PROLINNOVA

International Partners Workshop 2015

Photo credit: Hailu Araya, Best Practice Association

held at Remhai Hotel in Axum

Axum Town, Tigray Region, Ethiopia

27–30 April 2015

Acronyms

AAS	Aquatic Agricultural Systems (CGIAR Research Program)
ADAF-Gallè	Association pour le Développement des Activités de production et de Formation
AFA	Asian Farmers Association
AOPP	Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes
APAARI	Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutes
ARD	agricultural research and development
CBO	community-based organisation
CCA	climate change adaptation
CCAFS	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CGIAR Research Program)
CEDAC	Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture
CLIC–SR	Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research
CP	Country Platform
CSO	civil society organisation
DNA	Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture
EAFIF	Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair
FAIR	Farmer Access to Innovation Resources
FaReNe	Farmer-led Research Networks
FIF	farmer innovation fair
FLD	farmer-led documentation
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GFAR	Global Forum on Agricultural Research
HAPID	HIV/AIDS and Participatory Innovation Development
IER	Institute d'Économie Rurale
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFID	International Farmer Innovation Day
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction
INHERE	Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education
IPW	International Partners Workshop
IST	International Support Team
LI-BIRD	Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development
LINEX–CCA	Local INnovation and EXperimentation: an entry point to Climate Change Adaptation for sustainable livelihoods in Asia
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
KIT	Royal Tropical Institute
LSC	Local Steering Committee
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
MSP	multi-stakeholder platform
NGO	non-governmental organisation

NRM	natural resource management
NSC	National Steering Committee
Nuffic	Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education
PID	participatory innovation development
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
PROFEIS	Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel
PROLINNOVA	PRomoting Local INNOVAtion in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM
PV	participatory video
QUNO	Quaker United Nations Office
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TEES	Technically Economically Environmentally Sound
ToT	Training of Trainers
WAFIF	West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair

Contents

Introduction

The International Partners Workshop (IPW) 2015 was held in Axum, Ethiopia, on 27–30 April 2015. It was hosted by PANE (Poverty Action Network Ethiopia). The IPW brings together people from the PROLINNOVA Country Platforms (CPs), International Support Team (IST), International Secretariat and the PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG) to review progress made during the past year and to share and learn from each other. The IPW 2015 included discussions on and sharing of experiences from two regional projects – Local INnovation and EXperimentation: an entry point for Climate-Change Adaptation (LINEX–CCA) in Asia and Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR) in Eastern Africa – and from three CPs from West Africa: Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. The CPs involved in CLIC–SR (Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) had a 2-day meeting on 25–26 April immediately before the IPW. The POG met on 26 April to discuss governance issues, funding opportunities and the search for a new host for the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat. The results of the CLIC–SR and POG meetings were shared at the IPW.

Day 1

There were 26 participants in the IPW (Appendix 1). In addition to PROLINNOVA partners, they included a representative from the Global Forum for Agricultural Research (GFAR), a professor and two students from the University of Virginia, USA, and a participant coming on behalf of a college in Somaliland who is interested in building up support for local innovation there.

Photo credit: Marta Tesfay, University of Virginia

The participants from ten CPs (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda) and the IST set up displays of materials they have produced in promoting local innovation and working with farmers and communities in farmer-led experimentation and development. As examples, PANE featured some of innovations that Ethiopian smallholder farmers have produced, such as an implement for harvesting fruits from trees. Some of the innovations developed by Uganda farmers included teas made from leaves of various plants and charcoal made from vegetable and plant wastes. The IST displayed policy briefs, videos and numerous other publications and reports.

Opening session

Mr. Mikeale Abraham, the Minister of Agriculture of Central Tigray Zone, formally opened the workshop. He welcomed the participants to the historic town of Axum, which is a main tourism centre and has been recognised by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site. He acknowledged the attendance of government administration, Axum University, Axum Research Centre and PROLINNOVA

partners from four continents: Asia, Africa, North America and Europe. He noted that Ethiopia has hosted the IPW twice, the very first IPW in Yirgalem in southern Ethiopia in 2004 to launch the international PROLINNOVA network, and the IPW 2015 in Axum, the 11th year since the launch. The work of PROLINNOVA complements Ethiopia's Growth and Transformation Plan, which puts emphasis on a climate-resilient green economy. The collaboration of government, NGOs and other partners in the PROLINNOVA Country Platforms is important for ensuring that farmers and pastoralists are given due attention. PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia has been working in Tahtai Maichew in the Central Zone of Tigray Region since 2005 and has been documenting, demonstrating and promoting farmer innovation. As a result, farmers develop confidence, participate in research and develop an innovative mindset. Tigray has been recognising and sharing good practices of farmers since Liberation from the Derg Regime. He wished everyone to have a stimulating exchange with farmers during the field visits.

Amanuel Assefa gave an introduction of how the idea of promoting local innovation started in Ethiopia in 1997 with the Indigenous Soil and Water Conservation (ISWC) project coordinated by Mekelle University. The university researchers joined government extensionists of Tigray and Amhara Regions in supporting farmer innovation. In these areas, by far the majority of farmers are smallholders who practise mixed crop-livestock farming. Amanuel thanked the farmers of Axum and gave recognition also to the Minister of Agriculture, Mikeale, the Vice-President of Axum University, Haileselassie Gheberemariam, the agriculture extension coordinator in the zone, Luel Haileselassie, and the coordinator for the Irrigation Department, Hailu Leggesse, who have been supporting PROLINNOVA for the last ten years.

Introductory session

Hailu Araya from the Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD) and Best Practices Association (BPA) facilitated this session and asked the participants to walk around and meet as many people as possible. In 15 minutes, participants circulated in the large meeting room and introduced themselves to others. In this introductory session, the PROLINNOVA participants were joined by Ethiopian farmers, extension officers and university staff. Hailesellasie and David Edmunds shared information about the participants they met.

After the introductions, Laurens van Veldhuizen from the International Secretariat thanked Gebeyehu WoldeMichael, the coordinator of PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia, for his support in bringing the participants to Axum, especially for arranging the visa formalities. Laurens mentioned three participants who had confirmed participation but did not arrive: Laurent Kaburire from Tanzania became ill while on his way to the airport, Charles Walaga from Uganda had a personal family problem and Vicente Zefanias from Mozambique did not send any further notification after confirming that he would come.

Laurens walked the participants through the IPW 2015 agenda (Appendix 2). As the opening session organised by the host was shorter than expected, this gives more time for the other sessions planned on Day 1, and the schedule will be re-organised accordingly. One day is dedicated to the field study. Before then, the study areas will be described so that participants can decide where they want to go. The Open Space session was originally going to be organised by Laurent, whom is not here. Brigid Letty from South Africa volunteered to organise it. Brigid also posted sheets of paper on the wall so that participants could fill in the publications made and conferences attended by anyone from the PROLINNOVA CPs in 2014; this information is to be included in the 2014 annual report.

Laurens also referred to the major issues regarding logistics: lodging and breakfast in the Africa Hotel, lunch and dinner in the Remhai Hotel. Since some people need to leave for the airport already fro Thursday evening flights, the IPW will end at 3.30 pm on Thursday. The schedule for departures will be organised and posted on the wall.

The marketplace continued during and after the coffee break.

Photo credit: Mr. Gebeyehu WoldeMichael, PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia c/o PANE

Joint experimentation for adapting to change: sharing experiences from CLIC–SR

In this session, the experiences with joint experimentation of partners in the CLIC–SR project were discussed, highlighting the main findings of the CLIC–SR partner workshop on 25–26 April. Harriet Ndagire from Uganda reminded the participants about the objectives of the three-year project supported by Rockefeller Foundation and involving the CPs in Ethiopia, Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda:

- To strengthen the resilience to change of smallholder farmers and their communities, especially the women, by enhancing their innovative capacity and thus their livelihood security through participatory innovation development (PID)
- To build the capacity of organisations working on agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) so that they can effectively work with and support smallholder communities in their efforts to adapt
- To increase insights and awareness on relevance and effectiveness of PID through sharing and learning
- To mainstream PID as an accepted approach within targeted national and international policies and programmes related to agricultural development, NRM and climate change adaptation (CCA)

Activities under Objective 1 include field studies, implementation and documentation of farmer-led joint experiments, and training community groups to strengthen local adaptive capacity. Objective 2 activities include training of staff in organisations supporting farmer innovation. Objective 3 activities focus on facilitation of multi-stakeholder country partnerships and dissemination of findings and lessons in-country, during the IPWs and otherwise internationally. Objective 4 activities involve contribution to both country-level and international policy dialogue.

Three country cases were presented: one each from Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

Tanzania

Patrick Lameck presented the farmer-led innovation case of the Raia Makini research group, which documented how a group of marginalised women in Makoja Village, Chamwino District, helped themselves to become socio-economically able (Appendix 3). One group member had initiated the

idea of bringing together single mothers and women whose husbands have deserted their families. These women had very low income and poor health status and were marginalised by their husbands, parents or the whole community. The group started with 13 women in 1995 and were later joined by two men. When INADES–Formation started working in the village in 1999–2000, it found this group there. In 2012, it selected the village as one of the target villages for the CLIC–SR project and, as part of this project, trained the group in PID and CCA in 2013. The CLIC–SR process included identifying a topic based on local innovation for joint experimentation. This group proposed to validate whether their innovation in self-organisation and management really helped them overcome marginalisation. The group met with an external researcher, who, based on what was discussed at this meeting, developed a questionnaire to collect relevant information. The sample for the questionnaire included the 15 members of the Raia Makini group and 15 community members who were not part of the group. The external researcher administered the questionnaire, organised focus-group discussions, analysed the data and provided preliminary results for the group to discuss.

Three types of stakeholders were involved in this study with different roles:

a) The farmer group provided information as local resource persons, contributed in making the questions in the questionnaire clear, responded to the questions and managed the process of the study and evaluation of results;

b) The INADES extension staff facilitated the process, linked the farmers with the external researchers and other resources, and helped clarify the questions by formulating them in such a way that they were appropriate for both the farmers and the external researchers.

c) The researcher was an external resource person who brought in new ideas, proposed technical steps in the study, provided support in validating the local innovation by giving a scientific basis to the study, helped in data collection and analysis, and provided feedback.

Some of the findings were:

- The group agreed and wrote in its constitution that the members, under their own initiative and without support from any other institution, would strive to:
  - have one acre of food crops and use best practices for food security
  - have one acre of cash crops for earning income
  - send their children to school
  - construct an improved house
  - have a mobile phone
  - be smart and wear good clothes
  - do petty business to complement the farm income.
- Over 90% of the group members said that what helped them was their group's innovation in self-organisation and management, and 80% of non-members of the group confirmed this.
- Most group members now have improved houses, mobile phones, look smart and wear good clothes. Some husbands were coming back to their homes.
- The group has overcome marginalisation and poverty.
- The community appreciates the group because of its intensive involvement in various development, leadership and advocacy activities in the village.

- The unity and cooperation among group members is being taken as a model for socio-economic advancement in the village.

Patrick shared some challenges in the study. As the focus was on social innovation, it took a long time for the external researcher to understand the concept, to accept the research idea coming from the farmers, and to develop the right questions for common understanding among the farmers, extensionists and researcher. Since farmers have their information in their heads and not in writing, their results need to be triangulated. The farmer group's capacity to approach other stakeholders is limited without external support. In most cases, funds need to be raised by developing project proposals but this requires specific professional expertise, which is not available to the group.

Plenary discussion of the Tanzania case

Chris Macoloo: What is the difference in the management of this group versus other women's groups in Tanzania? What was innovative about this group? How do we know that there is significant change, given that there is no baseline of sorts?

Patrick: The group was already there. They have the dedication and the group constitution and did this on their own initiative. What made them strong was a clear identification of priorities (about land use, schooling etc). Compared with other groups, the members of this group have improved houses made of cement and with tin roofs, they have mobile phones and they dress differently.

Anjali Capila: How long did you do the research?

Patrick: The group started in 1995, INADES started working in the village around 1999 and study on innovation came in much later, in 2013, through the CLIC–SR project.

Assane Gueye: The research protocols were not mentioned. Is this integrated in your system?

Patrick: The researcher set up the research protocol. For example, he came up with the idea of a control group but the researcher, farmer and extension agents came together to decide on how to approach this experiment.

Joseph Nchor: It seems you are unfairly attributing the success of the innovation to CLIC–SR, since this prohject was there only for a short period.

Patrick: Institutional innovations are hard to understand. Among all groups, this was the only one that was really strong. The group has been there even before CLIC–SR. It wasn't the work of CLIC–SR that generated their strength; the project work confirmed the factors that made them successful.

Thomas Price: Why did the men start coming back? What does this imply?

Patrick: Husbands were going out of the village to seek work even during crop production time, and come back to consume what the women produced. The women were earning money and are more beautiful and healthy. One wife rejected her husband because he came back barehanded. Women's status has improved.

Jean Bosco Etoa: What do you mean with "come back to their wives"?

Patrick: When they go out to work, they are expected to come back with their earnings but many come back barehanded. Some men married other women outside the village. When difficulties in the households were overcome, men wanted to come back. The wives are better-off.

Marta Tesfaye: What was the role of the men when they come back?

Patrick: What the men saw was a lesson for them. The men had to change. The village tends to support the women who rejected the men who didn't change.

Hailu: They don't only come back, but they are initiated to a new way of doing things. One woman can change the whole society. In Ethiopia, a woman innovator made her husband give up his job to work in the orchard, though he had refused before. Now he is happy and tells the story as though he was involved in the orchard from the beginning.

Patrick: On the question what is the difference in the management technique of this group that separates it from other women's groups in Tanzania, I would say it is the creation of a constitution that outlines the list of things that the group members must achieve.

Other questions/comments:

How do you record women's change in their basic conditions? Are interviews the best way to record changes? Answer: There were two sample groups; one set of questions was given to group members while another was given to non-members.

How do you integrate the experimental process into the research? Answer: The researcher, farmers and extension agents come together to discuss the outline of the experiment before it was launched.

The results look too beautiful. Is the exact intervention that worked in this case the organisational effectiveness of the organisation?

Kenya

Eunice Wambui presented the case on sowing finger millet in nursery beds and then transplanting the seedlings to the field, as opposed to the conventional way of broadcasting the seed directly into the field (Appendix 4). Growing finger millet in semiarid parts of Kenya is becoming less common because the uncertain start of the rains, the unexpected dry periods and the shorter wet seasons make it more risky. This has led to the high cost of finger millet seed. The farmer's motivation to innovate in millet growing was his own experience of food insecurity.

The farmer-led joint experimentation was conducted in common plots as well as in individual farms. There were two common plots of 20 feet x 20 feet each. Broadcasting was used in one plot and the nursery method followed by transplanting was used in the other. The size of the experimental plots on the individual farms depended on the acreage available. A total of 25 farmers from Mwingi District and 12 farmers from Kalama District in Machakos County were involved in the experiment. The nursery beds were sown in two phases two weeks apart in view of water scarcity, since the plants in the nursery had to be watered.

The farmers made the following observations:

- Finger millet grown in a nursery and then transplanted to the field was of better quality and gave better yield than the seed broadcast in the field;
- In the field where finger millet was broadcast before the rainy season began, the seeds dried out, while the finger millet in the nursery (and watered) sprouted to 4–5 cm before the rainy season began;

- In the broadcast field, finger millet could not compete with the weeds and was therefore stunted, while the finger millet transplanted from the nursery was more resilient to weeds;
- One seed provided one tiller and one head for broadcast finger millet, while the seedling from the nursery produced several tillers with multiple heads;
- Broadcasting a field is initially less labour-intensive compared to nursery-grown finger millet, which requires more labour to prepare the nursery, constantly tend to the crop (including watering) and transplant the seedlings into the field;
- More seeds were wasted when broadcast, since they were scattered at random and exposed to various impacts while sowing the millet in nursery beds used less seed, since the crop was sown systematically and the seedlings were closely tended;
- Broadcast millet could be easily thinned after sowing, as most plants were shallow rooted, while seedlings transplanted from the nursery were stronger and more difficult to thin because of their deep roots; however, as less seed was used and the seedlings were transplanted, there was less need for thinning;
- Millet that had been broadcast yielded only one harvest, while millet transplanted from the nursery could be harvested up to three times;
- Ploughing was more difficult with the broadcasting method.

During the experiment, the main challenges were related to pests in the early stages of growth in the nursery. Farmers used pesticides or, as an alternative, ash with soil. After transplanting, the crop was more resilient to pests. The joint experimentation in Mwingi and Kalama Districts was motivated by the farmers' perception of a problem with low productivity of finger millet. Through the PID process, the farmers saw the possibility of getting better yields. They then did similar experimentation with other food crops such as maize, watermelons and pumpkins. They continued experimenting even without external guidance, since they saw the benefits of their experimentation.

Women in particular benefited from this innovation because the millet transplanted from nurseries was easier to harvest, as the plants grew to greater heights and produced more grains than did the broadcast millet.

Plenary discussion on the Kenya case

Assane: What is finger millet? *(Note: There was no translation of the presentations for the francophone participants.)*

Samba: It is a short millet variety with usually 3 or 4 "fingers" (clusters of spikelets) per head.

Sonali: This is a good example of cross-learning, where Indian farmers learned from Kenyan farmers: I learned about the nursery innovation from one farmer during the Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair (EAFIF) and shared it with some Indian farmers. They liked the idea and combined it with their System of Rice Intensification (SRI) method. They experimented with the spacing and came up with good results.

Thomas: Are farmers experimenting with new spacing? How is labour re-organised to manage the nursery?

Eunice: Farmers continue to experiment on their own, using different own spacing and also on other issues they face.

Ann: In Nigeria when we lived there in the 1980s, transplanting sorghum and millet from nurseries was an indigenous practice. The farmers had already done a lot of informal experimentation with fertilising the nurseries and came to the conclusion that it was best to use goat manure. Even the Fulani livestock-keepers who started to settle in the area and to grow sorghum and millet used the same practice developed by the local farmers and traded the manure from the Fulani cattle for goat manure in order to get the best fertiliser for their nurseries.

Brigid: In parts of South Africa, farmers do the same thing with maize to get a head start on the season and to protect the plants from cold. People are coming up with similar ideas even without talking to each other.

Hailu: In their experiments, farmers in Tigray asked questions such as the best time for millet transplanting; they found that when the seedlings grow up to 4–5 cm, it was a good time to transplant finger millet and sorghum because their root systems are then more stable during the transplanting. They also said that, when you plant sorghum, you have to have numerous plots so that you share the burden of bird attacks.

Laurens: During my backstopping of PROLINNOVA–Kenya, I noted that a first round of experimentation involving the farmer innovator was facilitated by a researcher. This did not go very well, it seems. In the next round of experimentation presented today, people from extension facilitated it without researcher support. It would be good to include all rounds of joint experimentation in the documentation and discuss possible differences.

Laurens: Is all the analysis qualitative? Is there any quantitative data?

Eunice: Quantitative data were collected but have not been analysed and made available yet.

Sonali: It helps to have a facilitator from the community; it improves the communication between those involved in the experimentation.

Etoa: In Cameroon, the challenge faced by our CP is that we have no funds for this work, so it is difficult to bring people from research institutions on board for joint experimentation. National-level training of staff still needs to be done.

Marissa: There are now a number of joint experiments that have been carried out on finger millet grown in nurseries. There are the experiences from Nigeria, Kenya and India. There is a need to draw the information together; this could be an interesting publication for PROLINNOVA.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia presented the egg-sexing case by means of a role-play involving seven participants: two female farmers, three male farmers, one government extension officer and one NGO extension officer all performing their respective real-life roles. In summary, the role-play showed a man buying eggs. The women were telling him to think before he buys eggs. They showed him that eggs with pointed ends tend to be female and those with rounded ends tend to produce roosters. The woman farmer also showed how to spot spoiled eggs by lifting the egg towards the sun. If it is dark, it is

spoiled. One scene showed the farmers calling the other farmers with his mobile phone, which indicated how they are disseminating the information to others.

Plenary discussion on the Ethiopia case

Amanuel: How do we figure out if an egg is fertilised or not?

Abadi (male farmer): It is difficult to identify fertilised and non-fertilised eggs. A practice that works for me is to get the eggs from reliable sources.

Hailu: The same experiment was done 26 times by farmers in Tigray and they found that there is 90–94% certainty of getting a female chick from eggs with pointed ends (6–10% error) and 100% certainty to get male chicks from round-ended eggs.

Brigid: At what point after hatching do you find out whether a chick is male or female?

Brha (female farmer): Two ways to identify female and male chickens are these: a tail starts to grow early on the male, and female chicks have a wider rear end.

Assefu (male farmer): The male soon starts to show a fleshy crown on the head.

Gebeyehu: What is the usefulness of egg sex identification?

Abadi: Once you know, you can get a good price for female eggs when you sell them and you can keep the male eggs for consumption, or sell the male birds for eating at ceremonies.

Small group discussions on joint experimentation

The participants were divided into six small groups. On the basis of the presentations, each group was asked to answer the following questions:

1. Challenges noted which may be categorised in terms of process, technical and context
2. Ways forward for the cases presented.

Groups 1 and 5 focused on the presentation from Tanzania. Groups 3 and 4 focused on the Kenya presentation and Groups 2 and 6 worked on the Ethiopia presentation. The groups presented the following outputs:

Tanzania (Group 1):

Challenges	**Ways forward**
No process documentation	More detailed process documentation, e.g. by using participatory video (PV)
PID focuses on the individual farmer	PID should focus on family dynamics instead of the individual farmer
Absence of guidelines for social and institutional innovation	Identification of experiment within the social organisation's structure
PID researchers participate less because of a lack of incentives	Introduce incentive mechanism to incorporate researchers and other stakeholders

Tanzania (Group 5):

Challenges	Ways forward
Difficult to demonstrate impacts of social innovations	Conduct impact monitoring and evaluation (M&E), e.g. questionnaires, household interviews, focus groups
Social innovations take time to uncover and understand due to limited social experimentation experience	Define terminologies clearer for better communication (e.g. joint experimentation vs. joint study)
	Capacity building: train workers on how to identify and analyse social innovations

Plenary discussion on the Tanzania case

- Patrick: This is a case where no technological intervention was introduced in the experiment. Social innovation takes time to uncover and understand due to limited experience with social experimentation.
- Gebeyehu: It is difficult to demonstrate impact. It will be good to conduct impact M&E. There is no process documentation we can refer to. We jumped to five years after. We should have a more detailed process of documentation such as by using PV.
- Harriet: We should not kill creativity in PID and should not create rigid structures; just bring the relevant people to be on board. If this is a social innovation, we should get help in the study from social scientists.
- It was suggested that there should be guidelines on how to identify and do PID on social and institutional innovation. PID usually focuses on individual farmers; maybe we should also focus on family dynamics instead of just looking at individual farmers.
- Incentives are needed. What incentive mechanisms can be introduced to motivate researchers and other stakeholders to engage in PID?
- Gebeyehu: A conceptual framework is needed. It is difficult to quantify results, especially when these are not useful for the farmers. Some qualitative indicators are useful. It is best when the researchers and the farmers come together to define and design the research.
- When we talk of conceptual framework, what meaning does this have for farmers? When we pursue innovation, we bring in the scientists because their inputs are equally important. We should avoid rigid procedures.
- Ann: There are ways and means of quantifying impact: capturing the observations of farmers and reporting them as quantified results.
- In closing, Patrick shared that one lesson he learned was that, to get into impact, the time factor has to be considered. One needs 5–6 years after the innovation to find out about its impact. We can call this a joint study instead of a joint experiment.
- Brigid: One basic research principle is that we have to be sure that the research we are doing is sound, so people can look back and be sure of this. It is therefore useful for researchers to work with farmers on PID.

Kenya (Group 3):

Challenges	Ways forward
Researchers fall back into old "scientific" habits	Help scientists to listen and take a back seat in designing experiments
Hierarchy between scientists and farmers	More emphasis on farmer experimentation involving extension and NGO staff
Difficult to include farmers in analysis of data	Put results in language that farmers can understand
Having documentation in forms and language that farmers can share	Make it in a form that farmers can share
Documentation and M&E by farmers or extension people	Build capacity to record data
Farmers' capacity to take records that can be analysed (with regularity)	Clear understanding and agreement on purpose of the records
Scientists sharing results in ways that are meaningful for farmers	Participatory design tools: design adapted for and with farmers

Kenya (Group 4):

Challenges	Ways forward
Getting policymakers to recognise PID	Put money into recognition; train policy people in PID
Partners leave for better jobs	Improve capacity of farmers, NGOs, etc to carry on
	Involve local extension agents committed to the area
How to quantify (for scaling up, policy influence, etc)	Work on participatory M&E & learning document about where the programme is and is headed
	Partner with research groups
	Design measurement so farmers can be trained to do it
Farmer-to-farmer communication	Use fairs and also social media
When the project ends, supporters disappear	Continue with funds that farmers control and assure that farmers understand the whole process of PID
Get farmers to unleash their creativity, even in the face of lots of complexity, lots of "variables" to account for	For Kenya, maybe the next experiment should be on the duration of crop maturation – and in general helping farmers think of the next question
	Organise inclusive and well-recognised meetings among PID partners that happen frequently
True respect for farmers' knowledge is often absent among researchers	Sensitise researchers and understand the context in which they work (their rewards, social pressures, etc)

Plenary discussion on the Kenya case

- Sonali: How can researchers be motivated to work closely with farmers?
- Joseph: With research institutions underfunded, the motivation has to come from the researchers themselves.
- Amanuel: There is really nothing new about this issue: do we want researchers that are not really on board to be involved in the PID?
- Ann: In some CPs, farmer-led joint experimentation is done only together with the extensionists and not with formal researchers.
- Brigid felt discomfort with the idea that research assistance is not necessary.
- Harriet agreed and felt that we should focus on working together, because we need each other: farmers, researchers and extensionists.
- Anjali shared her experience as researcher, summarised as a long process of learning with the people in the communities. Doing participatory research means stepping out of the norms of understanding; it is about valuing people's voices. At some point, the dichotomy between the researcher and community voices does not exist any more. We have to learn how to deconstruct the words that people use and extrapolate their indicators.
- It is the job of the researcher to challenge the role of researchers, but they usually lag behind in understanding their role, especially those involved in the "hard" sciences. Let us think of how we can bring them in.
- Hailu: Often, farmers are simply regarded by researchers as sources for documentation.

Ethiopia (Group 2):

Challenges	Ways forward
Documentation (photo/video)	Increase documentation
Recognition is low	Provide incentives, give recognition
Discouragement	Encouragement
Weak network	Strengthen and diversify network

Ethiopia (Group 6):

Challenges	Ways forward
Reliability of sexing chicks	Keep the chicks for longer to be sure either they are male or female. In general, assure that we are maintaining credibility with those we work with by maintaining high standards in our work.
The experimentation may not be valid for all breeds.	Make the experiment working with all breeds. In general, anticipate how experiments can be generalised to different circumstances.

Plenary discussion on the Ethiopia case

- After a month, Brha is sure whether chicks are male or female – according to Assefu after three months is when he sells them. Brha said that, even within two weeks, she can already identify female and male chicks but confirmation on sex is higher as more time passes. Assefu remarked that identification depends on breed; for local breeds, we would know in two weeks; other breeds might require other tests.

- A question was raised on how widely applicable innovations like this can be accounted for in the design of the experiment?

- The Ethiopian farmers asked Harriet to explain the charcoal that was displayed on her marketplace table. Harriet gave the details of how the charcoal was prepared. She said that this innovation was a local response to a problem that Ugandan farmers like the Ethiopian farmers share: the shortage of fuelwood for cooking. She suggested a couple of techniques for shaping the charcoal briquettes. It is smoke free, so it benefits women who do the cooking. It lasts longer than fuelwood for cooking and has now been commercialised by the group of farmers with which she is working.

Uganda

Because Harriet was delayed in her arrival in Axum, she could not present the PROLINNOVA–Uganda case during the CLIC–SR meeting, but she had prepared a presentation, which can be found in Appendix 5.

Day 2

Climate change, adaptation and resilience in West Africa and Asia

Senegal

Assane presented a video film on farmer innovation in Senegal. The making of the video was coordinated by Agrecol Afrique, the organisation that coordinates PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel)–Senegal, as one of the video films funded by CTA for the West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair to be held in mid-May in Ouagadougou. The film showed the innovative use of *Nguiguis* shrubs as a shelter for planting mango trees in dry areas. Mango trees planted alone do not usually survive, but planting a mango seedling among *Nguiguis* shrubs increases the chances that the trees will survive the dry season. *Nguiguis* grows without watering and can withstand the dry season. The mango tree roots benefit from the water drawn up from deeper levels through the roots of the *Nguiguis* shrubs.

Plenary discussion on the video film from Senegal

Thomas: How many communities have adopted this?

Assane: The approach has been adopted by all villages around Keur Ndioguou Ndiaye.

Etoa: Would the *Nguiguis* be able to water the soil even for other crops? Will the practice of putting them around fruit trees like mangoes have an impact on the existing agroforestry system?

Assane: The farmers have done the experiment and it works on all soils. It also works with other crops such as papaya, citrus, lemon, etc.

Gebeyehu: How deep are the roots of *Nguiguis* and what is the relationship with the other crop with which it is being planted, in this case, mango trees? How long has the *Nguiguis* been in the area?

Assane: The advantage of the *Nguiguis* is that it is able to keep moisture/water. The bush also protects the young tree seedlings from the direct heat of the sun, dry winds and animals. The leaves of the shrub can be used as organic compost. The university we work with started looking at this innovation in 2008.

Chris: Are there any challenges that farmers face in intercropping the mango with *Nguiguis*? Has there been any control in the experiment, comparing the production of mango trees planted with *Nguiguis* and those that are not?

Assane: The challenge to farmers in this area is that, for the last 25 years, planting mango trees has been tried but with little success. To further develop the local innovation of using Nguiguis, we showed the local community that there is a platform that can work together with them on such an innovation. As for the control, if you do not use this technique, no mango trees survive.

Etoa/Samba: Is it possible for this innovation to be introduced in Mali and Burkina Faso? Can we have a copy of the video so that we can share the ideas with farmers?

Assane: Yes, of course.

Sonali: Are there other plants with similar properties as *Nguiguis* for places where this plant cannot be found?

Assane: Yes, there are other trees with similar properties.

Ann: What was the motivation of the formal researchers to be involved in this joint experimentation? Why did they come on board and how did you get them interested in doing so?

Assane: We looked for an agricultural researcher from the university and this one was attracted to the issue and to a solution that he has not thought of but was provided by the farmers.

Mali

Samba made a PowerPoint presentation on the work of PROFEIS: Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel. He introduced PROFEIS–Mali, which is coordinated by a local NGO called ADAF-Gallè (Association pour le Développement des Activités de production et de Formation). PROFEIS–Mali has a Steering Committee, a multi-stakeholder innovation platform and a technical team composed of two persons each from four organisations: ADAF-Gallè, AOPP (Association des Organisations Professionnelles Paysannes), IER (Institute d'Économie Rurale) and DNA (Direction Nationale de l'Agriculture).

He shared how farmer innovations are identified. The process starts with training for local partners, which include people from local NGOs and experienced farmers. Participants are divided into groups of two to carry out their own field investigation in identifying and characterising farmers' innovative practices. These practices are presented in a workshop to appreciate the innovations that each team found. A technical team comprised of representatives from the farmer organisation (AOPP), the NGO (ADAF-Gallè), the research institutions (IER and DNA) and resource persons screen the farming practices. The shortlist of practices is subjected to further screening by scientists, extension agents and resource persons by listening to each farmer innovator's explanation of the technology or farming practice. The team uses scoring sheets for this screening. Those innovations that receive high scores are retained as farmer innovations to be worked on jointly. The importance of the innovations is assessed using the TEES tool. From 2007 to 2014, more than 150 farmer innovations were identified and characterised in the Ségou and Mopti regions. Most of these are technological rather than social or institutional innovations.

PROFEIS has trained farmers to document their innovations, e.g. through participatory video (PV) (Appendix 6). Some of their findings in using PV include:

At the innovator/innovation level –

- Too much emotion/excitement being in front of the camera
- Lack of precision on documenting the innovation components
- Quantification problems

At the level of the video making (technician level) –

- Finding the appropriate pictures for the context
- Sometimes, the wind cannot be well controlled
- From one interview to another, change in the level of sound
- Finding the right translator to English
- Inserting and adjusting the subtitles

- Quality of the pictures
- Quality of the logos used
- Timing between subtitles and the accompanying picture etc

At the project level –

- Finding a strong review team
- Allocating enough time for the review.

Plenary discussion on the video experience in Mali

Ann: What role did farmers play in reviewing the video?

Thomas: Are these to be farmer-to-farmer videos? Who is the audience? How do you put together the farmers' conception of what the video should look like with the researchers' conception?

Sonali: What is TEES?

Marta: What is the relationship between the 150 innovations and the number of innovators? Are there just a few repeat innovators?

Samba: Farmers were not involved in the review. The video was for the West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair; that was the audience. For the criteria, there is a PID table that I followed to determine what the innovation was and whether or not it was important. Farmers have some roles in identifying and evaluating innovations. TEES refer to Technically, Economically, Environmentally Sound. Each innovation is related to one farmer.

Plenary discussion on farmer-led research

Buzz discussions in small groups of 2–3 participants were organised focusing on the challenges faced in farmer-led research and the ways forward.

Challenges in farmer-led research:

- Documentation, monitoring and evaluation: In some cases, it is not clear who is doing this. In some cases it is the farmer and in other cases it is the researcher doing the documentation.
- Researchers tend to produce scientific papers, which make up part of their performance requirements. How will farmers benefit from these scientific papers?
- Difficulty in involving farmers in data analysis and interpretation. We should be able to use simple statistics for farmers to determine if a method is significant or not.
- Not everything needs to be done by the farmers, for example, soil analysis, but it is important for results to be shared in a way that is meaningful to farmers.
- Farmers do research but do not usually document and this makes it difficult for scaling up innovations originating from farmers.
- How should we deal with the hierarchy between farmers and researchers? How is this hierarchy neutralised so that they look at each other as partners?

Ways forward:

- Capacity building for farmers to document/take records regularly. In Burkina Faso, they record every day but specific to their way of life. It is important for farmers to internalise the importance of record keeping and this has to be agreed with the researcher.
- Encouraging more joint experiments carried out by farmers and extension workers.
- Putting results in a language that is easily understood by farmers.

The LINEX–CCA experience

Sonali and Him Nuon co-presented this session (Appendix 7). Sonali introduced the regional project LINEX–CCA: Local INnovation and EXperimentation – an entry point to Climate Change Adaptation for sustainable livelihoods in Asia. The Asian CPs in Cambodia, India and Nepal were involved. The coordinating organisations in these countries were CEDAC (Cambodian Centre for Study and Development in Agriculture), INHERE (Institute of Himalayan Environmental Research & Education) and LI-BIRD (Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development), respectively. The project was supported by Misereor Germany and was implemented from 2012 to 2014.

The project had the following objectives:

- To improve livelihoods of climate-vulnerable smallholder communities, especially women, dependent on agriculture and NRM;
- To enable civil society organisations (CSOs) and local government to recognise and support farmer innovation in climate change adaptation;
- To secure national and international support and policies that recognise and put in place mechanisms favouring local capacities and initiatives in adapting to climate change.

Cambodia

Different organisations in PROLINNOVA–Cambodia implemented a number of activities to support these objectives. For example, CEDAC encouraged growing vegetables on raised beds to protect the crops from flooding; using mixes of bio-slurry, bio-char and compost to retain soil moisture and to prevent drying out; and adapting SRI to changing climatic conditions at the local level.

The following were specific lessons drawn from the experience in Cambodia:

- Farmers are aware of climate change and are finding ways to deal with it;
- One experiment leads to another – each farmer finds what suits him/her best (e.g. variations on the raised beds for vegetable cultivation);
- Simple, low-cost innovations are taken up quickly and widely and sustain/increase incomes;
- Farmer magazine and farmer forum has been effective in disseminating information widely.

Him added that, in the farmer groups formed in Cambodia, new problems emerged such as the need to link them to the markets. Combining bio-slurry, bio-char and composts to retain soil moisture is currently being subjected to more scientific research in the Royal University of

Phnom Penh. The Effective Micro-organism (EM) technology is also being tested. This is made from fruits mixed with sugar.

India

INHERE as the NGO coordinating PROLINNOVA–India encouraged activities such as using "*akarkara*" weed to control white grub, in-situ water conservation measures (e.g. making bunds and trenches), using liquid manure to promote growth and control pests, using drought-tolerant varieties and experimenting with small agricultural implements, especially for use by women.

Some of the lessons drawn from the experience in India include:

- The effects of climate change experienced by farmers is site specific;
- Farmers are innovating with limited resources to cope with the unknown;
- Coping mechanisms of farmers range from changes in agriculture practices to migration;
- Research institutions currently have limited solutions and limited extension reach;
- Sharing of innovations and their experiments have enthused farmers;
- Joint experimentation and trials have been empowering for farmers;
- Interaction of farmers with researchers, other scientists and other stakeholders in a supportive environment breaks silos and builds confidence to share and work together;
- Models and experiences are more effective in drawing attention at national and international levels.

In India, there is difficulty in bringing in researchers when they are needed. Farmers are conditioned to listen and the researchers are simply telling them what to do, so no joint experiment is really happening. There is a need to have joint experimentation involving researchers and farmers both learning in a language they understand.

Nepal

LI-BIRD as the NGO coordinating PROLINNOVA–Nepal supported the following activities: use of paper bags to control pomegranate pest, low-cost drip irrigation using drum pipes (social innovation), community initiative to protect groundwater, growing multipurpose trees and use of drought-tolerant crops.

Some lessons gained from the experience in Nepal include:

- Working in climate-vulnerable areas is a slow and arduous process; there is a need to be flexible in project implementation in terms of access, time and outcomes expected;
- Integrating the approach into local government (village development council, *Ramechhap*) is time consuming but ensures sustainability (control and ownership of the process);
- Small and seemingly insignificant local innovations can be very effective and taken up widely with extension support;
- The weekly FM radio programme was effective in disseminating farmer innovations in CCA;

- Extensionists/development agents (closer to communities) are more open to change than scientists/researchers;
- Radio, farmer magazines, farmer events (e.g. farmer innovation day) and videos have been useful to disseminate experiences with a wider audience;
- Field experiences have to be fed into higher-level discussions to integrate the concepts and approach into national/international policy on CCA.

Plenary discussion on the LINEX–CCA experience

Chris: How many languages are spoken locally? What role do farmers play in crafting the strategies?

Thomas: Any strategies for easing the farmer/researcher hierarchy?

Sonali: Within institutions there are always people who are willing to listen. Farmers build some trust with them.

Laurens: In the case of Kenya, some scholars were interested in local farmers' innovations; others were brought in during a discussion forum to build the framework for working with farmers in PID.

Harriet: Women are often left out. Why is that?

Sonali: Research institutions are not generally sensitive to the needs of women farmers in many aspects such as scheduling, use of equipment, organisational set up, etc. Ploughs and other tools are developed by men for men, so when the men migrate, the women cannot use the tools. We therefore need to develop new tools that are sensitive to women's conditions.

Harriet: This is where creative capacity building comes in to help women identify problems and develop their own tools. The problem is that most women do not see themselves as innovators. The sense of self is quite low.

Sonali: It is also okay to look for ideas and tools from outside and then let women comment, modify or even make recommendations to manufacturers.

Joseph: How did you move to the national level?

Sonali: In India, we have very little influence over policy. There have been good international discussions, though there is worry about all the corporate businesses participating in the Climate Smart Agriculture discourse, where the language is used but they are trying to influence the discussion towards a different direction.

Him: In the case of Cambodia, the CP team meets every three months, and this includes many government officials as well as NGO staff. The platform works to find real problems and real solutions and to have research and experience to back these up. The main point is that working through the platform is useful.

Taking stock of PROLINNOVA

Chris facilitated this session with Brigid, while Laurens provided inputs through PowerPoint presentations. The realities of the various networks differ from context to context. It is good to review our original purpose for being. This is our 11th year; we need to build on the experiences of the last ten years.

Laurens presented a PowerPoint (Appendix 8) to explain the need to take stock of the last 10 years in order to rethink the PROLINNOVA strategy and functioning, given the changing context. We are reaching the end of the 2011–15 strategy period. PROLINNOVA was initiated as a Global Partnership Programme under the umbrella of the GFAR. The stocktaking activities include: a study to document all the work done, CP self-assessment, and country visits which in this year included Senegal, Ghana, Ethiopia and Kenya. M&E information is being reviewed: this includes a monkey survey (with data processing and reporting) and reviewing the reports from IPWs, POG meetings and projects (synthesis reports).

The stocktaking analysed four main objectives: i) methodology development/evidence building, ii) capacity building, iii) mainstreaming, and iv) institutionalisation and multi-stakeholder partnership building. Some initial findings and conclusions are summarised below.

Achievements in methodology development –

- Clarifying what local innovation is and methodologies for identifying and screening local innovations
- At least 300 joint experiments reported; large differences among CPs
- Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) was piloted for 3–6 years in eight countries; there are successful models for each country, with M&E and administration tool and findings well-documented
- Farmer innovation fairs (FIFs), at least ten national FIFs and two international FIFs; methodology documented informally
- Farmer-led documentation (FLD): initial inventory, PV training, 1–4 years piloting in five CPs, with documents and manuals
- Local innovation and CCA studies by 3 CPs; 1 policy brief; funding for PID for CCA
- Local innovation and HIV/AIDs: involving two CPs; international networking; case studies on local innovation by people affected by HIV/AIDS
- PID mainstreaming assessment tool developed, tested and documented.

Some conclusions and issues on methodology development –

- Overall very substantial achievements
- CP documentation of methodologies not accessible enough, local innovation studies as entry points for farmer-led work or stand alone by many CPs but few cases of PID; the cost of PID is high except when coursed through LISF
- Management of information and data on local innovation and PID at CP and international level; scattered impact information; non-tangible impact strong; tangible livelihood impact with cases that need further analysis.

Achievements in capacity building –

- 5 PID training of trainers (ToTs) conducted with 106 participants (16% women) and at least 85% of the trainers organised in-country PID training; PID training materials developed to suit needs of CPs; four international thematic workshops on gender, M&E, policy dialogue and curriculum development, with 32% women
- 113 backstopping visits to CPs have been conducted
- 10 IPWs co-organised with CPs in 10 countries; 330 participants; ideas raised during the IPWs developed into new subprogrammes, e.g. LISF, HAPID, CCA, FLD
- CPs have individuals who can conduct PID training; more than 5700 professionals trained (25% women) and more than 4000 farmers trained in over 50 workshops and learning events
- Change of attitude among professionals in working with farmers; confidence on the part of the farmers; trained people identified local innovation and supported PID.

Challenges in capacity building –

- Following up ToT participants and assessing impact
- Sustaining PID ToTs at the international level
- Finding creative ways for backstopping visits
- Continuing to hold the IPWs for face-to-face interactions
- Staff turnover in CPs: loss of trained staff in partner organisations
- M&E of post-training outcomes/impacts
- Creating space for trained staff to be involved in PID
- Documenting farmer innovations successful but follow-up with PID slower and more difficult.

Achievements in mainstreaming –

- More than 300 publications
- Co-organisation of four international workshops
- High-quality video film on PROLINNOVA network with three separate country case studies
- Participation in about 250 events
- Keeping website up to date
- Increasing awareness/acceptance of local innovation and PID; more programmes that refer to local innovation; increased mention of farmer-led innovation and farmer-led research; invitation for PROLINNOVA to contribute to policy discussions; new donors
- At the CP level, many publications, radio and TV broadcasts and print media
- Events for influencing policy; some National Steering Committees (NSCs) members are policymakers; work with universities on integrating local innovation and PID into curricula; local innovation and PID mainstreamed in PROLINNOVA NGOs; increased attention to farmer innovations and direct dialogue between farmers and policy/makers through FIFs.

Challenges in mainstreaming –

- Bringing about substantial change in agricultural research and development (ARD) policy to support promotion of local innovation and PID
- Targeting the influential individuals on activities related to international policy
- Catching/sustaining the attention of donors to support mainstreaming of local innovation and PID
- Having insufficient on-the-ground evidence to support policy influencing
- At the CP level, weak M&E of results of mainstreaming efforts; systematically using champions and grounded evidence by CPs to mainstream the promotion of local innovation and PID; joining hands with other organisations to have a stronger voice; working at lower administration levels to integrate the approach into local agenda and funds; limited resources for mainstreaming.

Achievements in partnership building –

- In 2003, only three CPs were involved; this has increased to more than 20 CPs in 2014.
- We are truly multi-stakeholder from at least six different types of organisations: NGOs, government, educational institutes, research, farmer organisations, community-based organisations (CBOs) and others; 39% of organisational members are NGOs.

Questions on partnership building –

- What are we? multi-stakeholder partnership, platform, network, community of practice, project consortium?
- Purpose? learning and sharing, mainstreaming PID, joint implementation of projects?
- Related issues – members (individuals, organisations, CPs)? registration?

Challenges in partnership building –

- Fundraising and resource sharing
- Organising CP membership
- Involving people and organisations beyond the CP core team
- Low CP facilitation capacity; changes in coordinator; coordinating NGOs weaken; less funding available
- Formalisation and registration.

Conclusions and issues on partnership building –

- International network has managed to continue to learn, meet and work after the end of core funding from the Dutch government, largely because of commitment of individuals and accessing short-term focused (but complicated) funding
- Diverse picture of functioning of CPs but good number are active or at least meet the minimum level of commitment that had been agreed upon
- What to do with non-functioning CPs?

- Regionalisation strategy developed for 2011–15 has not worked yet.

CP functioning –

- Using three criteria – communication with the network, level of activities, and strength of the multi-stakeholder partnership – the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat rated the 21 current CPs.
- Five CPs were rated as being below the minimum commitments: Ecuador, Niger, Nigeria, Peru and Sudan.
- Five CPs just met the minimum commitments: Cameroon, Ghana, Nepal, Philippines and South Africa.
- Eleven CPs were rated as functioning above the minimum commitments: Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania and Uganda.

Funding issues –

- Great differences in funding levels among the CPs
- Some fundraising efforts by the CPs but still considerable dependence on the International Secretariat
- Question on the sustainability of mosaic of small-scale funding
- Challenge for IST to create space for voluntary work for the PROLINNOVA network within their organisations.

Overall conclusion –

There has been substantial achievement in all four objectives with relatively modest use of funds and budgets. Some of the reasons for this include commitment by individuals, collaboration and partnership among partner organisations, integration of fieldwork with farmers into regular work of staff in partner organisations, and co-funding by many. If there is a continuing need for PROLINNOVA, what would its agenda be?

Laurens' presentation provided a good transition to the next session. It helped participants to identify where PROLINNOVA can work further and to identify how and where it can further strengthen the CPs. All of these ideas need to be fed into the new strategy for the coming years.

Implications for the future of PROLINNOVA

Review of PROLINNOVA strategy 2011–15

Brigid reminded the participants about the PROLINNOVA strategy for the period 2011–15 (Appendix 9). She reviewed the vision, mission and goal and the guiding principles of PROLINNOVA. She walked the participants through the expected outcomes and the strategies to achieve these outcomes. There were eight thematic areas covered in the 2011–15 strategy: sustainable agriculture, sustainable NRM, climate change, ecosystems goods and services, HIV/AIDS and debilitating diseases, value-chain development, urban/peri-urban agriculture, and socio-economic and cultural systems and practices. She presented the organisational structure and the roles of the following: CP, regional platforms, the IST, the International Secretariat and the POG. She also presented the various resource-mobilisation strategies.

The participants were invited to add/suggest ideas that were missed in Laurens' presentation through a card exercise. This generated the following ideas, some of which are additional achievements and some of which indicate weaknesses and needs:

Capacity building

• Networking among farmers needs to expand	• South-south support in starting up CPs	• Women's participation in ToT is low	• IPW – learning by doing (different sessions, World Cafe)
• Staff turnover should be seen as an opportunity	• Need more training on participatory video	• National training too late, people already busy in the field	
• Address readiness of farmers for knowledge sharing	• Guidelines to measure change in attitudes of stakeholders (indicators)	• Capacity building must be results-based, not just numbers	
• Inability to assess impact beyond ToT; M&E needs to ensure this	• Need to follow up on PID resource people who have left PROLINNOVA	• Impact assessment guidelines need to be developed for capacity building	
• Training in media, wiki	• IST to provide capacity building	• How to involve students in PID	• Exchange visits south-south
• Universities seem to be weakest link – but several have built in PID design in research projects, bring in PID resource people and set up students to participate in workshops and research on innovation			

Partnership building

• Need global financing of network	• Empower CPs to fundraise (also in capacity building)	• CP functioning requires international support
• Get the regional platforms going with strong support from IST (need to build capacity to raise funds, administer programmes)	• Strengthen coordination and linkages between partners (enhance S–S partnerships – track their formation, persistence and strength)	• Core funding is critical, need to identify new donor champion (strong argument that the network is driven from the country level)
• Attract scientists/researchers as catalysts/champions within the scientific community	• Maintain democracy of partnerships, standard commitment from all partners	• Alternative funding from private companies and crowdsourcing

Methodology development

• Way of incorporating local innovation/PID into curricula	• Evidence-building mechanisms needed	• Social innovation methods need to be elaborated
• PID seems to be over-reported (300?)	• Sustainability of LISFs is a challenge	• Need a methodology for integrating stakeholders
• Use of the website to share information is not happening	• Lack of funding, limited application of methods, e.g. PID	• Need methodology for farmers to outscale local innovation/PID results
• What counts as joint experimentation/PID?	• Long timeframes of some innovation processes need to be considered	• M&E learning guidelines and methodologies needed
• Stimulate the interest of farmers to innovate but need to address other challenges (e.g. marketing); LISF focus is limited	• Young CPs with no budgets cannot bring other stakeholders on board to "mainstream" methods	
• More training for CP leaders in management, and to deal with challenges	• All methodologies must be shaped by our vision (gender balance is in it)	• PV not successfully maintained – perhaps not attended by right person

Mainstreaming

• Many CPs don't have the evidence to drive mainstreaming and influence policy		• Developing and operationalising guidelines for mainstreaming (methodology needed)	
• At regional ARD meetings, there was representation	• Two-way process: farmers and policymakers	• Low capacity in policy influencing	• How much economic and environmental impact was achieved?

Plenary discussion on PROLINNOVA stocktaking and future

Chris: Farmers do research to address their problems; with or without us, they do it. We need the scientists to reorganise their paradigms. We need that partnership between farmers and scientists – that is our role in PROLINNOVA – let the PROLINNOVA light shine. It isn't so important whether we are a network, a consortium or a community of practice, perhaps there is something to being a bit of all of these things that characterises us.

Amanuel: How much economic impact was achieved? We need to measure to win over mainstream organisations.

Ann: Regional coordination and building capacity of regional platforms did not really get off the ground; this is maybe something we should continue to work on in the next strategy. We have regional projects with a few CPs involved in each, but not really regional platforms.

Atalay Yigrem: We do not have the evidence to drive the policy at the country level.

Patrick: Developing and operationalising guidelines for mainstreaming would need an international office for coordination and support.

Thomas: Core funding is critical. We need to identify a new donor, a new champion for PID.

Marise: We need to attract individuals, researchers and scientists as catalysts and champions within the scientific community.

Chris: Mobilisation of funds at the CP level needs to be strengthened. It is important to bring lessons into the next strategic plan. The CPs need to complete their self-assessments within the next two weeks.

Restructuring of PROLINNOVA / relocation of the International Secretariat

Ann provided a summary report on the discussion regarding this subject during the POG meeting. Since this topic has implications for PROLINNOVA's future, it was discussed in this session.

ETC, which is currently hosting PROLINNOVA, is dissolving and can no longer host PROLINNOVA. In the last six months before the IPW meeting, the International Secretariat has been discussing with potential new host organisations. Most of the organisations that were considered are located in the Netherlands or elsewhere in Europe, and two organisations – IIRR (International Institute of Rural Reconstruction) and Access Agriculture – are located in the South. In-depth discussions were held with KIT (Royal Tropical Institute) in the Netherlands and IIRR in the South. The following issues are involved in making the decision: securing the future of the staff, the time period to make the move out of ETC (end of June) and management issues related to finance and project contracts.

The team is currently finalising discussions with KIT. In KIT, the probation period for a new staff is one year and there is no assurance that KIT would keep the members of the International Secretariat

after that. The contracts for PROLINNOVA-related projects that would be transferred to KIT are at lower daily fees for the staff than the normal fees charged by KIT. KIT seems to expect that the International Secretariat would stay with the organisation for 3–4 years; this would make up for the financial losses that KIT is prepared to accept in the first year after the move.

The POG felt that it would not be possible to conduct in-depth negotiations with one or more other potential host organisations and come to a decision before end of June. It had the impression that the International Secretariat does not have a lot of choice at this point in time, since the transition has to be done in the next two months. In the short term, the move to KIT is the best option, even if not ideal; in the longer term, a host from the South appears to be a good option. However, discussion will still be needed within the PROLINNOVA network as to whether it is more advantageous to have the International Secretariat in the South or the North.

The IPW participants were divided into three groups to discuss the following questions:

1. What would be a long-term arrangement for the IST in terms of roles and location? Define PROLINNOVA. What are we?
2. Is there a need for an alternative structure for the PROLINNOVA network? If yes, explain. If not, how can the current one be improved?
3. Considering the results of the stocktaking, what objectives does PROLINNOVA need to consider between 2016 and 2020?

Group outputs and summary of reports on the future of PROLINNOVA

Question 1:

IIRR has been part of the IST and has provided capacity building for most of the partners especially during the early years of PROLINNOVA on the international training on PID. It is providing M&E support and maintenance of the website. Donor interest in organisations located in the South is high. If located in the North, the International Secretariat would have better connections with donors. It is important therefore that the Secretariat builds the capacity of the Southern organisations so they can take more risks and tasks. We need to outline key divisions in the roles of the Secretariat that can be assigned in the North and in the South. Perhaps we can follow the LINEX model where funds come from the country and regional offices and fund the Secretariat.

Southern Secretariat roles (tentative)

- Signing of contracts
- Influencing policy-level issues
- Backstopping
- IPW
- Legal contracts
- M&E documents
- Media
- Quality control.

Comments from participants:

Having a Secretariat in the North and the South could be confusing. The International Secretariat should not exist in two places.

It is the roles and responsibilities that we are suggesting to be divided between the two regions.

Question 2:

The current structure is good, but this assumes that PROLINNOVA has the capacity to become independent at the IST and CP levels. This assumption may not be true because the CPs are at different stages of development, and some are still dependent on the international level. We can continue to enhance the partnerships and relationships between CPs if we grow the regional platforms (more projects like CLIC–SR and LINEX–CCA). If not registered, the CPs should consider alternating the host organisations, with term limits.

Question 3:

The following outcomes should be considered in the strategy up to 2020:

- Farmers and other stakeholders (including social innovation organisations and agribusiness) involved in PID
- Innovators' activities supported by LISFs, upscaling in eight CPs and outscaling to more CPs
- Policies being amended to include PID and other farmer-led approaches and attention to sustainability of LISFs
- Effective multi-stakeholder partnerships established in which partners participate and share resources at various levels: subnational, CP, regional and international
- Educational institutions (and all other partners) promoting participatory approaches and using PID-related materials in their work, including mass media
- Capacity of CP and regional platform partners built in fundraising, networking, applying PID methodologies and policy-influencing
- Local innovation/PID approaches integrated into international agricultural research centres and rural advisory services at different levels and other fora.

Before the second day ended, the list of participants for the field visit was finalised. The participants will be visiting the following innovation sites: Mai Berazio, Mai Tsa'eda and Rama (Appendix 10). The participants were guided by a terms of reference for the field study (Appendix 11).

Day 3

The groups left early in the morning for the field sites and came back between lunchtime and teatime. Each group worked on their reports for sharing, which started at 4.00 pm.

Group 1: Mai Tsa'eda

The group visited two farms. On the way to the first farm, the extension officer showed a field that does not have good water management as a comparative site for an innovator's farm with better water-management practices.

In Farm 1, the farmer innovator uses a bio-pesticide that he formulated from 24 plants collected from the forest. He also uses green manure made from 150 plants around his farm and the nearby farms. He uses urine for fertilising the soil in one part of his farm planted to vegetables.

In Farm 2, the farmer is practising a number of innovations such as using *Desmodium* in between garlic and onion in furrows. He constructed a concrete reservoir where he collects water from the river and uses this water to irrigate his vegetable plots. He raises fish in the concrete reservoir; he took the fingerlings from the river and they have now become big. The Department of Water Resources provided funds for the cement used in constructing the reservoir.

Most of the ideas came from the farmers first and then these were shared with the extension officers. Some farmers got the ideas after attending workshops and conferences where other farmers were discussing their own farm practices. These ideas are shared with the neighbours and neighbouring farms. The farmer shared the liquid fertiliser recipe with a researcher for analysis, but has not received any information back. In the case of the second farmer, the local government provided him some support like the cement to construct the concrete well.

The group also talked with a woman farmer innovator (Bhra) who uses powdered neem to kill weevils that attack maize and sorghum during post-harvest storage; she also adds it to the chicken watering bowl. She produces tomato flour, which she has shared locally and with others, being a member of the Tigray Regional Parliament from Axum. When she was talking about "researchers", she meant farmer researchers, not the scientists.

In summary, the farmer innovators visited have more linkage with extension than with researchers or other scientists. It is the extension officer who creates opportunities for farmers to attend sharing events. In Ethiopia, the government supports capital-intensive introduced technologies. There is potential for investigating a social innovation in the case of water management. The farmer controls the water on the upper side of the hill and the other farmers downhill do not take this against him. He is sharing whatever he has constructed with other members of the community.

Comments/discussion:

- While there is two-way exchange between farmer and extension agent in further developing the ideas of the farmer, feedback was weak on the side of the researcher.
- The woman farmer called herself a farmer researcher, a title she claims.
- Working with scientists is a challenge. One scientist got angry when the farmer told him that he applied his test incorrectly. According to the farmers, scientists are interested only in the data, not helping the farmers.

- In the case of the cement reservoir with fish, the farmer is not actually interested in the fish primarily. He placed the fish in the tank so that others will not drain or empty the cement tank. If fish are in it, others will keep the tank filled with water.
- Scientists could help in testing the liquid fertiliser prepared by the farmer. The scientists can identify which of the 150 plants are critical and in what amounts.
- Hailu clarified that the vegetables in the furrow was an idea from the extension agent.

Group 2: Mai Berazio

Five participants did a storytelling type of presentation. The story started with a farmer coming back from the war. In summary, the innovations that this group visited were the following:

- Growing crops in swampy areas: The farmer traded his farm located on the hillside with another farmer who had this farm in the swampy area. He built his house in one portion of the land and the floor got muddy and tilted because the house was on soft and waterlogged soil, so he built drains around his house. This experience with his house led him to applying the same technology in his fields. He created some structure such as shallow ponds connected by with underground channels into which the water in the field drained. He uses the water in these wells for irrigation, all done by hand. There are now three ponds on his farm, connected by seven canals. He produces citrus, avocado, coffee, guava and apples, and sells them in the market.
- Beekeeping: The farmer is a beekeeper working with other beekeepers in doing a joint experiment with researchers to test the cross-pollination potential of bees in onion plots. More than 20 beekeepers have picked up ideas learned from this innovator, who has also travelled to Kenya (Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Far in 2013) to present his beekeeping innovations. He received some support from a microfinance organisation and has started to commercialise his honey production.

Comments/discussion:

- The LISF was available in this area. Did it make a difference for these innovators?
- The beekeeping group is active, and he is the most active in this group. He took advantage of LISF support, as did the beekeepers uphill.
- The water-management innovation is interesting. Why did he construct his house in the marshland?

  That was the only place he had. The water came up inside his house. The first owner suffered from this, so he agreed to exchange this land for land on the hillside.

Group 3: Rama

The innovation that the participants saw was on how a woman reclaimed degraded land and made it very productive. The farm is very near the border to Eritrea.

The woman farmer used to rent a piece of land but because the landowner increased her rent, she decided to look for another piece of land to cultivate at a much cheaper price. She needed land to work on in order to support the family, as her husband had just lost his job then. She found this land full of stones and nothing much growing on it, but was offered it for a lower rent. When she got the

land, everybody in the community thought that she was crazy. She dug out all stones and used these as control bunds to harvest water and lead it to her farm, where she planted fruit trees such as mango and orange. She also keeps poultry. From the village to the town of Rama is about 600 meters. She uses donkeys and camels to transport her produce. She started the innovation in 2005. Everything around her farm is dry and stony but, when you enter her farm, it is lush green. From the original two hectares she rented, she now farms a total of 12 hectares. She employs students who use the money to pay for school fees and she arranges the working time for these students so that they can attend school. The students also learned from her innovations and took some of her ideas to their own homes. She has reached more than 80 farmers (80% men, 20% women) with her ideas. She continues to experiment, this time to protect her crops from insects and other pests. She tried using neem but has now shifted to using *Desmodium* for this purpose. She has linkages with other organisations but gets no support from outsiders. Her challenge was crossing the river to transport her fruits, so she decided to build a bridge. She is now thinking of having a guesthouse in the town and combining poultry and dairy production with her fruit growing (6700 trees). In terms of impact, her neighbours are also beginning to plant fruit trees. She is not adding anymore to the current land and vows to spend time teaching others.

Photo credit: Hailu Araya, Best Practice Association

Comments/discussion:

- Assane: How much does she pay for employing the students? How many days of employment?

  She pays 1500 Ethiopian Birr per month (73 USD) including accommodation and food to 16 full-time employees but others come to work for 70 Birr (3.40 USD) per day when they need the money. If the students quit school, she fires them.

- How is she marketing her fruits? Who is she talking to?

  She sells in the market and shops nearby. She is planning to buy equipment for making juice but Hailu thinks that her operations are not quite big enough for juice production. She sells fruits in hotels.

- How did she acquire so much land?

  She grew vegetables between the mango trees while the trees were growing. She was able to rent the land because it is cheap. The fields that she acquired are mostly abandoned fields on which nothing was growing. She brought in manure and other inputs to create more soil. She gave up her good land elsewhere to be able to acquire much more of this “bad” land. She seems to know how to manage it. Her plan of going into dairy and poultry production goes in the direction of nutrient cycling. She invested 1.5 million Birr (72,800 USD) for irrigation and built the bridge for 5 million Birr (242,720 USD).

- Harriet: Out of her innovation, she touched so many lives, especially the children of the poor. She gives employment and put lives back to normal. Some of those that she helped to study have become lecturers in the university. More than 100 children passed her hands. Thank you for the report. We were inspired not only by the technology but also the social innovation that brought changes to life of people.

Day 4

POG report and issues

Ann presented PowerPoint slides of the summary POG report to the IPW participants (Appendix 12). For this year's meeting not enough members could come because the Secretariat did not have funds to bring POG members in. The notification about funding from CTA came quite late when most POG members had already committed their time to other things. She announced the members elected in the past year: two independent members Juergen Anthofer of EIARD (European Initiative for Agricultural Research for Development) at the European Commission and Pratap Shrestha of USC Asia, herself from the IST and Chris Macoloo (PROLINNOVA–Kenya) in the seat for non-francophone African CPs. Other current POG members include: Etoa for francophone Africa, Esther for farmer organisations, Julian in the third independent seat and Suman for the Asia seat.

She reminded the participants about the main responsibilities of the POG and reported that three POG meetings were held in the past 12 months: in Cambodia (immediately before the IPW 2014) and two Skype meetings in November 2014 and January 2015. She summarised the situations of the CPs and potential actions that the group discussed: the webpages of CPs not fulfilling minimum commitments will not appear as active platforms but will be kept in the archives. The POG will wait until the stocktaking exercise is completed before deciding on the fate of the five CPs performing below the minimum. PROLINNOVA–Bolivia has been given a conditional acceptance as a CP (that is, if it provides evidence of active involvement of two other stakeholder groups in the next nine months). PROLINNOVA–Kenya has registered itself as a company but has not done anything as a registered company since they are still functioning exactly like the other CPs.

The POG also reviewed the projects under the PROLINNOVA umbrella:

- CLIC–SR funded by Rockefeller Foundation
- LINEX–CCA funded by Misereor
- SOLLINKKA (Social Learning Linking Knowledge with Action)/CCIG (Climate Change, Innovation and Gender) funded by CCAFS
- FaReNe (Farmer-led Research Networks) funded by McKnight Foundation
- FIPAO/WAFIF (West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair) + workshop funded by several donors
- Desk review on impact of farmer-led research funded by AAS (Aquatic Agricultural Systems)
- PID training in Uganda funded by Nuffic (Netherlands Organisation for International Cooperation in Higher Education)
- 10-year stocktaking funded by GFAR.

New proposals are being developed, such as a follow-on project for FaReNe under the McKnight Foundation; the application is for three years and we will hear about in May. We are in discussions with people from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation about another proposal. They showed interest in the concept of scaling up PID at district level but not in the countries we had proposed. However, their focal countries include many in which there are PROLINNOVA CPs. A proposal has been made to Nuffic for PID training in South Africa; we are still waiting to hear from Nuffic. The upcoming Asia Farmer Innovation Fair is being proposed to various donors. Two concept notes have been developed for a study cum workshop on rewarding farmer innovation and for setting up a website for crowdsourcing of funds for farmer-led innovation and experimentation through LISFs.

On involvement in outreach and policy dialogue:

- Sonali Bisht (PROLINNOVA–India) was named by the CSO Group on Agricultural Research for Development (CSO-GARD) to fill the NGO seat in the GFAR Steering Committee
- Some PROLINNOVA people are engaged at international level, e.g. in the Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development (GCARD) and the GFAR Constituent Assembly
- Sonali is engaged at regional level with APAARI (Asia-Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions) and Ann with EFARD (European Forum for Agricultural Research for Development). It was observed that most CPs are not linking well with regional ARD fora.
- AgTraIn (Agricultural Transformation through Innovation), in which PROLINNOVA is an associate partner and is advising a doctoral candidate looking into the role of farmer organisations in promoting innovation of agro-ecological intensification in Burkina Faso
- QUNO (Quaker United Nations Office) requested for one farmer innovator to attend a consultation on smallholder farmer innovation in biodiverse systems, to be held in May in Switzerland. We are sending a farmer innovator from Kenya, Joe Oumo.

The 2015 election for new POG members is coming up. Esther responded positively to continue representing farmer organisations for a second two-year term. The seats for Asian and francophone Africa POG seats are up for election. Since there is only one active CP in the Andes and the regional platform does not seem to be functioning, the CP in Bolivia will be put together with the CPs in Asia and represented by that POG member. As the current co-chair Etoa will be stepping down after completion of his two-year term (there is no option for a second term for people in the CP seats in the POG), a new co-chair will have to be elected by the POG.

One reason why the Andes regional platform has not been very active may be that, after Mariana Wongtschowski left, there was no longer anyone in the International Secretariat who spoke Spanish, so it was not possible to backstop the platform. Now that Gabriela Quiroga is in the Secretariat team, the communication is getting better. In view of the limited time and resources available to the IST, it is good to focus on the active CPs. The stocktaking exercise allowed IST members to visit a few CPs.

International Farmer Innovation Day

Etoa made a slide presentation to initiate discussion on the International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID) (Appendix 13). The CPs had agreed to celebrate IFID each year on or near 29 November; each CP decides on the specific date it is celebrated in each country. The first IFID was celebrated on 29 November 2012. In 2014, nine CPs – in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali,

Mozambique, Nepal and the Philippines – and the IST celebrated IFID in different ways, e.g. farmers' fora, debates, excursion. Etoa opened up discussion on ways to improve the IFID celebration.

Plenary discussion on IFID

Sonali: Why is there a need to improve IFID? What needs overall improvement?

Etoa: PROLINNOVA is a network. We have experiences to share. All members talk about farmer innovation during IFID; maybe we can talk about specific themes, e.g. we could focus on soils, water, livestock etc. The CPs can look at anything that would be useful for them to celebrate where farmers can share their innovations. We can also think of sharing challenges; the IFID can become an opportunity to advise each other.

Ann: With a common theme, we might be limiting the individual CPs. It would be more useful for each CP to design the IFID on its own in a way that would be meaningful for it and share the design and experience with the other CPs. Another participant also remarked that having a theme could bog down the CPs.

Eunice: I do not think that synchronisation across CPs would bog them down; it would rather help bring an image of CPs being together and have a visible presence.

Hailu: In Ethiopia, it is a loose network with regards to IFID. There is no uniformity. I think it is better to monitor celebrations from country to country.

Sonali: It is important to know how the IFID is being designed but it is also important to know the why. In India, the first IFID was celebrated with 20 people with very limited resources. Our purpose was to give farmers the centre stage to share what they had done and what they wanted to share. It would be restrictive to construct a theme for newer CPs compared to more mature CPs.

Ann: IFID can attract the media; it would be valuable to highlight the operations of the multi-stakeholder platform and influence policy. Reports are also shared; all of these are in the website. We are uploading these on our unpaid time; if the CPs could upload their reports onto the website, that will be most appreciated. Every CP has a password that would allow uploading of materials on the website.

Harriet: In the case of Uganda, we did not have an IFID celebration as a CP but the CBOs had their own celebration because they can use it for influencing local policy. In 2013, we invited the district officials and they saw what the farmers were doing. The celebration was on radio and TV.

Ann: We can perhaps coordinate the IFID such that there is a recommended focus but not make it compulsory.

Joseph: In Ghana, we have the National Farmers' Day in the first week of December. We can coordinate with the Minister of Agriculture and could take it further to incorporate farmer innovations.

A remark was made about the danger that the IFID might become co-opted by politicians or the government and lose the spirit of PROLINNOVA.

Regional farmer innovation fair

Laurens introduced the West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair (WAFIF, also known by its French acronym FIPAO), which was planned to take place in 2014 but had to be postponed because the ebola epidemic hit many West African countries. It will now take place in mid-May 2015 in Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso, and will involve farmers from eight countries, including Ghana as the only non-francophone country. The WAFIF builds on the idea started by the Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair (EAFIF) held in Nairobi, Kenya, in 2013. One purpose is sharing and learning for the farmer innovators who attend and can network with other innovators and other stakeholders. The fair is open to the general public and has a strong policy-influencing agenda because it attracts policymakers and the mass media. As in the EAFIF in 2013 and the Nepal farmer innovation fair in 2009, a workshop will be organised together with the fair in Burkina Faso. In this case, it will be before the fair and people will be presenting outcomes to key policymakers at the fair. The International Secretariat supports the WAFIF regional organising committee in Burkina Faso.

Assane explained how people in Senegal are preparing for the WAFIF. They did this according to the concept note received from the regional organising committee. The PROFEIS–Senegal Steering Committee met and established a working group for the WAFIF. The group agreed to select ten local innovations developed by ten different farmer innovators. These innovations were submitted to the regional committee, which selected six. These six innovators are now developing posters and materials they will bring to the fair. When Assane returns to Senegal, he will have a final briefing meeting with the farmers on how to communicate their messages at the fair.

Etoa reported that, in Cameroon, the same process is being followed. Safety concerns with transportation are being looked into. As a relatively young CP, PROLINNOVA–Cameroon had not previously identified innovators in the semi-arid part of the country; this was a challenge, as the WAFIF focuses on farmer innovation in the Sahel. Some farmers in the north have innovations to present but do not have passports to travel.

Plenary discussion on regional fairs

Chris was impressed with the process of selecting and submitting nominations in Ouagadougou but expressed concern that, because we are in a rush, we might identify only those innovators that we know. He thought that we should cast the net wider to bring in other innovators.

Etoa responded that they formed a committee for selection, as in the case of Senegal. When narrowing the selection down to six farmers from each country to attend the WAFIF, the regional committee tried to reflect on and balance the diversity of farmers and innovations. Assane added that the members of the working group in the country that searched for the innovators are not members of the National Steering Committee. There is a negotiation process and the group selects from a wider group of innovators but based on the PROLINNOVA criteria.

Marise spoke of the plans for the Asia Farmer Innovation Fair. The organising group had an initial Skype meeting, involving the Asian Farmers Association (AFA) as chair of the meeting, IIRR and the PROLINNOVA CPs in Cambodia and Nepal. There is a draft concept note circulating within a smaller group. She will circulate the revised draft of the concept note with the larger organising group. The draft covers a three-year programme, with the first year focusing only on training in PID for farmers of AFA and PROLINNOVA. The training will include helping the participants to organise country-level fairs, which will culminate in a regional (Asian) fair in Year 3.

GFAR / GCARD

Sonali presented PROLINNOVA involvement in global consultations on ARD through the GFAR. The Global Conference on Agricultural Research and Development (GCARD) grew out of the earlier GFAR triennial meetings of a multi-stakeholder meta network between international/national research bodies, the private sector and CSOs. The upcoming GCARD meeting will be in Africa. Currently, Sonali and Esther are attending from PROLINNOVA, as both are in the GFAR Steering Committee (Sonali for NGOs and Esther for farmer organisations); perhaps we should think of more representatives from PROLINNOVA in the GCARD.

Thomas added that GFAR is a multi-stakeholder network predominantly comprised of research organisations. It has opened up space for NGOs and farmer organisations. The onus is on these NGOs and farmer organisations to organise themselves to bring the voices of NGOs and farmers into these spaces. The GFAR also has regional affiliates like the APAARI in Asia and similar regional and subregional groups in Africa. If PROLINNOVA want to influence policy, it needs to be proactively taking advantage of these opportunities. It is important to participate and be connected also at the regional level. The GFAR is a partner of the CGIAR and CABI to help them connect with farmers and NGOs. Through Sonali, PROLINNOVA has a seat in the GFAR, i.e. at the global level, but it should also be proactive at the regional level to bring in civil society voices and get resources directly to farmers.

Patrick shared that he had attended one regional meeting. It is an opportunity where different stakeholders share. Most of the ideas are developed by the researchers, and the farmers' presence can improve this research.

Marise agreed that attending these meetings is important, but we need to be well prepared on how to bring PROLINNOVA ideas into these international discussions.

Amanuel asked, if we attend these meetings, are we representing our organisations or PROLINNOVA? PROLINNOVA is not an NGO or CSO; it is a multi-stakeholder network. He thinks that PROLINNOVA should be represented in the global and regional platforms under the GFAR and other related networks.

Fundraising

Laurens provided an overview of PROLINNOVA's current funding and ongoing acquisition activities (Appendix 14). He presented all that is being done by the International Secretariat but there are acquisition activities that do not go through it, and the Secretariat would like to be informed about them. These acquisition and fundraising activities and achievements are kept in the list to keep everybody informed that there are efforts out there without the Secretariat's direct intervention.

There are currently nine projects being funded involving 11 countries and the IST. One project involving three countries in West Africa was submitted to McKnight Foundation.

Some funding possibilities that CPs could pursue include:

- Nuffic, which invites an organisation from the Netherlands to be a partner in capacity building in the South, for up to 75,000 Euros;
- DGIS applied research fund with a deadline on 11 May 2015; and
- GIF (Global Innovation Fund), which is currently open to receiving concept notes.

Plenary discussion on fundraising

Assane: In the working groups, fundraising is often raised at the national level but we need to be better coordinated at the global level. Why can't we seek funding at the international level so that the Secretariat can find greater levels of funding?

Laurens: We tried many times for global network funding, but this has not been successful, so we are now looking at smaller groups like a few CPs in East Africa for the CLIC–SR project and CPs in Asia for the LINEX–CCA project.

Hailu: Our challenge is the soft skills and the interlinking. We understand the importance of it but have difficulty in coming to terms that we have to pay for it. We shall work with the Secretariat to develop these proposals but we need to develop these skills. A proposal is now being discussed for a PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management) chapter in Ethiopia, possibly with funding from Brot für die Welt.

Laurens: We are happy to meet with the Brot for the World people together with Hailu. We are happy to support networks in the South. The PELUM Ethiopia chapter link could be a good window.

Open Space

The Open Space session was handled partly like a World Café, with people rotating between tables. These were focused on the following themes and "table owners":

- Multi-country coordination on documenting innovation and experimentation around transplanting finger millet, led by Ann
- Social innovation, led by Patrick
- Evidence-building, led by Anjali
- Increasing PROLINNOVA participation in GFAR and GCARD fora, led by Thomas
- Participatory video documentation, led by Laurens
- Fundraising, led by Brigid
- Friends of PROLINNOVA, led by Chris.

Documenting farmer innovation and PID in transplanting millet from nurseries

Some examples:

1. Kenya: Simon Masila and his group (including extension through adult education)
2. Ethiopia: System of Crop Intensification (SCI = System of Rice Intensification / SRI with other crops such as millet) – but question whether this is local innovation or driven by the extension service
3. Cambodia: local variations on SRI in other crops: experimentation with intercropping, fertilisation techniques, integrated farming with nutrient recycling

4. India: farmer-led experimentation with germination techniques in nursery, transplantation (SCI); idea brought by Sonali from EAFIF but farmers trying it out may give different interpretation of source of ideas; very young experience (only first season)
5. Senegal: farmer-led experimentation with use of fertilisers on millet, also to reduce striga infestation
6. Transplanting millet and sorghum is very common in West Africa (Samba, Ann); reasons why farmers do this could give important insights to farmers in other areas starting to experiment with this idea; seeing how farmers deal with constraints that arise in transplanting and producing millet, e.g. bird damage, labour inputs; farmer innovation and experimentation is probably underway in response to new challenges, e.g. climate change
7. Other examples may still be uncovered during preparation of the documentation.

Why such a publication?

- Great body of knowledge from different countries in PROLINNOVA network – publication would be avenue for sharing in detail
- Opportunity for multi-CP collaboration in PROLINNOVA network
- Attention to millet in a publication could contribute to conserving and sharing the diversity of millet
- Draw attention of scientists and policymakers to potential of local innovation in agro-ecological intensification and climate-smart agriculture (current "buzzwords"): transplanting millet is a good example of this.

For whom?

Sharing in PROLINNOVA network and beyond – both for agricultural professionals (researchers, academia, development/extension services, project practitioners) and for farmers.

Form of publication?

- For farmers: photo story, video clips (possibly participatory video), radio broadcasts – translated into local languages (if sufficient funding, also farmer-to-farmer visits)
- For practitioners: book(let) – printed and pdf version for website and easier sharing
- For policymakers: policy brief using millet story as evidence of local innovation / PID, one part on technical aspects, one part of process aspects (LI/PID).

How will it be done?

- Documentation of cases to come from CPs; CP-driven according to common guideline developed jointly
- Coordination by member(s) of IST and CPs in small working group (defined during final planning session as Ann, Eunice, Hailu, Samba, and Sonali – Brigid may also be able to assist): develop concept note, seek funding, coordinate process of developing common guideline, cross-case analysis, editing etc
- Advisory group (including scientists) to ensure quality of publication

- Possibly writeshop (before or after next IPW 2016?) if enough funds for this can be generated, e.g. from CTA
- Possibly involvement of Masters students (e.g. from University of Virginia) in documenting cases, supporting writeshop etc
- Recognition of farmer innovators and other people documenting the local innovations, e.g. through co-authorship
- Draft concept note to be developed by Ann by mid-May.

Social innovation

The following cards were generated:

• Has to follow the criteria/steps of an innovation	• Consider all disciplines – not just technology-driven	• Attitudes that are rigid can prohibit development	• Institutional economics (Ostrom)
• Tools: social audit in evaluation	• Measuring the intangible	• PROLINNOVA can bring about change	• Are values additive or negative
• Affects wider communities e.g. policies, gender	• Can be tracked at the innovation process level, stepwise	• Examine behavioural change: individual and social	• Deal with organisational issues: training, collective market etc
• Guidelines for exploring/ supporting social innovation	• Often recognised at outcome level – how do we recognise social innovation before the outcome?	• In most cases, starts from technical innovation with social implications	

Discussion points:

- Social innovation is still a very young concept in PROLINNOVA. It has to follow the ten PROLINNOVA guiding principles like in Rama, from technical to social innovation. It deals with organisational functional such as training, marketing and the like. The main entry can be social audit. It involves a paradigm that brings about change. It was a complex discussion that Patrick tried to summarise.
- All the guidelines are there, including social implications, but this will need refinements.
- Technical proposals will always have social implications and a social change agenda.
- On the question how to support social innovation and who would be involved in supporting it, the response pointed towards the PID process itself as a joint learning process.

Video documentation

The use of mobile phones for video documentation generated the following cards:

• Videos via Bluetooth	• Power of phones through solar charging	• Use of local language for SMS	• Sharing of info should be project-based
• Sharing of docs on an interactive platform	• Farmers and staff can pick their best videos	• Participatory videos should be uploaded and farmer-driven	• Mobile phones and SMS messages to focal persons
• For Facebook and Skype, farmers lack smart phones so not the best option		• Provide tablets for community leaders so they may use them for video and Facebook communication	

Discussion points:

- The purpose of video documentation is for farmer sharing and for policy influencing.
- We should also think of the ways we can use the videos more effectively.
- Ann shared that Access Agriculture based in Nairobi is interested in supporting PROLINNOVA in providing video support including dissemination.

Fundraising

Key ideas from the discussions:

- Supporting farmer organisations in developing proposals for funding
- Three CPs applying for funding for different proposals from the same funder may not be most strategic
- There is need to support farmer organisations and other organisation within the CPs, given the capacity limitations
- Sometimes calls require international partners: can the International Secretariat or the IST assist with this?

Evidence building

What is evidence building?

- Deliberate identification of results (that are able to convince farmers, local leaders, policy makers, etc.)
- Creating observable practices, benefits, and results of innovations
- Scientifically proven evidence that is scalable and replicable
- Evidence that is reinforced by numbers

Why do we need strong evidence?

- Proof of our work will result in higher confidence
- It is easier to communicate to policy makers and other researchers

- It allows easier access to funding
- It will help PROLINNOVA to build a broad constituency or network

Suggestions to strengthen evidence collection

- Role of researchers should be used as part of the process – not needed to approve or validate work achieved by PROLINNOVA
- Improve on building appropriate documentation process for strong evidence
- Integration of PROLINNOVA work within peer reviewed scientific journals
- PROLINNOVA should have its own research based journal

How to increase PROLINNOVA participation in GFAR and GCARD fora

Some key points from the discussion were:

- Some people are not encouraged to attend because the events are too big or set at too high a level; those sent to attend find them too technical.
- PROLINNOVA can prepare by joining regional and country consultations. There are opportunities at the regional and country levels. There are fora that can be attended to share the kind of learning that PROLINNOVA is getting from the ground.
- There are opportunities to share results at international level and they also offer opportunities for getting funding and support.
- Invest in Action Research for Development – LISF kind of programmes – and share results with the international fora.
- There are donors interested in funding farmer-led research.
- PROLINNOVA's increased visibility can have an influence.
- One way this can be facilitated is through a greater flow of information through PROLINNOVA. There is a perception that not much is flowing around about these opportunities.

Friends of PROLINNOVA

The main ideas from the World Café and the open discussion were:

- Friends of PROLINNOVA refer to people have been associated with PROLINNOVA in the past, present and future who add value to PROLINNOVA work. For example, Oliver Oliveros, Scott Killough and others who continue to contribute ideas to PROLINNOVA and who can link us to partners and potential funders.
- Their roles can include: improving PROLINNOVA's linkage to donors, helping improve the quality of our proposals, helping increase our outputs and providing mentoring support in selected areas of our work.
- How to identify them? We can start by sending emails to people we know, then let this grow. Contacts have been gathered during the presentation for prospective friends of PROLINNOVA. The group does not have to be big, maybe 10–15 people whom we can meet virtually.

- There will be a joint decision by the POG and the IST for selecting the members of this group and informing the CPs, which will connect to the group members through the IST.

Action planning

Brigid facilitated this session. The list of action points are summarised below:

Outputs	***Who***	***When***
IPW 2015 report	Marise with Marta and Edel (action list – 10 days' time)	First draft end of May
Follow-up on strategy (2015–20)	Ann, Brigid, Hailu and other POG co-chair	First draft end of June
IPW 2016	Options: Philippines, Senegal, Netherlands	Feedback from candidates mid-May
Finalising guidelines on social innovation	David to send resources Patrick to engage wider PROLINNOVA network	First draft that can be circulated by end of June
Friends of PROLINNOVA	Chris, Etoa and Ann plus Julian	Concept note end of June
Millet publication	Sonali, Samba, Eunice, Hailu	Concept note mid-May from Ann
Guidelines in using the video	Ingrid and Laurens	End of June
Asia Farmer Innovation Fair	Esther, Marise, Julian and Asian CPs	Mid-May
CPs joint proposal for global PROLINNOVA programme after stocktaking and strategy	Inputs from CP Coordinated by IST and POG	End of July
PROLINNOVA annual report include CP annual reports	CPs make their annual reports Compilation by IST	End of May End of July
Nominations of new POG for francophone Africa and Asia Election of new POG members	Relevant CPs POG Secretariat	Mid-May End of May

Workshop evaluation

Marise facilitated the workshop evaluation. She used a big human figure outlined on the floor by electrical tape. She asked participants to write in cards (one idea per card) the following:

- New skills learned – place the cards in the hands of the outlined human figure
- Actions to take when you return – place the cards in the feet of the outlined figure
- New perspectives about reality – place the cards in the eyes of the outlined figure
- New ideas and learnings – place the cards in the head of the outlined figure
- Feelings about the workshop – place the cards near the heart of the outlined figure
- Fears when you return back to your organisations – place the cards near the gut of the outlined figure
- Message you would share to others – place the cards near the mouth of the outlined figure.

The following ideas were generated from the cards that the participants placed in the human figure:

New skills

• Facilitating a session	• Listening and sharing	• Use of sesbania in agroforestry	• Workshop evaluation skills
• Use of desmodium to control pests and improve water retention	• Use of participatory video	• Finger millet transplanting	• Role playing for group feedback

Actions to take when you return

• Call for CPs to link into regional and global processes for their needs/priorities	• Documenting evidence for decision making/ influence	• Working on elaborating ideas for the global concept note	• Assessing the impact of PROLINNOVA–Kenya as a legal entity
• Ideas/guidelines	• Debrief platform	• Share back-to-office report	• Brief report about IPW 2015
• Two-way dialogue with farmers	• To look for ways to rekindle CP in South Africa	• Recruit new students and faculty	• Help look for funds and projects

New perspectives about reality

• Global programme	• Evidence building	• Social innovation	• Stocktaking results are impressive
• Learned about CP activities and accomplishments not previously known to IST	• Opportunities to build connections at all levels	• Central to all: local → national → beyond	• Important for partners to take part in GFAR

New ideas and learnings

• Finding effective bridges from local to global: get the local to find its interests and value there		• Objectives of PROLINNOVA: mainstreaming, partnership, technology development, capacity building	
• Countries share innovations	• Local innovation in CCA	• Sorghum transplantation	• Farmers can change the world
• Use of the human figure in evaluating workshop/ conference	• Attention to social innovation with technical innovation	• Social innovation case of the woman farmer – inspiration	
• Social innovations are there to be uncovered	• Ideas on strategies to take to CP to next level	• A new way of evaluating workshop	
• Experiences of PROLINNOVA members (social innovation)	• Innovators need continuous support, follow-up for 10 years	• Innovation from some countries are being tried elsewhere	

Feelings

• Good hospitality	• Community reinforcement	• Successful workshop	• Workshop was knowledgeable
• Meeting wonderful people	• The ambiance of participation of all	• Friendly and active participation	• Family feeling also with new members
• Services at the location could have been better	• There will be now frequent communication among participants	• Nice to meet some new enthusiastic members	• Ultimate goal of PID is the change in society
• Big source of inspiration	• Exciting and full of learning and new friends	• Passion is the driver of PROLINNOVA	• Splendid camaraderie and spirit

Message you will share

• Water management	• Simple participatory video	• Farmers are innovating daily	• Is a good lesson for me
• Innovation is local, first and last	• Much remains to empower women	• Learning from field visit in Rama	• Hope for funding CPs sooner or later
• How vibrant the farmers that we met	• Planning do's and don'ts for PV	• Shift of PROLINNOVA from ETC to KIT	

Fears

• No ugali	• More vegetarian	• Commitment of CPs in action	• Lack of support for CPs (financial)
• NGOs are the only ones represented in the IPW – multi-stakeholder?	• Inadequate participation after leaving	• International Secretariat under too much pressure to follow up after the IPW	
• Need to keep continuity and momentum through a global mechanism with support	• Lack of funding for PROLINNOVA work at CPs: farmers and CBOs	• Enthusiasm for follow-up for action will decrease after the workshop	

Marise asked 2 or 3 participants to share some of the cards that they placed on the human figure outline. She asked for clarification on some cards. The summary of the ideas from the cards is as follows:

- We learned from how things were done during the workshop: facilitation, evaluation, listening, role-playing for feedback and from the technologies shared: use of desmodium, sesbania and transplanting finger millet.
- Actions to take reflect some of the concerns raised during the workshop such as documenting evidence, ways to rekindle own CP, looking for funds, linking CPs to regional and global processes.
- The topics that were presented during the IPW brought in new perspectives in evidence building, social innovation, taking pride of the accomplishments of the CPs as shared during the stocktaking session and the need to build connections at various levels.
- New learning and ideas include giving attention to social innovation in various ways it was observed during the IPW: field visit, CP sharing and the experience of the participants themselves during the workshop; the need for supporting innovation, the technological innovations, the objectives of PROLINNOVA, new way of evaluating workshop and getting the local to find its value and interest on the global. These are new ideas that lend to PROLINNOVA's vibrancy as a network.
- The participants shared good feelings about the process, the hospitality, the participants' enthusiasm and friendliness and their own participation during the workshop.
- Important messages to share range from the technologies learned from sharing and the field visits, hope for funding and the shift of the hosting of the PROLINNOVA International Secretariat from ETC to KIT.

Photo credit: Mr. Gebeyehu WoldeMichael PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia c/o PANE

- It is no surprise that the fears revolve around commitment to action; the reduced enthusiasm on actions when participants go back to their work, thus the need to keep the momentum through a global mechanism is being suggested. One big fear is the lack of financial support to CPs. All these would require a lot of pressure to follow up after the IPW.

Appendix 1: Participants in PROLINNOVA International Partners Workshop (IPW), 25–30 April 2015, Axum, Tigray Region Ethiopia

No.	Name of participant	Sex	Country base	Institution	Email
1	Amanuel Assefa	M	Ethiopia	PCI (Precise Consult International)	kidus_aman@yahoo.com
2	Anjali Capila	F	India	Lady Irwin College, Delhi University	capila.anjali@gmail.com
3	Ann Waters-Bayer	F	Germany	ETC Foundation	waters-bayer@web.de
4	Assane Gueye	M	Senegal	PROFEIS Sénégal Agrecol Afrique	agueye.gueye@gmail.com
5	Atalay Yigrem	M	Ethiopia	Alem Birhan Community Based Development Association	atalayyigrem@gmail.com
6	Brigid Letty	F	South Africa	Institute of Natural Resources (INR)	bletty@inr.org.za
7	Chris Macoloo	M	Kenya	World Neighbors	cmacoloo@wn.org
8	David Stuart	M	USA	University of Virginia	dse7r@eservices.virginia.edu
9	Edlawit Ewnetkun	F	USA	University of Virginia	eet2gm@virginia.edu
10	Eunice Karanja	F	Kenya	PROLINNOVA–Kenya c/o World Neighbors	ekaranja@prolinnovakenya.co.ke
11	Gebeyehu WoldeMichael	M	Ethiopia	PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia c/o PANE	gebeyehug@gmail.com
12	Hailu Araya	M	Ethiopia	Best Practice Association	hailuara@yahoo.com
13	Haileselassie Gheberemariam	M	Ethiopia/ Somaliland	Axum University / advisor Sheikh Veterinary College	hailish746990@gmail.com
14	Hailu Leggesse	M	Ethiopia	Irrigation Case Team Head, Axum Agricultural Office	c/o temesgen_16@yahoo.com
15	Harriet Ndagire	F	Uganda	Kulika Trust	hndagire2000@gmail.com
16	Him Noun	M	Cambodia	CEDAC	himnoeun@cedac.org.kh
17	Jean Bosco Etoa	M	Cameroon	COSADER	etoa_ngbwa@hotmail.com
18	Joseph Nchor	M	Ghana	ACDEP	nchorjoseph@yahoo.com
19	Laurens van Veldhuizen	M	Netherlands	ETC Foundation	l.van.veldhuizen@etcnl.nl
20	Leul Haileselassie	M	Ethiopia	Axum Food Security Coordinator Axum	leulbeyene@gmail.com
21	Marissa Espineli	F	Philippines	IIRR	marise.espineli@iirr.org
22	Marta Tesfay	F	USA	University of Virginia	mtw5da@virginia.ed
23	Patrick Lameck Mbanguka	M	Tanzania	INADES Formation Tanzania	pgmlameck@yahoo.co.uk
24	Samba Traore	M	Mali	IER	traoresamba81@yahoo.fr
25	Sonali Bisht	F	India	INHERE	sonalibisht@yahoo.co.in
26	Thomas Price	M	Italy	GFAR Secretariat c/o FAO	thomas.price@fao.org

Programme PROLINNOVA IPW 2015 Ethiopia (draft 30.03.15)

	Monday 27 April	Tuesday 28 April	Wednesday 29 April	Thursday 30 April
Morning	Organisation of the marketplace Opening session; Keynotes, Optional: PROLINNOVA video screening	Local innovation and CCA: video cases from Mali, Burkina Faso and Senegal Lessons from LINEX-CCA	Field study	Network issues International Farmer Innovation Day (IFID) and regional farmer innovation fairs POG report and issues Fundraising: status and future possibilities
	Tea break: market open	Tea break	Tea break	Tea break
	Opening session / marketplace (continued)	Stocktaking PROLINNOVA: Presentations by IST and two CPs	Field study	Open Space / World Cafe
Lunch	Lunch: market open	Lunch	Lunch (later than normal)	Lunch
Afternoon	Introductions, explanation of programme and logistics	Stocktaking PROLINNOVA: Continued	In the field: processing and sharing findings from the field study	Action planning
	Tea break	Tea break		Tea break
	Joint experimentation for CCA – knowledge sharing from CLIC-SR	Implications for the future of PROLINNOVA: Restructuring PROLINNOVA; relocation of International Secretariat		Wrap-up and evaluation Closure
Evening				

Appendix 3

Assessment of marginalised women group organisation and management that helped them to change and become social economic able.

1. Introduction

- *The innovation was started by one group member who initiated the idea and convinced fellow marginalized women in coming into group for joint effort to overcome poverty and marginalisation in their locality.*
- *Women in the group were either single mothers or whose husbands run away leaving them behind doing all the productive and reproductive work of the family.*
- *They had very low income and poor social status and poor health status. Some villagers called them many bad names.*
- *They were marginalised by their parents, husbands and community as a whole.*
- *They formed their group in 1995 having 13 women and 2 men who joined them later*

Raia Makini research group in some of their advocacy work in Makoja village

2. Process leading to joint experimentation

- *The group stated far back in 1995 in Makoja village, Chamwino District.*
- *INADES has been working in the area since 2000 and found the group as strong and functional.*
- *During the CLIC-SR project the village was selected by the project as one of the target village.*
- *During field study, as 1st activity of CLIC-SR the group was exposed and trained on PID &CCA.*
- *The group developed and presented their joint experimentation proposals for support to CLIC-SR and was approved.*
- *The proposal was on validating their organisation and management innovation if it really helped them to overcome marginalisation and poverty.*

3. Actual experimentation

- *The group met with research team to discuss and plan the joint experimentation.*
- *The research team developed the questionnaire for information collection and tested it with group members.*
- *Two samples of 15 community members were identified one of the Raia Makini Group and another 15 non group members.*
- *Questionnaire were administered to group members and non group members.*
- *Focused group discussion were also conducted*
- *Data were analysed*
- *Preliminary results were generated*

4. Roles of the three main players

4.1. Farmer group:

- Provide the foundation to PID process/drive (Inverted the innovation)
- Local resource persons (Provided collected information)
- Contributed into making the questions clear in the questioairre.
- Responded from the questionnaire.
- Provided most of local resources required (Information and testimony)
- Managed process of experimentation and evaluation of results.

Roles cont

4.2. Extensionist:

- Facilitated the process (discussion, testing and collection of the information)
- Linked farmers with researchers and other resources
- Strengthen the experimentation process by clarifying the questionnaire administering process
- Packaging of the questions and check list in ways appropriate to farmers and researchers

Roles cont

4.3. Researcher

- Resource person (bring in new ideas such as kind of questions to support the information collection and triangulation process)
- Provide technical steps such as having two sample groups
- Support in validation of innovation
- Provide scientific basis and support in data recording analysis/evaluation such as use of percentage.
- Provide interpretation of the different steps
- Feedback

5. Preliminary collected information results

They developed very strong agreement and dedications in their constitution that each group member should under their own initiative without support from any other institution have:

- One acre of food crop and use best practices for food security
- One acre of cash crop for earning income
- Take children to school
- Construct and improved house
- Have a mobile phone
- Should be smart and were good clothes.
- Do petty business to complement income.

Preliminary results

- *Over 90% of participating group members said that what helped them is organisation and management innovation of their group and 80% of non group member confirmed that.*
- *Most group members for example have improved houses, have mobile phones, are smart and wear good clothes. It has also been noted that some husbands are coming back to their homes*
- *The group has overcome marginalisation and poverty.*
- *The group is appreciated by the community through intensive involvement and participation in various development, leadership and advocacy activities in the village.*
- *The unity and cooperation among group members is being taken as a model for socio-economic change within a community.*
- *Some youth in the village are adapting what they are doing under fear of being left behind in their social economic advancement in their village*

Challenges

- *Since it is the first social innovations, it took long to understand it.*
- *To get the right question for common understanding among the research team (Farmers, extension & researcher).*
- *Accepting if the research ideas come from farmers by other parties.*
- *Farmers put their information in their head and not in writings. Needs more triangulation.*
- *The CBOs/ farmer groups' **capacities** to approach other stakeholders is limited without external support.*
- *In most cases, fundraising is done through project proposal development which requires specific professional expertise and donor preferences, which is not available in the farmer groups working with PROLINNOVA Tanzania.*


Asanteni kunipa
nafasi ya kuwasilisha
ROLINNOVA Tanzania
CLIC-SR Project
By Patrick G. M. Lameck
Ramhai Hotel
Axum, Ethiopia
27th April 2015

Appendix 4

FINGER MILLET EXPERIMENTATION

A CASE STUDY IN MACHAKOS

INTRODUCTION

- Through the CLIC-SR, PK was able to support farmers to undertake a finger millet joint experimentation project in Machakos area in collaboration with other stakeholders. The joint experimentation was carried out by 25 finger millet farmers Machakos region. Two sites were picked in the region, Kiatuni, 13 members and Kalama 12 members.

The innovation

- The production of finger millet primarily in nursery beds and thereafter transplanting to the field as opposed to the conventional recommended way of production- broadcasting in open fields.

Motivation : Finger millet although nutritious and indigenous to Machakos was quickly dying out. This could be attributed to long droughts that led to high cost of finger millet seeds. The farmer behind this innovation was motivated by the food insecurity he experienced in his own family.

J.E COLLOBORATING STAKEHOLDERS

- 1. Farmer Groups
- 2. Field extension officers
- 3. Researchers

THE EXPERIMENTATION

- Joint experimentation was undertaken in one common demonstration plot as well as in individual farms.
- The standard area used for the experimentation consisted of two 20X20ft plots.
- Broadcasting method of planting was undertaken in one, and the nursery method in the other to allow comparison in similar conditions. Experimentation on individual farms was however dependent on acreage owned.

- The experimentation began with planting which took part in two phases(2 weeks apart). -to capitalize on the water scarcity as success of the crop was heavily dependent on water. One month before the onset of rains- November, December.
- 250 g of seeds were planted on both plots, ensuring all factors were kept constant inclusive of mulching and shading.

- It took approximately 3 months from planting of finger millet to harvest. Both methods of planting gave different results.
- The farmers gave general observations noting that the finger millet that was grown in the nursery was of greater quality and gave better yield than the one broadcasted in the field- In particular, they made profits from the crop they planted first as the rains were more stable. The second crop was not as successful due to shortage of rain. The crop that was broadcasted was unsuccessful during both phases due to limited supply of water.

1.2. Monitoring and evaluation

BROADCASTING	NURSERY
Finger millet dried out before the rainy season began	Finger millet sprouted to between 4mm-5 mm before the rainy season
Finger millet grew with weeds and was therefore stunted	Finger millet was resilient after transplanting to the field, therefore did not grow with weeds as it had been tendered to, earlier during the growth stages in the nursery
One seed provided one tiller and one head	One seed produced several tillers with multiple heads
Initially less labour intensive as it just involved scattering seed in a field.	Initially labour intensive as it involved preparing the nursery and constantly tending to the crop before transplanting

Broadcasting	Nursery
More seeds were wasted as they were scattered at random, and exposed to various impacts e.g. being fed on bird, lying dormant even after rains	Less seed wastage, as seeds were planted systematically and closely tendered to.
Easily thinned after planting as most plants were shallow rooted	Was resilient to thinning, and was strong due to deep rooting
Only one harvest was undertaken	Continuous harvests up to a maximum of 3 were undertaken with subsequent rainy seasons

Broadcasting	Nursery
Ploughing was difficult as weeds had intermingled with the finger millet crop	Ploughing was much easier as crop that was transplanted was re-planted in the farm in a systematic manner
Generally required more attention and tending to	More attention and labour was required at the beginning but thereafter the crop grew with very little care as it was already well established
Crop gave an indefinite harvest	Crop gave a definite harvest with every seed planted producing

CHALLENGES

- During experimentation the main challenges that the farmers experienced were pests at early stages of growth, including at the nursery stage. There was need for insecticides and as an alternative farmer's used ash with soil to reduce insects and pests. However, once the nursery crop was transplanted it became more resilient in the field as compared to the broadcasted crop.

OUTCOMES

- The joint experimentation of finger millet in Kalama and Mwingi districts was motivated by an existing problem in the region causing farmers to stop growing finger millet due to low productivity and harvests effected by the vagaries of climate change. With the acceleration of this innovation through the PID process, farmers now envision the potential to promote food security and ultimately reduce poverty.

- They utilized the joint experimentation on other food crops e.g. maize, watermelons and pumpkins which gave excellent results. This led to a timely harvest as early as a month earlier than the usual. These farmers were therefore able to dictate market price before the market became flooded with produce.
- Farmers continued propagating this innovation even after the experimentation without external guidance as they had experienced great benefits from the joint experimentation.

BENEFITS FOR WOMEN

- Is not time consuming as it grows individually, therefore easy to harvest for both women and children
- Grows to great heights therefore less strenuous to harvest as bending is not required.
- Is easy to apply fertilizer as the plant grows individually
- Produces a more nutritious grain and can be used to make cakes, porridge and local foods such as ugali, chapati
- Is good for young children and old men as it is very filling
- Can be used for detox

Appendix 5

PROLINNOVA Uganda
PROmoting Local INNOVAtion
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLIC-SR PROJECT BY PROLINNOVA UGANDA IN 2014

Structure of the presentation

This presentation covers:

- Introduction
- The Local innovation cases identified and selected for FLE
- The progress made;
- Other activities implemented
- Some lessons learnt
- Way forward.

- **Introduction**
- This presentation covers the activities implemented in the year 2014 by Prolinnova Uganda in Nakasongola and Moyo Districts. The implementing partners are Kulika and Environment Alert in the 2 districts named above respectively.

Local Innovation cases selected and developed through FLE in Nakasongola District by Kulika Uganda

- The innovations were in the following categories
- Crop Production
- Livestock Production
- Social Innovation for Cash generation
- Environmental Protection
- Herbal Medicine production

The crop production Innovation

- Description of the innovation
- The innovator farmer in this category was inspired to come up with innovation because he was experiencing a problem of low orange yield due to long and persistent drought periods on his farm in Nakasongola.
- He decided to dig water harvesting pits/reservours and line these up with thick polythene sheets to trap surface run-off water during the rain seasons and use this water for irrigation of his orange garden during the dry season . In addition he decided to use cow dung bio slurry as liquid manure in a circular ditch dug around each plant for increasing soil fertility. He has done this for several years using cow dung as manure.
- To develop the experiment further, He now wants to compare the effectiveness of cow dung and goat dung as manure to increase yield in oranges alongside irrigating in the dry season using Trapped surface run off water. He has started doing this thru joint experimentation
- Below is a picture of the orange with improved yield after using cow dung manure and irrigation water trapped as surface run off water:

The design of the crop experiment

Treatment 1	Treatment 2
4 orange plants, A mixture of crushed cow dung in water once every week	4 orange plants, A mixture of crushed cow dung in water once every week
Treatment 3	Treatment 4
4 out of the 16 seedlings are given plain water for irrigation and no manure once a week	4 out of the 16 seedlings are given plain water for irrigation and no manure once a week

Robert applying goat dung liquid manure to one of the orange plants

The design of the Livestock experiment

- The livestock group chose to experiment on effect of feeds made from locally available materials on growth of pigs.
- The experiment had 2 treatments
- a) Use of local carbohydrate foods and their peelings to feed the pigs b) Use of forage (sweet potato vines, calliandra, pumpkin leaves and other forages to feed the pigs In both cases silver fish /mukene and water were used to supplement the main foods in the treatment, and deworrming and other disease control measures were practices
- So far the pigs feeding on forages are growing faster.

The experiment is still going on

The livestock group chose to buy their stock from a good breed of sow

The livestock team and the stock in an unfinished structure- a challenge

3.The design of the Environment Conservation Experiment

- The environmental conservation group chose to experiment on the durability and efficiency of fuel saving stoves made from small ant-hill soil (Nkulukuku) using different methodsone type of stoves is made by excavating holes in a whole small antihill and using this for cooking, another type of stove is made from soil from a similar antihill soil taht is crushed, and remoulded using specific moulds to make a stove; and on methods for achieving economic use of water in agro-forestry nurseries . One of the nursery beds is lines fith a polythene sheeting. This is divided into 2 parts in one part the seeds were sown in soil enriched with manure, and in another part the seedlings were planted in hollow plactic bottle cuttings filled with soil enriches with manure and inserted in similar soil placed in a polythene sheeting, other seeds were planted in soil enriches with manure but without a polythene sheeting underneath.

The fuel saving cook stoves that were developed by Feredrick

The design of the social innovation- involving women groups cash generation experiments

The social innovation for cash generation by women group has 3 sub-groups :

The cash generation groups have social innovations. They have come together as groups with ethnic similar characteristics and share similar social problems the under lying ones being that they are living as widows or single women with families to support. Some of them are have been affected or infected with chronic diseases and are caring for dependants some of them are orphans from relatives and others are their own children. They were engaged in some income generating activities for survival and family care.

i).Kafu Womens group has 30 members 5 men+ 25 women. They are a mixture of crop farmers and partial pastoralists . They are engaged in village savings and credit activities, they also operate small businesses . They want to assess the extent to which they can creatively use the small capital grant they obtained from Prolinnova to boost their weekly saving and Loan association, and to add to boost their small businesses.

So far the group has benefitted as a whole by creating another circle of savings, have mobilized their members to save at least shs 5000 every week and borrowing the cumulative members savings, and the principal given as LISF amount in turns as additional capital in their businesses. and 5 members have taken out loans in turns. The Experiments are still going on

social innovation- cash generation experiments

ii). Twezimbe womens group is composed of 14 women + 1 man . They are mainly crop farmers.

Are engaged in village savings and credit activities, they also operate small businesses . 7 members save Sh.25000/= per person per week while 8 save 30,000/= per person per week. They chose to experiment on collective growing and marketing of cassava alongside the VSLA .

Have used ¾ of the LISF to collectively grow cassava sell it raw or processed. They contributed the planting material, the land and the labour for cultivation and will do the same during harvesting and marketing.

Challenges: The first crop was destroyed by floods. They replanted the cassava in the second season

One of the ladies allowed the group to invest half of the LISF in stock in her retail shop and from this the group generated Shs. 5000 every week and 20,000 every month. She does not charge them any labour.

social innovation- cash generation experiments

Twimukye Womens' Group.
These are mainly pastoralists.
The group chose to experiment on bulk marketing of ghee. They carry out value addition on milk to make ghee, they bulk the ghee and market it as a group. They want to assess the effect of small capital injection on the profitability of their ghee bulking business.
They have used the LIF to buy in more ghee, now 5 cycles.
Some of the profits have been reinvested in buying a young bull for fattening and reselling and a goat for reproducing and adding to the present stock

The experiments are still going on

Twimukye Womens' Group

- Challenges
- During the rainy season the roads in their communities become flooded and impassable and the ghee does not sell.

Bulking and collective marketing of ghee

Josiline processing the ghee from milk colected

The design of the Herbal medicine experiment

- The Herbal Medicine Group wanted to assess the effectiveness of different preservation methods on the length of shelf life of specific herbal medicines.
- They wanted to use different processing and preservation methods to prolong the shelf life and to have readily available medicines. They started with crushing leaves or roots of specific plants, drying them on polythene in the sun and bottling these in airtight glass containers. So far they have increased availability, prolonged shelf life. The experiments are still going on

- The experiments are still going on

Challenges

The challenge they are facing is that the process is labour intensive, and in the prevailing weather which is predominantly dry the soil is hard to extract the roots.

- The opportunity is the processed medicine dries easily and fast.

Herbal medicine experiment cont'd

Lesson Learnt

The extra effort put into their innovation has increased their readiness to treat patients and their efficiency. The medicine is cleaner and has a longer shelf life.

Way forward.

They want to learn and enlarge the range of herbal medicine they can provide .They want to continue developing their innovation and to get a place in a trading centre in future where they can collectively stock their processed herbs and go through proper processes of labelling, registration, marketing etc

The herbal medicine group on study tour to learn skills to develop their innovation

Members of the herbal medicine team starting to process their medicines into powder

Innovations identified and FLEd progressing in Moyo District

- **Innovation 3: Exploring alternatives to commercial feed for pigs in Moyo district**
- Clara Anzoa feeds her pigs on local planting materials as cheap source of feed. She grows vegetables for household consumption
- and surplus given for the pigs. She crushes and dries the sweet potatoes under sunshine for about 2 days, and packs it in sack,
- collects cowpeas leaves and dries them under the shade for about 2 days to ensure the vitamins are not destroyed by direct
- sunlight and also packs them, buys mukene and dry little bite under sunshine, collects clay from the anthill and buys table salt. She
- then uses the below formula to make the feed.

Innovation on Pig Feeding continued

- ***Experimenting with alternative feeds for pigs***
- She then started experimenting by supplementing the feed with sweet potato tubers and vines which the pigs accepted. When she
- fed the pigs entirely on sweet potatoes, appetite for the feed reduced. On realizing the appetite of the pigs was reducing, she
- consulted a Veterinary Officer, who advised her to include salt and fish in the diet.

Innovation on Pig feeds Cont'd

- ***Experimenting with alternative feeds for pigs***
- She then started experimenting by supplementing the feed with sweet potato tubers and vines which the pigs accepted. When she
- fed the pigs entirely on sweet potatoes, appetite for the feed reduced. On realizing the appetite of the pigs was reducing, she consulted a Veterinary Officer, who advised her to include salt and fish in the diet.

- **Involvement of scientists/ researchers**
- For feeding the pigs, the researchers have advised the farmer to;
- Carry out laboratory analysis of the sweet potatoes, green vegetables and mukene.
- Include 0.5kg of general purpose premix in the ration
- Place anthill soil at a corner and pigs to feed on it at will
- Use 3kg of plant seedcake for every 100kg of Sweet potato
- Carry out observation of weaned piglets, weigh them every after 1 months
- Give the feed to the mother and observe the growth rate of the piglets
- In the morning, weigh the piglets and let them suckle and weigh them again. The initial weight minus the current would
- give the quantity of the milk given by the mother.

Innovation on Improving the traditional bee hive to reduce cost and increase colonization

- Improving the traditional hive – A local innovation to reduce hive cost and colonization – By Fred Matalecu
- As a bee farmer Mr. Matalocu was trying out better ways of improving the production and quality of hive products. His experience
- with using improved hives was the covers for improved hives “KTB” were more vulnerable to theft and expensive to make as it
- requires solely timber. Mr. Matalocu described how he started to innovate. Through trial and error, he came up with this innovative
- ways of constructing the *Transitional bee hive using locally available bamboo stems with top bars.*
- Completely on his own, Matalocu started constructing the t*ransitional hive using bamboo stems, he designed it to mimic nature as*
- much as possible. Unlike commercial hives, it does not have frames, foundation or excluders. Instead, it just has top bars, allowing

- This is how the process worked out;
- d) When the big size of the hive created a problem, so he reduced the size of the hive so that the standard top bar of KTB
- can properly fit on the transitional hive
- e) He used a strong polythene sheet to cover around the hive so that rain water does enter into the hive since this cause
- unfavourable condition in the hive and resulting into bees swarming away.
- f) He positions the transitional hive in site that protects it adequately from strong winds, fire and pests like ants.
- The innovation looks simple, cheap and easily replicable.

Picture of the Improved Traditional Bee hive

Making vaseline /skin jerry from Bee wax and propolis

Discovering the innovation

- Drichi Eusebio used natural bee wax, shear butter oil to make natural body jelly for healthy skin and protecting it against skin diseases like scabies, foot problem and fungal infections.
- He mixes propolis tincture for curing coughs, head-pain, poor appetite, and intestine problems.

Sharing knowledge about the innovation

- He disseminates the knowledge through word of mouth, displays, and practical teaching of learners. He also directly sells the
- products in his shop, markets during market days and advertises using posters.

Treatment of diarrhoea in Local chickens using local herbs

- Four (4) years back, Rebecca recalled and adopted an idea of using tobacco leaves to control poultry diseases from her parents.
- Outbreak of poultry diseases usually occurs from July to August in her community. When the outbreak occurs, she puts her flock
- on a treatment using a concoction from several leaves for about two weeks. She used to boil tobacco leaves and feed to the chicken but noticed significant improvement in the birds. Now she has added crushed Aloe vera leaves and the concoction works very well. She hopes to improve the effectiveness of the concoction through joint experimentation

Making shoe polish from Bee wax

First attempt to make shoe polish

- Before sharing his ideas with other farmers, politicians, development partners and scientists at a national honey week's event, Mr.
- Ibawi tried promoting the new product in his shop. In his very first batch, M Ibawi processed only one colour of the shoe polish.
- The following batch, he increased to two colours (Dark tan and Black) and increased the number of tins processed. He managed
- to sell all the 9 tins of black and 7 tins of dark tan during the honey week's event.
- From this little experiment, Mr. Ibawi found out that the product worked but he also saw a need for improvement. He boils local materials to obtain the dye for colouring. The materials he first used for the dye were leaves of tea tree for red, bark of mahogany tree for black, but the colour was too shallo and he could harvest too much of the materials. The next time, he decided to use the tender leaves of teak and add some particular grass to the bark of mahogany for a strong colour. He had the impression that he obtained a very good product.

Support to Local Innovation through LISF in Nakasongola District

- Training of famer groups in management and governance of LISF was done through a days training workshop followed by visits and training of group members in the communities.
- The different groups were trained in the use of the LISF The groups were cautioned that the LISF was to be used solely for the purpose of the farmer led joint experimentation. They were guided to make a plan and budget for the joint experiment. They were asked to form a LISF management committee comprising of a chairperson Secretary and a treasurer.

Disbursement of LISF in Nakasongola District

- Local Innovation support funds were disbursed to innovators in all the five categories mentioned above according to the plan and Budgets presented by the specific groups.
- The money was disbursed as follows:
- The crop group received (600,000/=)

Disbursement of LISF in Nakasongola District cont'd

- Twezimbe Womens received Group (200,000/=)
- Kafu Women's received Group (400,000/=)
- Twimukye Women's received Group (400,000/=)
- Livestock Group received (500,000/=)
- Herbal Medicine Group received (459,000/=) .
- Environmental Protection Group (285,000/=).
- Balance not yet disbursed was 156,000/=
- The LISG was handed over to groups at selected meeting venues within their local communities.

Disbursement of LISF in Naksongola District

All groups were encouraged to form LISF management committees composed of a chairperson, treasurer, and a secretary. A memorandum of understanding was signed by the management committee of each group at the time of disbursing the LISFs.

Changes made:

The different innovators groups were found to be varied and at distant locations in the 2 sub-counties. Therefore, instead of encouraging formation of one LISF management committee for all the groups in experimentation, each group was facilitated to form its LISF management committee and to come up with by-laws that would be used as a guide in governance and management of LISF and joint experiments

Lessons Learnt

Each group has its own dynamics and understands it issues better.

Documentation of innovations cases.

- The process of documentation involved taking notes, visual observation through field based visits, taking still photographs and compilation of reports on progress or development of the innovation.
- Several approaches and techniques were used in order to gather data and to document including interviews that were particularly important for probing for any changes noticed in the innovation.

Documentation of farmer led innovations

Recording of progress in expt's and innovations was mainly done by by farmers, follow up visits and reports, as well
as taking pictures of progress by stakeholders and was led by the implementing organisations; Kulika Uganda and Environmental Alert.

Lesson Learnt

The journey and process of joint experimentation is gradual especially for some specific experiments like those involving L/stock and crops that may take long to show results and may take longer than one year.

Way Forward

Documentation will subsequently need to be done over a longer span than one year if all stages are to be covered.

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Other activities Implemented :

Country based policy dialogue

Under Prolinnova, Environmental Alert facilitated one staff who attended a three days workshopfrom28th – 30th /10/2014 at Golf Course Hotel organised by Uganda forum for Agriculture

Advisory Service to develop policy to guide extension and advisory services.

Results (*changes in behaviour, attitudes and practices) expected and unexpected*

A presentation on PID was done. It was recommended that the policy promote farmer led research;

Farmers have to be partners in the extension and advisory service rather than farmers receiving information from extension staff. This will motivate farmers to be more innovative.

Lessons learnt

More awareness has been created about PID approach among the policy makers and other development partners

Key emerging issues (challenges and opportunities) during implementation

Ensuring that the issues on farmers led research are included in the policy

Proposals/Recommendations

Partners contribute and develop more policy papers because there are many issues affecting the local innovation like funding agriculture experimentation.

Conclusion

- Innovation Identification and Joint experimentation has been supported thru CLIC-SR for 2 years now. The project is useful in stimulating creativity and innovativeness among farmers especially to take own initiative to solve problems affecting their livelihoods. The project will continue through 2015

Appendix 6

PROFEIS-MALI

Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel (PROFEIS –Mali) is an action research program having a national platform to promote local innovations.

Mrs. Assetou KANOUTE

Dr. Samba TRAORE….

Coordination & Governance

- PROFEIS-MALI is managed by Mrs. Assetou KANOUTE and based at ADAF Gallè (NGO)
- The project has 3 operational organs at the national level:
  - a steering committee
  - an innovation multi-stakeholders' platform
  - and a technical team composed of two representatives of 4 structures (ADAF/Gallè, AOPP , IER and DNA)

How farmers' innovations are identified?

- A local training is organized with key local partners including extension agents NGO representatives and experienced farmers on how to identify farmers' innovations.
- The trained agents are divided into groups of 2 persons each to carry out the field investigation. These teams use "questionnaire" including tools from the participatory rural appraisal to identify and characterize farmer practices.
- After the field investigation, a workshop is organized to appreciate the proposed practices or potential innovations by each team.

How farmers' innovations are identified?

- The first screening is done by a technical team composed of Farmers' organizations (FO) , NGO, research institutions and all investigators and key resource persons to identify the potential innovations.
- At the second screening, the farmers themselves retained as potential innovators are invited for more information. During this period, scientists, NGO representatives, extension agents and resource persons listen and evaluate the farmers' full explanation.
- Each practice is evaluated in all aspects based on tools and scored by each partner. Potential innovations with the highest scores are retained as farmers' innovations.

Identification of farmers' innovations

How innovations are classified ?

- An innovation has to be "important" according to the criteria matrix in order to be classified either as "Technical" or "Social / Organizational " using the "TEES" and "DRI" tools respectively.
- PROFEIS-Mali has identified and characterized several technical and social farmers' innovations.

Clay incubator

Crafting two tree species

Use of bio-pesticide against tomato insects

Fighting Striga by using local products

Achievements

From 2007- 2014, more than **150 farmers' innovations** have been identified and characterized in the Segou and Mopti regions. Many of them are technical innovations with few institutional or organizational ones.

Twelve (12) farmers' innovations are under the joint experimentations.

Documentation using videos

Videos are important documentation tools for farmers' innovations. However their realization involve several difficulties:

- **Innovator/innovation levels**
  - **T**oo much emotion of being in front of the camera;
  - Lack of precision on some innovation components;
  - Quantification problems;

Some difficulties in making videos

- **At the technician level**
  - Finding the appropriate pictures for the context;
  - Sometimes, winds are not well controlled;
  - From one interview to another, the level of the sound may change;
  - Finding the right translator to English;
  - Putting and adjusting sub-titles;

Difficulties in making videos (continued)

At the technician level (continued)

- Quality of the pictures;
- Quality of the logo used;
- Timing between sub-titles and the following pictures etc…

Difficulties in making videos (end)

- ❖ At the project level
  - ➢ A strong review team
  - ➢ Allocate time for the review

PROLINNOVA ASIA : Cambodia, India, Nepal

Learning from the project

Local Innovation and Experimentation: an entry point to climate–change adaptation for sustainable livelihoods in Asia (LINEX-CCA)

IPW Axum, Ethiopia

April 27-30, 2015

INHERE

LI-BIRD

CEDAC

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LINEX-CCA

PROLINNOVA Asia partners - CEDAC Cambodia, INHERE India and LI-BIRD Nepal - worked in selected sites 2012- 2014 supported by Misereor, Germany towards

- Improving livelihoods of climate-vulnerable smallholder communities, especially women, dependent on agriculture and natural resource management
- Enabling CSOs and local government to recognize and support farmers' innovation in climate change adaptation
- Secure national and international support and policies that recognize and put in place mechanisms favouring local capacities and initiatives in adapting to climate change

Project Activities

Improve capacity of smallholders in climate-vulnerable areas to innovate by:

- Understanding their perspectives on climate change
- Identifying and documenting their local innovations to adapt to climate change
- Using these innovations for farmer-led experimentation
- Training communities in LI/PID and CCA
- Sharing experiences within and beyond communities

Build support systems for farmers by:

- Building capacity of CSOs and local government to effectively support them to transform into adaptive innovative communities.
- Securing national and international support and recognition of local capacities and initiatives to adapt to climate change

CEDAC: Innovation and experimentation in LINEX-CCA

Examples:

- Cultivating vegetables on raised beds to prevent flooding
- Using mixes of bioslurry, biochar and compost to retain soil moisture (and prevent drying out)
- Various adaptations on SRI methodology to changing climatic conditions at local level

Raised beds for vegetable cultivation to prevent flooding

Cambodia

Another adaption on raised beds – makeshift covers to provide shade

Cambodia

CEDAC : Learning from LINEX-CCA

- Farmers are aware of climate change and are finding ways to deal with it
- One experiment leads to another – each farmer finds what suits him/her best (eg. variations of the raised beds for vegetable cultivation)
- Simple, low-cost innovations are taken up quickly and widely (sustains/increases incomes)
- Farmer magazine and farmer forum has been effective in wider dissemination

INHERE: Innovation and experimentation in LINEX-CCA

Examples:

- Using *Akarkara* (weed) to control white grub
- In-situ water conservation measures (bunding, trenching)
- Liquid manure as growth promoters and control of pests
- Drought tolerant varieties
- Small agricultural implements (esp for use by women)

Using *Akarkara* to prevent white grub attacks

India

INHERE : Learning from LINEX-CCA

- Climate change effect experienced by farmers is site specific.
- Farmers are innovating with limited resources to cope with the unknown.
- Coping mechanisms of farmers range from changes in agriculture practices to migration.
- Research institutions presently have limited solutions and extension reach.

Cont'd

- Sharing of innovations and their trials have enthused farmers.
- Joint experimentation and trials have been empowering for farmers.
- Interaction of farmers with researchers, scientists and other stakeholders in a supportive environment breaks silos and builds confidence to share and work together.
- Models and experiences are more effective in drawing attention at national and international level.

LI-BIRD : Innovation and Experimentation in LINEX-CCA

Examples:

- Newspaper bags to control pomegranate pest
- Low-cost drip irrigation using drum and pipes
- Community initiative to protect groundwater (social innovation)
- Growing multi-purpose trees
- Drought tolerant crops

Low-cost drip irrigation method

Nepal

Newspaper bags for controlling pomegranate flies

Nepal

LI-BIRD : Learning from LINEX-CCA

- Working in climate-vulnerable areas is a slow and arduous process – flexibility in project implementation (access, time, outcomes) reqd
- Integrating the approach into local govt (village development council, Ramechhap) is time-consuming but sustainable (control and ownership of process)
- Small and seemingly insignificant LIs can be very effective and taken up widely (with ext. support)
- Weekly FM radio programme was effective in disseminating farmer innovations in CCA

Common learning from LINEX-CCA

- Farmers are aware of how climate change affects them at local level and are finding ways to adapt
- Supporting these LIs through PID builds capacity/confidence of farmers
- Women are often left behind in climate-affected areas – men migrate – focused attention to their needs, innovations (dev agents need to be aware of gender issues)
- More development agents are aware of the need to recognize and support local initiatives (instead of looking for external solutions

Common learning from LINEX-CCA

- Extensionists/development agents (closer to communities) are more open to change than scientists/researchers
- Radio, farmer magazines, farmer events (eg, farmer innovation day), videos have been useful to disseminate experiences with wider audience
- Field experiences have to be fed into higher-level discussions to integrate thinking/ approach into national/ international policy on CCA

Appendix 8

Taking Stock of 10+ years PROLINNOVA

Presentation to the PROLINNOVA International Partners Workshop
Axum, April 2015

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Rationale

- ***Need to re-think*** Prolinnova strategy and functioning in changing context
- Towards end of ***our 2011–15 strategy period***
- Contribution to overall ***stocktaking of*** achievements of Global Forum for Agricultural Research ***(GFAR)*** – Prolinnova was initiated as GFAR ***Global Partnership Programme***

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Stocktaking activities

- ***Document study*** on all work done
- ***CP self assessment*** supported by Email
- ***Country visits***: Senegal, Ghana (Ethiopia, Kenya)
- ***International assessment***, M&E info review; monkey survey
- ***Processing and reporting***: IPW, POG, synthesis report

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Analysis for 4 main objectives

1. ***Methodology*** development / evidence building
2. ***Capacity building***
3. ***Mainstreaming*** and institutionalization
4. Multi-stakeholder ***partnership*** building

Though many activities cover more than 1 objective

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Findings: methodology development

Areas of work:

1. Study of local innovation
2. Joint experimentation/PID
3. Local Innovation Support Funds (LISF)
4. Farmer-led Documentation (FLD)
5. Farmer innovation fairs (FIF)
6. PID beyond agriculture: Climate change adaptation and working with HIV/AIDS affected communities
7. Participatory assessment of PID mainstreaming

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Findings methodology development:

- ***Study local innovation***: Clarifying what it is and methodologies for identification and screening; XX LI found and documented; widely published (catalogues, posters, video, radio, farmer magazines).
- ***Joint experimentation:*** At least 300 joint experiments reported; large differences among CPs

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Findings methodology development

- ***LISF:*** 3-6 years piloting in 8 countries; succesfull models per country; M&E and admin tool (register); findings well documented; CP level manuals
- ***Farmer Innovation Fairs***: Many smaller exhibitions, X local innovation fairs, at least 10 national FIF; 2 international FIFs (East Africa, West Africa); methodology documented informally

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Findings: methodology development

- ***FLD:*** Initial inventory, PV training, international workshop, 1-4 years piloting by 5 CPs; Booklet; X CP docs/manuals?
- ***PID and CCA***: LI–CCA studies by 3 CPs; 1 policy brief; funding for PID–CCA
- ***PID and HIV/AIDS*** affected communities: 2 CPs: networking, case studies of LI–HIV/AIDS; report
- ***PID mainstreaming: Assessment tool*** developed, tested and documented

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Findings: methodology development
Conclusion and issues

- ***Overall:*** Very substantial achievements
- ***CP documentation*** of methodologies? Accessible?
- ***LI studies:*** entry point for FL work or stand alone? LI only locally relevant?
- ***PID:*** Many CPs only few cases. Why? Costs high unless through LISF?
- ***Management of data and info*** on LI and findings PID at CP and international level

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Findings: methodology development
Impact at community level

- ***Scattered impact information*** only, still being processed
- ***Non-tangible impact*** strong: farmers increased self-confidence, status, innovation capacities, links with support agencies.
- ***Tangible livelihood impact***: Some strong cases; needs further analysis

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Findings capacity building

Main achievements – International level

- ***5 PID ToTs*** conducted; 106 participants mainly from CPs; 16% women;
- ***4 thematic workshops*** (gender, M&E, policy); 92 participants; 32% women
- ***113 backstopping visits*** to CPs
- ***10 IPWs*** co-organized with CPs in 10 different countries; 330 participants

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Findings: capacity building

Outcomes/impacts – International level

- At least 85% ToT participants ***organized in-country PID training*** or workshops
- ***PID training materials developed*** to suit needs of CP (in local languages)
- CPs have ***individuals who can conduct PID training***
- Ideas raised at IPWs developed into ***new sub-programmes*** (LISFs, HAPID, CCA)

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Findings: capacity building

Challenges – International level

- Following up on ToT participants and ***assessing impact***
- ***Sustaining PID ToTs*** at international level; important for new CPs; funding?
- Finding creative ways for ***backstopping*** visits – N/S; S/S; ***funding***?
- ***Continuing to hold the IPWs*** for face-to-face interactions

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Findings: capacity building

Main work done – CP level

- More than ***5700 individuals from research, extension and education orgs*** trained in LI/PID approaches; almost 25% women
- More than ***4000 men and women farmers*** trained in LI/PID approaches
- More than ***50 workshops and sharing*** events conducted

(Quantitative data compiled from CP annual reports sent to International Secretariat, maybe incomplete)

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Findings: capacity building
Outcomes/impacts – CP level

- ***Change of attitude*** among ARD practitioners – respect of FIs as equal partners in PID
- ***Farmers more confident*** to take up new things and be involved in experimentation
- Trained people ***identified*** many(?) farmer innovators: these documented and shared widely
- They ***supported PID*** / joint experimentation using these innovations as entry points

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Findings: capacity building
Challenges – CP level

- ***Staff turnover*** – loss of trained staff; continuous capacity building and mentoring required to maintain PID capacity within org.
- ***M&E of post-training outcomes***/impacts
- ***Creating space*** for trained staff to be involved in LI/PID as part of ***regular work***
- Identifying/documenting FIs very successful; ***following up with PID slower*** and difficult

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Findings: mainstreaming

Main achievements – International level

- ***More than 300 publications*** (papers, book(let)s; journal articles, policy briefs (co-authored by IST, CP members and others)
- Co-organisation of ***4 international workshops***
- ***4 video films*** on Prolinnova
- Participation ***in > 250 events*** (speakers, presenters, panelists) – IST and CP members
- ***Members*** of advisory / consultative bodies
- Keeping ***website*** up-to-date

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Findings mainstreaming

Outcomes/impacts – International level

- Increased awareness/ ***acceptance of LI/PID*** among ARD professionals/ orgs (FAO, IFAD, CGIAR etc.)
- ***More programmes*** that refer to LI and farmer-led innovation (eg. Within CGIAR: AAS, CTA, IFAD)
- Increased ***mention*** of farmer-led innovation in international publications
- Prolinnova ***invited to policy discussions*** (DFID, EU) and to partner (UNESCO, MIT)
- ***New donors*** support some Prolinnova-related activities (FIPAO – many funders).

Small study using monkey tool confirms

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Findings: mainstreaming

Challenges – International level

- Bringing about substantial change in ***ARD policy*** to support LI/PID
- ***Targeting the "influential" individuals*** in international policy-related activities
- Catching/***sustaining the attention of donors*** to support LI/PID mainstreaming
- Having ***insufficient "grounded" evidence*** to support policy influencing (e.g. PID cases)

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Findings: mainstreaming

Main achievements – CP level

- ***Many publications and audio-visuals*** prepared and disseminated (LI catalogues, booklets, papers, brochures, videos, photos)
- ***Radio, TV and other media*** used to disseminate experiences
- ***Events for policy influencing*** (national workshops/ seminars, FIFs, bilateral meetings, field visits for policymakers etc)
- Policymakers as ***members of NSCs***
- Work with universities on ***LI/PID into curricula***
- Support to formation of ***FI associations***

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Findings: mainstreaming
Outcomes/impacts – CP level

- Aspects of LI/PID ***integrated into curricula*** of universities/agricultural colleges (>5)
- LI/PID mainstreamed ***within Prolinnova NGOs***
- Some evidence of increased recognition and attention for farmer innovation & PID ***in GO ARD organisations and programmes***
- Direct ***dialogue between FIs and policymakers*** (through FIFs etc)

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Findings: mainstreaming
Challenges – CP level

- ***Weak M&E*** of results of mainstreaming efforts
- ***Systematically using*** champions + grounded evidence by CPs to mainstream LI/PID
- ***Joining hands with other orgs*** (outside of network) to have stronger "voice"
- Working at lower admin levels ***(local government)*** to integrate approach into local agenda and funds; some CPs started;
- ***Limited resources*** for mainstreaming

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Partnership building findings

Overall understanding:

- ***What are we***? Multi-stakeholder partnership, a platform, network, community of practice, project consortium?
- ***Purpose***? Learning and sharing, mainstreaming PID, joint implementation of project(s)
- ***Related issues***: Members? (individuals, organizations, CPs?); registration?

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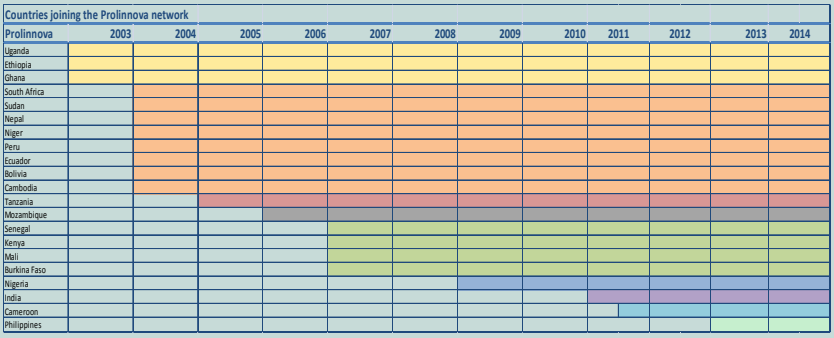
Growing number of CPs



Corrections needed for some countries

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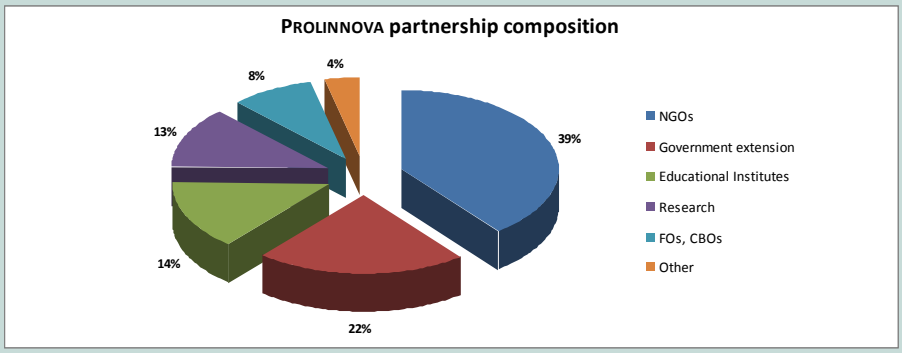
Truly multistakeholder



165 organisations (January 2010)

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Current functioning (CPs)

(as viewed by Secretariat[1)] 2015)

3 Criteria: Communications with network, level of activities, strength of the partnership:

CPs below minimum	*5*	
CPs above minimum	*11*	*Although some fail to meet minimum communication requirements with network (language issues?)*
CPs at minimum	*5*	

[1)] *CP own scores responding on this often the same or lower*

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Current functioning (CPs)
(as viewed by Secretariat! 2015)

On a scale from 1 to 5

CPs scored 5	2	Cambodia and Kenya
CPs scored 4	9	Bolivia, Burkina, Ethiopia, India, Mali, Mozambique, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
CPs scored 3	5	Cameroon, Ghana, Nepal, Philippines, South Africa
CPs scored 2	1	Sudan
CPs scored 1	4	Ecuador, Niger, Nigeria, Peru

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Current functioning: *international* network

- ***Minimum requirements met***: Annual reports, website, yahoo group, IPWs, e-evaluations; partly because
- Voluntary work by IST individuals ***(sustainable?),*** clever use of specific project funds, cost coverage by CPs
- A/o ***international capacity building lost***
- International visibility, presence positive

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Partnership: Conclusion and issues

- Int. network has ***managed to continue*** to learn, meet, work after end of core funding
- ***Because of*** commitment of individuals; complicated, short-term focused funding
- Diverse picture of functioning CPs but good number active or at least minimum level
- What to do with ***non-functioning CPs?***
- ***Regionalisation*** planned in 2011–15 strategy does not work yet?

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Partnership building: Challenges

- ***Fund*** raising and resources sharing
- ***Organizing CP membership*** an issue?
- Involving people and organizations ***beyond CP core***.
- Challenges by ***lower CP facilitation capacity***: coordinators change, NGOs "weaken", funding not available?
- ***Formalisation*** & registration??

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Funds used

	2003 – 13 (Euro)
Funding coming through Secretariat	7,933,340
Own contributions including local donors	2,519,535
Total resources	**10,452,875**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total resources	**201,000**	**471,000**	**513,000**	**1,381,000**	**1,155,333**	**1,374,292**
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	*TOTAL*
Total resources	**1,671,165**	**1,773,964**	**648,986**	**704,495**	**558,639**	**10,452,875**

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Main funding sources

Funding 2003 – 13 (Euro)	7,933,340	Notes
IFAD	**87,000**	Inception year 2003
CTA	**68,087**	Start-up book (2001-02); co-funding 4 IPWs
CIAT	**15,456**	Co-funding Innovation Africa book (2007)
DGIS	**4,911,575**	Core funding 2004-2006 and 2007-2011
GFAR	**84,852**	Various co-funding 2004-06; CSO policy work 2011
DURAS	**144,801**	FAIR I: LISF Piloting 2006-2008
World Bank	**23,000**	Publication of IK Notes 2004
Misereor	**698,767**	CPs Senegal (2006 - 2011), Mali (2006 – to date)
NRI/RIU	**46,630**	Co-funding of Innovation Asia Pacific Symposium (2009 Nepal)
PSO	**165,449**	M&E Int capacity building (2009); action research networking (2010); Partnership consolidation 3 CPs East Africa (2012)
Smaller donors	**42,549**	Various, including tickets for international mainstreaming
Oxfam Novib	**36,000**	Co-funding of Farmer-led Documentation study and workshop
Rockefeller Foundation	**1,262,084**	FAIR II and III piloting and mainstreaming LISF in 8 CPs (2008-12); CLIC-SR with 4 CPs (2012 – to date)
EU JOLISAA	**103,000**	Case studies in SA and Kenya; funding of Kenya CP coordinator
CCAFS	**164,020**	PID / social learning international and Kenya and Senegal (2012-13)
AUSAID and other co-	**37,237**	2013 Africa Innovation Week Nairobi

Funding
Issues and challenges

- Great ***differences*** in fundings level CPS;
- Some fund raising efforts by CPs but still considerable ***dependency on secretariat***;
- End of larger 'core' funding; dependency now on smaller, short term, activity funding: ***sustainable?***
- Challenge for IST to create ***space for 'voluntary work'*** within their organizations

PROLINNOVA
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Overall conclusions

- ***Substantial achievements*** on all 4 objectives; also compared to
- Relatively ***modest fund use*** and budgets
- ***Key factors***: Committed individuals, collaboration and partnership, integration field-farmers-staff-organizations-policy, co-funding by many
- A ***continued need for Prolinnova?*** Its agenda?

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Appendix 9

PROLINNOVA
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in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management

INNOVATION FOR SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS – FARMERS CALL THE TUNE

PROLINNOVA STRATEGY 2011–2015

Vision, mission & goal

- **Vision**
  - A world in which women and men farmers play decisive roles in agriculture and natural resource management (NRM) innovation processes for sustainable livelihoods.
- **Mission**
  - To stimulate a culture of mutual learning and synergy between a range of diverse stakeholder groups to actively support and promote local innovation processes in agriculture and NRM.
- **Goal**
  - To develop and institutionalise multi-stakeholder partnerships and methodologies that support and promote processes of local innovation which contribute to sustainable livelihoods while ensuring environmentally sound use of natural resources.

Guiding principles

- **Integration:** Recognising local innovation and supporting PID should be nested within other community development initiatives / activities.
- **Inclusiveness:** The focus is on local innovation that meets development needs of people and communities and improves their livelihoods, makes use of natural resources in a sustainable manner, and addresses food security and wellbeing. Individual, group and community-level innovation and PID processes should be recognised and supported.
- **Equity**: Efforts are made to ensure that women and men are given equal attention and benefit equally from the programme, and all stakeholders should be encouraged and capacitated to take gender on board in promoting local innovation and joint investigation.
- **Diversity:** All forms of innovation related to agriculture and NRM, which include technical, social, organisational, financial, marketing, among others, should be recognised and supported.
- **Empowerment:** Central attention should be given to empowerment of farmers and farmer organisations (FOs) in local multi-stakeholder innovation processes.
- **Collaboration:** MSPs that allow for joint learning and are truly diverse should be established, including FOs and the private sector.
- **Flexibility:** Flexibility should be maintained to establish different MSPs at different levels and locations, as required, in order to achieve multiple outcomes.
- **Shared learning:** Wider communities of practice should be engaged in sharing and learning around PID and participatory approaches to ARD at national and international levels.
- **Good governance:** At all levels, we try to be transparent and accountable.
- **Ownership:** All efforts should be taken to ensure that the different organisations and individuals that are members of the network take ownership of and responsibility for the continuation of its activities.

Expected outcomes

- Farmers and other stakeholders being involved in PID activities
- Innovators' activities being supported by local innovation support funds
- Policies being amended to include PID and other farmer-led approaches to development
- Effective multi-stakeholder partnerships being established in which partners actively participate and share resources
- Educational institutions promoting participatory approaches and using PID-related materials in lectures.

Strategies to achieve outcomes

i. Stimulate local innovation and promote farmer-led participatory research and development approaches (in particular PID)
ii. Create an enabling policy environment for local innovation and PID
iii. Facilitate, strengthen and expand multi-stakeholder partnerships to support PID
iv. Strengthen capacity and facilitate joint learning around local innovation and PID at different levels
v. Mainstream PID and other farmer-led participatory approaches into key ARD stakeholder institutions
vi. Create fora and opportunities for learning, sharing and promotion of joint innovation processes at global, regional and national level

Thematic areas

- Sustainable agriculture
- Sustainable natural resource management
- Climate change
- Ecosystems goods and services
- HIV/AIDS and debilitating diseases
- Value chain development
- Urban/peri-urban agriculture
- Socio-economic and cultural systems & practices

Organisational structure and roles

- Country / regional programmes
- Regional platforms (new element)
  - *These platforms, with their "virtual" secretariats in five regions (Asia, Eastern Africa, Southern Africa, West Africa, South America), will seek to cooperate at regional level*
  - *Coordination tasks will be rotated between the facilitating organisations within each of the CPs and that some additional funds will need to be allocated for these tasks.*
  - *Regional coordinator to engage with regional and sub-regional structures such as FARA, APAARI, etc.*
- IST
- International secretariat
- POG

Roles & responsibilities

Role & responsibilities	CP	Regional platform	IST	International Secretariat	POG
Fundraising	√	√	√	√	√
Backstopping & coaching	√	√	√		
Implementation of PID activities	√				
Fund management	√	√	√	√	√
Policy advocacy	√	√	√	√	√
Monitoring and evaluation	√	√	√	√	√
Strategy development	√	√	√	√	√
Sharing and dissemination	√	√	√	√	√
Institutionalisation	√				√
Capacity building	√	√	√		

Resource mobilisation strategies

- Raising the profile and increasing the visibility of the PROLINNOVA network
- Sourcing funds for multi-country activities through the regional platforms
- Establishing strategic alliances at an international level to attract funding
- Diversifying the resource base and exploring alternative (new) donors (such as corporate funds or philanthropic organisations)
- Regional platforms actively seeking funding opportunities, identifying the individuals responsible for approaching specific donors on their behalf, and coordinating the development of multi-country proposals
- CPs establishing fundraising plans that allow them to identify sources of funds at national level actively and systematically
- CPs actively seeking funding to cover more of their own activities, in addition to the counterpart funding from partners that has been provided to date (i.e. increased financial independence)
- CPs contributing to the cost of the regional secretariat as well as international-level activities such as their participation in training workshops, international meetings and conferences, networking and other forms of support.

Appendix 10

Three sites of farmer innovation near Axum will be visited on Wednesday, 29 April:

i. Mai Berazio study group*

Mai Berazio is found 25 km to the west of Axum. This location is the first project site (Adi Nefas) of the Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD). The Prolinnova-Ethiopia member organization that coordinates the work in Tigray Region, and is one of the centres for the farmer innovators of Tahtai Maichew, such as the late femal farmer innovator Tsige Gebre Abezghi as well as the male innovators Abadi Redehey and Aregay Se'are and the female innovator Hawarya Berhe. The community at this site changed greatly as a result of its integrated watershed management.

The members of this study group will visit: the subsurface drainage innovation and research of a farmer research group; chicken sex determination; experimentation on the effect of using urine fertilizer on maize and vegetables (in Kewanit); the modified beehive innovation and research of the beekeepers' cooperatives in Mai Berazio; and joint farmer-led research on effects of honeybee cross pollination on onions seed multiplication.

Guides: farmer Abadi Redehey and expert of the Tahtai Maichew District Agriculture office Abreha GebreSelasssie

ii. Mai Tsa'eda study group*

The group travelling in this direction, i.e. first 20 km west to Wukro Marai town in Tahtai Maichew District and then the 5-6 km to the north, will visit farmer innovators conducting research on: chicken sex determination; water-harvesting techniques; an amazing soil-making process by one of the farmer innovators; and integrating fishpond and transferring irrigation waters to protect cemented waters reservoir from being cracked. This is also a pilot of the CLIC-SR project to help poor people, especially women, escape out of poverty through mentoring by local farmer innovators.

Guides: farmer Mrs. Brha Tadesse and an expert of the Tahtai Maichew District Agriculture office expert Hailu Legesse

*Both groups will also visit teff variety adaptation trials by farmers, extension agents and researchers with chicken droppings as compared with chemical fertilizer.

iii. Rama study group

The group going to Rama will travel about 60 km to the east of Axum town and will visit:

- A complex farming system of Mrs. Haregu Gobezay, which entails building up a soil system in rocky landscape. She also protects against pests and diseases through planting other companion plants. She will also tell the group about her social innovation in addressing unemployment and school dropout by youth.
- Adoption and experimentation trials of different crops and local bamboo in the research station of the Axum Research Center to see the level of propagating to re-introduce dryland bamboo in the district.

Guides: Zonal Food Security Desk coordinator Leu Hailesellassie and farmer Mrs. Haregu Gobezay

Axum

The **Kingdom of Aksum or Axum**, also known as the **Aksumite Empire,** was a training nation in the area of the Eritrea and northern Ethiopia, which existed from approximately 100-940 AD. It grew from the proto-Aksumite Iron Age period c. 4th century BCE to achieve prominence by the 1st century CE, and was a major player in the commerce between the Roman Empire and Ancient India. The Aksumite rulers facilitated trade by minting their own currency. The state established its hegemony over the declining Kingdom of Kush and regularly entered the politics of the kingdoms on the Arabian Peninsula, eventually extending its rule over the region.

The most spectacular achievements of the Aksumite kingdom were the construction of the great monoliths, of which the example taken by the Italians was the finest. Over 100 such as monoliths once stood in Aksum. Carved from hard granite-like rock, the obelisks were erected as funerary makers, or stelae, for deceased members of the aristocracy. The seven largest and most intricately carved obelisks were erected by Ezana, the King of Aksum who converted to Christianity in 325 CE. The carvings depict windows and doors to create the illusion that the obelisks were, in fact, buildings. One of these granite columns is the largest such in the world, standing at 90 feet (27.4 m).

Its ancient capital, also called Aksum, was in northern Ethiopia. The Kingdom used the name "Ethiopia" as early the 4th century CE. It is also the alleged resting place of the Ark of the Covenant and the purported home of the Queen of Sheba. According to legend, it is where Menelik I, son of the Queen of Sheba and Kind Solomon, brought the Ark of the Covenant from Jerusalem. Ethiopian traditions can only claim the Solomon and Sheba story as their own.

Despite losing its political preeminence, the civilization of Aksum bequeathed to subsequent Ethiopian kingdoms several important legacies. The first was an independence that managed to preserve some of the characteristics of an ancient way of life. The second was a deep-rooted Christian faith and culture, unique to Ethiopia. The Church continued to sponsor religious arts and culture in Ethiopia after the decline of the Aksumite state, and the Ethiopian Orthodox Church remains monophysite (belief in Christ as single, divine nature) to the present day.

Some of the recommendation historical visiting sites are:

- Stelae sites
- Queen Sheba palace
- Different tombs of kings, where there are stone buildings without cement
- The unit of measurement of Ethiopia during the reign of King Romhai, located in the entrance of his tomb; it is a stone 150cm long that is equally divided into 40 units
- Church and historical museums
- An ancient church, which females are not allowed to enter, and another for both females and males; the home of the Ark of Covenant is situated between the two buildings and is well fence; non-one is allowed to see it except the monk, who grew up there as a guardian. The monk (guardian) has the responsibility to find a boy with good discipline who can replace him in the future.

Appendix 11: Terms of reference for the field study

Preparations

Meet with your group briefly to prepare for your collaboration in the field study. Consider:

- Overall facilitator of the team
- Introductions at the farm, how to handle
- Decide who is asking questions, who is taking notes
- Consider, together with the host of the group for the field-work, whether you would like to work in sub groups visiting different farmers at the same time.

Three main areas of interest

Innovation:

What interesting innovative activity/ies is/are the farmer(s) doing? You might like to analyse these using the 10 point framework proposed by the Uganda Workshop in August 2003 (attached).

Communication:

What were the sources of ideas for the innovation(s) and **how** have the ideas been spreading?

Linkages in research and development/extension:

What linkages do/does the farmer(s) have with other actors (researchers, input supply, extension, traders, etc.) that help in further developing and spreading the innovation?
What more could other actors do to support the local innovation process?
What do the farmers think they are contributing, or could contribute, to wider research and development/extension beyond their own farm or village?

Processing and presentation

Meet Tuesday evening in your groups or sub-groups. Put key points from your field study on one to two flipchart sheets. If you have used the Uganda form in the analysis you may fill in one form for one particular innovation.
These outputs will be posted and reviewed in an informal market atmosphere.
Finally: Are there important issues to address in participatory innovation development that need to be raised tomorrow morning plenary discussion? Note these on the sheet made available on the wall.

Tour of the historical of Axum

In view of the tight timing of the IPW, the Axum Prolinnova platform suggest to arrange to tour to some historical sites in Axum in the afternoon of Friday 24 April (the day of arrival in Axum) for the CLIC-SR participants and on the afternoon of Sunday 26 April for the remaining participants coming only for the IPW, which starts on Monday 27 April.

Appendix 11

Summary report of POG to IPW 2015

Axum, Ethiopia
30 April 2015

Current POG members

- **Welcomed 4 <u>new</u> POG members:**
  - **Chris Macoloo, Kenya (non-francophone Africa)**
  - **Jürgen Anthofer, EIARD/EU (independent)**
  - **Pratap Shrestha, USC Asia (independent)**
  - **Ann Waters-Bayer (IST)**
- **Other (continuing) members:**

  Jean Bosco Etoa, Cameroon (francophone Africa)

  Julian Gonsalves (independent)

  Esther Penunia (farmer organisation)

  Suman Manandhar, Nepal (Asia)

Main responsibilities of POG

- provide overall guidance to PROLINNOVA regarding major issues & directions, including new areas of activity
- provide oversight to PROLINNOVA on behalf of Country Platforms (CPs) & donors
- Develop PROLINNOVA strategy, policies & principles in consultation with CPs, and facilitate review over time
- oversee adherence of CPs and PROLINNOVA International Secretariat (IS) to agreed strategy, policies & principles
- oversee functioning of IS, including financial management
- arbitrate in conflicts between CPs and International Support Team, as well as in conflicts between these and donors
- ensure that adequate means of M&E are applied to safeguard integrity of PROLINNOVA
- ensure that policy dialogue activities are conducted effectively

Review minutes 3 previous meetings

- Face-to-face meeting in Cambodia in May 2014 (reported at IPW 2014)
- Virtual meeting in November 2014 (elected co-chairs, fundraising issues)
- Virtual meeting in January 2015 (future of IS)

Points still to be dealt with from these meetings:

- Friends of PROLINNOVA
- Finding core funding

Country Platforms (CPs)

- CPs not fulfilling minimum requirements to be kept in archives (not appear as active platform)
- 5 CPs below minimum: wait until stocktaking exercise completed and CPs have made self-assessment before deciding on their "fate"
- PROLINNOVA–Bolivia accepted if it provides evidence of active involvement of 2 other stakeholder groups
- PROLINNOVA–Kenya experience as registered company

Projects under PROLINNOVA umbrella

- CLIC–SR (Rockefeller Foundation)
- LINEX–CCA (Misereor)
- SOLLINKKA / CCIG (CCAFS)
- FaReNe Farmer-led Research Networks (McKnight)
- FIPAO / WAFIF + workshop (several donors)
- Desk review: impact of farmer-led research (AAS)
- PID training Uganda (Nuffic)
- 10-year stocktaking (GFAR)

Fundraising for new activities

- Scaling up PID (BMGF)
- PID training South Africa (Nuffic)
- Asia Farmer Innovation Fair (several donors)
- Rewarding farmer innovation: study + workshop
- Setting up crowdfunding mechanism for PROLINNOVA
- In-depth study on farmer-led research (GIZ/BEAF)
- Exploring similar study in Asia (SDC/Helvetas)
- Seeking core donor for networking activities

Outreach / Policy dialogue

- NGO seat in GFAR Steering Committee: Sonali Bisht named by CSO-GARD
- Engagement at international level: e.g. GCARD, GFAR Constituent Assembly
- Engagement at regional level: APAARI, EFARD – but most CPs not linking well with regional ARD fora
- AgTraIn: PROLINNOVA associate partner advising one doctoral candidate (FOs & innovation in Burkina Faso)
- Quaker United Nations Office (QUNO): farmer innovation workshop in late May: P–Kenyan farmer

Future of PROLINNOVA and its International Secretariat

- **Long-term: for discussion in IPW and beyond**
- **Short-term: move of IST members currently in ETC Foundation to Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)**
- **Development of 2016–20 strategy to start during IPW and to be continued by POG during 2015**

2015 election new POG members

- **Francophone Africa*: nominations?**
- **Asia: nominations?**
- **Andes: as currently only one active CP, will be grouped together with Asia**

New co-chair will have to be elected by POG

Appendix 12

Celebration of the IFID 2014

- National platform of PROLINNOVA agreed to celebrate on 29 November a farmer innovation day;
- This celebration depend on the specificity of each country and the activities in which the national platform are involve;
- The first international farmers innovation day (IFID) was celebrated on the 29 November 2012;
- So 2014 was the 3rd festivity day where more than one CP celebrate.

- IFID celebration 2014 concern 9 countries plus IST;
- Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, India, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Philippines;
- Looking for the type of manifestation during this 2014 year, you have:

1. fora;
2. Debate;
3. Events;
4. Excursion

- Debate during the last IFID day 2014 concern Ethiopia with the theme « The contribution of innovative farmers to enhance soil health ».
- IST organise an excursion with

Appendix 13

PROLINNOVA / PROFEIS FUNDING AND FUND RAISING 2015

Funded

Programme / project	**Donor**	**Prolinnova actors involved**	**Time frame**
CLIC-SR	Rockefeller	Kenya, Ethipia, Uganda, Tanzania, IST	untill mid 2016
LINEX India	Misereor	India, IST	2015-2017
?	*Brot fur die Welt*	*Cambodia*	*?*
?	*Spanish NGO donor*	*Mozambique*	*2014-2016*
PROFEIS Mali	Misereor	Mali	2014-2016
GFAR Stocktaking	GFAR	IST	2014-2015
Designing in-depth study on FL-ARD with AAS	AAS	IST	2015
FIPAO	Misereor, McKnight, SDC, CCAFS, APF	Burkina Faso, IST, Mali, Cameroun, Senegal	2015
Building Resilience to Acute Shocks and Chronic Stresses in the Sahel: planning	Global Resilience Programme USAID/Rockefeller	Senegal (*Mali, Burkina Faso?*), IST	2015, possible 2016-17

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In pipe-line

Farmer Research networks for agro-ecological intensification	McKnight Foundation	Burkina Faso, Mali, IST	2015-2017

On-going fund raising

Status

Upscaling PID	Bill Melinda Gates F	IST, CPs? Perhaps Ghana, Burkina and or SA?	Consultatons by phone; joint design process
Intensive PID Training (2)	NUFFIC	IST, South Africa (Colombia)	Proposals send
Study cum workshop on rewarding farmer innovation	ZEF Bonn; other donors to be confirmed	IST	CN done and shared with various donors
Setting-up a globAL crowd-funding platform linked to LISFs to support farmer innovation - PID	Needs targeting donors	IST, CPs to be identified	CN developed jointly with BOKU, GFAR
Action Research on agro-business incubators supporting LI	DGIS - ARF	Ethiopia, IST	Proposal to be finalized, instituional set-up clarified
In-depth studies of Farmer-led ARD	GIZ-BEAF	IST (Zimbabwe)	Proposal under development; deadline end June

Further possibilities

		Notes
NUFFIC	Tailor made training	
DGIS Applied Research Fund	Applied reseaarch Prolinnova style	Next deadline 12th?? May
Global Innovation Fund		Open for CN continuously
??????	Global programme fund raising	
SDC, New donors? New Foundation	Packaging	
Brot for the world		