

**EXPANDING THE PROMOTION OF LOCAL INNOVATION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND HEALTHY NUTRITION TO STRENGTHEN RESILIENCE WITH FOCUS ON WOMEN (ELI-FaNS PROJECT)**

***Semi-annual progress report: January–June 2023***



*Ms Rahina Yussif of Walewale action-learning site in Ghana demonstrates her compost innovation  
(Photo: Issifu Sulemena, Central for Ecological Agriculture and Livelihoods / CEAL)*

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## INTRODUCTION

*“Expanding the promotion of local innovation for food security and healthy nutrition to strengthen resilience with focus on women”* (ELI-FaNS, 2023–25) is a follow-on project to SULCI-FaNS (Scaling Up Local Capacity to Innovate in Food and Nutrition Security, 2019–22) and has the following 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 participatory innovation development (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.

Grassroots-level activities are being implemented in ten action-learning sites in five countries, namely, Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa (Limpopo Province). In all the learning sites, the focus is on promoting farmer-led PID in production, processing, marketing and consumption of crop and/or livestock products and in scaling up the PID approach.

This progress report describes project achievements at both the Country Platform (CP) level and the regional level (Africa) from **1 January to 30 June 2023**.

### **Project inception workshop held in Accra**

The inception workshop to launch the ELI-FaNS project and plan the implementation took place in Accra, Ghana, on 20–24 February. Nineteen participants from Benin, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Kenya and South Africa attended as the project partners. The participants comprised financial officers, country-level project coordinators, Subregional Coordinators (SRCs) and a member of the International Support Team (IST). The 4-day workshop helped prepare the partners for project implementation by gaining an understanding of the project objectives, approach, activities and key concepts. Drawing on the lessons and weaknesses of the previous project, the workshop participants discussed and planned measures to improve project monitoring and reporting on results, documentation, institutionalising the local innovation and PID approach, financial management, fundraising and the Prolinnova regionalisation process.

## ACHIEVEMENTS AT COUNTRY-PLATFORM (CP) LEVEL

### **1. Farmer-led research based on local innovation**

#### ***Planning and capacity workshops by CPs for project implementation***

In January and February, the CPs undertook visits to their selected learning sites and identified new and potential stakeholders, introduced the project and initiated partnerships for joint implementation, learning and integration of results. In April and May, the CPs organised training sessions and planning meetings involving their multiple stakeholders and partners in agricultural research and development (ARD) to start project activities on the ground. The participants were introduced to local innovation, PID, policy dialogue, institutionalisation and multistakeholder partnerships as key concepts and approaches of the project.

The partners implementing the project at each site plus the local stakeholders also planned project activities for the first year from January to December 2023 and clarified implementation roles among themselves to be able to achieve the expected results.

#### ***Community sensitisation and identification of local innovations***

The CPs undertook in-depth sensitisation at the learning sites involving farmers, women, youth and relevant stakeholders to make them aware of the concepts and approach of identifying local

innovation and engaging in farmer-led PID for sustainable food and nutrition security. The visits were used to jointly identify priority local innovations and innovators to work with in the project. Thus far, the CPs have identified and started to profile 47 local innovations out of the project target of 60 innovations, as shown in the table below.

**Table 1: Local innovations identified to date**

CP	Target number of local innovations	Number of innovators and their innovations identified	Number remaining
Kenya	8	3 (2 female; 1 male)	5
Ghana	8	16 (10 female; 4 male; 2 mixed group)	0
South Africa	16	9 (4 female; 2 male; 3 mixed group)	7
Benin	16	7 (4 female; 3 male)	9
Burkina Faso	12	12 (5 female; 1 male; 6 mixed group)	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>47 (25 female; 11 male; 11 mixed group)</b>	

Joint identification and screening for relevant innovations with farmers and the other local ARD stakeholders, as well as documenting the selected innovations in detail, will continue in the July to September quarter. Documented innovations will provide the basis for wider dissemination for adoption or adaptation of the innovations and selection for improvement through PID.

#### ***Facilitating PID or farmer-led joint research on selected innovations***

In line with the project target, 24 prioritised innovations from the 60 selected and profiled innovations will be subjected to PID processes or farmer-led joint experimentation to increase the value and benefits to their owners and the wider community. PID processes have yet to commence on the ground since the innovation identification and profiling processes are still underway. Some activities undertaken in preparation for PID processes include:

- The CP partners in Burkina have jointly selected two innovations for PID, trained the farmer innovators and local ARD stakeholders involved in the PID approach and facilitated joint development of protocols for experimentation on the innovations.
- The CP partners in Ghana have jointly selected four innovations (including 2 social innovations) for PID and trained the members of the local multistakeholder platform (MSP) and the staff of the local NGO partner implementing the project at the action-learning site in preparation for the activities in the field.
- The CP in Kenya is continuing to work on the two previous PID cases from the SULCI-FaNS project in order to complete these two processes.
- The CPs in Benin and South Africa, being the newest and less experienced partners in this project, have conducted a basic training on the PID concept and approach for the local ARD stakeholders and the implementing partners at the action-learning sites.

## **2. Documentation and dissemination of local innovations and PID results**

The level of progress in documenting the newly identified innovations differs in each CP, since the innovation identification process is still underway in most of them. However, the identified innovations have been profiled in brief and are now being described in further detail according to the Prolinnova documentation guidelines. Using this information, products including brochures, catalogues, posters and videos will be developed to aid dissemination and policy-dialogue work. However, the CPs in Kenya and Burkina Faso disseminated some older local innovations identified under previous projects with the aim of creating wider awareness about the farmer innovation concept. The CP in Benin also prepared an article entitled: *"Workshop on promoting farmer innovation in Benin unleashes local capacities for farmer-led research and development"* that was

published in the June edition (Vol. 50, No. 2) of the *Appropriate Technology* ([www.appropriate-technology.com](http://www.appropriate-technology.com)) magazine, available on the Prolinnova website (<https://prolinnova.net/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/2023-June-AT-Benin-Workshop-on-promoting-farmer-innovation.pdf>).

### **3. Scaling up local innovations & PID results to increase food & nutrition security and incomes**

The Ghana CP with its NGO partners and farmers in the action-learning sites has selected nine innovations (7 by women and by 2 men) from the previous SULCI-FaNS phase for scaling to have a positive impact on more lives. Strategies and activities have been developed to support scaling (and commercialisation) for each innovation. Training more farmers on the innovations, providing start-up inputs and funds through the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF), linking to support services and support to develop business plans are some of the scaling strategies. The Burkina Faso CP has selected two innovations (on fodder crops and on organic fertiliser) to be scaled up using the LISF approach. Scaling of innovations will take centre stage soon after documentation of the innovations has been completed and CPs have properly established their LISF procedures for scaling of the innovations and the PID results.

### **4. Policy dialogue and institutionalisation of the PID approach**

Below is a description of policy-dialogue activities carried out by the CPs to integrate the approach of identifying local innovation and facilitating participatory farmer-led research into relevant research and development institutions and among other ARD actors.

#### ***Benin***

Several of the local and political authorities took part in a workshop organised by the CP on Prolinnova principles and concepts during which some important past policy briefs ("Strengthening local resilience to climate change" and "Combining local innovation capacity with scientific research") and relevant working papers were also shared with the participants.

#### ***Burkina Faso***

The Chambers of Agriculture at provincial and regional level and in the communes where the project is carried out have been made aware of the approach to identify local innovation and facilitate PID. The microfinance institutions that supported the LISF operation under the previous SULCI-FANS project were likewise informed about this approach. Efforts are being stepped up in identifying and contacting research centres, universities, vocational schools, technical services and local authorities for networking and to encourage them to take up this approach for their activities.

#### ***Ghana***

The CP is targeting to influence three institutions at district level, two institutions at regional level and one at national level to integrate the PID approach into their research, development or academic programmes and activities. So far, the CP has held preliminary meetings with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Animal Research Institute, the University for Development Studies and a District Department of Agriculture to introduce the PID idea and to solicit cooperation. These institutions showed high interest and commitment, and follow-up meetings are planned for August and September with each institution to define appropriate and feasible strategies and joint activities towards institutionalisation of PID so as to inform project actions.

#### ***Kenya***

Prolinnova–Kenya (PK) took part in Kenya's 60<sup>th</sup> Madaraka Day upon invitation of the Kilome Deputy County Commissioner. This national event is held annually on 1 June to commemorate the day Kenya gained internal self-rule from the British. PK showcased local innovations during the event to underscore farmers' creative technologies in improving agriculture and livelihoods. The CP coordinator, the Prolinnova SRC in Eastern & Southern Africa and a member of the country-level MSP held a follow-up meeting at Maseno University to assess progress in integrating PID principles into

BSc Agricultural Education and Extension, an activity started during the SULCI-FaNS project. The CP is using the results achieved with Maseno University to plan similar partnerships with two other universities to integrate the farmer-led development principles into their academic courses.

### ***South Africa***

A starting point towards institutionalising PID into mainstream ARD has been the selection of key stakeholders from multiple relevant institutions in the two learning sites (provinces) to be part of the Local Steering Committees (LSCs) for promoting local innovation and farmer-led research with farmers in Limpopo and KwaZulu-Natal Provinces. This will initiate the institutionalisation process.

## **5. Coordination, monitoring and evaluation**

This activity component aims to enhance functioning of the CPs' governance and technical structures and systems for effective coordination and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) to achieve project objectives and Prolinnova networking goals at country level. Specific activities include National Steering Committee (NSC) meetings, technical support team meetings, planning and review meetings with the MSPs at the learning sites. Achievements made by the CPs (except the one in Burkina Faso) during the reporting period are summarised below.

### ***Benin***

Launching of ELI-FaNS and engagement of Prolinnova–Benin partners: The five members of the CP coordination team and the nine members of the Prolinnova-Benin NSC launched the ELI-FANS project at the University of Parakou in April. The workshop provided an opportunity for participants to review the project's objectives, targets and indicators in general, and those for Benin in particular. The ELI-FaNS Benin coordinator Ms Nicole Sarah presented the annual action plan for January–December 2023 and the quarterly action plan for April–June 2023, both of which were validated by the participants. At the workshop, Prolinnova–Benin coordinator, Georges Djohy shared information on a training course he attended in the Netherlands on food systems for healthy diets and sustainable food environment, as a contribution to wider learning.

### ***Ghana***

Project implementation planning: A 2-day planning workshop was held in April involving local project partners and members of local MSPs – in total, 17 participants, (3 women, 14 men). This workshop helped to orient and prepare stakeholders and partner NGOs for project implementation including gaining an understanding of the project objectives, approach, activities and key concepts and planning for on-the-ground implementation. The NGO partners at the learning site helped identify new communities for field-level activities. The participants also assisted in identifying target institutions for institutionalising the PID approach. An NSC meeting was held on 19 May in Tamale and was attended by 13 people (2 women, 11 men). Participants were briefed on the ELI-FANS project, specifically its goals, objectives and rationale, result area targets and activities. Five new members were inducted into the NSC to position it better to deliver on its mandate.

### ***Kenya***

The CP convened three LSC meetings during this reporting period: in the Kisumu, Busia and Makueni action-learning sites. For Busia, a new chairperson, secretary and treasurer were elected to the LSC. The meeting also reviewed the key roles of the LSC in CP activities and the ELI-FaNS project and planned capacity building on the PID approach. At the Kisumu site, the LSC meeting entailed communication on the action-learning site's involvement in the ELI-FaNS project and drawing up a plan of activities. The LSC at the Makueni site discussed the widening of the geographical coverage of the project to include four more sub-locations. The CP held an NSC meeting that delved into general CP management, implementation of the ELI-FaNS and ISGAP (Innovation Small Grants Aggregator Project of the United Nations Development Programme) projects as well as to consider Prolinnova's interest to join the Agroecology Coalition.

## **South Africa**

Prolinnova–South Africa met and defined the roles of two core team members as follows:

- i) Richard Chuene from the Department of Livestock, Agriculture & Rural Development (DLARD) serves as CP coordinator, reporting on activities related to promoting local innovation in the country. In addition, he will coordinate ELI-FaNS project activities in Limpopo Province (action-learning site).
- ii) Thabo Makhubedu from the CP host institution, the Institute of Natural Resources (INR), serves as ELI-FaNS project co-ordinator for South Africa, including M&E activities. This role involves making necessary logistic arrangements for meetings and stakeholder workshops aimed at identifying and documenting existing local innovations and/or innovators; providing support, advice and guidance to the Limpopo Task Team prior to meetings and workshops; recording results/outcomes from meetings and workshops; and keeping a record of innovations identified as part of the M&E process.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS AT REGIONAL LEVEL**

Project activities at the Africa subregional and regional level are being led by the SRCs for the West & Central Africa (WCA) and the Eastern & Southern Africa (ESA) subregional platforms as well as the IST. Key achievements made within the reporting period are described below.

### **Report of SRC for West & Central Africa (Kouété Paul Jimmy)**

- i) Training and capacity building of CPs: The SRC assessed the governance and coordination bodies of each CP in the subregion and found them to be functioning quite well. He also assessed the CPs' capacity needs and identified relevant topics to plan for trainings by virtual means or in-person visits.
- ii) The SRC worked with IST member Brigid Letty to conduct training for selected CPs on fundraising which culminated in submission of a concept note to respond to a call from a Canadian development agency, which was not successful.
- iii) The Prolinnova network undertook to organise a series of webinars to share experiences in PID institutionalisation in agricultural research and universities, as well as documentation of institutionalising PID within other government agencies and civil society organisations (CSOs). The first webinar was held on 19 April on a topic presented by a research scientist from the Burkina Faso CP: "Experience of collaboration between a research institution and Prolinnova Burkina". The SRC co-facilitated this process and engaged the CPs for mutual learning.
- iv) In addition, i) the SRC led the development of a concept for CPs to document their PID institutionalisation experiences and participated in several working group meeting and webinars on this topic; ii) he reviewed and edited the CPs' annual reports on their Prolinnova work; and iii) he edited French versions of reports on the African Partners Workshop (AfPW) in 2022 and the ELI-FaNS inception workshop in 2023.

### **Report of SRC for Eastern & Southern Africa (Jacob Wanyama)**

- i) Fundraising: Developed a concept note on "Eastern and Southern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair and Symposium" which was reviewed by IST member to be used to solicit funds.
- ii) Backstopping visit to PK: Conducted a 6-day visit to the CP's three action-learning sites (Makueni, Kisumu and Busia) in May and June and supported local innovation and PID activities, and advised on improving the CP's governance and networking structures; met LSC members and discussed deepening multistakeholder partnerships and learning on PID and farmer innovation.
- iii) Technical support to CPs:

- Provided physical and virtual support to PK on resource mobilisation, which led the CP to develop a concept note to raise funds for a Farmer Innovation Fair and Symposium to take place in early 2024.
- Edited 2022 annual reports of five CPs (in Kenya, Uganda, Sudan, South Africa and Mozambique) which were uploaded on the Prolinnova website for wider readership.
- Advised Prolinnova–Sudan regarding issues in the coordination of their Nuffic-funded tailor-made training project and their relationship with KIT (Royal Tropical Institute, the implementing agency). The project, which included Sudan and South Sudan, has since ended; the Sudan component was terminated prematurely. Prolinnova–Sudan is currently facing many challenges due to the ongoing civil war; the CP coordinator has relocated to Egypt.
- Continued to provide advice virtually to the emerging Prolinnova CP in South Sudan and to Prolinnova–Mozambique on issues of networking and documentation. Both CPs participated virtually in the first webinar of the Prolinnova webinar series on linking with research and university institutions to integrate the PID approach.
- Supported PK in drafting a case study on PID institutionalisation as part of the Prolinnova network’s effort to document CPs’ experiences in institutionalising PID within governmental and nongovernmental organisations.

#### iv) Policy dialogue and networking activities:

- Co-facilitated preparation and organisation of the first webinar in the Prolinnova webinar series on “Linking with Universities and Research Institution for institutionalisation of PID”; 26 members of the Prolinnova Community of Practice attended the webinar, held on 19 April.
- Joined Prolinnova Working Group meetings for documenting PID institutionalisation cases for sharing in webinars; joined Digitalisation Working Group meeting to plan on the process of documenting experiences in use of digital technologies in PID.
- Assisted the Prolinnova Asia Regional Coordinator to plan and facilitate the Prolinnova Asia Region partners meeting on 16 May, during which the SRC for ESA shared Prolinnova Africa experience in the regionalisation process.
- Communicated with: i) Samuel Oslund on possible collaboration between Prolinnova and Grassroots Technology for Agroecology; ii) Ms Caroline Ledant of *Schola Camposina* on possible participation of Prolinnova in their forthcoming Convention of Grassroots Technical Innovation for Agroecology in Italy; and iii) Ms Evaline Okoth of Community Seedbank Kenya on possible networking.
- Took part in two international external webinars: i) Transforming Higher Education Webinar 2 on “Transforming university processes, systems and learning experience” on 31 May, held by Makerere University; and ii) African Union Innovation Festival in Durban, South Africa.
- Reviewed: i) African Partners Prolinnova Workshop (AfPW 2022) report; ii) ELI-FaNs Partners Inception Meeting report; and iii) webinar report on the Prolinnova webinar series on “Linking with Universities and Research Institutions in PID Process”.
- Reviewed an abstract from Ernest Letsoalo (Prolinnova–South Africa) on “University and Community” for presentation at a conference at the University of Venda in South Africa.

### **Report of the International Support Team (IST) by Brigid Letty**

#### i) Training and capacity building of CPs:

- Brigid led the development of a concept note with project CPs for the Gender-Responsive Climate Finance Window, a call by Global Affairs Canada. This was also used as the basis for a capacity-building session on 15 March on fundraising principles for ELI-FaNS CPs, since this was an area where capacity development was seen to be necessary. The development of the concept note allowed for continued discussion about LISFs and possible mechanisms for drawing on the private sector to enhance their sustainability. While the concept note was not

selected for funding, it did allow for some useful discussion about novel ways of modifying the model to ensure less reliance on project finance.

- She provided support to the team in South Africa in identifying innovations or supporting PID processes at its learning sites. The project officer in South Africa is fairly new to Prolinnova and there has been a need for some input in terms of the types of innovations that the ELI-FaNS project wants to identify.

#### ii) Policy dialogue & networking (regional/international)

- Brigid took part in the Asia Regionalisation meeting that took place on 26 June and provided a session on fundraising as well as more general guidance on strengthening the platform.
- She provided support to the Asia Regional Coordinator with his efforts to raise funds to support activities in the region – namely a submission to Misereor for a cross-visit as well as drafting of a concept note in response to the *Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative* (IKI; International Climate Initiative) call, which was not submitted but which initiated discussions with Welthungerhilfe (WHH), Germany.
- She took part in two side events at the 8th Africa Agribusiness and Science Week organised by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and held in Durban in June. Both side events were organised by GFAR, which is now known as the Global Forum for Agricultural **innovation** and Research. At the first event “Prolinnova-GFAR Survey: Supporting Local Innovation”, she presented the findings of the survey conducted among Prolinnova network members in 2022. The second side event was titled “Regional responses to challenges to soil fertility and sustainability: exploring alternatives to chemical fertilisers with a focus on agroecology”. Both side events provided opportunity for sharing information about Prolinnova and the approaches that it promotes.
- Assisted in facilitation of the first of three Prolinnova webinars titled “Linking with Universities and Research institutions in promoting Farmer-Led Participatory Innovation Development in ecologically oriented Agriculture and Natural Resource Management” on 19 April.

#### iii) Networking within the Prolinnova network structures:

- Brigid has helped make logistical arrangements for the 2023 International Partners Workshop (IPW), which is to be held in October in South Africa, in combination with project meetings for the two projects funded by Misereor, namely ELI-FaNS and Proli-GEAFaSa.
- Being the IST representative on the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG), Brigid has participated in the two POG meetings within this reporting period and provided a conduit for information to flow between the POG and the IST. She also participated in the IST meetings, which address a number of issues related to regionalisation.

#### iv) Monitoring, evaluation and documentation (regional level)

- Brigid has started to modify the M&E framework that was used for the SULCI-FaNS project for use in the current ELI-FaNS project. A workshop will be held with the project coordinator and the SRCs before the CP coordinators are engaged to review and adopt the framework for proper monitoring and reporting.

#### v) Documentation:

- Preparation of the report on the ELI-FaNS inception workshop held in February (Quarter 1) was completed, and the report was uploaded on the Prolinnova website.
- Assisted to maintain an active website as well as an active Facebook page by circulating/posting information on ELI-FaNS, Agroecology Coalition and Prolinnova webinars on linking with research and universities through PID.
- Brigid supported the CPin Benin in drafting an article “Unleashing local capacities for farmer-led research and innovation: outcomes of a workshop on promoting local innovation in northern Benin’ for the *Appropriate Technology* magazine (see Benin CP report above).

## PROGRESS OF ACHIEVING PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Forty-seven local innovations out the project target of 60 innovations have so far been identified and profiled for promotion (over 70% of the innovations are by women). The multistakeholder approach used by each CP in creating awareness and identifying relevant innovations – particularly in the new action-learning sites – contributed significantly in generating communities’ and other stakeholders’ interest in the project’s approach to improving household food and nutrition security in a more sustainable and empowering way. Activities on PID, dissemination and scaling up the innovations to impact on household food security will be pursued during the next reporting period and beyond.

**Objective 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*

Within the reporting period, the CPs undertook policy-dialogue engagements with identified and targeted research and development actors/institutions at local and national levels to educate and convince them to use the PID approach in their research, advisory and academic education activities and programmes. Some CPs have further developed targeted strategies and action plans for institutionalising the PID approach with the identified organisations.

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

All CPs have functional governance and coordinating bodies such as NSCs, national multistakeholder platform of relevant institutions and technical support teams, some of which need further capacity strengthening to be able to perform their roles more effectively. The SRCs and the project coordinator will continue to support the CPs in this regard. The local MSPs in all the new action-learning sites of the CPs are still being developed through orientation, training and exposure to / involvement in innovation activities so that the MSPs can mature. The capacity-building session on fundraising held in March led by the IST and SRCs was an effort to ensure that resource mobilisation is improved at CP level. All five CPs involved in the ELI-FaNS project took part in that session. This also led to drafting of letters of commitment by private partners who committed to work with the CPs to explore ways of supporting LISFs.

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

- Managing expectations: Rural communities always expect more than what the project can offer, particularly with respect to funds. Constant education on the project objective and approach is gradually changing this expectation. Moreover, most rural communities in South Africa had thought innovation is a “high-tech” solution for addressing their daily challenges and did not value their small innovations. The intervention by the ELI-FaNS project is changing this misconception, and farmers are beginning to show pride and confidence in their innovative capacities and innovations.
- In Kenya, youth are engaged in local innovation activities that are focused on moneymaking ventures but not really concerned with household food and nutrition security. It is therefore very necessary to re-orient their innovation efforts towards achieving food and nutrition security of vulnerable households.
- In Benin, the main difficulty encountered during the quarter was the delay in receiving funds for the quarter's activities. Faced with this situation, most of the activities had been pre-funded so as not to block the progress of the work.

- It is important that the SRCs focus more support for implementation of project activities at CP level to ensure that the CPs are working towards achieving the project targets. It is particularly important for the SRCs to interact more frequently with their CPs to monitor progress and provide the needed technical support virtually or by physical visits. The finalisation of the M&E framework is an essential step towards achieving this, as it allows for reflection on progress in a holistic manner.

### **ACTIVITIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN FROM JULY TO DECEMBER 2023**

1. Continue identification and prioritisation of local innovations for promotion, focusing on social innovations/ group innovations by women
2. Documenting or profiling the selected innovations
3. Disseminating innovations at community and stakeholder level including using radio, training, exchange visits, farmer innovation fairs etc.
4. Capacity building in identified areas such as PID, LISF, business development, documentation, fundraising and institutionalisation for local stakeholders and partners
5. Engaging in / facilitating PID on selected innovations to add value to benefit their owners and the wider community
6. Support to scaling of innovations selected under ELI-FaNS and others under the previous (SULCI-FaNS) project whilst refining and operating the LISF approach to support innovation, PID and upscaling
7. Facilitating linkages to support services (financial, training, inputs, markets etc) for commercialisation of selected innovations with market and income potential
8. Continuous engagement with research, development, academic and other decision makers in policy dialogue to institutionalise or integrate the PID approach
9. Strengthening CP governance and technical support bodies to enhance project implementation and networking for impact
10. Subregional- and regional-level capacity-building and learning activities, policy dialogue and strengthening regionalisation structures and systems.
11. Identifying and engaging in multi-CP proposal development for complementary funds to support farmer innovation and country-level networking activities
12. Plan and hold the annual project partners meeting and IPW in South Africa on 22–27 October.