

## Annex 1: Participants in Proli-FNS inception workshop, 14–19 November 2016

No.	Name of participant	Sex	Country (base)	e-mail address
1.	Malex Alebikiya	M	Ghana	amalex@acdep.org
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25.	Christine Flöter	F	Germany	christine.floeter@misereor.de

## Annex 2

Time slot	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
8:30–10:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Welcome <b>Malex</b></li> <li>• Introduction: participants/logistics <b>Joe</b></li> <li>• Introduction: programme <b>Chesha</b></li> <li>• Proli-FaNS proposal – dual goals of meeting objectives of SEWOH and regionalisation of Prolinnova in Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Presentation: Amanuel</b></li> <li>- Questions of clarification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues related to direct implementation (preparation for the session with Misereor on Wednesday) <b>Facilitation: Joe /Amanuel</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “One World No Hunger” (SEWOH) initiative of German Government: introduction</li> <li>• Misereor’s overall proposal to this initiative</li> <li>• Specific requirements of this call: content-wise, financial, reporting etc <b>Presentation: Christine (Misereor)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance within the CPs and overall: the role of POG and NSCs in relation to project (draft guidelines for NSCs) <b>Facilitation: Chris/Ann</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing detailed project plan and budget</li> </ul>
10:30–11:00	Tea and stretch				
11:00–12:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proli-FaNS proposal – dual goals of meeting objectives of SEWOH and regionalisation of PROLINNOVA in Africa (continued) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Presentation: Amanuel</b></li> <li>- Questions of clarification</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LISFs and MSPs: small-group work to draft guidelines <b>Facilitation: Rigba</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Issues related to project implementation for clarification (financial, administrative and content-related) <b>Facilitation: Christine (Misereor)</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Communication within project and PROLINNOVA network, including website <b>Facilitation: Joe/ Do Christophe</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing detailed project plan and budget</li> </ul>
12:30–13:30	Lunch				
13:30–15:30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of project: outcome of community consultation at CP level Presentations by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Kenya (45 min) <b>CP participants</b></li> <li>- Ethiopia (45 min) <b>CP participants</b></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developing sub-regional PROLINNOVA platforms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Taskforce roles &amp; responsibilities</li> <li>- Process of selecting sub-regional coordinators</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <b>Facilitation: Djibril/</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E for meeting project requirements (CPs &amp; ACDEP) <b>Facilitation: Joe/ Lucious</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Documentation and reporting within project and PROLINNOVA network <b>Facilitation: Hailu/Jean Bosco</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial issues related to project <b>Facilitation: James/Lucious</b></li> </ul>

		Amanuel			
15:30–16:00	Tea and stretch				
16:00–18:00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of project: outcome of community consultation at CP level</li> <li>Presentation by CPs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ghana (45 hr) CP participant</li> <li>- Cameroon (30 min) CP participant</li> <li>- Burkina Faso (30 min) CP participant</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sub-regional activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Training in PID, LISFs, facilitation of MSPs and other topics</li> <li>- South–South mentoring</li> <li>- Policy dialogue</li> </ul> </li> <li>Facilitation: Gabriela</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• M&amp;E for learning within PROLINNOVA (all)</li> <li>Facilitation: Violet/Elias</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities at international level: role of IST</li> <li>Facilitation: Chesha / Ann / Gabriela</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financial issues related to project</li> <li>Facilitation: James/Lucious</li> <li>• Closure of workshop</li> <li>Malex</li> </ul>

## PROMOTING LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (Prolif-FaNS)

Presentation by  
Amanuel Assefa, Prolinnova-Ethiopia  
Prolif-FaNS Inception Workshop  
Accra, 14–18 November 2016

## PART ONE:

### GOALS, CONTEXTS, LESSONS, OBJECTIVES, INDICATORS & TARGETS

## Introduction

- Regional project of Prolinnova in Africa
- 8 learning sites in five countries of West & Central and Eastern Africa (Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana & Kenya)
- Funding: Misereor / Catholic Agency for Development Aid (KZE) – One World No Hunger Initiative of the German Government
- Host organisation on behalf of Prolinnova: ACDEP (Association of Church-based Development Projects), Tamale, Ghana
- Duration: August 2016 – July 2019
- Inception workshop: discussion will focus less on programme design and more on implementation

## Project goals

- Rural communities become more capable to innovate and transform local farming systems and more resilient to change
- Prolinnova network in Africa strengthened in facilitating mutual learning and policy dialogue to create more enabling conditions for farmer-led research and development

## Context

- Since time immemorial, our ancestors were the drivers of innovation to domesticate plants and animals and to develop farming systems.
- With the advent of modern science, a big shift was made in power so that science started to drive the innovation process. Science was able to create the industrial community, with little or no attention to local knowledge and innovations.
- Science proved to increase productivity and introduced labour-saving devices but is also criticised for being a reason for the current climate-change disaster and sustainability challenges.
- The effect of climate change is seriously affecting small-scale farmers but there are also many farmers who developed better ways to reduce the effects of climate change, although their work is not recognised or supported.

## Context ....

- Agricultural research & development (ARD) operates primarily according to the transfer-of-technology model: it assumes that the lives of farmers could be changed if they are able to listen to the advice of researchers and extension workers.
- In many countries, the number of research organisations and universities is increasing, and more facilities for research are becoming available.
- However, the attitude of the researchers and educators towards farmers' creativity remains unchanged.
- Prolif-FaNS wants to promote an alternative approach, which starts with valuing the assets at community level, particularly the creativity of small-scale farmers to deal with problems and opportunities.

## Lessons from previous Prolinnova activities

- Building small-scale farmers' capacity in local innovation and experimentation improves farmers' confidence to engage with policymakers in ARD.
- Decentralised design of the network and the ownership that this created with the partners at all levels have been a factor of success.
- Prolinnova tested a Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) model and proved its usefulness to support local innovation but was not able to integrate it into the formal ARD systems.

## Lessons ....

- Lack of funding meant that the international training-of-trainers activities and cross-visits between countries could not be continued.
- It was challenging to involve research scientists in farmer-led participatory innovation development processes.
- The International Secretariat played a strong role in fundraising but also led to dependence of network members on the Secretariat.
- Despite several learning events and processes on gender, attention paid to women innovators continued to be low.

## Project objectives

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

## Indicators and targets

Objectives	Targets for indicator 1: Rural communities experiment with their self-developed novelties	Targets for indicator 2: Farmer innovations with added value shared widely to inspire and benefit many other farmers who live in similar contexts
Communities develop their innovation capacity	5 innovations per site (total 40) considered for Participatory Innovation Development (PID) during the 3-year period	160 innovations (20/ learning site) over the 3-year period in the 5 countries will be shared with at least 4 times the size of the original group involved in the local experimentation

## Indicators and targets ....

Objective 2	Targets for indicator 1: Women's innovations identified, developed, documented and shared	Targets for indicator 2: Women innovators receive certificate of recognition from relevant government bodies at community or higher level.
Women are more widely recognised as innovators	Innovations of at least 60 women/country documented and shared over 3 years in 5 countries	At least 60 women innovators are given certificate of recognition in the 3-year period in 5 countries

## Indicators and targets ....

Objective	Targets of Indicator 1: Subregional platforms for promoting local innovation established and strengthened	Targets of Indicator 2: With the support of the subregional secretariat, CPs have raised additional funds before the end of the project period
Subregional Prolinnova platforms support national CPs	One subregional platform each in West & Central and Eastern & Southern Africa established and functional	By Year 2, at least 3 of the 5 participating CPs raise equivalent of at least €50,000 per country

## Issues for discussion

- **Participatory Innovation Development (PID):** Do we expect to have people from mainstream research for the PID? Who else can we involve? What are the minimal criteria for any interaction to be regarded as PID?
- **Certificate of recognition:** Given by whom? At what level? Can we consider the events organised by the project for handing over certificates? If yes, how do we do the quality control?
- **Target for women's innovations:** Expected is 60/country, which means 300/project, while the anticipated total number of innovations is 160/project/in three years ...

## CP-level activities in the 5 countries

- Refining and contextualising the project plans
  - ◆ Conduct meetings with the communities and draw up realistic timelines
  - ◆ CP reports in this regard will help to update the project plans
- Launching the project at national and local level
  - ◆ Invite diverse stakeholders relevant to the project
  - ◆ It is a way of ensuring transparency and accountability
  - ◆ Those expected to provide backstopping support could take part in the CP meetings (if well planned, both at the local and national level)

- Forming a core team to coordinate the CP work
  - ◆ Focal persons for capacity development, M&E, policy dialogue, documentation and outreach
  - ◆ Workplans to be reviewed quarterly
  - ◆ CP coordinator to work closely with the focal persons
  - ◆ CP coordinator to inform the subregional coordinator periodically
- Choosing the learning sites: criteria
  - Trust already built with the community
  - Great innovation potential
  - Activities in women's domain
  - Linked to climate-change issues
- Identification and documentation of local innovations
  - Provide orientation to field staff
  - Repeated interactions with farmers/women is required
  - Present findings at the farmer learning fora for endorsement
  - These will be used as source to select PID and LISF activities

## PART TWO:

### SUBREGIONAL AND CP-LEVEL ACTIVITIES

- Training in PID and other topics
  - ◆ Training of trainers at subregional level for CPs on PID and LISF related to food and nutrition security
  - ◆ By Month 12, training/coaching in M&E, process documentation and participatory impact assessment
  - ◆ Facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSPs), brief orientation/training will be given alongside other events (e.g. national project launch/subregional meetings, PID courses)
- Developing guidelines on LISF and MSPs
  - ◆ ProInnova already has some materials on LISF but needs to revise these and make them usable by farmer groups
  - ◆ Necessary to translate them into local languages
  - ◆ MSP materials are also available but need to come up with clear guidelines on transparency, accountability and building mutual trust
  - ◆ Project coordinator and subregional coordinators will monitor the "health status" of the MSPs at different levels.

- Promoting local innovation processes
  - Share some of the innovations within the farming communities
  - Not done in the same way that conventional extension is done
  - Promotion could take place in farmer field schools, innovation fairs, innovation days, village-level workshops etc.
- Facilitating PID
  - ◆ Consider selected innovations for PID
  - ◆ Innovators should remain on the driving seat
  - ◆ Technical support such as soil analysis, nutritional content analysis, identification of active ingredients, technical drawings etc
- Organising national-level policy-dialogue activities
  - ◆ One policy-dialogue event/process per year in each country
  - ◆ Make sure critical policymakers are interested to take part
  - ◆ Present clear results to show the innovation capacity of farmers; quality control by the subregional coordinators
  - ◆ Good idea to combine such an event with farmer innovation forum/day
  - ◆ Policy briefs on women innovators and PID prepared and shared; subregional coordinators do quality control and provide technical assistance.

## Subregional-level activities

- Inception meeting to refine plans for regional activities
  - Five countries meet together
  - Refine plans particularly using more realistic data from field
  - Agree on monitoring indicators, detailed timeplans, reporting requirements, ways of sharing results, policy dialogue approaches etc
- Training in methodologies and tools
  - Training in diverse forms will be organised for CPs: PID, LISF, gender and innovation in agriculture and NRM, farmer innovation fairs, participatory impact assessment, MSPs, participatory video, policy dialogue and integration of approach into universities.

- South-South mentoring of CPs
  - Already taskforces are formed for the two subregions
  - Designing and pursuing the regional agendas is their main responsibility
  - Providing backstopping support to CP
  - More resource persons in the region will be identified to provide mentoring

- Developing Prolinnova subregional platforms in Africa
  - Task to be accomplished over 3 years of the project
  - Develop criteria of membership in the subregional platforms
  - Chose coordinator (virtual secretariat) for the subregional platforms
  - Develop working guidelines, decision-making procedures, platform development strategy, fundraising
  - Define relationship with Prolinnova focal point in North and regional fora and decide on other regional issues

- Policy dialogue at regional level
  - Mainstream the approach at subregional and regional level
  - Strategies, e.g. introducing International Farmer Innovation Day into (sub)regional ARD fairs such as FARA (Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa)
  - Identify more subregional issues and "champion" organisations in Africa
  - Conduct repeated and planned meetings with the champion organisations
  - Share pertinent knowledge and information with the champion organisations
  - Subregional coordinators to map out important actors for policy dialogue and receive capacity-development support in regional policy dialogue
  - Take advantage of regional networks on women and innovation for synergies.

## Strategic approaches

- Multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs)
- Capacity development
- Policy dialogue

## Project management

- Overall coordination: Project manager (full-time) at ACDEP with support from Prolinnova International Secretariat hosted by Dutch Royal Tropical Institute (KIT)
- Subregional coordinators: two persons half-time, one for Eastern & Southern Africa and one for West & Central Africa, coordinating subregional and regional programme content and policy dialogue
- Project financial management: one person half-time in ACDEP, working with CP coordinators and CP finance officers, reporting via Executive Director of ACDEP to Misereor Finance.
- CP coordinator: one person part-time (2-3 days a week) assigned by National Steering Committee (NSC) of CP, coordinating local- and national-level activities and delivering periodic reports to ACDEP with cc: to subregional coordinator
- Finance expert: one person part-time at CP level, managing financial issues and reporting to the project manager and finance officer at ACDEP

## Monitoring and Evaluation

- ACDEP will be the main focal organisation for the M&E activities.
- The subregional coordinators will be responsible for M&E in their respective domains.
- The International Support Team will provide technical advisory support.
- The M&E work will have three main functions:
  - Management function
  - Learning function
  - Sharing function

Annex 4a

## PROMOTING LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY (PROLI-FNS) PROJECT INITIAL COMMUNITY CONSULTATION REPORT

NOVEMBER 2016  
ACRRA, GHANA

By



### Proposed Project Areas

Two sites: Discussed in an National Steering Committee meeting (NSC) in September 2015

World Neighbors in Western Kenya and INADES Formation in Eastern Kenya (KARLO, farmer – CBOs and KFIA, IIRR, ETC-East Africa.....other NGOs, Universities, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Social Services)

**Western Kenya: Kisumu County** (Osiri sub-Location in Kisumu West sub -County, Kisumu County)

- County area - 2,085 km<sup>2</sup>. Kisumu West sub-County covers an area of 358 km<sup>2</sup> ; population based on the 2009 Population and Housing Census was 131,246 and expected to grow to 155,274 by 2017.
- Agriculture is the main economic activity with crop production being predominant followed by livestock production and fishing. Rain-fed farming with limited irrigation.
- main crops cultivated are maize, sorghum, beans, tomatoes, onions, vegetables and fruits such as paw paw; livestock species reared are cattle, goat, and indigenous poultry mainly chicken
- Low food production - poor farming methods; poor food storage facilities; poor land management practices resulting in soil infertility; wildlife menace (monkey and hippo)
- In general, characterized by a rapidly growing population and increasing population density, water scarcity, low food production and low resilience to climate change.



## Proposed Project Areas

**Eastern Kenya:** Lumu and Kasikeu sub-Locations in Mukaa sub county, **Makueni County**

- population of 884,253 -2009 population and housing census and projected to grow to 989,050 by 2017.
- Total arable land of 5042.69 Km<sup>2</sup> (74% of the total area) with a mean holding size of 1.58 Ha.
- Most people depend on agriculture (crop and livestock) for their livelihood. Crop s grow are cereals, vegetables, legumes and tuber crops.
- The farming patterns have changed due to changing climate conditions and change in food preference. previous crops cultivated - sorghum, finger millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, arrow roots, pumpkins and cow peas – replaced with maize, beans and pigeon peas. Fruit crops are now widely grown due to their commercial benefits

## Consultation process

The consultation process was undertaken by World Neighbors in Kisumu County on 24 and 25 October 2016 and INADES Formation in Makueni County from 1 to 3 November 2016.

A **framework to guide the community consultation** process was developed. The objectives of the consultation were

### Objectives:

- To **introduce the proposed project** (PROLI-FNS) and **sensitize the community on the concept** of local innovation and participatory innovation development
- To conduct an **initial identification of potential local** innovations especially in food and nutrition security in the proposed project areas
- To **identify potential local women innovators** in food and nutrition security

## Consultation process

### Steps

The community consultation process was guided by the following steps:

- **Introduction** of Local Innovation, Participatory Innovation Development (PID) and Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) concepts
- **Identification of challenges** in the community that may warrant creativity and innovations
- Discussion and brainstorming **potential areas of innovation** with the community
- **Identification of local innovations** especially those addressing food and nutrition security
- Providing a **brief of the proposed project**- PROLI-FNS (objectives, key activities, duration etc.)
- **Visit selected identified innovations**.

## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Chicken brooder

- Rearing indigenous chicken is a common livelihood activity - free-range chicken rearing . Key challenges taking care of chicks during the first 3 weeks after hatching
- Chicks are unable to maintain normal body temperature without the support of supplementary heat. In indigenous chicken rearing this heat is provided by the mother.
- Chicks are also lost to predators such as birds of prey, pets, wild animals etc is practiced. A brooder can support a farmer increase poultry production. Conventional brooders are too expensive for farmers.
- In 2015 Joseph Oloo a **local brooder made of plastic obtained from 20 liter containers**. The brooders **frame is made of wood and the outer body made of plastic**. Has areas for feeding and water and at the bottom a place for collecting chicks' droppings. This makes it easy to clean the brooder without removing the chicks. Fed with local feeds and moringa powder to provide vitamins.
- Brooder is kept inside a house where it is warm and thus no need for external heat. The brooder holds up to 30 chicks.
- With this brooder Joseph, has increased poultry production. In a year, the hen can lay 3-4 times as the hen is able to lay eggs within 4 weeks after chicks' hatch.

## Chicken brooder



## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Chicken brooder

In 2015, World Neighbors introduced dairy goat keeping and trained the community on construction of a goat pen.

Mr. Achuch a local farmer attended the training and was amazed by how the dairy goat pen was structured to ensure the wellbeing of the goats and the kids. He decided to **develop a chicken brooder with a similar layout as that of the dairy goat pen. The goat pen has 3 sections- a sleeping, playing and feeding areas.**

He developed a prototype with a similar layout. The prototype is made of wood that can house 3-5 chicks; intends to develop a full-size version approximately 2m by 3m.

With the bigger version he plans to improve the playing area by making it look natural by planting grass and small vegetation.

Already some people have seen his prototype and are interested in having one constructed in their households.



## Chicken brooder (dairy goat pen layout)



## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

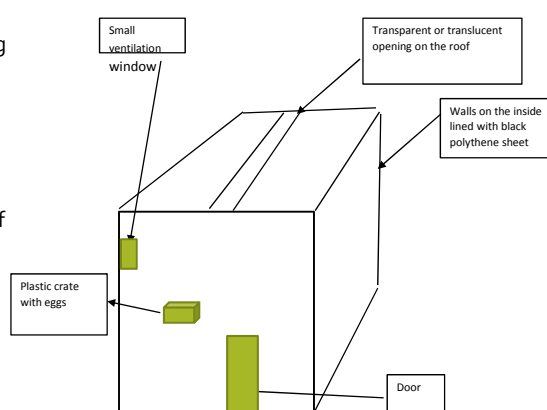
### Cricket house chicken egg incubator

In 2013, an organization from Germany introduced cricket farming to the community in Osiri sub-Location.

Required the cricket farmers to construct a small house about 4 feet by 6 feet; roof with a section with translucent material to allow in light and heat; inside walls covered with black plastic lining to retain heat. Thus the room is kept warm and temperatures maintained at approximately 35°C. The small size of the room ensures there is adequate heat even at night. Crickets are kept and breed in grey plastic containers with air vents.

In June 2015, Steve thought of **using the cricket house as an incubator for his chicken eggs due to the constant temperature in the cricket house.**

Placed eggs in the grey plastic containers used to breed crickets and covered them with cotton wool. After 24 days, all the eggs hatched. Since then uses the cricket house to incubate eggs and this has resulted in increased poultry production



## Cricket house chicken egg incubator



## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Irrigated sack gardening

- Sack gardening is a technology that uses sacks to cultivate a variety of crops such as vegetables, tomatoes, carrots, spring onions etc. Utilize minimal space, require little water and can be used
- The sack garden has a stones/pebbles column in the middle where water is poured to reach all corners of the sack. However, over the years, Mrs dero discovered that often the water trickles down very fast to the bottom leaving the upper parts of the sack dry. She decided to develop an irrigation system that ensures all parts of the sack receive adequate water.
- **Developed an irrigation system that uses a perforated polythene tube and a 20-liter water container.** Water flows from the 20-liter container placed at an elevated level, to the perforated polythene tube placed on top of the sack garden. A used pen connects the polythene tube and water container and is used to regulate flow of water.



## Irrigated sack gardening



## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Plastic soda bottle hand sprayer

- Spraying livestock with pesticides using a hand sprayer common method for managing pests such as ticks and fleas
- Amos a young farmer has been using hand sprays bought from shops at the local town center at about Ksh 200. However, the hand sprays are of poor quality and keep on breaking. A bigger size hand sprayer with bigger capacity is too expensive (Ksh 5000)
- Initially, he experimented using a broom -dipped in pesticide solution and sprinkled the solution or wiped the solution on the animal's skin. However, this was messy & resulted in wastage.
- Two years ago, in 2014 **developed the bottle hand sprayer. Made of a 2-liter soda plastic bottle with tiny holes on the bottle cap.** Holes made using a hot sewing needle. Bottle filled with pesticide and closed with the perforated bottle top and spraying done by squeezing the bottle.

## Plastic soda bottle hand sprayer



## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Dishrack tree nursery

- Raised dish racks promoted to enhance sanitation and hygiene and utensils are not dried on the ground. The raised rack keeps dishes out of animals' reach, ensures airing of utensils and sanitization by the sun.
- When washed, utensils are spread on the dishrack water drips down to the ground. After using the raised dish rack for some time, she noted that beneath the rack it was wet.
- Decided to place her tree seedlings beneath the rack and this way the water from the utensils dripped into the seedlings.
- Since utensils are washed every day this has ensured that her tree seedlings are always watered. In addition, this way she provides shade for her seedlings.

## INNOVATIONS IDENTIFIED

### Concrete underground tank for water harvesting from surface run off

During rainy season, there is a lot of surface water which flows on farms and pathways. Daniel **diverts the surface runoff water and it to his farm**. The water is stored in a concrete tank and used to irrigate crops.

The neighbors have been visiting his household to learn about the innovation. He has been able to harvest sufficient water for his crops.

### Other innovations

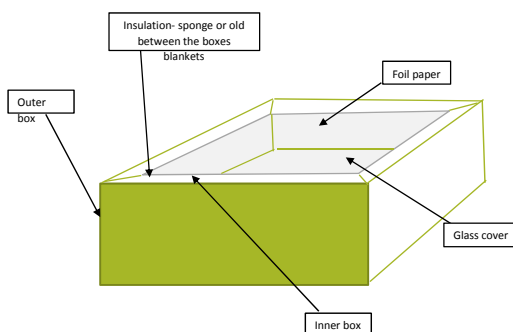
- Grass strips for soil conservation and animal feeds
- Dry well rain water harvesting by Jack Onege (male)
- Communal weeding (**social innovation**)
- Chapalass fishnet
- Banana crop live mulching
- Multipurpose jiko (stove) – Oneasi multipurpose jiko

## Hanging garden





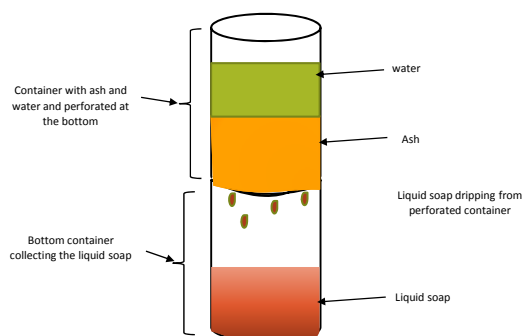
## Solar box cooker



## Multipurpose jiko (stove) – Oneasi multipurpose jiko



## Ash liquid soap



## REASONS FOR INNOVATING

- **Prohibitive costs of inputs:** expensive and beyond the reach of many small-scale farmers. Innovate to have an alternative affordable option.
- **Reduced and irregular rainfall:** Climate change resulted in erratic and unpredictable rainfall patterns -farmers unable to predict rainfall seasons as they used before. Farmers highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture therefore identify ways to ensure sustained crop and livestock production.
- **Reduced production:** crop and livestock challenges such as loss of chicks to birds of prey, termite infestation etc. result in reduced production. Farmers come up with suitable ways, using local resources to address these challenges.

## REASONS FOR INNOVATING

- **Time saving:** Farmers have various chores to undertake in the household, community and farms more so for women farmers. Thus develop innovations that will enable optimal use of their time.
- **Land fragmentation:** as a result of continuous population growth. Land is a limited resource and key for agricultural production. Farmers are becoming up with innovative ways to best utilize the available land resource.
- **Drying up of rivers:** In eastern Kenya there is massive sand harvesting along river beds & river banks resulting in drying up of rivers -sources of water for farming & replenishing of ground water. Result in decreased water availability therefore farmers developing ways of conserving water to engage in farming & for household use.

## CONCLUSION

- Still potential of identifying more farmers innovators
- Consultation exercise done during the dry period However, it is expected that more innovations will be identified during the rainy period.
- Majority of the farmer innovators do not under any type of documentation
- Spread and sharing of information on the innovations is mainly through word of mouth.
- Few women farmer innovators were identified. However, with continued sensitization and working with the communities it is expected that more women will be come out and share their experiences and innovations.
- Need support to further enhance their innovations

Annex 4b

## **PROLINNOVA-GHANA**

### **REPORT ON COMMUNITY CONSULTATIONS AND PLANNING FOR THE PROLI-FNS PROJECT**

**Presented at the PROLI-FNS Inception Workshop:  
14-19 Nov, Accra**

### **Introduction**

- Ghana is required to select and work in 2 sites
- NSC, Working Group (**composition**) and NGO partners (11m/4f) met in October 2016 and:
  - Reviewed project proposal
  - Reviewed proposals and selected the project sites
  - Developed community consultation & planning tool(refer to tool)
- Concurrent community consultations and planning at the selected sites by 2 teams.
- Back to office meeting of teams leading to final draft report

### Project sites selection

- The sites were selected under 2 active local NGOs in the Ghana CP: NABOCADO and EPDRA-Yendi
- **The sites are: Yendi and Bongo districts** under EPDRA and NABOCADO respectively.
- Selection criteria included:
  - NGO/district performance & experience in Proli work,
  - Regional balance: Northern and Upper East Regions
  - Well organized and cooperative communities
  - Organised women groups in prod, processing, mkting
  - Climate change adaptation activities in agriculture
  - Potential for effective district MSPs

### Sites selection cont'd

- Specific communities further selected for the consultation/ planning and initial project activities
  - Yendi District : **Bunbong and Tusani -no experience**
  - Bongo District: **Bongo-Soe** (with many satellite communities)

## **Community consultation & planning**

- Facilitated by the two interdisciplinary teams of the WG (skills ?) and NGO field staff at each site
- Planned objectives/task:
  - Confirm, familiarize, collect background info about sites
  - Create awareness on the project and approach (LI, PID)
  - Identify and confirm women-dominated livelihood activities relevant for the project.
  - Identify potential innovators, innovations and intervention activities
  - Identify relevant stakeholder institutions and CBOs for local collaboration and networking (MSPs)

## **PEOPLE MET AT COMMUNITIES & PROCESS**

- Community chiefs, entire community members; women income generation( agro-processing and marketing, micro-credit); livestock and crops farmers, Ghana Health Service, local Rural Bank, District Assembly, Dept of Agriculture.
- Process used:
  - Community entry protocols and call on local chiefs.
  - Meeting and sensitization of entire community of men, women, youth and the elderly
  - Brainstorm on priority challenges and livelihood activities of women and men and opportunities.
  - Gender-disaggregated in-depth discussions with women and men groups

### **Some Opportunities for Intervention**

- Well organized women groups in local processing, marketing in agriculture.
- Considerable local market size for agric/tree products
- Committed local partners with previous experience
- Adverse climate change effects on rain-fed production requiring innovative livelihoods diversification
- Rapid soil /land degradation – calling for sustainable farming approaches
- High cost of external production inputs for smallholders
- Increasing middle class consumption of local products for health reasons

**Livelihoods activities of women and men and potential innovations**

**( Refer to Report)**

Refer to Word Document for:

**Draft work plan based on Community process  
and CP Meeting**

**Major Challenges encountered during the community  
process**

- Community's perceptions and initial expectations from the project
- Difficulty to create understanding and appreciation of local innovation, local knowledge, (esp in new community)
- Team's own confusion about Local innovation and PID approach
- To conduct baseline or not ?



THANK YOU

Annex 4c

**PROLI - FNS  
ATELIER DE LANCEMENT**

Accra, 14 novembre 2016

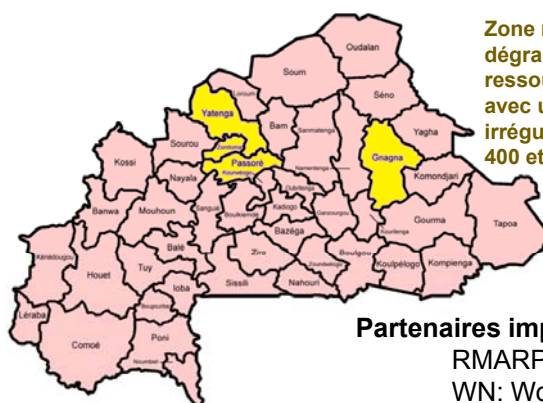


**CONSULTATION COMMUNAUTAIRE  
BURKINA FASO**



## Zone d'intervention

Partie Nord: provinces du Yatenga, Zoundma et du Passoré/Partie Est: Province de la Gnagna



**Zone marquée par une dégradation avancée des ressources naturelles avec une pluviométrie irrégulière comprise entre 400 et 600 mm**

### Partenaires impliqués

RMARP: Réseau MARP  
WN: World Neighbors  
Diobass Burkina



## Processus de consultation

- Proposition d'une fiche de caractérisation
- Identification et caractérisation des innovations dans les différentes zones
- Rencontre de synthèse des innovations des trois (03) partenaires

## Innovations identifiées

### 20 innovations identifiées

Dont: 14 innovations de femmes  
6 innovations d'hommes

Technique améliorée d'étuvage du riz (MANO Marie-Anne, Présidente du Groupement Féminin «Cuapougimba» d'étuvage du riz de Manni)

#### Méthode traditionnelle



- Le riz est lavé plusieurs fois au cours du processus ;
- Il n'est plus bouilli directement dans de l'eau chaude ;
- Le séchage du riz ne se fait plus entièrement au soleil ;
- Le travail se fait avec des ustensiles plus appropriés
- Le séchage se fait en 1h30 mn au soleil et 16 h à l'ombre (contre 48 à 72 h de temps de séchage au soleil par la méthode traditionnelle).

#### Méthode améliorée



Technique transformation du Niébé en couscous /OUEDRAOGO  
Adélaïde, membre du Groupement Villageois Féminin Buayaaba de  
Ganta (Commune de Coalla)

La technique de transformation du niébé en couscous consiste à :

Décortiquer – concasser – mélanger avec de la potasse – préparer  
à la vapeur – séchage – conditionnement

Elle vise à améliorer la nutrition et des revenus

Les bénéfices sont :

- \*Activité rentable.
- \*Valeur nutritive.
- \*Valeur ajoutée

Technique de séchage de produits maraîchers (oignons – gombo –  
tomate – choux – poivron...) /Technique transformation – conservation  
de la tomate fraîche (MANO Marie-Anne, membre de l'Association  
départementale « Buama-yabidi » de Manni)



Transformation des amandes de balanites en savon et huile. /  
Transformation du Moringa en savon. (YABRE B. Bernadette,  
membre du GVF Bakaahamou de Dassiari (Manni) / TINDANO  
Pauline / Bombontiangou (Coalla)

#### Description

- \* Concasser – extraire l'huile de balanites.
- Savon de lessive : 1kg de soude caustique + 6L d'huile de balanites + 6L d'eau – bien couvrir jusqu'à refroidissement.
- \* Laver les moules plastique (toile-avoir le silicate – parfum – carbonate).
- \* Ajout de farine de balanites (amandes ou feuilles).
- \* Mettre 6L d'huile.
- \* Préparation : 1kg de soude + 3 gobelets de farine de balanites + 6L d'eau + 6L d'huile + carbonate + silicate + parfum ; bien mélanger-Mettre dans les moules (barres)-Découpage sur les tables-Tamponner + étalage ; Lisser avec les couteaux ; Vendre une semaine après.
- . Savon de toilette : idem à dosage différent

Technique de valorisation des tubercules de Nénuphars dans l'embouche ovine et bovine/ BOURGOU Talata, membre du Groupement Villageois « Buayaaba-Kanfiagui » de Boungou-Folgou/ Commune de Manni.



Combinaison de technologies pour améliorer la fertilité du sol  
/BOURGOU Limani, membre de l'Association  
départementale « Buama-yabidi » de Manni, originaire du village de  
Koulfo



Zaï-diguette (Boureima OUEDRAOGO, village de Kagpesgo)



Ce producteur innovateur et charismatique assure la diffusion du zaï-diguette et pratique d'autres innovations de conservation des eaux et de sols permettant de produire sur les terres encroutées.

Il a initié le zaï-diguette depuis 4 ans en concertation avec un groupe de producteurs. La technologie consiste à réaliser le zaï en disposant la terre des poquets sur une ligne uniforme pour former un bourrelet.

Le bourrelet de terres constitue une barrière pour l'eau de pluie qui remplit nécessairement les poquets pour une longue durée d'humidité.



Restauration pour la santé par le moringa : SAWADOGO  
Francine restauratrice dans la ville de Gourcy, Région du Nord.



- production de la poudre du moringa associée au piment
- préparation de salade de moringa avec l'apport d'autres légumes dont la tomate, les oignons, etc.
- préparation de soupe de feuilles de moringa,
- utilisation des feuilles de moringa comme légumes dans la sauce et pour la préparation du riz gras.

Diversité dans la transformation des graines de néré (groupement Nabonswendé )



En se référant aux pratiques anciennes de transformation des graines de néré pour l'assaisonnement (soubala) le groupement a entrepris d'innover dans la transformation du néré.



- Poudre de soubala ;
- Poudre de soubala au piment
- Moutarde de soubala,
- Granulés de soubala.



### Mamans lumières pour vaincre la malnutrition (Association Pabg Yigri Sulli)



L'Association Pabg Yigri Sulli, a développé une innovation locale consistant à placer dans chaque membre une « maman lumière » chargée d'éclairer les autres femmes sur les bonnes pratiques en matière de nutrition.



Chaque nouvelle « maman lumière » est initiée à travers un séjour de deux jours dans la cour d'une ancienne « maman lumière » pour apprendre les bonnes pratiques de préparation de mets riches pour l'amélioration de la santé nutritionnelle.

### Entraide pour les AGR (femmes du groupement Wend-Kuni de Saye)

Dans le village de Saye, 20 femmes se sont organisées en 2010 pour s'entraider dans la pratique des activités génératrices de revenus.

La stratégie retenue pour la mobilisation de fonds endogènes a consisté à recueillir auprès de chaque femme un montant de 200 francs CFA par jour marché au bénéfice d'un membre. Chaque soir de marché (tous les 3 jours) les femmes se retrouvaient dans la cour de la bénéficiaire pour la remise et également pour échanger des stratégies à déployer par la bénéficiaire pour améliorer la pratique de son activité.

Ce coaching de groupe permet au membre de réviser sa pratique pour attirer le maximum de clients

### Jardin nutritif (Groupement des femmes Songr-la-panga du village de Zindiguessé)



Aujourd'hui, le jardin nutritif des femmes de Zindiguessé, d'une superficie de 1250 m<sup>2</sup>

Les recettes des ventes des feuilles de Moringa et de baobab sont gérées de façon collective et constituent un fonds pour l'ensemble du groupement



Le groupement entend s'engager dans la transformation du moringa pour ajouter de la valeur et résoudre le problème d'écoulement des feuilles.

### Production artisanale de farines enrichies contre la malnutrition : (femmes du groupement Tikwendé de Gourcy)



Le groupement produisait de la farine de mil associée à la farine d'arachide.

Elle a initié par la suite la production de la farine MISOLA (Mil, soja et lait) qui est fortement enrichie en vitamines B, E et C.



### Initiative pour la protection et l'exploitation rationnelle de la forêt ( femmes du la Commune de Lèba, Zondoma)

Les femmes de la commune rurale de Lèba ont été sensibilisées sur la protection de l'environnement et la réduction de la coupe du bois vert dans la galerie forestière.

Elles se sont organisées en 2014 pour la mise en place d'une brigade de surveillance et d'exploitation des produits forestiers non ligneux.

Cinq (05) groupes ont alors été constitués et chargés d'assurer la garde de la forêt contre la coupe abusive du bois par les femmes des villages voisins.

Les hommes ont été également approchés pour apporter leur appui à l'initiative des femmes.

### Production de compost bio ( femmes du Groupement Relwendé du village de Niéssega)



Les femmes du groupement produisent et vendent la fumure organique auprès des autres producteurs (maraîchers et agriculteurs). Pour la production, des fosses de 9 m<sup>2</sup> sur une profondeur 1,15 mètres sont réalisées pour assurer une bonne décomposition. Souvent, le compost est réalisé en tas sans la réalisation de fosses. Le compost est en 45 jours et est riche et équilibré. Elle dispose d'une banque de compost pour la vente.

### Collecte d'eau de pluie pour la production agricole (OUEDRAOGO Oumarou, village de Songdin)



Il essayé avec succès de réaliser de petites bourrelets de terres sur l'ensemble des voies d'eau sur sa parcelle.

Cette initiative lui a permis de collecter le maximum d'eau et même des grandes routes au bénéfice du développement de ses cultures.



Cette technologie qui permet de maîtriser le ruissellement de l'eau lui permet de doubler son rendement agricole.

### Technique prophylaxique contre la clavelée (Association des Eleveurs Tégawendé de Koungo / Groupe de Recherche Action (GRA) "Teel-taaba" de Koungo)

Problématique de la recherche : la mortalité des animaux (ruminants) causée par la clavelée dans la zone de Koungo au Yatenga , l'ignorance de l'application de l'hygiène dans les bergeries, la non maitrise des symptômes de la clavelée...

L'innovation mise au point est un remède naturel contre la clavelée des ruminants, les principales composantes du remède sont les résidus du néré. Pour une bonne réussite du traitement, la mise en quarantaine des animaux malades est indispensable pour leur traitement efficace pour 4 à 10 jours pour la guérison

75% des éleveurs des villages de Koungo et Gombéré ont changé les habitats de leurs animaux pour éviter l'humidité qui entraîne des maladies et isolent les cas animaux en cas de clavelée pour le traitement avec le remède du GRA

Technique prophylaxique contre la Diarrhée verte des poules et des pintades / Parasitoses internes des pintades / Ectoparasites (tiques puce et punaises des poules et des pintades) (Association Sougri-nooma des femmes de Toéghin (commune de Toéghin, province du Kourwéogo)

Diarrhée verte des poules et des pintades

Parasitoses internes des pintades

Ectoparasites (tiques puce et punaises des poules et des pintades)

Moucheron, pucerons et Mildiou de la tomate / Insectes et les termites des semis des pépinières maraîchères / Chenilles, Criquets et Papillons des cultures maraîchères ((Association Kombi-Naam pour le Développement du Sahel (commune de Gomponsom, province du Lacsoré)

Moucheron, pucerons et Mildiou de la tomate

Insectes et les termites des semis des pépinières maraîchères

Chenilles, Criquets et Papillons des cultures maraîchères



### Fabrication de bio-pesticide ( femmes du groupement Tegawendé du village de Niéssega)



Les femmes du groupement engagées dans la production maraîchère depuis près de 15 ans voyaient très souvent leur effort anéanti par l'invasion de leurs cultures par les ravageurs.

Elles ont entrepris la fabrication de bio-insecticide suivant un processus de macération d'au moins 5h qui aboutit à un filtrat d'extrait aqueux d'un mélange à proportions égales de **piment, d'ail, d'oignon et de neem**.

Cette initiative constitue une alternative aux produits chimiques dont les mauvaises conséquences sur la santé



## MERCI POUR VOTRE ATTENTION

Annex 4d

## PROMOTING LOCAL INNOVATION for Food and Nutrition Security

Amanuel Aseffa and Hailu Araya

04 Nov 2016

### The project

- **Promoting Local Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security:** enhancing women's creativity to increase community resilience to change in Africa(**PROLI-FNS**).
- A project supported by Miserior from the German Government's "One World No Hunger Initiative."
- Total of 8 selected learning sites (counties/ districts) in 5 countries in Eastern, West and Central Africa: in well established locations.
- August 2016 – July 2019
- Hosted by Association of Church-Based Development Projects (ACDEP), Ghana

## The project Cont ...d

- This project focuses on rural communities engaged in producing, processing, marketing and consuming food in selected areas.
- Food refers to all edible products from plant and animal sources used by humans, such as cereals, roots, fruits, vegetables, dairy products, meat, fish and other aquatic foods, and insects.
- Food production, processing, preparation and utilisation entail complex social interactions and draw on diverse types of knowledge, especially indigenous knowledge.
- The rural food system in Africa is primarily the domain of women. In the face of many challenges to food and nutrition security, rural women strive to find solutions and new opportunities.
- The selection of learning sites and the implementation, M&E, training, documentation and sharing - responsibility of the CP.

## Objectives/ intended change

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



## **Activities within the 5 countries**

1. Refining and contextualising the project plans:
2. Launching the project at national and local level
3. Training in PID and other topics
4. Developing guidelines on LISFs and MSPs (multi-stakeholder platforms)
5. Forming a core team to coordinate the CP work
6. Choosing learning sites
  - *Trust already built with community*
  - *Great innovation potential*
  - *Activities in women's domain*
  - *Linked to climate-change issues*
7. Identification and documentation of local innovations
8. Promoting local innovation processes
9. Facilitating PID
10. Organising national policy-dialogue fora

## **Activities within the two subregions**

- 1. Inception meeting to refine plans for regional activities***
- 2. Training in methodologies and tools***
- 3. South–South mentoring of CPs:**
- 4. Developing Prolinnova subregional platforms in Africa:**
- 5. Policy dialogue at regional level:**

## Urgent

There are two urgent activities. These are:

- Identifying the field/learning sites - possible
- Initial community-level consultation and planning – not possible because of finance

## Governance

- International level - Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG)
- Sub-regional level - West and Eastern Africa
- National level - ***National Steering Committee***
- Project level

## Project process

- **Project management**
- **Subregional coordinators**
- **Project finance**
- **CP coordinators**
- **Finance expert at CP level**

## ***Organising outcome and impact monitoring***

- ***Management function:*** To make sure all planned activities are carried out according to plan, the necessary changes are introduced to the project on time and the anticipated objectives are achieved;
- ***Learning function:*** To facilitate systematic learning at all levels so as to develop knowledge on how best the network can promote local innovation and farmer-led research and development in a context where the mainstream government agencies, NGOs and donor organisations have little space for such approaches;
- ***Sharing function:*** Results achieved at district/county, national and subregional level need to be carefully documented and shared with a wider audience through various mechanisms, e.g. reports, books, innovation catalogues, posters, leaflets, journal and magazine articles, videos, websites, social networks and other mass media (radio and television).

## ***Ensure sustainability of the achievements***

- **Environmental:** Project intervention will not aggravate environmental problems at any level.
- **Institutional:** Sustaining the spirit of promoting local innovation is key to realising institutional sustainability..
- **Financial:** Prolinnova's work can end once the agenda of farmer-led research and development has been fully taken on board by relevant organisations. This is not likely to be achieved within the next three years; it will demand continued effort of the network for many years to come. Therefore, all CPs – with the support of the IST – will need to attract diversified sources of funding for continuing their work. The CPs are expected to mobilise additional resources from within or outside their respective countries by Year 2 of the project.
- The sustainability plan of the project will thus be anchored in enhancing climate-smart agriculture, institutionalising the approach in at least the NSC partner organisations of the five CPs, and mobilising new resources to continue to promote local innovation and farmer-led research and development.

Annex 4e

## Projet PROLI-FaNS

PROLINNOVA-CAMEROON

### Zone d'intervention: Nkometou-Lékié

- Nkometou est un groupement d'une dizaine de villages dans l'arrondissement d'Obala, département de la Lékié;
- Subdivision du Cameroun en régions (10); départements (58); arrondissements (360) et les chefferies traditionnelles;
- Nkometou est sous l'autorité d'un chef de deuxième degré;
- Situé à 29 km de Yaoundé sur l'axe Ydé-Bafoussam

## La vie des populations

- Selon le programme ACEFA, environ 15000 personnes vivent dans à Nkometou, pour 283 232 habitants dans toute la Lékié;
- Les groupes ethniques installés à Nkometou viennent de tout le Cameroun: Bassas, « nordistes », bamiléks etc....
- Les trois ethnies Etons, Manguissas, Batchengas sont considérés comme indigène dans la Lékié
- L'activité principale ici est l'agriculture en majorité pratiquée par les femmes;

- Dans la zone agroécologique de la forêt humide à pluviométrie bimodale, la quantité de pluies moyenne en une année est supérieure à 1500 mm;
- Des facteurs qui peuvent favoriser l'innovation locale
- La pratique de l'agriculture ici est sous les influences traditionnelles et modernes avec les deux modes de production qui se côtoient;
- Les aspects modernes sont surtout les effets des agents de vulgarisation des ministères de l'agriculture et du développement rural(MINADER) et celui de l'élevage, des pêches et des industries animales (MINEPIA);

- Une forte densité de la population dans la zone de Nkometou et de la Lékié (environ 500 habitants au km carré) entraînant de très nombreux conflits fonciers;
- Un accès relativement facile au marché: marché local de Nkometou et le péage routier; marché d'Obala et les deux gares ferroviaires; marché des vivres de la capitale Yaoundé;
- La majorité sinon la totalité des producteurs locaux sont acteurs dans plus d'une filière agricole

### Le groupe cible

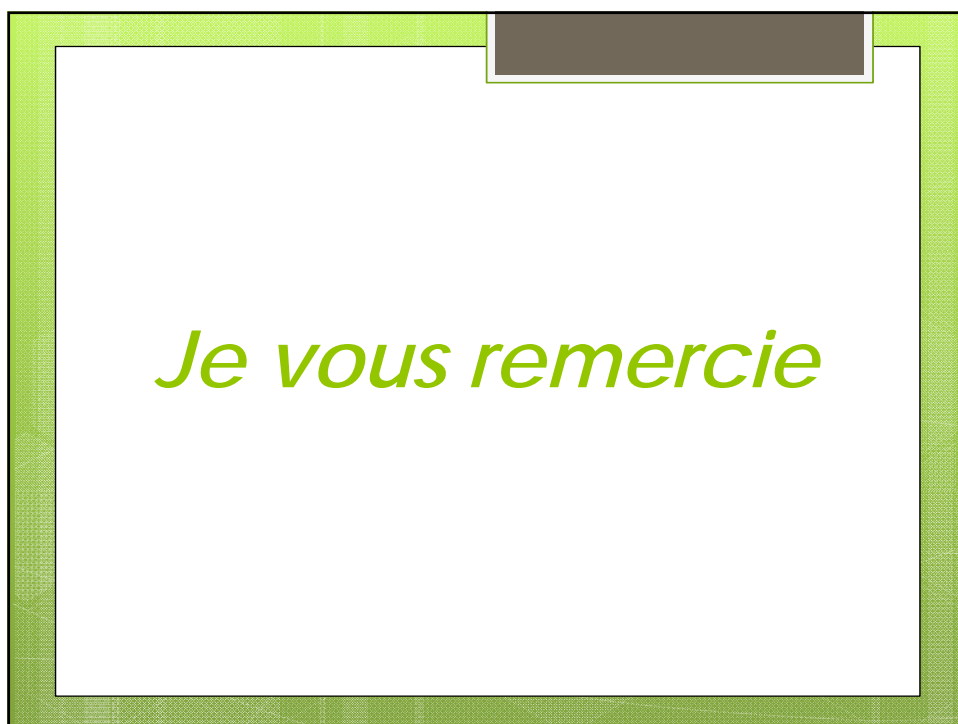
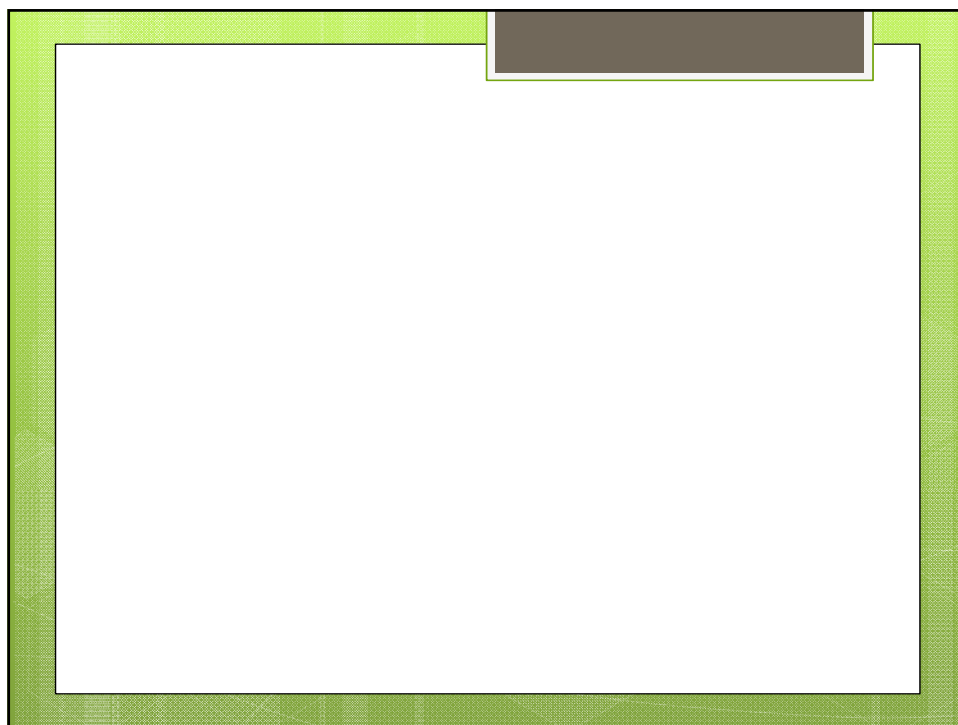
- Le comité local de groupement (CLG) de Nkometou est composé de 9 organisations;
- Agriculteurs et Éleveurs de la Lekie (AEL), Agro-pastoral d'Ekoum Douma (AGROPEK), Aidons nous, Apiculteurs de Nkometou (APINK), Bimanes, les Bricoleurs, EGALITEE, Femmes Dynamiques de Nkolguem (FEDYN), Jeunes Agriculteurs Emergents du Centre(JAEC);
- 123 membres actifs dont 69 femmes;
- Des domaines très variés dans la production agricole, la commercialisation, la transformation: champignons, maïs, gombo, cacao, avocats, élevage de porcs, de poulet

- Le siège de chacune des neuf organisations se retrouvent dans les six (06) villages: Nkol Nguem, Ekoumdouma, Essong-Mitsang et Nkometou I, II et III.
- Les membres viennent des six villages cités, du département de la Lékié voire de Yaoundé;
- La diversité ethnique évoquée ici se retrouve au sein du CLG. ;

### Potentielles innovations

- La fragmentation des colonies d'abeilles avec le groupe APINK;
- Labour particulier pour une amélioration de la production de manioc sur une parcelle, JAEL;
- Mélange d'herbes et de nourriture pour soigner certaines pathologies.
- Activités programmées (Voir CL bond)





#### Annex 4f

Logique d'intervention	Indicateur	Source de vérification	hypothèse
<b>Résultat 1</b> : Des membres du comité local de groupement de Nkometou dans l'arrondissement d'Obala voire dans le département de la Lékié développent leurs capacités propres d'innover pour une amélioration et une diversification de leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Quatre mois au plus tard après le début du projet, un atelier (foire) de lancement local aura eu lieu et au moins quatre innovations devraient être formellement identifiées et caractérisées</li> <li>2. Au plus tard sept(07) mois après le début du projet, au moins 06 innovations et innovateurs devront être identifiés et au moins une expérimentation conjointe mise en place.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>		
<b>Activités</b>			
1.1. Organiser un atelier de lancement multipartenaire du projet PROLI-FaNS dans un des villages du groupement Nkometou;	<b>Ressources humaines</b> : équipe projet, responsable local ACEFA, chefs de poste agricole et de l'élevage, DAADER, DAEPIA. <b>Ressources matérielles</b> : papier, ordinateur, écran de projection et vidéo projecteur, location véhicule(10 jours), location stands (04) et de 200 chaises et 8 tables; sonorisation, banderole, ordinateur et écran de projection espace, flip chart, marker, 200 bouteilles d'eau, repas pour 200 personnes ; communication		

	<b>Ressources financière :</b>		
1.2. Parcourir au moins 123 exploitations agricoles dans les villages du groupement Nkometou voire de la Lékié pour une identification in situ d'au moins 10 innovations et innovateurs pouvant potentiellement faire l'objet du développement participatif de l'innovation.	<b>Ressources humaines :</b> équipe projet, personnes ressources <b>Ressources matérielles :</b> papier, stylos, ordinateur, location véhicule de transport 123 jours <b>Ressources financières :</b>		
1.3. Organiser cinq (05) ateliers de caractérisation et de sélection des innovations et innovateurs en préparation au dpi.	<b>Ressources humaines :</b> représentants recherche, OSC, vulgarisation (25 personnes), équipe projet, producteurs. <b>Ressources matérielles :</b> salle, flip chart, marker, bloc-notes, stylos, vidéo projecteur et écran de projection, ordinateur, eau, repas. <b>Ressources financières :</b>		
1.4. Renforcer les capacités locales de la plateforme nationale par des formations et participation aux ateliers de formation dpi organisés au niveau régional	<b>Dépend</b> de ce qui est prévu par IST au niveau régional et au niveau national. Pour un atelier, il faut : <b>Ressources humaines :</b> un facilitateur, les bénéficiaires de la formation ou participants, personnel équipe projet, <b>Ressources matérielles :</b> salle, kit participants, flip chart, marker, vidéo projecteur, véhicule (descente sur le terrain ?), pauses café et déjeuner,		
1.5. Organiser la recherche par le processus du développement participatif de l'innovation avec 05 innovateurs dont 02 innovatrices au moins	<b>Dépend</b> de l'innovation à développer mais, on peut déjà prévoir : <b>Ressources humaines :</b> équipe de projet, personnes ressources, back		

	stopper IST, <b>Ressources matérielles</b> : ordinateurs, blocs notes, véhicules, logiciels d'analyse des données, laboratoire pour analyse <b>Ressources financière</b> :		
<b>Résultat 2</b> :Les productrices et producteurs du comité local de groupement de Nkometou concourent par l'innovation à l'amélioration de la résilience locale face aux défis ruraux que sont la rareté de financement de l'agriculture, l'insécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, l'adaptation aux changements climatiques.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.</li> <li>2. A la fin du projet, au moins deux innovations portées par les femmes dans le domaine de la résilience aux défis des ruraux sont valorisées ;</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>		
2.1. Faire un diagnostic du mécanisme de financement interne du comité local de groupement (CLG) pour une adaptation et un fonctionnement efficace du fonds de l'innovation locale (fil).	<b>Ressources humaines</b> : équipe de projet, consultant spécialiste en finance locale et rurale, membres du CLG bénéficiaires et participants du fil. <b>Ressource matérielles</b> : ordinateurs, blocs notes, établissement de micro finance, véhicule pour descente sur le terrain,		
2.2. Promouvoir à travers des ateliers et des foires, les innovations, particulièrement féminines qui concourent à une amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et/ou à une adaptation aux changements climatiques.			
2.3. Identifier le mode de communication des producteurs et productrices pour un système utilisant les technologies de l'information et de la communication dans la commercialisation de leurs productions			


## **Annex 5: Cards of CPs on guiding principles for SRPs at local level**

### **Kenya:**

- Diverse stakeholders in terms of specialisation and groups involved
- Bylaws/guidelines for structure and operation of the MSPs
- Affirmative action to ensure gender equity, including youth
- Spirit of voluntarism; members should not expect compensation for tasks done
- Should be able to provide technical support to project in policy dialogue and M&E
- Able to leverage with horizontal and vertical linkages
- Feedback mechanisms with clear channels of communications between stakeholders

### **Ethiopia:**

- At district level (at community level there should also be community learning involving farmers and local-level extension agents)
- All with a stake – beneficiaries and those serving them – interacting on a voluntary basis
- MSP should be dominated by farmers, otherwise their issues, language and priorities may not be given sufficient attention
- Vision beyond project period to ensure continuity; wider vision than just a project
- Learning and action, using M&E as a basis for next actions
- Needs trained community facilitators using the local language
- Transparency needed: information and details of budget utilisation
- Mobilise support and serve as liaison with key stakeholders
- Advocacy role

### **Ghana:**

- Composition: NGOs in related activities, community members (men, women, youth), research institutions, Ghana Health Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Women in Agriculture & Development (WIAD), District Assembly, CBOs active at learning site
- Functions: to provide technical support and M&E, to mainstream and promote upscaling (advocacy)
- Coordination: host NGO as coordinator, chairperson to be appointed by committee
- Should design conflict-resolution mechanisms
- Should create effective communication channels
- Values: Members should be committed to participatory development principles and to promote women innovators, self-sacrifice (commit time, dedicated), willing to learn, equality, mutual respect and transparency among members
- Include other actors along value chain; diversity will depend on context

### **Burkina Faso:**

- Composition: diversity of actors, farmers, extension services, NGOs, local authorities
- Charter: laws to regulate the activities and functioning
- Sharing costs by all partners
- 50% women
- District level

## **Annex 6: Cards of subregional groups on subregional platforms and coordinators**

### **Possible roles and responsibilities of the subregional platforms**

#### *Eastern & Southern Africa:*

- Advance agenda of PROLINNOVA in subregion
- Provide platform for learning and sharing among CPs in subregion
- Map CPs status as basis for enhancing their performance, leading to South–South support to CPs in the subregion
- Hub for enhancing capacity (information about opportunities and coordinating of subregional capacity-development activities)
- Coordinating activities of CPs in the subregion
- Resource mobilisation; writing proposals
- Developing content for multi-CP meetings/workshops/events
- Cross analysis and publication of experience

#### *West & Central Africa:*

- Coordinate subregional meetings
- Give technical backstopping
- Present subregional reports, sharing and disseminating
- Ensure vibrant membership,
- To facilitate active SRP
- Mobilise financial resources
- Build links with other platforms

### **Criteria for selecting subregional coordinator (profile)**

#### *Eastern & Southern Africa:*

- Experience, knowledge and involvement in PROLINNOVA
- Knowledge and experience in agriculture and NRM
- Good links and understanding for networking with research, extension and education
- Good facilitation skills
- Knows principles of governance at all levels
- Person living and working in CP in the subregion
- Gender awareness
- Good command of English
- Good communication skills
- Interest and passion in promoting local innovation
- Ability to write and publish
- Good fundraising capacity / proposal writing
- Good interpersonal skills
- Added advantage if SRC in Eastern & Southern Africa could speak French

#### *West & Central Africa:*

- Must be bilingual
- Must have experience in PROLINNOVA, FaNS and gender
- Must be available (have time to do the work)
- Must be well networked in area of advocacy and lobbying
- Must have at least Masters degree in field relevant to the project.

## Administrative aspects for successful implementation of Project 100-900-1543 Z

Christine Flöter, Consultant, Misereor/AGEH

## Introduction to Misereor/KZE

- Misereor e.V. founded in 1958 as the Catholic Bishops' Conference of Germany's organization for overseas development
- „misereor super turbam“ I have pity on the poor
- Katholische Zentralstelle für Entwicklungshilfe e.V (KZE) founded in 1960 as separate entity of the church, acting as treasurer for public development funds
- Separate entity yet integrated as department within Misereor

## Annual budget

- **Misereor:**  
Private donations , church tax  
Trust fund “Helder Camara Trust” incorporated  
Ca. 50 Mio EUR
- **KZE:**  
Ca. 150 Mio EUR  
Global fund: access to annual federal budget  
Ca. 12 Mio EUR  
Special budget lines , e.g. SEWOH = Minister's special initiative  
for a world without hunger

## Institutional setup

Director General: Mons. Pirmin Spiegel  
Managing Director for International  
Cooperation: Dr. Martin Bröckelmann-Simon  
Managing Director for Finance and  
Administration: Thomas Antkowiak  
HQ based in Aachen, border to NL and B  
300 employees, 2 affiliated offices in Munich  
and Berlin



### General project management requirements

#### **Legal documents underlying partnership:**

Project Contract  
Detailed Breakdown of Cost  
General Agreement  
Special Rules for Building Measures  
Third Party authorization (if applicable)

### What is essential in these documents?

#### **Project Contract:**

Names Legal holder  
Fixes Objectives, Indicators and Activities  
Financing ratio: up to financing based on actual expenses and allocated amount  
Start of project: no costs eligible before official start  
Project period: end of project  
Special obligations, provisions  
Detailed budget

### Crucial aspects of accounting

- Cash based -> receipts and payments
- All receipts into a separate project bank account
- Same applies to local or third-party contribution
- Receipts recognized on day of credit to account
- Payments recognized when effected

### Instalments

- Project funds transferred in individual instalments
- For a max. period of 3 months
- To be entirely spent within that period -> sound budget management and monitoring
- > interim financial statement
- > request for disbursement
- > new instalment

### Different currencies

- Operating currency of project is EUR, max. 3 currencies if need arises
- Expenses recognized in actual currency
- All exchanges must be documented
- Only actual exchange rates, no exchange gains or losses (-> these are for your internal budget monitoring)

### Key budget positions - procedures

Payments: -> eligible costs

#### **Procurement:**

- Invite 3 tenders/pro formas for purchases higher than 500 EUR; even if same class of items purchased in more than one tranche
- > if overall amount exceeds 500 EUR, then ...
- Document decision-making process
- If no tenders/pro formas available -> document why and how you proceeded

### Contd.

#### **Salaries:**

- Respect of local legislation crucial
- Social security, taxes to be paid
- If part-time/percentage of salary paid/charged to project, please explain/show (Excel table...) who is paying for the remaining percentage.

### Contd.

#### **Workshops:**

Only actual costs incurred  
Please include purpose and list of participants  
If workshop venue booked, treat like procurement, document decision-making process (3 offers...)

## General hints

### Receipts:

- Label all receipts appropriately including project number and budget line
- Limit “interior” invoices/bills  
If not otherwise possible, give explanation, documentation
- Limit cash transactions, prefer bank transfer or cheque whenever possible

## KZE peculiarities

- Request any changes to the contract BEFORE applying them, i.e. project period, objectives, indicators, activities, budget
- Inform on changes of project staff
- Reserve fund can only be released upon well-substantiated request: something that could not have been foreseen, e.g. force majeure, currency fluctuations etc.

## Auditing

- KZE has a list of approved auditors
- Please make sure that the audit report follows the audit contract
- Read draft carefully before signing
- Give written Management's Response to recommendations
- Follow up adherence to recommendations
- Document this in the subsequent report

## Last reminder

- Internal control is key
- Sound budget planning, implementation and monitoring is needed
- Please read project documents carefully, share them with all the staff implicated in the project
- If you have any questions, please do contact:  
Susanne Oster, Finance Officer (your direct counterpart)  
[susanne.oster@misereor.de](mailto:susanne.oster@misereor.de)  
Sabine Dorlöchter, Project Officer (expert on the content side)  
[sabine.dorloechter-sulser@misereor.de](mailto:sabine.dorloechter-sulser@misereor.de)  
If you need any KZE forms, download them from [www.misereor.org](http://www.misereor.org)  
-> most of them are available in several languages



## Monitoring and Evaluation within the PROLI-FANS Project

### Monitoring

- Monitoring of the PROLI-FANS project needs to be undertaken continuously and should be structured into project implementation. (therefore the need for monitoring sheets to be lodged with persons responsible)
- Participatory monitoring: Based on Misereor's policies as well as PROLINNOVA's policies, monitoring needs to be undertaken jointly by the implementing partners and the target innovative farmers. (capacity building for farmers?)
- Monitoring results and conclusions/findings emerging from joint project reviews between the beneficiaries and the implementing partners need to be documented and should be used as a key source of data for progress reports to Misereor.

### Monitoring Continued

- Focus of monitoring
  - Monitoring of the project by the implementing partners has to focus on all levels of the planning/implementation logic (outcome, output and activity level) as defined in the project document.
  - This will as such entail monitoring activity implementation and the delivery of outputs as well as demonstrating the realization of expected outcomes based on the project activities. (Capacity building, MSPs, publications & policy dialogue)
- Changes at the impact level do not have to be monitored during regular project monitoring.
  - Impact of the project will be assessed as part of the project's evaluation, as the overall impact of the project is influenced by other factors outside of the project scope.

### Indicator Monitoring

- Misereor is keen on individual projects assessing indicators in order to ensure the project is progressing as planned.
- Each of the objectives of the PROLI-FANS project has indicators and targets, which we must use to measure project progress and achievements annually.
- The main objectives as well as the indicators and targets of the PROLI-FANS project are:

## PROLI-FNS Targets

Specific objectives	Indicator 1 (output level)	Indicator 2 (outcome level)
1. Rural communities develop their innovative capacities to effectively improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity.	In 8 selected sites in 5 African countries, rural communities experiment with their self-developed novelties to improve food security, nutrition security and nutritional diversity.  Target: 5 innovations per site (total 40) studied in PID with women and men farmers during the 3-year period. (MSPs & capacity building activities)	Other farmers who were not originally included as direct project participants have begun to adapt/contextualise local innovations disseminated by the project farmers and are conducting own experimentation in farming and NRM  Target: 160 innovations (20/learning site) over the 3-year period in the 5 countries shared with at least 4 times the number of farmers involved in the project (at least 600 men and women)
2. Women are more widely recognised as innovators and are supported in further developing their innovations, from which they control the benefits.	Women's innovations identified, developed, documented and shared.  Target: Innovations of at least 80 women/country documented and shared over 3 years in 5 countries. (publications)	Women innovators recognized and awarded from relevant government bodies at community or higher level.  Target: At least 80 women innovators are given certificates of recognition or awards in the 3-year period in 5 countries.
3. Sub-regional PROLINNOVA platforms support national CPs to develop capacity for collective learning, mobilising resources and effective policy dialogue.	Sub-regional platforms for promoting local innovation established and strengthened.  Target: One sub-regional platform each in West & Central Africa and Eastern & Southern Africa established and functional. (Capacity building & policy dialogue)	CPs ensure a flow of financial and in-kind support from public agencies to help farmers develop their innovative ideas.  Target: By Year 2 of the project, at least 3 of the 5 participating CPs raise the equivalent of at least €50,000 per country for promoting local innovation.

## Reporting

- As per Misereor's requirements we are required to submit a financial report based on the project activities every 6 months and a narrative report based on the project outcomes and respective indicators set out in the project document once a year.
- The findings contained in the annual narrative and bi-annual financial reports are intended to not only apprise Misereor of project progress and the use of project funds but are also supposed to assist the implementing partners to undertake corrective action if necessary to steer the project in the right direction.
- Aside monitoring and reporting on project progress, Misereor advocates for continuous learning and knowledge sharing between the implementing partners and the target beneficiaries.

THANK YOU

## Group Discussions

- Using the indicators and targets what are the main information that we need to collect to meet the project objectives.
- Do we need to collect more information than provided in the format. What is this information?
- How are we going to collect this information (mechanism)?
- How are you going to collect this information (who, where etc.) and how are you going to provide this information to the project/CP coordinator ?

# M&E for learning in PROLI-FANS

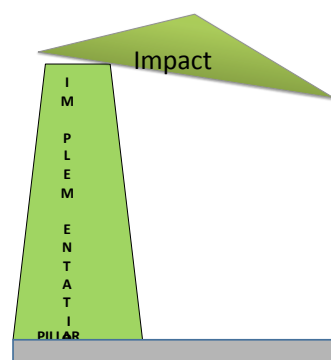
## M&E for learning



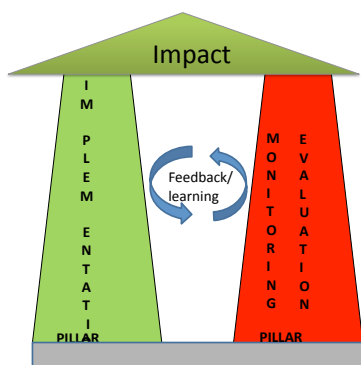
You taste the food while you cook



## PROLI-FANS achievements



### PROLI-FANS achievements



### How to learn in PROLI-FANS

Arbitrary Vs deliberate learning

### How to learn in PROLI-FANS

- ☐ What happened?
- ☐ Why?
- ☐ What is the consequence/what does it tell us?
- ☐ What to do next?

## Annex 10: Tasks emerging from the Proli-FaNS inception workshop

Task	By whom	By when	Comments
Define budget allocation for each CP	ACDEP (James)	18 Nov '16	<i>Done</i>
Prepare budget for €5000 per workshop for anglophone & francophone PID training	Finance persons in 5 CPs	18 Nov '16	<i>Done; revise to keep within budget; adjust to €5500 for 3 anglophone CPs and €4500 for 2 francophone CPs</i>
Share Christine's PPT with all workshop participants	ACDEP (Joe)	asap	<i>Done</i>
Send updated list of tasks to all workshop participants	Ann	20 Nov	<i>Done</i>
Clarify procedure for selecting subregional coordinators (SRCs)	Workshop participants	18 Nov '16	<i>Done</i>
Send agreed final budget & format for workplan & budget to CPs	ACDEP (Joe/James)	21 Nov '16	
Finalise CP workplans and budgets for period 1 Aug–31 Dec '16 and send ACDEP	All CPs and IST	30 Nov '16	€6250 each for Kenya, Ghana & Ethiopia; €3125 each for Cameroon & Burkina Faso
Prepare workplans and budget for the year August 2016 to July 2017 and submit to ACDEP	All CPs and IST	31 Dec '16	Use agreed final budget sent by James
Draw up financial accounting procedures	Finance persons in 5 CPs	30 Nov '16	
Agree on and finalise contracts with CPs and KIT	ACDEP (Malex/James)	30 Nov '16	
Make agreement with Misereor to transfer funds directly to KIT	ACDEP/KIT (Malex/James + Bart)	15 Dec '16	
Design M&E system (priority areas to collect info, indicators for these areas, how to collect the info)	M&E focal persons (FPs) in 5 CPs, led by Violet & Elias with support from Chesha	15 Dec '16	Initial discussion of 5 M&E FPs took place at inception workshop
Inform other CPs in subregions re workshop discussion on sub-regional platforms (SRPs) & SRCs	Djibril & Chris	30 Nov '16	Djibril makes French version, Chris uses this to make English version
Inform POG members about process of selecting SRCs to alert about need for quick response	Chris & Ann	20 Nov '16	
Finalise ToRs for SRCs	Righa & Do Christophe with support from IST	30 Nov '16	To be sent to POG for approval (10 days)
Circulate ToRs for SRCs to all CPs in Africa, Yahooogroup & relevant networks and post on website; deadline for application 15 Jan '17	IST (applications to be sent to IST)	15 Dec '16	Separate ToRs for each subregion; in F+E for W&C; CPs can circulate in own networks
Screen applications for long list	IST	20 Jan '17	Send to POG
Screen applications for short list of 3 persons for each subregion	POG (Chris & Ann)	31 Jan '17	Ask POG members for feedback (3 days)
Send short lists to all CPs in respective subregions and to POG	IST	15 Feb '17	Allowing time buffer for above process
Election of best candidate from each shortlist (prioritisation)	Each CP in subregion & POG sends 1 prioritisation	15 Mar '17	



Final decision and communication to selected candidates, CPs & POG	IST	31 Mar '17	
Contracting SRCs	ACDEP (Malex)	April '17	6 months' probation
SRCs start work; network informed	CRCs	1 May '17	To attend IPW2017
On basis of workshop report, draft document on how CPs understand proposal and will carry it out	ACDEP (Malex)	15 Dec '16	To be sent to all project partners and Misereor
Inform Misereor about mistake in indicators: not 60 women's innovations/CP but 80 in 5 CPs (50% of 160 total innovations)	ACDEP (Malex)	15 Dec '16	
Combine Misereor budget 4-pager & info from mails with Misereor and make final set of budget notes	ACDEP (Malex/James)	asap	To be sent to finance officers in the 5 CPs
Remind Misereor (Susanne) to send 4-pager if not sent already	ACDEP (Malex/James)	asap	
Open dedicated bank account for the project	Finance officers in 5 CPs	asap	
Clarify with auditors whether full audits needed in all CPs	ACDEP (James)	30 Nov '16	Inform finance officers in all 5 CPs
Organise taskforce in Eastern & Southern Africa (one member each from active CPs in subregion)	POG (Chris)	15 Dec '16	Inform CPs, IST & POG
Validation from other CPs about taskforce in West & Central Africa	POG (Djibril)	15 Dec '16	Taskforce named during IPW2017
Subregional taskforces make plan of operation for SRP based on discussions at IPW2016 and inception workshop	Coordinated by respective POG members (Chris/Djibril)	IPW 2017	To be discussed during IPW2017 with CPs & SRCs, to whom Chris & Djibril will hand over
Draft guidelines for MSPs at local level	Righa & Ann	1 Jan '17	To be sent to 5 CPs for feedback, then finalised
Arrange venues for PID training	CPs in Burkina Faso & Kenya	9 Dec '16	To provide evidence that workshops arranged
Arrange contracts with co-trainers in E&S & W&C regions	ACDEP (Malex)	9 Dec '16	From S-S mentoring budget
Select participants for PID training	5 CPs	9 Dec '16	To provide evidence that workshops arranged
Transfer PID training budget to Burkina Faso and Kenya	ACDEP (James)	15 Dec '16	Flights may have to be booked in NL if cheaper
Inform other CPs about possibility to join PID training	ACDEP (Joe)	20 Nov '16	Give rough idea how much it will cost
Write inception workshop report	Ann, Chesha, Joe, Malex	1 Jan '17	PPTs & task list annexed
Provide list of people working on project at learning-site & national levels	All 5 CPs	30 Nov '16	To be sent to ACDEP, IST & POG
(Re)constitute NSC; give names of members & Chair (with contacts)	All 5 CPs	1 Jan '17	To be sent to ACDEP, IST & POG
Provide backstopping support to Cameroon, incl. setting up NSC	Joe & Djibril	Jan/early Feb '17	Before that, by Skype, then visit
Formulate guiding principles for NSCs,	Ann, Chesha, Chris, Gabriela	Draft by 15	To be reviewed by all CPs at

share with all 5 CPs for feedback, suggest for adoption by POG, post on website		Jan '17	IPW2017; will be minimum requirements for all PROLINNOVA NSCs
Prepare revised draft of POG ToRs for discussion and approval by POG at IPW2017	Ann, Chesha, Chris, Gabriela	30 Apr '17	To be circulated to POG two weeks before POG meeting at IPW2017
Revise description of tasks of IST to incorporate changes discussed at inception workshop	IST	15 Jan '17	
Draft communication guidelines for project	Joe and Do Christophe	31 Jan '17	Chesha & Gabriela to provide support from IST experience
Send password and guidelines for webpages	Ann	30 Nov '16	CPs to handle own webpages; ACDEP to handle project webpage
Post blurb about project on PROLINNOVA website	Ann	30 Nov '16	After checking with Misereor (Sabine)
Write and post opening text for project webpage	ACDEP communications	15 Dec '16	After checking with Misereor (Sabine)
Book venue & lodgings for IPW2017 in Tamale, Ghana	Joe	asap	IPW2017 on 15–18 May
Update PROLINNOVA list of acronyms & translations	Gabriela	30 Nov	Include "Proli-FaNS", "SRP" and "SRC"