



**WORKSHOP ON  
PARTICIPATORY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT**

**31 July 2006 – 4 August 2006**

**Nelspruit  
Mpumalanga Province**



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## **BACKGROUND**

PROLINNOVA South Africa (PROLINNOVA SA) was launched in 2004 and is managed by a partnership of government and civil society institutions in agriculture and rural development. The programme is coordinated by the Farmer Support Group (country coordinator) and the Institute of Natural Resources (programme coordinator). PROLINNOVA SA's governing body (the 'Core Team') consists of representatives from the Agricultural Research Council, Biowatch, Human Sciences Research Council, KwaZulu-Natal Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs, MIDNET, University of Limpopo, and the South African Endogenous Development Programme.

*The aim of PROLINNOVA SA is to support innovative efforts of farmers, and to institutionalise participatory approaches to research and extension - especially participatory innovation development (PID). The programme also supports Agricultural Research for Development (ARD) approaches, as promoted by the Agricultural Research Council. With funding from DURAS, a fund to support local innovations is being piloted in KwaZulu-Natal Province.*

PROLINNOVA SA is part of PROLINNOVA International, a NGO-led global partnership programme. Country programmes include Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda. PROLINNOVA is funded by DGIS, CTA and IFAD, and facilitated by ETC Ecoculture, IIRR and Swiss Centre for Agricultural Extension.

Prior to this PID workshop in Mpumalanga province, similar sharing and learning workshops, aimed at building the capacity of stakeholders in PID approaches, were held in KwaZulu-Natal and Limpopo Provinces, both of which were attended by staff from the ARC.

A number of meetings were held with staff members of the Sustainable Rural Livelihoods Division of the ARC in an effort to form partnerships between PROLINNOVA and the Agricultural research for Development (ARD) programmes. During these meetings the possibility of holding a PID workshop for ARC staff and colleagues, either from provincial departments of agriculture or from other ARC divisions), was discussed and Ntowane Marobane, a provincial SRL Coordinator, offered to host the workshop in Mpumalanga province.

## **PROCESS**

The PID training and sharing workshop took place in Nelspruit Mpumalanga Province, from 31 July to 4 August 2006. It included four days of workshop and a one-day field trip into the surrounding communities to visit innovators and see their innovations. Facilitation was provided by Vincent Serapelwane (ARC), Ernest Letsoalo (Centre for Rural Community Empowerment, University of Limpopo) and Michael Malinga (Farmer Support Group, University of KwaZulu-Natal), who all attended a PID Training of Facilitators Course in Uganda in July 2006. They were supported by Brigid Letty (PROLINNOVA SA Project Coordinator) and Ntowane Marobane (ARC) who organised the workshop logistics.

The workshop was attended by 23 people (including facilitators), representing ARC SRL Division (12), other ARC Divisions (4), Northern Cape Department of Agriculture (1), Mpumalanga Department of Agriculture (1),

Limpopo Department of Agriculture (1), North West Department of Agriculture (1), Farmer Support group (1), University of Limpopo (1) and PROLINNOVA (1).

## **RESULTS**

### **Outcome 1:**

The workshop participants shared experiences and at the end of the workshop had a shared understanding and appreciation of local innovation processes and the opportunities provided by PID.

### **Outcome 2:**

The workshop participants identified real synergies between their own programmes and the principles of PROLINNOVA. They identified opportunities to work together and strengthen both PROLINNOVA (or PID approaches) and ARD

### **Outcome 3:**

The participants prepared action plans for taking PID forward in their provinces and/or in their organisations.

### **Outcome 4:**

Two task teams were formed to take activities forward (1) the development of a database and (2) integration of PID processes into the ARD training. The first task team was formed to look at the practicalities of developing a database that can be used to capture local innovations and innovation practices. The second task team was formed to see how PID could be actively integrated into the ARD training programme, so that trainees actually engage in the process of identifying innovations that can be taken forward. The possibility of ARD trainees actually taking innovations further through a PID process will also be considered.

## **WAY FORWARD**

The workshop participants were committed to finding ways to integrate the approaches discussed at the workshop into their work programmes. They will roll out activities according to their action plans, as permitted by their management and other circumstances. Steps must be taken for the two task teams to engage around the issues that were raised at the workshop.

**PARTICIPATORY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP**  
**31 July 2006 – 4 August 2006**

**WORKSHOP PROGRAMME**

**Monday 31 July 2006**

- 8h30 Welcome and introductions – **Wellbeloved Marobane (Agric. Research Council)**  
Run through workshop programme – **Vincent Serapelwane (ARC)**  
Arrange workshop teams and inform them of their responsibilities – **Ernest Letsoalo (Centre for Rural Community Empowerment, University of Limpopo)**
- 9h00 Introduction to PROLINNOVA SA – **Brigid Letty (Institute of Natural Resources)**  
Introduction to the concepts of PID and local innovation – **Vincent Serapelwane**  
Types of innovations – **Wellbeloved Marobane**
- 10h00 Tea
- 10h30 Experiences with innovation and joint experimentation:
  - University of Limpopo's experiences – **Ernest Letsoalo**
  - PRA and joint experimentation in Msinga – **Michael Malinga**
  - Group discussion – ARC experiences (**Vincent Serapelwane**)
- 12h00 Farmer innovation as an entry point for participatory research and extension – **Ernest Letsoalo**
- 13h00 Lunch
- 14h00 Innovation in relation to HIV/AIDS and gender issues – **Michael Malinga**
- 15h00 Similarities between ARD and PID approaches (group work) – **Vincent Serapelwane**
- 16h30 Closure

**Tuesday 1 August 2006**

- 8h00 Lessons learnt – **Ernest to facilitate feedback team**
- 8h30 Presentation of video about farmers initiatives in Kenya - **Ernest**
- 9h00 Consolidating our understanding of innovation and PID (What is innovation, what is PID and what questions have been raised (e.g. ownership of innovations, etc)? **Brigid / Michael to facilitate group discussion**

10h30 Tea

11h00 Experiences with identifying innovations and plans to take them further (PID) - based on the 5 innovations identified at the Limpopo workshop that need to be taken forward...highlighting the need for partnerships - **Vincent**

12h00 Documenting innovations and innovation processes (If local innovations are an entry point for ARD – how do we compile a data base of innovations to share or to develop further)

Inventories / recording sheet - **Brigid**

Making use of participatory video and photography - **Ernest**

A tool to develop a guideline for documentation - Ernest

13h00 Lunch

14h00 Preparation for the field trip – **Vincent / Wellbeloved**

16h30 Closure

Wednesday 2 August 2006

8h00 – 16h30 Field trip

Documenting innovations and innovation processes

Identifying potential PID opportunities

Thursday 3 August 2006

8h30 Preparation of materials for feedback session - **Michael**

10h00 Tea

10h30 Feedback per group from the field - **Vincent**

Presentations

Discussion about issues arising

12h30 Lunch

13h30 Organising farmer innovators

Creating platforms for sharing and supporting / ESAFF - **Ernest**

The Innovation Support Facility pilot - **Brigid**

- 14h30 Institutionalisation of farmer-led research and development and PID - **Brigid**
- 15h30 Vincent to present SA action plan developed in Uganda, provincial teams to start preparing own action plans (including taking innovations further)
- 16h30 Closure

#### **Friday 4 August 2006**

- 8h00 Continue with preparing action plans - **Vincent**
- 9h00 Present action plans (10 minutes per province) - **Michael**
- Discuss other action planning needs - **Brigid**
- 12h00 Workshop Evaluation - **Michael**
- 12h30 Closure of the workshop - **Wellbeloved**



**PROCEEDINGS OF THE MPUMALANGA PID WORKSHOP  
31 JULY – 4 AUGUST 2006**

**1 WORKSHOP INTRODUCTION**

Welcome and Introductions were facilitated by Wellbeloved. Vincent then ran through the programme and the course outline and gave some background as to the origin of the course (that it was the result of discussions between SRL and PROLINNOVA in March. He said that the purpose of the course is to share ideas and see how we can advance delivery to the second economy, understanding the limitations of conventional approaches.

**2 WORKSHOP TEAMS**

Ernest arranged the responsibility teams, the feedback team being responsible for giving feedback and lessons learnt from the first day and the social team giving energisers to keep everyone focused. These roles were rotated between the two groups throughout the week.

Feedback team – Lawrence, Khomotso, Natasha, Jessica, Thiambi, Lulama, Chilly Boy, Tshepiso, Jeff

Social team – JJ, Phineas, Tediso, Thembi, Zimbini, Dinah, Thabile, Rowena, Ruth

**3 AN INTRODUCTION TO PROLINNOVA AND ITS STATUS IN SOUTH AFRICA**

Brigid gave a presentation about PROLINNOVA as an international programme as well as regarding the status of the programme in South Africa.

**4 THE CONCEPT OF LOCAL INNOVATION**

Wellbeloved gave a presentation that introduced the concept of local innovation and the importance of participatory innovation development.

**5 JOINT EXPERIMENTATION EXPERIENCES**

**5.1 Activities of the Centre for Rural Community Empowerment**

Ernest gave a presentation about activities of the Centre for Rural Community Empowerment (CRCE) of University of Limpopo. The centre has a number of postgraduate students involved in action research in communities. He talked about how farmers have taken external ideas and adapted them to local conditions, which could be seen as innovations.

Some of the innovations he referred to were:

- The goat owners collect feed normally eaten by local gats for their zero grazing system with milk goats
- They provide services for a fee to other goat owners (castration, dehorning, ear tagging and ram services)
- They have cross breeding activities and keep good records (opportunity for an action research MSc student)
- Heifer International uses the goat owners to teach other goat owners receiving goats about animal husbandry practices
- The goat owners have partnered with the rest of the community to build an office, meeting a R50 000 grant from CRCE half way.

He also talked about their networking activities as well as their involvement with documenting activities using film and written material.

Discussion

- A question was raised of whether activities are aimed commercialization or food security.
- There is a need to document the way things are done as learning mechanisms.
- In Northern Cape, they are aiming to commercialise Boer goat production but require that the farmers organize themselves into legal entities if they are to receive government support. There was a question of whether co-ops are the correct entity because they are very expensive to operate.

## **5.2 Experiences from Msinga**

Michael, from Farmer Support group, gave a presentation about experience with PRA and joint experimentation in Msinga. He started by introducing Farmer Support Group. The main objective of the initiative is to investigate the effects of HIV/AIDS and to find ways of dealing with the associated problems (e.g. lack of strength, stigma, etc). They have been involved with experimentation and cross visits.

Discussion

- Question was raised about commercialisation versus food security - FSG starts with putting food on the table and then one can strengthen groups towards commercial production.

### **5.3 General experiences with joint experimentation**

Lawrence talked about work they have been doing in communities with legumes, that has involved participatory methodologies.

## **6 ASSESSING UNDERSTANDING OF CONCEPTS**

### **6.1 Participants' definitions of local innovation**

General discussion – everyone was asked to fill in a card expressing their idea of what local innovation is and what local knowledge is.

- Local innovation – is a process of introducing new concepts/ideas. It is often characterized by taking initiatives and implementing them
- Local innovation – coming up with a unique way of dealing with a problem derived from indigenous knowledge
- Local innovation – it is the most relevant way of doing things to achieve a particular objective under given conditions
- Local innovation – is a new idea/practice that has been developed by an individual or a group of people within a particular society
- Local innovation – methods used by farmers which are peculiar to their context
- Local innovation – methods/ways used by people to overcome problems they experience
- Local innovation – when a farmer uses his/her own resources to develop a means of solving a local problem in an environmentally sustainable way
- Local innovation – initiatives done by local people to adapt to trends in their field of activity
- Local innovation – this is a new way or technique developed/initiated to address a challenge. This is initiated by locals using local inputs or resources
- Local innovation – a new locally identified method of doing agricultural activities differently, this method may be practiced however not documented
- Local innovation – traditional farming and NRM idea to deal with a specific problem/limitation
- Local innovation – is a way or an initiative that people within communities use to overcome a situation or address a situation or even improve a situation
- Local innovation – From the indigenous knowledge way finding solutions to problems that may arise from the activities; way of doing things that might differ from what the community does in order to achieve a certain goal
- Local innovation – existing resources used to introduce new technologies by locals e.g. introduction of the chicken nests on stands

## **6.2 Workshop participants' definitions of local knowledge**

- Local /indigenous knowledge – is a traditional practice that is used by the local people as whole for their own survival, belief, benefit, etc
- Local knowledge – knowledge used by a closed group of people of a certain culture in performing things
- The knowledge that the local farmers possess about historical farming methods, sometimes carried over from generation to generation
- Local knowledge – this is an abridged principle regarding a concept/innovation – many atimes this is not documented
- Local knowledge – a well known system or a way of doing things within a particular tribe, village or community usually passed from one generation to the next
- Local knowledge – already existing, practiced by farmers e.g. sun drying of vegetables for long-life shelving
- Local knowledge – A way of doing things to address certain needs or challenges. This knowledge is inherited from our forefathers it is nothing new but old ways
- Local knowledge – is an information gathered by local people from their communities, on ways of dealing with situations
- Local knowledge – Geographically identification and commonly agreed norm to suit local conditions – practice
- Local knowledge –Indigenous knowledge that exists in a community which the community members were not taught/trained by outsiders
- Local knowledge – what a community uses to solve local problems – adopted innovations
- Indigenous knowledge – what a certain community does as a way of life ion order to accomplish social and cultural activities
- Local knowledge – medium used to develop local innovations to satisfy particular needs
- Local knowledge – a traditional way of doing things which vary from one area to the other depending on their livelihoods

To summarise, participants felt that local innovation is about local people solving a problem while local knowledge is knowledge in a particular area, often passed down generations.

## **7 INNOVATION AS AN ENTRY POINT FOR PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT**

Ernest gave a presentation covering this topic. He talked about innovators as different from early adopters. He also talked about the PTD / PID process.

## Discussion

- There are issues around ownership (original) of the innovation - where did it come from?
- If you get an idea from somewhere, are you an innovator?
- It was felt that this is not a legalistic issue
- If I see something and adapt it, is it an innovation?
- An innovation does not have to be a totally new discovery.
- Verification of innovations

## **8 HIV/AIDS AND INNOVATION**

Michael gave a presentation about the relationship between HIV/AIDS and innovation. It was felt that HIV/AIDS could well serve as a basis for the whole workshop.

## **9 SIMILARITIES / DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ARD AND PID**

During this session, groups were asked to look at differences and similarities between Agricultural research for Development (ARD) and participatory innovation development (PID). There was some difficulty encountered because some of the participants had no understanding of ARD, not having encountered it before.

### **9.1 Responses from Group 1**

#### ARD:

- Identifies a problem
- Inter-disciplinary
- Participatory
- Iterative – heterogenous
- RRA / PRA tools
- Addresses power issues
- Systematic
- Focuses on the resource poor

#### PID:

- Local knowledge
- Creative interaction
- Participatory
- Environmental enabled
- Multi-disciplinary
- Innovation specific
- Based on the resource poor

Similarities:

- Focus on the resource poor
- Participatory
- Interactive
- Identify problems on different degrees
- Recognises power issues (e.g. local authorities)

**9.2 Responses from Group 2**

<b>Similarities between ARD and PID</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Both approaches aim to solve problems</li> <li>• Participatory</li> <li>• Focus on community development</li> <li>• Follows a particular procedure</li> <li>• Promotes teamwork across disciplines and institutions</li> </ul>	
<b>Differences</b>	
<p><b>PID</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on innovation</li> <li>• PID can be done on a small scale</li> <li>• With PID the entry point is the existence of a local innovation</li> <li>• Farmers clearly own the process (it will continue whether or not researchers and extension are there).</li> <li>• The role of researchers and extension is to document and validate innovation</li> <li>• Process goes until implementation</li> </ul>	<p><b>ARD</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focus on a specific problem rather than on an innovation</li> <li>• ARD is broad and starts with a solution to a broad problem and has institutional requirements</li> <li>• ARD it is just a specific problem that has been identified as the entry point</li> <li>• Stakeholder led process – they start by looking for key stakeholders.</li> <li>• Process goes until formulation of a joint action plan – which is handed</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Proactive (when researchers get involved, the solution is already underway)</li> <li>• More focus on technological innovations</li> </ul>	<p>over to the client - it does not always involve implementation of the strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reactive</li> <li>• Focus on social issues</li> </ul>
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#### Discussion

- The main difference is that ARD is not innovation driven
- How can synergies be created between the two?
- Both approaches start from the farmers' problem (i.e. bottom up approach)
- Need to recognize non-technical innovations
- There seemed to be a misunderstanding about the extent to which the PID approach addresses social issues.

## 10 CONSOLIDATING OUR UNDERSTANDING OF PID AND LOCAL INNOVATION

A number of issues that had been raised during the various sessions were discussed in smaller groups. Feedback was then given during a plenary session.

### 10.1 Issues requiring further discussion

- Validation
- Ownership, benefits & IPR
- Mainstreaming innovations – what is relevance of PID to efforts for commercialisation

### 10.2 Validation

*This group assumed that the term validation refers to determining rightful ownership of an innovation, rather than verifying whether or not is effective.*

- It is necessary to validate the innovation before documentation (i.e. originality and ownership and whether it works)
- Sound database necessary to record origin and ownership of the innovation
- Who to validate? Extension officer must record the innovations and researchers should validate (together with farmers)

- Not always easy to distinguish between local knowledge and innovation – validity process is important to clarify
- Database must be secure and readily available
- Researchers to enter information into database

#### Discussion

- We want to see what people are doing, origin not so important
- Let's not keep innovations too 'local'
- Lets look for commercialisation opportunities (e.g. farmer who made plastic collars for sheep to prevent predation by jackals)

### **10.3 Ownerships, benefits & IPR**

#### Ownership

- Documentation – difficulty of ownership without documentation
- Important to acknowledge community or origin of innovation
- Researchers should investigate the history of innovation although a long process because it overcomes disputes regarding ownership
- Registration (may possibly involve patenting)
- Who identified IK? Government should be seen as the primary sector identifying innovations
- Who benefits – the process of benefiting should be public owned - not private companies claiming a percentage of benefits

#### Benefits

- We strive for 100% communal ownership
- Complicated by sponsorship / funding of the process, especially if private funds are used
- Role of international organizations (e.g. NGOs) must be clarified – need legal binding to prevent exploitation of communities
- Protecting the rights of communities – this needs to be institutionalised.

#### Discussion

- Community should be able to benefit from commercialisation (economic growth opportunities) – may be should not be too liberal about sharing
- Innovations need to be better documented. Would be good to share the experiences of documenting them – some participants felt that it is likely to be a tedious process to find out if the innovation has previously been documented elsewhere
- Problems with this is that they are not always actually innovations and its also difficult to know how much personal information to ask about the innovator (see inventory)



- Intellectual property rights (IPR) is controversial because many people are involved so who is the correct owner
- Government is currently struggling with the development of legislation
- It is our responsibility to try and research owners (but currently only say who has provided the information)
- Community needs to show some sort of proof – but usually no paperwork is available – need a mechanism to overcome this.

#### **10.4 Mainstreaming of innovations / commercialisation**

*This group looked at commercialisation of innovations rather than the relevance of the approach to development of emerging commercial agricultural*

Efforts to commercialise innovations

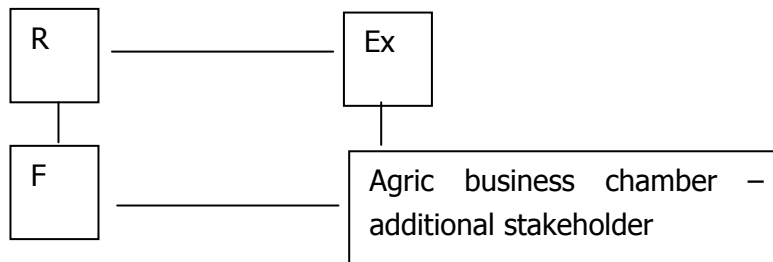
- Provide support – research, improving knowledge
- Secure markets
- Develop marketing strategy
- Include market aspects in particular approaches
- Improve on documentation
- Revisiting/reviewing the process

Challenges:

- Purpose of innovation
- Limited documentation which limits commercialisation
- Limited entrepreneurship skills of professionals (due to our educational system which does not teach us business skills – need to look at curricula)
- Lack of subsidies in Africa – if no support, it is difficult to commercialise

Discussion

- It is necessary to provide support and identify markets for innovations (develop a marketing strategy)
- Need to improve on documentation
- Perhaps marketing should be part of the PID process – revisit the stakeholders



- Who should be developing the markets - Need to determine who is responsible for this – it is not the role of researchers
- Definitely to need to identify those innovations that look like they offer opportunities for commercialisation
- Researchers can partner with other stakeholders with relevant competencies to market technologies (i.e. part of an integrated approach)
- Perhaps we should agree that there is a gap – because then we can commission studies to look for strategies to address the gap
- We need to identify an organisation / department that is responsible for providing this support

## **11 TAKING INNOVATIONS FORWARD AND THE IMPORTANCE OF PARTNERSHIPS**

Vincent gave a presentation covering the identification of research opportunities of identified innovations, reflecting on the outcomes of the Limpopo feedback workshop.

It was felt that ARC needs to develop a national plan to address research needs that have been identified.

## **12 DOCUMENTATION OF INNOVATIONS AND PID PROCESSES**

### **12.1 Inventorising and scoring innovations**

Brigid gave a presentation on the use of an inventory and a score sheet for documenting and evaluating innovations. The session started by a number of participants describing innovations that they had encountered.

- Michael (Farmer Support Group) talked about a non-technical innovation. A group of old men had formed a group (Ilimo) and were assisting each other with plough activities and even providing services to others in the community. It is an innovation because normally only women form such groups.

- Jessica (ARC) talked about innovations that she has encountered with farmers who are involved in the oyster mushroom projects. Some farmers have been innovative and adapted the recommended systems: For example one is putting grass on top of the soil to keep it moist, another has changed the size of the bags they are growing them in and another person is making use of an old reservoir instead of using a wooden building. Another person was sun-drying the mushrooms to increase their shelf life – a technique normally used for fruit and other vegetables.
- Vincent (ARC) talked about a type of refrigerator that a woman has made in an area where there is no electricity. She has built a double walled structure and filled the gap between the walls with sand which she keeps moist.
- Thembi (ARC) talked about innovative ways of controlling cutworms – some people put crushed eggshells around the plants, others use ash and still others put upright match sticks around the plant. All methods are supposed to create discomfort for the cutworm.
- Thabile (ARC) talked about using extracts from various plants for nematode control and research that is currently being done in terms of recommended dosage rates.
- Lulama (ARC) referred to a tree in the Eastern Cape that is used to treat eye infections in livestock.

Why document innovations and PID processes? The participants mentioned the following reasons:

- Not to lose information
- For evidence
- To prevent illegal duplication but allow sharing
- Allow research on it
- For promotion

There was discussion regarding which of the criteria from the Uganda score sheet should be used and one was added - impact on livelihoods.

## **12.2 Participatory video for documenting innovations**

Ernest then gave a presentation about the use of participatory video and still photographs to document innovations.

Discussion

- Participants indicated that they would like to receive training in PV – advised that this could be a later component of an SRL training session
- PV would be a means of problem identification, communicating research needs to researchers that are not regularly working in communities

- People do not always have access to the necessary equipment for documentation - needs must be fed through.

### 13 PREPARATION FOR THE FIELD TRIP

This session was run by Wellbeloved and Vincent. It was felt that all participants should see all six innovations, but that the farmers should not be expected to make themselves available the whole day, so the all participants traveled as a single group.

The participants were asked to score the innovations that they saw. They were also divided into two groups for the purposes of giving feedback on their return.

### 14 FEEDBACK FROM THE FIELD TRIP

During the field trip, the group visited six innovations. Wellbeloved introduced each of the innovators and explained why we were there. A leader was identified during the preparation stage for each of the innovations. This person introduced the group and started the interview process. Between each visit, the participants evaluated the innovations they had seen, using the adapted score sheet.

The six innovations visited were:

Number	Innovator	Location	Innovation
1	Mrs Jane Chiloane	Ka Nyamazane	Bottles filled with water used as a fence around a garden on a pavement to keep dogs out of the garden
2	Mrs Fezane Ngwenya	Chewene	Scarecrows moved around a field, clothes changed regularly and other broken household items (e.g. bowls) used to keep baboons away from the maize land
3	Mr Jackson Ngwenya	Numbi	A gravity fed irrigation scheme allowing water to be taken from a weir on a stream to be used to irrigate a field
4	Mrs Grace Nkosi	Sand River	A system (belief) that involves making a fire and boiling maize, that is used to stop rain falling during special events
5	Mr Jeremiah Mhaule	Sabi River	A system where scarecrows are being used in conjunction with a platform up in the tree where the innovator can position himself during the day to make noise to frighten away the baboons
6	Mr Alfred Sambo	Sabi River	Flood irrigation furrows are lined with <i>Themeda triandra</i> grass to prevent soil erosion during flooding

## 14.1 Pictures from the field trip



**Mrs Jane Chiloane and her fence made of bottles of water to keep dogs out her garden**



**Mrs Fezane Ngwenya and one of her scare crows to chase away monkeys**



**Mr Jackson Ngwenya and his gravity fed irrigation system**



**Mrs Grace Nkosi and her mechanism for stopping rain on special occasions**



**Mr. Jeremiah Mhaule on his platform from where he can chase away baboons**



**Mr Alfred Sambo and his method for preventing erosion of his irrigation furrows**

The participants were divided into two groups to give feedback. Each group was asked to answer the following questions:

1. Give feedback on the scoring (including comments and justification for scores)
2. Characteristics of innovators
3. Any other issues that visits raised
4. What innovations could be explored further – how so and through what partnerships?

### 14.2 Group 1 feedback

Jessica gave feedback on behalf of the group.

1. Characteristics were listed for each of the innovators:

1 Hard worker Compassionate Middle class Creative Innovative	2 Hard worker Creative Relatively poor Innovative
3 Hard worker Innovative Middle class	4 Culturally orientated Middle class
5 Poor Innovative	6 Hard worker Commercial Creative Enthusiastic Experienced Creating employment opportunities

2. See spreadsheet with scores of the innovations

3. Issues raised

- Incentives
- Ecological impact
- Some innovations are difficult to prove



- Drive to overcome problems
- What is an innovation?

#### 4. What innovations could be taken further?

- What scares the dogs?
- What scares the baboons – could we modify them to make them more effective? .i.e robots, or add something that triggers sound (CSIR, engineers)
- Environmental impact – water rights -what would municipality say about man taking water from stream
- Documentation of the success rate – the rain stopping mechanism (Dept of Arts and Culture) – is it really possible to see whether it is effective? Can't really prove belief systems.
- Furrow irrigation – could investigate water conservation further.

#### General discussion and comments:

- Participants were not sure that the water stopping mechanism should be called an innovation
- Are we only focused on innovations related to agriculture and NRM
- An innovation is something we did not know before and which the people say is working for them
- Our modifications should not add cost to the innovation unreasonably (e.g. if we say robots)

### **14.3 Group 2 feedback**

Rowena gave feedback on behalf of the group (see flipchart photographs)

The group scored each of the innovations as a group, allowing them to be compared.

#### Characteristics of innovators

- Keeness and drive to succeed
- Middle aged to elderly, except the last one
- Resource poor – which drove them to innovate or they could have afforded alternatives
- Well spoken and articulate, leadership qualities

WATER BOTTLES		SCORE-CROWD		
ORIG	2	2 keeps chips off but - All of it is squeezed	2	Seen several times before
USEFUL	4	Keeps chips away	4	Yes
ADAP	4	Scalable, holds together	5	Yes (followed)
PROB SOLVED	4	No damage	5	Yes, interesting
REPLI	3	Limitations	4	
SOCIAL ACC	5		5	
CULT ACC	5		5	
ECON ACC	5		5	
TECH ACC	4	Simple	3	Old app. - (The)
ECON VIA	3	Water caper	4	↑ Production
GENE RES	5		5	
RES RT	2	Teething effort	3	Appropriate size
AFFORD	3	Water caper bottles	5	Old clothes
IMPACT ON LIFE	4	↑ Prod. ↑ Income	4	↑ Production
		3.75		3.92

SCORE-CROWD		LIVED EXPERIENCES		
ORIG	2	Used by others	3	Father taught him
USEFUL	4	↑ Production	4	Produce more
ADAP	3	limited	3	Other material could be used
PROB SOLVED	4		5	Keeps chips off of face
REPLI	5	Old clothes	5	
SOCIAL ACC	5		5	
CULT ACC	5		5	
ECON ACC	5		5	
TECH VIA	4		4	Simple, but not
ECON VIA	4	↑ Production	4	↑ Production
GENE RES	5		5	
RES RT	2		5	Quality of app. was
AFFORD	5	Old clothes	5	Cost of app. 2 months
IMPACT ON LIFE	4	↑ Production	5	↑ Production
		3.92		4.5

GRAVITY IRRIGATION		RAINSTORMING		
ORIG	1	Infinitely sure	4	Other material
USEFUL	4	Very useful	3	Simple
ADAP	2	little adaptability	4	Produce more
PROB SOLVED	4	Yes	3	Simple
REPLI	4	Under some conditions	4	Produce more
SOCIAL ACC	5		5	
CULT ACC	5		3	
ECON ACC	5		2	
TECH VIA	4	Generational	4	Simple
ECON VIA	4	Only person	4	Also, water caper
GENE RES	5	↑ Acc	5	Produce more
RES RT	1		3	Cost of app.
AFFORD	3	Cost of app.	4	Material not available
IMPACT ON LIFE	4	↑ Production	1	No real impact
		3.32		3.35

Flip charts used by Group 2 to rank the innovations seen during the field trip

Average scores for each of the innovations (see photographs of sheets)

<b>Innovations</b>	<b>Group 2</b>
Soil erosion	4.5
Scare crow1	3.92
Scare crow2	3.92
Water bottles	3.78
Irrigation	3.72
Rain stopping	3.35

#### Other issues

- Need to define what an innovation is – maybe need to class them
- Need to identify which we will pursue
- Before going on trips, perhaps need to do some level of evaluation ourselves in order to restrict to agricultural innovations
- Need to develop a validation / promotion strategy for innovations – need steps to guide researchers
- How can we promote innovations (pamphlets, brochures, etc)
- Need to test viability of promoting innovations - does it impact on livelihoods?
- Need to test the feasibility of innovations (resources required, etc)

#### Things to take forward

- Line furrows – want to promote
  - Validation - ITSC should be involved, also farmers and Department
  - Define benefits for the farmer
  - Develop training material
- Water bottles – household food security and school gardens
- Gravity irrigation – target for areas that could make use of it - may have legal implications.

#### General discussion

- Consider hidden costs – labour costs for example of harvesting grass – could it actually be cheaper to use plastic than grass to line the furrows?
- We must not assume that rich farmers are not innovative.

## 14.4 Final discussion following from the field trip

### Discussion around the score card

- Should we weight the criteria that are particularly important to us?
- People have differing understanding of what the criteria mean
- Perhaps just need to choose which criteria you want to use in deciding which innovations to share or which innovations to take further
- Is the purpose just to find out which innovations to share, etc.
- Perhaps we should document all, but be careful about which ones we will explore further
- Context is important – if you are involved with commercialization, robots might be appropriate
- Is the score just a guideline to make sure that you consider the range of criteria
- If ARC wants to have a programme for identifying and sharing innovations - then score card does become important and sways away from personal feelings. So we need to decide how big the programme is and what we are using the score card for.

### Concerns

- People score innovations so differently – so how do we reach consensus when we have different view points.
- People did not have a common understanding of the criteria – needs to be addressed
- Scores will also depend on context
- Would ARC or other organizations be prepared to promote a certain innovation if it was not in line with their mandate?

### Adapted criteria - For all criteria, if the answer is yes then score is high

Originality	Is it the innovator's own idea?
Adaptability	Can it be modified or improvised (different materials) for various contexts, ?
Solves a problem	Is it effective in solving the problem?
Replicability	Can it be repeated elsewhere?
Socio-cultural acceptability	Is it socially and culturally acceptable?
Ecological Acceptability	Is it environmentally friendly (does no harm to the environment)?
Technical viability	Is it simple, user-friendly and/or easy to construct?
Economic viability	Does it improve profitability (increase income or reduce costs)?
Gender responsiveness	Can both sexes use it and do both benefit?
Research Potential	Can it be explored further?
Affordability	Can it be implemented at a low cost?
Impact on livelihood	Does it improve people's lives?

## **15 FARMER ORGANISATION**

Ernest gave a brief introduction about why its necessary for farmers to be organised e.g. can challenge government to supply them with particular services. Thus need to look at ways for small-scale farmers to raise their problems. This can be achieved through forums or platforms. Farmers also need opportunities to share their experiences.

### **15.1 Eastern and Southern Small Scale Farmers' Forum (ESAFF)**

See presentation previously given at Limpopo workshop by Thierry Lassalle.

#### Comments

- Challenges are being faced – farmers ask why they should be forming an entity – how will they benefit?
- Consensus that groups don't always work, people do not always want to share their knowledge
- How can farmers be encouraged to share and participate in a platform – needs to be a core function and a common objective for all members

## **16 FARMER ACCESS TO INNOVATION RESOURCES (FAIR)**

Brigid gave a presentation about the FAIR project, explaining the concept of a local innovation support facility and explaining the roles that it is intended to play in supporting innovation. This is expected to speed up the process of agricultural development.

It was felt that a LISF could be a one-stop shop so that we are more holistic in our approach.

## **17 INSTITUTIONALISATION**

Brigid gave a presentation covering the need for institutionalization, the organizations affected and the changes in attitude, etc that need to take place.

#### Discussion

- Could extend the ARD course beyond action planning and could include PID (i.e. funds also made available for the implementation of PID) – could happen in all provinces part of the ARD hub concept which is a more long term strategy) or just a module within the course (short term strategy)
- There was some question about what institutionalization had taken place in KZN and Limpopo in terms of tertiary training institutions. In University of KwaZulu-Natal, there has been some inclusion in the Rural Resource Management course.

- At University of Limpopo, they have a course called Introduction to Agricultural extension for BSc students, run by CRCE and also have some masters students registered for action research through CRCE
- A question was raised of whether it would be possible to get a PID module accredited
- Other suggestions for UKZN were to speak to Prof Nieuwoudt at Department of Agricultural Economics who also deals with extension approaches, as well as to speak to the school of Arts and Commerce about what they can offering.
- ARC – Recording IKS is part of the performance management system, but there is in fact no system in place for recording/capturing them. This could be a way of enhancing their initiative.
- Limpopo – working closely with ARC to institutionalise ARD, but participatory extension approach (PEA) also exists. How do we find ways for approaches to work together and limit conflict?
- The new unit at LDA (IKS & innovation) – currently a manager is being appointed – this offers opportunities for institutionalization of PID approaches with in the Department. The unit could be responsible for identifying innovations and innovators.
- Giving feedback is the first step towards institutionalization. What is important is for PROLINNVOA to present themselves physically to PDAs because they are often highly politicized internally. Need to win buy-in from top management who can assign staff to participate in the process.
- Challenge – need to present a well conceptualised initiative.
- In Mpumalanga, they had the GTZ team giving presentations similar to those given in Limpopo but PEA went no further because of non-alignment with municipal policies (PEA focused on village level but LDA focused on ward boundaries). To introduce PID and ARD approaches, it is necessary for presentations to be made to district senior management in Mpumalanga DoA.

#### Common objectives of organizations

- Poverty alleviation
- Conservation of natural resources
- Skills development (ATTA)
- Sustainability
- Agriculture, agribusiness and NRM
- Commercialisation of the second economy
- BBBEE

How well does the PID approach align with these objectives?

Should innovations be categorised?

- Conservation practices
- Production techniques
- Value addition
- Social / organizational
- Cultural
- Improved cultivars and breeds
- Security (crops, livestock)
- Human health & nutrition

## **18 ACTION PLANNING EXERCISE**

Initially Vincent gave a presentation covering the action plan that was prepared in Uganda. The purpose of this was to inform the action planning exercise. Each of the provinces or divisions represented at the workshop then worked on their own action plan, which was presented on the final day of the workshop. While notes are presented below, each participant was asked to submit his/her action plan to Brigid after the workshop.

See attached action plans submitted following the workshop (Annex 1 - 7).

## **19 OTHER ACTION PLANNING ISSUES**

### **19.1 Preparation of a database for innovations**

- Need to ensure that a programme is rolled out to collect new innovations to be captured on the database (the two must go hand in hand)
- Need to draw on people with experiences in database development – investigate Onderstepoort Veterinary Institute (OVI) – medicinal plants database, Institute of Agricultural Engineers (IAE), the IT division
- This is not part of the SRL database of SRL projects that ATTA is responsible for compiling, but all ARC staff are responsible for collecting and documenting indigenous knowledge systems
- If the database is to be part of ATTA's workplan, then a project proposal must be submitted by September in order to obtain funds in the next financial year
- A task team has been formed to write the proposal for funding to formulate a database – which must be ready by mid-end September if resources are to be sourced from ARC. **The task team consists of Thiambi, Khomotso, Tshepiso and Phineas. The team will draw in resources where necessary.**

- It was felt that it was not essential that this be an ARC initiative – for example National Department of Agriculture could be approached (Chilly man can provide contact details for a person at PIMS who has worked on a project database)
- There were discussion regarding who should have user rights and who should be able to enter data – provincial or national coordinator?

## **19.2 Integration of PID into the ARD programme**

- A task team was formed to investigate ways of integrating PID into the ARD programme. This could be occur in a number of different ways: a module within the ARD in-field training course, a case study involving identification of innovations could be part of the training, or the outcome of the ARD course could be the rollout of a PID process.
- **The team responsible for investigating this is Thembi, Vincent, Natasha, Chillyboy, Tshepiso (or the ARD representative in the province) and a similar representative from Limpopo DoA.**

## **20 ASSIGNMENT**

To undertake one or more of the following activities:

- Document & evaluate an innovation, noting opportunities for further research
- Profile an innovator
- Document a PID process.

Submit to Brigid via fax (033 3460 895) or email ([lettyb@ukzn.ac.za](mailto:lettyb@ukzn.ac.za)) by end November 2006.

## **21 WORKSHOP EVALUATION**

### **Tuesday – participants' feedback**

What went wrong

- Time management
- Differences of opinion with regard to participatory approaches leads to defensiveness
- Hard copies of the presentations could have been made available
- Some of the group members had no experience with ARD so were disadvantages in the exercise
- Why did we have to differentiate between the two approaches
- Some of the issues that were raised were not explored further



### What was good

- Organizers were prepared to engage with participants
- Visualisation during presentations was good
- The programme was well organised and structures

### Lessons learnt

- Before coming here – no understanding of PID, so more comfortable with concepts
- Not good to start late
- The need for innovation must come from the community level
- Learnt more about participatory approaches

### Thursday - participants' reflections

#### Tuesday

Good	15	Explorative Informative Highly commended Learned more on new concepts Detained information on innovations
Indifferent	0	
Bad	0	

#### Wednesday

Good	13	Insightful Better understanding Better to see physically Learned that there are various categories of innovations Great
Indifferent	2	The day was tiring Too many innovations in a short period
Bad	2	Not ARC research oriented Became confused about what innovation is after field trip

**Friday – a summary of participant’s reflections on Thursday’s programme and activities**

What could be improved / what went wrong	What went right	Lessons learnt
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be more clearer – avoid confusion with terms</li> <li>• Lack of participation and energy – group discussion to improve participation</li> <li>• Limitation of not involving sociologists and rural development practitioners in this workshop and sessions</li> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• None</li> <li>• The braai thing – this was more of a family supper than a social braai of youngsters</li> <li>• Time management still a problem – organizers should stick to their time frames</li> <li>• Participants were not given opportunity to braai for themselves</li> <li>• Facilitation was retarded; given room for dull sessions</li> <li>• Lack of common understanding of what criteria meant - it led us to score poorly</li> <li>• Discuss questionnaire before field trip</li> <li>• Poor time management</li> <li>• Nothing, everything went well</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intention of developing a plan of action</li> <li>• Promoting farmer organizations to improve information sharing locally &amp; internationally</li> <li>• Commitment for PID and PROLINNOVA to engage with all provinces</li> <li>• Feedback from groups went well – showed critical evaluation of projects visited, discussions around it</li> <li>• Time management</li> <li>• All presentations were done according to schedule</li> <li>• Opportunity to participate in action planning for my division</li> <li>• Criteria for innovations identified</li> <li>• Analysis of innovations for scientific report</li> <li>• Presentations were informative and educational</li> <li>• The presentations were still stimulating</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deeper understanding of innovations &amp; gained tools of identifying them</li> <li>• Platforms</li> <li>• Understanding of how to identify and analyse innovations</li> <li>• Institutionalization of ideas</li> <li>• Key criteria</li> <li>• A need to classify innovations into various classes/categories</li> <li>• More insight on platforms of farmers</li> <li>• The importance of creating platforms for farmers to come together and lobby (address their problems in one voice)</li> <li>• Learnt more about the importance of creating platforms to encourage farmers to share ideas, experience and to build on local knowledge</li> <li>• Learnt more about PID and ARD</li> <li>•</li> </ul>

**PARTICIPANT LIST**  
**PARTICIPATORY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP**  
**31 JULY – 4 AUGUST 2006**  
**NELSPRUIT, MPUMALANGA PROVINCE**

<b>NAME</b>	<b>SURNAME</b>	<b>ORGANISATION</b>	<b>TEL</b>	<b>CELL</b>	<b>EMAIL / FAX</b>
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## ANNEX 1

### ATTA's ACTION PLAN FOR INNOVATIONS/IKS

Prepared by:

**Thembi Ngcobo and Kgomotso Ramaifo**

#### MAIN OBJECTIVE:

To sensitize development practitioners, extension officers and researchers on promoting local innovations

OBJECTIVES	SPECIFIC ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY	TIMEFRAME
1. Capture IKS	Creation of a database for IKS/Innovations (Obtain & existing modify inventory)	ATTA	On-going
	Co-ordinate collection of information from all provinces and institutes; establish a system of collection and recording of info collected, manage info coming through	SRL coordinators	On-going
	Link with RIS and IKS unit process		
2. Creation of synergies between ARD & PID & other similar approaches	Attend capacity building workshop	ATTA	Aug
	Presentation at the next SRL workshop		Sept
	Compile a paper outlining linkages btw PID and ARD		Aug
	Integrate PID as a module in the ARD in-service training		Aug
	Flag PID as ARD field study		Sept-Nov

## ANNEX 2

### PROPOSED PROLINNOVA NORTHERN CAPE ACTION PLAN FOR PID TRAINING

Prepared by:

**Natasha Gabriels (ARC) & Tshepiso Sedumeni (NC DoA)**

#### OBJECTIVES:

1. Sensitizing, training and capacitating all NC stakeholders (farmers, extension officers, researchers, NGOs, etc) in terms of the importance of Participatory Innovation Development (PID).
2. Developing a data-base of local innovations in the NC.
3. Facilitating networking between other provinces and countries in order to share PID experiences and lessons learnt.
4. Prioritizing institutionalization of PID practices with extension and research within the NC.

#### TIMEFRAME:

<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATIONS</b>	<b>TIME</b>
1. TRAINING and CAPACITY BUILD.	PROLINNOVA workshop	ARC-SRL, NC DoAL, PROLINNOVA SA	NOVEMBER 2006
2. DATA-BASE DEVELOPMENT	ID and RECORD INNOVATIONS, IK (10 initially)	NC DoAL, ARC-SRL	ON-GOING FROM NOV 2006
3. NETWORKING	Attending other PROLINNOVA workshops, visiting other provinces involved in PID, email, internet.	NC DoAL, ARC-SRL, PROLINNOVA SA	ON-GOING FROM NOV 2006
4. PRIORITIZING INSTITUTIONALIZ.	PROVINCIAL POLICY MAKING	NC DoAL, MEC AGRICULTURE	AFTER NOV 2006

## ANNEX 3

### ACTION PLAN FOR ARC

Prepared by:  
Phineas Thosago

#### BACKGROUND

ARC-SRL has already decided that one of its seven strategies is the collection of IKS and the protection of local IP. However, there are no guidelines or procedures to implement the strategy. PROLINNOVA through PID has proposed a way in which ARC-SRL can implement the strategies.

#### PURPOSE

The purpose of this action plan is to institutionalize PID in order to allow ARC-SRL to collect indigenous knowledge and protect local IP.

#### OBJECTIVES

- To train researchers in PID
- To compile a database of existing IK and Innovations
- To identify innovations that can be promoted
- To motivate for the call for proposals which promote local innovations in the 2007 – 2008 financial year

Activity Plan	Specific activity	Responsible stakeholders and Partners	Output	Time frame
Capacity building	Workshop researchers on PID, ARD and other participatory methods	ARC-SRL Division-Facilitator from prollinova	Researchers to learn about participatory methods and be able to implement them. Be able to identify local innovations	October-November
Formulation of Existing Database of existing IK and Local innovations	Desktop study	ARC- SRL and all Institute,	Database which must be put on the internet	Database on ARC Website in the new financial year
ID innovations to be promoted	Ranking the innovations according to ARC mandate and objectives	ARC-SRL, PDA, DST	Implementation of the projects	Ongoing
Workshop on Proposals for next Financ. year	Identification of project proposals which encourage PID and ARD	ARC-SRL	Funded projects which promotes PID and ARD	Ongoing
Monitoring & eval				



**ANNEX 4**  
**Action plan for Mpumalanga**  
**Prepared by:**  
**Ntowane Marobane and JJ Mokoena**

**Timeframe**

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Specific activity</b>	<b>Responsible organizations</b>	<b>Time</b>
Feed backing to the District Management	<i>Writing the report and presentation</i>	Department and ARC-SRL	10 Aug 06
Presenting the concepts of PID, PROLINNOVA and ARD to the Department	<i>Presenting the concepts to the Chief Director (Farmer support)</i>	ARC-SRL	14 Sept 06
Capacity building	<i>Training of trainers in PID (Concepts, Methods, documentation and experimentation)</i>	PROLINNOVA SA partners (ARC-SRL, CRCE, FSG/CEAD and PDA)	20 Sept 06
Exchange visits	<i>Visit identified innovators with extension officers</i>	ARC AND District coordinators	23 Sept 06
Joint Experimentation (How are we going to M & E these?)	<i>Designing and planning</i>	ARC-SRL Division and partners (ARC-SRL, CRCE, FSG/CEAD and PDA)	On-going
Monitoring and Evaluation	<i>Feedback Workshop to assess progress and challenges</i>  <i>Assign roles to each organization involved in PID joint experimentation in every Province. Guidelines will be provided outlining requirements and standards of a joint experimentation</i>	PROLINNOVA SA partners (ARC-SRL, CRCE, FSG/CEAD and PDA)	Last week of February – beginning of March 2007

## ANNEX 5

### ACTION PLAN FOR ARC HORTICULTURAL UNIT

Prepared by:

**Thabile Poto & Thiambi Netshiluvhi**

The action plan was developed as part of the activities that the training has scheduled to be taken home. This action plan was done on behalf of the HORTICULTURAL UNIT by Mr Thiambi Netshiluvhi SRL Horticulture co-ordinator and Ms Thabile Poto ITSC SRL-Researcher

ACTIVITIES	SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PERSON/ ORGANISATION	TIME FRAME
Raise awareness	Provide BTOR on all activities of PID for managers. Awareness is done especially for managers to buy in the concept	Divisional coordinator and Researcher	09/08/06
Workshops ITSC, VOPI, Infrutec	The workshops will introduce PID concepts, its importance to Researchers, and managers. Plan for training of other stakeholders	SRL- Horticulture manager, Divisional coordinator and Researcher	End of August 2006
Providing PID Training	Hands on training of identifying, recording, and documenting innovations and IKS through workshops in all horticultural institutes  Identify farmers with innovations to be recorded, classified and validated for relevance	Divisional coordinator, Researcher and SRL Horticulture manager  Researcher, Provincial Coordinators, and Divisional coordinator	Mid Sept 2006
Establishing database	Find a relevant program where all innovations and technologies will be recorded, the program must be designed in such a way that it is accessible to all who need to use and that information fed in the program should be monitored and filtered so that not everything goes through it		

**ANNEX 6**  
**PLAN OF ACTION FOR FREE STATE PROVINCE**  
**Prepared by: Zimbini Mdlulwa**

**Aim**

- Introduce PID program in FS department of Agriculture
- Continue the PID capacity building and awareness within the FSDoA.

**Objectives**

To sensitize development practitioners, extensionists, research technicians and researchers on promoting local farmers innovation.

**Action**

<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>SPECIFIC ACTIVITY</b>	<b>RESPONSIVE ORGANISATIONS</b>	<b>TIME</b>
Capacity building	Familiarize technicians, researchers in PID concepts and methods, documents and experimentation	ARC & FSDoA	January 2007
Identifying and documenting of innovations	Field visits	ARC & FSDoA	Continues
Validation & documentation of innovation	Research	ARC, Farmers & DoA	Continuous

## ANNEX 7

### **ACTION PLAN TO PROMOTE PID (PARTICIPATORY INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT) IN THE EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

**Prepared by: Lulama Mkula**

#### **BACKGROUND**

PID is generally a new concept in the EC province. The starting point will be to publicise the importance of PID and Local Knowledge in the province particularly the Dept. of Agriculture. In the process I have to work closely with the provincial participants of the first PID workshop.

#### **PURPOSE**

To ensure that local knowledge and local innovations are promoted and recognised in the province.

<b>ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>RESPONSIBLE ORGANISATION</b>
To popularise the objectives of PROLINNOVA among the Extension Officers, Development Workers and Agricultural Scientists (farmer's days and information days)	SRL COORDINATOR
To assist in organising workshops for capacity building	COORDINATOR, DoA, PROLINNOVA, OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
To facilitate research and validation of relevant innovations	COORDINATOR, RESEACHERS, OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
To record local innovations	SRL COORDINATOR, DoA

This will be an on-going process