Session Name (PAEPARD): Fostering multi-stakeholder engagement for impact

Date: Wednesday 24th October 2018
Time: 14:00–18:00
Room: Tsavo A.
Venue: Kenyatta International Convention Centre (KICC), Nairobi, Kenya

Background/Introduction

PAEPARD Partnership Consortium

PAEPARD is a long term (since April 2007) project sponsored by European Commission (80%) and partner’s own contribution (20%). The first phase (April 2007 to September 2008) served to build the African-European Platform and imagined dedicated instruments and mechanisms while the second phase (December 2009 to date) experimented them to build joint African and European multi-stakeholder partnerships in agricultural research for development (ARD) aiming at contributing to the Millennium/Sustainable Development Goals (MDG/SDG). The second phase got 3 extensions and could experiment brokering, funding, communication and capacity building mechanisms.

On the European side, the partners involved in PAEPARD action are: AGRINATURA – an alliance of 32 ARD institutions in 18 European countries - COLEACP (representing the private sector in Europe), CSA (representing European NGOs), ICRA, specialized in capacity building in ARD and finally the Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation (CTA) based in Wageningen. The action of European partners is coordinated by AGRINATURA.

Beside FARA coordinating the overall action, the African partners involved in the implementation of the project are: the Pan-African Farmers’ Organization (PAFO) through its members, namely: the Eastern Africa Farmers Federation (EAFF) based in Nairobi; the Réseau des Organisations Paysannes et des Producteurs de l’Afrique de l’Ouest (ROPPA) based in Ouagadougou; the Plateforme Régionale des Organisations Paysannes de l’Afrique Centrale (PROPAC) based in Yaoundé. The Southern Africa Confederation of Agriculture Unions (SACAU) delegated its mandate to the Food, Agriculture and Natural Resources Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) based in Pretoria and charged with mobilizing African stakeholders living in Southern Africa Region. The African partners also include the Regional Universities Forum for Capacity Building in Agriculture (RUFORUM) based in Kampala, Uganda.

From multi-stakeholder partnership to the Users-Led Process (ULP) implementation

To achieve the specific objective of “Enhanced, more equitable, more demand-driven and mutually beneficial collaboration of Africa and Europe on agricultural research for development with the aim of attaining the MDG” and to nurture the African-European multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP), PAEPARD II launched a series of calls for which multi-stakeholder consortia had to form around an issue requiring innovation. Each of these “MSP Consortia” was
coordinated by a lead-partner and composed of partners that complement each other and contribute each and together to clearly targeted development impacts.

Since many research-users of the PAEPARD consortia – mainly farmer organizations –, found the management process time constrained and too much driven by research, a complementary approach was designed: the “Users-Led Process” (ULP), that gave a more prominent role and much time to users in the definition of the ARD agenda. Operationalizing the concept of the ULP, five PAEPARD research-user partners were engaged in the process around five value chains:

- **EAFF**: Extensive Livestock value chains in Eastern Africa (Kenya, Uganda).
- **PROPAC**: Urban horticulture crops value chain in central Africa (Congo, DR Congo, Cameroon).
- **ROPPA**: Rice value chain in Benin, Burkina Faso and Mali.
- **FANRPAN**: Groundnut value chain in Zambia and Malawi.
- **COLEACP**: Adding value to Mango non-food uses in West Africa (Burkina-Faso, Cote d’Ivoire, Senegal).

Since 2012, the five partners have been engaged in the ULP with the objective of mobilizing partners and funding around “federating themes”, identified through national and regional dialogues between researchers and non-researchers with the ultimate objective of establishing the framework of a permanent dialogue that will continue after PAEPARD.

**Supporting ARD through incentives: Seed funding and capacity strengthening**

The competitive research fund (CRF) is an internal funding mechanism to PAEPARD set up to test the MSP in pilot projects and encourage sustainability through further proposal submission to funding opportunities. Four proposals out of 151 were selected and implemented for almost 4 years under the supervision of PAEPARD which provided financial, guiding and training supports. These projects are:

- **Stemming aflatoxin pre- and post-harvest waste in the groundnut value chain in Malawi and Zambia to improve food and nutrition security in the smallholder farming families (GnVC). Malawi & Zambia**
- **Testing organic fertilizers enriched with local Trichoderma spp. applied to vegetable crops in sub-Saharan area (Trichoderma). Burkina Faso**
- **Re-engineered Soybean Afitin and Soybean Milk processing technologies in South and Central Benin (ProSAM). Benin**
- **Enhancing nutrition security and incomes through adding value to African indigenous vegetables in East and Central Uganda (AIV). Uganda**

The CRF projects implemented their activities from October 2014 to October 2018. Processes and lessons drawn have been documented in many publications available at [www.paepard.org](http://www.paepard.org).

In parallel, the other MSP Consortia benefitted from incentive funds (IF) to initiate new partnerships, strengthen them, finalize some study or participate in write-shop sessions prior to submit a proposal for funding.

**Sustaining multi-stakeholder partnerships: Lessons learned from PAEPARD**

The MSP consortia facilitated by PAEPARD faced a big challenge of accessing funding. During the period of 2010-2013 few calls were launched. The European FP7, Edulink, Intra ACP Academic Mobility and the African Union Commission Research Grants launched calls, but they were more research-oriented and not appropriate for the MSP
led by non-research stakeholders promoted by PAEPARD. Few member universities of RUFORUM developed proposals during PAEPARD write-shops and won funds. It is only toward the end of 2013 and the beginning of 2014 that IDRC, NWO-WOTRO and other funders launched calls for which the PAEPARD concept was eligible. MSP Consortia won more than 10 proposals in one year. Even at the time the project is phasing out, funding MSP consortia remains a challenge.

Objective of the Session

The specific objectives to be achieved in the plenary session on *Fostering multi-stakeholder engagement for impact* are:

1. To showcase the achievements of PAEPARD with the African-European MSP and challenges faced as well.
2. To reflect on the way forward and explore the roles of African & European universities can play in partnerships between Africa and Europe in FNSSA building on the PAEPARD experience.

Format of the Session and role of participants

The format proposed by PAEPARD to address the theme of the plenary session on *Fostering the multi-stakeholder engagement for impact* is as follows:

(i) A key note address and 4 illustrative case studies on PAEPARD achievements in partnerships, capacity strengthening, communication, advocacy etc. for a maximum of one hour; followed by

(ii) A panel with discussants on challenges, opportunities and possibilities to sustain ARD multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) through funding and capacity strengthening mechanisms.

Session Agenda

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activities</th>
<th>Expectations</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 14:10</td>
<td>Introduction of the Session</td>
<td>Set the scene by saying the importance of the multi-stakeholder engagement and the experience of PAEPARD for almost a decade.</td>
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<td>Moderator: Mrs. Monica Kapiriri Namumbya, Kampala, Uganda</td>
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<td>14:10 – 14:30</td>
<td>Keynote speech (20 min)</td>
<td>Focus on the major achievements of MSP created under PAEPARD and different challenges faced: engagement of the multi-stakeholder consortia by calls and regional users-led process, capacity building of non-research stakeholders, information sharing and resources mobilization.</td>
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<td>Dr. Richard Hawkins, Director ICRA, Wageningen, The Netherlands.</td>
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<td>14:30 – 15:30</td>
<td>Case studies (15 min each)</td>
<td>Each case study will talk on challenges and opportunities of the MSP: mindset change, financial resources mobilization, technical constraints of working in MSP, research and innovations achieved etc.</td>
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<td>1- The functions of communication in the multi-stakeholder partnerships – Thierry Helmer or Francois Stepman (PAEPARD)</td>
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<td>2- Community engagement with focus on African Indigenous Vegetables – Liz Kizito (UCU)</td>
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<td>3- Benefits of having a SME in an MSP consortium – Arsene Savadogo (Bioprotect)</td>
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<td>4- Challenges and opportunities of engaging the sub-regional organization of farmers in MSP – Steve Muchiri/Gustave Ewole (EAFF/PROPAC)</td>
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<td>15:30-15:45</td>
<td>Discussions on presentations</td>
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<td>15:45-16:00</td>
<td>Health break</td>
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16:00 – 17:30  | **Panel of discussants**  
**Panelists and suggested questions to be addressed**  
1. Mrs. Monika Brasser, Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research - WOTRO Science for Global Development (NWO-WOTRO): Funding in ARD. Do we have enough innovative funding mechanisms (e.g. ARF, LEAP-Agri, DeSIRA) helping ARD? What could be the role of private sector organizations, and their specific needs for that?  
2. Mr. Philip Kiriro, EAFF: The readiness of farmers to engage in ARD processes.  
3. Dr. Irene Frempong, FARA: Who should facilitate the creation of the MSP? How to sustain the MSP beyond a project? Can the MSP concept be sold to policy-makers for the integration in the TOR of ARD calls?  
4. Richard Hawkins, ICRA: Is there science in MSP?  

**Expected take home message**  
(a) Recommendations on how to overcome some challenges and take advantage of existing or future opportunities of the MSP.  
(b) Recommendations to African universities as the cradle of tacit knowledge to embrace the MSP to reach out to farmers and other end-users for impact.  
(c) Recommendations to donors and policy makers to use the MSP to accelerate the knowledge generation and adoption for greater impact.