

**Consolidated report from the SULCI-FaNS, Proli-GEAFaSa and
African Partners Workshop
10–14 October 2022
Mashpack Hotel
Nairobi, Kenya**



Workshop participants in Nairobi, Kenya (Photo: Lucious Achacha)

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Table of contents

List of acronyms	2
1 Monday 10 th October: SULCI-FaNS partners meeting	3
1.1 Welcome, overview and introduction	3
1.2 Overview report on SULCI-FaNS	4
1.3 SULCI-FaNS Country Platform reports	5
1.4 SULCI-FaNS external evaluation report	6
1.5 Final remarks for the day	8
2 Tuesday 11 th October 2022: SULCI-FaNS + Proli-GEAFaSa	8
2.1 Group work on the SULCI-FaNS evaluation	8
2.2 Discussion on reporting requirements	10
2.3 Draft proposal for follow-up project	11
2.4 Proli-GEAFaSa overview report	12
2.5 Proli-GEAFaSa Country Partner reports	12
2.6 Group work on selected topics	15
2.7 Mozambique CP report	16
2.8 Field work planning	17
2.9 Final remarks for Day 2	17
3 Wednesday 12 th October 2022: Field trip	17
4 Day 4: Thursday 13 th October 2022: African Partners Workshop	19
4.1 Organisation of Prolinnova marketplace	19
4.2 Official opening of African Partners Workshop	19
4.3 Feedback from field trip and workshops	19
4.4 Feedback from CPs about ongoing activities	20
4.5 How to make the Prolinnova approach more relevant	24
5 Friday 14 th October 2022: African Partners Workshop (cont'd)	26
5.1 Regionalisation	26
5.2 Institutionalisation	28
5.3 Action planning	29
5.4 Workshop evaluation and closing remarks	29
6 Annexes	36
6.1 List of participants	36
6.2 Workshop programme	37

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ABN	African Biodiversity Network
ACDEP	Association of Church-based Development Projects
AfPW	African Partners Workshop
ARD	agricultural research and development
CP	Country Platform
ESA	Eastern and Southern Africa
FAIR	Farmer Access to Innovation Resources
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
IPW	International Partners Workshop
LISF	Local innovation Support Facility/Fund
LI	local innovation
M&E	monitoring and evaluation
NSC	National Steering Committee
PID	participatory innovation development
PK	Prolinnova–Kenya
POG	Prolinnova Oversight Group
PRA	participatory rural appraisal
Proli-GEAFaSa	Promoting local innovation in water management by family farmers in the Sahel
Proli-FaNS	Promoting local innovation for Food and Nutrition Security
SRC	Subregional Coordinator
SULCI-FaNS	Scaling up Local Capacity to Innovate for Food and Nutrition Security
TMT	tailor-made training
UN	United Nations
WCA	West and Central Africa

1 MONDAY 10TH OCTOBER: SULCI-FANS PARTNERS MEETING

1.1 Welcome, overview and introduction

Vincent Mariadho, Prolinnova–Kenya (PK) coordinator and the moderator for Day 1, opened the meeting with Muslim and Christian prayers from Abdelmageed Yahya and Wilson Oduori, respectively. Chris Macoloo Regional Associate Vice-President for Africa at World Neighbors (WN), welcomed participants to Kenya and gave a brief introduction about WN, which is the hosting and founding organisation of PK, as well as the importance of the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG) and National Steering Committee (NSC). He explained what would be done during the 5-day workshop, going through programmes and activities of the Country Platforms (CPs). He highlighted that WN will be starting to work in Malawi and would like to encourage the establishment of a new CP there; he asked Brigid Letty to pass this information on to the POG – **Action: Brigid Letty.**

Chris welcomed Bell Okello, Chairperson of PK’s NSC, who joined hands with Chris to welcome all participants to Kenya and to the workshop. He gave a brief of the NSC’s membership and its role in making PK an active CP. He also highlighted that the Kenyan Government has opened the door for genetically modified organisms (GMOs).

Malex Alebikiya, Executive Director of the Association of Church-based Development Projects (ACDEP), which is the lead organisation for the SULCI-FaNS (Scaling Up Local Capacity to Innovate for Food and Nutrition Security) project and the host organisation of Prolinnova–Ghana, acknowledged that WN was not only the host organisation for PK but also a pioneer of the CP. He highlighted that this annual forum was held to share experiences and results of activities being done by the different CPs. He mentioned that the focus of Days 1 and 2 would be on discussing the SULCI-FaNS project. He referred to a Prolinnova meeting held in 2018 in Kenya, where the focus was on building capacity in participatory innovation development (PID) and documentation and on increasing the number of innovations and involvement of women.

He added that the Prolinnova International Partners Workshop (IPW) held in Senegal in 2019 was more focused on sharing experiences of innovations; issues of impact on livelihood security; monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and documentation of results; funding and fundraising (funding envelope and the sustainability and amount of funding); and challenges in mainstreaming PID.

There was a shift from looking at activities being done to looking at the impact of those activities, and that shift revolved around building capacities to innovate and scaling up the innovations. Advocacy for activities in terms of smallholder participation in research and as a means of ensuring sustainable and ecologically sound agriculture and livelihoods was also discussed in the Senegal meeting. The shift from documenting PID processes to documenting PID results was for stronger advocacy to donors and agricultural policymakers.

Joseph Nchor (Joe), coordinator of the CP in Ghana and project coordinator for SULCI-FaNS, went through the programme for the 5-day workshop: four days hall-based sharing and one day fieldwork (Kasikeu, Makueni County) and called on the participants to introduce themselves by country. He also passed on apologies from participants who either could not make it to the workshop or would arrive late.

Day 1 and 2 would be centred on SUCLI-FaNS and Proli-GEAFaSa (Promoting local innovation in water management by family farmers in the Sahel, a project hosted in Senegal by Agri-Bio Services and coordinated by Djibril Thiam). CPs would have opportunities to share their experiences and discuss the two projects. The last two days were to be dedicated to the African Partners Workshop (AfPW.)

1.2 Overview report on SULCI-FaNS

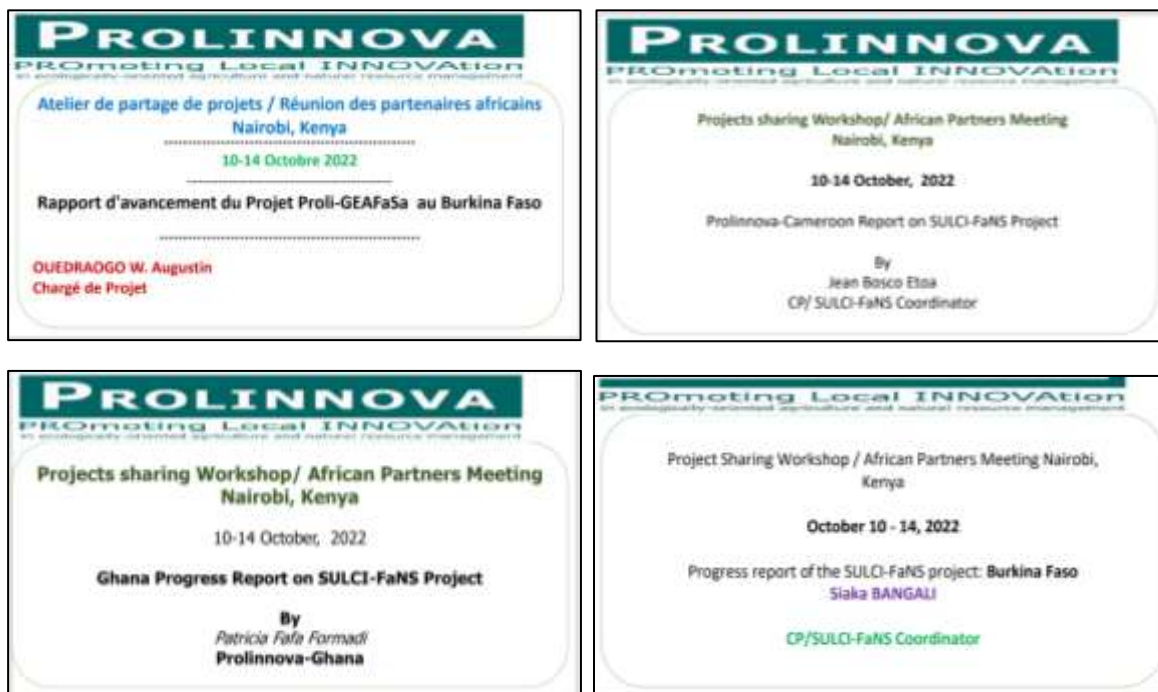
Joe gave an overview of the SULCI-FaNS project, which has been implemented in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Kenya and Ghana. He gave a brief outline of the project, the background, activities planned out for the 3-year project, key achievements towards the three project objectives, key lessons learnt over the project implementation period and the challenges faced. This project, funded by Misereor, started 1 October 2019 and will be ending in December 2022. The project supports two subregional platforms and a regionalisation process in Africa with backstopping support from international partners. One of the lessons learned was that most targets were possibly too ambitious, hence the need for re-evaluation and better planning, to build capacities in the CPs and to develop better strategies. Matters arising from his presentation of SULCI-FaNS included that institutionalisation was a key challenge because it takes time for stakeholders to buy into the PID process. It was also found that there was need for a tailor-made approach to institutionalisation to suit individual institutions (universities, research institutions etc.).

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COVER SLIDES OF ALL PRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITHIN THE BODY OF THE REPORT AS AN INDICATION THAT THE FULL POWERPOINT PRESENTATION CAN BE FOUND IN A PDF DOCUMENT ON THE PROLINNOVA WEBSITE AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:

<https://prolinnova.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/AfPW-report-6.3-Compilation-of-presentations.pdf>

1.3 SULCI-FaNS Country Platform reports

The coordinators of the CPs involved in the on-the-ground activities and achievements gave feedback from their CPs, namely Augustine Ouedraogo for Burkina Faso, Jean Bosco Etoa for Cameroon, Patricia Fafa Formodi for Ghana and Vincent Mariadho for Kenya.



They highlighted different innovations related to food and nutrition security identified in their countries, with a special focus on innovation by women and women's groups. Patricia (Ghana) mentioned that awards were given to farmers at district and national levels. She also highlighted that the *dawadawa* innovation was commendable because, when used in its raw state as is traditional, it has a pungent smell and an aftertaste in food. But the lady who developed this innovation was able to do away with the smell and bad aftertaste and, as a result, she could commercialise it. In Burkina Faso, a revolving fund was created under the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF), funded by innovators so that other upcoming innovators and even the continuing ones could access funds for promoting and developing their local innovations. Other workshop participants raised some issues, made comments/recommendations and posed questions, which related to the following:

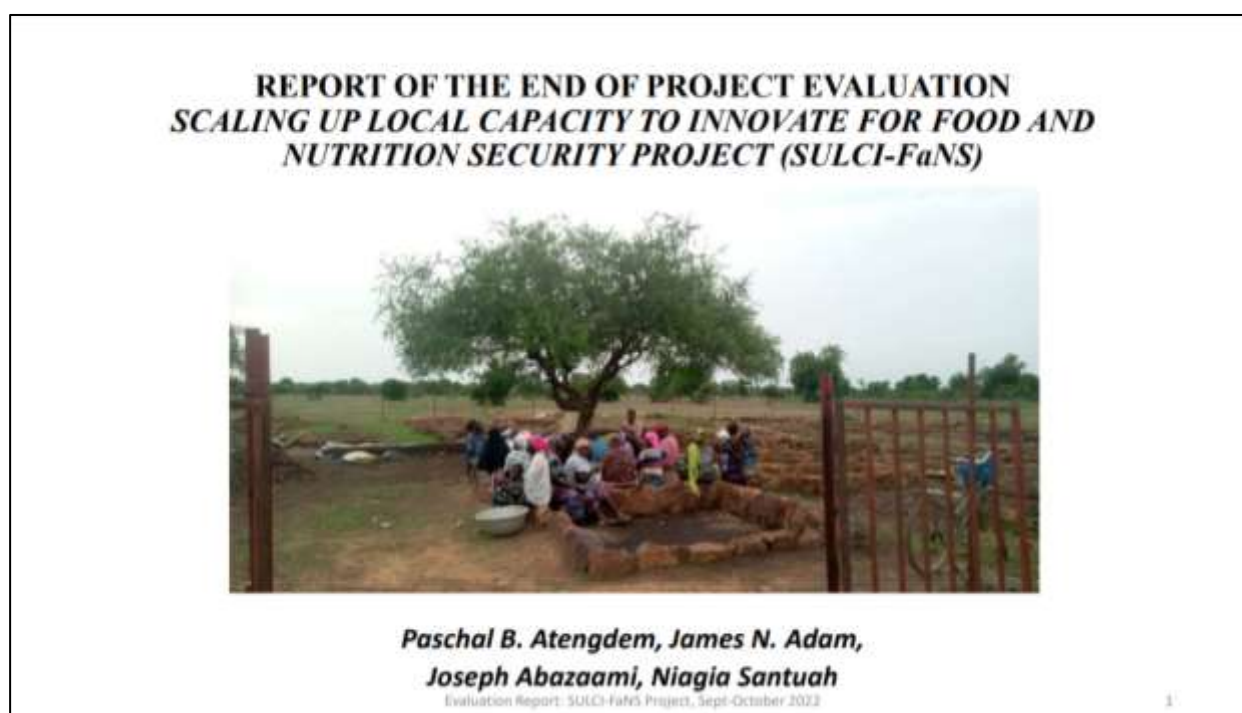
- **Institutionalisation**: Some CPs had made steps in institutionalising PID processes through institutional visits and engagements. For example, PK took part in the curriculum review of Maseno University School of Agriculture, Food Security and Environmental Sciences, which has seen the University Senate approving the inclusion of the PID concept in the course. The final approval will be made by the Commission for University Education.
- **Youth's and women's participation**: Participation of youth appeared to be lacking. It was noted that women play a crucial role in improving community lives; it was therefore commendable that most of the groups were composed of women. However, the need for more focus on youth was highlighted.

- Patenting: This question of whether innovations are being protected arose after most CP presentations. There was some discussion about copyleft, as the approach of Prolinnova versus taking steps to protect intellectual property rights (IPR) more formally.
- Funding, fundraising and resources: The issue of funds and other resources came up at different levels. Innovators and other stakeholders came into projects thinking that Prolinnova partners are donors. It was echoed by a few participants (Wilson, Etoa, Abdel-Karim) that expectations need to be well communicated.
- Nutritional value of innovations: Malnutrition is the biggest challenge in sub-Saharan Africa, and the importance of innovations that address this was highlighted, but also the need to have products cleared by relevant bodies if they are to be marketed formally.
- Media: It was noted that different CPs were using the media (radio, television and social media) as a way of making innovations known. This helps in adoption and adaptation of the innovations.
- Involvement of government: Government was involved in some of the CP work, ranging from national ministries to local-level governments. Some innovators are being used by certain ministries as consultants, as in the case of the Ghana CP, where the Ministry of Food and Agriculture is using women innovators as facilitators to teach about their innovations related to food and nutrition.
- Documentation and shared learning: Most CPs have almost completed the process of documenting both the identified local innovations and the PID cases. The documentation is mostly in the form of catalogues of local innovations, leaflets, brochures and short video documentaries on innovators. They have been shared in different events by individual CPs, and some are available in websites, Facebook, YouTube channels among others. Sharing helps in disseminating information not only for wider application but also to institutionalise the PID approach.
- Commercialisation: It was realised that commercialisation of innovations was a key strategy in transforming lives, since income was increased as more innovations with high-value gains were explored.
- Policy change and advocacy: Changing policy was found to be difficult across all CPs, but with understanding, agreement and acceptance, it can be achieved.
- Farmer-led participatory approach: The CP in Ghana has come up with a 5-year strategic plan to sustain farmer-led development. Most processes are farmer owned. Most innovators developed their own production processes, and researchers stepped in only in a support capacity.

1.4 SULCI-FaNS external evaluation report

The lead evaluator, Paschal Atengdem, presented the main findings from the end-of-project external evaluation. He stated that the main goal of the evaluation was to assess the extent to which objectives set had been achieved under the SULCI-FaNS project. The main objective was to change lives of innovators and beneficiaries. SULCI-FaNS has another layer of objectives: institutionalisation at national, subregional and regional levels. Primary data were

sourced from self-reflective assessment, key informant interviews and focus group discussions. Secondary data were collected from project reports, M&E reports and any material that expounded on what SULCI-FaNS was about.



He raised several issues and suggestions which were:

- Communication was a challenge within the network during the evaluation process; emails, requests for inputs and phone calls were not forthcoming. This made data collection difficult. He highlighted that this could be affecting the functioning of the network as a whole.
- Why self-reflective assessment was chosen? It has two parts: self-reflection and self-assessment. It would improve future learning events, as actors would become more aware of areas for change and improvement. However, the time available at the learning sites was too short for effective self-reflection.
- It is concerning that some partners interviewed still seem unconvinced about the PID approach, and others focus on technology transfer and 'spreading' innovations.
- Other challenges in data collection included not being able to be physically present in all learning sites, technical and communication problems (Internet, phones not working etc) and delays in receiving field reports.
- High impact on learning-site level but little at level of other agricultural research and development (ARD) actors. The SULCI-FaNS project is grounded and needed to be scaled up; this was in light of sustainability. Fundraising (not knowledge or skills) is the biggest challenge of sustainability; funding should be sourced early before a project ends.

Some recommendations coming out of the evaluation were:

- ✓ There should be funding for a second phase of SULCI-FaNS
- ✓ Women's innovations are at a level to be moved forward
- ✓ Branding the project approach is important
- ✓ Continuous capacity building
- ✓ Local innovation and PID should be well articulated
- ✓ Need an immediate successor for WCA Subregional Coordinator (SRC)
- ✓ Restructure multistakeholder platforms and local steering committees in some CPs
- ✓ More work to be done to develop methods of capturing the full range of livelihood impacts.

Some comments from workshop participants were:

- ✓ The purpose of evaluation was to enhance sharing and learning to be able to move forward in a better direction.
- ✓ The approach used for evaluation was as a result of marrying the conventional approach with community-level reflections and learning, based on experiences from previous evaluations.
- ✓ Emphasis to be put on LISF for the scaling-up process.

1.5 Final remarks for the day

Vincent thanked all participants for their participation on Day 1. Since the first day's programme had not been completed, it was suggested that participants convene five minutes before the following day's programme so that group discussions could be held.

2 TUESDAY 11TH OCTOBER 2022: SULCI-FANS + PROLI-GEAFASA

2.1 Group work on the SULCI-FaNS evaluation

The facilitator of Day 2 was Brigid Letty from South Africa. Participants were grouped into two groups (anglophone and francophone) to facilitate discussions on the SULCI-FaNS evaluation.

Questions to be discussed included:

- (1) Did you notice anything interesting from the SULCI-FaNS evaluation findings?
- (2) Do you think that the impacts that are suggested have really been achieved? At what scale? If not, what is the reality?
- (3) Do you have any comments regarding the participatory process used at the action sites?

The overall feedback from the two groups was as listed below.

A. Did you notice anything interesting from the SULCI-FaNS evaluation findings?

- Impact on manner of thinking – disconnection between old habits and new learnings.
- Gender was a consideration – but in some cases it was suggested that some women were relinquishing their responsibilities (but not everywhere) – needs follow-up to see how spouses are involved in the innovation process.
- Involvement of structure has contributed to sustainability.
- Strategy needs more clarification.

- More time allocation for data collection and evaluation.
- The time of the evaluation was a challenge as farmers were engaged in farming activities which limited the time they had available to participate.
- On institutionalisation, involving universities, especially with curriculum change, would lead to sustainability (The book by Robert Chambers, *Challenging the Professions*, would give more insight into this issue).
- In research, the farmer is always the last thought but this should not be the case. Conventional ARD actors need to understand that, before formal research started, farmers were already researching.
- At some universities, staff members have been given training in participatory rural appraisal (PRA) so that this is undertaken before they start working on crops (i.e. they learn how to interact with farmers).

B. Do you think that the impacts that are suggested have really been achieved? At what scale? If not, what is the reality?

- PID has several steps – to talk about impact, one needs to follow those steps. There have been very limited results.
- Policy dialogue and advocacy are not equal and clear in all platforms as level of understanding varies – need a standard strategy (i.e. some strong messages that we can all use).
- Impact should be tracked beyond the locality of innovations (considering adaptability and adoptability of innovations).
- There is a need for some quantitative data related to impacts – not just qualitative (to convince people that lives of innovators/beneficiaries are really better).
- Example of institutionalisation of an approach: the African Biodiversity Network (ABN), which values cultural heritage and indigenous thinking, makes use of an approach called a ‘walking workshop’ along a transect through a village and having conversations with farmers. It also undertakes a social-mapping process of the village about how farmers envision the future. This is the basis for planning. Local government has started to mainstream the approach and this has brought about a shift.

C. Do you have any comments regarding the participatory process used at the action sites?

- The local facilitators were selected from the Prolinnova CP, so it is assumed that they were well exposed to approaches used and promoted by Prolinnova.
- Pascal highlighted that we assume that participatory processes are widespread but he finds that this is declining and surveys seem to be the new way (especially using hand-held gadgets to capture data). He suggested that perhaps we need more training in PRA methods.
- Others see a need to transform some of the findings from qualitative methods into more quantitative results.
- Another tool that was mentioned is the “Planning, Learning, Accountability Approach”¹.

¹ This is a learning-oriented M&E system that provides a framework for systematic data collection, sense-making and documentation. It supports project planning and management processes and facilitates organisational and institutional learning. <https://www.rikolto.org/en/about-us/planning-learning-and-accountability>

- It was highlighted that it is necessary to prevent facilitators influencing the results (i.e. avoid bias). Malex highlighted that the participatory aspects of the evaluation process built on discussions that took place in Senegal about the Proli-FaNS (Promoting local innovation for food and nutrition security) project, that we need to engage with participants about whether the project contributed to food and nutrition security.

2.2 Discussion on reporting requirements

Joe facilitated the session on project reporting requirements. He highlighted that the SULCI-FaNS project activities ended as of 30 November 2022, and that all reports must be submitted in January 2023 by ACDEP (project coordinator) to Misereor. The final report is accompanied by the 3-year final financial and audit report.



What ACDEP required from project partners (4 CPs, SRC and international support team) were:

- Final/overall project reports from CPs (including Year 3 results) by 10 Dec 2022.
- Financial reports for the period July–September to be submitted by 7 Oct 2022.
 - CPs in Ghana, Cameroon, Burkina Faso and Kenya already made submissions.
 - Wanyama and Brigid yet to submit (Wanyama would have submitted by 11 Oct 2022 while Brigid’s report was being worked on at the office and submitted by 12 Oct 2022).
- Financial report for the October–November period required by 10 Dec 2022 (using funds that were yet to be disbursed).
- Narrative reports to be submitted to ACDEP by 15 Dec 2022 (using templates to be circulated by 20 Oct 2022).
- Misereor is interested in documentation and resources channelled towards this, so PID process documentation reports to be completed using the Prolinnova guidelines, per CP.
- Every CP is expected to document success stories.
- No expenditure permitted beyond end November; hence, expenditure for December has to be included in November.
- Priority is given to financial reports due to the fact that funds for the final quarter had to be requested.
- July–September narrative report was to be submitted the following week to accompany the financial report.

2.3 Draft proposal for follow-up project

Jacob Wanyama made a presentation about the 36-month follow-on proposal titled *Institutionalising Joint Innovation for Food and Nutrition Security (IJI-FaNS)*. The project's goal is to improve food and nutrition security and livelihoods of the smallholder communities in all selected sites, focusing on women and youth. Because the project focuses on institutionalising PID, the goal is to provide evidence so that farmer-led research and innovation can be institutionalised.



Key elements of the project:

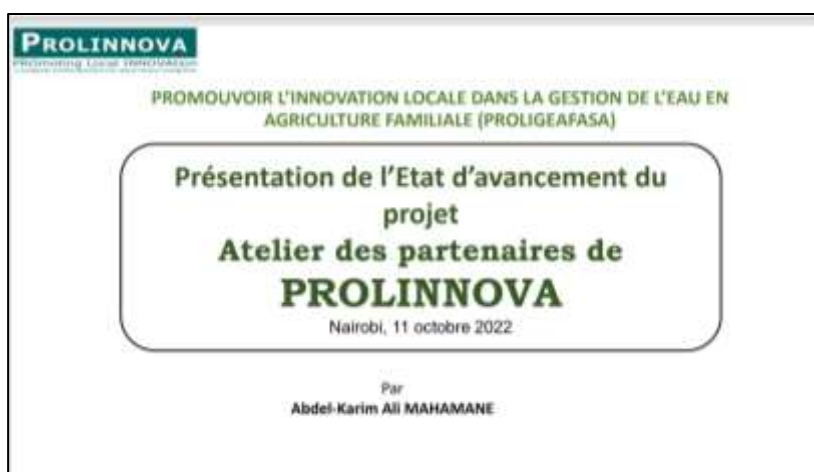
- i) Small-scale farmers, mainly women and youth, actively innovating to improve food and nutrition security.
- ii) Focuses on partners who are relevant in institutionalisation, e.g. researchers, universities etc. as they are likely to pay more attention on PID approaches and engage in activities that support the approach. The project aims to build capacity to engage in policy dialogue towards institutionalisation.
- iii) Based on structures that NSC and stakeholders have been working with. At all levels, they should be functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national, subregional and regional levels.

Proposed project activities include:

- Identifying and promoting local innovation
- Facilitating and supporting PID processes (commercialisation included where appropriate)
- Monitoring impact
- Determining current status of institutionalisation of PID
- Capacity building on policy dialogue and institutionalisation of PID
- Developing capacity of structures to advance PID process and support the LISF approach through new strategic partnerships from local to subregional levels
- Strengthening the functioning of Prolinnova subregional platform
- Supporting CPs through South–South backstopping
- Promoting sharing between CPs and documenting processes used for policy dialogue.

2.4 Proli-GEAFaSa overview report

The presentation about this project, which was implemented by two CPs (in Burkina Faso and Senegal), was made by Abdel-Karim. The project involved the following activities: identifying, characterising and documenting local innovations; disseminating identified innovations; farmer-led joint innovation; and policy dialogue at national and regional levels. Proli-GEAFaSa is a 3-year project, starting in January 2020 and running to end December 2022. Additional activities have included documentation, dissemination and broadcasting of innovations in media (local radio), competitions between the two countries, and benchmarking between the two countries for the purpose of experience sharing. The status of the project achievements was presented.



2.5 Proli-GEAFaSa Country Partner reports

Feedback was provided for the two CPs that implemented the project.

Burkina Faso

The presentation was made by Augustin Ouedraogo Wendpayanguede. The first activity focussed on capacity building: in two training sessions, 48 innovators (including 14 women) were trained. The project was popularised in media by journalists. Two field visits were made, where 32 innovations were identified. Most innovations revolved around how to mobilise water resources, how to better distribute resources and how to manage water resources.



Outcomes of the project included:

- Approaches on water management were improved
- Innovators and innovations were catalysed
- Different innovations were advertised on radio
- 4 meetings organised with researchers and local authorities
- Documentary film development in progress
- Advocacy programmes at local, national and international levels
- Television broadcast on Prolinnova work
- Participants trained in research techniques
- Involvement of researchers and collaboration with other organisations
- Support visits from regional coordinator.

Hamade Sigue, a researcher from Senegal, explained the innovation research methodology:

- Firstly, the farmer technology is selected, and the problem they want to resolve against the climate change context is identified.
- The goal is to improve their harvest.
- Protocol, objectives, importance and different indicators are co-developed.
- All stakeholders are involved throughout the process.
- After analysing results, data are explored and analysed by researcher.
- Results are interpreted and lessons identified.
- A workshop is organised to share opinions.

Senegal

Ms Oumy Ndiaye presented the progress of Proli-GEAFaSa in Senegal, where 59 innovations were identified and documented and five taken forward in PID.



Dissemination activities included:

- Exhibition organised for farmers
- Participation in Burkina Faso exhibition (2 women showcased their innovations)
- Articles published and radio presentations held that were recorded and translated into local languages
- Facebook page (www.facebook.com/prolinnova.sn/) created to share Prolinnova activities; realised an increased public audience in 6 months.

Twenty-three innovators applied for funds and the following criteria were used for selection:

- Novelty of the idea
- Environmental concerns
- Project gains etc.

Competitions were organised whereby the winning innovations were presented on radio. The project was gender sensitive: many women were seen being involved not only in innovation but also in taking up leadership positions in the community.

In terms of policy dialogue and institutionalisation of PID, four provinces were visited and discussions with the mayors held and local innovations looked at; the press was invited and some innovations shared at exhibition levels; NGOs participated in exhibitions; projects shared quarterly with different groups and local platforms, and there was participation from local government.

Lessons learnt:

- Exchange programmes are a good way of learning and sharing of innovations.
- Involvement of technical advisers from the beginning of the PID process is important.
- Maintain a good level of communication among actors.
- Important to engage project actors from the beginning of the project.
- Voluntary work is more important than personal gain and interest.
- Financial implications can sometimes cause disagreements among actors.

Challenges:

- Finances (financial disagreements when actors discover activities are voluntary)
- Lack of participation from volunteers
- Unavailability of women to take part in regional and subregional activities as spouses do not allow their wives to move around; hence, the need to seek permission from men before women can participate in activities
- Lack of coordination
- Limited resources.

Vincent invited workshop participants to raise concerns and ask questions on the presentations made on Proli-GEAFaSa and obtained the following responses:

- Augustin clarified on institutionalisation in Burkina Faso, and said that joint experimentation was organised at local levels where actors could learn lessons during exchange visits.
- There was a question as to whether the CPs had different targets.
- The challenge of receiving less funding than had been requested from Misereor in the original proposal was highlighted.
- Augustine pointed out that identification of innovations was the biggest challenge, as they had to collaborate with local administrations.
- As for competitions, innovators whose innovations would be included were selected at local and national levels by the NSC.

- The presentations were found to be informative and the backstopping was said to be a good model, especially when it came to policy dialogue, since it can fast-track (catalyse) policy implementation.
- Joe commented on the Burkina Faso and Senegal presentations on Proli-GEAFaSa and the role of researcher in the processes. He wanted to know whether the Burkina Faso Proli-GEAFaSa project had any joint interactions with SULCI-FaNS, since the projects were similar in nature, as they could learn the technical and management aspects of the projects together.

2.6 Group work on selected topics

The purpose of the session was to share general lessons and experiences to inform future project activities. The participants were given the opportunity to select 3–4 topics that would be useful for discussion, or concepts that needed further clarification. The following topics were proposed by participants (those selected are in bold):

- **Differences between activities and outcomes**
- **Local Innovation Support Facility/Fund (LISF)**
- Institutionalisation: strategies and factors making it easier
- Intellectual property rights (IPR)
- **Validation of innovations (including IPR)**
- Inclusion of innovations in curriculum development
- **Joint experimentation**
- Policy dialogue and advocacy.

Feedback from the group discussing innovation validation and IPR

This group looked at steps needed for protecting IPR. They highlighted that two categories of innovations exist: those that are newly created and those that have been adapted/ improved. The steps that were suggested were as follows:

- Once innovations are created, they are characterised by Prolinnova, and this also determines whether validation is necessary.
- If validation is deemed necessary, then Prolinnova approaches researcher/ laboratory, which will test and characterise innovation.
- Once qualified, the process is initiated to give property rights to the innovation.

Brigid responded that IPR is a controversial subject within Prolinnova, which generally has a copyleft policy and encourages sharing of innovations to encourage others to innovate. She agreed that there is risk of some types of innovations being stolen.

Feedback from group discussing activities, outcomes and impact measurement

It was suggested that the local platform should ensure that objectives are SMART (specific, measurable, achievable, relevant and timebound). For example, conduct five trainings of trainers by end Feb 2023. The outcome related to such an activity would be, for example, Trained facilitators are able to disseminate and deliver training and engage in PID.

The impacts of the activity could be: Relevant institutions able to convince multiple stakeholders to mainstream PID in their programmes (research, university etc). If impact is to be measured, it is a priority to do this at the beneficiary level.

Feedback from group discussing LISFs

Two key issues arose from the discussion: i) functionality of the funds; and ii) sustainability of the fund.

On functionality, what arose was:

- Funding framework
- Local contextualisation
- Utilisation (what can be supported and what cannot – could the funds support more areas like commercialisation of the innovations?)

There is need to define a stage in the innovation process beyond which funds cannot support. It was agreed that, if the funds support experimentation and training, other institutions could provide support from the commercialisation stage.

On sustainability, it was agreed on that:

- If the innovations were marketed to the communities and they adopted them, they could generate more funds that could lead to other innovations.
- It was highlighted by Joe that initially the funds were supposed to show results and be able to attract other funders that could take over. However, this has not been achieved and innovators have not been able to use LISF to leverage more funds.

Feedback from group discussing joint experimentation

This group came up with two major areas of discussion: Firstly, factors favouring/enhancing joint innovation:

- Involvement of all actors
- Give everyone responsibilities at local level
- Respect the process from identifying the innovation through to final analysis
- Enhance active participation in follow-up activities.

Secondly, challenges encountered, which included limited financial resources as well as natural constraints such as rain, soil fertility and water quality. It was highlighted that there is a need to empower all actors, from farmers to researchers.

2.7 Mozambique CP report

Brigid informed participants that, because Gilda Fafitine from Mozambique would have to leave the workshop early, she would have to make a presentation on the Mozambique CP ahead of the relevant session in the programme.



Gilda explained that Prolinnova–Mozambique has several founding organisations, but that there are no current projects in Mozambique; the last one was the Nuffic Tailor-made Training (TMT) initiative. One of the strengths is that stakeholders come together for a monthly virtual meeting, while a major weakness is that not all actors can attend these virtual meetings.

Gilda provided information about a number of innovations that they have supported, some of which were supported by the Nuffic project. There was some discussion about these innovations, such as the cassava flour product used to feed babies. There was some discussion about existing structures in Mozambique, in particular the NSC, which is being motivated and strengthened. Wanyama, SRC for Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA), also emphasised that new members have been admitted and virtual meetings were being held.

2.8 Field work planning

Vincent facilitated the session, highlighting that Day 3 was meant for the field trip to one of the Kenyan CP action-learning sites. He explained that the innovators' farms were not close to each other, so the innovators were to be brought together at a central point in the form of an exhibition, where they would be able to display their innovations.

2.9 Final remarks for Day 2

Paschal gave the last remarks since he would be going back to Ghana the following day. He said that the sessions were a great learning experience and that the feedback he received would be useful in finalising the SULCI-FaNS evaluation report.

3 WEDNESDAY 12TH OCTOBER 2022: FIELD TRIP

A field trip was made to the village of Kasikeu in Makueni County, located in the Eastern part of Kenya, with the host team being INADES Kenya. The participants interacted with innovators, mainly women, some of whom had been accompanied by their spouses. There was a variety of innovations in line with food and nutrition security, which included: traditional hot pots, a poultry brooder, jewellery beads made from glass, value addition in food production (sweet potatoes and sorghum being used differently), organic pesticides, an organic fruitfly trap, a briquette machine, eggplant breeding, an automated irrigation system (solar powered) and local poultry medicine.

Innovators were commercialising their innovations and some were being called upon to train other people on how to use them. They had seen a change in their livelihood, increased productivity and positive impact in the society. Most innovators were not concerned with IPR but their focus was on the changes that their innovations brought to their livelihood and the impact they were making on society. All innovators were using material that could be easily sourced from their surrounding cheaply and turning them into functional and adaptable innovations.

Stakeholders other than Prolinnova, through INADES Kenya, support innovators through upscaling and exposure to other communities to enhance adoption of their innovations. The church supports the innovators by creating a platform for INADES Kenya to reach out to potential innovators. However, they are still planning to reach out to more youth, whose participation in activities is minimal. The local government also plays a key role in Prolinnova's

activities by giving innovators platforms to exhibit their innovations during government functions in the county as well as rolling out funds that the innovators can apply for.



Figure 1: Innovators and workshop participants at Kasikeu, Makueni County (Photo: Margret Natasha Ochieng)



Figure 2: Interactions with innovators at the exhibition (Photo: Margret Natasha Ochieng)



Figure 3: Some of the innovations (Photo: Margret Natasha Ochieng)

4 DAY 4: THURSDAY 13TH OCTOBER 2022: AFRICAN PARTNERS WORKSHOP

4.1 Organisation of Prolinnova marketplace

All CP participants set up stalls to showcase material related to projects they are involved in under the Prolinnova umbrella, or other relevant materials, videos and products.

4.2 Official opening of African Partners Workshop

Florence Olubayo, a member of PK's NSC, welcomed partners to the workshop on behalf of the chairperson. She emphasised the importance of collaborating at an African level, especially in agriculture.

Brigid then called upon Violet Kirigua from the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) and a member of the POG, to open the AfPW. Before declaring the session open, Violet had the following remarks to make:

- The outputs of projects show that there is potential for local innovation and the difference it is making in society.
- Institutionalisation is key.
- What strategy to use in policy dialogue and how to engage policy?
- Food and nutrition security as well as income for innovators are important considerations.
- Fundraising and finding ways to sustain activities at a larger scale without external support should be explored.

Everyone was invited to participate in the marketplace exhibitions, where CPs presented their activities and displayed the documentation available for the innovations. In order to handle the need for translation, the participants moved from stand to stand and the CPs explained what they had brought to the market.



Figure 4: Interactions in the Prolinnova marketplace (Photo: Margret Natasha Ochieng)

4.3 Feedback from field trip and workshops

After participants had gone through the marketplace, there was an opportunity for them to give feedback from the field trip to Kasikeu and the CP exhibitions at the marketplace. Observations from the two included:

- Innovations ranged from new ones to improvement on existing ones.
- Materials used were locally available.
- Some innovations did not have clear processes documented and only the innovators know how things were done.

- Environmental considerations such as organic farming were enhanced and waste materials put into good use.
- Enhancement of traditional food, which was very nutritious.
- Great gender participation and spouses work together.
- Innovators were motivated and willing to talk about their innovations from the idea stage to the results.
- Local administration and government support as leaders and the church work as a team to achieve a common goal.
- Innovations were dynamic and well diversified.
- There was a challenge of youth involvement.
- The innovations impacted on the communities positively as well as changing the lives of innovators.
- Innovators should share with others that have the similar innovations and Prolinnova should create this platform for innovation sharing.
- Prolinnova should be the structure defending farmer innovators' rights.
- A farmer who participated in the workshop advocated for how Prolinnova held annual meetings and should incorporate more farmer engagement. Wanyama highlighted that there was a virtual international farmers' fair in 2021.

4.4 Feedback from CPs about ongoing activities

After the marketplace, the CPs had a chance to present their ongoing Prolinnova activities together with their plans to advance the PID and local innovation approach, even without external funding. Below are some of the highlights and discussions from the presentations:

- **Benin:** They have a committee made up of seven member institutions in place to discuss governance and resource mobilisation. The CP was in talks with the Ambassador of Netherlands about food security and he had opened up an opportunity for funding. NaviNut project was ongoing.



- **Burkina Faso:** Among the platform's objectives were to reinforce research, empower communities by working with organisations, promote policy that favours innovators, encourage partnerships as well as accelerate innovation. Their NSC holds quarterly meetings in the communities with regular annual reports as well as follow-up and support programmes. Both SULCI-FaNS and Proli-GEAFaSA projects were financed by

Misereor, while the Farmer-led Research Networks (FaReNe) project that is coordinated by WN in Burkina Faso was financed by the McKnight Foundation.



- **Ghana:** The NSC is composed of farmer organisations, the private sector, women development groups and research institutions. They always develop an annual plan to guide NSC activities. Their current projects are SULCI-FaNS and Ethnoveterinary Medicine. Past projects were the Farmer Access to Innovation Resources (FAIR)-LISF project funded by Rockefeller and the Proli-FaNS project funded by Misereor.



- **Cameroon:** The CP was formed in 2011 with COSADER as the host organisation. Though not in their project activities, they had the moringa innovation as part of their non-project activities. Currently, they have the SULCI-FaNS project and previously had the ProliFaNS project and organised the Farmer Innovation Fair in Cameroon (FIPAC).



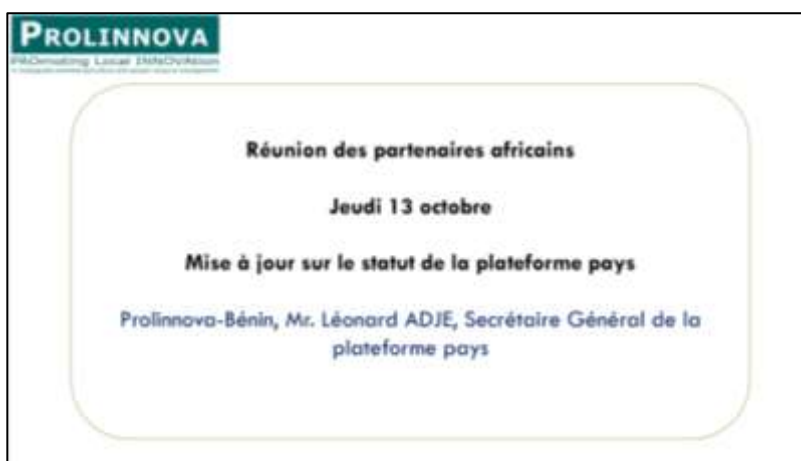
- **Kenya:** The CP was established in 2007 by SACRED Africa; WN is the current host organisation. Their NSC has a membership ranging from NGOs to the government. Funding through local donors as a funding option was being explored. Past projects included Proli-FaNS and Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research: Strengthening Resilience to Change (CLIC–SR).



- **Senegal:** The platform started in 2007 and the NSC meets every three months, while the technical team working on project implementation for Proli-GEAFaSa meets every two weeks. They have an innovator exchange programme and awards for innovations. They are involved in several no-project activities and their future plans are in advocacy, institutionalisation and research support.



- **Sudan:** The NSC was formed in 2005 and hosted by Practical Action until 2010 and then SOS-Sahel until 2017. The NSC has nine members. They have a shared project with South Sudan, the Nuffic TMT in PID. Other activities that have been funded by various organisations included a planning workshop, training workshop, farmer innovation day and International Farmer Innovation Day celebration.



- **South Sudan:** A general overview of the country, its population, area coverage etc was given. There are plans to establish a Prolinnova CP with guidance from Jacob Wanyama. They visited Kenya in 2021 and have documented a number of local innovations in the capital city Juba.
- **South Africa:** The CP has no functional NSC, only a Provincial Steering Committee (PSC) in Limpopo Province. They have no current Prolinnova projects but they hope to be part of IJI-FaNS. They are involved in several non-project activities in Limpopo revolving around moringa and an indigenous coffee product, with several plans to involve lecturers and students, as well as to hold more meetings and workshops. Past Prolinnova projects were FAIR and HAPID (HIV/AIDS and PID).



- **Uganda:** The CP was started in 2003 under Environmental Alert, and has 34 partners and their NSC has nine members. During 2022, the transition of the secretariat was facilitated and Wanyama undertook a backstopping visit. Current project – STEP UP (sustainable transition to entrepreneurial production in agriculture through upgrading (2019–22) – innovations in banana value chain in two districts), involving Wageningen and Environmental Alert. Previous projects included FAIR and CLIC–SR. They plan to organise a stakeholder forum and formulate a 5-year plan.



4.5 How to make the Prolinnova approach more relevant

This session, which was facilitated by Righa and Abdel-Karim, asked participants to select two critical questions for discussion. Four options were provided and those in bold received the most votes:

1. Do we need to redefine what we consider as an innovation?
2. What are the gaps and challenges of the local innovation identification process?
3. **What are the gaps and challenges of the PID process?**
4. **What could be improved in the LISFs?**

Cards were distributed to all participants, who were asked to list gaps and challenges related to the PID process and LISF improvement areas. Righa grouped the cards and pasted them on the wall. There were discussions about the gaps and challenges but, due to time constraints, the discussions about ways to improve LISFs only took place the following morning.



Figure 5: Righa pasting participants' cards on the wall during the session (Photo: Brigid Letty)

Table 1: Outcomes of discussions about PID processes and LISFs

PID process	LISF areas of Improvement
<p>Gaps/challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Little understanding in the concept and monitoring of experiences • Weak involvement of conventional research institutions, e.g. universities • Validation of outcomes and results (how to measure them) • Communication between stakeholders • Knowledge of PID processes among researchers; training • Little commitment of stakeholders • PID processes take longer to complete (stakeholders get demotivated) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ <i>How can PID processes be accommodated in research institutions?</i> ✓ <i>How can the gap be bridged since PID and institutions/universities work differently?</i> • Funds, resources and time • Lack of coordination at local and regional levels • Capacity building • Getting sound experimentation principles and guidelines • Difficult data collection processes • Stakeholder participation and involvement (farmers' and researchers' commitment during the PID process) • IPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrating and cost sharing • Building capacity of local innovators to be able to source their own funding; revolving funds • Commercialisation of innovations • Communication improvement • More experimentation • Improve the innovators' capacity • Consider innovator exposure for outscaling innovations or develop partnerships with organisations to outscale • Ensure that upscaling is supported and not just the initial innovation • Funding research for innovators • Coming up with buyable business plans • Champion for innovator motivation <p>To summarise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was need for CPs to come up with their own funds and source local donors • The lives of innovators should be improved by commercialising innovations • Capacity building for local innovators • Enhance communication • Outscaling of innovations so that they are adopted and adapted by many • Local knowledge should be mobilised. • Patenting/IPR • M&E of results

5 FRIDAY 14TH OCTOBER 2022: AFRICAN PARTNERS WORKSHOP (CONT'D)

Due to time constraints, a decision was taken to not include the fundraising session and to rather focus on advocacy / institutionalisation, and action planning for the last day of the workshop.

Following a discussion about the points raised the previous day during the discussions about PID processes and areas of improvement for LISFs, Wanyama made a presentation about his activities as the SRC for ESA.

5.1 Regionalisation

This segment was presented by Abdel-Karim, who was the SRC for West and Central Africa (WCA) before taking up a position with ABN. He gave insights into how the regionalisation process started and the progress that had been made. He outlined the status of the process in terms of what had been expected and what had been achieved since its conception together with the activities that had been planned from the last AfPW.



Discussions about regionalisation started in 2012 around South–South backstopping and they continued until 2016, when a decision was taken to work towards this and a request was made to Misereor. The Proli-FaNS project allowed for the appointment of SRCs. Ideas were developed by the SRCs about how to strengthen networking. Some of the challenges encountered are related to lack of commitment of some CPs, language barriers and insufficient understanding of network dynamics. The subregional structures have not yet been established.

Eastern and Southern Africa Subregion

Wanyama presented the regionalisation process undertaken in ESA. The ESA taskforce was formed in 2016. More people were added to the taskforce to strengthen it and improve its responsiveness, but this did not bring out the expected results. The focus of the virtual meeting held in 2021 was to select a regional leader, finalise signing of the charter (the ESA charter had been signed by six out of the eight CPs) and revive the taskforce so that it could advise the SRC better. The Tanzanian CP had been removed, as it had not been meeting the minimum requirements for an active CP, though a window is open for re-acceptance when improvements are seen. It was also noted that the change in coordination at the host

organisation could be a possible reason why the governance of some CPs was not effective, as in the case of Mozambique where the CP coordinator comes from an organisation with no affiliation to the network. Hence, guidelines should be put in place when a transition occurs.



Plenary discussions on the regionalisation process and SRC ESA presentations

The open discussion was moderated by Brigid and the following points were raised by participants:

- The challenge of signing the charter in WCA differs across the CPs. A response to this was that the charter does not actually bind the institution where the NSC chairman is employed when the charter is signed. Abdel responded by saying that all CPs were involved in developing the charter before it was finally completed.
- Another concern that arose was whether there was a template put across as some CPs wanted validation before making commitments to sign (i.e. Senegal). The response to this was that charters had been validated; hence, they were ready for signing.
- Etoa committed to have a meeting of the NSC in Cameroon before the end of 2022 with the hope of finalising the matter. He highlighted that, in Cameroon, anything signed is considered official and had to go through a process, and most public service officials tended to shy away from such in case it might bind them to the commitment of whatever was being signed. This was echoed by other participants, who said that signing a document in Africa is considered a big deal and that different countries have a different understanding of the same thing.
- It was suggested that we as Prolinnova need to remove ourselves from the protocols and bureaucracies of government, even if they are members of the NSC. The charter should not be seen as a legal document, but rather as a document that guides the CPs within the subregional platform.
- Another CP representative highlighted that, to be a member of Prolinnova does not require a signed commitment, and yet this is required of CPs to be part of the subregional platform.
- Another point raised was that the NSC chair is signing on behalf of the CP and not on behalf of the organisation that employs him/her.
- The final recommendation was to let a member of the NSC that is from an NGO sign the charter on behalf of the NSC.

5.2 Institutionalisation

The session was moderated by Malex and Brigid. Participants were divided into four groups (2 francophone and 2 anglophone). The session was geared towards developing policy-influencing approaches for different stakeholders. The following actors were identified by the participants for influencing:

- Policymakers in government ministries
- Dean of agricultural faculty in universities
- Local political head
- National extension director
- Community chief
- Manager of farmer organisation
- Research director.

The groups then had a chance to select one of these actors and to use role-playing to demonstrate what approach would be most suitable for engaging and influencing them.

Farmer organisation manager

The group followed protocol by first holding a telephone conversation before following through with the physical visit where they explained the objectives of the network to improve farmers' production and shared documentation about the approach.

Research director

The group had to talk about who Prolinnova is, what they do, their achievements, detailed information on identified innovations of which documentation was well provided as well as samples. The research director on the other hand touched on the protocol and criteria of the research process, the need of the Prolinnova team providing documentation of the field work done as well as permits from the government ministries which might be useful sometimes. He also wanted to know about Prolinnova's funding sources and went ahead to review the research proposal presented by the team. There were also discussions about ownership of intellectual property.

Dean of Studies at the Faculty of Agriculture

The Prolinnova team first explained what the approach was and how it could be integrated into the curriculum so that students benefitted. Questions that arose from the exchange included the role of the faculty and whether the capacities of the students would be improved through this.

Ministry of Agriculture

It was noted that, in this group, all participants introduced themselves and one of the Prolinnova team members already had a direct affiliation with the ministry in question. The role of the ministry in the PID processes as well as the benefits to be realised were highlighted. When the questions posed by the ministry were answered by the team and some documentation for review provided, the minister mentioned that there was the possibility of working together: the Prolinnova team and the ministry.

Plenary discussions

After the groups had completed their role-playing exercises, there was a general discussion and the following points were made:

- The team needs to prepare well before making initial contact – including knowing existing policies around the area being targeted.
- The approach has to be tailored for each potential stakeholder and the team must anticipate the stakeholders' interests in order to develop a strategy for the engagement.
- The importance of documentation as evidence was highlighted and possibly inviting the stakeholder on a field visit could also be effective.
- The approach should be clear and simplified so that stakeholders understood the PID process and their interest was caught.
- Knowing the key message to deliver was important.
- There was need to condense the message being passed to consider time for both the team and the potential stakeholder.
- Task sharing amongst members of the team undertaking the visit (as well as team unity) was key for preparation purposes.
- It was important to show appreciation for the time and opportunity given by the stakeholders.
- Having an expert in the team could also prove of great importance.
- It was important for the team to know what changes they wanted to effect, how they would want the stakeholder to step in, and have evidence to be used to convince institutions.

5.3 Action planning

The last main session of the day was action planning. During this session, participants reflected on the items left undone from the previous IPW in 2021 and the previous AfPW in 2020, and then added on further action items (see **Error! Reference source not found.**).

5.4 Workshop evaluation and closing remarks

The evaluation process considered the following areas:

- Logistics
- Field visit
- Time management
- Accommodation and venue
- Content
- Social environment
- Marketplace
- Facilitation
- Translation.

The tool used is a dartboard where participants indicate their satisfaction for each area (with highest satisfaction being at the middle of the chart, and lowest satisfaction on the outside). From Figure 6, it can be seen that the accommodation & venue and the field trip clearly met

the expectations of most participants, while this was less so for the translation and time management.

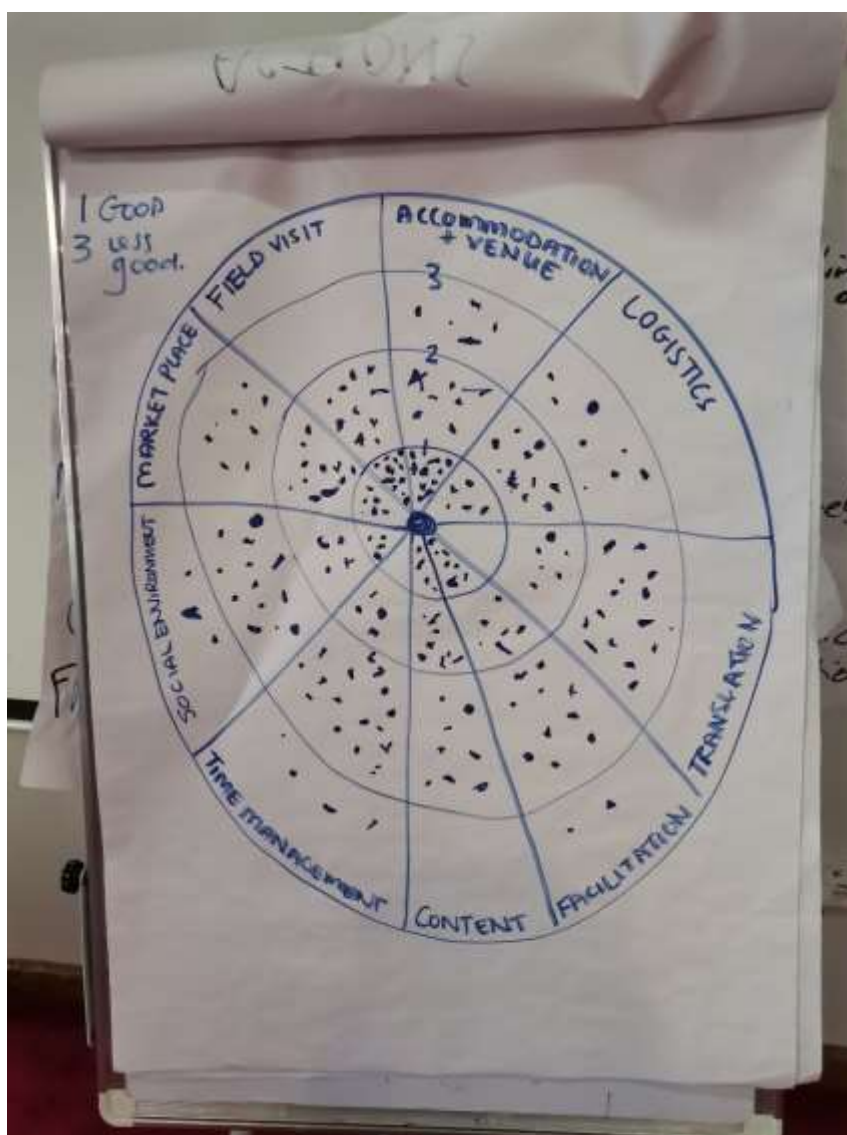


Figure 6: Evaluation tool showing participants' views regarding different aspects of the workshop

Brigid invited Wilson Oduori to close the workshop. He expressed appreciation to the NSC of PK for hosting the workshop, together with ETC Kenya for sacrificing a lot in making the Kenya Chapter a great success, as well as the participants who made the workshop impactful and encouraged all members present to be good ambassadors when they went back to their countries. Malex added his closing remarks, including that the outcomes of the workshop should be shared to members of the CPs.

PLEASE NOTE THAT THE COVER SLIDES OF ALL PRESENTATIONS HAVE BEEN INCLUDED WITHIN THE BODY OF THE REPORT AS AN INDICATION THAT THE FULL POWERPOINT PRESENTATION CAN BE FOUND IN A PDF DOCUMENT ON THE PROLINNOVA WEBSITE AT THE FOLLOWING LINK:

<https://prolinnova.net/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/AfPW-report-6.3-Compilation-of-presentations.pdf>

Action plan from AfPW 2022

[including actions from AfPW 2020 and the IPW 2021]

No.	Activity/output	Who?	By when?	Achieved/ Not achieved	Next action	By whom	When
1	Activate the subregional taskforces to implement their roles						
	a) Finalise the subregional platform charter with a clear organisation chart	<p>WCA: Incorporate the organisational structure. Then upload on the website</p> <p>ESA: Incorporate comments from this week and organisational structure to get final draft for circulation</p> <p>Then upload on the website</p>	End Jan 2021	<p>Mali and Cameroon still to sign</p> <p>The Charter and Structure for ESA already finalized, signed by 6 out of 8 CP and copies uploaded on the website.</p>	<p>Identify someone to sign charter for Cameroon – NGO</p> <p>Mali – Allow new SRC to approach and give final opportunity to sign.</p> <p>Ethiopia – maintain engagement</p> <p>Tanzania – dormant now</p> <p>Upload once signed</p>	<p>Etoa</p> <p>Bangali to make contact with Diakite</p> <p>Wanyama</p> <p>Wanyama/new SRC</p>	<p>End Jan 2023</p> <p>End Jan 2023</p> <p>April-Jun 2023</p> <p>June 2023</p>
	b) Advance networking at subregional level?	Develop good ideas for supporting subregional networking (twinning of CPs?) – between the CPs within region and between	Finalise some ideas / actions by end Jan 2021	Not done	<p>Identify specific actions:</p> <p>Within SR networking: -Create a whatsapp group (for each SR, SRC + platform</p>	For ESA – Vincent/Daudi	End Nov 2022

		the subregions, and with other actors	(concept paper?)		<p>coordinators first, plus 2 people a CP wishes to add – e.g. NSC chair)</p> <p>-WCA – water management</p> <p>-Possible topics for networking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Policy influencing o PID processes /commercialisation o LISF 	<p>For WCA - Oumy</p> <p>Djibril</p> <p>Brigid - IJIFaNS Open to anyone interested</p> <p>Joe – IJI-FaNS Open to anyone interested</p>	<p>End Nov 2022</p> <p>End Nov 2022</p> <p>Initiate 2023</p> <p>Initiate 2023</p>
c)	Establishment of a sub-regional oversight group – development of its ToRs and composition	Possibly delay the establishment of SR-OGs because even the Taskforce is not functioning well	End Nov 2020	Not done	ESA – decision to change taskforce to advisory group (similar to IST) – not necessarily the CP coordinators and perhaps not representing all CPs.	Wanyama to organise further discussion about this for ESA	Jan/Feb 2023
	- Prepare guideline for the sub-regional oversight group	What about having the subregional support teams in place					
	- Identify members, nominate, elect, operationalise	<p><u>Action: Arrange zooms with the two taskforces to take this forward</u></p> <p>Zoom meetings with CPs to agree on Sub-regional support teams</p>		Not done	WCA should wait until new SRC appointed.		

4	Other actions from 2020 African Regional workshop						
	Follow up on fundraising activities from the groupwork SRCs to see which are still relevant and support CPs to respond	CPs	Ongoing	Not done	Need a fundraising capacity building session for any interested CPs - Meet to develop a plan	Wanyama, Joe, Vincent, Brigid plus new SRC	Feb 2023
	Arrange Zoom meetings (webinars) on selected open-space topics:						
	•Generating membership			Not done			
	•Collective reporting			Not done			
	•Europe-non Europe			Done			
	•Attractive media			Not done			
	•Learning from PK about fundraising	Planned	Abdel	End Jan 22 Not done			Addressed above
	•Linking with universities & res	Planned	Abdel	End Feb 22 Not done	Planning of Webinar	Martha, Mawahib and Violet to discuss	January 2023
	•M&E of policy and institutionalisation	Planned	Wanyama	End Feb 22 Not done	Covered above		
	•Improving communication between CPs and SRCs	Planned	Wanyama	End March 22 Not done	Covered above by networking		
6. NEW ACTION ITEMS IDENTIFIED AT 2021 IPW							
6a	Set up a working group on digitalisation	Lisa, Bernard, Peter, Vincent	Mid Nov 2021	Not done		Being left with Lisa to take forward	
6b	Mapping of existing activities within CPs using digitalisation	To be decided after previous activity		To be decided after previous activity		Wanyama to join Lisa to take this forward	

6c	Prepare publication on documentation of institutionalisation	Bernard, Etoa, Lisa, Fanos (Ann to invite Fanos to join)	End 2021 (for a concept note)	Not done	See below under new actions		
6d	Virtual meeting to discuss regionalisation and make a plan	Wanyama	End Nov 2021 (End of Jan 2022)	Not done	Arrange a virtual meeting	Wamyama, new WCA, advisory group/task teams	March 2023
7. Arrangements for Workshops							
7a.	Preparations and hosting of the International Partners Workshop 2023						
	What are options for funding a face-to-face event next year? Need to know about whether there are follow-on project submissions. Will only know probably early 2023. It would have to be held end October/Nov. Brigid to update all parties (P-SA, circulate a possible week – could be face-to-face or blended, or in worst case all virtual – 23-27 October 2023)	Richard to check with his team in Limpopo, SA. Benin and Burkina Faso are offering if SA is not able to host it. – note travel is difficult for Burkina.	Confirm by mid 2022	DONE – SA willing to host and IST/POG have agreed			
NEW ACTIONS ARISING AT AFRICA PARTNERS WORKSHOP 2022							
1	Share relevant guidelines and referring to the website	BL to work with Wanyama	December 2022				
2	Develop guidelines for institutionalisation <i>This is an alternative to a publication on institutionalisation.</i>	Wanyama / Joe / Vincent / Djibril	Initiate in Feb 2023				
3	Recruitment of WCA SRC Pre-planning meeting/IST	Joe Brigid	2 Nov 4 Nov				

	<p>Advise the POG and get guidance on process</p> <p>Revise ToR</p> <p>Call circulated</p> <p>Short-listing</p> <p>Interviewing</p> <p>To start work</p>	<p>Joe</p> <p>IST/POG</p> <p>Team incl AWB</p> <p>Team incl AWB</p>	Feb 2023				
4	<p>Preparing the workshop report</p> <p>Inputs from rapporteurs to Brigid</p> <p>Attendance register to Brigid</p> <p>All PPTs to Brigid</p> <p>Consolidate report</p> <p>Translation of the report</p>	<p>Vincent</p> <p>Vincent</p> <p>Vincent</p> <p>Brigid</p> <p>Brigid - DEEPL</p>	<p>20 Oct</p> <p>20 Oct</p> <p>20 Oct</p> <p>End Nov</p> <p>End Dec</p>				

6 ANNEXES

6.1 List of participants

No	Name	Country
1	Joseph Nchor	Ghana
2	Malex Atowine Alebikiya	Ghana
3	Patricia Fafa Formadi	Ghana
4	Paschal Balyon Atengdem (evaluator)	Ghana
5	Siaka Bangali	Burkina Faso
6	Parfait Saka	Burkina Faso
7	Hamade Sigue	Burkina Faso
8	Ouedraogo Wendpayanguede Augustin	Burkina Faso
9	Jean Bosco Etoa	Cameroon
10	Serge-Rene Ndemeyam Ayangma	Cameroon
11	Adje Leonard	Benin
12	Mitchodigni Espe Houndolo Medeme Irene	Benin
13	Joseph Munywoki Mwongela	Kenya
14	Wilson Oduori Abangi	Kenya
15	Djibril Thiam	Senegal
16	Oumy Ndiaye	Senegal
17	Abdou Thiam	Senegal
18	Vincent Mariadho	Kenya
19	Luscious Achacha	Kenya
20	Chris Macoloo	Kenya
21	Makonge Righa	Kenya
22	Martha Akello Opondo	Kenya
23	Hellen Mwende Mangoi	Kenya
24	Bell Okello	Kenya
25	Ssentogo Daudi	Uganda
26	Gilda Fernando Fafitine	Mozambique
27	Chuene Richard Sello	South Africa
28	Mawahib Eltayeb Ahmed	Sudan
29	Abdelmageed Mohammed Yahya Abdelraham	Sudan
30	Florence Olubayo	Kenya
31	Jacob Wanyama	Kenya
32	Abdel-Karim Ali Mahamane	Niger
33	Brigid Letty	South Africa
34	Violet Kirigua	Kenya
35	Andrew Ajameng Kalichan Onak	South Sudan
36	Margret Natasha Ochieng	Kenya
37	Esther Zakaria	Kenya
38	Vincent Otieno Pesa	Kenya
39	Tom Okeno	Kenya

6.2 Workshop programme

Sunday 9th October 2022:

Participants' arrival and registration

Day 1: Monday 10th October 2022: SULCI-FaNS Partners Meeting

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
8.30 – 10.00	30 min	Brief welcome by the WN Director Opening statement by ACDEP Executive Director Overview of the meeting programme by the Project Coordinator Self-introduction of participants Information on logistics	Chris Malex Joe Vincent
10.00 – 10.30	20 min	SULCI-FaNS overview report: status of implementation, key achievements/ outputs, lessons, and challenges	Joe
10.30 – 11.00	20 min	Coffee break	
11.00 – 12.30	1 hr	SULCI-FaNS Country Partners reports: Burkina Faso, Cameroon	CP Coordinators
12.30 – 14.00	1 hr	SULCI-FaNS Country Partners reports: Ghana, Kenya	CP Coordinators
14.00-15.00	1 hr	Lunch break	
15.00-17.00	1 hr	SULCI-FaNS end-of-project evaluation report	Evaluator (Paschal Atengdem)
17.00 – 17.30	15 min	Closure of Day 1 Logistics announcement	Vincent/ Rigba

Day 2: Tuesday 11th October 2022: SULCI-FaNS + Proli-GEAFaSa Partners Meetings

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
08.00 - 08.15	15 min	Instructions for group work	Brigid
08.15 - 09.15	1 hr	Group discussions on the evaluation report (lessons drawn and way forward for future activities and projects)	Vincent
09.15 – 10.15	1 hr	Feedback from group discussions	
10.15 – 10.30	15 min	Discussion on reporting requirements and dates for final reports and preparation of key documentation deliverables	Joe

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
10.30 – 10.45	15 min	A brief overview of the draft proposal for the follow-on project Confirming project focus and activities based on lessons from SULCI-FaNS and status of proposal submission and Misereor feedback	Wanyama
10.45 – 11.15	30 min	Coffee Break	
11.15 – 11.45	30 min	Proli-GEAFaSa overview report: status of implementation, key achievements/outputs, lessons and challenges	Abdou
11.45 – 12.30	45 min	Proli-GEAFaSa Country Partner reports – Burkina Faso	Augustin (Project coordinator)
12.30 – 13.15	45 min	Proli-GEAFaSa Country Partners reports – Senegal	Oumy Ndiaye (Proj. coordinator)
13.15 – 14.00	45 min	Lunch break	
14.00 – 15.15	30 min	Group work - Sharing general lessons and experiences to inform future project activities (3-4 topics)	Brigid
	45 min	Feedback from group discussions	Vincent
15.15 – 15.45	30 min	Coffee break	
15.45 – 16.15	30 min	Feedback from Prolinnova-Mozambique	Gilda
16.15 – 16.45	45 min	Planning for field study visit	Vincent
16.45 – 1700	15 min	Closure of Day 2 / Presentation of the programme for AfPW	Wanyama

Day 3: Wednesday 12th October 2022: Field Study Visit

The whole day: Vincent and the host team prepare the field programme and share it beforehand on Day 1.

- There will be 3 groups looking at different issues for reporting & discussions
- The field visit will be a blend of visit to Innovators and Mini Innovation Fair at the same village.

Day 4: Thursday 13th October 2022: African Partners Workshop (AfPW)

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
8.00 – 9.00	1 hr	The organisation of Prolinnova marketplace: all CP participants set up stalls to showcase their own material as well as projects they are	Vincent (overall facilitator) CP participants and marketplace organisers

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
		involved in under the Prolinnova umbrella (the process can start the previous day)	
9.00 – 9.30	30 min	Official opening of African Partners Workshop (AfPW): welcome by host CP Coordinator – Speeches by Kenyan officials, POG Co-Chair, etc.	Bell Okello POG representative (Violet Kirigua)
9:30 – 11:00	1 hr 30 min	Visit marketplace/exhibitions: visitors interact with CPs and others' information/documents	Vincent (overall facilitator) Marketplace organisers Exhibitors
11.00 – 11.30	30 min	Coffee break	
11:30 – 12:30	1 hr	Feedback from field visit day + marketplace	Patricia / leaders of the three groups
12.30 – 13.30	60 min	CPs present their ongoing activities in the CP and plans for advancing Prolinnova's approach, with or without funded projects (The presentations will be on overall Country/Subregional Platform-level activities and not just the funded projects and will involve the participating CPs.)	Facilitator: Brigid Presenters: CP representatives
13.30 – 14.30	60 min	Lunch break	
14.30 – 15.00	30 min	SRCs present their ongoing activities and plans for advancing Prolinnova's approach	Presenters SRCs (Wanyama & Djibril/ Joe/ Abdel)
15:00 – 15.45	45 min	Discussions on how to make the Prolinnova approach more relevant in meeting the needs of farmers and communities (for discussion with IST/project coordinators)	Abdel & Rigah
15:45 – 16.30	45 min	Discussions on how to make our policy-influencing approach more effective by using concrete results and extending the application of PID approach on the ground as evidence	Brigid & Malex
16.30 – 16.45	15 min	Coffee break	
16.45 – 17.45	1 hr	Regionalisation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Network regionalisation process and South–South backstopping: which strategy for better networking within Africa? • Reviewing regionalisation action points from AfPW 2020 – Group 	Main facilitator: Brigid Presenters: Wanyama/ Abdel/ Djibril

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
		discussion (ESA, WCA) on progress in regionalisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Validation of SR platform (ESA and WCA) functioning guidelines and bodies' roles; installation of SR virtual secretariats 	
17.45 – 18.00	15 min	Closure of Day 4 Logistics announcement	Vincent

Day 5: Friday 14th October 2022: African Partners Workshop (continued)

Time	Duration	Activity	Responsible
8.30 – 8.45	15 min	Recap of the Day 4 addressing emerging issues Review of Day 5 agenda Logistical issues	Facilitator
8.45 – 9.30	45 min	Regionalisation: Way forward	Brigid
9.30 – 10.15	45 min	Feedback from groups and further discussion in plenary	Brigid / group leaders
10.15 – 10.30	15 min	Coffee break	
10.30 – 13.00	2 hr 30 min	Fundraising for Prolinnova activities: progress and plans at national, subregional, regional and international levels (share tools/ tips on proposals, concept notes, share positive experiences)	Facilitator: Abdel Presenters: Vincent & Wanyama
13.00 – 14.00	1 hr	Lunch break	
14.00 – 16.00	2 hr	Action planning: Review previous Prolinnova international workshop action plan Develop a new action plan for 2023 Prolinnova workshop	Wanyama/ Djibril/ Joe
16.00 – 16.30	30 min	Coffee break	
16.30 – 17.00	30 min	Closure of the workshop: - Logistics announcement - Evaluation of workshop and wrap-up	Chris Macoloo/ Malex