

PROLINNOVA International Partners Workshop 2013



held at

**the Desmond Tutu Conference Centre of the All African Conference
of Churches (AACC), 27–28 May 2013, Nairobi, Kenya**

Table of Contents

ABBREVIATIONS	3
1.0 INTRODUCTION	4
1.1 OPENING OF THE WORKSHOP	4
1.1.1 WELCOME ADDRESS – BELL OKELLO, CHAIRMAN NATIONAL STEERING COMMITTEE, PROLINNOVA KENYA	4
1.1.2 SPEECH BY FARMER INNOVATOR	5
2.0 MARKETPLACE: SHOWCASING COUNTRY PLATFORM (CPS) ACHIEVEMENTS OVER PAST YEAR	5
3.0 PID TO STRENGTHEN COMMUNITY RESILIENCE TO CHANGE	5
3.1 EXPERIENCES FROM COMBINING LOCAL INNOVATION CAPACITIES WITH SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH (CLIC-SR).....	5
3.2 EXPERIENCES FROM LOCAL INNOVATION AND EXPERIMENTATION: AN ENTRY POINT TO CLIMATE-CHANGE ADAPTATION FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS IN ASIA (LINEX – CCA)	6
4.0 PARTNERSHIP WITH CCAFS (CLIMATE CHANGE, AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY) IN SOCIAL LEARNING	9
5.0 INTERNATIONAL FARMER INNOVATION DAY (IFI) AND INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR FAMILY FARMING (IYFF)	11
6.0 FUND ACQUISITION: EXPERIENCES AND OPPORTUNITIES	12
7.0 GOVERNANCE ISSUES	14
8.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION	15
8.1 E-EVALUATION	15
8.2 BASIC AGREEMENTS ON MINIMUM COMMITMENTS	16
8.3 REGIONAL COLLABORATION M&E: CLIC-SR AND LINEX-CCA	17
8.4 OVER-ALL PROLINNOVA M&E	17
9.0 UPDATES AND REVIEW OF IPW 2012 ACTION LIST	17
9.1 GLOBAL FORUM ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH (GFAR), GLOBAL CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR DEVELOPMENT (GCARD) AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROLINNOVA	17
9.2 PROLINNOVA -SUDAN THE FARMER SELECTED PEARL MILLET 'WADELBASHIR' EXPERIMENT	18
9.3 INTEGRATING PID INTO UNIVERSITIES	19
9.4 REVIEW OF IPW 2012 ACTION LIST	19
10.0 PLANNING	19
10.1 FARMER INNOVATION DAY	19
10.2 WAY FORWARD FOR LISF	20
10.3 CPS/REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT.....	20
11.0 PROLINNOVA 2013 ACTION LIST	20
12.0 EVALUATION	21
12.1 AREAS OF SUCCESS	22
12.2 AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT	22
13.0 CLOSING REMARKS	22
APPENDICES	23
APPENDIX 1: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS	23
APPENDIX 2: PROGRAMME.....	24
APPENDIX 3: FULL WELCOME ADDRESS TO IPW NAIROBI MAY 27 TH , 2013	26

Abbreviations

AACC	All African Conference of Churches
AISA	Agricultural Innovation Systems in Africa
ARD	Agricultural Research and Development
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security
CCSL	Climate Change and Social Learning
CLIC–SR	Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research
CP	Country Platform
EAFIF	East African Farmer Innovation Fair
FAIR	Farmers Access to Innovation Resources
FGDs	Focal Group Discussions
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
IPW	International Partners Workshop
IYFF	International Year for Family Farming
KARI	Kenya Agricultural Research Institution
LINEX-CCA	Local Innovation and Experimentation: An Entry Point to Climate Change Adaptation for Sustainable Livelihoods in Asia
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MSP	Multi-stakeholder Platform
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
NWG	National Working Group
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
SOLLINKKA	Social Learning Linking Knowledge with Action
WAIA	Week on Agricultural Innovation in Africa

1.0 Introduction

The International Partners' Workshop (IPW) provides an opportunity for the Country Platforms (CPs), the International Support Team (IST) and the International Secretariat of PROLINNOVA to review progress made during the past year and to share and learn from each other. The IPW 2013 included discussions on and sharing of experiences from the projects being implemented by the CPs, specifically of 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 East Africa; the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) meeting briefings and governance issues; funding opportunities; and monitoring and evaluation. Some of the IPW participants participated in the two-day East Africa Farmer Innovation Fair (EAFIF) and the international workshop on Agricultural Innovation Systems in Africa (AISA), which took place soon after the IPW.

1.1 Opening of the workshop

1.1.1 Welcome Address – Bell Okello, Chairman National Steering Committee, PROLINNOVA Kenya

The chairman welcomed the IPW participants and noted that a significant number had paid their own way to participate in the meeting. He added that the IPW is an important event for the PROLINNOVA community because it provides a platform to share, learn, take stock and reflect on what we have done, what we need to do, how we wish to do it, and to discuss implementation of our activities at various levels: local, national, regional and international.

He stated that this IPW is unique because it is held as one among several events within the Week on Agricultural Innovation in Africa (WAIA) and thus, provides an opportunity to network with a broader group of stakeholders. He mentioned the East African Farmer Innovation Fair (EAFIF) as one of the events that will be attended by farmer innovators from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda hosted by the Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI). The significance of this event is the change in thinking that is taking place - some years back, the idea of farmer innovations being exhibited in a research institute would have been viewed as 'scientifically incorrect'.

The chairman added that through the IPW, PROLINNOVA has continued to refine the concept and practice of Participatory Innovation Development (PID). He encouraged the IPW participants not to lose sight of their past achievements, to deliberate and refine new ideas, to take local innovations further, for the benefit of ensuring the food security and livelihoods of many.

He urged the participants to continue embracing PROLINNOVA's tenets, and mentioned multi-stakeholder platforms as an example of how we must pull together to succeed, He also stressed the need to pay attention to other issues such as gender, youth involvement and engagement with policy makers and the private sector. In addressing these issues, he encouraged participants to raise more resources to strengthen their local, regional, national and international platforms. His challenge to the IPW participants was on how to deliver

more, better, faster, whilst being effective and efficient in achieving the desired impact of PROLINNOVA's mission.

1.1.2 Speech by farmer innovator

Mr. Jacob (Jack) from Kenya, a farmer innovator participating in the EAFIF, gave a brief presentation based on his experiences. Jack has developed an improved avocado variety that produces bigger fruits. He got interested in farming through the influence of his father who was also a farmer. His favourite subject in school was biology. After leaving school, he became a farmer and started experimenting with avocado with the intention of developing a variety that could produce higher yields and bigger fruits. He had brought some samples of avocado fruits of the variety he has developed. He added that his participation in the EAFIF will enable him promote his innovation as well as receive advice from other people on how to develop it further.

2.0 Marketplace: showcasing CPs achievements over the past year

Nine CPs and three organisations showcased the various activities and achievements through a range of products. These included visual and written information on the local innovations identified and joint experimentation conducted by the CPs; documents on PROLINNOVA, local innovation and PID in general; reports on various PROLINNOVA- related projects and activities; and advocacy and promotion material such as calendars and posters.

It provided an opportunity for the participants to get to know what each of the CPs was doing as well as to discuss and exchange ideas, to share information and provide input/feedback that would help to further strengthen PROLINNOVA activities in the various CPs.

3.0 PID to strengthen community resilience to change

3.1 Experiences from CLIC-SR

CLIC-SR was presented by Patrick Lameck from Tanzania. The project builds on the achievements of the Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR) project and is implemented in four countries - Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda – with continued funding support from Rockefeller Foundation.

PID starts from farmer's own innovations and brings on board extensionists, researchers and other relevant stakeholders during the process of experimentation. The CP partners have recognised the value of farmer innovation and have endeavoured to identify farmer innovators and build the capacity of stakeholders in PID. New farmer innovators are continually being identified and joint experimentation is being undertaken with respect to some of their innovations. Farmer innovations have been documented and shared, policy dialogue initiatives have been undertaken and models for policy influencing have been developed.

The CPs have realised that farmers continuously innovate to meet their short and long term challenges. Many innovations in agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) have been identified but it was noted that more innovations still exist and need to be identified and documented. Innovation identification is a process – not a one-off activity. The involvement of the younger generation in the process of LI and PID was mentioned as a gap to be filled within the CPs. There is gradual paradigm shift from conventional research to more

participatory forms of research such as PID but it has taken long for the various stakeholders to appreciate and understand the concept of PID. Through the PID process, farmers who are involved in joint experimentation can contribute, manage and draw results from research as equal partners with other stakeholders. Local innovation support funds is an innovative mechanism that enables farmers to manage innovation funds at local level to support their research activities.

With respect to policy dialogue there is limited capacity especially at the local levels to guide the process. Despite the willingness of government staff, decision makers and other stakeholders, there have been budget limitations for organising stakeholders' workshops, campaigning, lobbying and advocacy.

More efforts are needed to engage with and to convince more stakeholders to participate in PID. The time allocated for joint experimentation needs to be long enough to generate results and conclude the research. More training is required on driving the policy dialogue process and whilst having adequate funds to engage in lobbying for more recognition for PID within policy.

3.2 Experiences of LINEX – CCA in Asia

Suman Manandhar of Nepal gave an update on the LINEX-CCA project. This project is implemented in three Asian countries: Cambodia, Nepal and India. It is funded by Misereor. He presented the rationale of the project which is centered on the supporting farming communities whose livelihoods are affected by many factors, including climate change, in their environment. Farmers face problems every day in their lives and have been searching for solutions to solve these problems. If no ready-made solutions are available, they start generating new ideas and developing innovations on their own using the resources available around them. When these innovations are improved together with external stakeholders (researchers, students, policy makers, university teachers and extension agents), then this process is called PID, which is a process of co-generating knowledge. Suman explained that stakeholders of PID are different from country to country and also from location to location within countries.

Currently, farmers are facing many challenges due to climate change and many of them have very limited choice and therefore cannot leave their farms in search of other livelihood means. Instead, they draw on their own knowledge and resources in order to adapt to and reduce the impacts of climate change on their farm production. In some households, men leave their farms and look for livelihood opportunities elsewhere, leaving the women and children to tend the farms. LINEX CCA aims is to contribute towards increasing the security of livelihood sources of such climate-change vulnerable rural communities, in particular women, who depend on agriculture and the use of natural resources.

The objectives of the are to: (1) identify local innovations (technical and socio-institutional) to adapt to climate change; (2) to build the capacity of the government, local NGOs/CSOs to support farmers in their efforts towards climate change adaptation; and (3) ensure that these initiatives and the local capacity to adapt to climate change are recognized and supported through policy, both nationally and internationally.

To start with a field survey was undertaken in all three project areas. The survey identified local perceptions of climate change and its impact such as increased temperature, severe cold, drought, low or high concentrated rainfall, erratic rainfall etc. The consequences as expressed by local communities were, among others, increased length of cropping seasons, increase of destructive pest attacks, water logging etc. leading to overall food insecurity. Therefore adaptation measures to reduce the impacts of climate change included introducing more tolerant crop varieties, changes in cropping pattern, sowing early maturing varieties, raised agriculture beds, afforestation and water harvesting.

He concluded that the process of PID would help to improve on these practices and continue with experimentation to build household and community resilience. These can be replicated and/or from one location to another location within the country or even shared with other countries.

3.3 Plenary session 1

The participants were invited to write on cards (one idea per card) their individual response to the following question: **What do you think is resilience? OR what is it to be resilient?**

The following responses were generated:

- Capacity or ability to withstand or cope with adverse situation
- Being able to cope and adapt to changes
- Capacity to cope with and overcome a stressful situation
- Ability to cope with a problem
- Is the way and process that a community could cope with their problems/changes
- Ecological sustainability
- To recover from stress
- Is the capacity of a system to meet its first situation after a bad situation
- Ability of people to respond to shocks – high resilience means less time to go back to normal after the shock
- Flexibility to adapt to change both positive and negative
- Ability to prevent, prepare for and mitigate the effects of any environmental shock
- Ability and creativity to continue developing opportunities when situation is changing negatively
- Capacity to cope with new difficult situation
- Not giving up to the problem
- Ability to live through hardships in a positive manner
- Not easily crumple under pressure

Participants were then divided into buzz groups to respond to the following question:

How does PID contribute to building community resilience to change?

The following ideas were generated from the groups:

Jambo group

- PID supports communities to become more resourceful to create new knowledge and solve problems affecting them
- Enhances and systematizes joint learning for resilience

- Helps to mobilize existing knowledge of communities to create more social and economic values
- Identify relevant stakeholders and enable joint knowledge creation, joint action to cope with change

Cocktail group

- PID is a co-generation of knowledge
- PID engages more than one person
- Communities own the problems/process to solve the problems
- Empowering process to solve problems/increase confidence
- Change the way research is done
- Builds on existing knowledge to identify positive solutions to a problem
- Provides a platform for researchers and farmers to work together
- Adds value to local innovation

Karibu group

- It identifies and recognises local innovation
- It builds capacity of farmers and other stakeholders to out-scale and up-scale innovations
- It strengthens sustainability of local innovation through joint experimentation
- It brings in synergy and complementarily from the different actors
- It helps in documentation and sharing best practices and stories
- It can help to build and provide evidence for policy dialogue
- Farmers and local people are at the forefront
- It ensures relevancy of innovations to respond to the needs of communities

Elephant group

- PID builds on farmers' creativity first before resorting to external solutions
- Inspires options from different stakeholders within the community to cope with change
- PID leads to finding solutions faster to priority problems felt by the community
- PID enables people to cope

Discussions

It was clear from the responses of the participants that there was general consensus on the understanding of resilience and how PID contributes to strengthening resilience. The plenary discussions dwelt on some issues coming out of the group sessions.

Farmers responses to the question, "*how do you know the climate is really changing?*" is highly dependent on their perceptions but comprehensive and rigorous research is needed to be able to determine and understand climate change. Farmers, for example, observe that the length of the cropping season is increasing. Whether the impact of this change is positive or negative depends on the geographical location of farmers. In Ethiopia, for instance, more frost has a positive effect in certain areas as the farmers then begin to plant wheat. In the Himalayas, the altitude of cropping has gone up and farmers are starting to grow rice and

mango at altitudes where previously these crops could not be grown. Whilst adaptation is going on, there are climatic events that cause stress and desperation to farmers, especially when investments are lost.

In many climate vulnerable communities within Nepal for instance, women and youth are left on the farms because the men have migrated to find jobs in other places. Thus women and youth are also the most affected by climate change. Whether these women and youth benefit by the remittances sent home by the men is not always clear, and even when they do, it appears the remittances do not come regularly. Thus investment on the homestead is decreasing and there are many villages in which houses are collapsing and becoming derelict. Often the men do not return home but take on another wife and continue life elsewhere. It is also noted that the youth have very little interest to continue farming or to make it a livelihood option.

The Involvement of researchers in the PID process is sometimes a challenge due to their attitudes toward local innovators involved in experimentation. However, researchers need to be brought on board PID by involving them in meetings as well as the national steering committees. And in CPs, where much of the focus has been on identifying researchers from government research institutions, there could be widening of the scope to engage people with research capacity from other organisations such as international research centres and universities.

Influencing ARD policy to consider PID as an approach that is effective requires evidence that the process of identifying and further developing local innovations is impacting communities positively. Evidence should show that local innovations of an individual or groups are being taken up and used/adapted by others leading to widespread benefits. Producing evidence is a must. In addition, there is a need to understand the policy processes in the different countries and to identify the major policy opportunities to exploit such as science and technology. The CPs should also have relevant messages that target policy makers. We should be able to package information in a simple way that it is easily understood and is picked up easily. Policy influencing can also be done at various levels – local to national and the CPs need to identify the right entry point. We should also learn how to outscale our work, creating a critical mass of people that are using the PID process. We could also create avenues at the level of schools by starting to inculcate the importance and the values of PID in young peoples' minds.

Since climate change is location specific and PID is a location specific response, it requires a locally produced solution. We cannot find a solution that applies to all.

4.0 Partnership with CCAFS in social learning

A brief presentation of CCAFS by Ann Waters-Bayer of the IST highlighted the scope, objectives and framework with respect to adapting agriculture to climate variability and change, and its regional approach. The Climate Change and Social Learning (CCSL) initiative aims at promoting social learning by facilitating sharing information, knowledge and experience between stakeholders for new collective learning and knowledge.

Social Learning Linking Knowledge with Action (SOLLINKKA) is a partnership between PROLINNOVA and CCAFS. SOLLINKKA fits within CCAFS' theme "Integration for decision-

making” that aims at making knowledge useful for policymakers and ensuring effective engagement of rural communities in research

The main activities of PROLINNOVA in SOLLINKKA are:

- Engaging in social learning on the ground to demonstrate the value of PROLINNOVA approach in strengthening resilience of farming communities in the face of (climate) change, e.g.

Through a card exercise, Ann facilitated a discussion on how social learning is understood by the participants and how social learning happens within PROLINNOVA. Social learning was defined as a process in which multiple stakeholders gain mutual understanding of a situation and co-generate relevant knowledge based on joint action and reflection. The following responses articulated how social learning happens in PROLINNOVA

- Facilitation of multi-stakeholder learning platforms (MSPs)
- Trans-disciplinary collaboration in PID
- Scaling-up LISFs as mechanism to change power balance in decision-making about ARD
- Process documentation and farmer-led documentation as tools for joint learning
- Various forms of communication relevant for smallholders
- In highly diverse smallholder farming, intensification & scaling-out of such local learning cycles will increase community resilience to change
- PROLINNOVA –CCAFS partnership gives PROLINNOVA a chance to expand its social learning activities and CCAFS a chance to explore how PROLINNOVA’s approach enhances community resilience to change. The aim is not to scale up local innovations but rather scale them out and then later scale-up through a decentralised mechanism and system (government) for continuing local innovation processes.

The collaborative project with CCAFS had a project inception phase from Oct–Dec 2012 focused on:

- Identifying where PROLINNOVA and CCAFS overlap in project sites /partners
- Identifying synergies & opportunities for joint action research

Discussions with CCAFS regional teams on current activities and plans, proximity of sites and common partner organisations led to selection of initially two CPs for collaboration: Kenya and Senegal. However, there are other possible entry points for collaboration in other countries in Africa & South Asia.

The action plan for 2013 includes:

- Week on Agricultural Innovation in Africa (WAIA):
 - International Partners Workshop (IPW)
 - Eastern African Farmer Innovation Fair (EAFIF)
 - Workshop on Agricultural Innovation Systems in Africa (AISA)
- Publication on how MSPs & other social-learning mechanisms contribute to building resilient communities
- Support to CPs in documenting processes of change to facilitate reflection-action learning cycles, including backstopping visits to Kenya & Senegal
- Identifying & documenting innovators/innovations to adapt to external change
- Training partners in PID to adapt to change.

- Facilitating farmer-led joint research to improve/ adapt local innovations and relevant options from formal science
- Facilitating MSPs in country (national or sub-national)
- Documentation and communication
- Policy dialogue on MSPs to promote PID and other forms of social learning as a way to deal with challenges of climate change, agriculture, food security & rural livelihoods

Ann also shared that there is now a move from fundamental research to applied research involving farmers' interests in many research institutes. Instead of researchers being in their offices and bringing solutions to farmer problems there is now a trend towards more joint experimentations with farmers. For many of these research institutes, climate smart agriculture seems very new whereas many CSOs are already involved in these themes. This offers many opportunities for PROLINNOVA and CCAFS to learn from each other. CCAFS researchers have the same vision but not the same experiences.

A number of workshops and meetings have to be organised because many CCAFS partners have difficulty accepting other research approaches. Institutional practices have to move from research aimed at initially compiling diploma and credits to those that improve peoples' lives. Each Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) center/institute has a mandate on climate change, can access funds, support local innovations and disseminate and share these. Recently PROLINNOVA was approached by CCAFS through its Theme 3 window (Pro-Poor Climate Mitigation) to organise a workshop on climate change, innovation and gender integration in ARD. CCAFS is specifically interested in women's involvement in low-emission agriculture to mitigate the impact of climate change. The workshop took place in Cambodia and CEDAC on behalf of PROLINNOVA Cambodia handled the local organisational aspects. Participation was by invitation. Two PROLINNOVA CPs – Nepal and Cambodia – attended the workshop. Other participants came from Honduras, Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Kenya, Vietnam etc. The workshop concluded with drawing up initial plans for small pilot projects on support to creative ideas of farmers to reduce emissions whilst improving agricultural production.

The partnership agreement with CCAFS is up to September 2015 and there will be increased interaction with CCAFS partners in Kenya and Senegal and other countries in East and West Africa and South Asia to intensify and expand activities.

5.0 International Farmer Innovation Day and International Year for Family Farming (IYFF)

During the IPW in 2012, the CPs agreed to hold an International Day on Farmer Innovation and PID annually. This was an initiative that came out of the world café session. There were different suggestions on the date but it was finally agreed to be held on November 29 each year. It was also agreed that the celebration will be flexible depending on the resources available to each of the CP.

Suman shared the experiences of Nepal that organised a celebration on 29th November 2012 in Pokhara, Nepal, the home base of LI-BIRD. They invited several farmer innovators, representatives from a local bank that supports the work of women and staff of NGOs and GOs such as the Department of Agriculture. The event took place at the premises of the

district agricultural development office. The annual awards for the best farmer innovators (male and female) were given (each awardee) received USD125 and there was full media coverage in local and national newspapers and LI-BIRD's weekly radio programme. In India, INHERE organised the celebration and invited stakeholders both GOs and NGOs. In Cambodia, an annual event called the Local Innovation Forum (to celebrate farmer innovators) was started in 2005. Since 2008, CEDAC sought the collaboration of the Ministry of Agriculture in organising this event. Since then, the government has taken up the organisation of the event annually – in the period February to March to give due recognition and to promote the innovations of farmers. This year it was held in April.

Although the IPW in 2012 had decided on 29 November as the date for the event, there was some discussion among the participants of this IPW on the feasibility of all CPs being able to make this date. Some said that there should be flexibility on the dates. Others were for a fixed date. But all agreed about the importance of such an event to give recognition to farmer innovators and mentioned that the International Farmer Innovation Day has to be organised more systematically within the various CPs. The possibility of a common theme for the day was suggested by some participants, whilst others said that the common theme was indeed the celebration of farmer innovators. The importance of coordinating with various stakeholders such as farmers' union, government offices and NGOs/CSOs was highlighted again. The decision on who to involve and at what scale to organise the event would depend largely on the available resources to the CPs.

The participants also discussed the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF) in 2014 as declared by UN. This topic was later tabled at the world café sessions. There was a shared recognition that the IYFF can advance our agenda which meant that CPs needed to prepare for it.

6.0 Fund acquisition: experiences and opportunities

The IST had prepared a table showing the acquisition efforts across the network for the year 2012 but it was not complete. Prior to this session, the IPW participants were requested to fill in any efforts that were not included to get a more complete picture of the situation regarding funding. The matrix was used to facilitate the session and to lead a discussion on issues related to fund raising, including success and failure. Some of the efforts include:

- The IST together with inputs from CPs in East and West Africa (and Asia) developed a project for CCAFS and received funding (SOLLINKA).
- A regional proposal developed by IIRR with Nepal, Cambodia and Bangladesh did not get funding. Another consortium that applied for the same call and included CEDAC (Cambodia), the National Agricultural Research Council in Nepal, RUAP and the Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute got funding. This is because our proposal was weaker on research competencies and experience compared to the other one.
- A project proposal submitted to EED (Germany) from CEDAC Cambodia that builds on the work of farmers' association with women farmers innovation and documents the experiences for sharing with other partners and in its farmer magazine in Khmer language was successful and is being currently implemented.

- Uganda, Kenya and IIRR submitted a regional proposal to USAID but did not get funding.
- PROFEIS (Senegal, Burkina and Mali) submitted a proposal to CORAF. According to Assetou Kanoute, the commission did not understand the concept and it therefore was rejected.
- Burkina Faso has submitted a draft proposal to Misereor for a project to scale up local innovation in soil management and water conservation. The partners had taken time to understand the Misereor funding process, but in fact they could have asked for support from other PROFEIS partners such as Mali and Senegal who already have a lot of experience with Misereor.

In summary, the additional CP funds acquisition efforts filled in for the year were:

CP	Title of the proposal/concept note	Donor	Successful (Yes/No)
IIRR/Nepal/ Cambodia/ Bangladesh	Related to food security and LISF	USAID	No
Cambodia	Building climate resilience in agriculture	EED	Yes (because of good reputation of the organization and close linkages with the government ministries)
Uganda (IIRR) and Kenya	Bringing to small scale farmers innovations in agricultural value chains for economic growth	USAID	Waiting for feedback
Uganda	Enhancing the capacity of [partner organizations in climate change and PID	Nuffic-NFP-TM	Waiting for feedback
Burkina Faso	Scaling up of local innovation experience in MRM	Misereor	First draft developed- consultant was involved in the development of the proposal
PROFEIS – Mali, Senegal and Burkina Faso	Promoting farmer innovation	CORAF	Concept note accepted, proposal not successful (the partners suspect that the proposal was not successful as the funders did not understand the PID concept and were not willing to fund in an area they were not conversant with)

Wim Hiemstra gave a short presentation on a new funding window of the Dutch Foreign Ministry called the Food and Business Applied Research Fund. The objective of the fund is to promote research supported innovations that contribute to food security and private sector development in the 15 partner countries of the Dutch Foreign Ministry's Directorate for International Cooperation (DGIS). The duration of the projects should be 0.5 to 3 years with a budget of Euro 50,000 – 300,000 with 20% co-funding.

A consortium that consists of at least two partners can apply. The main applicant should be a private or public practitioner organisation from one of the 15 partner countries of DGIS and the co-applicant should be a research organisation from a partner country or from the Netherlands

The project should focus on applied research that is strongly demand-driven to meet knowledge questions and innovation needs that spring from development challenges in DGIS partner countries. Applied research is a form of systematic inquiry involving the practical application of science. Applied research deals with solving practical problems and generally employs empirical methodologies

The first call closes on 15 April 2014

- First round 18 Sept 2013 Approval: 1 Dec 2013
- Second round: 15 Jan 2014 Approval: 1 Apr 2014
- Third round: 15 April 2014 Approval: 1 July 2014

The fifteen (15) partner countries that can apply for funding are: Afghanistan, Kenya, Bangladesh, Mali, Benin, Mozambique, Burundi, Palestine Territories, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Ghana, South Sudan, Indonesia, Uganda and Yemen. It was agreed that CPs interested in developing a proposal should express their interest and contact Wim Hiemstra from the IST for further support.

7.0 Governance issues

Marise Espineli, POG co-chair, presented the 14th POG meeting report.

The POG has a new member, Julian Gonsalves, who was attending the POG meeting for the first time. An application from the Philippines was considered and supported by the POG, though no funding support can be extended and the CP has to raise its own start-up funds. The E-evaluation 2012 findings and the minimum commitments by CPs were also discussed during the POG meeting.

The key challenge is funding and therefore the POG sees the need to market PROLINNOVA effectively and develop funding ideas both at the CP and international level. In this context, the question on how to market PROLINNOVA effectively was raised. Two possibilities for fund acquisition was discussed during the POG meeting and both called for preparing concept notes that bring out the unique achievements of PROLINNOVA as selling points: (1) a generic proposal on FAIR/LISF, capacity development/training for PID, which the CPs can customise based on their context and which can be used to tap local donors, and (2) a global proposal to be able to raise funds for activities that do not generally get covered in project activities such as the functioning of IST, POG and the international secretariat; facilitating coordination and exchange at the national level (through the national steering committees) for CPs; and website maintenance. Julian Gonsalves offered to review previous proposals, to re-package the contents into concept notes/proposals in a way that the networks' strengths are captured, and to submit these to some potential donors within his own network.

With respect to the FAIR-LISF transition year, several CPs have developed a model and strategy for upscaling LISFs within their countries. These CPs were encouraged to continue the FAIR work in their regular programming and to find ways to share experiences with others. Those who have been involved in FAIR are encouraged to come together and find ways to move forward.

Marise briefed the IPW on the POG compositions and some thoughts regarding the future. Currently the POG is composed of the following members: one on behalf of the CPs of Francophone Africa (Mali, Senegal, Burkina Faso, Niger and Cameroon), one on behalf of the CPs of the rest of Africa (Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Ghana, South Africa, Mozambique, Sudan), one for the CPs in Asia (Cambodia, Nepal, India), one for the CPs in Latin America, one from the IST (excluding ETC), three independent members (donors, other international NGOs, research organisations etc.) and one non-voting member from the Secretariat (ETC), in charge of the POG secretariat. The POG has been considering creating a 4th independent seat to bring in the views of farmer organisations. Since there is no assured funding for the POG work, the POG is thinking of inviting an organisation (for instance Asia Farmers Association in the Philippines) who already have funding that could enable them to participate in the POG and bring in the views of farmer organisations. Scott Killough's term on the POG has been completed and this seat needs to be filled up. Here again the question of funds was discussed and one idea was to fill this seat by inviting an ex-POG member who has the funds to attend POG meetings. This was also seen as a move to retain institutional memory.

Marise announced that elections are due for two POG members to fill the seats of Francophone Africa and Asia. The participants of the CPs of these two regions at the IPW decided to conduct the elections for the two seats and were given time for it. The group of CPs from West Africa elected Etoa from Cameroon (who was not present but was contacted by e-mail and accepted the position) and the Asian CPs elected Suman Manandhar from Nepal.

8.0 Monitoring and Evaluation

Marise Espineli presented the PROLINNOVA monitoring and evaluation efforts which included the annual e-evaluation, minimum commitments of the CPs and the IST within a scenario of decreased resources, M&E experiences with regional collaboration and overall M&E.

8.1 E-evaluation

The E-evaluation for 2012 was done in the period January 30 – February 8, 2013. This time there was only one round and 10 responses were received: South Africa, India, Ghana, Mozambique, Nepal, Cameroon, Uganda, Mali, the Secretariat (ETC) and member of IST (IIRR), representing 15 respondents. We used the same evaluation format as in 2012 with two additional questions on the self-assessment by CPs which focused on fundraising efforts locally and internationally.

The evaluation covered the following areas: governance, learning and sharing; capacity building; functioning of the IST and the Secretariat; international awareness on PID/PROLINNOVA; and self-assessment. The respondents gave governance the highest rating. Capacity building and learning and sharing were given the lowest scores with lack of funding as the main reason. The functioning of the IST and the Secretariat was rated positively with positive fundraising efforts at the regional level. A growing awareness about PID and PROLINNOVA was mentioned taking into consideration interest of CCAFS/CGIAR in partnership and funders such as McKnight Foundation and Misereor.

Comparing the scores obtained in 2011, Marise noted lower ratings by respondents on nearly all aspects. However, there is continued appreciation of the work at the international level and those CPs that are able to carry on activities through their regular programming.

The evaluation recommended the following:

- PROLINNOVA Secretariat to continue mobilising funding for basic network functioning and governance
- Web-based fundraising
- IST to encourage direct sharing between CPs
- Conduct more training and country visits
- The CP and IST members combine their work visits that take place in PROLINNOVA country with a few days of backstopping
- IST members (who are not from ETC) to contribute more e.g. in translating documents in French
- Improve system of sending out hard copies of publications
- Continue visibility through publication and presentation of papers
- Greater efforts of CPs in fund raising

8.2 Basic agreements on minimum commitments

Marise reminded the participants of the minimum commitments agreed during the IPW of 2011 which were revised in 2012. These are:

For CPs:

- To provide a brief annual report by end of January of each year (summary of activities undertaken related to PROLINNOVA agenda)
- Share relevant information using the Yahoo group or website
- Undertake fundraising and proposal development as well as planning of programs with other CPs
- Include budget lines in the CP proposals to cover cost of international networking, sharing and support
- Support other CPs on their projects or activities during visits to the other countries.

For IST/International Secretariat

- Provide brief annual network wide progress report (ETC)
- Maintain the PROLINNOVA website (IIRR)
- Prepare and document (virtual) POG meeting (ETC)
- Backstop CPs through electronic communication
- Face to face backstopping on country visits for other projects

For POG

- Participate in one (virtual) POG meeting per year
- Provide minimum guidance to the IST/Secretariat in making choices for FR efforts
- Provide face to face backstopping to CPs by piggybacking on country visits for other projects

A CP is considered inactive when:

- The NSC/NWG has less than 3 organisations from at least 2 different stakeholders
- Does not submit an annual report to the International Secretariat
- does not add at least one item to the website apart from the annual report

- No evidence of at least one annual meeting (Skype, teleconferencing, etc)
- No evidence of one joint activity (fair, workshop, joint proposal writing, etc)

The participants were updated on the activities of some of the CPs that were not present at the IPW 2012. Following the list of minimum activities, a matrix was developed to assess each CP. It was considered that all CPs (apart from the regional network in the Andes) have been able to meet the minimum commitments agreed upon. The possibility of language as a barrier to getting the required information from CPs was also mentioned in this context.

8.3 Regional collaboration M&E: CLIC-SR and LINEX-CCA

The participants were informed of the M&E frameworks for the CLIC-SR and LINEX-CCA projects based on the results indicated in the proposals and the tools that have been developed. During the CLIC-SR meeting yesterday, it was suggested that outcome indicators be formulated in addition to the output indicators set in the proposal. Partners in LINEX-CCA have completed their baseline studies while those in CLIC-SR have undertaken field assessments.

8.4 Overall PROLINNOVA M&E

Marise reminded the participants of the overall M&E guidelines/tools that were developed when the network had DGIS funding. In response to questions as to whether these were still useful given that they were designed to respond to the DGIS requirements, Marise said the since the vision, mission and goals of PROLINNOVA have not changed and therefore these tools remain relevant. Since there was insufficient time to discuss the issues and challenges around the usefulness of these tools, Marise offered to review them and see how the tools could be further simplified for use by the CPs.

9.0 Updates and Review of IPW 2012 action list

9.1 Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) and Opportunities for Prolinnova

Sonali Bisht from PROLINNOVA India gave a briefing of GFAR to facilitate the partners identify the opportunities that they could explore within the GFAR framework.

GFAR is a multi-stakeholder platform for advocacy for change, transforming institutions for the future, stimulating inter-regional collective action and providing knowledge for all. GFAR is composed of various stakeholders - CGIAR Consortium, NGOs, farmer organisations, regional fora, young professionals in agriculture (YPARD), institutions of higher education and research, extension and rural advisory services, private sector and donors.

GFAR is aligned with the vision of the CGIAR.

GCARD is planned in a six-year cycle with a conference held every two years. The objectives of the GCARD process are:

- Facilitate alignment of the research agenda with development needs of the resource-poor
- Advocate for more effective investment for agricultural research and/for development

(ARD)

- iii. Facilitate dialogue between diverse stakeholders on innovation pathways
- iv. Promote the integration of the international agricultural research systems with national systems.

The GCARD 2 meeting was held from 29 October to 1 November 2012 in Uruguay and its focus was on “Delivering the Change” by improving foresight, capacity building, partnerships for innovation and impact on smallholder livelihoods. The GCARD 2 commitments form part of GFAR’s medium-term plan.

Participation of Prolinnova in GCARD 2:

- i. Presentation of Prolinnova experiences with respect to LISFs in the session on “Public-Private-Civil Mechanisms for New Investments”.
- ii. INSARD reflection on GCARD 2 foresight paper, “*The voice of smallholders in shaping priorities*”
- iii. Participation in session on “Innovations for Better Livelihoods” with “PROLINNOVA’s approach to agricultural research for development”
- iv. Participation in session on “Foresight” for assisting farmers shape their futures.

Opportunities for PROLINNOVA partners

- i. Participation in relevant stakeholder fora to make their voices heard
- ii. Participation in CRP-related projects
- iii. Have representation within the various regional fora
- iv. Put together evidence-based reports for policymakers at different levels
- v. Share reports and documents aligned with GCARD 2 commitments in GCARD medium-term plan to strengthen decision making in desired directions.

9.2 PROLINNOVA-Sudan presentation on farmer-selected pearl millet 'Wadelbashir' experiment

PROLINNOVA-Sudan shared their experiences in joint experimentation to validate early-maturing varieties of sorghum and millet (together with partners of PROLINNOVA–Sudan and El Obied research station).

A farmer innovator developed a millet variety that was early maturing. The joint experiment was to validate the experiment as well as to promote farmer-led research within the context of PID. Two scientists from the El Obeid Research Station (a socio-economist and a plant breeder) were involved in the process.

The experiments were done in six villages in North and South Kordofan. Two farmers from each village were selected and trained on research methodology and the recommended technical packages.

The results of the experimentation indicate that in the farmers plots, the farmer innovation pearl millet performed well compared to the improved and the local varieties in grain yield and produced as much hay yield as the local variety. In the researcher-managed replicated experiments the farmers’ innovation performed better than the recommended rain-fed variety in terms of grain yield but did not significantly differ in the number of days to flowering and grain size.

A one day workshop to promote and disseminate the innovation was organised with invitees from different relevant organisations.

9.3 Integrating PID into universities

There is need for PROLINNOVA through the CPs and the various partners to link up with higher learning institutions especially the universities and colleges. This will support in integrating PID into the universities as well as support in joint research. Already collaboration with some universities in the various CPs has been initiated and there is need to further strengthen and expand the partnership for mutual benefit. Some university researchers are already working with farmer innovators e.g. in Kenya.

Senegal is planning to introduce PID as a master program. In Kenya the NSC has had representatives from universities and there are discussions on possibilities of having students working with farmers. There is need to partner with universities in other aspects such as trainings, use of students in internships etc.

9.4 Review of IPW 2012 action list

Brigid Letty facilitated this session using the action list of 2012 and picked up a few issues to be taken into the planning session thereafter.

10.0 Planning

10.1 Farmer Innovation Day

Several CPs agreed on the following dates to conduct the International Farmer Innovation Day celebration within their respective countries. It was difficult to agree on a common day.

Country/region	Date
Nepal	29 th November each year
West Africa	September each year
Cambodia	March each year
Uganda	29 th November (Intend to start in a small way and expand with time)
Kenya	October (link it with the KARI conference)
Ethiopia	March each year

It was agreed that the innovation days should also include pastoralists and fisherfolk. The best time for the celebration in terms of the farmers calendar (eg. After harvest when farmers are less busy) was also an issue that needed to be considered.

To ensure that the Farmer Innovation Day is successful the CPs need to plan and take into account the following:

- Develop criteria for selection of innovations
- Develop a selection committee to guide the process
- Have awards for the innovators such as certificates, gifts or cash depending on the resources available as well as other factors. (The CPs need to recognise the farmers e.g. in Senegal the farmers were provided with t-shirts with the name of the innovators.)
- Various stakeholders and authorities from the various levels (local to national) should

be invited and be actively involved in the planning of the innovation day. (In Nepal, the CP developed the idea of the farmer innovation day jointly with the government at the national level and this ensured active participation and commitment of the officials of the ministry concerned).

- The Farmer Innovation Day can be linked with the IYFF though the CPs need to get more information on the planning of the IYFF in their respective countries.
- The media needs to be involved to showcase the event so as to support in marketing and promotion of the event.

10.2 Way forward for LISF

Ideas for moving LISF forward were identified as follows:

- The LISF approach needs to be mainstreamed in the various PROLINNOVA project proposals as well as organizational and programme plans.
- LISF can also be integrated into the work and operations of farmer organisations at the local to the national levels.
- PROLINNOVA needs to capitalize on its experience in operationalizing LISFs and use the expertise garnered in popularising LISF as a way of supporting farmer-led research
- LISF needs to be integrated into government, research and training institutions.
- Develop training manuals for LISF and build capacity on LISF as a way of promoting LISFs.

10.3 CPs/regional development

- The CPs need to include support that will take care of core costs within the proposals that they develop.
- CPs need support in proposal development. It was agreed that a proposal template will be developed to aid the CPs in developing proposals.
- Regional fundraising (e.g. East Africa, West Africa and Asia) as well as interregional fundraising initiatives (e.g. Africa and Asia) need to be pursued as many donors are interested in supporting multi country/region programs.
- CPs to continue with individual fundraising efforts.
- Find ways to increase face-to-face interactions among CPs

11.0 PROLINNOVA 2013 Action list

Brigid facilitated this session after the review of the action list from 2012 and compiled the following list.

Item	Activity	Responsible person	By when
Fundraising	Support fundraising activities focused on capacity building of CPs Prepare a concept note and a generic proposal	Julian	<u>By end Sept</u>
Fundraising	Food and Business programme (Netherlands)	Wim – focal point	CPs to indicate interest to Wim by <u>end June</u>
Regional platforms	Non-francophone Africa–Asia regional platform:	Amanuel	Amanuel to initiate discussion <u>by end June</u>

	<i>Identify interested CPs, define theme/ topic, develop proposal, solicit financial support</i>		
Regional platforms	Francophone Africa –Asia regional platform: <i>Identify interested CPs, define theme/ topic, develop proposal, solicit financial support</i> Focused on responding to the Misereor initiative (workshop to share experiences with farmer-led research and innovation)	Djibril	Djibril to initiate discussion <u>by end June</u>
Minimum commitments to network	CPs to make suggest changes to ‘minimum commitments’ document currently on the website	All CPs	Inputs to be sent to Ann <u>by end June</u>
International /national Farmer Innovation Day	Facilitate discussion about whether to have 1 day and set suitable date	Ann to email Jean Bosco Etoa about coordinating it	Ann sent email immediately; Jean Bosco agreed
International Year of Family Farming	Discuss possible activities with Joseph SSunna	Ann to ask Laurens about coordinating the initiative	Ann to discuss with Laurens <u>by mid June</u>
IPW action list	Compile action list from IPW 2013	Brigid	End May
IPW report	Prepare IPW report	Violet, Righa – inputs Marise to finalise report	Violet & Righa to send inputs <u>by mid June</u> Marise to finalise report <u>by end June</u>
Farmer involvement in CP decision making	Tool for evaluating farmer involvement in CP decision making to be translated and circulated for CPs to use for own evaluation	Djibril to translate into English and send to Ann	Translation completed <u>by end June</u>
Experiences in influencing curricula & involving students	Inputs of experiences of exposing students and scholars to innovation systems thinking to be collated	Amanuel to invite contributions Harriet to collate documents	Contributions to be sent to Amanuel <u>by end July</u>
Sharing of non-Prolinnova experiences	Documentation of outcomes of farmer competition in Tanzania to be uploaded on Prolinnova website	Patrick	Send to Marise <u>by end June</u>
IPW 2014 location	Possible locations: Philippines, Cambodia, Uganda	Secretariat to contact CPs & finalise decision	ETC to reach decision <u>by end Sept</u>

12.0 Evaluation

The participants evaluated the IPW by providing their individual rating on the following aspects:

- Marketplace
- PID to strengthen resilience to change
- Partnership on social learning

- Governance report
- Fundraising opportunities
- Open space
- GFAR/GCARD relations
- Integrating PID in universities
- Monitoring and evaluation
- International Innovation Day and International Year for Family Farming

Participants rated each item by pasting a sticker on the chart, where 1 is low and 4 is high. Comments and suggestions were also obtained from the participants to substantiate their ratings through two questions:

- What are the areas of success in this year's IPW?
- What are the areas for improvement in this year's IPW?

12.1 Areas of success

The areas of success were as follows:

- Good facilitation
- Active participation of the CPs
- Good information flow
- The agenda/topics of the workshop were relevant e.g. Climate change and PID
- Good time keeping and discipline among the members

However, there was less interest in the session on integrating PID into institutions of higher education which is probably due to the composition of the participants of this IPW – few of them were from universities or educational institutions.

12.2 Areas for improvement

- Need for more information before and during the workshop
- Need to have more participants from the CPs and from various stakeholders
- The market place needs to be improved further and if possible more funding allocated to improve the market place
- Farmers need to be included in the workshop

13.0 Closing remarks

Violet Kirigua from KARI gave the closing remarks on behalf of PROLINNOVA-Kenya and the IPW participants. She thanked the participants for their active participation and encouraged them to continue supporting farmers. She added that the CPs need to develop mechanisms of institutionalising PID within their institutions as this will be key in promoting the concept and sustainably supporting farmers with their innovations. She urged the participants to continue sharing and interacting in the various platforms as well as through email and the internet.

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Participants

No	Name of participant	Country	Organisation
1	Abdelrahim Salih	Sudan	SOS Sahel
2	Afiemo Obaro Godson	Nigeria	DRIVE
3	Akankiza Samson Mpiira	Uganda	Environmental Alert
4	Amanuel Assefa	Ethiopia	Precision Consulting International
5	Ann Waters-Bayer	Germany	ETC
6	Assétou Kanouté	Mali	ADAF
7	Brigid Letty	South Africa	Institute of Natural Resources (INR)
8	Chesha Wettasinha	Netherlands	ETC
9	Djibril Thiam	Senegal	Agrecol-Afrique
10	Elirehema Swai	Tanzania	Hombolo Research Institute
11	Eshetu Bekele	Ethiopia	Poverty Action Network Ethiopia (PANE)
12	Franklin Avorny	Ghana	CSIR-ARI
13	Harriet Ndagire Ssembembwa	Uganda	Kulika Uganda
14	Julian Gonsalves	Philippines	POG member
15	Marianne Meijboom	Netherlands	ETC
16	Marise Espineli	Philippines	IIRR
17	Patrick Lameck	Tanzania	INADES-Formation
18	Makonge Righa	Kenya	World Neighbors
19	Sam Vitou	Cambodia	CEDAC
20	Sonali Bisht	India	INHERE
21	Suman Manandhar	Nepal	LI-BIRD
23	Teresiah Ng'ang'a	Kenya	Prolinnova-Kenya
24	Tsuamba Bourgou	Burkina Faso	World Neighbors
25	Violet Kirigua	Kenya	KARI
26	Wim Hiemstra	Netherlands	ETC

Appendix 2: Programme

Time	Session	Responsible for preparing session
	Sunday, 26 May 2013	
18:00	Dinner with IPW participants	Teresiah
	DAY 1: Monday, 27 May 2013	
		Amanuel Assefa
08:30	Registration Setting up market	Teresiah & Amanuel
09:00	Welcome: - Opening speech by Bell Okello, NSC chair - Possibly brief speeches from farmer representative	Teresiah & Geoffrey
	IPW 2013 Programme	Vitou & Janet
09:30	Marketplace: showcasing CP achievements over past year (with coffee/tea)	CPs
10:30	PID to strengthen community resilience to change: experiences from CPs and regional programmes (including feedback from CLIC–SR & LINEX–CCA meetings but also relevant experience from other CPs, possibly Ghana)	Suman
13:00	Lunch	
		Assétou
14:00	Partnership with CCAFS in social learning: - Social learning: what does this mean? - SOLLINKKA (Social Learning LINKing Knowledge with Action) - CCIG (Climate Change, Innovation & Gender): workshop & follow-up - Further planning	Ann & Chesha
15:30	Coffee / tea	
16:00	International Farmer Innovation Day (IFI) + International Year for Family Farming (IYFF): - Experiences with IFI 2012 and planning IFI 2013 and 2014 - Involvement of other organisations (ILEIA, FAO, ASA) - Links with IYFF 2014 (Assétou) - Further planning possibly during Open Space	Sonali Samson Amanuel
16:30	Fund acquisition: experiences & opportunities - Example of Nuffic funding for PID training (Kenya, Uganda) - Other examples at CP level - Potential collaboration (ILEIA/Groundswell; Misereor West African Farmer Innovation Fair & workshop ...) - Other acquisition opportunities	Djibril
17:30	Close of day's programme	Assétou
	DAY 2: Tuesday, 28 May 2013	
		Noureldin
08:30	Governance issues: - Report from POG meeting - Farmers' involvement in Country Platforms / National Steering Committees - Farmers' involvement in POG - POG elections 2013 (nominations, procedure): Ann WB = resource person	Amanuel / Julian
09:30	M&E: - E-evaluation 2012 country and international level - Extent of keeping commitments with minimal resources - Experiences with regional collaboration	Marise
10:30	Open space – with coffee/tea – topics could include: - regional collaboration	Vitou & Violet
13:00	Lunch	
14:00	Review of IPW 2012 action list with further updates on, e.g.: - GCARD & GFAR (Sonali)	Wim

	- Integrating PID into universities (Amanuel)	
15:00	Planning: - Action plan 2013–14 - New strategy to follow PROLINNOVA's 2011–15 strategy: inputs by POG? Ann WB? - Location IPW 2014: Inventory of interests	Brigid
15:30	Coffee/tea	
16:00	Preparing for PROLINNOVA inputs into AISA workshop Other issues raised by CPs	Ann
17:00	Evaluation of IPW 2013	Marise
17:30	Close of IPW	Violet

Appendix 3: Full Welcome Address to IPW Nairobi May 27th, 2013

By Bell Okello, Chairman National Steering Committee, Prolinnova Kenya

Back in 2006 when as a consultant with ETC East Africa my MD requested me to represent the organization at the first ever gathering of different stakeholders at Sacred Africa and facilitated by MR Makanya of Pelum to deliberate on forming a Kenyan Chapter of Prolinnova, little did I know that today, I will be standing in front of an esteemed group of international professionals forming this now renowned and formidable community of practice, the International Partners workshop, and being held in Kenya!

As I drove to work this morning, I couldn't help but wonder how all the international guests of Prolinnova Kenya, and by extension, guests of the warm people of this great country would feel! The weather, the hassle and bustle etc. For me and a whole host of us, we believe the weather at the moment is excellent, and that you are already feeling at home; yet we have all these millions to feed, bills to pay....and so some really hard work.

That is not what I am here to say though: so let me go back to the IPW. First, On behalf of the NSC and PK, let me say JAMBO and KARIBU to the 2013 IPW in Nairobi in particular and Kenya in general. Jambo is our Swahili greeting, and Karibu means you are really and truly welcome! We feel greatly honored to be your hosts over the next few days.

I have never attended an IPW despite being the chair of Kenya's NSC since our inception and subsequent admission to the International Platform. But I am quite excited about what the IPW has done and actually achieved in the past. Allow me to commend all of you for taking time to come over to Kenya, we do not take it for granted. My information is that in this room, we have nationalities from at least 17 countries, and that a very significant percentage of you have paid your way to come here. PK is immensely proud of you –for sacrificing your time, resources and other competing demands of your time to come over. Once again KARIBUNI sana.

Secondly, allow me to say a few more words on this year's IPW:

It is a very important day in the calendar of activities of our community of practice – Prolinnova. It is THE EVENT - We use it to:

- Share: from each other – processes, small banter, information!
- Learn - successes, failures, opportunities, obstacles, in-depth analysis
- Take stock – very important – Prolinnova community believes in processes, learning from what we have gone through; reflect on what we have done, what we need to do, how to do it
- Discuss implementation of our activities at various levels, local – national – regional – international; with focus on the small holder farmers, even as we are aware that some of the innovations we promote have been scaled up –horizontally, vertically and laterally to be used by large scale farmers as well.
- To think through our strategies: where to now? What now? How?
- To churn out new ideas – processes,
- Refine other ideas
- To network
- Plan

This IPW is unique in that we are also hosting and many of us are attending most of the activities under WAIA. So let us take full advantage to really network, know each other real well, discuss and have conversations about easy and difficult topics. The IPW is to me and most of us, THE EVENT in the Prolinnova Calendar.

We are also excited about the fact that this year, we have a unique event – East African Farmer Innovation Fair attended by farmer innovators from Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. What is more exciting is that this event is hosted in one of the pioneer stations of the Kenya Agricultural Institute established in 1903. The significance of this is that some years back, the idea of farmer innovations being exhibited in a research institute would have been viewed as 'scientifically incorrect'. We indeed thank the KARI management for the recognition they have given to local innovation and innovations and just for the record; KARI has also provided PROLINNOVA Kenya with an office and other operational support. This we hope will be emulated by many other research organizations.

Reflecting back on some of the previous IPWs, we have achieved lots of measurable milestones. CLIC- SR which held a meeting on Saturday and which we shall launch on Wednesday is an idea mooted at a past IPW. LINEX is another one

Through IPW, we have continued to refine some of our traditional strong holds like the PID, which has continued to grow from strength to strength, I encourage you not to lose sight of the past achievements even as we come up, deliberate and refine new ideas, to take local innovations further, for the benefit of our food security and livelihoods. As well, we have improved management of our local and national platforms for innovation.

As we deliberate and move forward, and despite the stellar achievements we are all proud of, we still have a long way to go. For starters, we continuously need to reflect on why we were founded – the appreciation of local innovations. Countries like Africa are still food insecure and poor – and so we have a long way to go! We face immense challenges as a result of changing weather, climate change and other natural disasters that negatively impinge on our space to innovate and produce; we face challenges of proving to the doubting Thomas's that poor rural based local farmers are not mere consumers of technology, but are also designers and factories of ideas and technologies so needed to make our world food secure, we face immense challenges; trying to access resources to ensure small and big farmers innovate, the challenges are many, but we are equal to the task

We should entrench the gains we have, to try and convince all and sundry to embrace the tenets of Prolinnova, the local farmers, multi-stakeholder platforms, the understanding that one party alone cannot hack it; that like the Swahili adage says, kidolekimojahakiwezikuachawa – literally meaning that to succeed, we must pull together

In working to get other actors and stakeholders on board, we must pay attention to some of the following issues,

- Gender dynamics – of course working with a gender focused organization, I would not leave it out e.g. CLIC SR focuses on women,
- The youth – our farming population is aging faster and we must get the youth to use their immense enthusiasm and innovative powers to take the mantle
- Policies – government and private sector participation
- Effective use of the resources
- Advocating for more resources – multiple sources
- Strengthening our local, regional, national and international platforms;

My challenge to the IPW participants gathered here is simple: how can we deliver more, better, faster, and be effective, efficient and achieve the desired impact of our mission. What must we do so that in the next 2-3 years, we celebrate the kind of successes that will allow us to even take a break from the often intense activities and debates that we so passionately engage in? What and how to ensure farmers' role as innovators is put on the high table, but that there is adequate synergy with conventional/orthodox research organizations – that the private sector is deeply involved in the scaling up, and that we reward the farmers for their innovations.

Being the event, ladies and gentlemen, I would like us all to appreciate and give a hearty clap to the frontline and backrow teams that have worked so tirelessly through many challenges in ensuring we have this WAIA, and specifically the IPW. I thank you from the deepest depths of my heart, with utmost sincerity. We have worked with many volunteers to get to where we are, and we are so proud of you, thank you so very much!

On the same not, may I thank most sincerely, all our supporters, donors, partners, service providers, host institutions and the organizing committee for making this day not only a possibility, but a reality.

Now, let me acknowledge one specific indefatigable icon and should I say legendary proponent of Prolinnova – its tenets, mission, activities and monitoring. She has written, published, guided, advised, mentored, traveled, organised, facilitated, participated, mobilized resources, and practically did everything under the sun to (of course with others) get Prolinnova where it is. Ladies and gentlemen, please let's give a standing ovation to Ann Waters-Bayer!

While you have quite some business to transact, feel free to have some time for your private business after the IPW and WAIA in general, do not be tempted to leave after the week – please stay on, stay on to visit and see for yourselves the warmth and diversity of the people of Kenya, stay, visit and see for yourselves innovations in the field, stay and relax for most of you have been working so hard over the last few months.

And now, finally, for the purpose of my coming here this morning: It gives me great pleasure not only to warmly welcome you to IPW 2013 in Nairobi Kenya, for which I say KARIBUNI SANA, it is my greatest pleasure to officially declare IPW 2013 in Nairobi Kenya Officially Open.

God bless you, God Bless our farmers, God bless Prolinnova.