Farmers are supported by all relevant stakeholders (including social entrepreneurs and agri-food businesses) in PID activities.
- A growing proportion of young people (under 35 years of age) are involved in PID activities related to agriculture and agri-food enterprises.
- Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) are more widely used to support farmer innovators' activities, not only within but also beyond the eight CPs in which LISFs were piloted.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Anticipated outcomes:**

- Policies are changed to include PID and other farmer-led approaches to research and innovation and to ensure sustainability of LISFs.
- Diverse partners are sharing resources, responsibilities and recognition in effective MSPs operating at various levels: subnational, national, regional and global.
- Educational institutions (and all other partner organisations) promote participatory approaches and use PID-related materials in their work.
- Capacity of CPs and Regional Platforms is built in openness, inclusiveness, fundraising, networking, applying PID methodologies and influencing policy in agricultural research and development.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Anticipated outcomes:**

- Local innovation / PID approaches are integrated into international agricultural research centres and rural advisory services at different levels.
- Information about local innovation / PID is shared with a wider audience, including consumers, through focused communication strategies using modern (e.g. social, mass) media as well as conventional methods of communication.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Strategic components**

- Promote farmer-led participatory research and development approaches (in particular PID) in ways that enhance local capacity to innovate
- Create an enabling policy environment for local innovation and PID
- Strengthen existing national multi-stakeholder platforms (CPs) to promote PID
- Build capacity and facilitate joint learning in local innovation and PID at different levels
- Mainstream PID and other farmer-led participatory approaches into key stakeholder institutions

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Strategic components**

- Facilitate learning and sharing at regional level about farmer-led innovation processes
- Promote innovation by youth in agriculture and local agri-food enterprises
- Use modern and conventional communication tools for sharing and learning
- Produce better evidence through increased attention to monitoring and evaluation

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## **Thematic areas of focus**

- PROLINNOVA focuses on joint innovation processes in the context of ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM and thus includes covers both:
  - \*Sustainable agriculture for secure and healthy food production and marketing systems related to field crops, vegetables, fruits, herbs and spices, seed systems, livestock, apiculture, edible insects, aquaculture, agroforestry and integrated farming systems
  - \*Sustainable NRM through management and use of forest resources, including non-timber forest products, grazing land, soil and water.



# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Thematic areas of focus

- ***Innovative methodologies:*** PROLINNOVA will continue to develop, experiment with and learn from experiences with new and better methodologies to promote local innovation and PID, as it has done in the past with LISFs, FIFs, HAPID, FLD etc.
- ***Resilience and climate change:*** Local innovation enables communities to adapt to and/or mitigate the impacts of externally driven change, including climate change. PID involving interaction of diverse stakeholders will be facilitated in farming communities in order to enhance collective resilience to change, which will also strengthen collective capacity to deal with climate change.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Thematic areas of focus

- ***Nutrition and health:*** Local innovation in sustainable agriculture and NRM can improve nutrition and food safety and help prevent and mitigate the impact of human diseases. In the coming years, PROLINNOVA will give more attention to recognising and facilitating this type of innovation.
- ***Urban / peri-urban agriculture:*** Local innovation in farming and agri-food enterprises in and around cities and towns offers opportunities to strengthen local food systems, especially for poor urban producers and consumers. This will be given more attention with growing urbanisation.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Thematic areas of focus

- ***Gender issues in innovation processes:*** Gender relations affect how women engage in farmer-led research and innovation processes in agriculture, NRM and food systems. Gender gaps continue to constrain the agricultural and economic productivity of women and their ability to tap into new opportunities.

More focused attention to gender issues in innovation, also innovation in local organisational and sociocultural terms with a positive impact on women's roles.

# The New strategic plan, 2016-20

## Thematic areas of focus

- ***Youth innovation in agri-food systems:*** Although the above-mentioned thematic areas include attention to youth, focused attention will be given to recognising and promoting innovation by youth in farming and agri-food enterprises, e.g. processing, distribution and marketing of agricultural and natural resource products, in order to ensure future vibrant agri-food systems.

Youth will also be encouraged to use ICT to document local innovation and farmer-led research and development.

# Institutional framework for the strategic plan implementation

- In the period 2016–20, the PROLINNOVA network will maintain the most important elements of its structure: the Country Platforms (CPs).
- A concerted effort will be made to build up multi-CP regional platforms. Coordination of the international network will be gradually shifted from its current host in Europe to a new arrangement in the Global South, in which Regional Platforms will play a major role in coordinating the collaboration, learning and advocacy activities within and between regions, while a small linkage role will be played by a focal point in the North.
- The role of the IST will be progressively taken over by Southern partners.

# Institutional framework for the strategic plan implementation

## Country Platforms (CPs) / Contact Persons

- In each country, a local organisation – usually an NGO – convenes the key stakeholders in agricultural research and development. It serves as secretariat for the CP and is governed by a National Steering Committee (NSC) made up of people from NGOs; government organisations of research, extension and education; farmer groups/organisations; the agriculture-related private sector; and sometimes other relevant stakeholder groups such as women, youth or consumers.

# Institutional framework for the strategic plan implementation

## **Country Platforms (CPs) / Contact Persons**

- The NSC defines the scope of CP activities, gives strategic guidance, helps mobilise resources and is the national apex structure for accountability.
- A smaller core team coordinates implementation of the CP activities. The type of organisational structures established at national level is decided by the CPs and varies between them.
- CPs will continue to experiment with and assess different ways of organising themselves, e.g. rotating the hosting responsibility between member organisations after a specified period, and share with each other what they have learned from these experiments.

# Institutional framework for implementation of the strategic plan

## Regional Platforms

- Already since 2006, attempts have been made to operate regional programmes or platforms in West Africa (PROFEIS) and the Andes (PROLINNOVA–Andes), but there has been a tendency for each individual CP to operate on its own.
- Also some donors play a constraining role by regarding the activities in each country as being discrete projects, rather than funding programmes involving several CPs in a region.



# Institutional framework for implementation of the strategic plan

## Regional Platforms

- In 2016, the CPs in each region that decide to set up or strengthen their Regional Platform (RP) will agree on a task force and leader or an organisation and staff member to ensure that this happens.
- The RP coordinator will stimulate and support CPs and organisations in the region to design regional projects, along the lines of PROFEIS, FaReNe, CLIC–SR and LINEX–CCA; and other multi-CP initiatives such as FIFs and regional workshops for training, sharing and learning.

# Institutional framework for implementation of the strategic plan

## Regional Platforms

- The Regional Platforms will put mechanisms in place to ensure that LI/PID approaches gain more visibility and credibility in regional fora related to agricultural research, extension and development.
- The regional coordinator will be expected to arrange that s/he or another representative from the region prepare for and take part in regional and sub-regional consultations under FARA (Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa), ASARECA (Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa),

# Decentralization of the coordination of Prolinnova

## Opportunities

- There are some issues/challenges which can be addressed through existing regional policy and legislative frameworks and spaces.
- Enhanced information sharing and exchange on PID among the different country programs in the sub-region.
- More involvement of country programs in decision making in the management of the Prolinnova Network.
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# Decentralization of the coordination of Prolinnova



## Implications

- Advance resource mobilization efforts and country program development to address both national and regional level issues/priorities
- Need to identify a Regional host
- Need to develop the memorandum of principles clarifying the roles of the Regional platform and country platforms



Thank you for listening!!

Mwebale nnyo!!