

Report from the 2024 African Partners Workshop (AfPW)

11–12 April 2024, Nairobi



23 April 2024

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DAY 1

1 WELCOME SESSION

Brigid Letty (member of the International Support Team (IST)) welcomed everyone to the event, and Djibril Thiam made an opening statement thanking for all the efforts made by Prolinnova–Kenya to organise the International Farmer Innovation Fair and Conference (IFIF&C).

There was a round of self-introductions before Vincent Mariadho (Prolinnova–Kenya) provided some inputs regarding logistics. Translation was provided by Paul Jimmy, the Subregional Coordinator (SRC) for West and Central Africa (WCA).

All presentations can be accessed in a combined pdf file [here](#).

2 COUNTRY PLATFORM (CP) UPDATES

Each CP was allowed to provide a summary of their activities.

2.1 Kenya (PPT 1 in English)

Vincent made a presentation on behalf of Prolinnova-Kenya. His focus was on the ELI-FaNS project, including the identification of local innovations (LIs) and screening for participatory innovation development (PID) and commercialisation – towards establishing a social enterprise. He highlighted that you learn new information every time you visit an innovator. The next project mentioned was the UNDP-funded ISGAP project to commercialise LOFODA goat feed (which was submitted to the Kenya bureau of standards for testing but the feed did not meet requirements for three parameters so the team is now bringing in KALRO to test it) and is also using this to promote dairy goats as an income-generating enterprise. Their local multi-stakeholder partnership (LMSP) has expanded its stakeholder diversity and the Local Innovation Support Facility (LISF) committees have been established. The main focus is on institutionalisation of PID so Prolinnova-Kenya developed a strategy guiding their activities.

There was a question for clarification about the person who chairs the LISF committee, who is co-opted from the LMSP and has no voting rights, to avoid conflict of interest. Vincent is also participating as an ex-officio member for guidance – with no voting rights.



Figure 1: Vincent presenting on behalf of Prolinnova–Kenya

2.2 Ghana (PPT 2 in English)

Naomi Zaato (Prolinnova–Ghana) provided an update about LIs identified, documented and shared through exhibitions and exchange visits. They have planned for four PID cases, and three are in progress – with inputs and materials through LISFs. All new innovations have been assessed for LISF grants, and some SULCI-FaNS innovators were trained in business skills. The Kundovori case has been published and shared, and dialogue has taken place towards institutionalisation of PID.

Some lessons learnt include that farmer innovators (FIs) were gaining confidence, institutionalisation of PID takes time and sustained commitment, and there is a need to mobilise local funding to support LISFs for long-term sustainability.



Figure 2: Naomi presented an update on behalf of Prolinnova–Ghana

A question was asked about what externally funded projects Ghana is doing. Joe responded that besides ELI-FaNS, they also have the Ethnovet project but had not included it here.

2.3 Benin (PPT 3 in French)

Nicole Sarah presented on behalf of the CP in Benin. She prepared the PPT with Leonard. They have finished characterising the households in the village, have identified about 20 LIs and their documentation is ongoing. They have started the PID process and also had a backstopping trip by Chesha Wettasinha (IST member), who provided useful tools. They have set up LMSPs at two sites. They also organised a farmer innovation fair (FIF) and, while expecting 30, they ended up with 68 participants. They have set up an LISF using a local finance account in the community. The call was launched within the community using a form they developed that provided guidelines and criteria. They include representatives of target organisations in their events towards creating awareness and institutionalising the approach. Training in PID and various other related topics was undertaken when Chesha and Joe Nchor (ELI-FaNS project coordinator) were in Benin. Sarah talked about some of the outcomes of PID, such as using different aromatic plants to improve the odour of the shea butter. During the backstopping visit, they also met with the participants of the Nuffic tailor-made training (TMT)+ that Chesha had facilitated virtually due to the COVID-19 restrictions.

Lessons learnt included: i) continued training in PID is helpful towards achieving food security; ii) involving local authorities and community media in project activities is important for institutionalisation of the approach, as the officials are mentioning Prolinnova-related activities in their quarterly reports. iii) While it is difficult to change the curriculum, teachers of the agricultural colleges (LTAs) who were trained in PID can integrate photographs and information into their teaching materials. iv) There are also opportunities to influence some policy development processes. George being at the university is one such opportunity. Lastly, the backstopping trip and PID training were important activities to set the CPin motion, and raised the interest of local authorities, especially Joe’s sharing of experiences in Ghana.

Related to the LISF, Diakit  asked how many applications were received and how many were funded and how they let those not successful know. Nicole said there were 17 applications and they financed 7 because of restricted funds. They plan to have a second round to try to finance others.



Figure 3: Nicole presenting on behalf of Prolinnova–Benin

2.4 Burkina Faso (PPT 4 in French)

Bangali Siaka presented on behalf of Prolinnova–Burkina Faso. He summarised activities including the identification of 17 LIs to date and 4 PID cases across two action learning sites. Through the LISF, some cases are being supported. Support is to both agronomic (soya, composting) and livestock production (including turkeys and forage production). Concerning scaling up LISF, different to other CPs, they make funds available to a group and the group decides how they wish to use the funds, for example, the use of the funds for the *warrantage system* (*payments made to farmers on delivery of bags of grain to be bought back later*). They tried to change the model this year. They have also worked with some schools and local authorities towards institutionalisation of the approach – the first step will be to provide training in PID.

Lessons learnt were to involve researchers right from the start so they understand the resources available, the importance of empowering women through training, and the importance of a simple procedure for financing innovation.

A question from Yohannes was about how they have managed to effectively involve researchers. Bangali said that Diobass has tried to engage researchers based on a Memorandum of

Understanding (MoU) but this didn't resolve the problem because the researchers are very difficult to engage. If the main researcher is not available, they try to get assistants to participate.

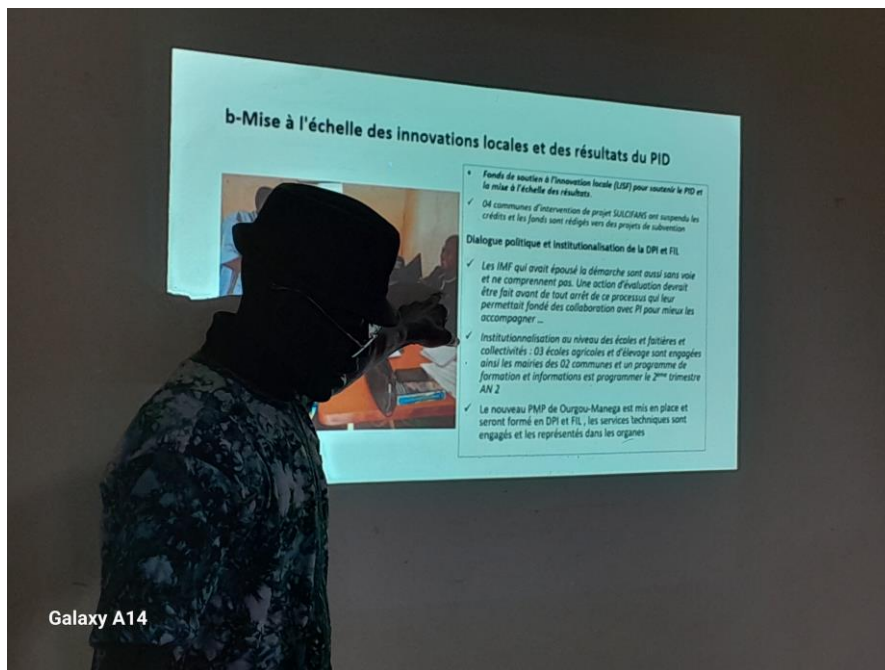


Figure 4: Bangali presenting on the work of the CP in Burkina Faso

2.5 Senegal (PPT 5 in French)

Abdou Thiam provided an update on behalf of Prolinnova–Senegal. Key activities included the International Partners Workshop (IPW) 2023, a meeting of the National Steering Committee (NSC) to share research outcomes from Phase 1 of Proli-GEAFaSa and to introduce Phase 2 plus project plans. There was PID training at the new action-learning site, including women and young people. Identification and validation of LIs took place based on a set of criteria developed by the LMSP. Sabine from Misereor visited the field and met innovators, while a consultant from Misereor also visited and engaged in discussion. Representatives of partner organisations including local government participated.

Lessons learnt: The enthusiasm and commitment of the FIs was remarkable; the approach is bringing solutions to salinisation of soil. Farmers are developing all kinds of solutions on their own. The LMSP makes the work easy for the project team – the FI here at the AfPW is the chair of the LMSP at one site. Through PID training, LMSP members understand their role in the process better and they now have their charter.

Bengali asked Abdou: Since they are all in the Sahel, how did the salinity come to the area? Around Ouegaougo, there seems to be salinity as a result of using of a lot of fertiliser; he asked whether this is the same case in Senegal. Abdou thought it was likely the same situation though, in their case, the region has an ocean and the sea water connects with the underground water, which makes it saline.



Figure 5: Abdou presenting on behalf of the CP in Senegal

2.6 Mali (PPT 6 in French)

Bourama Diakité presented on behalf of Mali. There are three externally funded projects in Mali: FaRaNe (Farmer-led Research Networks, supported by McKnight Foundation) and PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel) and Proli-GEAFaSa (both funded by Misereor). They have established a network of innovators working on striga. One innovator has been working on poultry innovation (incubator) and has provided farmer-to-farmer training to >100 other farmers. They also tried to establish a poultry farmer network. In PROFEIS, they have feedback sessions to show PID results in different regions. The PID experimentation has involved solutions to combat sorghum diseases. They had an innovation fair with diverse participation that included officials from the government. There was an external evaluation of Phase 5 of PROFEIS, in which many organisations participated including NSC members. This phase was supposed to target 500 households, which were to be able to double their income through the project. They actually exceeded the targets. A question was raised about the time frame of the project that allowed for a doubling of income. It was said that it was a three-year project (2021–2024).

Lessons learnt: Sharing phone contacts during meetings assists networking between innovators; and confirms the importance of FIFs as platforms to engage different institutions. Some aspects to improve: they need to focus more on climate solution innovations; and also need to follow up and carry on with the capacity building of actors.



Figure 6: Diakit  presenting on behalf of the CP in Mali

2.7 Cameroon (PPT 7 in French)

Jean Bosco Etoa shared the work of the Cameroon CP. The main project is called PIPA-DAC (Promoting farmer innovation and participatory approaches in development processes in agricultural value chains and adaptation to change for small-scale producers), which is funded by Misereor. He noted that the innovation of the farmer here at the IFIF&C was identified during the Proli-FaNS project. They have had nine meetings with different stakeholder groups to sensitise people and identify innovations (38 cases). They work with advisory services in different districts. The officials identify potential innovators, who are called to a meeting. They are working with lecturers from universities to characterise LIs and have also had PID training for farmers. The selection of farmers to be part of joint research takes place during the PID training. Four cases of PID have been completed and are in the process of being published. There is one case where people from one area have organised to collect butterflies and protect and attract them. There were two meetings of the steering committee during the year.

Lessons learnt: Prolinnova is finding ways to connect farmers and advisors to get them to work together. When you try to bring farmers together, it is good to share contacts and allow for networking.

Diakit  asked about the large number of organisations involved in activities. Etoa responded that, from the beginning, they had meetings with delegates of all departments and then got names of organisations that might link to innovation.



Figure 7: Etoa presenting on behalf of the CP in Cameroon

2.8 South Africa (PPT 8 in English)

Thabo Makhubedu and Richard Chuene provided an update on ELI-FaNS activities in South Africa. Thabo started, saying that they have exceeded the number of IIs and preliminary documentation has taken place so the next step is to add some more information when they visit the innovators. There have been cases documented in the *Appropriate Technology magazine*. LI cases have been screened and three per site selected for PID. They are benefiting from inter-CP learning, with Vincent being key for capacity building. Joe provided backstopping in KwaZulu-Natal after the IPW in 2023, when Vincent accompanied the Limpopo team.

In terms of institutionalisation, two university members are taking steps to integrate modules of PID into the University of Limpopo and the University of Venda. Richard highlighted that the postgraduate programme is called Adoption and Diffusion of Innovation and Adult Non-formal Education at Honours Level. There is a master's student wanting to investigate the role of agricultural innovation systems in promoting local technologies, but she is waiting for a permit from the Department of Agriculture. At Venda, there are also modules (one in Rural Sociology) into which the PID approach has been integrated.

Lessons learnt: Youth want money/incentives to get involved; snowballing is a useful way to identify IIs; it's not easy to select cases for PID because those IIs not selected are disappointed and one is worried that some will be offended, so the team from Limpopo Department of Agriculture had a meeting of all innovators together and decided collectively to select three cases. The support organisations went out of the hall and allowed the farmers to make the selection. They had divided cases into social, animal and cropping and wanted one case per category, which was most difficult for cropping. They selected one that could be easily adopted was accessible, and with potential for being developed. Community members are becoming more proactive and not waiting for the government to bring solutions.

Some challenges included higher expectations and a growing interest in participating in the project. In KwaZulu-Natal it has been very challenging to draw in stakeholders from the Department of Health and the Department of Agriculture, who were identified as potential members of the MSP.

The LISFs are not yet functional and the project team members need to look at operationalising them. Thus, the CP plans to use this week as an opportunity to get advice about how to do this.

Diakit  commented on the limited budget. He says for them it is not a problem; they just need to plan to do the activities and see the outcome. Thabo said that projects are synonymous with large amounts of money, which is a problem in South Africa. Others said that they have the same problems – Djibril noted that there was also a problem with researchers’ expectations in Senegal.

Naomi expressed interest in the process followed to identify LI cases for PID. She asked how the innovators that were there went back to let the others know how it worked.



Figure 8: Thabo and Richard provide an update on Prolinnova-South Africa

2.9 Ethiopia (PPT 9 in English)

Yohannes Gebremichael shared several fundamental messages to help in understanding the state of Prolinnova in Ethiopia. Many projects being done were done years back in Ethiopia, so he gave some highlights regarding what happened beyond the project period. There are also some misunderstandings with the SRC for Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) regarding the context in Ethiopia.

Previous Prolinnova activities were in Axum in the Tigray Region – and lastly Proli-FaNS in 2019. There is a genocidal war affecting Tigray. It is not possible to bring together different ethnic groups in the name of Prolinnova. In Tigray, they are currently harvesting the impacts of Prolinnova’s previous projects. Conflict creates an enabling environment for innovation. His university is documenting a study of local innovation under conflict. Yohannes confirmed that much of the north of the country is still under siege and there is a challenge with mobility and networking, requiring a focus on the urban areas. PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management)–Ethiopia is still operational and provides opportunities for integrating Prolinnova.

Bangali said that, while they have different situations, they can learn from this case.



Figure 9: Yohannes sharing experiences from Ethiopia

2.10 Uganda (PPT 10 in English)

Daudi Ssentongo, the NSC chair in Uganda, highlighted that he is a youngest participant of the meeting and that there is a need to introduce young people if the CP is to be sustainable. The CP is hosted by another organisation, Environmental Alert. There has been no active project since 2021, but the approaches have been integrated into the partners' activities and through several platforms: National Farmer Innovation Shows, National Agricultural Education Show/Science Fair – which includes learners, Agroecology Week and Farm Clinics led by the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) and Daily Monitor.

They have a new CP coordinator, Jacinta, but there have been some delays resulting from transitions. They have been engaged in resource mobilisation (national and international). There is an important programme of the Farmer Federation that scales up farmer innovation – this gave rise to the banana case shared at the IFIF&C. The programme is implemented by UNFFE (Uganda National Farmers Federation) and the Andreas Hermes Akademie (Germany).

Some lessons learnt: there is a need to devise ways not to lose the institutional memory generated over time with changes of CP coordinators; MSP forums are crucial for fostering collaboration and avoiding replication of effort; there is a need for joint review of progress achieved and challenges faced to foster new strategic direction of the CP.

Chesha asked for clarification about the status of John Kaganga. Daudi indicated that he did not know him and Chesha highlighted that this is an example of loss of institutional memory. John's area was one covered by the FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) project and Chesha says there is value in following up with him; Ronald Lutalo is another person who was a previous coordinator of ProInnova–Uganda and is a very good trainer.



Figure 10: Daudi presenting on behalf of the CP in Uganda

2.11 Mozambique (PPT 11 in English)

Alvim Cossa provided an update on behalf of Prolinnova–Mozambique’s host organisation CTO (Centre for Theatre of the Oppressed). They are not currently running an externally funded project, so reported on activities of the network and its partners, such as NSC meetings, and participation in the General Assembly of ACTIVA, one of the CP partners, to strengthen Prolinnova’s relationship with the network and to use the space to share the vision and approach of Prolinnova. There was PID training and also the development of an institutionalisation strategy – associated with Wanyama’s backstopping trip. They created a theatre piece related to the grass vessels shared at the IFIF&C.

Lessons learnt included that visiting partner organisations, especially CBOs, allowed for learning about their activities.

Diakit  posed a question about scaling out the grass vessels. He understands it was a theatre scene, but can you talk about how many opportunities for theatre sharing and how many people attended. Alvim said he is part of a theatre group that has activities associated with different actors that work with small-scale farmers. They use the theatre to introduce aspects of Prolinnova.



Figure 10: Alvim Cossa providing an update from Mozambique

2.12 Feedback regarding key issues

Chesha identified several key points from the discussions. She captured them on flipcharts, which she shared.

- Documentation of local innovation
 - How do we increase capacity to document LIs as we identify more LIs?
 - Methods we use to document LIs (written, audio-visual)
 - How do we get FIs to document their innovations (farmer-led documentation)?
 - How do we use new digital technologies for documenting/sharing (perhaps build on connection with Hong Yu)
- LISFs
 - Governance, transparency and committees to manage LISFs at the local level
 - Sustained funding for LISFs (creative options)
 - Sharing experiences of successful methods (selection, volume of funding, etc).
- Commercialisation of products that have been developed through the PID process
 - How do we ensure benefits flow to the community?
 - How do we ensure Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs)?
 - Engaging new stakeholders such as value chain operators, standardising bureaus, private sector, marketing, value addition
 - Certification (e.g. Fairtrade)
- PID training in CPs
 - Building capacity for PID training in CPs (English, French, Portuguese etc)
 - Ensuring quality of PID training
 - Capacity in CPs in PRA/facilitation
 - Developing training material that is relevant to the CP (local language) – need to develop materials within specific CPs with relevant content
 - New topics/subject areas to be brought into PID training to meet new developments.
- Backstopping of Prolinnova activities in CPs
 - How do we increase backstopping/cross-learning between CPs (IST to CP and CP to CP)?
 - We need creative ways of funding such exchanges
 - Could we utilise new IT technologies
- Local innovation and PID in situations of conflict
 - How do we document the impacts of LI/PID processes in Tigray?
 - How do we support CPs where activities become limited due to conflict (Ethiopia, Niger, Nigeria, Burkina Faso, Mali, Democratic Republic of Congo)?
 - How do we get a better understanding of the situation on the ground?
- How do we interact with/learn from CPs with no active Prolinnova projects?
 - Documentation of impacts where there has been a long engagement (Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania)
 - Learning from their experiences.



Figure 11: Chesha highlight key points emerging from CP updates

3 FEEDBACK FROM THE POG (PPT 12 IN ENGLISH)

Brigid provided input on behalf of the Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG), reminding participants of the responsibilities of the POG as well as some of the outcomes of POG meetings.

From the 39th and 40th meetings of the POG (Jan 2024 & Apr 2024):

- Changes in the POG membership: Jony Jos joined as farmer representative.
- Note upcoming elections - two Independent seats (for which all CPs vote) plus the seats for Asia and ESA (for which the CPs in the respective regions vote).
- Lisa and Violet were involved in a Collective Action of the Global Forum for Agricultural Research and Innovation (GFAiR) - Transformation of Higher Education in Agriculture – looking for new learning approaches, principles & forms of teaching.
- Participation in the Agroecology Coalition
 - Global Prolinnova
 - CPs in Kenya, Mozambique & South India
- Interest in exploring digitalisation (Lisa and Peter) – innovation related to digitalisation; or digitalisation to support innovation and PID.

4 INSTITUTIONALISATION SESSION (PPT 13 IN ENGLISH)

Jacob Wanyama (SRC for ESA) announced that the CPs in Ghana and Kenya would share their experiences with formulating institutionalisation strategies, and CPs need to learn from these experiences and possibly use these lessons to develop their strategies.

4.1 Prolinnova–Ghana experience (PPT 14 in English)

Joe shared experience from Ghana, where they decided to develop a strategic plan for their CP, led by a team of the NSC and to provide objectives for mainstreaming LI/PID and for sustaining Prolinnova in the long term. It identifies a range of key strategic organisations and the value of institutionalisation for each entity. This information then allows for specific strategies to engage with each key organisation. Preparing the ground for institutionalisation required various activities:

- Partnering with strong NGOs during implementation
- Maintaining strong structures (NSC, Technical Support Teams and LMSPs) – by revising composition relevant to the work being done
- Creating awareness and knowledge on PID and institutionalisation
- Developing institution-specific strategies with key target organisations.

In principle, the organisations are self-selected to be part of the process. Joe shared strategies for two organisations:

- University of Development Studies (UDS) Third Trimester Programme Unit: UDS has a programme where, for the third trimester, all students spend time in the field, mixing students from different disciplines in teams. The materials they produce are then available for other organisations coming to work in those communities. The CP has been engaging with this unit, and some strategies that have been included in an action plan are:
 - They capacitate lecturers and provide some additional resources for students to work in the field with FIs.
 - They plan to expand the Technical Support Team to include more lecturers.
- District Department of Agriculture – some strategies are to:
 - Support packaging and documentation of results for presentation at District Assembly Agricultural Sector meetings.
 - Support best FIs to exhibit at farmer fairs.



Figure 12: Joe provides a summary of the institutionalisation strategy of Prolinnova–Ghana

4.2 Input from Prolinnova–Kenya

Vincent Mariadho (Country Coordinator for Kenya) shared their experience with PID institutionalisation in Kenya. He had prepared for a round table session so just shared his handout. He said there were many similarities with the case of Ghana.

Understanding institutionalisation strategies (including M&E) as related to PID)

- 1. Your understanding of institutionalization strategy**
 - A tool with clear guidelines towards integrating/mainstreaming an approach or a concept in formal system which initially hadn't embraced it (What, who, where, which, why and how)
- 2. The reasons why you decided to develop an institutionalization strategy**
 - Show path/more of a blue print-guiding the process
 - Easen the tracking of the milestones/shortfalls
 - Usage of limited funds for greater impacts
- 3. What steps do you go through in developing your institutionalization strategy**
 - Identifying and listing the institutions of target
 - Mapping the institutions to know their interests/potential areas of collaboration (the give and take principle)
 - Identifying the potential entry points
 - Putting the ideas down as a draft
- 4. What went into the institutionalization strategy(content)? including objectives and milestones?.**
 - Introduction (about PK, the approach, why it is necessary and in what context)
 - Entry points
 - The activities (what, where, who and how)
- 5. How have you implemented your institutionalization strategy?**
 - Step-wise based on the lined activities
- 6. Where are you in terms of achieving the objectives of your institutionalization strategy?**
 - Taken off with relatively remarkable outcome-The Maseno university case
- 7. What challenges have you faced in implementing your strategy?**
 - Bureaucracy especially in the gov't institutions
 - Managing expectations (Resources-Finance)
- 8. Any lessons?**
 - Institutionalization is possible
 - The process requires patience
 - Requires flexibility

Galaxy A14



Figure 13: Vincent sharing about PID institutionalisation activities in Kenya

Martha provided an input, for example, about how they managed to integrate some Prolinnova concepts into a curriculum that was being developed and then they were invited to make the inaugural presentation. LI was included as a topic within a unit. The process began with a sensitisation with stakeholders who were identified as potential candidates, and then follow-up, which led to an invitation to the CP to make a presentation during a public participation exercise for curriculum revision, after which PID was integrated and approved and is now being taught as a topic in a unit in Fourth Year Agricultural Education and Extension.

5 INSPIRING TALK (PPT 15 IN ENGLISH)

Mutizwa Mukute, Director, Social Learning and Innovation Director, and a Friend of Prolinnova, joined us online to make a presentation on 'Emerging Lessons on Evaluating Grassroots and Transdisciplinary Research'. He shared insights, drawing from evaluations he had made of a number of key projects. The focus was on how to achieve system change towards transdisciplinary research – which has strong justice-related aspects. Flexibility in funding is essential because one does not know upfront what will emerge during the research. There is a need for sharing of research methodologies to develop the necessary capacities as this is a new area and therefore improved methods constantly need to be sought. There is a need to fund the involvement of participants who would otherwise be excluded or marginalised. Interactions between natural and social scientists, farmers and donors need to be funded. Organising field visits is a useful way of achieving this and has been found to increase the flow of resources to grassroots people and other actors. Transdisciplinary research has been found to heal wounded minds and attitudes, and revitalise relationships and natural systems.

Lessons about evaluation approaches – it is important when carrying out evaluations of this kind of activity need approaches sensitised by systems thinking. It is useful to adopt theorised and concept-informed approaches when designing evaluation processes. Since they generally involve multiple knowledge producers, they need to be designed accordingly. He referred to the relevance of the term *Ukama* (relatedness), which is a critical element of *Ubuntu* (you are because I am).

Brigid asked Mutizwa to explain more about the concept of *Ukama* or relatedness. *Ukama* is closely tied to the concept of *Ubuntu*. It focuses on saying that it is important for us to work together

(relationships between social and ecological worlds). Another important aspect is linking past, present and future.

Djibril asked which concept is related to *Ukama* – multi-disciplinary or trans-disciplinary. Mutizwa said that transdisciplinary research acknowledges that types of challenges we face cannot be solved by silos of individual disciplines. Even more relevant for the work of Prolinnova is to bring the perspective of traditional/local knowledge into the same space to contribute to the thinking and the development of new knowledge, this is where *ukama* comes in – it is important to bring together different knowledge holders to solve complex problems.

Yohannes asked whether it's ambitious to achieve this, but Mutizwa said that the types of challenges we currently face are unlikely to be addressed by a single type of knowledge.

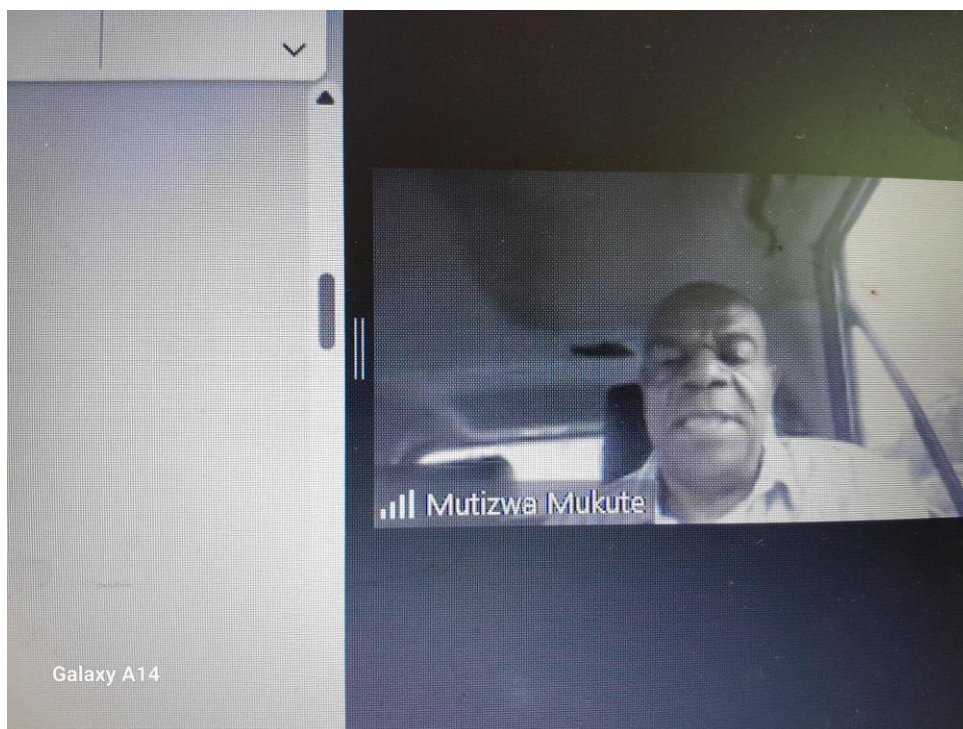


Figure 14: An inspiring talk was delivered by Mutizwa Mukute who joined virtually

Chesha asked what he thinks are characteristics needed to be a good process facilitator. Mutizwa's response was: An understanding of different bodies of knowledge, ability to listen to different perspectives and help those in the room to understand each other, the ability to listen to what is being said and help them find a way to articulate it for the benefit of everyone, the ability to facilitate conversations and identify spaces where conflicts might arise and be able to handle it sensitively – since tensions and contradictions can be opportunities for generating innovations and are not always negative.

Mutizwa also highlighted the need to build the capacity of knowledge holders (farmers) to undertake their own research to develop grassroots evidence – like that done in relation to agroecology.

6 CONTINUATION OF THE INSTITUTIONALISATION SESSION

Wanyama highlighted that the CPs need to go back and formulate their own institutionalisation strategies. This requires that we understand commonalities across cases.

There was a question for Joe from Daudi as to whether they had any luck with achieving integration into policy. Joe responded that these are new strategies to work with key organisations. In the past, they only influenced NGO programmes and it was difficult to influence the Department of Agriculture. It was the same at universities: they have involved university staff in MSPs but this did not lead to policy changes. Daudi also asked whether there are any examples where key people have changed over time and has this affected the institutionalisation or application of the approaches.

Yohannes asked if we agree with the term institutionalisation (integrated, embeddedness, etc). Institutionalisation has multiple aspects: (1) synergy; (2) protecting from external shock, and (3) being cost-effective. Reciprocity is the driving force. Another issue is the scale (micro-meso-macro). Where should we focus our efforts in terms of scale of engagement? What is the cost for institutionalisation – what budget is available for these activities? When does the Prolinnova network fall out?

Regarding budgets, Vincent said there was a resource through SULCI-FaNS and it was an objective so thus there were funds. This is the same for ELI-FaNS. Joe added that, while the funds are not enough, there are some resources available. The strategy is a way of using available resources efficiently by only having very specific activities towards institutionalisation.

Richard asked about the entry point for the government. He said sometimes you want to reach someone in a higher position but cannot go straight to that level. He also asked about the challenges experienced in engaging the government. Joe responded in terms of entry point: look at all existing structures in Ghana – they all have representatives of key organisations. They provide a conduit to engage with managers within those organisations. This is a similar approach for the universities. Vincent added that engagements and institutional visits (such as sensitisation meetings) and inviting representatives of key target organisations can help. Then see whether the participants seem to buy into the approach.

Djibril added that an academic from the university in Thiès was a member of the NSC in Senegal. From the interaction with the university, two outcomes emerged – curriculum development to integrate innovation and a change in the name of the centre (now Centre of Agricultural Research and Innovation instead of Centre of Agricultural Research). What was the key element for its being effective in Kenya? Martha responded that the sensitisation activity revealed who was interested, and the CP picked on that, but there was also the opportunity that the university was initiating a curriculum development process.

Chesha made a final point referring to what Yohannes had said. She was concerned that we are too focused on projects. She said we really want to achieve a change in behaviour of people who work with farmers. We should see what we need to reach a point where farmers can make their own decisions and drive their programmes. We need to change the attitudes of the people since we have long colonial histories and need to break these systems to make changes and they need to be context-specific. If you can make farmers independent without multiple organisations, then take that route.

DAY 2

Brigid ran through the revised programme for the day. Lucious provided some logistical inputs.

7 CONTINUATION OF THE INSTITUTIONALISATION SESSION (PPT 16 IN ENGLISH)

Paul provided an update on the process of documenting the institutionalisation of PID and the process that is being followed in the documentation. He summarised the inputs made over the course of the webinar series. He highlighted that two cases have been developed, one from Ghana (uploaded as [Working Paper 38](#) on the website) and one from Kenya, which is currently under review.

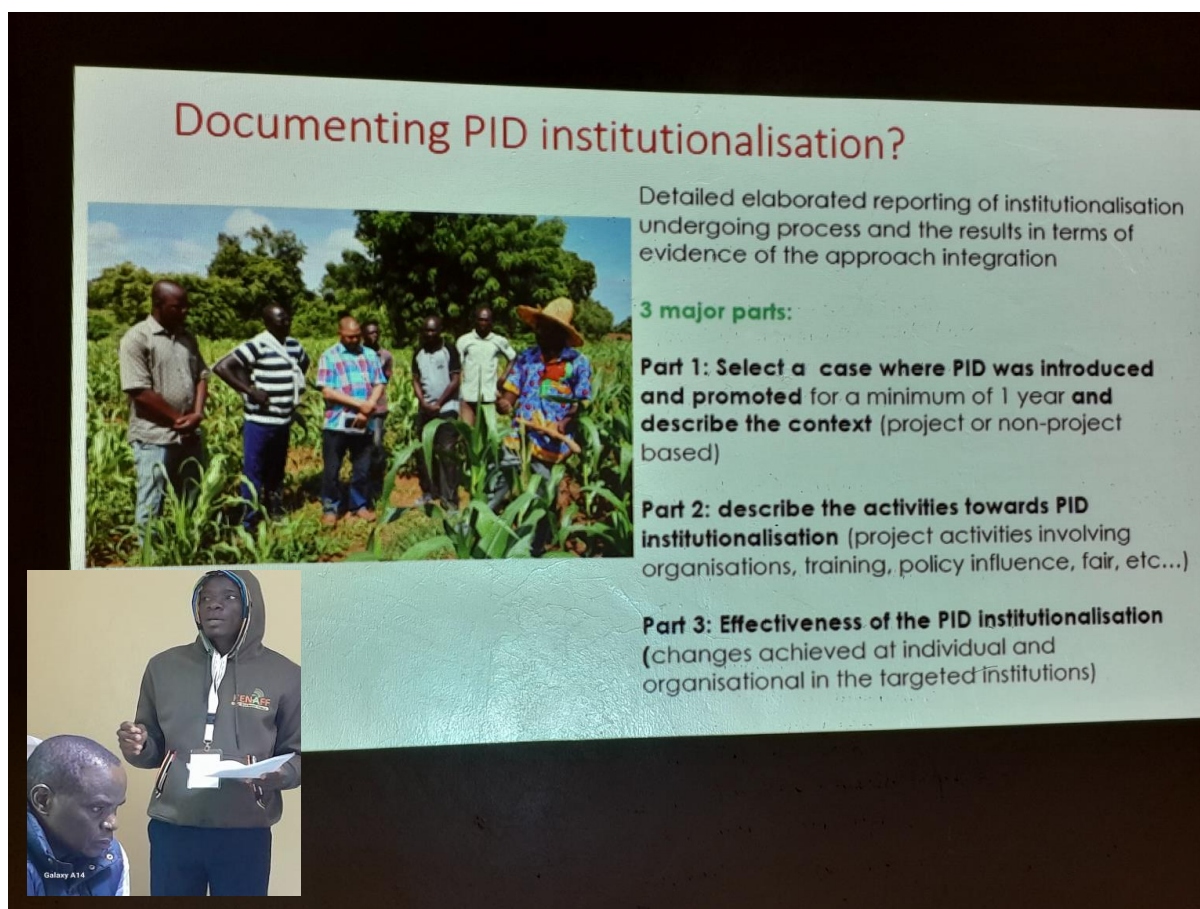


Figure 15: Paul providing an update on process of developing a PID institutionalisation booklet

The next steps are to:

- Organise webinar on the two cases (in Ghana and Kenya)
- Prepare and publish a booklet
- Harvest more case studies – especially PID institutionalisation by NGOs, farmer organisations (FOs) and government advisory organisations (to balance with the many cases of integrating PID into research and academic institutions).

Chesha suggested that Paul remove the Sudan/South Sudan aspects from the Nuffic case and reformulate it as an example of an NGO case since the grass vessels case, which emerged from that, has been taken forward. She also asked us to explore past experiences in Ethiopia and Cambodia and

offered to assist with taking these forward. For Uganda, there is the FO of John Kaganga that needs follow-up.

Paul also confirmed that strong cases will be included in the booklet to ensure the balance.

Djibril proposed that we could either cover all categories in one booklet or could separate into three separate booklets. There was a discussion about ensuring that the articles are written in an accessible style.

The process of harvesting cases involves identifying even small cases from different CPs that we could explore further:

- Mali – local government District Plan for Economic and Social Development (Diakit )
- Senegal / Burkina Faso – network of FIs that are using the approach (Djibril)
- South Africa – the case of Mahlathini (Brigid)
- Cameroon – administrative authorities in the field and with universities (Etoa).

The booklet can also include text boxes that capture small stories rather than only fully documented cases. The name of the booklet is also important.

Paul added that, when we talk about institutionalisation, it is not a matter of a particular new task. For example, when we work with farmers, are they able to continue innovating beyond the project? This is the same for other organisations – to see whether they have integrated the approach.

8 SESSION ON MISEREOR-FUNDED PROJECTS

The project leaders provided an update on the status of the two projects.

8.1 Proli-GEAFaSa (PPT 17 in French)

The full project title in French is *Promotion de l'innovation locale en Gestion de l'Eau dans l'Agriculture Familiale au Sahel*. Djibril Thiam (Prolinnova–Senegal Coordinator) summarised the project, which is being implemented across eight sites in Senegal and Burkina Faso. It assumes that farmers with better access to water will increase their production. Scaling out and supporting farmer creativity will enhance resilience. The main objective is to document, improve and share Lis related to agricultural water management. The first phase ran 2021–2023 and they are now in the second phase 2023–2026. Objectives are related to:

- Seeing impacts for farmers, especially for women and youth
- Institutionalising the approach with partners at national and local level
- Strengthening the regional structure of the Prolinnova network.

Djibril mentioned the baseline study that has been conducted, as well as PID training, setting up LMSPs, identifying Lis, and undertaking a deep analysis of the Lis identified during the first phase, which was requested by Misereor. An article from the analysis is being developed with the assistance of the SRC.

They are planning two webinars that Misereor requested as a way to share experiences with its partners. These webinars will be in English and French.

They are moving towards taking LI into the weekly markets, with materials and music to create awareness. They are taking steps to identify more innovations being undertaken by youth and have already made progress with achieving this.

Bangali said that agricultural water is very important, but when they moved from Phase 1 to Phase 2 in Burkina Faso, they had to leave out one site to take on a new one and asked how this could be addressed. This is an area where Diobass is working so they receive many questions about the way forward and he asked if we can help to solve it. Djibril responded that there seems to be a misunderstanding between the organisations in Burkina Faso about focusing on new action learning sites but still retaining some activities in the sites that participated in the previous phase.

Etoa commented that the LISF does not have enough budget to really allow the farmers to lead and have an impact. This discussion was taken forward to the next session, and Chesha highlighted that John Kaganga had some innovative ways of sustaining the LISF.



Figure 16: Djibril providing an update on Proli-GEAFaSa

Chesha said that on 8 May 2024, she will go to Misereor to make a presentation about Prolinnova. She intends to use the presentations made this week to prepare her presentation. She asked CP representatives to share any additional information that they had.

8.2 ELI-FaNS (PPT 18 in English)

The full title of the ELI-FaNS project is *Expanding the promotion of Local Innovation for Food Security and Healthy Nutrition to Strengthen resilience with focus on women*. Joe Nchor provided an update on this project.

This is the third phase of the series of projects (Proli-FaNS 2016–2019, which included the CPs in Cameroon, Ethiopia, Burkina Faso, Ghana and Kenya), then SULCI-FaNS (CPs in Cameroon, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Kenya) and now ELI-FaNS, which involves CPs in Ghana, Kenya, BurkinaFaso – and two new CPs, namely in Benin and South Africa. This project is focused on institutionalisation of the PID approach by gathering information from previous phases as evidence. It also supports regionalisation of the Prolinnova network and the related subregional activities. There is also a specific emphasis on generating benefits for women and youth. This phase has three objectives, which are broadly focused on:

- Engaging in and documenting LI and PID to generate evidence of PID and LI
- Institutionalising the approach at different levels
- Governance and regionalisation of the Prolinnova network.

Misereor has asked for inclusion of new action-learning sites, though there are still some activities going on (minimum level) in areas that are no longer included in the third phase of funding (for example, in Kisumu in Kenya).

Activities have included identifying and sharing LIs, selecting PID cases, providing introductory capacity building in PID, and planning for deep PID training to take place in Year 2, executed by the IST/SRCs and project coordinators in Benin and South Africa – based on the capacity development plan developed with the IST.

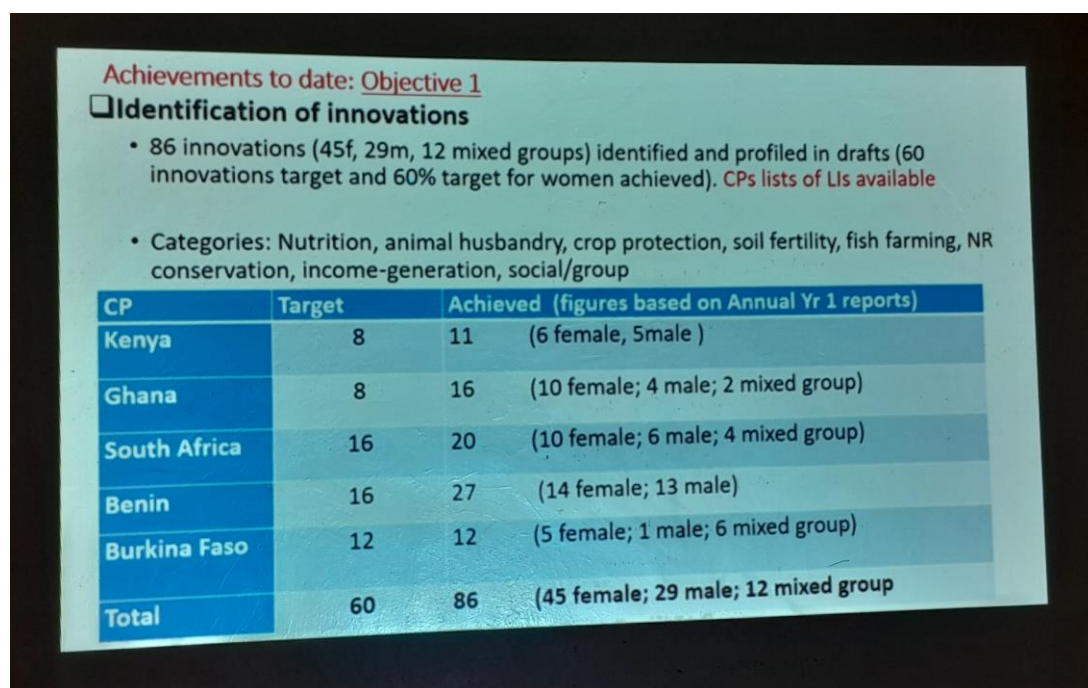


Figure 17: Some key outcomes of ELI-FaNS achieved to date

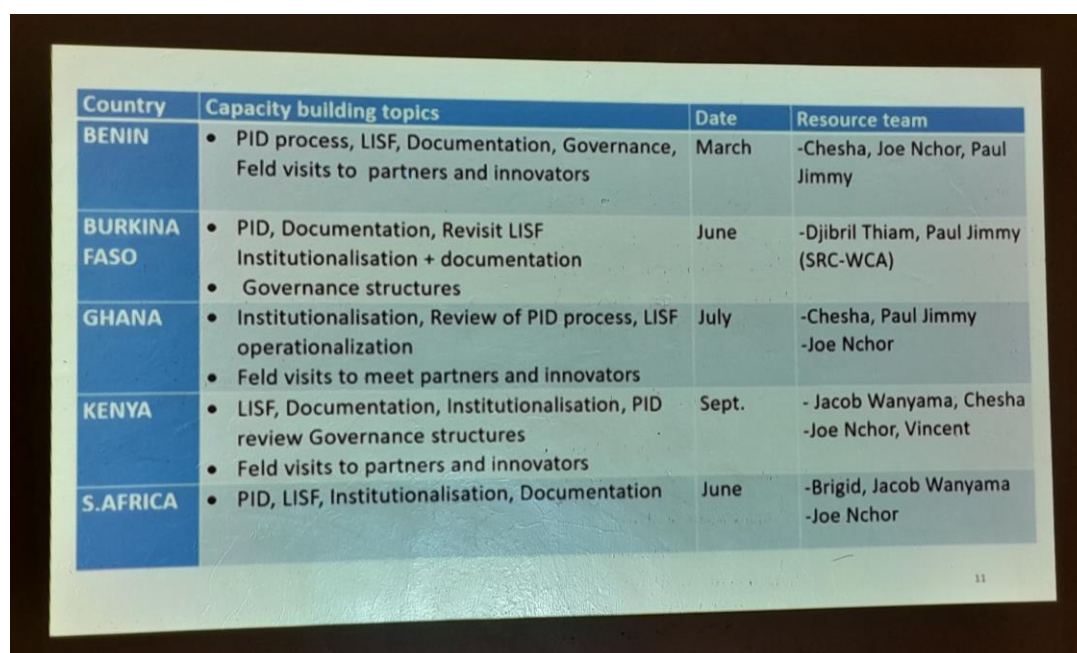


Figure 18: Summary of the capacity building plan for ELI-FaNS

The team is aiming to do an impact assessment of LISF mechanisms in October–December 2024 to see whether funds are truly managed at a local level and that sustainability is being considered.

Institutionalisation efforts are underway and the webinar series has contributed to establishing a common understanding.

Regarding governance of the CPs, there are differences across CPs and continuous support is required to sustain them. For the regional platforms, there is a need to do more to get the structures and systems established and operating to achieve a Prolinnova–Africa regional platform by the end of ELI-FaNS.

Several backstopping trips took place (Paul to Burkina Faso, Wanyama to Mozambique, Joe and Vincent to South Africa, and Joe and Chesha with Paul to Benin).

Diakit  asked why the CP in Ghana hosted the inception workshop even though there are other CPs. Joe responded that it was in Ghana because it’s where the lead organisation is hosted. Wanyama added that we also need to consider costs of logistics when considering locations; this is also the reason why the project meeting is happening here in Kenya this year although it was anticipated that it would be in Benin but we decided to combine the limited budget for this meeting with the funds from the 11th Hour Project for the IFIF&C.

The issue of people not attending events for which tickets have been purchased was raised. This is seen as requiring further discussion at the IST. The issue of reimbursable tickets needs to be discussed.

9 DISCUSSION ABOUT KEY ISSUES

9.1 Experience with commercialisation (PPT 19 in English)

Issues that emerged from the CP updates were addressed in this session, which started with a presentation by Bangali, who shared some results. They work on developing flour for children – it’s a women’s group in the north of the country where children are malnourished and there are many child deaths. It’s a poor area with a lack of rain. R seau MARP, Burkina Faso’s platform, identified this group of women where they worked. The head of the group was a health agent and she saw the issue with child nutrition so they formed a group to start seeking solutions. They started to make a flour and R seau MARP asked if they could experiment with them on the product. Since it’s a sensitive topic, the women started testing the product in their own families. They discussed how to investigate the quality of the product, which contains millet, baobab and moringa. The project also included sensitisation of households to malnutrition. They also partnered with researchers and technical partners about processing options. Sensitisation of both men and women was important to bring about changes within families.

Some key outcomes of the initiative include: improved food through enrichment, and enhanced capacity of women’s group to deal with malnutrition. With implementation of PID and LISF, it is easy for the community to have access to the flour. They also saw that it was not good that women brought products to common milling equipment so now they have their own machine, which enhanced their product in the market. Since the product has been validated by the university, they are now able to sell it in supermarkets and pharmacies and can even export it. Their goal was not only to commercialise it – they also had social goals so they are also training other women to produce the flour. The initiative involves multiple actors:

- Farmers – supply ingredients

- Researchers – who came to the community to see the product
- Extension
- Health agents
- Members of women’s group
- Innovators households
- Broader community – through dissemination.

A video of the process was shared.



Figure 19: Bangali presenting on behalf of Prolin-GEA FaSa project in Burkina Faso

The participants were divided into groups and were allocated a topic for discussion. They each had to prepare 4 or 5 cards to share in plenary.



Figure 20: Participants engaged in group work about topics

9.2 PID training

Martha provided feedback. The first three points (building capacity, ensuring quality PID training and capacities in CPs in Participatory Rural Appraisal/PRA) had more or less the same solution – identify and offer training of trainers (ToTs) for PID and PRA. Standardise the training and have schedules so that the trainees provide standardised training to ensure we have a common understanding of the concepts. Training materials and content should still be contextualised for the different areas where the training is held. Provide the ToT trainees with the necessary information to cascade the training on the ground. Have an elaborate programme that ToT trainees can follow and put them on a

schedule. Then there was a question on new topics that need to be introduced into PID training. One suggestion was about PID in the context of conflict, though this will need some research to gather the material.

Other suggestions of topics that need to be addressed included:

- Citizen finance
- Private sector.

Chesha highlighted that she has undertaken to develop a social enterprise module that will address the topic of commercialisation in the context of LI and PID.

9.3 LISF

Yohannes shared for the group that discussed LISFs:

- Clarity of the concept of LISF to the community – that it is to stimulate and trigger experimentation and innovation and avoid dependency - it is not a charity.
- Explain that the project will be phased out.
- Competition element – make sure it's healthy, community-friendly competition.
- Make it clear that it cannot support all innovations, only new ones.
- Consider community criteria (disaggregated communities – remember disabilities)
- Update criteria with new issues that emerge.
- Consider support for individuals and groups, but skew towards groups.
- Disaggregate based on villages to have more geographic spread within the action-learning site.
- Depending on the time frame of the LISF.
- Consider who makes the decisions – it must be transparent, and less bureaucratic.
- Is there a need for a grievance committee that can handle issues that arise?
- Look at ways to achieve sustainability – perhaps drawing on experience from Ghana of combining with existing systems of savings and credit.

9.4 Backstopping and cross-learning

Thabo provided feedback from the group about how to enhance different elements of backstopping and shared the following points:

- After physical PID training, need for continuous online training to refresh participants.
- Need linkages between new and older CPs – done virtually one-on-one or in small group webinars.
- Current examples of cross-learning that was largely virtual (Burkina Faso–Ghana, Cameroon–Ghana, Kenya–Ghana around LISFs, South Africa–Kenya).
- Proposing quarterly online meetings with CPs and SRCs where we will be sharing experiences around specific topics.
- We recognise that different CPs have different experiences with specific concepts.
- In answering the question about new IT methods, we agree that Whatsapp and Zoom are fine. We talked about desktop Whatsapp.
- We talked about whether to have separate Whatsapp groups for different topics but decided it should rather use one platform for all topics. We discussed the issue of language, which led to the discussion about desktop WhatsApp because it is easier to use translation tools.

9.5 Documentation of LI

Richard provided feedback from the group discussing the documentation of LI.

- How to document more LIs? Bring more stakeholders on board and use ToT approach to build capacity in the documentation.
- What methods are used to document LI? Discussed the use of cartoons, which might also attract young people.
- How do we get FIs to document their innovations? They could use pictorial documentation and videos since many have smartphones.
- How do we use new technology for documenting and sharing? Social media platforms can allow for the spreading LIs in farmers' own languages.

Righa commented on the suggestion to involve more stakeholders. He said that there are many stakeholders in agricultural research and development, but this is not their niche, so perhaps we need to identify who has the expertise (for example, journalism students). Chesha shared an experience of putting cartoons into farmer diaries.

10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) SESSION

Wanyama initiated the session. He and Daudi took the first part of the session, which was aimed at contextualising the later exercises.

10.1 Setting the scene

The questions posed were:

- Why is M&E important?
- What are the experiences in their implementation?
- How can we improve them?

Responses received were:

- Helps to track progress
- Allows us to measure the impact of our activities
- Helps to track the qualitative and quantitative impact of intervention
- To correct things that are not going well before it is too late
- Perhaps we should refer to MEL (Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning)
- Gauging the process, correction and added value
- Revisit our journey
- To be able to share with others later because we record/document
- To learn from things that go wrong
- Accountability requires M&E
- Provide evidence
- To keep records
- To provide a source of information that can change people's minds.

Wanyama asked us why we use the term impact as well as M&E. Responses were that:

- Impacts can be desirable and undesirable
- M&E normally is against a baseline and you monitor processes, use of resources, achievement of milestones and ultimately the impact

- Monitoring is ongoing while the impact is at selected points to see whether we are achieving our goals.

Wanyama asked whether anyone has some M&E experiences to share and received some feedback:

- Any project has indicators and targets set upfront that have related project activities. There is a need for a plan to monitor the accomplishment of the project.
- Frequent monitoring can be effective to monitor project activities.
- For example, a project had targeted a number of government staff members and their expectation was that 25% that had been trained could use the PID approach.
- Then during the project, and at the end, they can see how many of the trainees are applying the approach.
- Bangali shared the experience from Burkina Faso, where at end of the year there is a self-evaluation done that includes all actors including farmers.

Brigid shared an example of the flipchart. Chesha had an example of where farmers were asked to evaluate the changes in behaviour of the people supporting them, which reflected the impact of the training.

Wanyama asked what are the challenges being faced with implementing M&E. Some responses were:

- The project has indicators but we are not planning activities that allow us to gather the information for reporting on the indicators. This makes it difficult to see whether the project is achieving its objectives.
- The type of indicators we choose can be problematic. We should not be too ambitious.
- Sometimes there is a mismatch between the information collected and the information needed.

10.2 Baseline studies

Sometimes it is difficult to collect the information because you ask a farmer how many meals he/she eats and he/she does not refer to the food eaten in the field. Chesha highlighted that this is why PRA tools such as seasonal calendars might be useful as a tool to complement or replace individual household surveys. She was concerned that it might be difficult to triangulate information gathered from individuals.

Yohannes highlighted that nutrition is very difficult to follow. He has a case from Kenya that is used in sociology studies. A study was being undertaken in Maasai with a long list of questions and they just sent children to answer them because they made no sense. Another option is to track a particular individual over the course of the project.

Righa highlighted the challenge of getting correct information from households that do not want to show their state of poverty, for example.

Diakité suggested that this is about LI not about the number of crops. He gave an example of an innovation that combats striga. A reference would be yield was x and now the innovation had increased yield. But how does it contribute to food security then (i.e. move beyond the yield)?

Djibril said, in Proli-GEAFaSa, the same problem was experienced because food and nutrition security is difficult to track. They had a discussion with Misereor about the impact on water management. They want to see which of the four dimensions the innovation contributes to.

Chesha asked: could we draw food diagrams with a group of people and then do food diagrams with innovators versus non-participants?



Figure 21: Chesha demonstrating participatory tools for showing dietary diversity

Chesha showed how to use a seasonal calendar to highlight when during the year people have food surpluses, shortages, etc. Materials such as beans can be used to show food availability.

10.3 Indicators for institutionalisation

Brigid shared the M&E framework and highlighted that we need to consider how we could show an indication of institutionalisation of PID within an organisation. Chesha suggested we start with a Venn diagram to identify different organisations and decide which are the most important ones. This would start at the beginning of the process. This is already clear for the CPs that have been involved for multiple phases, but newer for the CPs in Benin and South Africa.

Then for each actor, consider what indicators you will use to demonstrate that there is a move towards institutionalising PID.

The plenary proposed a range of indicators that could be used:

- Student theses related to PID
- Number of researchers involved in PID work
- Number of researchers involved in PID not part of our project
- Papers published around PID
- Papers published
- Attitudinal change (how to measure?)
- Incorporation of PID into modules
- PID included in the core work
- Allocation of budgets to PID
- Integration of PID into curricula
- PID in the local development plan of the local municipality/county
- Extension officers using the approach in their field
- Integrating PID at a national level
- Integration of PID into the working of FOs and NGOs.

Paul referred to the guideline for documenting PID institutionalisation, which has a section with common indicators:

- Staff members in the concerned organisations participating in Prolinnova activities
- Staff members have developed skills
- Institutional structures were created to facilitate incorporation of PID
- Research staff and resources made available for PID
- Effective networks established
- Adequate incentives made possible to encourage staff to support PID.

11 ACTION PLANNING, WORKSHOP EVALUATION AND CLOSURE

11.1 Action planning

Djibril and Brigid facilitated the session on action planning.

Table 1: Action Plan from the 2023 IPW and project meetings

No.	Actions	By whom	When
<i>ACTIONS FROM THE PREVIOUS WORKSHOP</i>			
1	<i>WCA to establish a task force advisory group</i>	<i>Paul with CP coordinators to meet in Quarter 2 online and select</i>	<i>Q2 2024</i>
2	<i>Mapping of existing activities within CPs using digitalisation</i>	<i>Wanyama to join Lisa to take this forward</i>	<i>July 2024</i>
<i>NEW ACTIONS FROM IPW 2023</i>			
3	<i>Documenting institutionalisation case study in Mali</i>	<i>Paul and Diakit�</i>	<i>June 2024</i>
	<i>Championing theatre in PID</i>	<i>Kenya CP (Vincent, Martha and Alvim)</i>	<i>Dec 2024</i>
4	<i>Developing strategy for regionalisation <u>Africa-wide</u> (forming working group)</i>	<i>Paul, Jacob and Djibril</i>	<i>September 2024</i>
5	<i>Continuing capacity building on resource mobilisation</i>	<i>Brigid</i>	<i>Ongoing</i>
6	<i>Writing an article on LISF in Prolinnova in Senegal and Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Paul, Augustine and Djibril – for African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) meeting in November</i>	<i>2024</i>
7	<i>Develop ways to keep CPs active</i>	<i>Martha to take lead with support from Paul, Wanyama and Richard – drawing on the</i>	<i>June 2024</i>

		<i>content of what came out of the Polokwane discussions</i>	
8	<i>Share experience on MoU in SA</i>	<i>Koki, Ernest, Vincent, Brigid</i>	<i>June 2024</i>
<i>NEW ACTIONS FROM AFPW 2024</i>			
9	<i>Finalise the Kenya paper on institutionalisation involving NGOs</i>	<i><u>Martha, Vincent, Wanyama, Paul</u></i>	<i>End May 2024</i>
10	<i>Finalise the institutionalisation booklet</i>	<i>Paul, Brigid, Chesha, Wanyama, Ann</i>	<i>December 2024</i>
11	<i>Hold webinar on Ghana and Kenya case studies on PID institutionalisation</i>	<i><u>Paul, Wanyama, Joe, Martha, Vincent</u></i>	<i>Q4 2024</i>
12	<i>Hold English and French webinars with Misereor partners</i>	<i>Djibril, Paul and Augustin</i>	<i>Last week of May – French Last week of June - English</i>
13	<i>Follow up on Cambodia for documenting institutionalisation</i>	<i>Chesha, Sharad and Vitou</i>	<i>November 2024</i>
14	<i>Follow up on Ethiopia for documenting institutionalisation</i>	<i>Yohannes and Ann</i>	<i>Nov 2024</i>
15	<i>Follow up with John Kaganga in Uganda to documenting institutionalisation of PID in FO</i>	<i>Chesha and Daudi</i>	<i>Nov 2024</i>
16	<i>Prepare workshop report</i>	<i>Brigid</i>	<i>May 2024</i>
17	<i>Document impact of conflict on local innovation in Ethiopia</i>	<i>Yohannes</i>	<i>Dec 2024</i>
18	<i>Follow up with Ronald Lutalo about possible PID training of trainers</i>	<i>Chesha</i>	<i>July 2024</i>
19	<i>Include a 2-hour introductory training session on theatre in next workshop</i>	<i>Alvim</i>	<i>2025 IPW</i>
20	<i>Explore SA case harvested – NGO</i>	<i>Brigid</i>	<i>Nov 2024</i>
21	<i>Explore Cameroon case harvested – needs to be defined (extension or university)</i>	<i>Etoa and Paul</i>	<i>Nov 2024</i>
22	<i>Finalise M&E guideline on food & nutrition security method</i>	<i>Brigid and Chesha</i>	<i>End May 2024</i>
23	<i>Backstopping visit in June to SA</i>	<i>Brigid, Joe and Wanyama</i>	<i>10-14 June 2024</i>

24	<i>Backstopping visit to Ghana in July</i>	<i>Joe, Paul and Chesha</i>	<i>22-26 July or 29 Jul-2 Aug</i> <i>TBC</i>
25	<i>Backstopping to Kenya</i>	<i>Chesha, Wanyama and Joe</i>	<i>Sept 2024</i>
26	<i>Backstopping to Burkina Faso</i>	<i>Paul and Djibril</i>	<i>23-28 June 2024</i>
27	<i>Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) meeting in Senegal in November and combine with backstopping</i> <i>Prepare case to share</i>	<i>Paul and Djibril</i>	<i>November 2024</i> <i>October 2024</i>
28	<i>AFAAS event in Malawi</i>	<i>Paul (Proli-GEAFaSa budget) and Wanyama</i>	<i>November 2024</i>
29	<i>Plan for IPW 2025 – before end of ELI-Fans (Dec 2025) – combined with final project workshop</i> <i>Chesha to do tentative budget for South India</i> <i>Djibril to find out whether Misereor would cover flights to South India</i>	<i>Benin or South India</i> <i>This will depend on the available budget.</i> <i>Chesha</i> <i>Djibril</i>	<i>November 2025</i>

11.2 Evaluation and Closure

Yohannes shared his views on the value of the week's events and the opportunities for sharing and for energising the network, with a wide range of innovations shared, and a large number of young FIs, including women. Prolinnova is proud to work effectively with seed money. We had a workshop with a range of methods (presentations, panels, group work, etc) and it was innovative to provide an opportunity for women innovators to speak for themselves. There were very encouraging inputs from the officials that did the opening and closing of the IFIF&C.

11.3 Vote of thanks

Vincent thanked everyone for their participation this week and highlighted that Kenya is recognised as the Cradle of Mankind and thus we all originated here.

Daudi provided the final vote of thanks. He extended thanks on behalf of the participants to Prolinnova–Kenya and World Neighbors for doing an excellent job. Through Prolinnova–Kenya, he asked to extend our appreciation to the 11th Hour Project. He thanked the facilitators and translators, and Janish for documenting the event. He thanked Prolinnova–Kenya and Prolinnova–Ghana, who have shared much knowledge and experience with us. Finally, to all of us, we all shared what we are doing and contributed to the discussion, endured the full programme, and contributed with one heart.

APPENDIX 1: PROGRAMME

JOINT BI-ANNUAL AFRICAN PARTNERS WORKSHOP & ANNUAL PROJECT PARTNERS WORKSHOP

Thursday–Friday, 11–12 April 2024, Nairobi, Kenya

A. AFRICAN PARTNERS WORKSHOP (AfPW)		
Date	Session detail (times are in EAT)	Responsible
11 April	8:30–9:30 (1hr) Session 1: Welcoming remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brief welcome from Brigid Opening statement by Djibril Overview of the meeting programme by the SRCs – Djibril Self-introduction of participants – Brigid Information on logistics – Vincent 	Brigid
	9:30–10:30 (1hr) Session 2: African CPs’ updates on their ongoing activities and plans for advancing Prolinnova PID and LISF approach (with or without projects) Introduction (5min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ghana (10min) Benin (10min) Burkina Faso (10min) Senegal (10min) Questions for clarity/harvesting issues (15min)	Paul
	10:30–10:50 (20min): Tea break	
	11:50–12:10 (1hr & 10mins): Session 2 (cont.): African CPs’ updates on their ongoing activities and plans for advancing Prolinnova PID and LISF approach Introduction (5min) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya (10min) South Africa (10min) Ethiopia (10min) Uganda (10min) Mozambique (10min) Questions for clarity/harvesting issues (15min)	Paul
	12:00–12:30 (30min): Session 3: Discussion on issues arising from CP updates	Chesha
	12:30–13:00 (30min): Session 4: Input from POG (including questions & answers) – hybrid – Violet/ Suman	Chesha
	13.00–14.00 (1hr): Lunch break	
	14:00–15:00 (1hr) Session 5: Institutionalisation of PID approach	Wanyama
	14:00–14:30 (30min): Understanding institutionalisation strategies (including M&E) as related to PID <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Round table where two CPs (Ghana and Kenya) will make and present a poster sharing their institutionalisation strategies so other CPs have a better understanding of what to include in their own. 14:30–15:00 (30min): Harvest additional cases for the booklet (adding to the cases from Ghana and Kenya, and those from the previous Prolinnova Webinars). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul to explain the process followed to date for developing the booklet. Paul to provide a summary of cases identified to date. Paul to facilitate a discussion to identify other cases not yet documented. 	<i>Wanyama to provide guidance to Ghana and Kenya for their posters.</i> <i>Paul to lead discussion</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop way forward. 	
	15:00 – 15:50: Group work on developing CP institutionalisation strategies (initial frameworks) – outcomes to be captured on flipcharts.	
	15:30–16:00 (30min): Tea break	
	16:00–17:00 (1hr) Session 6: Inspiring talk – Mutizwa	Chesha
	17:00–17:15 (15min) Session 7: Closure of the AfPW	Wanyama

B. SHARING EXPERIENCES FROM PROLINNOVA PROJECTS		
12 April	7:45–8:00 (30min): Session 1: Programme overview for day <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overview of meeting programme Logistic announcements 	Paul Luscious
	8:00 – 9:00 Institutionalisation session cont. Harvest additional cases for the booklet (adding to the cases from Ghana and Kenya, and those from the previous Prolinnova Webinars). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paul to explain the process followed to date for developing the booklet. Paul to provide a summary of cases identified to date. Paul to facilitate a discussion to identify other cases not yet documented. Develop way forward. 	
	9:00–10:30 (1.5hr) Session 2: Shared sessions for ELI-FaNS and Proli-GEAFaSa	Paul
	08:30–09:15 (45min): ELI-FaNS project progress with implementation to date (Joe) 09:15–10:00 (45min): Proli-GEAFaSa project progress with implementation to date (Djibril).	
	10:30–11:00 (30min): Tea break	
	11:00–13:00 (2 hr) Session 3: Discussion around issues emerging from CP updates	Paul
	11:00-11:10 Chesha to introduce session 11:10–11:40 Enterprise development/Women’s development – Burkina Faso CP presents its experiences followed by additions and comments from others. 11:40–12:40 (30min): Group work around 4 topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Documentation of LI LISFs PID training Backstopping/cross-learning 12:40-13:00 Feedback from groups	<i>Chesha</i>
	13:00–14:00 (1hr): Lunch break	
	14:00–16:00 (2hr): Session 4: Monitoring and evaluation of PID and impact assessment	Wanyama and Brigid
	14:00-14:30 Discussion to contextualise: Why are these important? What are the experiences in their implementation? How can we improve them? 14:30-15:15 Discussion about baseline survey for measuring impact at household level 15:15-16:00 Discussion about indicators for monitoring institutionalisation	
	16:00–16:30 (30min): Tea break	
	16:30–17:30 (1hr): Session 5: Action planning, workshop evaluation and closure	Brigid

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Joint action planning (40min)● Evaluation (15min)● Vote of thanks (5min)	Joe & Djibril Yohannes Daudi
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