

**PROMOTING LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION (Proli-FaNS):
MID-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD
FEBRUARY–JULY 2017**



*Women innovators group processing shea butter at the Bongo District learning site in Northern Ghana
(Credit: Dominic Avea)*

August 2017

MID-YEAR PROGRESS REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FEBRUARY–JULY 2017

This consolidated mid-year report for the period of 1 February to 31 July 2017 reviews activities achieved by the five Country Platforms (CPs) implementing Proli-FaNS (in Ghana, Kenya, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso and Cameroon) and activities at the regional level by the two sub-regional coordinators (SRCs) for the West & Central Africa and Eastern & Southern Africa Prolinnova platforms. The report also captures the coordination and backstopping support activities achieved by the Prolinnova International Support Team (IST) members based in the International Secretariat hosted by KIT in the Netherlands.

The report is limited to a progress review of implementation within the context of the three objectives of the project as stated below. However, the annual report to be submitted in September (next month) will present a more detailed assessment of achievement of the project objectives and their outputs, as well as risks, opportunities and lessons learned over the one-year period. The project objectives are:

- 1. Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity.*
- 2. Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits.*
- 3. Sub-regional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue.*

A) ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED AT CP LEVEL

1. FARMER-LED RESEARCH

Selection, refinement and validation of local innovations

Following the community consultations and sensitisation meetings resulting in identification and selection of priority local innovations on food & nutrition security at the project's action-learning sites using the selection criteria, the CPs undertook further participatory processes with local multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) and innovators to refine and validate their innovations for the project for Year 1. A total of 94 women-focused innovations have been validated and profiled by the five CPs for selection for participatory innovation development (PID) or farmer-led joint experimentation, and for innovation promotion and up-scaling. The details regarding the number of validated innovations are: Ghana34 (22 by female farmers /12 by male farmers), Kenya16 (4f/12m), Ethiopia20 (6f/5m/9mixed group), Burkina Faso 20 (17f/3m) and Cameroon4 (2f/2m). The project is required to identify and select 160 innovations (20 per action-learning site) for implementation over the three-year period.

Local innovation promotion and learning processes

Once the local innovations were prioritised, validated and profiled, the CP Working Groups together with innovators and MSPs organised activities including field days, field learning visits and experience-sharing events and mini exhibition workshops, which exposed communities (women and men) to the innovations and their benefits to promote learning and wider adoption to help address their food and nutritional needs. The details are as follows:

- **Prolinnova–Burkina Faso:** Training was organised in June for 25 field technical facilitators, farmers and innovators and local MSP members on local innovation and PID concepts, identification and selection of local innovations for development or dissemination. The training also looked at how to conduct and support joint experiments, and spread innovations and PID results to communities. The session enabled the stakeholders to interact and establish mutual relationships and discussed local innovation activities for the second year of the project.
- **Prolinnova–Cameroon:** The CP has held community-level meetings with local stakeholders and farmers where innovators shared their innovations and the benefits derived. This not only promoted learning but also offered the opportunity for screening, validation and selection of the priority innovations for further development and dissemination.
- **Prolinnova–Ethiopia:** An experience-sharing meeting was held at the Aksum site for 52 (26 m / 26 f) farmer innovators, youth group representatives, village leaders and 18 District Government officials. The contribution of local innovators and their innovations to food security and youth employment was discussed, and government officials' support for farmer innovation was solicited. At the Enebsie Sar Midir site, a field visit was organised for 25 farmers, experts from the local agricultural office and NGO staff to a watershed management innovation using terracing that has increased vegetable and fruit production and incomes of farmers in the watershed.

- **Prolinnova–Ghana:** A field day was organised at the Bongo site where 13 innovators, including one woman and two women groups, shared their innovations and the benefits to 43 farmers and women group representatives invited from surrounding communities. This has motivated their interest to want to try what they learnt. Another outcome is that the District Department of Agriculture and the Animal Research Institute have decided to engage an innovator using a local herb preparation to treat African swine fever in a joint experiment in order to validate the innovation with a view to wider adoption by livestock keepers.

At the Yendi site, a woman innovator was transported to another community and trained 35 women on her innovation using yellow powder from *dawadawa* fruit (*Parkia*) in preparing *wasawasa*, a local food. Similarly, two women from a local soap-making innovation group were assisted to visit another community and trained 40 other women on their innovation that uses ash of soya residues together with a herbal extract (*gooi*), shea butter and soda powder to make washing and bathing soap.

- **Prolinnova–Kenya:** The CP held a meeting with farmers and local stakeholders in June and established local steering committees (LSCs) at its two action-learning sites to coordinate Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) activities. The LSCs comprise representatives of farmers, NGOs and government departments. Their specific roles include call for innovations, vetting and selection for funding, establishing networks and linkages, creating awareness among stakeholders, and building farmers' capacity in local innovation and PID, financial management, documentation of innovations and monitoring of field activities. The LSCs have since commenced calls for proposals for screening to provide funding for local innovation and experimentation. Earlier in May, a national inception workshop was conducted which officially introduced the project to the various stakeholders in the country and shared various implementation guidelines and strategies such as the multi-stakeholder guidelines and project timelines, targets and objectives.

The number of people adopting and/ or adapting the innovations in project and non-project communities through promotion and sharing will be assessed as part of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) activities to support project reporting.

PID and farmer-led joint experimentation process for selected innovations

All the CPs have held step-down trainings on PID at site level (and at national level, in some cases) for field staff, local MSPs, technical support teams (LSCs, Core Team, Working Group) and community groups, following participation of the CPs' representatives in the sub-regional training-of-trainers workshops on PID in Ouagadougou and Nairobi early 2017, facilitated by IST members. The training has built local capacities for the joint experimentation process on women-focused innovations designed to strengthen farmers' experimentation capacities. Following this, the CPs jointly selected innovations and started experimentation processes with innovators as follows:

- **Prolinnova–Burkina Faso:** Five innovations by women have been selected for PID processes at two action-learning sites. The local partner NGOs have designed the experiments with the innovators and provided them with funds to purchase small experimental equipment and inputs for implementing the protocols. The PID is focused on bio-composting, enrichment of porridge with local ingredients to combat child malnutrition, and bio-pesticides for vegetable plots.
- **Prolinnova–Cameroon:** The process involves a commercial beekeeping innovator seeking to produce queens locally for sale to help increase honey production. The ISAGO (University) and ACEFA (government agriculture office) are involved in the joint research with the farmer. The CP is planning to jointly select two additional validated innovations for PID.
- **Prolinnova–Ethiopia:** The CP has facilitated selection of six innovations for PID (2 by women, 4 by mixed groups). The innovations are on watershed protection with vegetation for crops, tomato–teff intercropping, breeding comparison between local and exotic chickens, crop diversification with coffee, spices, fruits and vegetables. Currently two experiments are being conducted. Poor women in Mai Siye village are collecting data to monitor an experiment on determining chick sex by egg shape. All periodic data are summarised and shared on a monthly basis at the district level to the farmer research group (FRG), which together with external experts jointly evaluate the process. The second experiment is on the control of whitefly on citrus using water extract from neem leaves comparing different mixtures and concentrations of the materials.
- **Prolinnova–Ghana:** Six innovations, three from each site, have been selected for PID / joint experimentation. Joint planning processes have taken place at each site leading to PID plans with clear objectives, as well as M&E and documentation protocols. Four of the innovations are by women, focusing on improving the processing, marketing and preservation of local foods (sweet potato, cassava, *dawadawa* and economic products such as local soap and shea butter) for improving nutrition and income. The innovators have acquired some inputs and materials through the project for the experimentation through the LISFs.
- **Prolinnova–Kenya:** Five innovations (3 by women /2 by men) have been selected for PID. The innovations are on water conservation using crop residues, drip irrigation system, chicken incubator,

grain preservation with organic materials and tree nursery technique. PID processes will begin in the next quarter (August to October) on these selected innovations. A PID training was held at national level in June for 29 participants that introduced farmers and stakeholders to the Proli-FaNS project and its objectives, and exposed them to local innovation and farmer-led joint experimentation and the operation and management of the LISF. The participants came from community-based organisations (CBOs), farmer and fisher organisations, NGOs and the Ministries of Agriculture, Fisheries and Health, and the innovators.

With a total of **twenty-three** innovations so far selected by the CPs for PID, and experimentation designed and started on a number of the innovations, the project is on course to achieving its target of at least 40 innovations (5 per site) to be studied in PID by the end of the 3-year period. Progress and outcomes of the experimentation or improvement processes will be reported in subsequent reports.

2. ADVOCACY

The objective of advocacy and policy-dialogue activities under the project is to influence agricultural research and development (ARD) and education institutions and farmer organisations to institutionalise and promote local innovation and PID concepts and approaches within their policies, programmes and practices to achieve greater food, nutritional and economic benefits for rural women and men. Achievements under this activity are as follows:

- The CPs have established local MSPs at the action-learning sites and have also strengthened or reconstituted their national MSPs, both of which comprise government ministries, research, universities, farmer-based organisations and NGOs, and have held sensitisation meetings and training workshops on local innovation and PID which have built the capacities of the MSPs on institutionalisation and policy dialogue.
- The CPs have launched the project at their local action-learning sites and at national level with participation of CP institutions, traditional leaders, farmers, women groups, CBOs, local government authorities and the media, among others.
- In Ghana, the two local NGO partners and local MSPs organised a day's meeting at each site with the District Assembly Authorities and presented the project with the aim of promoting PID institutionalisation and seeking for funding opportunities to scale up the concepts and results.
- The opening day of the annual Prolinnova International Partners Workshop in 2017 (IPW 2017) held in May in Tamale, Ghana was used for policy advocacy through speeches from local ARD officials and exhibition of innovations to advocate on participatory development that recognises and builds on farmer innovation and local knowledge to achieve sustainable development benefits for rural disadvantaged women and men. The four-day IPW attracted 38 participants from the global Prolinnova network including Proli-FaNS and non-Proli-FaNS CPs, Friends of Prolinnova, and the co-sponsoring organisations Misereor and the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC).

3. DOCUMENTATION

A detailed documentation guideline was developed by ACDEP with support of the IST members Chesha Wettasinha and Ann Waters-Bayer. It was shared with the CPs, which have used it to profile their validated innovations for PID, dissemination and M&E purposes. So far, CPs have documented and shared some of

their innovations in the form of posters, brochures, flyers, short videos and booklets to the public during innovation fairs, field days and policy-dialogue workshops including the IPW 2017 held in Ghana.

With the commencement of the PID process at the action-learning sites in the next reporting period, the CPs will undertake more detailed documentation of their PID cases, as well as of selected women's innovations in the form of brochures, synthesis papers and policy briefs for dissemination. The project will collaborate with the two SRCs to train field teams of CPs to undertake quality documentation of their PID processes and local innovations.

4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

All five CPs have M&E focal points in their Core Teams or Working Groups, who support M&E and learning activities. The CPs have carried out regular M&E activities to keep their projects on track, including planning, review and consultation meetings with their MSPs and implementation teams at site and at project-coordination levels. They have facilitated periodic field monitoring and backstopping of project activities using their M&E focal points, technical support teams and local MSP members.

To support effective M&E management and quality reporting to Misereor, an M&E framework was finalised by Chesha (IST member) and shared by ACDEP in English and French to CPs for their activities and reporting to ACDEP. In the next period, the project will collaborate with the SRCs to support and backstop the CPs on M&E implementation to enhance the project management. The CP in Ghana has already trained its local implementing partners on the guideline and tools developed for collecting data on the indicators and has established database systems at the two action-learning sites and at the project level.

5. COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

All CPs have reconstituted or strengthened their multi-stakeholder National Steering Committees (NSCs) to enhance their governance functions. They have involved their NSCs and technical support teams in project reviews, preparation and approval of budgets and workplans, and local fund raising strategies, to improve project management and results.

- **Prolinnova–Burkina Faso's** NSC has held meetings with the CP members and discussed PID and joint experimentation, field activities and financing of farmer-led research. The meetings also led to consolidation of the NSC with clearly defined terms of reference (ToRs). A five-member technical support and coordination team has also been formed comprising representatives from the key NGO partners (Diobass, World Neighbours, Réseau MARP). The SRC for West & Central Africa (Georges Djohy) visited the CP in June for familiarisation to be able to provide support to the CP in its work. He also visited the two action-learning sites and recommended selection of innovations for PID.
- **Prolinnova–Cameroon:** The reconstituted NSC held meetings to review and approve the CP's Year 2 workplan and budget, and validated a constitution and ToRs for the functioning of the CP.
- **Prolinnova–Ethiopia** has pursued actions to revive and strengthen its NSC. A first meeting was held to brainstorm on ways to improve the CP governance, and a retreat is planned in the August–October 2017 quarter for reviewing all Prolinnova guidelines for application in Ethiopia and for adopting appropriate strategies and actions to improve governance and CP coordination.

- **Prolinnova–Ghana’s** reconstituted NSC has held two meetings and developed strategies to accelerate policy dialogue, institutionalisation of PID and fundraising. Four new NGOs have joined the national platform. ACDEP (CP host) has also received support from IST members (Chesha and Ann) to prepare relevant project guidelines in English and French and shared these with SRCs and also posted them on the project webpage. The guidelines are for communication within the Proli-FaNS project and the Prolinnova network, identification of local innovations for food and nutrition security, documentation of local innovations, and guidelines for M&E.
- **Prolinnova–Kenya’s** NSC held strategic meetings leading to recruitment of a part-time CP coordinator, who unfortunately resigned after two months, compelling Makonge Righa of Prolinnova–Kenya and staff of World Neighbors-Kenya to step in again to act as the CP coordinator. Local Steering Committees have been formed at the action-learning sites to support technical implementation. Other strategic issues being pursued are CP membership expansion, development of funding proposals and deregistration of Prolinnova–Kenya as a company.

B) REGIONAL-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

Proli-FaNS also aims to contribute to building two multi-CP sub-regional Prolinnova platforms in West & Central Africa (WeCAPP) and in Eastern & Southern Africa (ESAPP) to support the CPs in joint learning, mobilisation of resources and effective policy dialogue and networking at national, sub-regional and regional levels. The goal is to strengthen the Prolinnova network in Africa to facilitate mutual learning and policy dialogue in order to promote local innovation and farmer-led research, and ultimately lead to a regional Prolinnova–Africa network to take over the coordination and capacity-building responsibilities from Prolinnova International for the work in Africa. Activities undertaken at regional and sub-regional level during the period are described below.

a) Backstopping support to Prolinnova–Cameroon

As part of South–South mentoring for CPs and upon recommendation of the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG), Joe Nchor, Proli-FaNS Coordinator, and Djibril Thiam, Prolinnova–Senegal coordinator and POG member, visited Cameroon in February 2017 and provided four days of mentoring and capacity support to the young CP. The support enhanced the capacity of the host NGO (COSADER) in governance and coordination of the CP. Its confidence and capacity have also improved tremendously as the NGO gained a clearer understanding and better control of the CP issues and technical implementation of Proli-FaNS.

b) IPW 2017 and Proli-FaNS partners meeting in Tamale, Ghana

Members of the IST and POG assisted ACDEP, as coordinating NGO of Prolinnova–Ghana, to prepare and host the annual Prolinnova International Partners Workshop (IPW) in Tamale, Ghana, on 15–19 May 2017. Thirty-eight participants from Africa, Asia and Europe under the Prolinnova International network and friends of the network attended the IPW. Misereor and SDC, who co-sponsored the IPW, were also represented. The opening ceremony was marked with speeches by high personalities of key local ARD institutions and an exhibition of innovations and innovative products. During a meeting of the CPs in Proli-FaNS, held after the IPW, project progress was reviewed and management and coordination issues were discussed. The newly recruited SRCs were introduced to the CP coordinators and partners, and their roles

were clarified. The International Secretariat prepared the workshop programme, coordinated facilitation of the sessions, and sourced and managed the funding from SDC. They also booked and purchased most of the air tickets, arranged travel schedules in collaboration with ACDEP and assisted in the financial administration of the event. The full workshop report is being prepared by the International Secretariat and will be shared soon.

c) Setting up the sub-regional taskforces and recruiting the two sub-regional coordinators

In preparation for establishing two sub-regional platforms in Eastern & Southern and West & Central Africa, representatives of both Proli-FaNS and active non-Proli-FaNS CPs in the respective sub-regions had collaborated with the IST and POG to set up two sub-regional taskforces in early 2017. In May, two part-time SRCs were contracted by ACDEP based on prepared contracts and ToRs, following advertisement, short-listing, interviewing and selection led by the International Secretariat and the POG co-chairs. The SRCs are Amanuel Assefa for ESAPP and Georges Djohy for WeCAPP. Both participated in the IPW 2017 and the Proli-FaNS partners' meeting in May, interacted with the CP representatives, IST and POG, and became acquainted with their own roles in the project, financial and administrative procedures and funds available for their activities.

d) Activities undertaken by the SRCs

Having started work only three months ago, since 1 May 2017, the SRCs have accomplished a lot under their action plans, thus making good progress towards achieving Objective 3 of Proli-FaNS (*Sub-regional Prolinnova platforms support CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, resource mobilisation and effective policy dialogue*). Major results achieved are:

- Setting up and commencing operation of the ESAPP and WeCAPP sub-regional platforms, with CPs now better coordinated and networked under Prolinnova; this includes increased information flow and exchange among Proli-FaNS and non-Proli-FaNS CPs. As the WeCAPP SRC is fully bilingual (French and English), the linguistic barrier between francophone and anglophone CPs has been effectively reduced and communication among the CPs improved.
- Fundraising efforts have been initiated through conscious search for funding agencies and drafting of concept notes and proposals by SRCs to support Prolinnova activities in the countries in their respective sub-regions.
- There is increased technical capacity support (including through backstopping visits) resulting in improvement in CPs' governance and coordination and Proli-FaNS implementation.

Detail activities under taken by the respective SRCs are described below:

ESAPP (Amanuel Assefa)

Information sharing: Communication was made to all CPs and taskforce members of ESAPP (Ethiopia, Mozambique, Kenya, Uganda, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania) announcing the start of ESAPP and sharing SRCs action plans, project ideas, draft proposals and backstopping plans. This has opened up closer interactions and networking among members and has renewed their interest in and commitment to Prolinnova activities. Communication facilities of the SRC have been improved through procurement of a laptop with internet connection, which greatly enhances coordination and monitoring roles. The main challenge faced is the slow and sometime slack of response from CPs to some communications.

Backstopping support: Planned visits to four CPs during the reporting period were not possible because of scheduling conflicts. Only a meeting with some members of the CP in Ethiopia could be held to improve the CP's governance system. However, backstopping by email led to re-constitution of the NSC of Prolinnova–Sudan so that the CP meets the requirements to be re-admitted as a Prolinnova CP. The planned visits by the SRC to Tanzania and by Brigid Letty (ESAPP taskforce member) to Mozambique have been re-scheduled to next quarter. As the laws of Ethiopia do not permit transfer of funds from the sub-regional budget already in Ethiopia in major foreign currencies to taskforce members to carry out delegated assignments, the transfer to Brigid from the sub-regional budget for the next quarter will have to be made by ACDEP.

Fundraising: A proposal on PID and food security intended to be in collaboration with the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) has been drafted and shared with four CPs in the sub-regional for inputs before finalisation in the coming quarter. The SRC has also prepared project ideas (proposal focus areas) and shared these with the CPs in the sub-region to use to draft concept notes and proposals for possible funding opportunities. The document was also shared with SDC and is awaiting response.

Documentation: The SRC has drafted a guideline for selecting CP host organisations, which is being reviewed by the POG and IST for use by all CPs in the Prolinnova network. Another guideline on ESAPP network governance is being drafted to be shared with taskforce members in Year 2, after approval by the POG. Summaries of the Prolinnova network 2016 annual reports from Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Mozambique have been made and submitted to the IST for the global report. A communication designer was also contracted to prepare an innovation catalogue for ESAPP, which will include a brief introduction of the sub-regional network and major innovation activities of the network in the sub-region.

Way forward: In the next half year, the SRC will visit the CPs in Sudan and Tanzania to help strengthen their governance structures, whilst Brigid Letty of Prolinnova–South Africa will visit and backstop Prolinnova–Mozambique on behalf of the SRC. The SRC will also monitor and support Prolinnova–Ethiopia on CP coordination and Prolifans implementation. More effort will be focused on preparing funding proposals and supporting the CPs in writing proposals and seeking funds. ESAPP will initiate contacts with the African Union and FAO regional offices for partnership towards policy dialogue and institutionalisation of PID.

WeCAPP (Georges Djohy)

Communication and information sharing: Emails and telephone calls were used to communicate and share information and documents with CPs in the sub-region. However, the poor e-communication network in some CPs limited their ability to respond quickly to some email requests by the SRC for decision making. In the circumstance, Skype meetings were used to communicate with taskforce members in Senegal and Burkina Faso and the IST backstopper for francophone CPs. Access of CPs to project information has improved considerably as a result of translation of several project documents into French for the francophone CPs. Prolinnova Working Paper No. 30 (about main concepts used in the network) was translated into French and posted on the website; it is now being prepared as a booklet for the francophone CPs. Two Prolinnova policy briefs were also translated into French and posted on the website, and should enhance CPs' policy-dialogue activities on local innovation and PID.

Backstopping support: CPs were supported to organise their governance and coordination structures and functioning in line with the Prolinnova guidelines. Hence, the NSCs now have a better composition and clear roles for effective governance. Backstopping visits were undertaken to Burkina Faso and Senegal,

which afforded the SRC a better understanding of the CPs' activities and challenges to enable better capacity support. In Burkina Faso, the SRC visited Proli-FaNS sites, held meetings with the local MSPs and offered advice on local innovation and joint experimentation issues. Togo was also visited, where INADES, a potential coordinating NGO, was sensitised on Prolinnova membership requirements; it is hoped that a multi-stakeholder platform in Togo will apply to join the network in early 2018. Cameroon could not be visited because the CP was occupied with other urgent Proli-FaNS activities; and the visit to Mali had to be postponed because the CP was mourning the sudden death of a key member.

Fundraising: A crowd funding concept note was drafted and shared with CPs and taskforce members for inputs, to be able to finalise and submit it to funding agencies. In the next period, capacities of CPs will be strengthened to produce fundable proposals. Meanwhile, key focus areas (project ideas) linked to local innovation on which to base future proposals have been identified: smallholder seed systems and seed conservation; management, conservation and access to water to support market gardening; social innovations in the context of social development and entrepreneurship and community savings systems; and agro-ecology and climate resiliency through up-scaling of agro-ecological innovations.

Documentation: The WeCAPP and ESAPP SRCs collaborated to draft guidelines for selecting host organisations for CPs, which the WeCAPP SRC then translated into French and shared with the francophone CPs for their inputs. The SRC also edited the 2016 annual Prolinnova network reports from Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Cameroon and Senegal into a draft composite sub-regional report in English and French for the IST and POG, to be included in the global network report.

Going forward into the next six months of Year 2, the WeCAPP SRC intends to step up the preparation of proposals and concept notes and support to CPs, drawing on the identified project ideas (focus areas). Coordination and capacity support to CPs will be increased including backstopping visits and further strengthening of communication and dissemination including website postings.

C) COORDINATION AND BACKSTOPPING SUPPORT ACTIVITIES OF IST / POG

The International Support Team (IST) members at the Prolinnova International Secretariat hosted by the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT) in the Netherlands, together with the POG, have provided coordination and backstopping support to ACDEP, CPs and the SRCs on management and implementation of Proli-FaNS, and on Prolinnova activities in general. Coordination and backstopping support activities undertaken by the IST/POG in the reporting period are summarised below.

- a) **Support for establishment of SRCs in Africa:** ACDEP was supported by helping to prepare contracts and ToRs for the SRCs. The SRCs were then facilitated to participate in the IPW 2017 and Proli-FaNS partners meeting as part of their initial orientation. The IST also guided the SRCs to prepare their workplans and to plan their backstopping visits.
- b) **Support to ACDEP to prepare and host IPW 2017:** Chesha and Ann supported ACDEP to host IPW 2017 including; preparing the programme, identifying facilitators for the sessions, facilitation, organising logistics including booking of tickets, sourcing additional funding, communicating with ACDEP and the participants, and assisting them to prepare their presentations for the workshop.
- c) **Preparation of the final M&E framework:** The original M&E framework drafted by Elias Zerfu (Ethiopia) and Violet Kirigua (Kenya) were reviewed and finalised by Chesha, taking into account

feedback received on it during the Proli-FaNS partners meeting in May 2017. The final framework has been shared and is being used by CPs for their M&E activities.

- d) Other support activities** included setting up the webpage for Proli-FaNS and uploading documents to it, reviewing and improving project reports to Misereor and for the website, and long-distance regular communication, guidance and advice to CPs, ACDEP and SRCs through email, telephone and Skype.

FOCUS FOR NEXT SIX MONTHS (August 2017 to January 2018)

Having made significant progress in setting up the project and commencing implementation at the CP and the sub-regional / regional level, thereby achieving the above-mentioned results (outputs), the project intends to pursue the following activities in the next reporting period (August 2017 to January 2018), as summarised from the project partners' workplans for Year 2:

Country Platform level:

1. Continuous identification and validation of new innovations for further development and sharing
2. Facilitating PID / joint experimentation processes on the selected innovations, including related training and documenting the processes
3. Organise activities for learning about and promoting innovations with a view to wider application and adaptation in project and non-project communities
4. Capacity building and training for innovators, MSPs and field technical teams on documentation, gender and PID, M&E of PID and other themes to be identified
5. Organise policy-dialogue workshops at local and national levels for policymakers and stakeholders in ARD with a view to institutionalisation of PID
6. Organise exhibitions at appropriate occasions including National Innovation Day, farmers' fairs and national farmers' days to disseminate best innovations for wider application and adaptation, and awarding women innovators
7. Documentation of selected women innovations in appropriate forms for dissemination and exhibitions
8. Coordinate and involve NSC and Working teams for governance, planning and policy-dialogue activities.

Regional and sub-regional levels

1. Coordination and backstopping of sub-regional networks and SRCs by ACDEP, SRCs and POG/IST
2. Backstopping and M&E (virtual and visits) of CPs, by SRCs and POG/IST on PID and field implementation
3. Coordinate and facilitate South–South mentoring of CPs
4. Support CPs to establish and operate M&E system for Proli-FaNS activities
5. Preparation for the annual IPW and Proli-FaNS partners meeting in the Philippines in May 2018
6. Support to ACDEP and the key project team on Proli-FaNS management and coordination issues
7. Fundraising activities through proposal writing and seeking donors, and capacity support to CPs in proposal writing

8. Networking with relevant regional and international networks and organisations including attending workshops and conferences to share and learn by CP coordinators, SRCs, IST and POG members
9. Strengthening network governance and engaging in policy dialogue at sub-regional level for PID mainstreaming
10. Supporting CPs in documentation activities and preparing documentation at sub-regional level.