

# PROLINNOVA

## International Partners Workshop 2014



held at

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Penh, Phnom Penh, Cambodia**

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## Acronyms

AAS	Programs Aquatic Agricultural Systems
AFA	Asian Farmers Association
ARD	Agricultural Research and Development
ARF	Applied Research Fund
ASE	Agri-Service Ethiopia
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCIG	Climate Change, Innovation and Gender
CEDAC	Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture
CLIC–SR	Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research
CP	Country Platform
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CTA	Technical Center for Agriculture and Rural Cooperation
DADO	District Agriculture Department Office
EM	Effective Micro-organisms
ETC	Ecology Training Centre
FAIR	Farmer Access to Innovation Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisations of the United Nations
FARA	Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
IAAS	Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
INHERE	Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education
IPW	International Partners Workshop
IST	International Support Team
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
JKUAT	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institution
KENDAT	Kenyan Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LINEX–CCA	Local Innovation and Experimentation: an entry point to Climate-Change Adaptation for sustainable livelihoods in Asia
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
LSC	Local Steering Committee
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry
MSP	multi-stakeholder platform
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
NGO	non-governmental organisation
NRM	natural resource management
NSC	National Steering Committee
NUFFIC	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education

NWG	National Working Group
PANE	Poverty Network Ethiopia
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
PK	PROLINNOVA–Kenya
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
RODI	Resources-Oriented Development Initiatives
RUA	Royal University of Agriculture
SACDEP	Sustainable Agricultural Community Development
SACRED	Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research, Extension and Development
SDC	Swiss Development Cooperation
SRI	System Rice Intensification

## 1.0 Introduction

The International Partners' Workshop (IPW) held in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, celebrated the tenth anniversary of PROLINNOVA as a global partnership. The IPW brings together the Country Platforms (CPs), the International Support Team (IST), the International Secretariat of PROLINNOVA and the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) to review progress made during the past year and to share and learn from each other. The IPW 2014, as usually designed, included discussions on and sharing of experiences from the projects being implemented by the CPs. Two regional projects – Local Innovation and Experimentation: an entry point for Climate-Change Adaptation (LINEX–CCA) in Asia and Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR) in Eastern Africa – had separate meetings before the IPW. The results of these meetings were shared at the POG meeting and the IPW. The POG, which met simultaneously with the second day of the regional project meetings, discussed governance issues, funding opportunities, and monitoring and evaluation (M&E). IPW 2014 was hosted by CEDAC (Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture), the non-governmental organisation (NGO) that coordinates PROLINNOVA–Cambodia.

### Day 1

## 2.0 The marketplace

The participants to the IPW (Appendix 1) displayed materials that they have produced in promoting local innovation and working with farmers and communities. CEDAC featured some of the innovations that farmers in Cambodia worked on. These include rice variety selection, bio-char from rice husks, liquid composting, effective micro-organisms (EM) made from fruits and palm sugar, bio-slurry, vegetable growing, System of Rice Intensification (SRI) and working with farmers in marketing farm products. The IST display comprised of the books, booklets and policy briefs from IIRR and ETC. Also on display were documents from the first IPW held in Ethiopia in 2004.

The other CPs that displayed documents of their work included Uganda, Nepal, India, Philippines, Kenya, Tanzania and Ethiopia.



### 3.0 Opening session

Sam Vitou emceed the opening session. Yang Saing Koma, the President of CEDAC, gave the opening remarks. He was pleased to note that IPW 2014 is the second IPW that Cambodia hosted. This IPW celebrates the tenth year of PROLINNOVA and is a good opportunity to reflect on what it has achieved, the opportunities that are available and the challenges for the network in the next ten years, given the changing patterns of farming and the threats to its sustainability. He noted that, in Cambodia, there are many changes that farmers need to adapt to such as: competing with new labour opportunities, rising labour costs, rising living costs, increasing private and foreign investments in the villages and growing demand for food. In the country, one can observe the following trends: more and more farmers migrating, more dependence on external agricultural inputs, and efforts towards transforming farmers from subsistence to being able to respond to market demands. He raised the following questions:

- How do we support smallholder farmers to be successful?
- What attitudes and approaches are needed?

According to Yang Saing Koma, past efforts were focused on quantity and productivity. It is about time to support quality of production. In the past, the SRI work of CEDAC focused on generating more yield. CEDAC is now focusing on switching from paddy to rice (processing) and bio-char innovations to help meet the growing demands of the market.

Laurens van Veldhuizen spoke on behalf of the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat. He presented the video, to introduce the PROLINNOVA network to those present. PROLINNOVA is a platform that advocates for men and women farmers' decisive role in research and knowledge creation. It aims to increase the capacity of those who work with smallholder farmers to recognise their roles in agricultural research and development (ARD). It pushes for multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) for supporting smallholder farmers' experiments and aims at institutionalising methods and approaches of participatory innovation development (PID). These methods and approaches work differently in different contexts and the outcomes can be used to influence policymakers. The future will look at the links of the local efforts with more national and global change processes and helping farmers, institutions and MSPs adapt to upcoming challenges.

Mak Soeun, Director of the Department of Agriculture Extension in the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (MAFF), delivered the keynote speech, which focused on the efforts of MAFF to support the PROLINNOVA goals in Cambodia. MAFF started to annually select 25 outstanding farmers in rice production in an event supported by the Ministry. Apart from rice, MAFF is providing technical support to farmers on some cash crops like cassava, livestock and in agricultural training and organising events that encourage the exchange of innovations.

After the formal opening, Chesha Wettasinha walked the participants through the schedule (Appendix 2) and referred the logistics issues to the CEDAC team. She asked CPs that had brought videos to coordinate with the workshop organiser the schedule for video showing.

## 4.0 Strengthening resilience through PID & local innovation: experiences of PROLINNOVA CPs

### 4.1 Introduction to resilience

Righa Makonge and Ann Waters-Bayer facilitated this session. Ann introduced the two projects, their purposes and the CPs involved: CLIC–SR, a regional project in Eastern Africa comprised of the CPs in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia; and LINEX –CCA, a regional project in Asia comprised of the CPs in Nepal, India and Cambodia. Both projects contribute to PROLINNOVA’s commitment to strengthen community resilience through promoting local innovation and farmer-led research and development.

Righa introduced the antelope and lion game to prepare participants for discussing community resilience (some antelopes getting caught by the lion while others were flexible and quick and resilient enough not to get caught). The ball-passing exercise generated definitions of community resilience. Words and phrases to describe resilience included: capacity to respond to shocks, coping, SRI, networking, meeting challenges, flexibility, sustainable tolerance, governance, innovation, supporting mechanism, communication, fostering agency, preparedness, common sense (common knowledge, anticipating events), capacity and innovation, and ability to upscale the change/influence the particular change.

Righa summarised the session as follows:

- Resilience is derived from the Latin word *resalire*, which means to spring or bounce back.
- It also means the ability to use available resources to respond, withstand and recover.
- It means to keep functioning, to survive, adapt, evolve, and thrive in an environment characterised by change, uncertainty, unpredictability, surprise. Part of the process is anticipating change and preparing for it in order to limit its impact and bounce back quickly. This requires capacity to deal with change and develop, not fall from the current position, thus maybe not needing to bounce back. It may also require capacity to change the change.

He offered seven principles that put life into resilience. The first is the principle of diversity, because having too much of one thing can make us vulnerable. For example, if a mono-cropping system is attacked by pests, we can lose everything. The need to separate, to be less dependent and not too connected is covered by the principle of modularity. Social capital or networks of people that you deal with provides learning and sharing and a cushion to help in absorbing shocks. The principle of innovation is the ability to innovate, to learn new things, to create and recreate things, as a response to change. Providing alternatives, being flexible and dynamic is articulated in the principle of overlap. The principle of tight feedback is the ability to read the situation, identify the change and respond, based on the feedback. Given these, it is important to develop both anticipation strategies (those based on known problems) and resilience strategies (those based on unknown problems). Like a muscle, this should be developed in advance and consistently exercised so that we develop the strength to handle a broad range of unpredictable forces.



## 4.2 The CLIC–SR experience

Patrick Lameck Mbanguka presented the CLIC–SR experience. He acknowledged the contributions from the four implementing PROLINNOVA CPs in Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya and Ethiopia to the report presented.

Patrick gave a brief introduction about the project, specifically reminding everyone of its objectives, which are focused on: 1) strengthening resilience to change among smallholders and their communities by enhancing their innovative capacity towards livelihood security through PID; 2) building capacity of organisations working on agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) so that they can effectively work with and support smallholder communities; 3) increase insights and awareness on relevance and effectiveness of PID through sharing and learning; and 4) mainstream PID as an accepted approach within national and international policies and programmes related to agricultural development, NRM and climate-change adaptation.

He introduced the PID cycle and illustrated the practice of PID in the CLIC–SR project through two cases. The first case focused on an experiment to test the effectiveness of Mapambano compost manure in Tanzania. Farm trials included the use of Mapambano compost manure, use of ordinary farmyard manure and a control experiment with no manure at all. The first yielded 45 kg per acre, the second had a crop yield of 10 kg per acre and the control yielded 5 kg per acre. This is an example of innovation in soil improvement. The photos showed maize plants double the height of the farmer in the Mapambano plots.

The second case was presented by Yohannes Gebre Michael from PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. The focus of the innovation is on selecting goat breeds. The farmers identified their indicators of a good breed which include: adaptation to climate, meat production and milk production. The process involved all relevant stakeholders. The experimentation was done by a team comprised of farmers, government and NGO extension officers, and people from the local (Axum) university and government research centre. Three combinations were compared: local breed male and female, local breed female and male Bagayt, and Bagayt male and female. The local breed crossbred with the Bagayt breed was selected by the farmers according to the indicators set.

Harriet Ndagire presented the M&E indicators at different levels in the CLIC–SR project. She also presented the methods and tools used in the project. She highlighted the following lessons from the project:

- There are abundant farmer innovations in the rural world to be uncovered through PID.
- Researchers put much effort where there is donor funding instead of where it is relevant.
- Extension workers in advising farmers talk of what comes from the modern world and forget about relevant local knowledge and innovation.
- If capacitated, farmers can formulate, implement and analyse data and interpolate the results in joint experimentation.
- Farmer researcher groups can manage research funds appropriately.
- PID utilises locally available resources and builds from farmer experience, hence brings efficient value for money.
- Farmers' creativity and innovativeness are effectively cultivated by the PID approach.
- PID ensures relevance of research and extension service delivered to farmers.

- She concluded on the note that CLIC–SR is building capacity of rural communities to uncover, improve and widely spread farmers’ experiences and innovations in agricultural development, NRM etc, hence contributing to strengthening resilience of rural people in adaptation to and mitigation of climate change.

Discussion points:

- How is PID contributing to community resilience? In the specific example, maize production went down. The woman farmer’s innovation contributed to better farm yield. Neighbouring farmers did not know about her experimentation. Other actors in PID helped in recognising what this woman is doing. She interacted with them to further bring in new knowledge and refine the technology. She is now recognised as an expert, and everyone is able to adopt her techniques. What PID showed in this particular example is that resilience is not just for one person. Many of those who adopted the technology have also become resilient.
- Farmers are trying different options. Other experimenters come on board. Spreading information is a collective effort – raising awareness by doing.
- Partnership wise, the extension system is facilitating the demand on what to experiment. An experiment may not start at the beginning. The farmers demand more functional experimentation, which is a value not measured during the experimentation.
- How do we use the experiment to influence policies? Cambodia was cited as an example on how they were able to influence policies, where the Cambodia government has adopted a more organic approach to rice production.
- Resilience in the case of CLIC–SR can be seen in terms of increase in farm productivity but process indicators must be captured as well. Simple indicators like access to the telephone number of the researcher or broadly whether PID methodologies are tapped into during a situation of shock. The energy is there; the capacity exists and may now be considered inherent capacity – stimulating that capacity so that one can draw from it during shock situations brought about by climate change.

### **4.3 The LINEX–CCA experience**

Sonali Bisht led the LINEX–CCA team presentation: Building Community Resilience to Change. She reported on the experiences in India, Cambodia and Nepal. She touched on some elements of community resilience, such as its site-specific nature which should build on the strengths and needs of local stakeholders. It also depends on the capacity to adapt to frequent and unknown change, the capacity to be innovative, adaptive communities. Thus, it requires openness to new knowledge, experimentation and innovation assisted by a supportive environment – such is at the core of the LINEX–CCA project. The project focuses on:

- Enabling communities to become more food secure
- Use of own local resources and diversification of income sources
- Enabling CSOs and local government to recognise farmers as equal partners in ARD
- Secure national and international support and policies that recognise and put in place mechanisms favouring local capacities and initiatives.

Some of its activities include: intensification and diversification of agriculture produce which diversifies livelihood sources (fruits, spices, aromatic plants, vegetables for market, seed production, fertiliser production, post-harvest management and processing and livestock, aquaculture, apiculture and mushroom growing), identification and testing of productivity-enhancing innovations of farmers (seed choice, diversity of produce, liquid manures, bio-char, SRI, labour-saving implements, moisture conservation, mixed cropping, integrating farming etc), low use of external inputs in agriculture, post-harvest security of produce and capacity building. Capacity-building efforts centre on providing knowledge and skills to deal with vulnerability; increasing the farmers' confidence to innovate and experiment, acquire and share knowledge; and linking them with government, research institutions and other stakeholders that provide solidarity in hard times. The processes taken should build social capital.

Key lessons from the project include:

- Strengthening innovative capacity of communities enables them to adapt to change.
- Food and nutrition security through a diversified production base, storage and efficient utilisation enables communities to cope with change.
- Financial capital built through diverse income-generating activities and group savings can be used in times of crisis.
- Sharing of successes and focused policy support at community level build confidence and positivity.
- Multi-stakeholder collaboration in the PID approach gives value to local knowledge and adaptation and initiatives.
- Community-level fora that facilitate sharing of good practices allow more people to benefit.
- Social safety nets are built through working together.

Discussion points:

- In India, how does the technology bring the social stratification together so that they talk about food, etc? Social stratification in India is complex. Dealing with it depends on the area, what is being done about it and the kind of support needed. There are cases where they can come together even across caste lines, especially in communities living in difficult terrains. In some areas, the caste lines are powerful but in some areas, they do not have meaning. In Nepal, since climate change does not select who it affects, we give priority to people who are more vulnerable. We did wealth ranking before we started the project.
- What are the key issues of climate change in the humid region? When you talk about climate change, it refers to a condition when things that are predictable are not anymore happening. For example, in Nepal, snow has not fallen for five years and then when we did the baseline for the project, they had a snowfall. Sites selected for this project are drought areas. We develop water-harvesting technologies, saving water from the kitchen for vegetable growing, changing cropping patterns and, in some cases, giving up on certain crops such as paddy production and replacing it with orchards with wheat grown in between the trees.
- With water everywhere, what is climate change in Cambodia? While the total rainfall did not change, there are changes in the number of rainy days and changes in rainy months. There is a high amount of rain in a few months, which affect the rice farmers. After transplanting, if there is no rain, they have to grow new seedlings to transplant.

- How do class differences affect people in the situation of climate change? Are there specific innovations minimising the gaps between classes? Lots of changes have been happening affecting social differences. We go to farmers not as individuals; we ask them to come as group of farmers irrespective of their social class. We focus on vulnerable farmers. The criteria for vulnerable farmers, they themselves define. Our observation though is that women's groups are more democratic and committed to working together compared to men's groups.

After the presentations from the two regional projects, Righa took over to facilitate a plenary discussion on ideas for improving community resilience. He introduced the activity through a story of a professor and his driver. The driver was wondering why this professor for years had been presenting the same thing and was paid well for doing the same thing year in and out. They decided to switch roles one day, with the driver doing the presentation and the professor taking on the role of the driver. When asked a question after the presentation, the "professor" replied that the answer to the question is so easy that even his driver could answer it and called on his "driver" to do so.

Based on the presentation, cards were passed around. Participants were asked to answer the question: What we can do to improve community resilience? The list of responses included:

- Build multi-stakeholder groups using indigenous knowledge
- Build on the high-resilience actions/points
- Collect evidence of impact of farmer innovations
- Create space for farmers to influence how ARD is done
- Create a system for tapping into community resources
- Expose science of farmer innovation for great impacts
- Broaden scope to include social issues, i.e. disease, divorce etc
- Build solidarity groups among farmers
- Connect farmers with universities of agriculture
- Stress gender-based and embracing approaches
- Build capacity CSOs and government offices
- Demonstrate interest and willingness to learn and participate
- Improve listening skills
- Facilitate sharing sessions: integrated, diversified smallholder-farming systems
- Share experiences from others that inspire and stimulate action
- Capacity building of the community
- Support farmers to diversify livelihood sources
- Engage people in activities that build social capital
- Build social capital
- Enable groups to learn from and share best practices of resilience
- Broker/translate knowledge across social differences
- Understand challenges in exercising resilience strategies
- First understand community resilience strategies
- Understand resilient communities' practice

- Recognise the cultural and location specificity of resilience-building strategies
- Harvest rain water
- Plant a lot of trees
- Promote seed selection
- Raise awareness on impacts of climate change
- Just do it: demonstrate how to build capacities of rural communities to cope, respond and/or innovate
- Apply innovation
- Use innovation as support evidence for policy influence
- Recognise/appreciate what farmers are doing to adapt to change
- Give incentives to the best innovators
- Teach students → respect PID
- Establish a lot of discussion spaces (town hall meetings, fora etc)
- Raise community confidence in innovation and experience to solve own problems
- Create full space always to farmers/communities to speak/express them.

The LINEX–CCA and CLIC–SR teams went through the list of responses and selected the following as new ideas that these projects could explore further:

- Finding a common language to understand resilience
- Put in place a system for connecting with others and learning together
- Support local champions.

The teams felt the rest of the ideas are already incorporated in the various project activities.

However, the following can be improved:

- Mainstreaming into education
- Recognising impacts
- Governance
- Recognising good innovations
- Systems thinking and building.

## **5.0 Climate change, innovation and gender: insights from the CCIG (Climate Change, Innovation and Gender) project**

The team from the University of Virginia led by David Edmonds, supported by his students Marta Woldu and Susan Tewolde, presented the CCIG project. This is part of the Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CAAFS) research programme of the CGIAR. With the challenges brought about by climate change, which has led to 5% decline in yields and with the condition seen to be continuing in the future, the question of how people will be fed in the future was raised. The CGIAR system has developed technologies but farmers do not seem to be interested, so there is a need to look at what the farmers are trying to do themselves, what prevents them from trying out more ideas and what social changes might be emerging in the process, especially related to gender issues. CCAFS looked at the PROLINNOVA experience and identified small grants to support farmer innovators, networking for farmer innovators, technical inputs for farmer experimenters, testing alternatives for scaling out and testing the idea of doing climate mitigation work.

It has identified projects in three countries: Bangladesh, Cambodia and Honduras under the CCIG. In Cambodia, it works with CEDAC on using bio-slurry and bio-char mixes for improving soil fertility and increasing the moisture-holding capacity of the soil.

Discussion points:

- Because decision making is not usually in the hands of the farmers, their ideas become marginalised. Identify the invisible through careful scanning methods. For example, ask the function or value of trees to a group of farmers, not how they respond to climate change. While this is a good suggestion, it is difficult to implement careful scanning at the CCAFS level.
- You are considering carbon credit potentials. What do you think about carbon markets? Are there benefits for small-scale farmers in carbon trading? CCAFS thought there might be a way to make this work but right now there are not many options.
- In Bangladesh, not many farmers have TVs. The project engages farmers in the production of videos so how are these useful to them? The Department of Agricultural Extension facilitates the farmer-to-farmer communication. There are farmer producers that use these videos for discussion. The videos are also used to convince government ministries to be attuned to local innovation.
- How were you able to interpret science to women in Bangladesh? We need to come up with measures that can be understood by these women farmers.
- In Tanzania, they reached a point where they wanted to know the calculations related to carbon credits. They wanted to know how much needs to be paid for different kinds of trees and activities that can be accredited for carbon credits.
- The CCIG project in Bangladesh is at the infancy stage. We are in the process of shaping the stories, shaping the idea of measurement, getting policy to go in the right direction. If we recognise the innovative capacity of the community, we will be able to identify a match on technologies to experiment on and embrace them.

The team proceeded to dividing the participants into three groups and collected responses to the following questions:

- 1) Does climate mitigation matter to farmers and, if so, in what way?
  - Most initially said no, mitigation does not matter to farmers, but adaptation to climate change is a concern and so is having a healthy environment and soil.
  - Many of the farmers' actions to ensure a healthy environment could be considered as mitigation.
- 2) How is climate mitigation presented to farmers? How should it be presented?
  - Similar with trying to understand and introduce the concept innovation, which was initially interpreted as invention.
  - Vocabulary matters.
  - Narratives and stories are useful ways to explain the concepts.
  - Bridging age groups to explain their different experiences with the climate.

- 3) How do farmers imagine the integration of climate mitigation within their farming practices?
- Through the support of NGOs and existing projects
  - Internal and external exchange visits, learning from successful communities etc
  - The learning practices are:
    - Integrated farming/ multi-purpose farm
    - SRI
    - Bio-digester
- 4) Composting ecological fertilisers. How can farmers access the carbon market in a way that the market doesn't dominate how people farm, but instead fits within the comprehensive thought and practice of agricultural livelihoods?
- It is difficult for farmers to access it themselves; however, they can access it through government or NGOS.
    - For example, CEDAC working with NordeCo, an NGO supported by Denmark, to support farmer associations to grow trees. Nexus plays a role as broker and links community to the Rice Mill Cooperative to get carbon credit through using rice husk and converting it into energy
- 5) What do men and women value most about innovative and experimental processes?
- Women value innovative and experimental processes related to food security; when there is hunger in the home, they worry about feeding the children.
  - Women value reducing drudgery of labour.
  - Men are concerned with generating income.
  - For both, they value the space that enables them to come together and share ideas; they appreciate this space that allows them to express/articulate themselves.
  - Women can move out of traditional spaces, have confidence.
  - Men become aware and help women in the domestic work.
  - Men value women's increased capacity because they recognise how both men and women benefit.
- 6) How do men and women share control, labour, responsibilities and benefits of innovations? Are these arrangements changing over time and through the innovation and experimentation processes?
- There is a shift to balance control.
  - Naturally, there is a division of labour.
  - But, through experimentation, it intensifies gender-specific labour and brings appreciation to those roles.
  - Benefits: Some silent changes for women.
  - Policy is also dynamic → Policy environment makes a difference in terms of opportunity.

- 7) With which agencies have the farmers had more positive encounters? More negative encounters? What knowledge do they want? How have these interactions created problems for the farmers?
- Positive:
    - Government extension workers have a mandate to work with farmers; however, they are never there
    - NGOs easily link farmers to networks
    - Private sector provides inputs to farmers – but is the information relevant for smallholders?
  - Negative:
    - Formal researchers more difficult to work with, could have more influence by participatory approaches, but extension agents already on the ground
    - Wholesale traders: “love-hate relationship”
    - Farmer training institutes: farmers not involved in curriculum development; training methodology used not suitable for adult farmers
- 8) What role do extension agents, local NGOs, universities, companies or others play in your innovation process? Would you like them to play a different role? If so, what? Does this answer differ among men and women, better-off or worse-off farmers?
- Extension agents: facilitate linkages, organise local groups, further capacity building
  - Universities/researchers: knowledge generation, organising and systemising information
  - Extension agents: facilitate linkages, organise local groups, further capacity building
  - Universities/researchers: knowledge generation, organising and systemising information
  - Farmers: prime movers in innovation process
  - Companies (private sector) upscaling them, input supply, marketing of products (who is benefiting the most?)
  - Local NGOs: facilitate PID process, seed funds, capacity building
  - Roles are not clear-cut in PID process; in some cases, farmers play a big role.

## Day 2

### 6.0 Achievements: ten years PROLINNOVA

Three plenary presentations captured examples of the achievements of PROLINNOVA in ten years.

#### 6.1 Prolinnova–Nepal

*Presented by Suman Manandhar*

PROLINNOVA–Nepal was part of the inception and planning stage of the PROLINNOVA network. In between, it was actively piloting ideas such as the Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) and consolidating lessons from the piloting of these ideas. From 2012 to 2014, it joined PROLINNOVA–Cambodia and PROLINNOVA–India to implement the LINEX–CCA project.

Its key strategies have been identifying and documenting local innovations. About 200 innovations have been documented. Of these, nearly 50 innovations were supported by PID;



approximately 30% of the innovators supported by PID have commercialised their innovations. PROLINNOVA–Nepal has provided technical and financial support to the development of these innovations. It provided capacity building at community and national level. It extended PID to other groups in Nepal and in other countries through exchange visits. It has given recognition to farmers and has used their work as evidence (examples) to lobby for recognising farmers’ technological and process innovations. It provides support for disseminating innovations within the country, using various approaches: print media, electronic media, video documentary, farmer-to-farmer sharing. Suman cited the case of one farmer innovator, Roman Neopane, who developed a paddy thresher that is appropriate for farmers according to their requirements.

PROLINNOVA–Nepal has a National Steering Committee (NSC) comprising the Department of Agriculture, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science (IAAS), Practical Action Nepal, District Agriculture Development Office (DADO) Mustang, Ecocentre, Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (LI-BIRD), Tuki Sunkoshi and a farmer representative. It has a National Working Group (NWG) also comprising the partners in Local Working Groups within the partner organisation

It organised an event in 2009 to bring many of these innovations together in one place in the capital city Kathmandu. The Farmer Innovators’ Fair was coordinated together with the Department of Agriculture, which has institutionalised PID approaches in its extension system and, since then, organised fairs regularly. The fairs created more awareness about local innovation among the general public. The participating farmers got to know other farmers’ innovations and the innovators were directly contacted by other people interested in their innovations. With almost 100,000 NGOs in Nepal, the government generally does not give value to the NGOs, but it consulted with LI-BIRD on certain policies.

One big challenge for PROLINNOVA–Nepal is that it does not have funds for monitoring, which ideally should involve a diverse group of stakeholders. It is also not easy to coordinate with government organisations and partners’ hierarchical arrangements. While PROLINNOVA–Nepal has a framework for M&E, this is not being used currently because of lack of funding. The different partners have different levels of capacities. They have different perspectives on PROLINNOVA: most of them look at PROLINNOVA as a project, not as a programme, and therefore have not internalised PID in their respective organisations.

Some of the lessons learnt include:

- Local innovations are sustainable (low cost and locally owned) and can contribute to income generation.
- Local innovators are researchers.
- With little support, local innovations can add value.
- Local innovators are empowered.
- Appropriate multi-stakeholder partnerships can bring more synergy.

Moving forward in the next ten years of PROLINNOVA requires continuous efforts on the part of the network members to influence policies towards more farmer-led innovation in the national agricultural research agenda. It needs to be mainstreamed in all organisations working with farmers. Local innovations should be women friendly. They should serve the interest of women farmers as well. PROLINNOVA–Nepal needs to be further strengthened.

## 6.2 PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia

*Presented by Amanuel Assefa*

PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia is one of the founding members of the international PROLINNOVA network. The founding meeting was held in Ethiopia in March 2004. It started its work in the country by conducting an assessment on participatory research. It gathered most of the organisations working on research, education and extension both from government and NGOs and implemented PROLINNOVA projects in different institutional arrangements.

PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia was hosted by two organisations in different times: Agri-Service Ethiopia (ASE) and Poverty Action Network Ethiopia (PANE). Its NSC has been drawn from various member organisations. It had four regional platforms with commodity-based classification when it started. Two important changes in PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia which had impact on its operationalisation were:

- Moving from the cumbersome national and regional (provincial) structure into a project-based platform where interaction was limited to players in the project activities
- Moving from ASE to PANE – a process which took a long time and was caused by government policy challenges. NGOs in Ethiopia are restricted to allocate only 30% of its funding to administrative work, which limits the needed attention on PID strategising, capacity building and documentation, because these are defined by the government as being part of “administrative work”.

Amanuel walked us through the various impacts over the last ten years, which include:

- *Increased knowledge and innovativeness:* Farmers and partners recognised their complementary roles in development. University and research institutions demonstrate a growing interest in farmer innovators. For example, farmers managed to find a solution for bacterial blight affecting *enset*, while formal researchers were unable to solve this problem. This has changed their attitude towards farmers.
- *Increased confidence:* The recognition and the training the farmers have provided to other farmers on water-lifting technology and beehive technology have given them confidence.
- *Empowerment:* This has placed farmers in a better social, economic and political position. They have begun to enjoy decision making in ARD. Farmers from Amaro, Axum and Ambo who participated in the LISF project enjoyed deciding on research priorities and allocating funds, where they passed decisions on 142 farmer innovations and approved 79% of the applications.
- *Economic benefits:* PID takes a long time to yield economic benefits because the work partly depends on the goodwill of the collaborators. Also business-oriented PID is not so common in Ethiopia. Specific innovations have brought in some economic benefits. For example, some farmers managed to stop pest infestation in haricot beans and thus prevented 75% loss of yield. An *enset* decorticating machine improved the efficiency and decreased women’s workload. Decreased “orobanche” infestation in tomato and

cabbage using *Desmodium* as a host plant was another example of an innovation that brought economic benefits.

- *Gender equity*: Working with women innovators has given them the courage to express themselves in meetings. Women innovators made up about 40% of the Ethiopian delegation to the Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair in Kenya. A woman innovator from the Axum area in Tigray won a prize during the event.
- *Better environmental conditions*: Most of the innovations identified in the northern part of the country were related to NRM and climate change: use of local water-lifting technology, innovative subsurface drainage system, passing irrigation water from one point to another by developing innovative waterways, drip irrigation using local facilities, reclaiming land from riverbeds, speeding up the germination of *Podocarpus*, generating hydropower using local equipment and domestication of important endangered herbs.
- *Institutional impact*: The Ethiopian Institute of Agriculture Research and Ministry of Agriculture are implementing training in PID and farmer-led innovation.

### Challenges

- Some of the challenges were related to changes in the policies of the government on the functioning of NGOs in the country and capacities of host institutions to coordinate PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. This is coupled with limitations of resources.

### Lessons and way forward

- The changing context of development work, which includes new policies and emerging issues to contend with, would require capacities to adapt and perhaps create a new agenda of innovation. For example, should we begin to focus on how these innovations create economic benefits to farmers? PID requires a complete paradigm shift: how can we enhance a “beyond-project-cycle” mentality?

### Conclusion

- PID thinking requires institutional changes in major research, extension and education organisations. The current institutional issue related to PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia coordination needs immediate attention towards a more sustainable solution.

### Discussion points

- Righa wonders why many older members of the CPs are leaving. This would need training the new generation of PROLINNOVA advocates.
- Chesha is worried about not having good case on PID. Yohannes suggested that this might be a question of expansion vs. intensification and therefore needs to be teased out further. It was also suggested to include indicators for economic returns to farmers.
- Righa and Sonali brought up that the policy and issues on lobbying and the mechanisms to influence policies are not clear, but we all talk about policy influencing by the CP.

- Vitou remarked that, in Cambodia, they are not active in influencing policies but the policymakers recognise that the cases presented do demonstrate farmers' work and realise their need to adapt.

### **6.3 PROLINNOVA International Secretariat**

*Presented by Laurens van Veldhuizen*

Laurens presented efforts by the Secretariat and the International Support Team (IST) to mainstream local innovation and PID approaches. These included an average of 8–10 presentations annually to international workshops and conferences, co-organising with the CPs training courses and workshops aimed at capacity building for partners, managing the website, active membership with relevant bodies and committees and interactions with organisations for fundraising purposes. The IST has produced the following publications: six policy briefs, three books, four booklets and several articles in magazines and newsletters as well as blogs/posts in e-groups and on the Web.

Efforts towards assessing PROLINNOVA's achievements include evaluating the extent PID has been mainstreamed in ARD organisations. The PROLINNOVA IST has also organised its own monitoring, which includes bringing together data to support results shared in its annual reports and the annual evaluation that covers various objectives and key activities of PROLINNOVA CPs, the IST, the International Secretariat and the POG.

On mainstreaming PID at the international level, the external evaluators Adams and Fernando found it challenging to demonstrate results but cited modest progress in achieving this result. Acceptance of local innovation and PID is noted in international extension organisations like FAO (Food and Agriculture Organisations of the United Nations) and IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development), research organisations like FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa), IWMI (International Water Management Institute) and AfricaRice and donor organisations like the European Union, CTA and Rockefeller Foundation. PROLINNOVA International Secretariat activities, according to the external evaluators, are done with high cost efficiency.

A web-based study on 20 PROLINNOVA keywords on the Web showed no evidence of increased attention internationally to PROLINNOVA-related approaches. However, this assessment methodology has its limitations. A subsequent Google Scholar analysis showed a modest but noticeable increase in attention to four of PROLINNOVA's concepts and approaches: "farmer innovation", "local innovation", "participatory innovation development" and "farmer-led".

More recent indications of achievement are: i) receiving an CCAFS-initiated concept note on upscaling PROLINNOVA approaches; ii) intensifying and diversifying partnership with agricultural advisory systems; and iii) wider funding support for the international farmer innovation fairs in Kenya in 2013 and in Burkina Faso in 2014.

#### Lessons

- There is generally a lot of work done.
- Policy briefs are effective, relatively easy to prepare and not very costly.

- The involvement of CPs in international mainstreaming (e.g. ARD conferences) is effective and important but is happening less than before.

In conclusion, PROLINNOVA has contributed to a wider acceptance of the local innovation and PID approach. Mainstreaming results will not last forever; gains made today can be overtaken tomorrow. With dwindling resources, the IST work is becoming increasingly difficult. The very low staff turnover at the International Secretariat level helped it to achieve its work at international level, but this arrangement will be changing with Ann entering a different arrangement with ETC now that she is retiring.

#### Discussion points

- Yohannes asked whether limitations such as funding have provided space for innovative quality in relationships/ communications as a part of the process. Ann added that a lot of these kinds of innovation are reliant on personal networking.
- Laurens added that the participation of people in the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat as members of various ARD advisory groups and science networks, such as EFARD (European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development) has helped establish the credibility of PROLINNOVA.

## **6.4 Mini-workshops**

The two mini-workshops aimed at continuing the sharing among CPs on their achievements in the last ten years and analysis of these achievements. Suman facilitated one mini-workshop, in which CPs partners from Kenya and Uganda presented. Amanuel facilitated the other mini-workshop, with PROLINNOVA–Cambodia and PROLINNOVA–India presenting.

### **6.4.1 Mini-workshop 1, Facilitator: Amanuel Assefa**

#### **PROLINNOVA–India**

PROLINNOVA–India is a fairly new CP. In 2010, Sonali of the Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research and Education (INHERE) met Ann, learned about PROLINNOVA and applied for membership of an Indian CP. She participated in the IPW in Tanzania in 2011 even though India was not yet a member. PROLINNOVA–India was accepted in 2012 as a member CP of PROLINNOVA and is currently one of the implementing CPs in the LINEX–CCA project.

In terms of activities, it has mobilised and involved stakeholders: government, agriculture department, research institution, NGOs, environmental researchers and farmers in ARD to support vulnerable smallholders. In the process of linking up with other partner organisations, expectations are raised. PID training has been conducted and joint experimentation is currently underway on various technologies: SRI for paddy, System of Crop Intensification (SCI) in millets and pulses, effects of liquid manures, and techniques to control pests and to conserve soil moisture. It celebrated the International Farmer Innovation Day.

On sharing and disseminating experiences, PROLINNOVA–India has been documenting processes and experiences in reports, posters, case studies, photos and presentations. It has been

facilitating sharing at various levels, especially community cross visits and local-level workshops. It continues to exert efforts for linkage with farmer organisations and extension and advisory services at national and international level.

It has been addressing the following policy issues: conservation and promotion of biodiversity for climate-change adaptation, seed and other input sovereignty of farmers, multi-stakeholder engagement and joint efforts for development impact, diversification of livelihood sources for sustainable livelihoods and risk-resilience assessment and strengthening disaster preparedness. Part of its advocacy is for the community and staff of partner organisations to acquire the innovation lens so that PROLINNOVA–India gains support for farmer-led innovation approaches in government and other extension organisations.

As far as M&E is concerned, it is engaging government research institutions to collaborate in monitoring the LINEX–CCA project and its benefits to the communities. Evaluation of this project will engage NGOs and national research organisations in a positive and constructive way for future project improvements.

### Challenges

- It is hard to make its presence felt in a big and complex country like India, so PROLINNOVA–India has to downscale the programme to a particular region.
- Democratic and inclusive governance of the CP needs resources.
- Given challenges in climate change, if we miss the growing season, then we lose the opportunity to learn and research with farmers.
- International research organisations have started renaming themselves to capture the concept of innovation in their names. For example: National Research and Innovation Extension System for what used to be NARS (National Agricultural Research System) and Global Forum for Agriculture Innovation and Research instead of Global Forum for Agricultural Research for GFAR , so innovation is now everybody’s business.

### Discussion points:

- Who are the stakeholders of PROLINNOVA–India? For example, AFA (Asian Farmers Association) started to work on a mountain research project. Our stakeholders include a farmer organisation, three NGOs and individual experts.
- The project funding does not support active governance from the different stakeholders. At least minimal resources for face-to-face meetings are important. Yet, now that we do not have the money to provide to CPs, there are new CPs that are emerging and expressing desire to be part of the network even without the money. We can formalise the PROLINNOVA structure by inviting government officials as honoured guests in many of these events.
- There is a commitment to deliver project results from the partners, but it is difficult to explain why other stakeholders are not included in the current LINEX–CCA project.
- Amanuel suggested linking with Anil Gupta, who might be able to provide funding.

## **PROLINNOVA–Uganda**

PROLINNOVA–Uganda shared its goal, specific objectives and planned activities. Its structure includes a Steering Committee responsible for strategic policy guidance and a Core Team responsible for technical guidance and implementation. The CP is supported by the IST consisting of IIRR and ETC for technical backstopping and resource mobilisation. The achievements of PROLINNOVA–Uganda include:

- Action research on Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR) aimed at setting up financing mechanisms – Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) – for improving innovations in sustainable agriculture and NRM. The process of piloting LISFs, where farmers and CBOs managed the funds, was successfully completed. It also included funding for joint experimentation. Outstanding cases included: mineral lick, pumpkin juice, liquid manure and pesticide, amaranth seed, fish farming, local seed saving and processing, and livestock health treatment.
- Farmer empowerment, ability to address their own problems
- Improved well-being, nutrition and income generation
- Natural resource conservation
- Mainstreaming in CSOs to promote local innovativeness
- Policy papers and engagement with research and extension organisations
- Making local innovations known to educational institutions
- Dissemination through publications, catalogues, fairs, pamphlets, leaflets, TV, celebrating International Farmer Innovation Day, exhibits, sharing events
- CLIC–SR project: joint planning, inception meeting, baseline survey, field studies, dissemination of reports, exhibits etc
- Others: community mobilisation for collective action, joint experimentation, exposure and uplifting farmers’ social status through participation in events, economic benefits for farmers, linking to and training by other partners, gender mainstreaming.

Challenges and way forward focused on terminology interpretation, especially at the level of the farmers, the need for seed money to fund innovations, maintaining networks even without funding and the need to continue building the capacity of partner organisations. A lot has been happening in PROLINNOVA–Uganda but has not been documented.

### **Discussion points:**

- Members are internalising PID but this is not being shared at the international level. The structure at the bottom is very strong. The work continues even if the multi-stakeholder partnership at the national level has problems.
- There are principles that we do not compromise in PROLINNOVA: FAIR, PID, multi-stakeholder arrangements are important to keep. How do you assess the multi-stakeholder partnership within PROLINNOVA–Uganda? How can we fix related issues if there is a problem? The international platform and secretariat should come together and

see what needs to be fixed in terms of structure at the CP level, but below that (at district level) it is very strong.

- In PROLINNOVA, we are not purely focusing on technologies. We are, in fact, more interested in promoting the innovation approach. There are a lot of innovations related to technologies and you can find these in the HoneyBee website.
- There is currently no database for farmer innovations discovered or developed in PROLINNOVA. The issue of protecting the intellectual property rights of the innovators was raised. While this may be important in some cases, the spirit of sharing prevails.

## **6.4.2 Mini-workshop 2, Facilitator: Suman Manandhar**

### **PROLINNOVA–Cambodia**

Vitou presented the objectives of PROLINNOVA–Cambodia. It initially comprised three institutions in 2004: CEDAC, Royal University of Agriculture (RUA) and Provincial Department of Agriculture (PDA) Takeo. By the middle of that year, it had 11 members. In 2005, the members increased to 15 and in 2006 to 20. The following year, other organisations joined, bringing the total number of members up to 21. PROLINNOVA–Cambodia participated in PID training, hosted the IPW in 2006 and was part of the consortium that piloted the LISF.

PROLINNOVA–Cambodia has the following structure:

- The National Steering Committee (NSC), composed of five institutions, is responsible for day-to-day steering and overseeing the CP, making decisions, management and M&E.
- The National Working Group (NWG), composed of 20 institutions, is responsible for planning, implementation and overall strategic direction.

Both are currently chaired by Yang Saing Koma of CEDAC, which hosts the Secretariat. Its main activities include capacity building, documentation, farmer-led joint experimentation, local workshops and national dialogues. It organises annual national workshops to review activities and share experiences. It organises field visits of lecturers and students of universities.

A multi-stakeholder process like PROLINNOVA–Cambodia, where there are 21 members, is quite formidable to manage. They begin with interested individuals and institutions that play key roles in experimentation and dissemination of information. Creating a team spirit while working in groups and ensuring accountability and transparency in management and finance are key to its operations. PROLINNOVA–Cambodia also organises participatory planning, M&E and backstopping at national and field level.

Vitou shared some factors that contributed to achieving results:

- Good reputation of CEDAC in institutional management and implementing ecological agriculture and rural development
- Demonstration farm and publications for exchange experiences among development professionals and farmers
- PROLINNOVA seeks to build capacities of farmers, researchers and extensionists



- The bottom-up process in management and implementation
- Availability of small grants to support implementation of farmer-led experimentation.

Two key challenges include: documentation of local innovations in English for wider sharing and the need for favourable policies to support local initiatives.

Discussion points:

- There have been lots of momentum for PROLINNOVA–Cambodia; how is this enthusiasm maintained? Representation is a high priority and the answer lies in how the NSC and the NWG operate. The resources are transparent and the members know how they will benefit. All members pay membership fee and they have the decision-making power. The NSC has five elected members and there is representation from RUA, PDA and NGOs, and they must have at least one woman. Together, they determine which activities to pursue.
- How is PROLINNOVA–Cambodia able to keep enough funds for activities such as capacity building if resources are split across partners? We start with resources from other funds and we use this as seed money.

**PROLINNOVA–Kenya**

In 2006, a meeting was convened in Nairobi by the Sustainable Agriculture Centre for Research, Extension and Development (SACRED). This was facilitated by Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM)–Kenya and PROLINNOVA–Uganda. An interim task force consisting of SACRED Africa, World Neighbors, PELUM–Kenya, Sustainable Agricultural Community Development (SACDEP)–Kenya, Resources-Oriented Development Initiatives (RODI), ETC–East Africa, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT), KARI (Kenya Agricultural Research Institution) and the Kenyan Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies (KENDAT) was formed. The Task Force suggested the structure for PROLINNOVA–Kenya (PK) and organised a stakeholders’ workshop to discuss how to organise and operate the CP. In 2007, PK was launched in a workshop financed by PROLINNOVA International. It was attended by over 40 participants including Laurens from ETC. Its achievements in the last eight years include:

- Formation of the Local Steering Committees (LSCs)
- Improved incomes through use, promotion and adaptation of local innovations
- Gender empowerment, enhanced women’s innovations, women taking on leadership positions in the LSCs
- Spread of innovations to other farmers and integration into their daily farming and livelihood activities
- Acceptance of farmer-led innovation and experimentation by various stakeholders, e.g. National Council of Science and Technology
- Formation of farmer innovators’ association to promote local innovation and farmer-led experimentation and connect farmer innovators to other stakeholders
- Institutionalisation of supporting local innovation and PID among various organisations

- PK registration as a company limited by guarantee; this legal identify allows it to transact activities with other organisations and donor institutions

Some lessons and prospects:

- Farmer innovation and PID concepts are still relatively new to mainstream in ARD organisations; PK needs to intensify efforts to promote PID
- PK members and partners are the foundation and strength of the network; strategies must be developed to tap into the strengths and exploit opportunities to promote farmer-led innovation
- PK needs to focus promotion of PID within the new structures and ensure institutionalisation of PID
- Many organisations are now promoting innovation; PK should establish linkages with other organisations to promote farmer innovation and experimentation.

Discussion points:

- Accepting funds at the national level in Kenya is difficult unless you are registered; there was a need to register PK as a private company so that it could get these funds. Yet some donors require PK to be a CBO to access funds. It needs to be registered to be able to open an account.
- Safeguards must be ensured so that PK does not become a consulting company but continues to be a multi-stakeholder network. Part of its governance structure is a general assembly that will ratify guidelines on hiring and involvement process in the network.

### **6.4.3 Plenary presentations**

Group 1: India and Uganda

Laurens presented a chart on the challenges in mainstreaming PID and the windows of opportunity for sustainability and multi-stakeholder partnerships, Appendix 3.

Group 2: Cambodia and Kenya

Suman presented a PowerPoint that summarised the achievements and challenges that were covered in the presentations. Specific challenges include the PROLINNOVA–Kenya registration as a legal entity and whether the spirit of PROLINNOVA can still be maintained through this entity, the difficulty in documentation in English on the part of PROLINNOVA–Cambodia, and generally a lack of enabling policy environment and a lack of deep institutionalisation of PID within the various partner organisations.

## 7.0 Impacts of CSO-supported farmer-led approaches to agricultural research and development: outcome of a review by the International Support Team (IST)

Kees Swaans presented this 6-month study. Formal ARD institutions are looking for ways to make research more relevant for smallholder farmers. The two CGIAR Research Programs Aquatic Agricultural Systems (AAS) and CCAFS asked PROLINNOVA to explore approaches, outcomes and impacts of “informal” ARD through a desk study. The team in the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat reviewed more than 100 case studies, came up with a long list of 41 and short list of 13. Three of the cases were initiated by smallholder farmers and the groups/organisations, five cases were initiated and facilitated by NGOs, and three were concerned with institutionalising farmer-led participatory research. The main criteria for selection included: farmer-led “informal” research supported by CSOs, structured interaction with others, documented evidence of impact, has been in existence since several years ago or going on for a couple of years.

The study focuses on outcomes and impact at various levels: i) impact on ARD institutions whether formal (government) or informal (CSOs); ii) innovation capacity (individual, organisational, linkage to support organisations, involvement of women and spaces for experimentation and learning); iii) impact on livelihoods (which include food and nutrition security, resilience to risk, household income, savings and economic assets, labour productivity, community-level impacts, and gender and equity); and iv) farmer-led ARD findings and dissemination (which includes types of innovations and experiments, documentation and dissemination of process and results: recording farmer trials, process and approach, ways of sharing, extent of spread and limits to spread).

Lessons learnt were structured as follows:

- Process of farmer-led ARD and support (are these original innovations vs. endogenous and introduced, where actors went through a critical reflection process to come up with the innovation)
- Gender and equity (participation of women requires a conscious effort; what observations can be made on women’s participation and group adjustments on their participation)
- Sharing and spreading results (relevant innovations spread spontaneously; how results are disseminated)
- Scaling out and up (experiments usually start small, something that stimulates curiosity, institutionalising results versus approach, what roles taken up by formal and informal institutions)
- Role of formal ARD, CSOs and funders (traditional and specific roles in PID and how effective they were in performing these roles).

### Discussion points:

- What is the purpose of the study? It is to provide evidence and lessons for a research-in-development as opposed to a research-for-development approach.

- Monitoring and documenting gender and equity in such processes is weakest in most cases. While gender is socially constructed, studies are frequently limited to the inclusion of women, but women can gradually be excluded especially when innovation leads to financial surplus. Usually men's interests dominate the relationship.
- PROLINNOVA had only one case selected from among the many. Are there not enough good cases from PROLINNOVA? It had to be a balanced and diverse set of cases covering various approaches, not only PID.

## **8.0 Strategies for the next decade of PROLINNOVA**

The participants were divided into three groups representing major themes that will guide the identification of new strategies for PROLINNOVA.

### **8.1 Group 1: Deepening evidence on PID/local innovation and dissemination**

The group articulated the link of the study to PROLINNOVA's functional M&E. It has to be clear to whom the evidence should be communicated. Attention should be given to both technology and process. We should collect more data on benefits. Such efforts require a longer timeframe for documentation. We should also look at the diversity of forms and approaches to disseminating PID such as visits, fairs, audiovisuals, policy briefs etc. Attention must be given to quality of data and our own capacity to do quality research and dissemination of results.

### **8.2 Group 2: Institutionalisation**

One opportunity for institutionalisation that we should explore more is the one offered by educational institutions. Institutionalisation can happen at all level within various interventions. For example, at the primary and secondary levels, they can be in the form of co-curricular activities. In the private universities, vocational institutions and colleges, these can be in the form of associations of students.

We can make partnerships more formal within target institutions, not necessarily at the top level. We can work with individuals within these institutions if getting the top-level involvement is difficult. These individuals should be able to "sell" PID within the institution. We can start with local/county governments and eventually work our way towards working with the national government ministries.

We can use mass media to show examples of successful PID. We can continue organising exposure programmes for different levels of stakeholders: farmers, extensionists, and researchers.

We can partner more with CSOs and strategically chose those that are advocacy/policy oriented ones if we do not have the capacity to do lobbying. We can broaden the capacity of our partner organisations specifically adding on capacity building components to regular meetings at various levels. Current partners should be able to integrate PID in its current project activities.

### **8.3 Group 3: Future partnerships**

The group put emphasis on the composition of partnerships at national level. It should be multi-stakeholder comprising the private sector (local, national), NGOs, agricultural research stations, extension agents and academic institutions. PROLINNOVA should be able to facilitate an enabling

environment for partnerships at country level. It should also look at the opportunities available at regional level, such as partnerships with regional networks in order to influence policies at regional level, which provide stronger support for global advocacy by PROLINNOVA.

## 9.0 Field study

In preparation for the field study, CEDAC presented on two separate boards a brief description of the projects that will be visited and an empty sheet for people to sign up for the project they prefer to visit. Each group was accompanied by CEDAC staff members, who translated the interaction with the farmers.

### 9.1 Kampong Chnnang

The team that went to visit the work in Kampong Chnnang were David, Suman, Vitou, Patrick, Yohannes, Marta, Susan and Sonali. Farmers involved in the CCIG project focused on the technology of producing bio-char and bio-slurry from rice husks. Since this was introduced, the price of rice husk went up. In Cambodia, firewood collection is traditionally assigned to men. Climate change has brought about change in cropping patterns, which also encourages change in thinking about new ways of increasing income. Since the work was focused on vegetable farmers, it required construction of a water reservoir. CEDAC buys the vegetables at a premium price and arranges market linkages for the farmers.



The team was received by a group of six women and one man. The leader of the organic vegetable farm is a woman. The group started in 2006 with eight members, and trained about 30 people. This drew the interest of many NGOs. In 2012, the LINEX-CCA project included this area.

As a background, the farmers shared that in 1982, people were working in cooperatives, where everything was shared. This was during the Pol Pot regime. Working in cooperatives was difficult, so the government began to distribute land based on the number of people per household, where one person was allocated 0.1 ha and children less than 10 years old were not allocated any. Some farmers rent land.

In Cambodia, collection and selling of vegetables is mainly done by the wife, who controls the money flow in the household. In this particular village, women seemed to be active both in the farm and during the discussion. They articulated how they are making bio-char and the variety of mixes that they are trying out. This provided a diversity of livelihood activities for the vegetable farmers. They also tried various innovations such as raising their vegetable beds and doing drip irrigation for eggplants.

### Lessons learned:

- It is important to add value to locally available resources, bio-char mixed with manure and composts was introduced to improve their adaptive capacity to deal with climate change
- The importance of providing subsidy when introducing new technology. In the joint experimentation, farmers are also making their own contribution
- Women engaged in economic activities begin to be accorded space for decision making at the household level

## **9.2 Kampong Speu**

In Kampong Speu, the team met with farmers that grow rice and vegetables. Some of these farmers raise livestock such as cattle, chicken and ducks. The process of innovation is focused on SRI, where they practise a number of principles in their own rice farming. The farmers are adopting technologies being promoted by CEDAC and do their own experimentation (bottle drip irrigation, fruit processing, pest control, liquid manuring, soil and water conservation practices).



The farmers share information within and outside the group. For example, one of the farmers has conducted training on the preparation of liquid manure for up to 500 people from different provinces of Cambodia. The main active participant in the joint experimentation with farmers is CEDAC. There is also some extension people from the PDA involved. The various partners deal with climate change but are not addressing it directly.

The LINEX CCA project aims at strengthening community resilience. It started in 2012 and works mainly with women. Decision making on small things (livestock: chicken; crops: vegetables) are mainly left to women but big decisions are shared by women and men. Youths are mostly away doing jobs outside of the community but come back and participate during key farming events like planting and harvesting.

See group report, Appendix 4.

## **10.0 POG report and issues**

Currently, PROLINNOVA has 18 CPs (Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Philippines, Senegal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania and Uganda) and one regional platform: Andes. For the last few years, the regional platform has not been very active. The Secretariat received a letter from some member

organisations in Bolivia applying to form a PROLINNOVA–Bolivia CP. The POG agreed that, through the Secretariat, it will ask the requesting organisations from Bolivia to submit a plan of action for the CP, its membership composition and how activities will be funded.

PROLINNOVA–Kenya has registered as a company limited by guarantee. The POG appreciated the situation that PK is currently experiencing, so it supported this move and agreed that the POG will review this decision next year.

PROLINNOVA–Philippines shared a report on its start-up and celebration of the International Farmer Innovation Day during a farmers’ fair in Quezon Province. It continues to seek funding but is currently applying the principles of PID in its work on climate-smart agriculture with the farmers in the area.

The POG also discussed CPs that have concerns: Ethiopia, Ghana, Uganda and some CPs that seem to be inactive and are not meeting the minimum requirements for CPs. Specific action points for each CP have been identified, such as Skype meetings and side meetings during the IPW. The web pages of the CPs declared inactive will be removed from the prominent section of the website and will be parked somewhere less prominent.

The status of the two regional projects (CLIC–SR and LINEX–CCA) was discussed. CLIC–SR is currently challenged by issues of staff turnover in partner organisations, changing hosts and some difficult dynamics within a couple of the country networks. The M&E forms filled in by each of the CPs involved were reviewed and Marise commented on how these were filled in, so as to help the CPs in filling in the forms better. The CPs committed to filling in the forms more regularly. LINEX–CCA is currently challenged by administrative and technical issues. PROLINNOVA–Nepal is the project lead but, because of requirements from the donor, PROLINNOVA–Cambodia is assigned as the fund holder and there have been difficulties in flow of funds to the other CPs.

The discussion on financial management centred on fundraising. Julian suggested some possibilities to raising core funds for PROLINNOVA, especially targeting capacity strengthening, mentoring and learning exchange between CPs, and governance-related activities. He suggested focusing on high-visibility and high-impact results. Accessing NUFFIC (Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education) funding for capacity development was also discussed, whereby PROLINNOVA–Kenya and PROLINNOVA–Uganda have been successful in tapping these funds. The CP in the Philippines will also try, with the agreement that the PROLINNOVA partners will be the target group for an international PID training.

The current POG structure consists of a person from the CPs in Anglophone Africa and Mozambique, one from the CPs in francophone Africa, one from the Asian CPs, one from the Andes regional platform, one from the IST, one seat for a farmer or farmer organisation and two independent seats which may include people from donor organisations, other NGOs, government/research or private-sector organisations. The current POG members are Amanuel, Etoa, Suman, Sergio, Marise, Esther, Julian and Susan. There are three seats up for election in 2014: the one for the IST, one independent seat and the Anglophone African seat. The IST will decide who will replace Marise. Anglophone African CPs will decide on the replacement for Amanuel. The IST is opening up nominations for Susan’s (independent) seat.

## 11.0 2013 e-evaluation

Laurens presented the results of the 2013 e-evaluation held in early 2014. Eight responses were received from eight organisations and 15 respondents (Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Nigeria, Senegal, IIRR, ETC and Nepal). The evaluation covered the usual topics related to the PROLINNOVA international functioning, which include: network governance, learning, sharing of information, international capacity building, functioning of the IST and the Secretariat, and international awareness on PID/PROLINNOVA. It also included CP self-assessment.

The assessment scores in all of these topics were somewhat lower than the 2012 e-evaluation results. Specific findings in 2013 include:

- The POG was perceived to be less active because of little communication/information came from it. The question was whether this is so because there is less funding (and no funding for the POG Secretariat) or fewer issues to handle.
- The sharing through website and yahoo group was fine but there was little participation of Southern partners in international conferences and meetings.
- There were no international capacity-building events and limited backstopping although, despite funding constraints, the IST designed a meaningful IPW.
- The IST/Secretariat support was less visible, and included less fundraising, except for the two regional projects (CLIC–SR and LINEX–CCA). Support is still needed from the IST on planning and M&E in the CPs.
- Increased international interest and changes in ARD were noted by the IST, but the CPs were less positive about this.

On the self-assessment by the CPs, the following can be noted: a few CPs are facing challenges in hosting or acting as Secretariat, those involved in regional projects have kept the PROLINNOVA network alive, and efforts to keep partners on board are hampered by funding limitations.

The following action areas came out of the e-evaluation:

- More active communication from the POG. This should be discussed during the POG meeting. Other ways to meet can be explored such as Skype meetings at least twice a year if face-to-face meetings are not possible.
- Identify international events that Southern members of the network can attend. The IST should frequently share information on international events with the network members. There is one opportunity from the NUFFIC funding to organise an international training. IIRR and AFA will be working on this.
- New programme ideas and funding opportunities should be explored during the IPW.
- The IST and the CPs can do Skype consultations to discuss challenges faced by the CPs. During the IPW, the group should also discuss and identify why some organisations and partners are unable to mainstream PID in their programmes/projects.
- Explore possibilities for translating documents into languages other than English because there are French- and Portuguese-speaking members in the network.



Discussion points:

- Why were there few respondents to the e-evaluation? There is variation in participation among the CPs and also inconsistency on who is responsible for M&E within rd CP. PROLINNOVA–Cambodia was not able to respond because Vitou is responsible for M&E and needs somebody to support him; he currently supervises 24 projects and 124 people in CEDAC. He should seek e.g. an intern who could help.
- In Ethiopia, there is a need to work harder through the network and make a conscious effort until it is normalised. Right now, it is still undergoing transition from one host organisation to the other and from one coordinator to another.
- It is also possible that not everyone feels the support from the international network and that they do not feel that they are really part of the network.
- Some CPs are very active but not responsive because of the language barrier, e.g. Mali and Mozambique.
- If most CPs are having problems filling out the M&E forms, maybe we need to re-evaluate or change this process to better suit what is currently going on.
- Some communications from the Secretariat and the IST are distributed to only a few people (mainly the CP coordinators) within the CPs and not to all partners. The CP coordinators are supposed to forward the messages to the CP partners.
- It is normal not to have 100% feedback in a web-based evaluation exercise. In some cases, people in the CPs do not know that this is something they should be doing. Reminders are needed.

## 12.0 Fundraising: status and future possibilities

Ann presented the concept note for **action research on scaling up PID** that was sent by CCAFS to ETC as International Secretariat of PROLINNOVA. CCAFS seeks to address the threats of climate change to agriculture and food security through a “social learning” approach. It is interested in generating evidence by studying social-learning processes (such as institutionalising PID). It is considering five case studies of scaling up PID (which could include multi-stakeholder partnerships, PID and LISFs). It would like to set up an electronic platform for learning about scaling up social-learning approaches. Dialogue between CCAFS and the PROLINNOVA Secretariat is continuing in order to find common or nearby sites where CCAFS and PROLINNOVA are operating. Some of the criteria being considered for selection of CPs to be involved are past performance of the partners and the capacity of the partners to link with policymakers. We are still at the stage of negotiating what we want to do together. Funds will then have to be generated for this.

Discussion points:

- CCAFS is looking at scaling up and it seems that they want to scale up innovations. Can we argue that we should monitor scaling up of farmer-led innovation approaches through PID in this collaboration?
- CCAFS has pressure from the donors to spend large amounts of money and to scale out by collaborating with as many partners as possible so that they can come up with

impressive results: the numbers. With PID, it is not so much about numbers of farmers adopting but more about upscaling the process to reach large numbers of farmers in the longer term.

- Information will be made available to all members of the PROLINNOVA network as the Secretariat continues the negotiation with CCAFS.

Chesha led the discussion on the **AgroEcology Fund** possibility. This was not an open call. The AgroEcology Fund invited a few organisations to submit a letter of interest. PROLINNOVA fits the criteria such as supporting the improvement of small-scale farmer livelihoods, promoting economic and social wellbeing, protecting the environment, connecting the local and global, building on existing skills and empowering marginalised groups and women. There is no geographic limitation and the focus is on collaborative partnership. It is outcome-driven and thus strongly focused on M&E. The first round involves initial qualification inquiries. Only 5–6 organisations will be selected out of the 40 organisations invited. This will be known by 1 July.

Discussion point:

- This is a great opportunity. ETC will apply on behalf of PROLINNOVA. We are specifically looking at connecting the local to the global work, building on existing regional groupings. No inputs are expected at this point in time from the CPs, until we hear about the results of the first screening of organisations to be invited to present full proposals.

Amanuel presented an opportunity through the Netherlands Applied Research Fund (ARF) for a **regional project focusing on an agri-business incubator** concept, which advocates for private-sector involvement in Ethiopia. The end result sought is to create a number of companies that would support the commercialisation of farmer innovations. The project will focus on learning and will use LISF concepts. The CPs in Kenya and Ethiopia are involved thus far. Interest is being developed regionally among Eastern African CPs. USAID is currently financing a related project.

Discussion points:

- Identify how we can systematically think about involving people/CPs from Asia that are also interested.
- The CPs are looking forward to inputs from the Secretariat and IST on how this can be linked to the international PROLINNOVA network.

Sonali presented the ideas of a **workshop in Asia** and the organisation of an **international farmer innovation fair** in the region. The workshop is seen as a synthesis event that will involve the CPs in Asia. **PID training events** also need to be held again. One potential training event can be explored through the NUFFIC funding.

Discussion points:

- We need to coordinate with donors that are promoting farmer-led research and PID; one suggestion for a potential donor is Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC).
- The NUFFIC training can be seen as a regional project focusing on training of trainers. PID training should be extended to longer-term capacity strengthening. Which are the other potential donors that can fund capacity strengthening?

- Vitou remarked that not all countries have the same level of capacity and therefore will need different training or other forms of capacity development other than the ToT mentioned. He suggested including sharing and learning and reflection activities.
- Harriet said that there is also a need to strengthen the role of CSOs in ARD.
- A study on local capacity to innovate from farmers' and rural communities' perspectives could be conducted by CPs. This would need to involve people from institutes of higher institution with research skills, because some degree of scientific rigour is required.
- David mentioned that the University of Virginia has a grant writer who is keeping an eye out for funding possibilities for extending the CCIG project.

## 13.0 Open space

From the various themes collected during the process of the IPW, five themes were prioritised for the open-space discussion using the World Café approach: i) International Farmer Innovation Day, led by Kees; ii) the Regional Platform for Eastern Africa, led by Righa; iii) Connecting/networking with education institutions and students, led by David; iv) Functional M&E, led by Marise; and v) Ideas/priorities for the AgroEcology Fund, led by Laurens.

### 13.1 International Farmer Innovation Day

Ideas from the participants included: getting government involvement; asking for financial contributions from the various organisations; exploring CTA interest because, in some countries, it is quite active in funding such events; exploring interest of GFAR and IFAD in funding this; involving the private sector; being creative in generating local funding and getting commitment to financial aid (international or regional funding); giving awards during the Day; and encouraging ownership of the event by the various stakeholders. We should try to make the holding of this event sustainable so that it happens every year, if the government can provide national funds. Some say stick to 29 November as the Day; others say it can be done anytime of the year.

### 13.2 Regional platform for Eastern Africa

Donors are more interested in multi-country projects because this allows for influencing policies at the global/international level. It is important to start with a small group with a strong interest in this regional grouping. A proposal should focus on a common issue affecting the Eastern African countries.

Questions that were raised included: What are the implications of having a regional platform? Who will take the lead? The CP coordination will be in contact with the virtual regional secretariat. If things are not working, the regional platform should not continue without resolving the issue. The issues at country level should not discourage CPs in Eastern Africa from trying to form a regional-level platform. The coordinator must be strong and should ensure that things are running smoothly.

### 13.3 Connecting/networking with education institutions and students

PROLINNOVA can get low-cost but high-impact support to agro-business development through interns/students. In documenting our work, we can get support from interns or they can do a third-party review and evaluation of our work. We should develop modules for short courses on

PID in the institution and in the community. Such training can also be offered as co-curricular activities for school clubs that can sponsor fairs and events that bring together students and teachers. CPs can do joint studies with them in areas like pilot collaboration and seek longer-term relationships. We could include a professor from an educational institution in the POG.

Other ideas were: Mapping the different educational institutions that offer courses related to PID and farmer-led experimentation; Linking with primary education and setting up projects and experiments with them; Thinking of the various education levels as entry points: primary, vocational, secondary, university; Bringing schools together so that they can present their innovations. This will make these innovations from schools more relevant

### **13.4 Functional monitoring and evaluation**

In the M&E, it is important to understand the requirements at different levels – community, CPs and international – and to spell out the roles and responsibilities. It is something that encourages a more democratic process and is left to the CP. The IST and POG must demand accountability and should require quarterly electronic reports. Think of incentives that will make M&E a norm. There is need for shared and harmonised M&E. It is currently not valued and understood collectively; little feedback is received from the CPs. The IST should also provide feedback to the CPs. If institutionalising M&E does not work at CP level, it can be pushed by the grassroots level.

Some suggestions to integrate M&E included: to reflect on M&E as a social-learning project, to integrate the cost of M&E in the project budget, to provide incentives for those who do their M&E well and to conduct peer review of PROLINNOVA work.

### **13.5 Ideas/priorities for the AgroEcology Fund**

The invitation for expression of interest is looking at best practices for agro-ecological activities. We can apply the local innovation and PID framework in seeking the best practices. The project should prepare PROLINNOVA to tackle agro-ecology and attract more donors to show that we are part of this movement. Some ideas for preparing for this included: making a policy brief and supporting relevant capacity building. We need to send out a brief on this, strengthening our claim that the PID approach leads to agro-ecological development. We need to think of how to apply agro-ecological principles much more systematically in PROLINNOVA work. We can highlight our links with other agro-ecological international networks and seek to strengthen these links.

For inclusion in the proposal, we should prioritise CPs that have been active in the past but have not received much funding through the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat.

## **14.0 Action planning**

Kees facilitated the formulation of the action plan (details in Appendix 3).

## 15.0 Wrap-up / Evaluation / Closure

### 15.1 Evaluation

Marise facilitated a quick evaluation on six themes: i) content coverage; ii) facilitation of sessions; iii) field visits; iv) organisation and preparation for IPW 2014; v) participation and contribution to the discussion; and vi) administration/logistics. Participants were asked to locate themselves opposite four faces posted on wall in different parts of the room, representing the following emotions: very happy, happy, disappointed/sad and very sad. Thirteen participants participated in the evaluation. Some participants participated only during the first day while others have left to catch their flights.

#### *Content coverage*

Nine participants were very happy and the other four were happy. One “very happy” participant explained that it covered the most important topics and the open spaces allowed for covering other topics that need further discussion and exploration. When asked what additional topics would have been covered, the participants said none.

#### *Facilitation*

Ten of the participants said that they were very happy and the rest said they were happy. This perception on facilitation was mainly because facilitation was shared among many participants, and was not done just by the IPW organisers.

#### *Field visits*

Four participants were very happy while seven were happy. Two participants from CEDAC did not participate. Some suggestions for improvement included:

- Time to brainstorm about our contributions before going to the communities
- Invite these farmers during the opening programme
- Have a structure for the visit/brief explanation on what is expected from the group.

#### *Organisation and preparation for IPW 2014*

Nine participants were very happy, three happy and one disappointed. Given more time, Vitou said CEDAC would have organised the IPW a little better. One expressed disappointment because some people could not attend. Etoa, who was at the airport, could not board the airplane because of a visa issue.

#### *Participation and contribution to the discussion*

Eleven participants were very happy and two happy. Vitou said that he could have participated more if not for his multiple duties. An overall impression was expressed by one participant: everyone had opportunities to contribute and facilitate. There is a lot of flexibility without compromising what needs to be covered. Marta and Susan expressed their thanks; they felt the environment is very accepting of others.

### *Administration/logistics*

Everybody was very happy with how the logistics and administration of the IPW 2014 were carried out. It was very well coordinated and organised. There was good food. Amanuel suggested that next time we should have some kind of cultural dancing.

#### *Final suggestions for the next IPW:*

- We should do more research on fundraising opportunities to ensure that we have more representatives from other CPs.
- We can invite other stakeholders in the country to some of the larger general sessions.
- Send a formal complaint to those responsible for Etoa not being able to board the plane and join this year's IPW.

## **15.2 Wrap-up/Closure**

Laurens thanked everybody for their contribution. He reminded everyone of the action plans. He thanked CEDAC for a very well organised IPW 2014. Vitou thanked everyone for coming to Cambodia and thanked the Secretariat for choosing PROLINNOVA–Cambodia to host the IPW for the second time. He distributed tokens of friendship to all participants.

## Appendix 1: List of participants in IPW 2014 in Cambodia<sup>1</sup>

No.	Name of participant	Sex	Organisation	Country
1	Righa Makonge	M	World Neighbors	Kenya
2	Patrick Mbanguka Lameck	M	INADES Formation Tanzania	Tanzania
3	Harriet Ndagire	M	Kulika Trust Uganda	Uganda
4	Suman Shekhar Manandhar	M	LI-BIRD	Nepal
5	Sonali Bisht	F	INHERE	India
6	Amanuel Assefa	M	Precise Consult International (PCI)	Ethiopia
7	Yohannes GebreMichael	M	Addis Ababa University	Ethiopia
8	Esther Penunia	F	Asian Farmers Association	Philippines
9	Julian Gonsalves	M	Independent, POG	Philippines
10	Marise Espineli	F	IIRR	Philippines
11	Chesha Wettasinha	F	ETC Foundation	Netherlands
12	Laurens van Veldhuizen	F	ETC Foundation	Netherlands
13	Ann Waters-Bayer	F	ETC Foundation	Germany
14	Kees Swaans	M	ETC Foundation	Netherlands
15	David Edmonds	M	CCAFS/UVA	USA
16	Marta Woldu	F	University of Virginia (UVA)	USA
17	Susan Tewolde	F	University of Virginia (UVA)	USA
18	Sam Vitou	M	CEDAC	Cambodia
19	Lack Yousseay	M	CEDAC	Cambodia
20	Pum Narin	M	CEDAC	Cambodia
21	Thong Thavrin	F	Ahivat Strey Organisation	Cambodia
22	Hang Navy	F	PDA–Takeo	Cambodia
23	Seu Rany	M	Farmer Nature Net	Cambodia
24	Ngoun Sopheap	M	Kampong Cham National School of Agriculture	Cambodia

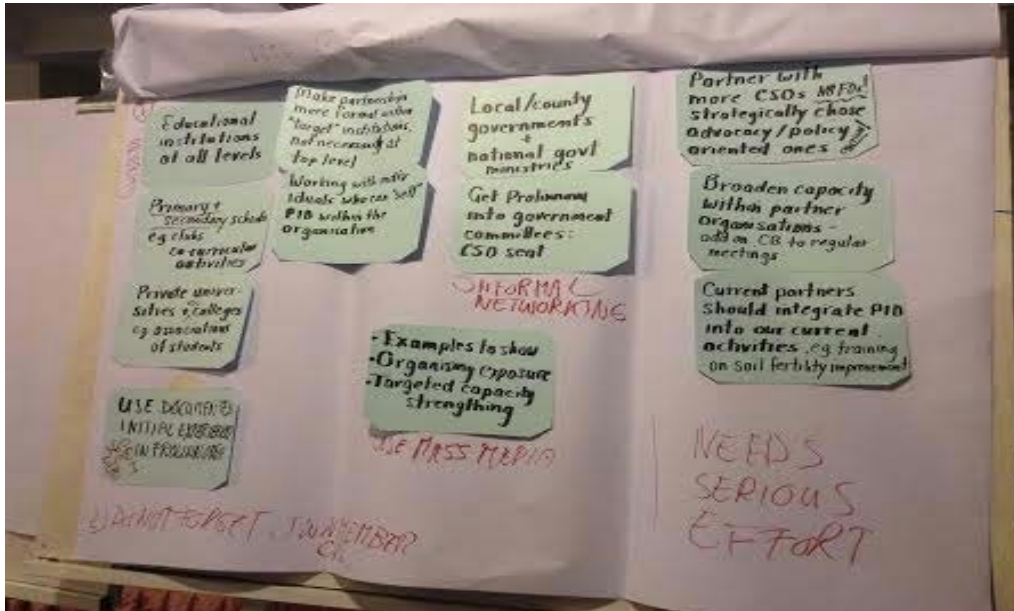
<sup>1</sup> Many of the Cambodian participants attended only the first day during the opening program and the marketplace. Esther Penunia and Julian Gonsalves left before the evaluation session. David Edmonds, Marta Woldu and Susan Tewolde, the team from the University of Virginia focused on documenting and did not join the evaluation activity where participants located themselves opposite the 4 faces.

## Appendix 2: Programme for PROLINNOVA IPW 2014 in Cambodia

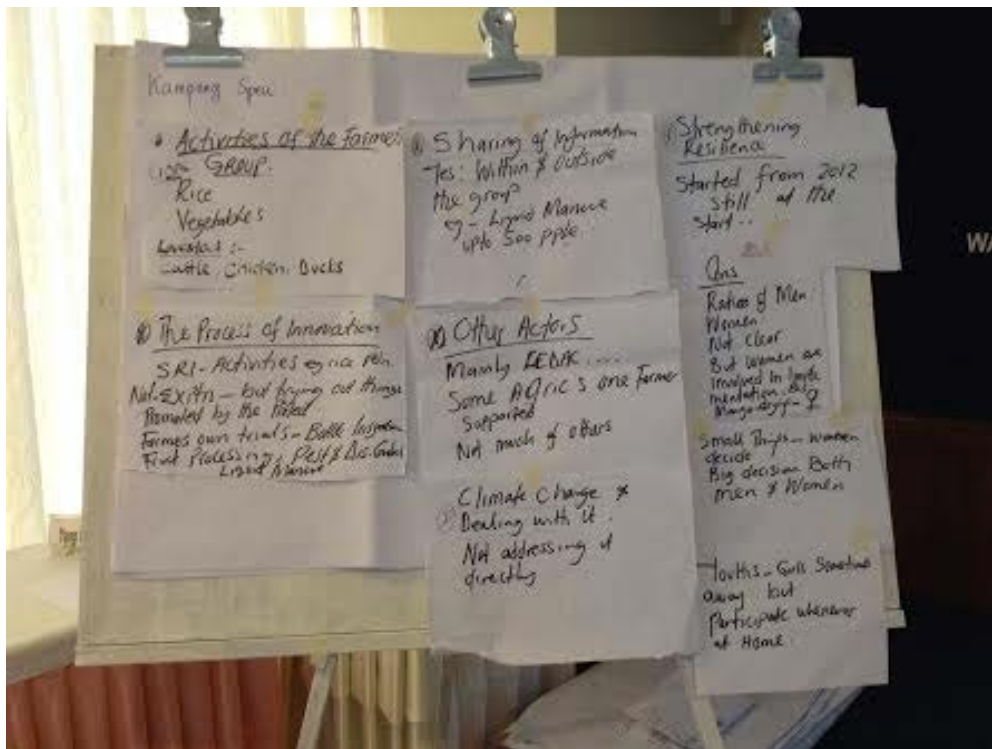
	Monday 12 May	Tuesday 13 May	Wednesday 14 May	Thursday 15 May
Morning	Organisation of the marketplace Opening session; Keynotes celebrating ten years PROLINNOVA	Achievements ten years PROLINNOVA: presentations by IST, Ethiopia and Nepal, and discussion	Field study	2013 e-evaluation: issues arising; POG report & issues; Fundraising: status and future possibilities
	Tea break: market open	Tea break	Tea break	Tea break
	Opening session, continued	Achievements ten years PROLINNOVA: two mini-workshops for CP sharing & analysis	Field study	Open Space
Lunch	Lunch: market open	Lunch	Lunch (later than normal)	Lunch
Afternoon	Strengthening resilience through PID and local innovation: experiences from PROLINNOVA CPs	Impact of CSO-supported farmer-led research: outcome of a review by IST	In the field: processing and sharing findings from the field study	Action planning
	Tea break	Tea break		Tea break
	Climate change, innovation and gender: insights from CCIG project	Strategies for the next decade of PROLINNOVA		Wrap-up and evaluation Closure
Evening				



### Appendix 3: India and Uganda Mini-workshop report



### Appendix 3: Kampong Speu Field visit presentation



## Appendix 5: PROLINNOVA 2014 Action Plan

Item	Activity	Responsible person	By when
POG	Send nominations for independent seat in POG to Chesha	All	1 June
	Inform other non-francophone CPs about candidacy of Chris Macoloo	Amanuel	Immediately; get confirmation by 1 June
	Facilitate POG decision to decide on chair	IST	1 August
Experiences on influencing curricula and involving/ exposing students on innovation systems thinking	Harriet to complete and then share on website and by e-group (Gabriela/Chesha)	Harriet	1 July
Sharing of non-PROLINNOVA experiences (documentation of farmer competition) in Tanzania	To be shared on website and by e-group (Gabriela/Chesha)	Patrick	By 1 Sept
Eastern Africa Regional Platform	Finalising regional proposal	Amanuel	Get feedback by 15 June; finalise proposal by 1 August (but also check deadlines of ARF grant)
	Eastern Africa CPs to identify focal person and members of committee	Righa	asap
	Official letter about existence of regional platform to seek linkages with ASARECA, FARA etc	IST/POG	Sept
Asia regional workshop	Prepare initial proposal	Marise/ Sonali/Julian	1 <sup>st</sup> week of July
Education	Review indicators for impact on curriculum	Yohannes	August
	Student attachment programme Ethiopia	Yohannes/ David/ Amanuel	(initial discussions; difficult to set deadline)
	Identify potential partners @ university for agribusiness	David/ Amanuel	(initial discussions; difficult to set deadline)
	Encouraging or piloting local innovations in educational institutions through co-curriculum activities/events in Uganda	Harriet	30 November

Fundraising	USAID proposal and follow-up CCIIG	David/ Chesha	On-going
	IFID fundraising at CP level	All	As and when opportunities arise
	IFID fundraising internationally	IST	ongoing
	Concept note Asia innovation fair	Esther	15 July
	Nuffic fundraising for PID training	Esther/ Marise	30 June
	Proposal for AgroEcology Fund (consulting CPs and POG)	IST	After 1 July if PROLINNOVA is selected
	CN on agroecology for CP local fundraising	IST	31 December 2014
	Policy brief on PROLINNOVA and agroecology	IST	31 December 2014
	Further identification of donors for agroecology	Laurens/all	ongoing
	Fundraising for network with educational institutions	IST and CPs	
	Global concept note (Julian's idea)	Kees	15 August
M&E	Formulating minimum requirements for M&E based on IPW discussion and existing framework	IIRR (Marise)	15 July
IPW	Action plan circulated	Kees	23 May
	Report compiled and circulated	Marise	Draft by 15 June to IST (feedback and final version by 1 July)
	1-pager on next IPW	IST	September
	Next host in Ethiopia	CP Ethiopia	In consultation with IST (usually 1 <sup>st</sup> half of year March/April)