

ELI-FANS PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

20-24 FEBRUARY, 2022

REVIEW OF SULCI-FANS –LESSONS LEARNED

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Project Coordinator

- ❑ Scaling-up Local Capacities to Innovate for Food and Nutrition Security:
1 October 2019 – 30 November 2022
- ❑ Funded by Misereor, Germany: 839,000 Eur
- ❑ Implementation with CP platforms in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana and Kenya at 9 action-learning sites (7 sites originally planned)
- ❑ Supported Prolinnova subregional platforms (WCA & ESA) and African regionalisation process
- ❑ Backstopping by International Support Team (IST)

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

1. Innovation capacities of small-scale farmers, particularly women and women's groups, are strengthened to improve food and nutrition security and of local resilience
2. CP partners involved in SULCI-FaNS are better able to co-design and facilitate participatory innovation development (PID) and promote local innovation processes within agricultural research and development (ARD)
3. The process of regionalisation of the Prolinnova network is strengthened and completed in Africa.

Local innovation, PID and women's development

- Local innovations identified, documented and promoted :114 against 70
- PID on priority innovations: 26 against 28
- Scaling innovations (+commercializing) partly through LISFs
- Increased innovation and experimentation activities, self innovation
- Women empowered, have become confident, recognised, awarded
- Improvements in food and nutrition + diversification and incomes

LESSONS LEARNED: WHAT WORKED WELL

Documentation and shared learning improved in quality and scale

- ❑ Improved capacities/skill of CPs in documentation
- ❑ Diverse products -books, catalogues, fact sheets, brochures, videos, posters
- ❑ Increased /wider sharing of innovations and PID results using farmer fairs, local radio, community sessions, exchange visits, policy-dialogue meetings, videos, Prolinnova website.

Skills required in writing policy briefs and success stories whilst highlighting gender

No accurate record of extent of adoption or adaptation of disseminated innovations

LESSONS LEARNED: WHAT WORKED WELL

Institutionalization, CP governance and networking:

- ☐ Governance within the CPs was improved, active NSCs, technical teams, local multistakeholder platforms, more stakeholder involvement in project activities
- ☐ Farmers' relationships with researchers/agricultural advisors became stronger and more mutually beneficial, to build on for future.
- ☐ Significant mainstreaming of PID by individual stakeholders involved in the project, but low at the institutional/organisational level

Institutional-level integration requires longer time, and better strategies and skills

Sustaining local MSPs involvement in project activities needs attention

LESSONS LEARNED: WHAT WORKED WELL

Subregional/Regional achievements

- ❑ Stronger collaboration, information sharing and mutual learning among CPs
- ❑ Two subregional charters spelling out the systems, structures and governance bodies at subregional and regional levels were completed, **but not operationalized.**
- ❑ Annual Project partners meetings, Prolinnova International Workshop (IPW) and African Partners Workshop (AfPW) successfully held virtually or physically
- ❑ End-term external project evaluation conducted findings shared, incorporated into ELI-FaNS proposal and final SULCI-FaNS report.

LESSONS LEARNED: WHAT DID NOT WORK VERY WELL

PID/LI Institutionalization within agricultural research, advisory services and Education.

- ❑ Though quite successful with CP host NGOs and field-level partner staff, It was less so for Research, Agricultural Extension, Universities.
- ❑ Ambitious expectations and targets, lacked focus, inadequate capacities

Fundraising:

- ❑ Low fundraising through CP and multi-CP proposals despite 5 successful ones
- ❑ CPs not responding or proposals were inappropriate in Prolinnova context
- ❑ CPs lacked the requisite capacities in writing winnable proposals,
- ❑ Lack of aggressiveness and motivation in pursuing funding opportunities

Capacity building required + more involvement of IST and POG members in fundraising activities

WHAT DID NOT WORK VERY WELL

Operating LISFs for sustaining farmer-led joint research approach:

- ☐ CPs unable to develop and adapt LISF approach to leverage available local funds/limited local sources of funds
- ☐ CPs understood and operated LISFs differently and from the basic principles

Capacity building and sharing between CPs and innovators required.

Progress reporting:

- ☐ Inadequate results-based and qualitative reporting by CPs,
- ☐ Not properly tracking indicators in planning, implementation, reporting.
- ☐ Delays in submitting reports

WHAT DID WORK WELL VERY WELL

Regionalization process:

- ☐ The charters for the two subregional platforms were completed lately.
Systems, structures, virtual SR secretariats not set up
- ☐ SR task forces were non-functional. **Concept needs more critical review and definition of activities and resource allocation in future to task forces**
- ☐ Lack of clearly defined roles and lines of supervision and oversight of the SRCs
- ☐ Instability and frequent changes in the position of SRCs + Chesha' ill-health

Delays in funds transfers

- ☐ Caused by late financial reporting and bank (+ inter-bank) transfer processes.
How can we address transfer delays sustainably ?

CONCLUSIONS

Despite the Covid-19 pandemic, which constrained implementation mainly in Year 2, overall achievement of the three objectives is about 75%

- ❑ Objective 1 was well achieved (about 90%) with respect to strengthening local innovative capacities for food and nutrition security
- ❑ Objective 2 was fairly well achieved (about 70%) with respect to building capacities for promoting farmer-led research and innovation and scaling up within ARD practices and programmes.
- ❑ Objective 3, related to regionalisation of the network, was modestly achieved (about 55–60%); caused by instability of the SRCs position + focus on strengthening the CPs' capacities and governance structures for stronger SR platforms for regionalisation of the network in Africa.

CONCLUSIONS

- ❑ Institutionalisation of the PID approach requires a longer time, more focus approach and skills and capacities to achieve under future projects.
- ❑ PID or joint experimentation processes can take longer time to complete and to share and utilise results than is possible within 3-year projects like SULCI-FaNS; selection and design of PID / joint experiments need to take account of this
- ❑ Funds disbursement delays, partly due to the multi-country nature of the project coupled with short reporting periods, remains a major constraint.

LISF materials for scaling PID/LI



PROLINNOVA CONCEPTS

LOCAL INNOVATION (LI)/LOCAL INNOVATIONS

- **Local innovation (without an "s"):**

- The process by which people develop new and better ways of doing things – using their own resources and initiative - responding and adapting to changes.
- Dynamics of Indigenous knowledge (IK) - **but not IK**
- Relates to the capacity to innovate

- **Local innovations (with an "s")**

- outcomes of LI development processes
- developed by individuals, groups, or even entire communities.
- they may be new farming techniques, technical and/or socio-institutional.
- *How new does innovation have to be?*
 - *past 20–25 years (i.e. within one generation).*
 - *within the working lifetime of the farmer (which could be in the last 60–70 years)*

PARTICIPATORY LOCAL INNOVATION DEVELOPMENT (PID)

- An expansion of the Participatory Technology Development (PTD) -ILEIA 1991.
- Farmers together with support agents investigate possible ways to improve the livelihoods of local people.
- Deal not only with technologies + organizational innovation and change (e.g. sociocultural change)
- Self-organized planning and implementation of systematic farmer-led experimentations and documentation.
- Foster self-respect and confidence in rural communities involved

SCALING-UP/SCALING OUT

LITERATURE (USED BY PROLINNOVA)

[Best described in Chris Opondo 2012 et al, Institutional Change and Scaling Up. Book: Integrated NRM in the highlands of Eastern Africa. Chapter 6],

- differentiate between the horizontal and vertical dimensions of “going to scale”)
- geographical expansion vs. changes in structures, policy and institutions
- **Scaling out:**
 - process of reaching larger numbers of a target audience through the expansion of activities at the same level of socio-political organization - doing the same things but over a larger area (AHI Project)
 - replication, spread or adaptation of techniques, ideas, approaches and concepts – an increased scale of impact (World Bank 2003)
 - Establishment of a concept, a product, an approach whose importance has been proven elsewhere for wider application (Vincent Maridho – CP Kenya)
- **Scaling up:**
 - innovations at a new level of socio-political organization i.e. support to institutional changes (enable tested innovations or the process of innovation to be supported over a larger area (Millar and Connell, 2010)
 - Institutional and policy changes through adoption of the innovation (World Bank 2003).

INSTITUTIONALIZATION

Existing research, development and education organizations integrate and use the approach of promoting local innovation (LI) and PID in their work and the organization, making this part and parcel of their regular programmes and operations (Mekonnen F et al *Assessing the institutionalization of Participatory Innovation Development: a tool*. PROLINNOVA Working Paper 37.

POLICY INFLUENCING/POLICY DIALOGUE

- **Policy Influencing**: the conscious endeavor to influence the policy process with a view to changing the policy outcome - implies a much stronger orientation towards the results of this process
- **Policy dialogue**: a process-oriented concept referring to an activity (“leading a dialogue”). *It’s a tool for policy influencing*

REF: PROLINNOVA Working Paper 35

COMMERCIALIZATION

(UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH INNOVATION INSTITUTE WEBSITE)

- the process by which a new product, service, or innovation is introduced into the general market.
- broken into phases, from the initial introduction of the product through its mass production and adoption.
- takes into account the production, distribution, marketing, sales and customer support required to achieve commercial success.
- requires that a business develop a marketing plan, determine how the product will be supplied to the market and anticipate barriers to success

Prolinnova Context:??????

STOP

LOCAL INNOVATION SUPPORT FUNDS

- new mechanism to make funds for agricultural research and development accessible to farmer experimenters and local agencies supporting them.
- managed and used by farmers and community-based organizations
- give farmers a chance to do their own research to solve local problems, based on local values, knowledge and creativity.
- farmers can also use the LISF to hire external support.
- guarantee the long-term sustainability of farmer-led Participatory Innovation Development (PID).

LISF POSTER



Farmer-managed funds for local innovation

PROLINNOVA:

Promoting Local INNOVation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management

PROLINNOVA is an international network that fosters local innovativeness and joint innovation development. It recognises the dynamics of indigenous knowledge and seeks to enhance innovation capacities of farmers so that they can adjust better to changing conditions, creating and adapting their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of managing resources for livelihood security and sustainable development.

Vision *A world in which women and men farmers play decisive roles in agricultural research and development (ARD) for sustainable livelihoods.*

Farmers' direct access to funds for farmer-led experimentation is key to achieving this.

Piloting Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs)

PROLINNOVA partners in 8 countries in Africa and Asia are piloting LISFs. They create opportunities for community management of funds for demand-driven ARD. The initiative seeks to:

- Set up sustainable community-based funding mechanisms to promote farmer-led ARD
- Evaluate, document and share experiences with these mechanisms
- Build replicable models for local governance of research and development.

LISFs provide grants to farmers for:

- Farmer learning visits
- Farmers' own experimentation
- Farmer-led research together with development agents and/or scientists
- Disseminating results of these activities

Country networks piloting LISFs

Country	Coordinated by
Cambodia	Centre d'Études et de Développement Agricole Cambodgien (CEDAC)
Ethiopia	Agribusiness Ethiopia (ASE)
Ghana	Association of Church Development Projects (ACDEP)
Kenya	KARI / World Neighbors (WN)
Nepal	Initiatives for Biodiversity, Research and Development (I-BIRD)
South Africa	Farmer Support Group (FSG)
Tanzania	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM-Tz)
Uganda	Environmental Alert (AE)



Initial findings

Period covered	Applications received	Applications approved	Processing time
4 years	1224	64%	71 days

The LISFs enjoy strong farmer ownership across gender and social groupings. The pilots showed that:

- Funds for ARD can be handled locally, including setting priorities, screening proposals channelling funds to farmers
- LISFs need to be custom-designed according to local capacities, degree of farmer organisation, support services etc
- LISFs work best when integrated into participatory programmes that give needed support.

Policy implications

Scaling up LISFs requires an enabling policy environment for:

- Allocating part of regular ARD funding to supporting local innovation & channelling it through LISFs, where they exist
- Developing country- and district-specific forms of LISFs where they don't exist
- Encouraging research and extension staff to support farmer-led experimentation by creating space for it in ARD programmes.

PROLINNOVA thanks the French and Netherlands Governments and Rockefeller Foundation for their support to the FARI (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) programme to pilot LISFs.

For more information:

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GOVERNANCE ISSUES

- the action or manner of governing a state, organization, etc. "a more responsive system of governance will be required" (Google)
- the process of making and enforcing decisions within an organization or society (Wikipedia)
- the act or process of governing or overseeing the control and direction of something (such as a country or an organization) <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/governance>

PROLINNOVA:

“Diverse structures for decision-making and government within the network”

Mariana Wongtschowski, et al. (2010). *Towards a farmer-governed approach to agricultural research for development.*

Intro to EliFaNS

Inception workshop
20-24 February 2023

EliFaNS

- ▶ Expanding the promotion of local innovation for Food Security and Healthy Nutrition to Strengthen resilience with focus on women

Basics

- ▶ Ghana, Kenya, Burkina, Benin, South Africa (Cameroon has own project)
- ▶ Jan 2023 - Dec 2025 (36 months)
- ▶ Builds on ProliFaNS and SULCI-FaNS
- ▶ Particular focus on institutionalisation

Ultimate outcome:

- ▶ The project is intended to contribute to improved food and nutrition security and livelihoods of rural communities in the Global South through the mainstreaming of participatory farmer-led approaches that allow the communities to adapt to challenges they face through the co-development of technical, social and institutional solutions.

Project goal:

- ▶ Improved food security and livelihoods for the smallholder communities associated with the activities at each of the action-learning sites (with specific benefits for women and youth), providing evidence necessary for institutionalising farmer-led research and innovation in agroecology and NRM within organisations that are mandated to support them

ELI-FaNS Objectives

1. Small-scale farmers (especially women and youth) actively innovate to improve the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of rural communities
2. Researchers, university lecturers and other relevant decision makers at local, national, subregional and regional level pay more attention to PID approaches and engage in activities to promote PID
3. Prolinnova structures at all levels are functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national and subregional/regional level

Local innovation and PID targets for IJI-FaNS

Total	5 CPs, 10 action-learning sites, 60 LI & 24 PID cases
Kenya	2 learning sites; 4 LI cases/site = 8 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Ghana	2 learning sites; 4 LI cases/site = 8 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Burkina Faso	2 learning sites; 6 LI cases/site = 12 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Benin	2 learning sites; 8 LI cases/site = 16 LI cases 3 PID cases/site = 6 PID cases
South Africa	2 learning sites; 8 LI cases/site = 16 LI cases 3 PID cases/site = 6 PID cases

Project activities

- ▶ **Activity 1.1**: Identification and promotion of local innovation (at least four social or group innovations per CP)
- ▶ **Activity 1.2**: Facilitating and supporting PID processes (including linkages for commercialisation where appropriate) - incl. cases to be finalised from SULCI-FaNS

Kenya	Lab analyses required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ethnovet medicine and seeds generation of the ethnovet plant• Poultry diseases local vaccines and medicine• Documentation and printing of all SULCI-FaNS cases
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Continue case of social innovation on women village savings and loan association• 8th case to be initiated in IJI-FaNS• Documentation and printing of all SULCI-FaNS cases
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All PID activities complete for 8 cases but documentation and printing of materials to be finalised.

Activities cont.

- ▶ Where appropriate, innovators will be trained in aspects such as nutritional improvement, agro-processing, packaging of local foods, and development and packaging of innovation products for the market to stimulate their own innovation in these areas. Successful innovators with high-impact innovations will be selected and trained in business and entrepreneurship development and linked to support structures and relevant service providers for financial and technical services to further develop their innovations and build commercial enterprises for increased incomes and food security

Activities cont.

- ▶ **Activity 1.3: Developing the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) approach**
- ▶ **Activity 1.4: Monitoring of impacts of LI, PID and LISFs on innovator households and broader communities**
- ▶ a baseline and then at intervals - looking at number of meals/day and dietary diversity) and focus group discussions with non-participating households. This will provide evidence for policy dialogue. The monitoring process will also gather information about the extent to which innovations have been adopted/adapted by other people - this being dissemination

outputs

- ▶ *Output 1.1.1. Identification of 60 LI cases and full documentation of priority innovations including their contribution to food and nutrition security and livelihoods (10 priority LI cases across the CPs).*
- ▶ *Output 1.2.1. Documentation of all PID processes including the impact and effectiveness of innovations that have been strengthened through PID for improving food and nutrition security and livelihoods, as well as the improved research capacities of farmers and other actors.*
- ▶ *Output 1.3.1. Evidence of the effectiveness of LISFs to support farmers' innovation development processes (including both farmer innovation and joint innovation).*

Activities cont.

- ▶ Activity 2.1: Determining current status of PID institutionalisation results
- ▶ Activity 2.2: Building capacities for policy dialogue and institutionalisation
- ▶ Activity 2.3: Supporting evidence-based PID policy dialogue and advocacy:
 - ▶ The focus will be on establishing institutional-level partnerships rather than one-on-one engagements with individuals within those organisations.
- ▶ Activity 3.1: Capacitating the structures for advancing PID and supporting LISFs through new and strategic institutional partnership building at local to national and subregional level
- ▶ a programme for broader capacity building that will be geared towards strengthening the capacity of the CPs to mutually support and learn from each in these areas as well as jointly advocate and engage in policy dialogue at cross-CP and subregion/regional level

Outputs cont.

- ▶ *Output 2.1.1. Status review report on lessons and impact of PID institutionalisation process at the start of the project.*
- ▶ *Output 2.2.2. CP context-specific strategies developed for institutionalisation of PID.*
- ▶ *Output 2.4.1. Report documenting progress with mainstreaming of the PID approach within agricultural research and advisory services and academic institutions.*

Activities cont.

- ▶ **Activity 3.2:** Strengthening functioning of the Prolinnova subregional platforms in Africa.
- ▶ exchange visits, resource mobilisation, joint policy-dialogue events, networking communication as well as relationship building
- ▶ **Activity 3.3:** Supporting CPs in the region/subregion through South-South backstopping
- ▶ **Activity 3.4:** Inter-CP capacity building, mentoring and knowledge sharing
- ▶ **Activity 3. 5:** Documenting cross-CP lessons from implementing PID processes and engaging in policy dialogue
- ▶ The SRCs will spearhead the regional-level documentation of CP-level success stories and evidence of the effectiveness of the PID approach

Outputs cont.

- ▶ *Output 3.1.1. Report on capacity-building activities addressing needs of various Prolinnova structures.*
- ▶ *Output 3.2.1. Well-functioning subregional Prolinnova platforms with active secretariats in good communication with each other.*
- ▶ *Output 3.3.1. Assessment of status and needs of CP governing bodies.*
- ▶ *Output 3.2.2. Report documenting capacity-building activities undertaken to ensure strong and active CPs.*

TOTAL	Local /district: 11; Province/region: 9; National: 2
Country	Targets for institutionalisation in organisations
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 3 • Province/region: 2 • National: 1
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 3 • Province/region: 2 • National: 1
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 2 • Province/region: 2 • National: 0
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 1 • Province/region: 1 • National: 0
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 2 • Province/region: 2 • National: 0

Outputs cont.

- ▶ *Output 3.4.1. Report on activities undertaken towards ensuring strong and functional local and national MSPs.*
- ▶ *Output 3.5.1. Various products documenting multi-CP experiences with PID and institutionalisation activities that target regional-level policy and networking bodies*



ELI-FaNS new site

Name: Bunyala South

Sub County: Budalang'i

County: Busia County

About the site: Socio-economic and agricultural conditions

Physical features

- **Physical features**
- Bunyala South Ward is an enclave totally cut off from the rest of Bunyala Sub-County.
- Part of the Ward is made up of small islands/swamps in Lake Victoria.
- A major source of water is Mugangu, which is part of River Yala Delta, although it is referred to as a river by the local community.
- Nearly half of the Ward is low-lying at the lake level and about a kilometre from the lake, the land rises to form a rocky hills in the hinterland.

Socio-economic and agricultural conditions Physical features cont'd..

Type of soil

- Two types of soil: Sandy and clay soils (**Mainland**).
- The swampy areas have a mixture of sandy and clay soils. These types of soil provide challenges for farming.
- Sandy soil loses water very quickly even when it is raining resulting to leaching of plants' food deep in the soil.
- When it is dry the soil becomes too hard to dig or plough.

Water resources

- Blessed with plenty of water resource: Lake Victoria which almost surrounds it and one of the deltas of River Yala (Mugango).
- The lake and the river provide the area with all-year round water for domestic use and irrigation as well as fishing.
- The rising of lake water in 1963 submerged some residential and arable areas resulting in migration to the hinterland (higher density settlement)

Socio-economic and agricultural conditions Physical features cont'd...

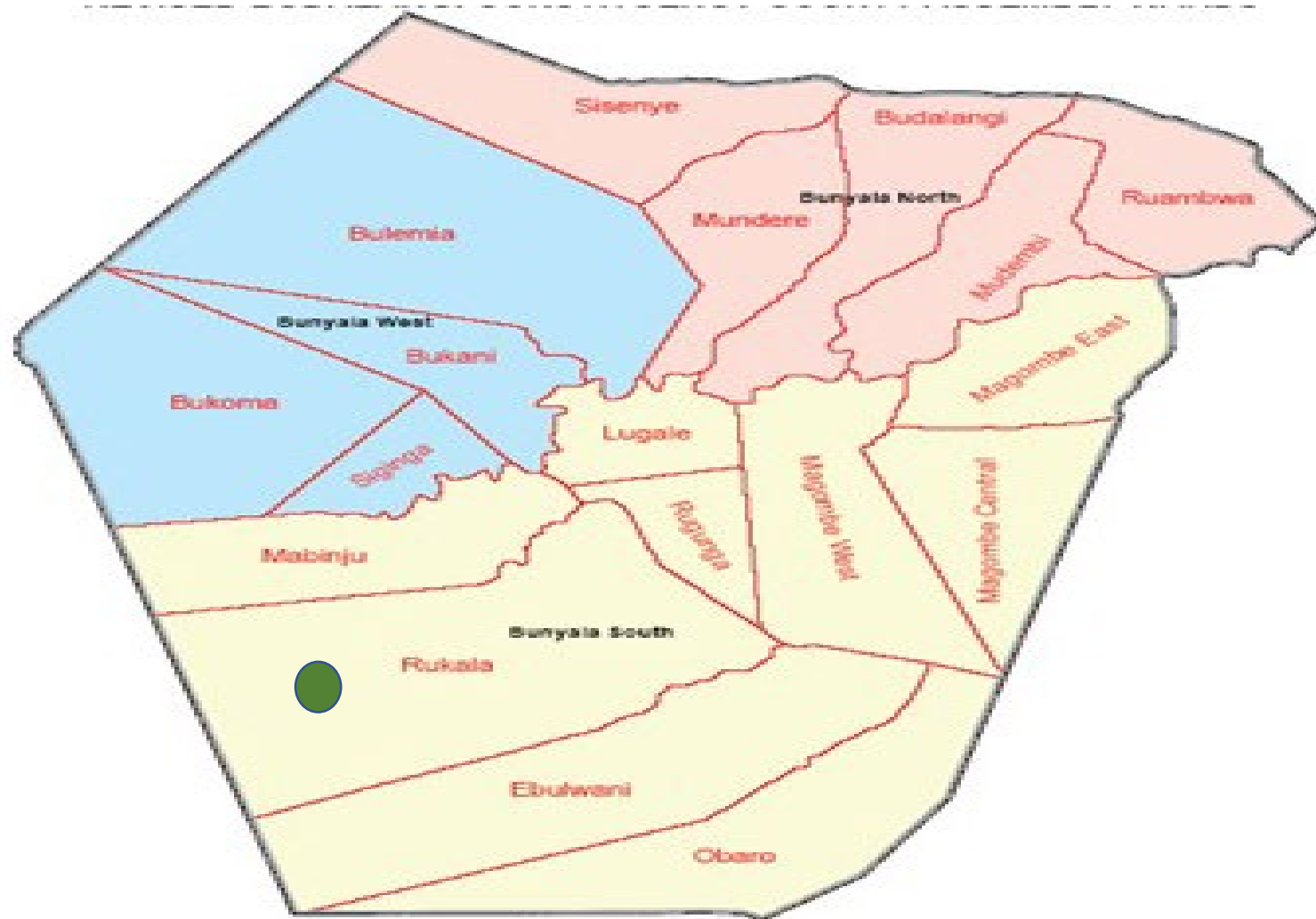
- **Demographics**

- Two categories; the local indigenous residents occupying the hilly hinterland and people who have moved in from other places (mainly to fish).
- The fisher folk who have moved in from other locations have settled on the beach in an urban/slum-like dwelling.
- Their main economic activities are fishing, small businesses and a bit of subsistence farming done on land leased from the locals.

- **Economic base**

- The economic activities: Fishing, small and micro-enterprises, farming, *Boda boda* (operating motorcycle transport as a business), and sand/stone harvesting.
- The main economic activity: Fishing (other related businesses e.g. fish transportation, selling fish and simple value addition such as smoking and sun drying fish).

Map of the action learning site



● Learning site

Organizations currently implementing projects in the area? (NGOs, CBOs, FBOs)

No.	Organization	Type	Thematic areas
1.	World Neighbors	NGO/IDO	Nutrition, livelihoods, natural resource management and community reproduction health
2.	AMPATH	NGO	Health
3.	BUMA	CBO	Nutrition, livelihoods, natural resource management and community reproduction health
4.	Living goods	NGO	Health
5.	Community organizations	CBOS, FBO, SHG	Savings and credit
6.	Agronutrition	NGO	Nutrition promotion
7.	KWFT	Private sector	Financial services
8.	Joyful women	NGO	Women empowerment

Potential women dominated activities

- Small scale crop and animal production
- Water resources-trading in fish and simple value addition including fish sun drying and smoking
- Savings and credit activities in self help and other community activities

Livelihood opportunities / challenges for local innovation/participatory farm led research

- The main livelihood opportunities is the exploitation of the water resources.
- Major challenge: Lack of sufficient skills and knowledge

Stakeholder identified

No.	Stakeholder	Type/nature
1.	World Neighbors	NGO/IDO
2.	Bunyala Maendeleo (BUMA)-Main local coordinating partner	CBO
3.	Bunyala South dept of Agriculture	Government
4.	Bunyala South dept of livestock	Government
5.	Bunyala South dept of fisheries	Government
6.	Bunyala South dept of nutrition	Government
7.	Bunyala South dept of governance	Government
8.	Bunyala South dept of administration	Government
9.	Bunyala South dept of social services	Government
10.	KALRO	Research

Other potential stakeholders

No.	Stakeholder	Type/nature
1.	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST)	Learning institution
2.	Alupe University College	Learning institution
3.	Joyful Women	NGO

THANK YOU

PROJET D'EXPANSION DE LA PROMOTION DE L'INNOVATION LOCALE POUR LA SÉCURITÉ ALIMENTAIRE ET UNE NUTRITION SAINE
POUR RENFORCER LA RÉSILIENCE AVEC UN FOCUS SUR LES FEMMES (ELI-FANS)

ATELIER DE LANCEMENT / ACCRA / 20-24 FÉVRIER 2023

PRÉSENTATION DES SITES DU PROJET AU BENIN

ETAT DES LIEUX ET ENGAGEMENTS DES ACTEURS

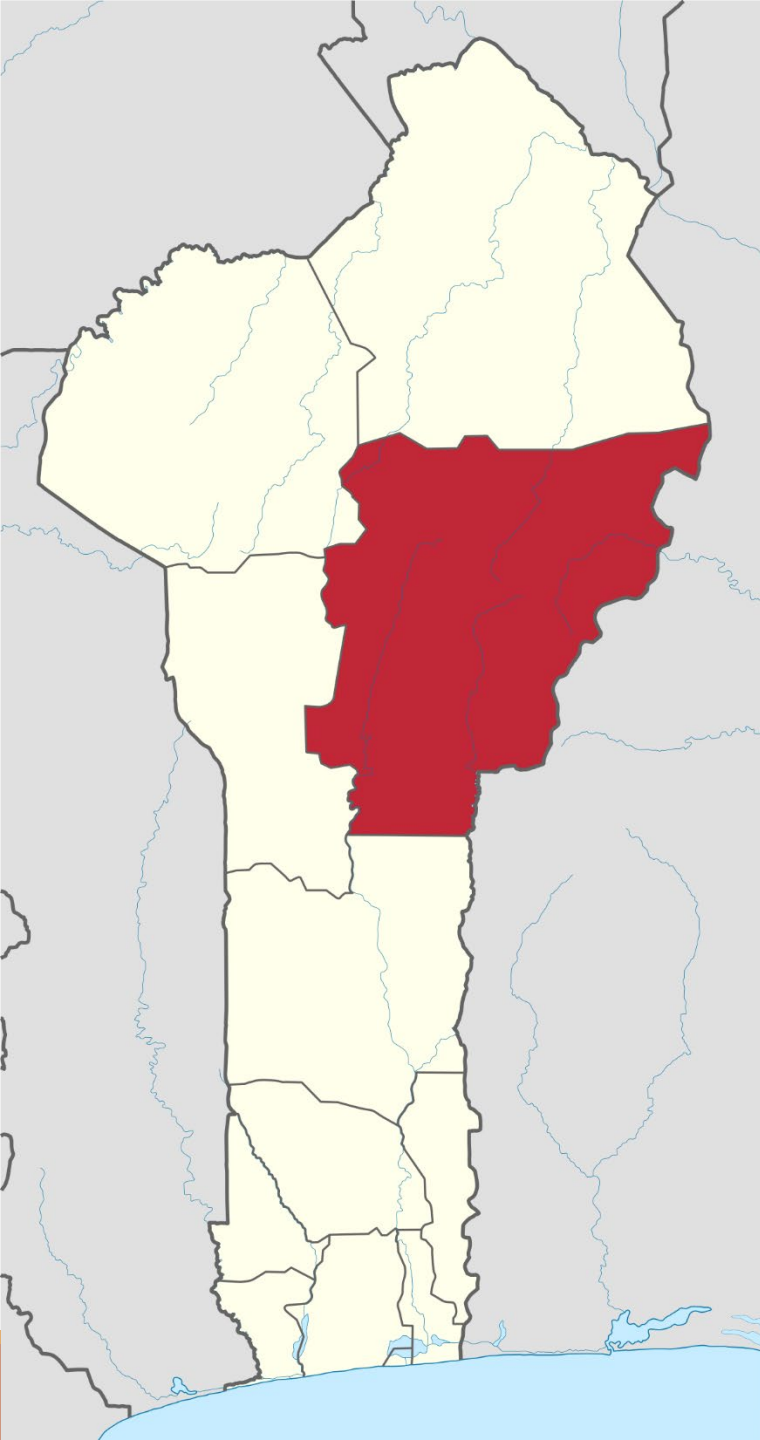


Noms des présentateurs:

Nicole SARAH, Better Life ONG

Léonard ADJE, Espérance-Vie ONG



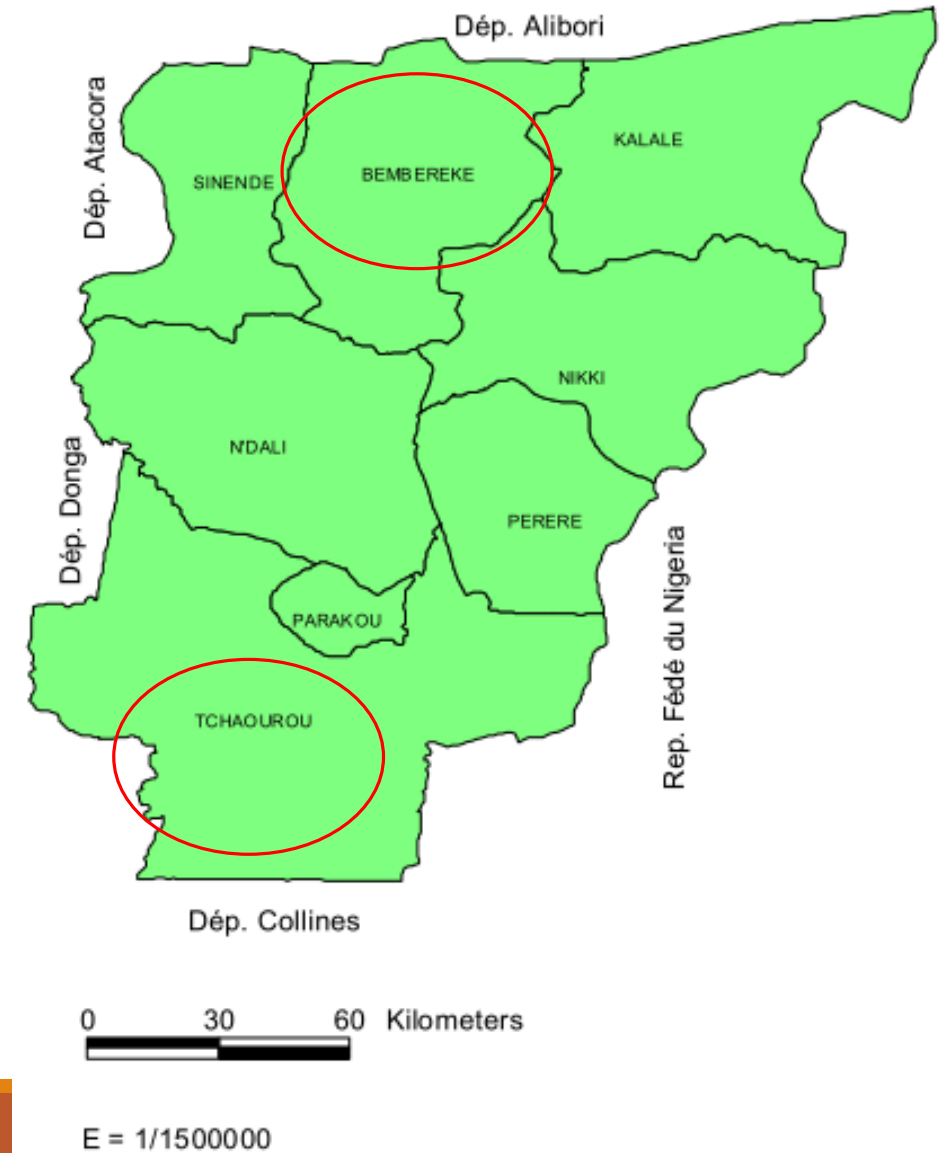


**Sites ELI-FANS au nord
du Bénin:**

Département du Borgou

**Un site au Nord du
Borgou: **Bembéréké****

**Un site au Sud du
Borgou: **Tchaourou****



Site de Bembéréké


- Superficie (en Km2) : 3 106
- Population : 131255 (66270 hommes & 64 985 femmes)
- Nombre d'arrondissements: 5
- Nombre de quartiers / villages: 61
- Pauvreté non monétaire (ie celle basée sur les caractéristiques de l'habitat et les actifs des ménages) : estimée à 41,74%



Activités socioéconomiques

- **L'agriculture** (74,2%) : Maïs, igname, soja, cultures maraîchères de contre saison, cultures pérennes, mais l'ensemble de l'économie locale semble structurée autour de la seule filière coton. Le coton et l'arachide viennent en tête de liste des cultures industrielles.
- **L'élevage** (activité secondaire pour quelques individus) : élevage pastoral complété par l'élevage non moins important d'ovins, de caprins et de volailles : 19,76% des têtes de bovins, 16,16% des têtes d'ovins, 11,19% des têtes de caprins, 7,73% des porcins et 13,45% des têtes de volaille du département du Borgou
- **Le commerce et la restauration** (18,9%) favorisée par la présence d'infrastructures et d'équipement marchands importants
- **L'agriculture et le commerce de céréales ainsi que les transformations agroalimentaires sont les principales activités dominées par les femmes**

CATEGORIES D'ACTEURS

A large, light orange oval with a thin brown border, centered on the slide. It contains the text 'CATEGORIES D'ACTEURS' in bold black letters with a white outline. A thin horizontal line is positioned above the oval, and a solid orange bar is at the bottom of the slide.

Acteurs de la recherche formelle:

- Université de Parakou (LRIDA, UR-SAPHA)
- INRAB (CRA-Nord)

Décideurs locaux:

- Mairie de Bké (*Dir. Dév. local / Point Focal Nutrition*)
- ADECOB (*VP S&E, capitalisation et gestion connaissances*)
- Prolinnova Bénin = *section env/Nutrition Mairie Bké*

ONG/Projets pertinents:

- PASDER
- LARES
- PROSOL/GIZ (*gestion durable des terres*)
- Asso dév Bké/Cadres
- DEDRAS ONG

Associations paysannes/Innovateurs :

- *Innovateurs projet TMT+ Ina (Cabbage pest)*
- FUPRO/Union communale des producteurs (*Coop. maraîchage, maïs, riz...*)
- *Groupeements de femmes*
- ANOPER/UDOPER/UCOPER/GPER – **GPFER**
- **PNOPPA/Bénin**

Coordination locale:

- ONG Espérance-Vie

Appui conseil / vulgarisation / formation agricole:

- ATDA4 (*CCeC Bké / Conseillers PV, PA...*)
- LTA (*LTA Ina*)

Site de
Bembéréké

Site de Tchaourou



- Superficie (en Km2) : 7256 (environ 6,5 % du territoire national)
- Population : 223138 (111576 hommes & 111562 femmes)
- Taux de croissance : environ 6,65 % (RGPH4 2013)
 - contre 3,52 % au niveau national
 - 4,68 % dans le Borgou (INSAE, 2016)
- Pauvreté monétaire (INSAE) 44,18
- Pauvreté non monétaire (INSAE) 36,24
- Nombre d'arrondissements 7
- Nombre de quartiers / villages 90

Activités socioéconomiques

- ❑ **L'agriculture:** principale occupation de plus de 90% de la population
 - céréales : maïs, sorgho, mil, riz
 - racines & tubercules : igname, manioc
 - cultures de rente (coton, arachide, soja et anacarde)
 - par endroits des légumineuses essentiellement destinées à la consommation locale
- ❑ **L'élevage :** de bovins, porcins, caprins et de la volaille (poulets et pintades)
- ❑ **La pêche et la pisciculture**
- ❑ **La transformation et stockage :** présence de nombreuses unités artisanales de transformation des céréales, du soja, du manioc etc. C'est un secteur privilégié des femmes

Activités privilégiées par les femmes

- L'agriculture (petits champs)
- Le petit élevage (ovins, caprins, volaille...)
- La transformation agro-alimentaire (dominée par les femmes)
 - La production du beurre de karité
 - La production du fromage de lait de vache wagashi (surtout en milieu pastoral peul)
 - La transformation du soja en divers dérivés (lait, fromage, viande, biscuit)
 - La transformation du manioc
 - La transformation de l'igname

CATEGORIES D'ACTEURS

A large, light orange oval with a thin brown border, centered on the slide. It contains the text 'CATEGORIES D'ACTEURS' in bold black letters with a white outline. A solid orange horizontal bar is at the bottom of the slide.

Acteurs de la recherche formelle:

- Université de Parakou (LRIDA, UR-SAPHA)
- INRAB (CRA-Nord)

Décideurs locaux:

- Mairie de Tchaourou (*Dir. Dév. local / Point Focal Nutrition*)
- ADECOB (*VP S&E, capitalisation et gestion connaissances*)

ONG/Projets pertinents:

- PASDER
- LARES
- PROSOL/GIZ (*gestion durable des terres*)
- DEDRAS ONG

Associations paysannes/Innovateurs :

- *Innovateurs projet TMT+ de Kika Couveuse solaire en argile (clay and solar incubator)*
- FUPRO/Union communale des producteurs (*Coop. maraîchage, maïs, riz...*)
- ANOPER/UDOPER/UCOPER/GPER – GPFER
- **PNOPPA/Bénin**

Site de
Tchaourou

Appui conseil / vulgarisation / formation agricole:

- ATDA4 (*CCeC Tchaourou / Conseillers PV, PA...*)
- LTA (*LTA Kika*)

Coordination locale:

- ONG Better Life

Pour toute information sur ELI-FaNS au Bénin, contactez:

Coordonnatrice du projet

Mme Nicole SARAHA

Tél/Whatsapp: +229 95370712

Email: betterlifeong@gmail.com /
sanitah04@yahoo.fr

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Coordination de Prolinnova-Bénin

Dr. Georges DJOHY

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Email: georgesdjohy@yahoo.fr /
prolinnovabenin@gmail.com

Merci de votre aimable attention



Projet ELI-FaNS

"Expansion de la promotion de l'innovation locale pour la sécurité alimentaire et une nutrition saine afin de renforcer la résilience avec un accent particulier sur la sécurité alimentaire"

**BILAN DES VISITES SUR LES SITES D'APPRENTISSAGE
ET IDENTIFICATION DES PARTIES PRENANTES**

Coordination Diobass écologie et Société
BURKINA FASO

Février 2023

Contexte

Il est utile pour nous de regarder au-delà des seules expériences des projets Proli-FaNS et SULCI-FaNS pour comprendre le contexte dans lequel l'ELI-FaNS doit être mise en œuvre.

Nouveau site d'apprentissage:

☐ Région du plateau central, commune de Ourgou-Manéga, dans le village de Sommassi;

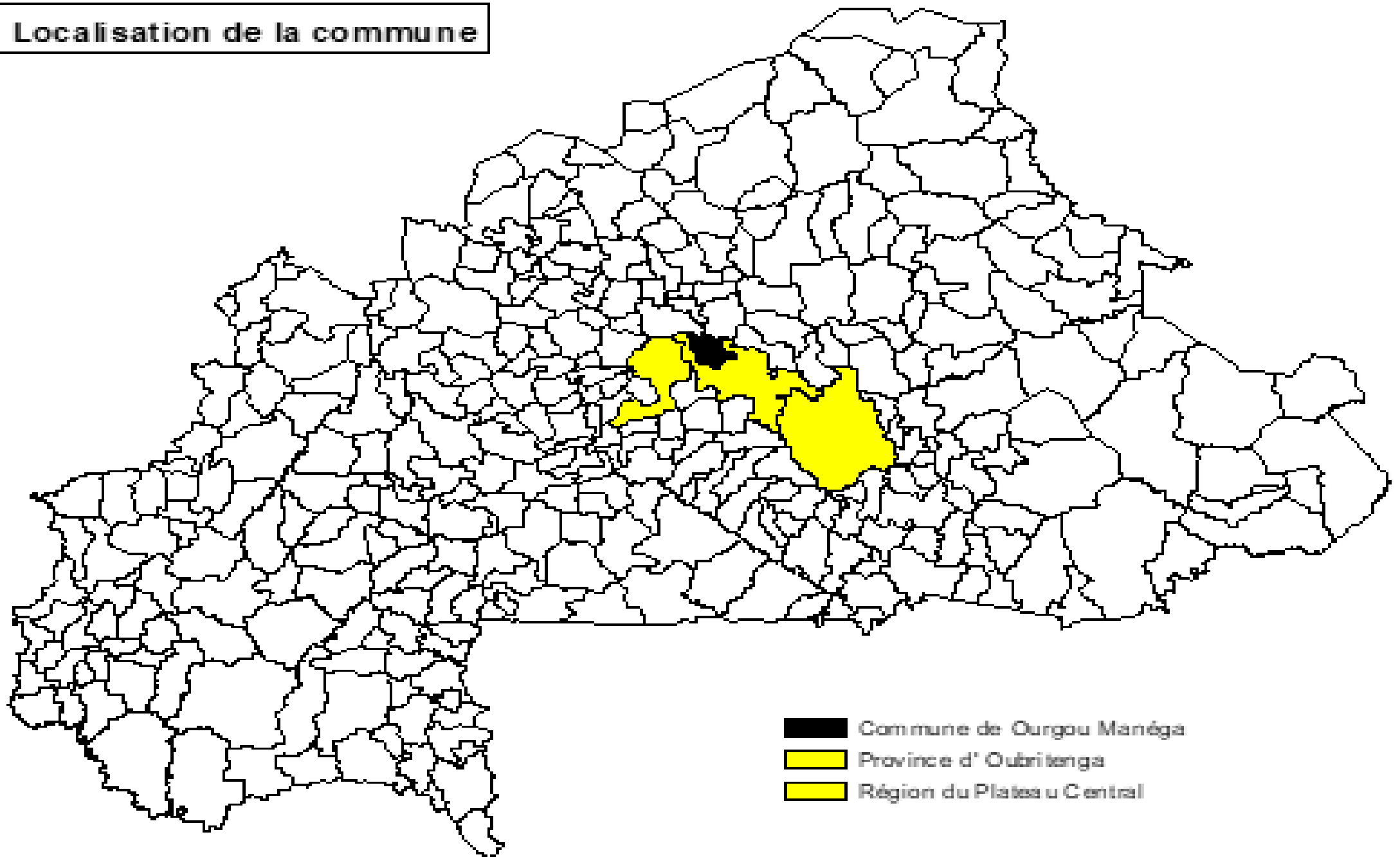
☐ Anciens site d'apprentissage:

Région du Nord, commune de Gomponsom, dans le village de Gomponsom

Résultats de visite dans le nouveau site (à Sommassi, Ourgou Manéga)

- **Ourgou Manéga** est l'une des sept (07) communes de la D'Oubritenga, région du Plateau central avec 28 villages de la commune dont **Sommassi (le nouveau site)**, de 45 km de Ziniaré et de 55 km de Ouagadougou.
- **Population** est estimé en 2018 à **23 916 habitants en 2018**.
- **Sommassi** est accessible en toute saison
- La commune a un **régime tropical soudano-sahélien** avec **01 saison sèche de huit mois comprise entre octobre et mai**, 01 saison pluvieuse de quatre mois **(de juin à septembre)**.

Localisation de la commune



Partant du résultat final du projet est destiné à contribuer à l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle et des moyens de subsistance des communautés rurales, avec des avantages spécifiques pour les femmes et les jeunes, la commune regorge des potentialités de:

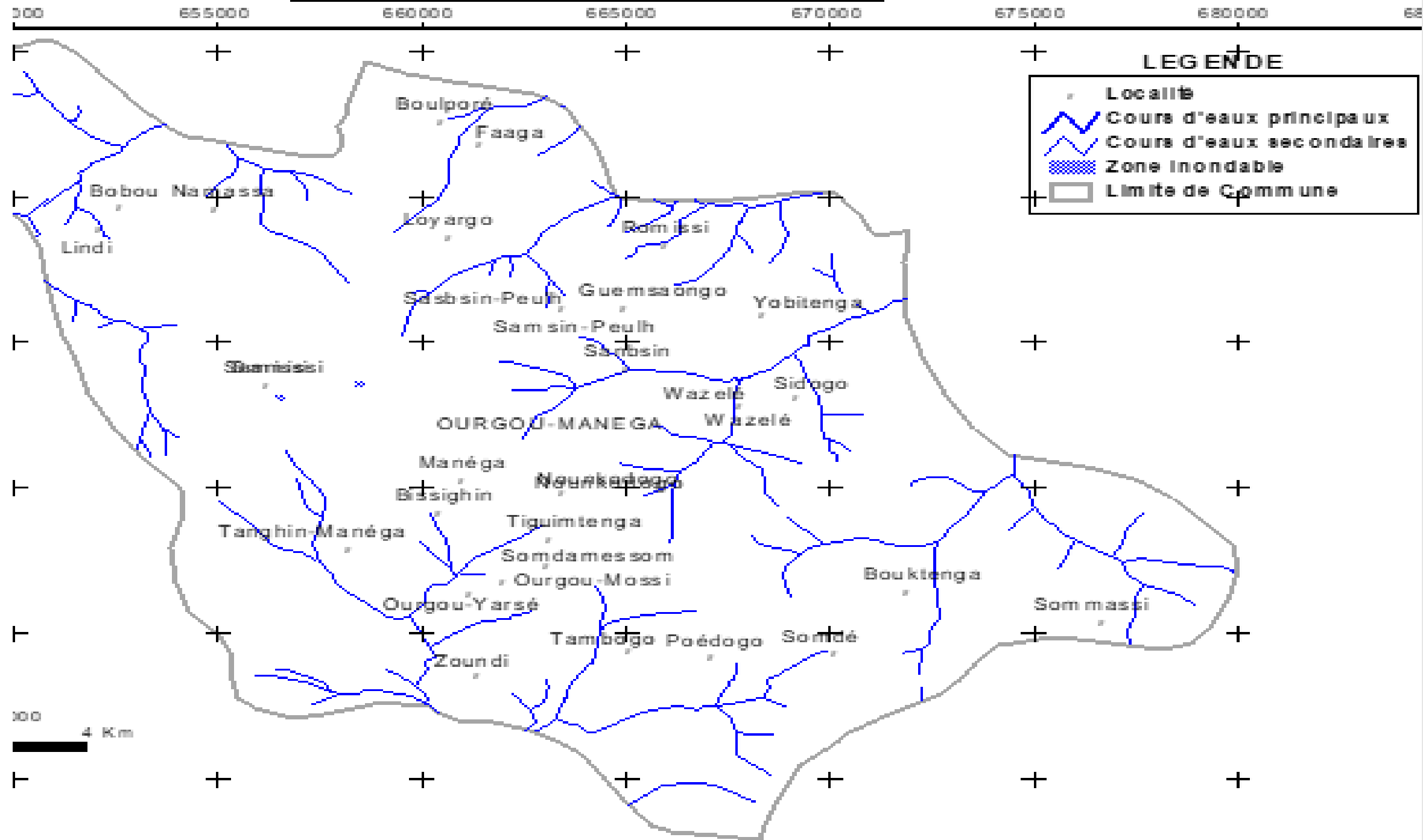
- matières premières à valoriser dans le domaines des AGR,
- de gestion des forêts (FC de 244 ha) pour l'exploitation PFNL
- affluents du fleuve Nakambé et des petits affluents, des points d'eau assez diversifiés.
- Existence de 136 organisation paysannes avec 45% OP de femmes

Les points d'eau peuvent faire servir à la cultures maraichage, pour quoi pas la pisciculture...

Des défis existent:

- dégradation du couvert végétal (exploitation du bois de chauffe à des fins commerciales pour le ravitaillement des villes voisines...)
- L'ensablement des fonds des fleuves et retenues d'eau
- L'inorganisation des filières des filières agricoles et annales
- La baisse de la fertilité des sols agricoles
- L'accès difficile aux petits producteurs et femmes dans la commune

CARTE RESEAU HYDROGRAPHIQUE



Une liste des institutions concernées identifiées

Ces structures sont d'envergure communale ou dépassent le rayon d'un seul village.

- **A.B.T** : Association Burkina To yinga ;
- **A.P.I.L** : Appui aux Initiatives Locales (**ONG intervenant**) ;
- **DES-PF /BF** : Diobass Ecologie et Société Plate Forme du Burkina Faso (**ONG intervenant**)
- **A.S.K** : Association Song Koadba ;
- **A.Z.N** : Association Zoramba Naag Taaba (**ONG intervenant**)
- **U.N.G.V.T** : Union de Groupements Villageois de Tanlili ;
- **A.N.S.** : Association Neb La Bumbu de Somassi ;
- **ADES** : Association pour le Développement Economique et Social

AGRICULTURE:

- Maraichage bio pour valoriser les ressources forestières
- production et distribution des intrants agricoles

ENVIRONNEMENT

- Exploitation et transformation des produits forestiers non ligneux
- Production de plants et des plantes légumineuses en disparition dans la zone car surexploitée (pépinières)

ELEVAGE

- Elevage des nouvelles espèces adapté aux ressources naturelles de la zones (Pintades, aulacode , Dindons, pisciculture , apiculture...)
- AGR pour les femmes et les jeunes

PROLINNOVA

PROMoting Local INNOVAtion
in ecologically-oriented agriculture and natural resource management



MERCI
POUR AIMABLE
ATTENTION



Feedback from Prolinnova SA:

Accra, Ghana

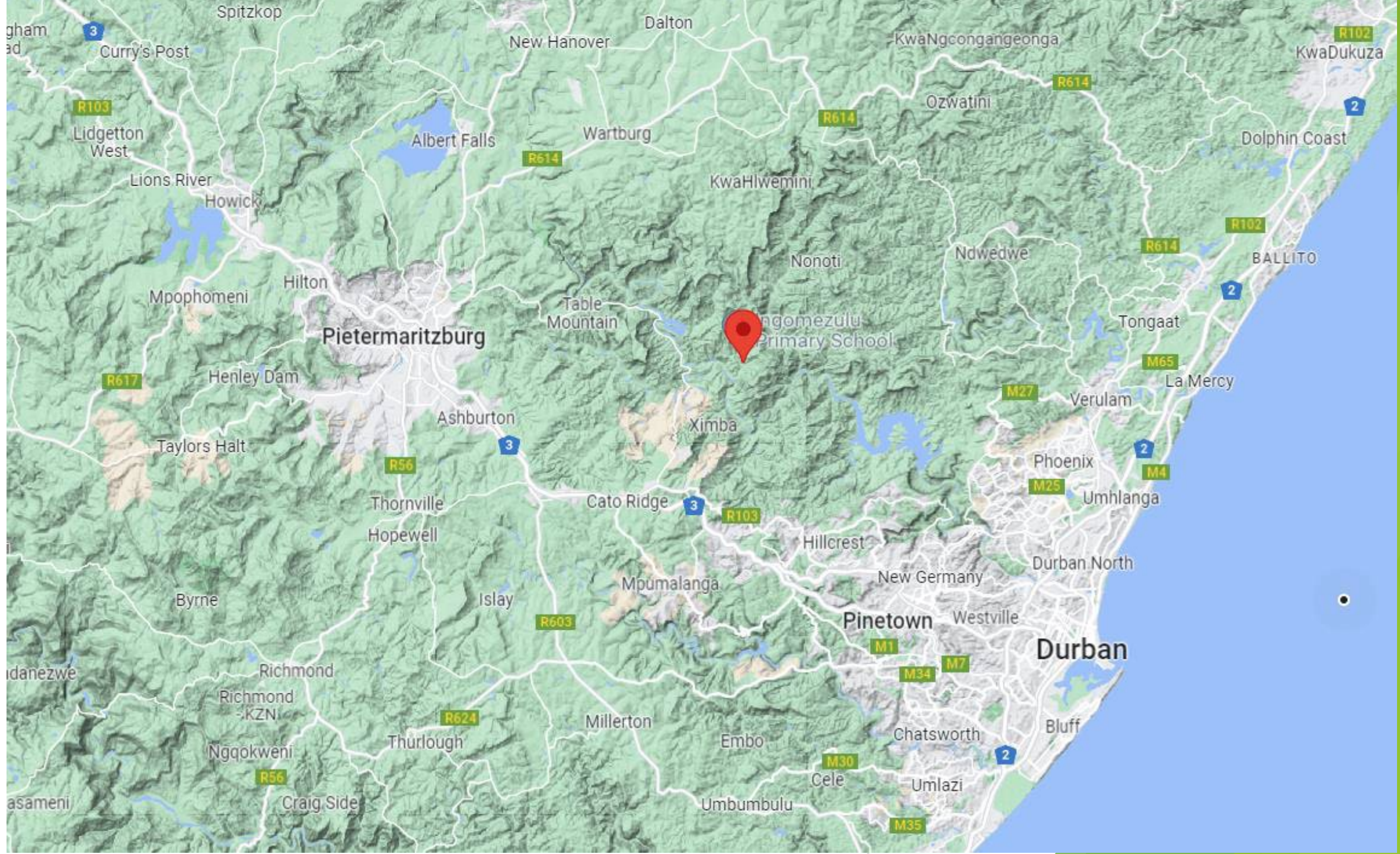
20-24 February 2023

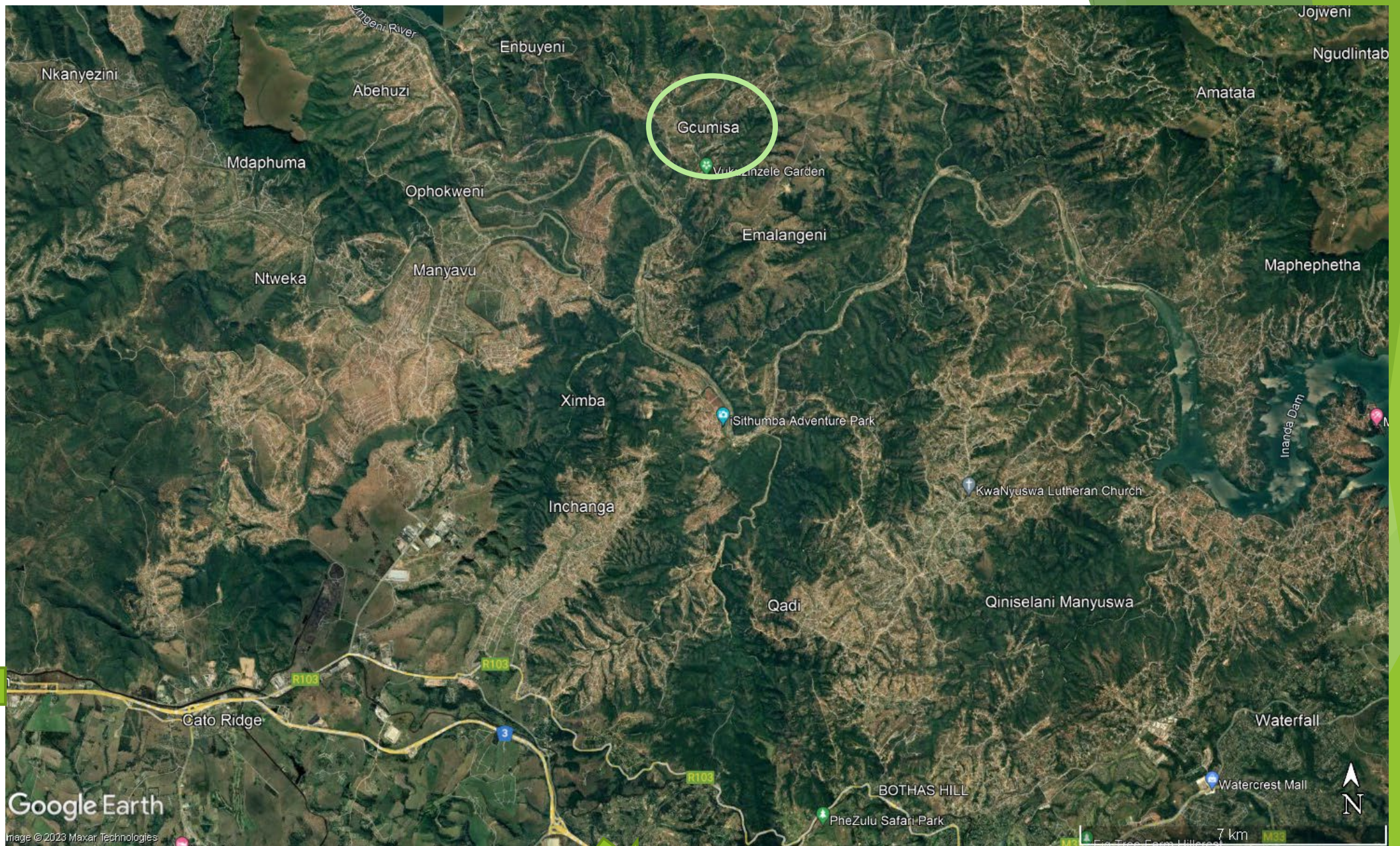
KwaZulu-Natal Team

Overview of Gcumisa Learning Site



OO HUAWEI P40 lite
OO AI QUAD CAMERA





PMB

DBN



Google Earth

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

Zimondela Junior Secondary School

ENSUTHA

Theku Store

Ingomezulu Primary School

Gcumisa

Vukuzinzele Garden

Umseni River

Umseni River



1 km

Relevant stakeholders in Gcumisa

- ▶ Local farmers
- ▶ Spring users
- ▶ Traditional authority (councilors, Izinduna - headmen and Inkosi - Chief)
- ▶ Local Municipality (uMshwati and Mkhambathini)
- ▶ uMgungundlovu District Municipality
- ▶ University of KwaZulu-Natal
- ▶ Centre for Transformative Agricultural and Food Systems
- ▶ KZN Department of Agriculture - Extension staff
- ▶ ?
- ▶ ?

Existing projects to leverage/collaborate with

- ▶ JNCC springs project (NATURE BASED SOLUTIONS (NBS) FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: COMMUNITY-LED SPRING PROTECTION TO ENSURE SUSTAINABLE SELF-SUPPLY)
- ▶ SANBI-funded initiative to formally declare the Gcumisa Community Conservation Area



Women-dominated livelihood activities

- ▶ Water and firewood collection
- ▶ Vegetable production
- ▶ Poultry keeping
- ▶ Smallstock
- ▶ Large stock ?? Since men are working away
- ▶ ?
- ▶ ?

Other information

- Peri-urban/rural
- High unemployment rates
- Poor service delivery
- High levels of poverty
- Reliance on natural resources

MERCURY NEWS

Years of waiting for running water sees Swayimane residents buying water



GroundUp

TOPICS ▼

ABOUT

DONATE

Search a

Rural families battle to get water although they live near a dam

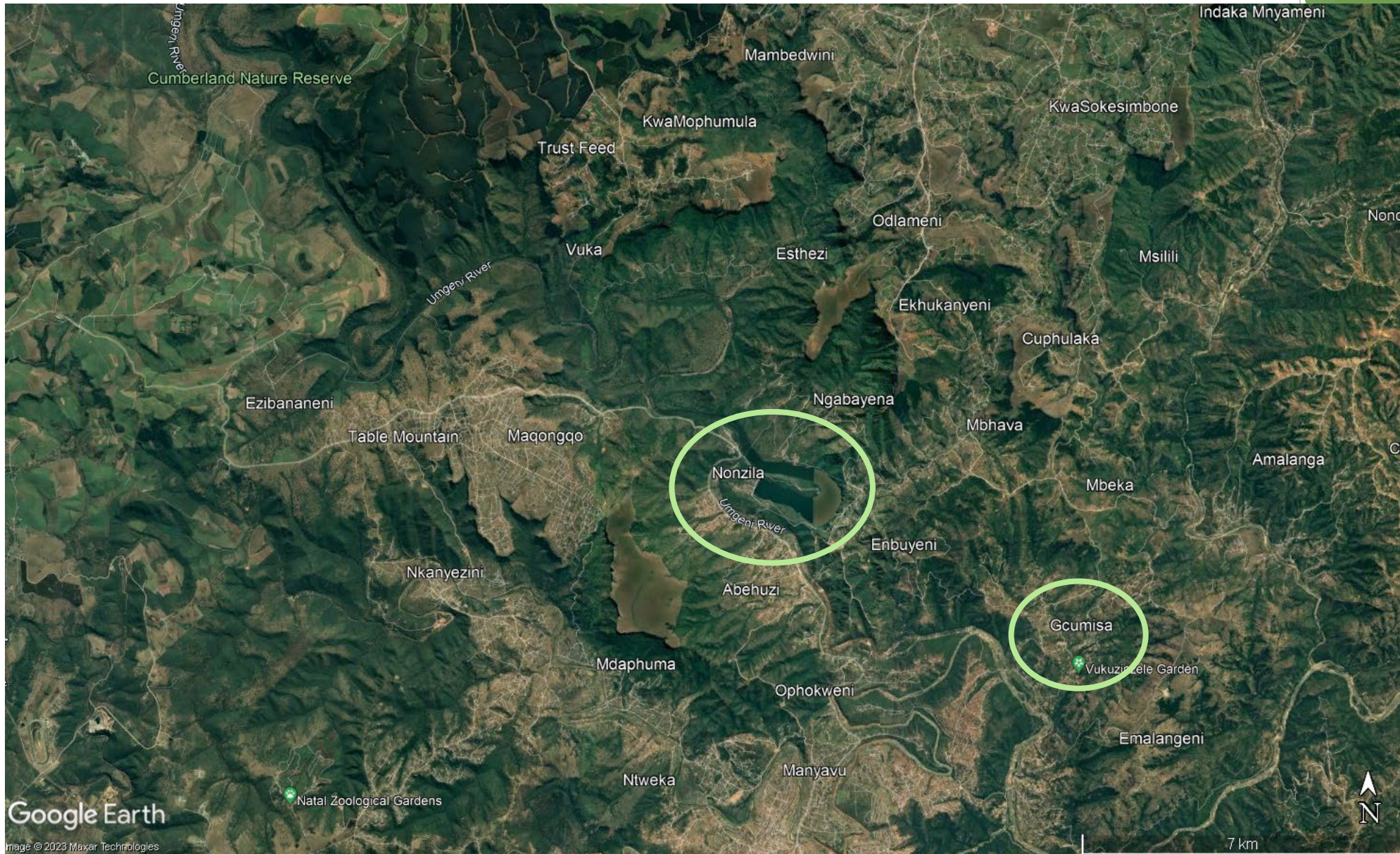
"How unfair is that? It's a joke," says resident

6 August 2021 | By Nompandolo Ngubane

News | Pietermaritzburg



Phume Zuma fetches water from under a bridge on the Mpephu River in Swayimane outside Pietermaritzburg. "One of the residents made a plan by inserting a pipe," resident Sane Mazibuko told GroundUp. Photo: Nompandolo Ngubane



Google Earth

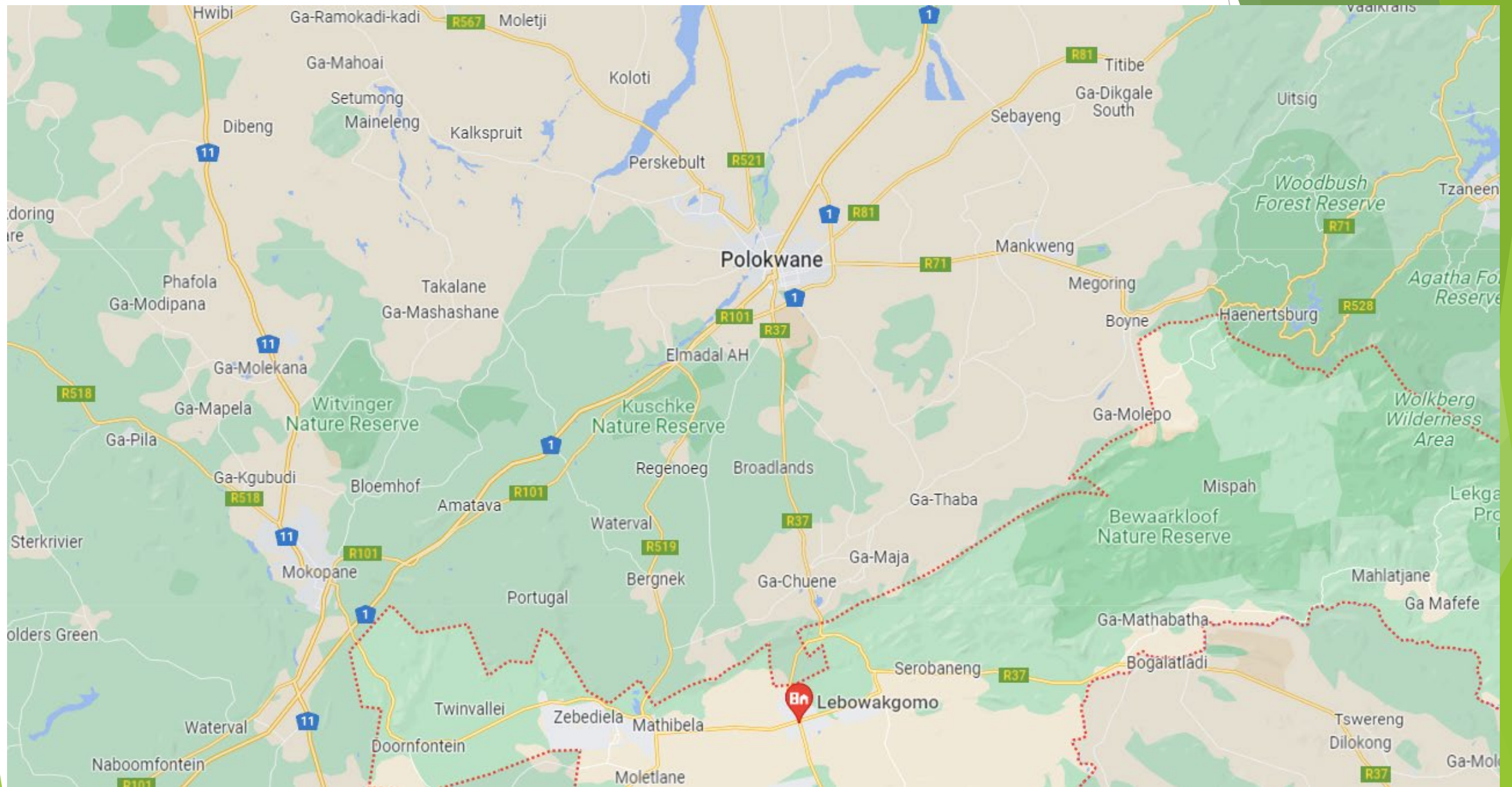
Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

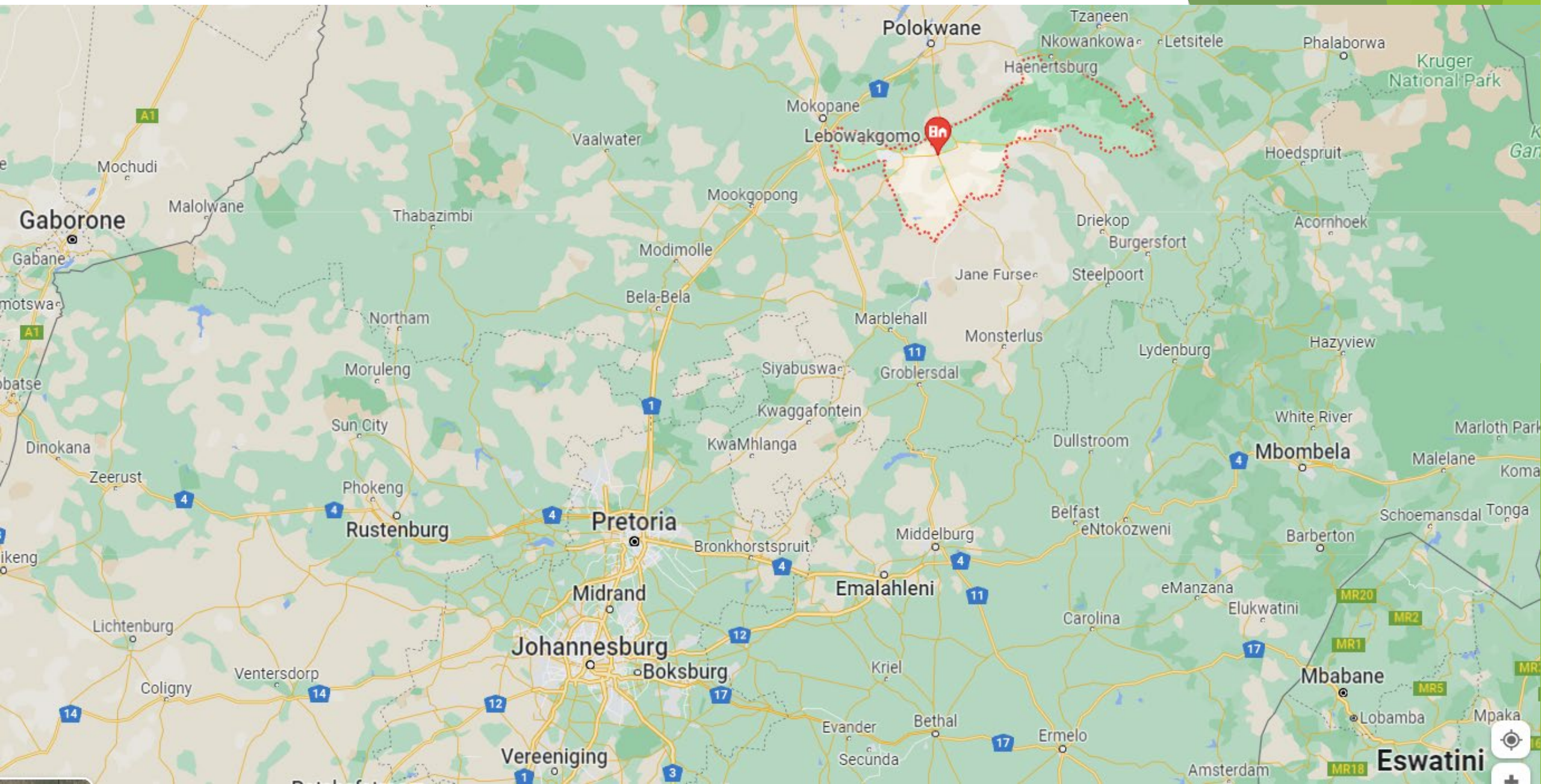
7 km

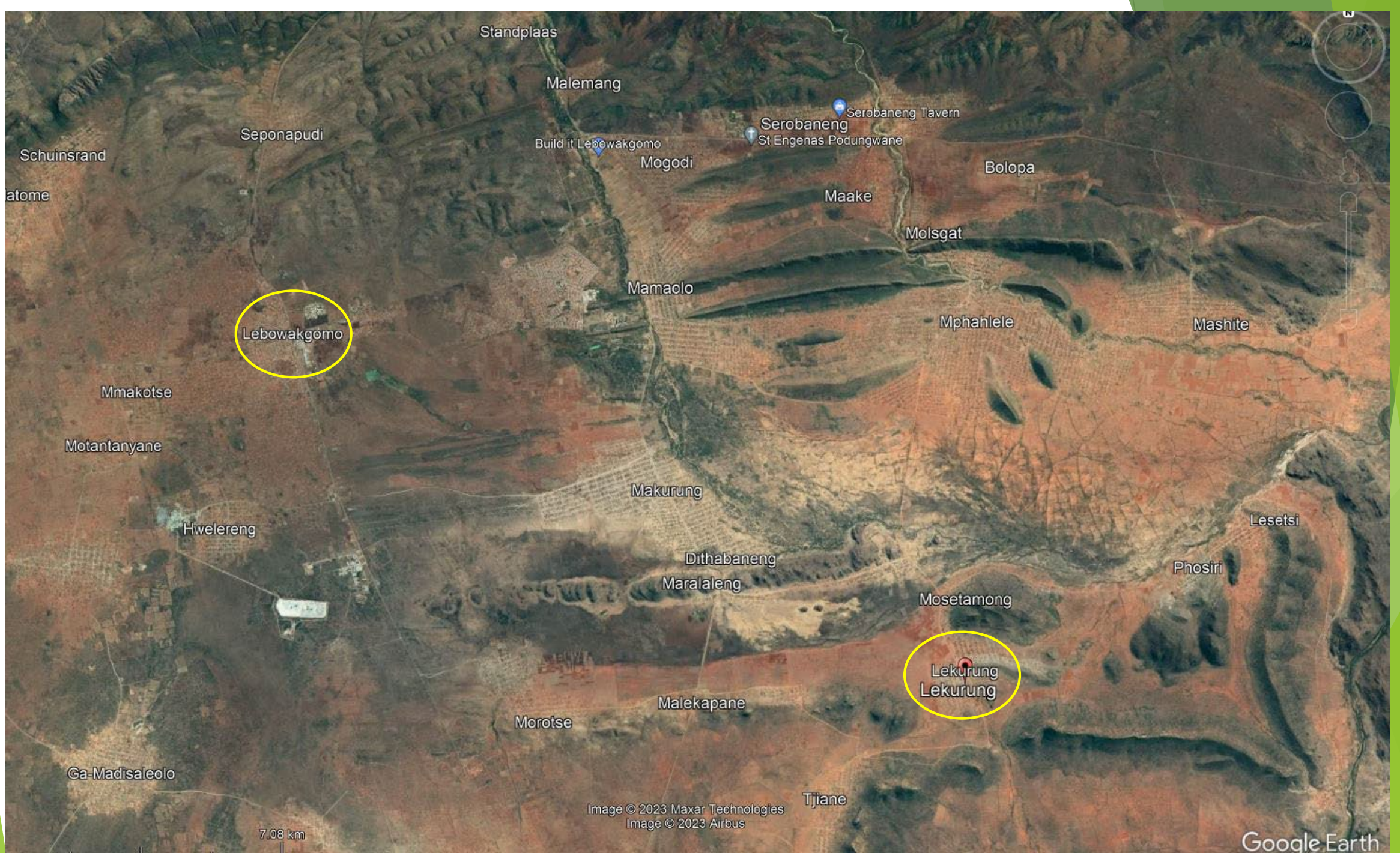
Limpopo Province Team

Overview of Re Fentje Agriculture and Projects New Learning Site

- ▶ Re Fentje “we are victorious” Agriculture and Projects was established in 2019
- ▶ The group:
 - ▶ is composed of fifteen women, three men and two youth
 - ▶ is located in Lebowakgomo, Lepelle-Nkumpi Municipality, Limpopo province in the northern part of South Africa
 - ▶ harvest Mohlopi “*Boscia albitrunca*” roots, dry and process it to make caffeine free coffee







Standplaas

Malemang

Serobaneng

St Engenas Podungwane

Maaake

Bolopa

Moisgat

Mamaolo

Mphahlele

Mashite

Lebowakgomo

Mmakotse

Motantanyane

Hwelereng

Makurung

Dithabaneng

Maralaleng

Moseitamong

Lesetsi

Phosiri

Lekurung
Lekurung

Morotse

Malekapane

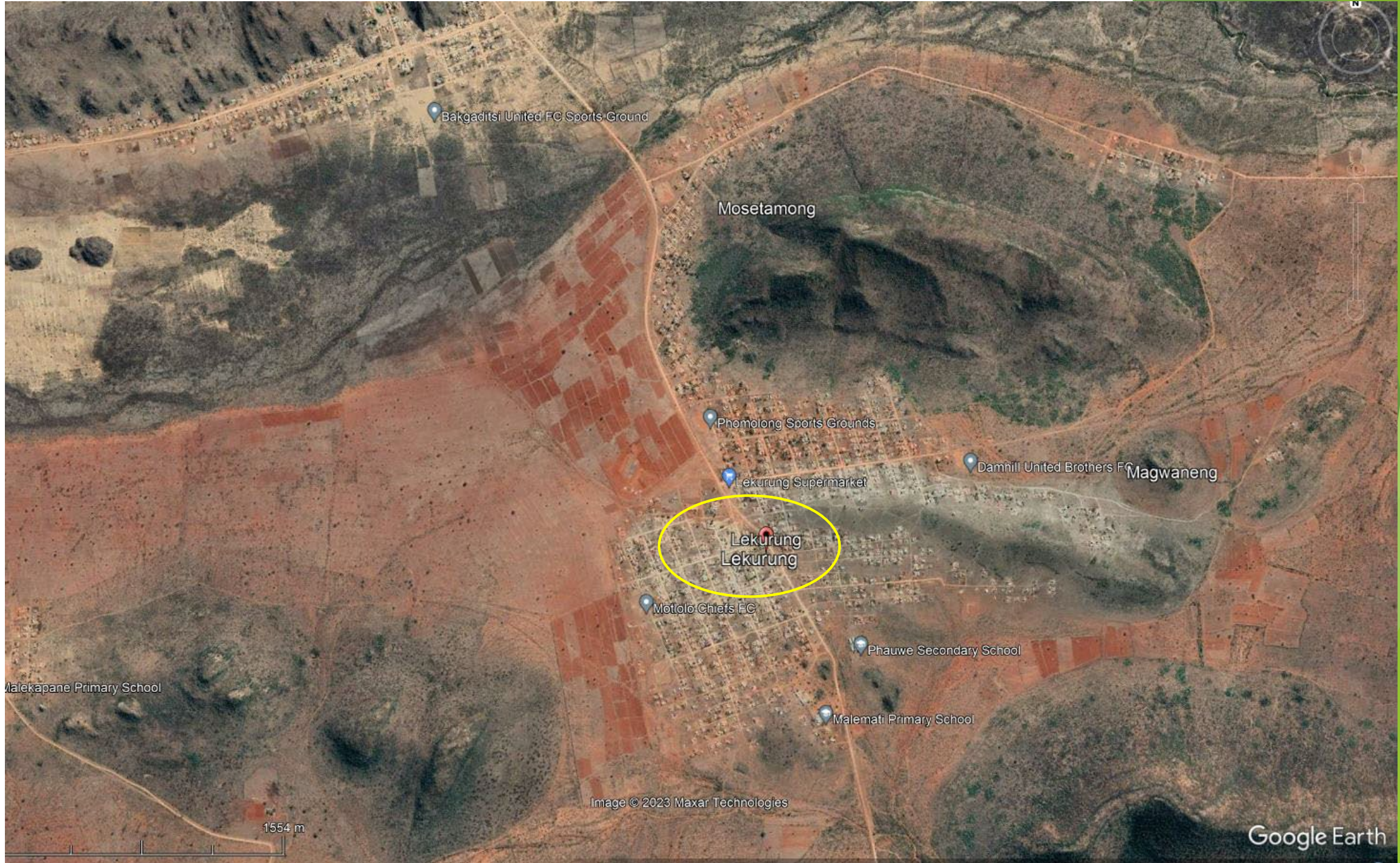
Tjiane

Ga-Madisaleolo

7.08 km

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies
Image © 2023 Airbus

Google Earth



Bakgaditsi United FC Sports Ground

Mosetamong

Phemolong Sports Grounds

Lekurung Supermarket

Damhill United Brothers FC

Magwaneng

Lekurung
Lekurung

Motolo Chiefs FC

Phauwe Secondary School

Malemati Primary School

Malekapane Primary School

Image © 2023 Maxar Technologies

1554 m

Google Earth

Relevant stakeholders in Re Fentje Agriculture and Projects

- ▶ Local farmers: Re Fentje Agriculture and Projects
- ▶ Traditional authority (Kgoshi, Mantona)
- ▶ Local Municipality (Local councilors - Lepelle Nkumpi Municipality)
- ▶ Capricorn District Municipality
- ▶ Universities of Venda and Limpopo
- ▶ Limpopo Department of Agriculture and rural Development
- ▶ PROLINNOVA Network
- ▶ Department of Economic Development Environment and Tourism
- ▶ Ngwaga Moloto Agro Ecology and Tourism (CBO)

Existing projects to leverage/collaborate with

- ▶ Department of Environment Forestry and Fisheries permit on propagation, harvesting and protection
- ▶ Limpopo Agro-foods Technology Station nutrient chemical composition of products and food processing training in March 2023
- ▶ Ngwaga Moloto Agro Ecology and Tourism (CBO) networking and linkages
- ▶ Eastern and Southern small scale Farmers Forum (regional farmers forum)

Women-dominated livelihood activities

- ▶ Crop production (maize, sorghum, cowpea)
- ▶ Poultry
- ▶ Collecting water and firewood
- ▶ Utilisation of the Mohlopi plant (Re Fentje Group)
 - ▶ Harvest and process the roots to make caffeine free coffee
 - ▶ Package the caffeine free coffee and sell locally

Other information



Socio-economics:

- ▶ Agricultural community
- ▶ Livestock (cattle, sheep, goats & donkeys)
- ▶ Donkeys for transportation
- ▶ Moderate levels of poverty
- ▶ High levels of unemployment (some work in Polokwane)
- ▶ Work opportunities locally - home based care



Mphahlele FM 90.9

April 8, 2022 · 🌐

Goat thieves have been arrested in Lekurung Ga-Mphahlele around 10 o'clock. Police have been called and they have been displaced from Mohlapuhlang

⚙️ · [See original](#) · [Rate this translation](#)

ELI-FANS PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

20-24 FEBRUARY, 2022

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN NEW SITE: GHANA

Joe Nchor
Project Coordinator

CURRENT LEARNING SITES

Current learning site is **Walewale in the North-East Region;**

Main implementing NGO partner for Walewale site is **Center for Ecological Agriculture and Livelihoods (CEAL);**

Stakeholders: 2 local NGOs, Department of Agriculture, Municipal Assembly, Forestry Commission, community opinion leaders, local rural Bank, Business Advisory Center

Bongo learning site replaced by new one; remains involved in Prolinnova-Ghana platform and project learning and institutionalization activities

New learning site is North-East Gonja in the Savanna Region
(newly created district and region);

Main implementing NGO partner is **Presbyterian Agriculture Station-Mile 7 (PAS Mile 7)**

Other key potential stakeholders:

- Department of Agriculture,
- Savannah Agricultural Research Institute(CSIR-SARI), Animal Res. Institute (ARI)
- University for Development Studies (UDS);
- CARE International in Ghana,
- District Assembly, Women Cooperatives Groups,
- Department of Cooperatives

On-going Interventions in new site

Intervention domains relevant to ELI-FaNS / Prolinnova in new site include:

- Agroecology, crops diversification for food and cash,
- Improving access to extension services targeting women,
- Natural Resource Management Practices and Governance,
- Shea tree parkland conservation,
- Women cooperatives / Village Loans & Savings Associations (VSLAs).

Relevant livelihoods and conditions

Women (and men) livelihood activities relevant to ELI-FaNS in new site

- Shea nuts collection and processing Crops, livestock/poultry production,
- Women VLSA for incomes, Dry season gardening, Firewood collection/trade,
- Hunting, fishing, beekeeping, food processing (*dawadawa*, *kulikuli* etc), women groups selling labour for crop production/harvesting,
- Value chain activities on soybeans, maize, groundnuts and sorghum

Socio-economic and agricultural conditions, livelihood opportunities/challenges

- Bush burning effects on environment, economic trees and feed for livestock,
- Overcutting for fuel wood and charcoal burning, declining soil fertility,
- Overuse of agrochemicals for farming; land clearing for commercial crops.
- Climate change impacts on agriculture and livelihoods

THANK YOU



ELI-FANS PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

20-24 FEBRUARY, 2022

**Project Activities for Country Platforms (CPs);
Subregional Coordinators (SRCs);
Project Coordinator's roles**

Joe Nchor –Project Coordinator

MAIN ACTIVITIES / COST AREAS FOR CPs (CP-level)

1. Farmer-led research based on local innovation
2. **Scaling (up?)** local innovations and PID results
3. Documentation and dissemination of project results
4. Policy dialogue and Institutionalization
5. Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning
6. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation

CPs OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (mainly by CPs)

Operational Activities	Main activities / Cost areas	Project Objectives
1.1: Identification and promotion of local innovation	Farmer-led research based on local innovation Scaling local innovations and PID results	Objective 1: <i>Small-scale farmers (especially women and youth) actively innovate to improve the food and nutrition security and livelihoods of rural communities</i>
1.2 Facilitating and supporting PID processes (including linkages for commercialisation where appropriate)		
1.3 Developing the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) approach		
1.4: Monitoring of impacts of LI, PID and LISFs on innovator households and broader communities	Documentation and dissemination of project results	

CPs OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Jointly with SRCs)

Operational Activities	Main activities / Cost areas	Project Objectives
2.1: Determining current status of PID institutionalisation results	Policy dialogue and Institutionalization	Objective 2: <i>Researchers, university lecturers and other relevant decision makers at local, national, subregional and regional level pay more attention to PID approaches and engage in activities to promote PID</i> <i>(by CPs & SRCs)</i>
2.2 Building capacities for policy dialogue and institutionalisation		
2.3: Supporting evidence-based PID policy dialogue and advocacy		

CPs OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES (Jointly with SRCs)

Operational activities	Main Activities / Cost areas	Project Objectives
3.1 Capacitating the structures for advancing PID and supporting LISFs through new and strategic institutional partnership building at local to national and subregional level	Training & capacity building of CPs (CPs budget line)	Objective 3: <i>Prolinnova structures at all levels are functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national and subregional/regional level.</i>
3.4: Inter-CP capacity building, mentoring and knowledge sharing	Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning (CPs budget line)	
Regular planning and review meetings, field monitoring, reporting at project & site level	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	<i>Cross-cutting for Objectives 1 & 2</i>

SUBREGIONAL COORDINATORS ACTIVITIES

MAIN ACTIVITIES / COST AREAS FOR SRCs (Subregional/ Regional/Int level)

1. Training & capacity building of CPs
2. Policy dialogue & networking (regional /international)
3. Monitoring , Evaluation and Documentation (regional level)

SRCs OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

Operational activities	Main Activities & Cost areas	Project Objectives
3.1 Capacitating the structures for advancing PID and supporting LISFs through new and strategic institutional partnership building at all levels	Training & capacity building of CPs	Objective 3: <i>Prolinnova structures at all levels are functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national and subregional/regional level.</i>
3.2: Strengthening functioning of the Prolinnova subregional platforms in Africa.		
3.3: Supporting CPs in the region/ subregion through South–South backstopping		
3.4: Inter-CP capacity building, mentoring and knowledge sharing		
3.5: Documenting cross-CP lessons from implementing PID processes and engaging in policy dialogue	Policy dialogue & networking (regional/int Monitoring , Evaluation and Documentation (reg level)	

PROJECT COORDINATOR'S ROLES AND ACTIVITIES

Overall responsibility for coordinating project implementation with the partners and reporting to Misereor, Prolinnova and ACDEP, collaborating with SRCs and IST.

- ☐ Review partners activity plans and reports in line with project activities, indicators and targets
- ☐ Review quarterly and annual budgets for compliance, facilitate funds request to Misereor and disbursement to partners
- ☐ Prepare narrative reports (quarter, annual, final etc) from partners reports/information for Misereor
- ☐ Monitor and support CPs to implement activities including using backstopping visits
- ☐ Fundraising with project CPs
- ☐ Coordinate and support Subregional level trainings for CPs

Project Coordinator's roles/ activities cont'd

- ☐ Facilitate information sharing between CPs from project coordinator to project CPs;
- ☐ Hold Zoom or other means of electronic communication among CPs for sharing and learning from each other on good practices and lessons.
- ☐ Oversee issues related to the functioning of the CPs and their partners, including mediating on any conflicts among CP partners, collaborating with SRCs (if this cannot be done by the NSC)
- ☐ Collaborate with IST and SRCs to plan, hold annual partners meetings/IPW, and prepare and share the meeting / workshop report with Misereor and project partners and on website.
- ☐ Coordinate the conduct of End of project evaluation; prepare the final end of project narrative report to the donor

Thank you

LOCAL INNOVATION SUPPORT FACILITY

Ref: Ann Waters-Bayer

Local Innovation Support Funds / Facilities (LISFs)"

"Summary"

- Funds managed or co-managed by grassroots organisations
- To support farmer-led experimentation and innovation
- Local people decide what will be investigated, how and by whom, including bringing in experts/scientists to support them
- Communities can thus drive their own adaptation to change and explore new opportunities

What do we want to achieve?

- To encourage and enhance innovation by smallholders
- To make research more accountable to and relevant for smallholders
- To reveal entry points for formal ARD building on local knowledge and creativity
- To develop models for decentralized farmer-governed ARD that can be scaled up

How does LISF work?

- The Multi-stakeholder national team coordinates & facilitates the implementation
- It sets up and builds capacities of local Fund Management Committees (FMCs)
- FMCs make open calls for proposals
- Farmers submit simple proposals
- FMCs select grantees (individuals or groups) and provide resources
- Farmers lead research & share results

Main screening criteria defined by FMC

- The idea is driven by the applicant(s)
- Innovation sound in economic, environmental & social terms
- Applicable by resource-poor
- Applicants willing to share (public funds for public goods)
- Proposal for experimentation and learning, not farm investment

What are funds mainly used for

- Farmers' own experimentation
- Improving farmer innovations
- Farmer-led experimentation together with researchers (PID)
- Learning visits by farmers

What are the impacts?

- Generated site-specific improvements in smallholder farming with the potential to improve livelihoods more widely
- Strengthened social organization around managing local ARD and funds for it
- Built smallholders' capacities to formulate their own needs and access relevant information
- Increased smallholders' confidence to interact with “outsiders” in joint innovation
- Stimulated interest in extension and research to support farmer-led PID

Lessons from experience with LISFs.

- Smallholders can manage funds for locally relevant innovation development, with appropriate initial support
- LISF needs to be custom-designed depending on local capacities, degree of organization & available support services
- Constant efforts are needed to prevent scientists from “taking over”: stimulate reflection by scientists to realize that farmers have their own questions that need to be answered first
- Involvement in LISF strengthens the role of farmers in local multi-stakeholder platforms to discuss and prioritize research

Policy implications re ARD funding

- Promising complementary funding mechanism that gives farmers direct access to funds for innovation according to their priorities
- Should be integrated into regular research and extension activities to support decentralized experimentation by farmer-led local learning groups
- Would enhance sustainability by creating widespread capacities at the local level to continue innovating and adapt to continuous change

DISCUSSION QUESTIONS FOR LOCAL INNOVATION SUPPORT FACILITY PANEL OF EXPERTS

- What is it in brief/**Qu'est-ce que c'est en bref**
- What do we want to achieve?/**Que voulons-nous atteindre ?**
- How does it work?/**Comment cela fonctionne-t-il ?**
- What are the main screening criteria and who defines them?/**Quels sont les principaux critères de sélection et qui les définit ?**
- What are the funds mainly used for?/**A quoi servent principalement les fonds?**
- What is the impact of this approach?/**Quel est l'impact de cette approche ?**
- What lessons can we draw from implementing this approach?/**Quels enseignements pouvons-nous tirer de la mise en œuvre de cette approche?**
- What are the policy implication for Agricultural Research and development funding?/**Quelle est la politique de financement de la recherche et du développement agricoles?**

Intro to Documentation

Inception workshop
20-24 February 2023

What forms of documentation are there?

- ▶ Let's list examples....

What should you think about for documentation?

- ▶ Firstly, who is the target audience?
- ▶ What language?
- ▶ What style?
- ▶ How will it be used?

Project goal:

- Improved food security and livelihoods for the smallholder communities associated with the activities at each of the action-learning sites (with specific benefits for women and youth), providing evidence necessary for institutionalising farmer-led research and innovation in agroecology and NRM within organisations that are mandated to support them

Budgeted project activities

Project activities

- Farmer-led research based on local innovation
- Scaling (up) LI and PID
- Policy dialogue & institutionalisation
- Documentation and dissemination of project results
- Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning
- Coordination, monitoring & evaluation

Project activities

- ▶ Activity 1.1: Identification and promotion of local innovation - Document how?
- ▶ Activity 1.2: Facilitating and supporting PID processes (including linkages for commercialisation where appropriate) - Document how?
 - ▶ The PID and local innovation outcomes will be documented in appropriate forms¹ for dissemination and used for evidence-based policy influencing processes with the aim to institutionalise the PID approach.
- ▶ Activity 1.3: Developing the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) approach - Document how?

What are appropriate forms?

Outputs

- ▶ *Output 1.1.1. Identification of 60 LI cases and full documentation of priority innovations including their contribution to food and nutrition security and livelihoods (10 priority LI cases across the CPs).*
- ▶ *Output 1.2.1. Documentation of all PID processes including the impact and effectiveness of innovations that have been strengthened through PID for improving food and nutrition security and livelihoods, as well as the improved research capacities of farmers and other actors.*
- ▶ *Output 1.3.1. Evidence of the effectiveness of LISFs to support farmers' innovation development processes (including both farmer innovation and joint innovation).*

Activities cont.

- ▶ **Activity 3. 5: Documenting cross-CP lessons from implementing PID processes and engaging in policy dialogue**
 - ▶ SRCs will spearhead the regional-level documentation of CP-level success stories and evidence of the effectiveness of the PID approach in improving food and nutrition security of small-scale farming families, drawing on cases documented by the CPs.
 - ▶ Documentation will not be only on the activities undertaken to achieve institutionalisation but will also cover the extent to which institutionalisation has been achieved, and which activities proved to be most effective in different settings.
 - ▶ Will be in the form of policy briefs, case studies and videos, all of which can be used for supporting policy dialogue.
 - ▶ Scientific studies will be commissioned in collaboration with country-level stakeholders in the academic and research sphere and results will be published in peer-reviewed journal articles.

Outputs cont.

- ▶ *Output 2.1.1. Status review report on lessons and impact of PID institutionalisation process at the start of the project. M&E*
- ▶ *Output 2.4.1. Report documenting progress with mainstreaming of the PID approach within agricultural research and advisory services and academic institutions. M&E*

Outputs cont.

- ▶ *Output 3.1.1. Report on capacity-building activities addressing needs of various Prolinnova structures. M&E*
- ▶ *Output 3.2.2. Report documenting capacity-building activities undertaken to ensure strong and active CPs. M&E*

Outputs cont.

- ***Output 3.5.1. Various products documenting multi-CP experiences with PID and institutionalisation activities that target regional-level policy and networking bodies***

Country	Dissemination activities
Total	88 LI cases shared. 48 PID outcomes shared
Kenya	20 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Ghana	20 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Burkina Faso	24 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Benin	12 LI cases shared 6 PID outcomes shared
South Africa	12 LI cases shared 6 PID outcomes shared

This includes sharing of SULCI-FaNS outcomes!

Available templates and guidelines....

- ▶ Lignes directrices institutionnelles 14 : [Lignes directrices pour les publications internationales de Prolinnova](#)
- ▶ Methodological guidelines A: [Documenting processes of PID](#)
Lignes directrices méthodologiques A : [Documentation des processus de DPI](#)

Proli-FaNS / SULCI-FaNS guidelines / *lignes directrices*

- ▶ Guidelines for identifying local innovations for food and nutrition security / *Lignes directrices pour l'identification des innovations locales en matière de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle* ([English](#) / [Français](#))
- ▶ Guidelines for documenting local innovations for food and nutrition security / *Lignes directrices pour documenter les innovations locales en matière de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle* ([English](#) / [Français](#))
- ▶ Guidelines for documenting processes of Participatory Innovation Development (PID) / *Documentation des processus de DPI* ([English](#) / [Français](#))
- ▶ [Manuel pour la capitalisation de l'innovation paysanne](#) (Manual for documenting farmer innovation, 2008)

Documenting local innovation

Light documentation

- ▶ Location
- ▶ General characteristics of the innovator, their family
- ▶ General characteristics of the farming system
- ▶ Type of innovation (technical/social/institutional)
- ▶ Category of innovation (livestock/crop/soil fertility/NRM/, etc)
- ▶ Brief description of the innovation (and how it relates to food & nutrition security)
- ▶ When did innovation process start?
- ▶ Motivation for innovating
- ▶ Main source of the innovation - where did idea originate?
- ▶ Status of the innovation

Documenting local innovation cont...

For deep documentation, add:

- ▶ How the innovation has changed over time
- ▶ Investments made so far (per unit/ha)
- ▶ Benefits gained so far
- ▶ Existing questions related to the innovation
- ▶ Problems faced with the innovation
- ▶ Spread of the innovation
- ▶ Links with other stakeholders (and support provided)
- ▶ Previous forms of documentation

How do we conduct a documentation process?

- Prepare a checklist to guide the discussion. DO NOT use it as a questionnaire.
- On the day, introduce the team, ask innovator/family to introduce themselves and re-iterate the purpose. Get permission to take notes/ photos/video
- Have a conversation with the innovator and his/her family, starting with some informal talk. Use simple language. NO SCIENTIFIC/ ACADEMIC JARGON.
- Be good listeners, ask open ended questions and probe.

Some points to consider with group innovations

- Consider sex, age, ethnicity, social class, religion, disability and other differentiation in the documentation
- How did the group come up with the idea? How was the decision made to develop the idea? Who took the lead? Who contributed?
- How was the innovation developed? How were decisions made? How were roles defined/ shared?
- Who invested in it? What did they invest? How was this agreed on? (eg. Labour, land, tools, money)
- How are benefits being shared within the group? On what basis?

Documenting PID

- ▶ Title
- ▶ Names and characteristics of local innovators
- ▶ Context of innovation
- ▶ Description of innovation being further developed/tested
- ▶ How the innovation was identified and why it was selected for PID
- ▶ Objectives of the PID process
- ▶ Description of all stakeholders involved in PID and their roles
- ▶ The process of PID - from planning to experimentation, documentation etc.
- ▶ Evaluation of the PID process and the results
- ▶ Challenges affecting the PID process
- ▶ Sharing of experience and results
- ▶ Key lessons learnt
- ▶ Plans for using the results for institutionalizing the PID approach
- ▶ Acknowledgements

Any questions?

ELI-FANS PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP

20-24 FEBRUARY, 2022

PROJECT REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Joe Nchor
Project Coordinator

Reporting REQUIREMENTS

- ❑ **Quarterly progress** narrative report: brief overview of activities implemented with funds disbursed (3-4 pages)
- ❑ **12-monthly (annual reports)** according to Misereor guideline submitted to no later than 3 months after the end of the reporting period to Misereor
Report should not be longer than 10-15 pages excluding annexes,
- ❑ **Final Narrative Report** structured according to Misereor guidelines, submitted to no later than 3 months after the end of the close date period to Misereor.
Not longer than 25 pages excluding annexes.

Relevant supportive information: Innovations profiles, PID process reports, success stories, M&E data, Outcome assessment reports, evaluation reports, Annual Prolinnova / Project partners reports

REPORTING DATES

Report	Period Covered	Submission date to ACDEP	Submission date to Misereor
Quarter 1 Progress Report	Jan-March	10 April	20 April
Quarter 2 Progress Report	April- June	10 July	20 July
Quarter 3 Progress Report	July- Sept	10 October	20 October
Quarter 4 Progress Report	October-Dec	10 January	Consolidation in annual report
Annual Report	January - Dec	30 January	February ending
Final Project report	Jan 2023 - Dec 2025	30 January 2026	March 30, 2026

WEAKNESSES & CHALLENGES WITH CURRENT REPORTING

1. Not conforming adequately to reporting guidelines
2. Reports can deviate significantly from CPs annual or quarter workplans
3. Not adequately capturing qualitative results, changes/impacts (in annual reports)
4. More activity-based reporting than results/outcome-based reporting tracking the project indicators and assessing progress towards the objectives
5. Inadequate reporting on gender equality achievements and issues
6. Delays in submission of narrative + Financial reports, with consequences on project reporting and accessing funds from Misereor.

DISCUSSIONS !!!

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF PROGRESS REPORT GUIDELINES

ELI-FaNS PROJECT – Jan 2023 – Dec 2025

Financial Matters:

- ❖ Budgeting
- ❖ Financial issues
- ❖ An Overview of Financial Reporting

James Binan Yaro

Finance Manager, ACDEP

Specific Areas to discuss

- The overall budget for the project
- CP/ SRC and IST budget
- Quarterly/ Annual budget
- Financial Reports
- Fund Transfer and Associated Challenges
- Work Plan and budget for fy1 by CPs, SRS and IST

EXPANDING THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTHY NUTRITION (ELI-FANS)					
Project No. 100-900-1678 ZG					
Project Period - 1 JAN 2023- 31 DEC 2025 (36 Months)					
(All amounts are in Euros)					
(A) PROJECT ACTIVITIES AT CP LEVEL	Total 3-Year budget	Year 1 budget	Year 2 budget	Year 3 budget	BUDGET CODES/CHART OF ACCOUNTS
Project Activities					
Farmer-led research based on local innovations	38,640	12,880	12,880	12,880	Farmer-led research (PID) based on LI
Scaling up local innovations and PID results	36,540	12,180	12,180	12,180	Scaling up local Innovations & PID results
Policy dialogue and Institutionalization	27,300	9,100	9,100	9,100	Policy dialogue & institutionalization
Documentation and dissemination of project results	21,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	Documentation & Dissemination of project results
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	10,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning
Coordination, monitoring and evaluation	21,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	Coordination, monitoring and evaluation
Subtotal - project activities @CP level	154,980	51,660	51,660	51,660	
(B) PROJECT ADMINISTRATION					
ACDEP audit fees (half-year)	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Auditing
Office stationery & supplies	3,783	1,200.00	1,260.00	1,323.00	Consumables for operation, admin
Communications (Internet, telephone)	4,540	1,440.00	1,512.00	1,588.00	Communication: telephone, internet
Office utilities costs	5,582	1,800.00	1,890.00	1,892.00	Consumables for operation, admin
Postage and courier	945	300.00	315.00	330.00	Consumables for operation, admin
Bank charges	1,890	600.00	630.00	660.00	Transfer/ Bank charges
Subtotal - project administration	46,740	15,340	15,607	15,793	

© PROJECT ACTIVITIES AT REGIONAL LEVEL					
Inception Workshop	18,000	18,000	-	-	Inception workshop
Training & capacity building of CPs	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Training & capacity building
Project annual Partners Meetings	20,000	10,000	10,000	-	Project Annual Partners Meetings
Policy dialogue & networking (reg/int)	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	Policy dialogue & networking (reg/int)
Monitoring , Evaluation and Documentation	15,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	M&E and Documentation
End of Project sharing Workshop	25,000	0	-	25,000	End of project sharing workshop
End of Project Evaluation	20,000	0	-	20,000	Professional fees for evaluation
Subtotal-regional activities	158,000	53,000	35,000	70,000	
(D) STAFF COSTS (COMPENSATION)					
ACDEP staff salaries	130,135	41,280	43,344	45,511.20	Proj Coord, Finance officer, Exec Dir
SRC -WCA fees @950 /month	53,908	17,100	17,955	18,852.75	Subregional Coordinators Fees
SRC -ESA fees @950 / month	53,908	17,100	17,955	18,852.75	Subregional Coordinators Fees
Brigid Letty & IRRI fees @ 2,108 /month	75,900	25,300.00	25,300.00	25,300.00	Technical Support/through IST
5 CP Coordinators fees @ 900 each/month	170,235	54,000.00	56,700.00	59,535.00	CP coordinators
Subtotal - compensation	484,086	154,780	161,254	168,052	
(E) INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL					
Project Coordinator-ACDEP	12,840.00	4,280.00	4,280.00	4,280.00	Travel expenses-Project Coordinator
Subregional Coordinators travel	38,520.00	12,840.00	12,840.00	12,840.00	Travel expenses-SR Coordinators
IST and other external experts	13,200.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	4,400.00	Travel expenses-IST
Subtotal-Travel	64,560.00	21,520.00	21,520.00	21,520.00	
GRAND TOTAL BUDGET	908,366				

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST PLAN (ESTIMATED FOR 36 MO)				
BURKINA FASO (€ 65,697)	Total Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Line	B.Faso	B.Faso	B.Faso	B.Faso
Project Activities				
Farmer-led research based on local innovation	7,560	2,520	2,520	2,520
Scaling up local innovations & PID results	8,820	2,940	2,940	2,940
Policy dialogue and institutionalisation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Documentation and dissemination project results	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	0	0	0	0
Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sub-total Project activities	28,980	9,660	9,660	9,660
Project administration				
Project Officer salary	34,047	10,800	11,340	11,907
Office stationery and supplies	600	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150	50	50	50
Bank charges	300	100	100	100
Subtotal - project administration	36,717	11,690	12,230	12,797
Total	65,697	21,350	21,890	22,457

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST PLAN (ESTIMATED FOR 36 MONTHS)				
BENIN (€64,017)	Total Budge	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Line	Benin	Benin	Benin	Benin
Project Activities				
Farmer-led research based on local innovation	9,240	3,080	3,080	3,080
Scaling up local innovations & PID results	7,560	2,520	2,520	2,520
Policy dialogue and institutionalisation	2,100	700	700	700
Documentation and dissemination project results	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	0	0	0	0
Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sub-total Project activities	27,300	9,100	9,100	9,100
Project administration				
Project Officer salary	34,047	10,800	11,340	11,907
Office stationery and supplies	600	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150	50	50	50
Bank charges	300	100	100	100
Subtotal - project administration	36,717	11,690	12,230	12,797
Total	64,017	20,790	21,330	21,897

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST PLAN (ESTIMATED FOR 36 MONTHS)				
SOUTH AFRICA (€68,217)	Total Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Line	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa
Project Activities				
Farmer-led research based on local innovation	9,240	3,080	3,080	3,080
Scaling up local innovations & PID results	7,560	2,520	2,520	2,520
Policy dialogue and institutionalisation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Documentation and dissemination project results	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	2,100	700	700	700
Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sub-total Project activities	31,500	10,500	10,500	10,500
Project administration				
Project Officer salary	34,047	10,800	11,340	11,907
Office stationery and supplies	600	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150	50	50	50
Bank charges	300	100	100	100
Subtotal - project administration	36,717	11,690	12,230	12,797
Total	68,217	22,190	22,730	23,297

DETAILED BREAKDOWN OF COST PLAN (ESTIMATED FOR 36 MONTHS)				
KENYA (€ 70,317)	Total Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Line	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya	Kenya
Project Activities				
Farmer-led research based on local innovation	6,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Scaling up local innovations & PID results	6,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Policy dialogue and institutionalisation	8,400	2,800	2,800	2,800
Documentation and dissemination project results	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sub-total Project activities	33,600	11,200	11,200	11,200
Project administration				
Project Officer salary	34,047	10,800	11,340	11,907
Office stationery and supplies	600	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150	50	50	50
Bank charges	300	100	100	100
Subtotal - project administration	36,717	11,690	12,230	12,797
Total	70,317	22,890	23,430	23,997

GHANA (€ 70,317)	Total Budget	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
Budget Line	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana	Ghana
Project Activities				
Farmer-led research based on local innovation	6,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Scaling up local innovations & PID results	6,300	2,100	2,100	2,100
Policy dialogue and institutionalisation	8,400	2,800	2,800	2,800
Documentation and dissemination project results	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Coordination, Monitoring & Evaluation	4,200	1,400	1,400	1,400
Sub-total Project activities	33,600	11,200	11,200	11,200
Project administration				
Project Officer salary	34,047	10,800	11,340	11,907
Office stationery and supplies	600	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150	50	50	50
Bank charges	300	100	100	100
Subtotal - project administration	36,717	11,690	12,230	12,797
Total	70,317	22,890	23,430	23,997

ACDEP PROJECT ADMINISTRATION (€ 196,852)	Total 3-yr	Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3
Proj. Coordinator, Finance Officer, Exec Director	130,135.00	41,280	43,344	45,511
Project audits	30,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000
Office stationery and supplies	600.00	200	200	200
Communication costs (internet/ telephone)	720.00	240	240	240
Office utilities costs	900.00	300	300	300
Postage and Courier	150.00	50	50	50
Bank charges	300.00	100	100	100
Total	162,805	52,170	54,234	56,401

	CHART OF ACCOUNTS FOR ELI-FANS PROJECT (BUDGET CODES)			
		<i>Fx rate</i>		
CODE	STAFF COSTS	FCFA	KSH	EUR
1.1	Travel expenses- IST			
1.2	Travel expenses -Regional Coordinators			
1.3	Travel expenses -Project Coordinator			
1.4	Professional fees for Evaluation			
1.6	Technical support/through IST (these are fees to Brigid/other experts)			
1.6	Five (5) CP Coordinators =100%			
1.7	Two (2) SRCs =75%			
1.8	Management support Executive Director = 5%			
1.9	Financial officer = 40%			
1.10	Project Coordinator = 100%			
	<u>PROJECT ACTIVITIES</u>			
2.1	Project annual partners meeting (2)			
2.2	Inception workshop			
2.3	Policy dialogue and networking (regional / international) (1 per year)			
2.4	Monitoring, evaluation and Documentation (regional level)			
2.5	End of Project sharing workshop			
2.6	Farmer-led research (PID) based on local innovation			
2.7	Scaling up local innovations and PID results			
2.8	Policy dialogue and institutionalisation			
2.9	Documentation and dissemination of project results			
2.10	Inter-CP capacity building for mutual learning			
2.11	Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation			
	<u>PROJECT ADMINISTRATION</u>			
3.1	Auditing			
3.2	Consumables for operations, administration			
3.3	Communication: telephone, internet			
3.4	Transfer/Bank charges			

Financial Issues

This issues relates to;

- Financial Reporting
- Quarterly budget
- Fund Transfer
- Correspondence with partners etc.
- Other Financial related challenges

Financial Reports

This relates to challenges and the way forward

- Timeliness of report
- Not spending according to budget line
- Presentation and format of the financial reports
- Supporting documents
- Scanning the supporting documents

Fund Transfers

- Internal challenges with our bankers
- Problems with some banks accounts details
- Remittances regulations by BOG
- Acknowledging of receipt of transfers
- Regular staff changes at the bank
- Delay/ update on funds transfer from Misereor

Communication with partners

- Delay or non response to e-mails
- Suggestion on how to improve flow of effective communication on financial issues across partners

Other Challenges

Other challenges we faced during the previous project that needs to be address include;

- Submissions of reports not in accordance with format
- Some of the reports were submitted not in accordance with the budget lines
- Some of the attached scanned documents were properly arranged

Other Challenges con't

- Late submission of quarterly reports
- No variance explanation for over or under spending of budget lines
- Bank charges
- Any other issues for discussion

Work Plan and budget

The year 1 Work Plan and budget will be prepared by CPs, SRS and IST in the next session

The End

Thank you

ELI-FaNS Project Financial reporting requirements

By Lucious Achacha
Regional Finance Director, World
Neighbors

ACCRA GHANA, 2023

Specific areas of discussion:

- ▶ Funds Disbursement to ACDEP and to CPs
- ▶ Project Implementation
- ▶ Financial Reporting
 - ▶ When is the Financial Report due
 - ▶ Financial Reporting Format
 - ▶ General Ledger Format
- ▶ Documents/Accountabilities needed to accompany the Financial Report

1. Funds Disbursement to ACDEP and to CPs

- ▶ ACDEP receives funds **quarterly** from Miserior and this also translates to the CPs, receiving funds from;
- ▶ ACDEP in quarterly tranches. Made possible only when ACDEP receives timely and accurate financial reports from each CP.
- ▶ ACDEP in turn to compiles a single report to be submitted to Miserior for subsequent disbursement.

2. Project Implementation

- ▶ Once the CPs receive funds from ACDEP, they are expected to implement activities as planned in their annual work plan and budget.
- ▶ CPs get their quarter funds and they are expected to implement those activities planned and budgeted for in that quarter.
- ▶ At the end of the quarter, the financial person is expected to come up with a clear and accurate financial report.
- ▶ The coordinator is expected to come up with the narrative report for the quarter.

3. Financial Reporting

- ▶ Each quarter, the CPs are supposed to come up with their financial report showing how the funds received from ACDEP is utilized.
- ▶ Here we will discuss three main aspect of the financial report.

a. When is the Financial Report due

- ▶ The financial report as well as the narrative reports are due to be submitted to ACDEP by **10 th of every new quarter.**
- ▶ For example for this new project, the first financial report will be due by **April 10 2023.** Timely submission of the reports helps ACDEP in receiving the next quarter's funding thus the CPs will also get their funds in good time.

3. Financial Reporting cont'd...

b. Financial Reporting Format

- The financial report used the below Income and Expense format.
- All incomes received, activities or expenses should be highlighted, and the accurate and exact amount spent for each activity shown.

Project Name - EXPANDING THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTHY NUTRITION TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE WITH FOCUS ON WOMEN (ELI-FaNS)					
Project No.	- 100-900-1678 ZG				
Donor	- MISEREOR, GERMANY				
Project Period	- 01 January 2023 - 31 December 2025				
Reporting Period	- 1st January 2023 - 31st March 2023				
Country	- Kenya				
STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31/03/2023.....					
INCOME					
			KES		EURO
Balance brought forward			- 4,913.00		- 49.13
Funds received from ACDEP Secretariat, Ghana January 2023			904,300.00		9,043.00
			899,387.00		8,993.87
EXPENDITURE					
Project Activities:					
1. Farmer-led research			-		-
Farmer Led Experimentation(LISF)			52,000.00		520.00
Inception Workshop			-		-
Initial community consultation			-		-
Joint Experimentation			-		-
Community sensitization and planning meeting and identification of innovati			35,000.00		350.00
Training in PID(Local Level)			98,000.00		980.00
2. Advocacy					
Farmer Innovation day(Farmer innovation Fair)			-		-
Policy dialogue forums (County and National)			85,000.00		850.00
Participation in County and National Exhibitions			50,000.00		500.00
Documentation (CP level)					
Policy Briefs			46,000.00		460.00
Innovation/PID booklets			-		-
Promotion materials(Bronchures,fliers banners)			35,000.00		350.00
Country Synthesis paper			-		-
Monitoring and Evaluation (CP level)					
Travel costs ground			86,000.00		860.00
Accommodation and meals			135,000.00		1,350.00
Project administration:					
Communication costs			7,900.00		79.00
Stationaries			6,500.00		65.00
Office utilities costs			3,250.00		32.50
Postage & Bank Charges			3,180.00		31.80
Coordination and management (CP level)			-		-
Coordinator Salaries			150,000.00		1,500.00
Finance Management(12%)			38,100.00		381.00
NSC meetings			30,000.00		300.00
LSC meetings			40,000.00		400.00
Total			900,930.00		9,009.30
Surplus/Deficit for the period			- 1,543.00		- 15.43

Page 1

3. Financial Reporting cont'd...

c. General Ledger Format

- ▶ The general ledger report now shows how each activity costed and accountabilities.
- ▶ They include: receipts, LPOs, payment vouchers are presented.
- ▶ On the right is the GL format.

Project Name - EXPANDING THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTHY NUTRITION TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE WITH FOCUS ON WOMEN (ELI-FaNS)					
1					
2	Project No.	- 100-900-1678 ZG			
3	Donor	- MISEREOR, GERMANY			
4	Project Period	- 01 January 2023 - 31 December 2025			
5	Reporting Period	- 1st January 2023 - 31st March 2023			
6	Country	- KENYA			
7					
8	GENERAL LEDGER DETAILS FOR THE PERIOD 01 JANUARY 2023 TO 31 March 2023				
9					
10	DATE		VOUCHER TYPE	VOUCHER NO.	KES EURO
11	2/2/2023	Imprest-Vincent Mariadho	Payment voucher	23 Cq 900 Eli-FaNS	52,000.00 520.00
12		<i>Being payments made for farmer led experimentation</i>			
13	5/2/2023	Imprest-Vincent Mariadho	Payment voucher	23 Jv 111 Eli-FaNS	133,000.00 1,330.00
14		<i>Being payments made for Community consultation and PID</i>			
15	6/2/2023	Imprest-Vincent Mariadho	Payment voucher	23 Jv 112 Eli-FaNS	135,000.00 1,350.00
16		<i>Being payments made for advocacy</i>			
17	6/2/2023	Imprest-Vincent Mariadho	Payment voucher	23 Jv 113 Eli-FaNS	81,000.00 810.00
18		<i>Being payments made for documentation Kisumu and Makueni</i>			
19	6/3/2023	Imprest-Vincent Mariadho	Payment voucher	23 Cq 901 Eli-FaNS	221,000.00 2,210.00
20		<i>Being payments made for M&E</i>			
21		Subtotal - Project costs			622,000.00 6,220.00
22	31/3/2023	Imprest-Lucious Achacha	Journal Voucher	23 Jv 115 Eli-FaNS	20,830.00 208.30
23		<i>Being payments made for office costs(phone, internet, stationaries and bank charges)</i>			
24					
25		Subtotal - Project administration costs			20,830.00 208.30
26					
27	31/3/2023	Proli-FANS - Staff Cost	Journal Voucher	23 Jv 116 Eli-FaNS	188,100.00 1,881.00
28		<i>Being payment of personnel cost in respect of project coordinator, finance</i>			
29	6/2/2023	Proli-FANS - NSC meeting	Payment voucher	23 jv 117 Eli-FaNS	30,000.00 300.00
30		<i>Being payment of NCS meeting</i>			
31	6/3/2023	Proli-FANS - LSC meeting	Payment voucher	23 jv 118 Eli-FaNS	40,000.00 400.00
32		<i>Being payment of LCS meeting</i>			
33		Subtotal - Staff Costs			258,100.00 2,581.00
34					
35		Total Expenses			900,930.00 9,009.30
36					
37					
38		INCOME			
39	3/31/2023	Stanbic Bank - KES account	Receipt Voucher	-	4,913.00 - 49.13
40					
41	20/1/2023	Stanbic Bank - KES account			904,300.00 9,043.00

4. Documents/Accountabilities needed to accompany the Financial Report

- ▶ Clearly filled income and expenditure report
- ▶ Clearly filled General ledger
- ▶ Payment vouchers for each expense clearly signed by the finance person and the respective supervisors' and signatories
- ▶ Each payment voucher should have invoices, imprest request forms, LPOS to support them
- ▶ Receipts should be attached in each expense that requires form of receipts
- ▶ In case of no receipt the person receiving cash should always sign a form showing that he/she has received funds for the project
- ▶ In the event that the host organization is receiving overhead and administrative cost, the organization should give a duly filled receipt showing prove of funds received.

Thank You and I wish us all a success
in implementing ELI-FaNS project.

Prolinnova Governance structure and issues

ELI-FaNS Inception Workshop (Feb 20-24, 2023)

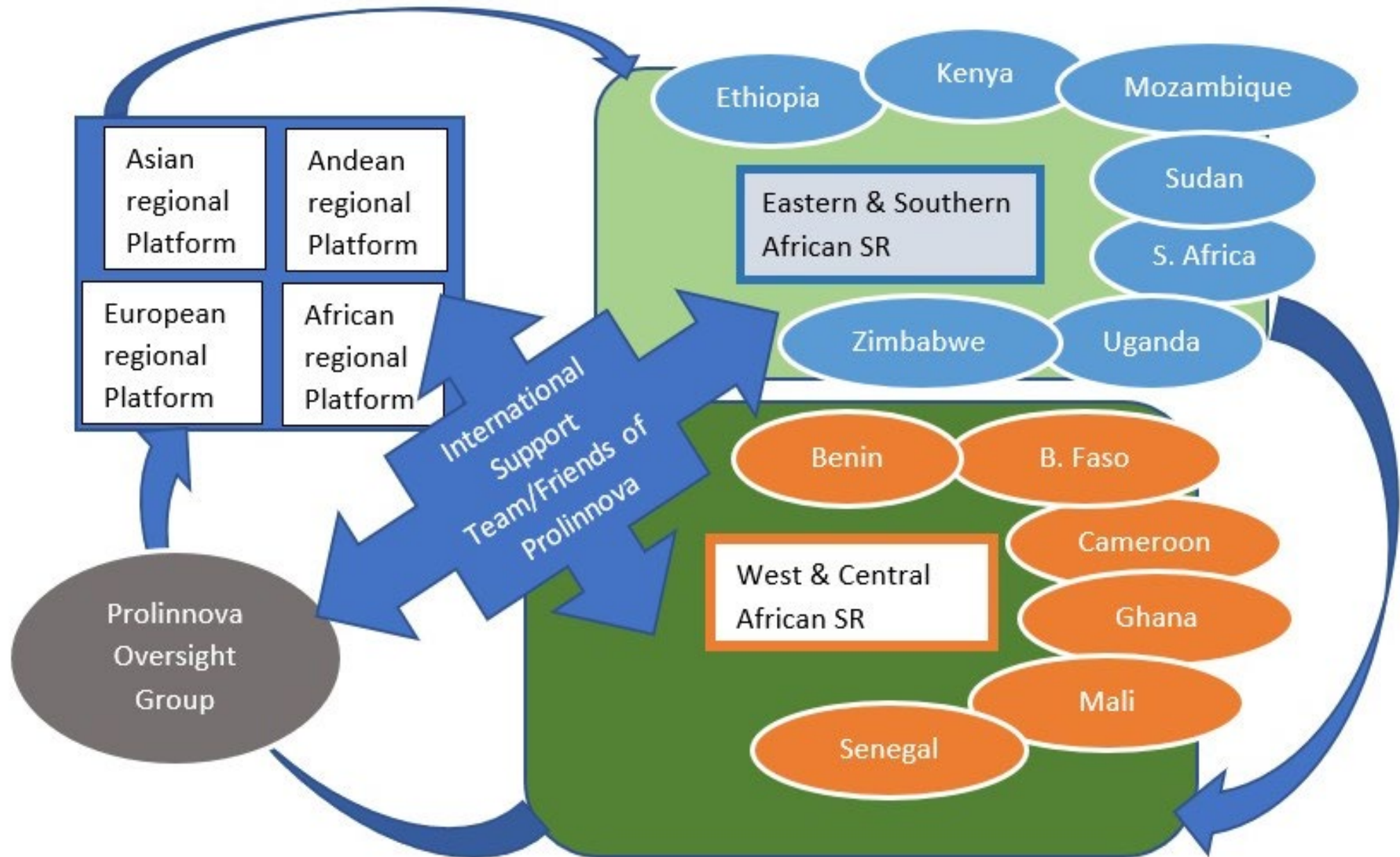
Accra-Ghana

By

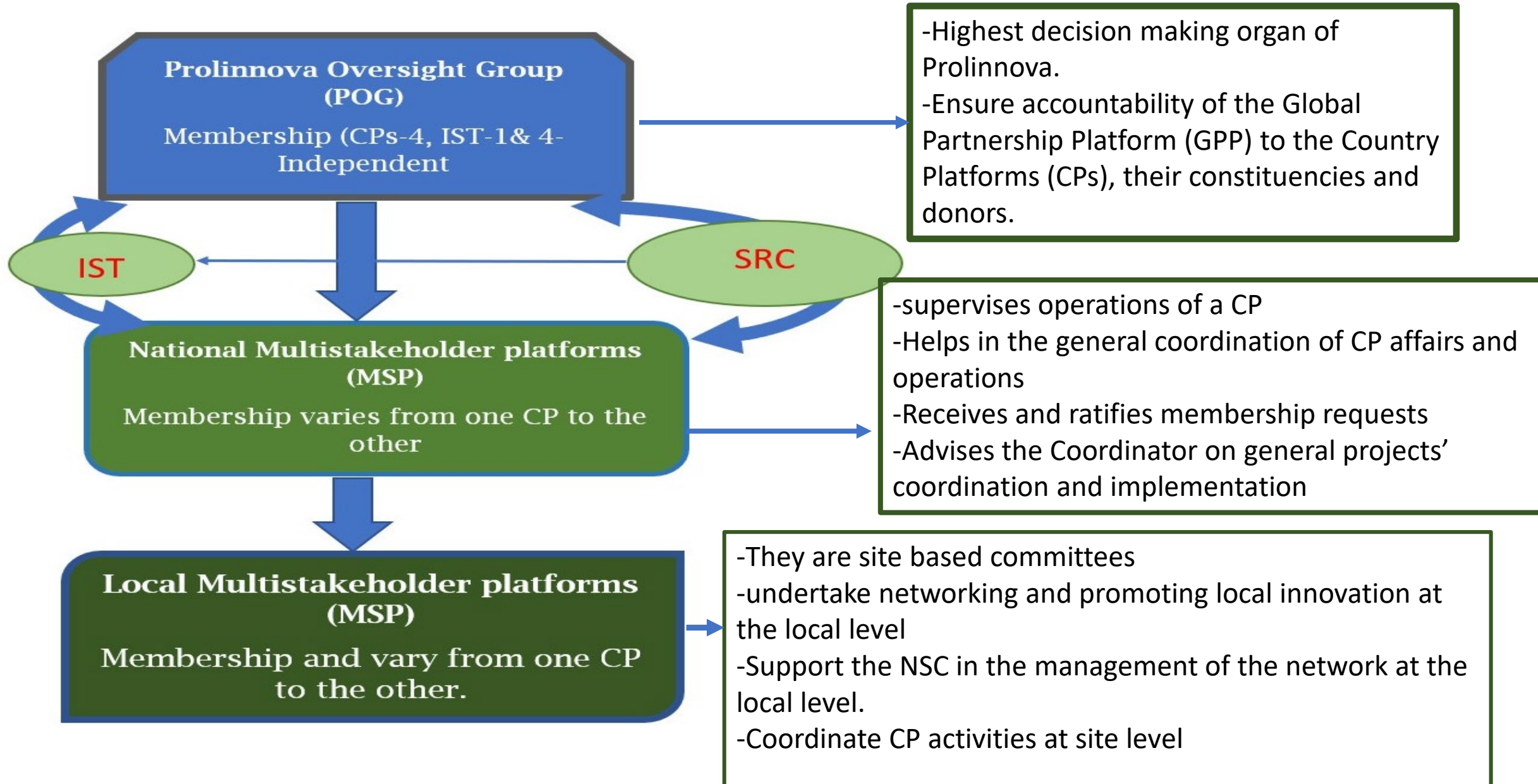
Vincent Mariadho

PK Coordinator

Prolinnova CoP structure



Governance bodies and Roles



Issues

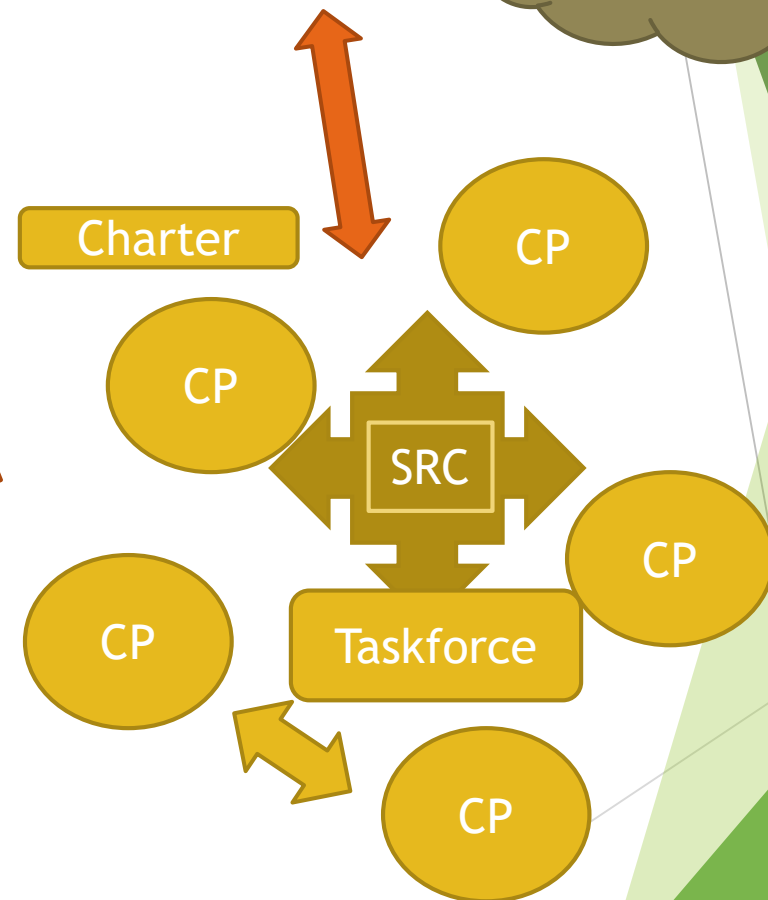
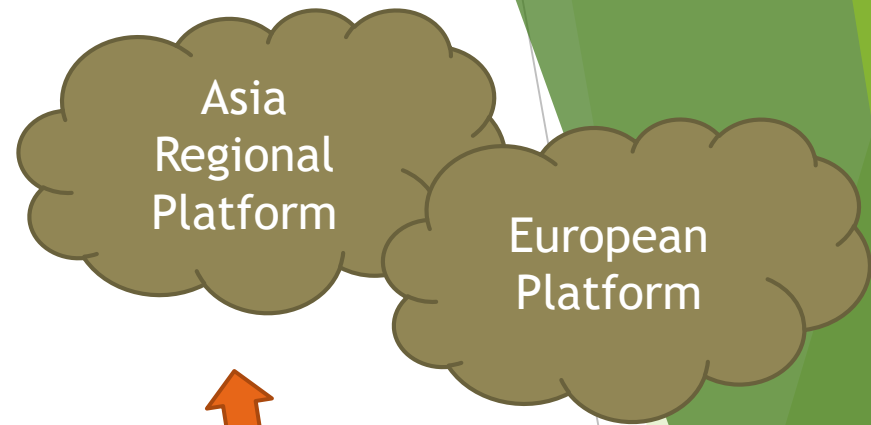
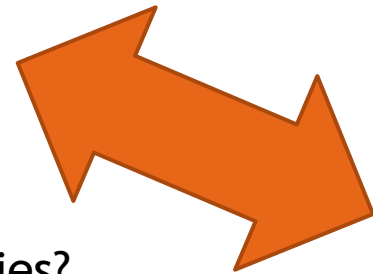
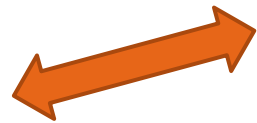
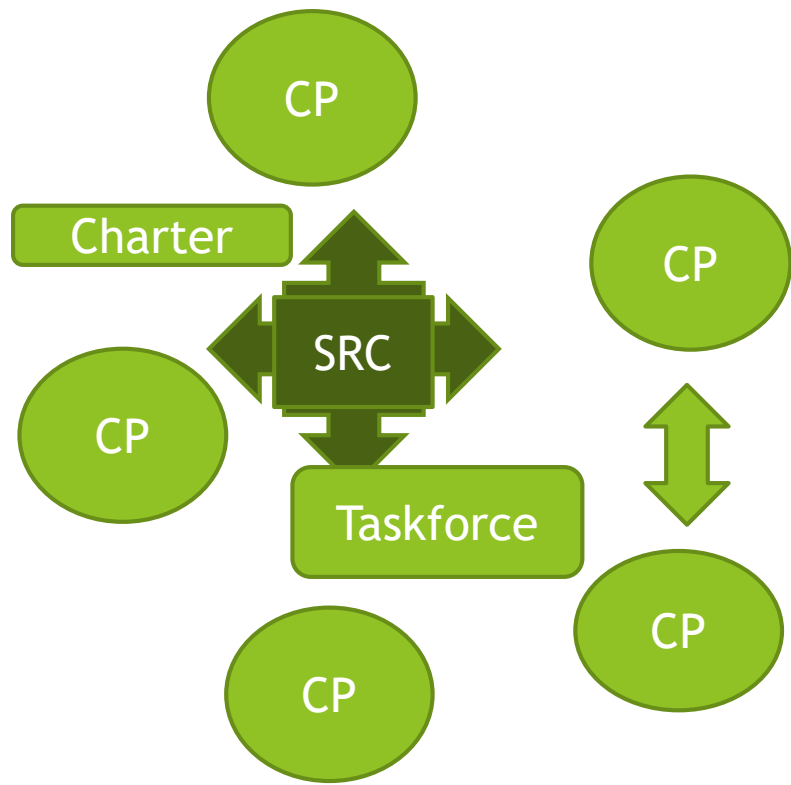
- Do you think there is effective link(s) among the governance units?
- What do you think works or can work best?
- Do you think the way of their operations are effective for a strong CoP?

Regionalisation

ELI-FaNS Inception Workshop

Accra, Ghana

Feb 2023



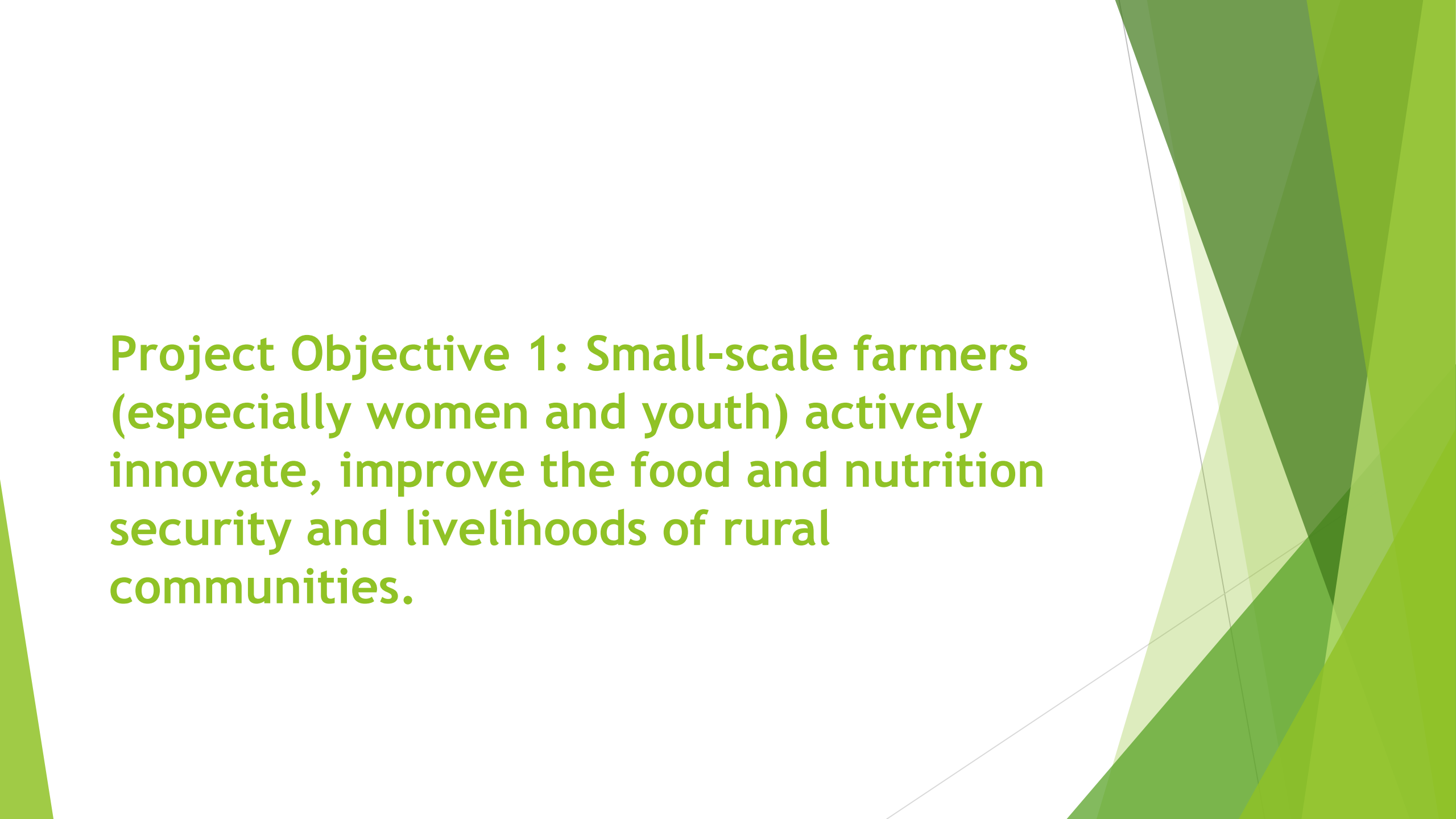
- Roles and responsibilities?
- EliFaNS and Non-EliFaNS CPs
- Multi-CP activities?
- Strengthen through action

POG

IST

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M&E Session

The background features abstract, overlapping green geometric shapes, primarily triangles and polygons, in various shades of green, creating a modern, layered effect on the right side of the slide.

**Project Objective 1: Small-scale farmers
(especially women and youth) actively
innovate, improve the food and nutrition
security and livelihoods of rural
communities.**

Activities	Indicators	Targets
<i>Activity 1.1</i> Identification and promotion of local innovation	Indicator 1.1.1 Percentage of women and youth engaging in joint innovation processes	60 LI cases identified 24 PID cases conducted 60% of PID involve youth/women
<i>Activity 1.2</i> Facilitating and supporting PID processes	Indicator 1.2.1 Improvement in consumption of good-quality food year-round and/or increased income from commercialised innovations	60% of participating households have increased diversity in production & consumption 60% of participating households have increased access to food throughout year from production/income
<i>Activity 1.3</i> Developing the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) approach	???	
<i>Activity 1.4: Monitoring of impacts of LI, PID and LISFs on innovator households and broader communities</i>	???	

Local innovation and PID targets for IJI-FaNS

Total	5 CPs, 10 action-learning sites, 60 LI & 24 PID cases
Kenya	2 learning sites; 4 LI cases/site = 8 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Ghana	2 learning sites; 4 LI cases/site = 8 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Burkina Faso	2 learning sites; 6 LI cases/site = 12 LI cases 2 PID cases/site = 4 PID cases
Benin	2 learning sites; 8 LI cases/site = 16 LI cases 3 PID cases/site = 6 PID cases
South Africa	2 learning sites; 8 LI cases/site = 16 LI cases 3 PID cases/site = 6 PID cases

So how do we gather the information to track how we achieve targets?

- ▶ Track annually indicating achievements in annual report.
- ▶ Ensure all templates (e.g. attendance registers, LI documentation) include age and gender.
- ▶ CPs have 'light documented' summaries of all local innovations as they are identified - uploaded on the website???
- ▶ CPs upload a summary of all PID cases on website that gets added to as cases develop.
- ▶ Do baseline and monitor dietary diversity and availability of food for participating households **and income generation** from the innovation- *and how do we link it to our innovation and not to an external factor such as rainfall?? Alternative is to interview non-participating households - could raise expectations.*

Project Objective 2: Researcher, university lecturer and other relevant decision makers at local, national, subregional and regional level pay more attention to PID approaches and engage in activities to promote PID.

Activities	Indicators	Targets
<i>Activity 2.1:</i> Determining current status of PID institutionalisation results		
<i>Activity 2.2:</i> Building capacities for policy dialogue and institutionalisation		
<i>Activity 2.3:</i> Supporting evidence-based PID policy dialogue and advocacy	Indicator 2.1.1 Farmers sharing and showcasing innovations at various fairs/fora/media; and/or organisations sharing results of farmer-led approaches through seminars, research papers, etc. as evidence of benefits from farmer-led approaches	At least 100 farmers showcase innovations per CP At least 3 national/international seminar/research presentations per CP All CPs have developed institutionalization strategies
	Indicator 2.2.1 Organisations are applying and/or referring to participatory farmer-led approaches and principles within agricultural research, advisory services, academic education, policies and programmes	PID institutionalized in at least 11 local organisations, 9 provincial/regional and 2 national institutions (ministries or universities)

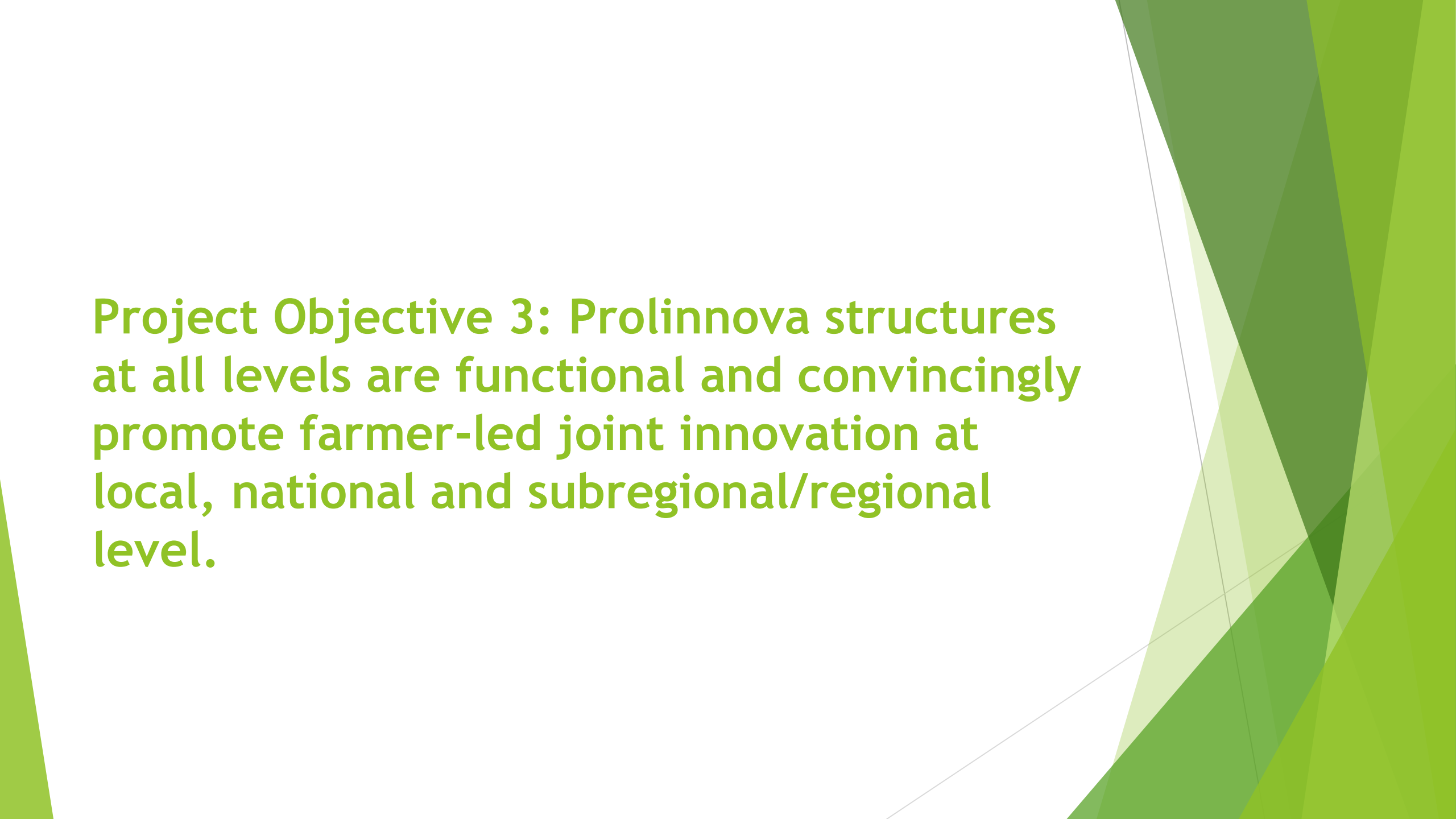
Country	Dissemination activities
Total	88 LI cases shared. 48 PID outcomes shared
Kenya	20 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Ghana	20 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Burkina Faso	24 LI cases shared 12 PID outcomes shared
Benin	12 LI cases shared 6 PID outcomes shared
South Africa	12 LI cases shared 6 PID outcomes shared

This includes sharing of SULCI-FaNS outcomes!

TOTAL	Local /district: 11; Province/region: 9; National: 2
Country	Targets for institutionalisation in organisations
Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 3 • Province/region: 2 • National: 1
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 3 • Province/region: 2 • National: 1
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 2 • Province/region: 2 • National: 0
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 1 • Province/region: 1 • National: 0
South Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local/district: 2 • Province/region: 2 • National: 0

So how do we gather the information to track how we achieve targets?

- ▶ Keep record of farmers attending events - template to show name, whether they are there sharing or participating, gender, material shared, innovation title
- ▶ Keep record of participation in national and international seminars/conferences - template to show name, gender, organization, topic, material shared (and a copy of the abstract / conference proceedings)
- ▶ Have copies of institutionalization strategies for all CPs (draft and final??)
- ▶ Determine current status of institutionalization in sector (provide report).
- ▶ Prioritise target organisations (provide list)
- ▶ Record of all engagements with target organisations for institutionalization (minutes, attendance registers, summary of outcomes)
- ▶ Monitor and document changes in levels of institutionalization (provide report that indicates changes in policies/practices/thinking)

The background of the slide features abstract, overlapping geometric shapes in various shades of green, ranging from light lime to dark forest green. These shapes are primarily located on the right side and bottom of the slide, creating a modern, dynamic feel. The text is positioned on the left side of the slide, set against a plain white background.

Project Objective 3: Prolinnova structures at all levels are functional and convincingly promote farmer-led joint innovation at local, national and subregional/regional level.

Activities	Indicators	Targets
<i>Activity 3.1</i> Capacitating the structures for advancing PID and supporting LISFs through new and strategic institutional partnership building at local to national and subregional level.	Indicator 3.1.1 Governance structures, project management policy dialogue, networking, resource mobilisation improved at CP level	All CPs have well established structures, governance systems, and networking and resource mobilization strategies
<i>Activity 3.2</i> Strengthening the functioning of the subregional platforms in Africa.	Indicator 3.2.1 Finalised regionalisation process with stronger coordination, better networking, improved funding and policy dialogue among the subregional and country platforms.	At least 3 multi-CP activities supported by SRCs Subregional and Africa-wide network functioning effectively
<i>Activity 3.3</i> Supporting CPs in the region/ subregion through South-South backstopping.		
<i>Activity 3.4</i> Inter-CP capacity building, mentoring and knowledge sharing		
<i>Activity 3.5</i> Documenting cross-CP lessons from implementing PID processes and engaging in policy dialogue		

So how do we gather the information to track how we achieve targets?

- ▶ Indications that CP structures are functional: records of all NSC and LSC meetings (with minutes and attendance registers), maintain list of stakeholder organisations.
- ▶ CPs to provide copies of networking and fundraising strategies (what are these?)
- ▶ SRCs to document multi-CP activities (attendance registers, BTO reports, photographs, materials developed)
- ▶ Evidence of subregional networks functioning - records of CP-CP sharing, exchange visits, fundraising, backstopping, networking
- ▶ Evidence of sharing between WCA and ESA platforms

Capacity building session

EliFans Inception Workshop

23 February 2023

Accra, Ghana

Capacity building needs

1. Fundraising
2. Policy briefs
3. Quality reporting
4. Story telling
5. Institutionalization
6. Operationalizing LISFs
7. How to identify local innovations (esp. social innovation)
8. The process of gathering information to document local innovations
9. Some forms of documentation
10. Financial reporting processes

CAPACITY BUILDING NEEDS ANALYSIS

Capacity Needs	For whom?	How to address.	By and/or with whom	By when	Support/resources Needed
1. Fundraising					
2. Policy briefs					
3. Quality reporting					
4. Story telling					
5. Institutionalization					
6. Operationalizing LISFs					
7. How to identify local innovations (esp. social innovation) - How to initiate/mobilizw					
8. The process of gathering information to document local innovations					
9. Some forms of documentation					
10. Financial reporting processes					