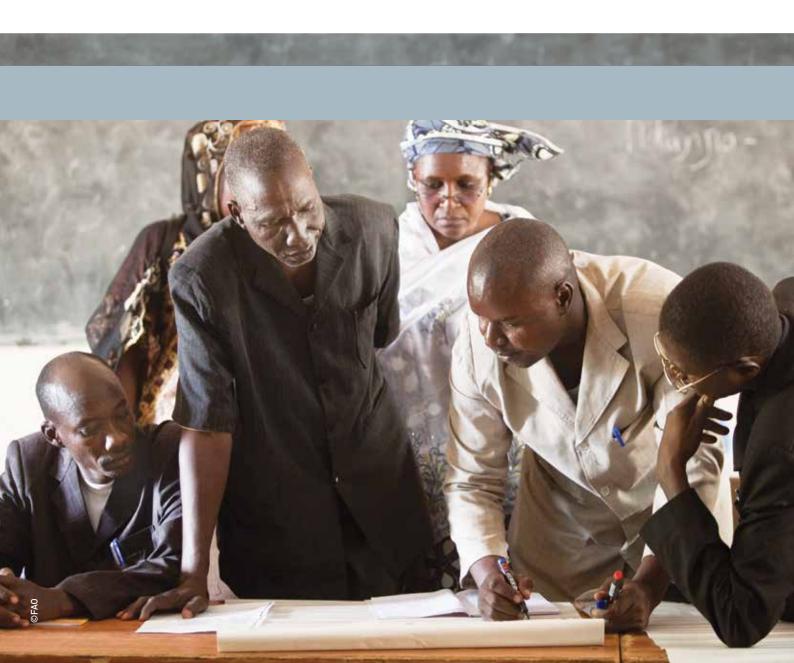


Conclusion

In the Capacity Development Strategy phase, this tool can help facilitators to have an overview of the different options in terms of capacity development interventions the innovation partnership can consider.

It is important to note that a combination of different CD interventions is key to strengthen the partnership and ultimately the AIS. Although individual capacity strenghtening is the most immediate and measurable intervention, the other two levels are equally important and should not be neglected to acheve more sustainable results.

The table proposed should not be seen as prescriptive: facilitators should understand clearly the gaps and through dialogue, observation and joint reflection with the innovation actors, select the most suitable combination of CD interventions.







For further information

Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP):

http://www.fao.org/in-action/tropical-agriculture-platform/en

Email: Tropag platform @fao.org

TAPipedia: http://tapipedia.org Email: info@tapipedia.org

Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation

Systems Project (CDAIS): http://cdais.net

Email: info@cdais.net

Common Framework products







Guidance Note on Operationalization



Synthesis Document

These documents are also available in French and Spanish on the Common Framework pages of TAPipedia. https://www.tapipedia.org/content/tap-framework



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IMPLEMENTING THE COMMON FRAMEWORK ON CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT (CD) FOR AGRICULTURAL INNOVATION SYSTEMS (AIS)

This factsheet is part of a series outlining tools and approaches to promote more effective capacity development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS). These tools and approaches put to use the principles of the Common Framework of the Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP), a G20 initiative. Some of these tools are applied through the Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS) project, funded by the EU and jointly implemented by Agrinatura and FAO in collaboration with national partners in Angola, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Honduras, Laos, Rwanda. New tools are proposed to be used at different stages of the CD for AIS cycle in similar CD for AIS projects. Since 2018 FA0 implements a Capacity Development for AIS project in El Salvador, funded by the Italian Government.

Background

Capacity development for AIS encompasses empowering people, strengthening organizations, institutions, networks and multi-stakeholder processes as well as sharpening the enabling policy environment interdependently and based on assessed needs, in line with the TAP Common Framework on Capacity Development (CD) for Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS). In the context of innovation partnerships, the design of comprehensive capacity development interventions aimed at strengthening functional capacities is a crucial phase of the CD for AIS cycle.

After the visioning exercise and following the capacity needs assessment, actors of the multi-stakeholder innovation partnership jointly discuss and reach consensus about ways capacities of the partnership can be enhanced to ultimately contribute to the strengthening of the AIS.

Before implementation can start, individuals and organizations need to clearly state the vision (goal), priority objectives and expected outcomes of the partnership as a whole. This based on the capacity strengths as well as gaps identified during the capacity assessment together with defining contextualized activities to comprehensively strengthen capacities.

This tool is designed to provide an overview of the different options in terms of capacity development interventions, the innovation partnership can consider while developing the action plan.

¹ These capacities are needed for an individual or organization to work effectively. Examples for developing functional capacities are provided in the Guidance note on Operationalization of the TAP Common Framework, page 19, Table 4.1 and include, among others: system thinking; multi stakeholder analysis; gender and diversity; theory of change; team building; listening skills; conflict resolution; leadership skills; emotional intelligence; participatory methodologies.





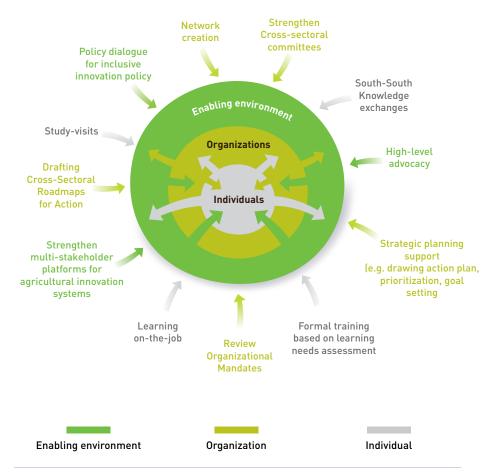


The interventions proposed are based on the CDAIS experience and the <u>FAO CD materials</u> and include a mix of diverse activities, actions and processes aimed at addressing the three levels of capacity development (i.e. individual, organizational and the enabling environment) as well as both functional and technical capacity gaps.

The entry point of CD intervention is the innovation partnership which is composed by actors (individuals) who also represent organizations, networks and, in most cases, local government. Therefore, although the immediate level of intervention could be perceived at individual level, emphasis should be put also on the other two levels, given that the innovation partnership provides a space for linking organizations and fostering dialogue with policy makers.

Purpose of the study

This tool provides a set of common capacity development interventions (a menu) for the innovation partnerships, organizations and enabling environment levels. The figure below illustrates a combination of different CD options across three CD dimensions:



Source:FAO Capacity Development

The **three dimensions** are described as follows:

DIMENSION	AREAS	OBJECTIVE/GOALS	
Individual	Awareness, Understanding, Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills.	Understanding the importance of the AIS; Strengthened functional skills of the actors.	
Organizational and institutional	Functioning and Performance of organizations and institutions including mandates; Terms of References (TORs); information sharing; coordination; collaboration; budget and funding; Multi-Stakeholder processes.	Cross-sectoral coordination strengthened through multi-sector innovation platforms.	
Enabling environment	Governance; institutional linkages; implicit and explicit rules; laws and policies; political economy.	National agricultural innovation policies and regulations reviewed and institutional incentives set up.	



The table below can be used as a reference "menu" of possible CD interventions based on the assessed needs to support country teams to strategize on most appropriate CD interventions. The CD interventions derive from the needs expressed during the capacity needs assessments. For example, the following needs emerged in the CDAIS assessments: proposal writing and resource mobilization; record keeping and documenting; negotiation; leadership; collaboration; application of standards in agriculture; market information; skills in specific technical issues (i.e. land; inputs; processing); management skills; collaboration; networking, strengthening multi-stakeholders partnerships².

While planning capacity development initiatives, it is recommended to apply the following main steps of the FAO Good Learning practices for effective capacity development, <u>Learning Module 2</u>):

- Assess the context and needs
- Select and deliver the delivery modes (refer to the table below)
- Monitor and evaluate the CD initiative







For more information and resources, see www.tapipedia.org FAO CD Learning Module 3 - 4

² More information on how to increase effectiveness and performance of multi-stakeholders platforms are available in the Committee of Food Security (CFS), High Level Panel of Experts Report on Multi-stakeholders partnerships: http://www.fao.org/3/CA0156EN/CA0156en.pdf

Overview of CD for AIS inteventions

AIS LEVEL	HOW? INTERVENTION*	TO WHAT 4+1 CAPACITIES THE INTERVENTION REFERS	EXAMPLE OF THE APPLICATION	
	On-the-job learning (including coaching) based on effective learning practices	Capacity to Collaborate	During the Capacity Needs assessment the actors realized that they were lacking some key soft skills (functional capacities) that prevented them to acquire knowledge and technical skills. In particular the members of the innovation partnership needed to strengthen their ability to negotiate better prices for inputs and to better plan and manage their businesses. Negotiation skills training modules and practical sessions with a mentor were designed. Business management training sessions were also delivered and the innovation partnership was assisted	
		Capacity to engage in strategic and political process/ Navigate complexity		
	Exposure/study	Capacity to Collaborate		
	visits (e.g. from one farmers' organization	Technical Capacities		
Individual/actors	to another)	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process		
	Technical advisory support by rural advisory services/ extension	Technical Capacities		
	Training on business planning and management	Capacity to navigate complexity	to develop a business plan.	
	Training on understanding group dynamics	Capacity to navigate complexity/ Capacity to Collaborate		
	Creation of multi-stakeholder processes	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process/ Navigate complexity		
Organization/institutional	Strengthen innovation partnerships (platforms)	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process/ Navigate complexity The network analysis done during the capacity needs assessment and interviews with staff of key organizations involved in the innovation partnership highlighted that those organizations		
+ networks + multi-stakeholder	Training module on Internal and external communication	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process /Capacity to reflect and learn	lacked overall coordination and information sharing. Therefore the project team helped the organizations in the review of their mandates, communication, knowledge	
	Optimizing organizational structures	Navigate complexity	sharing, inter and intra coordination.	
	Coaching and mentoring of trainers	Capacity to reflect and learn		
	Review of existing policies and legal framework addressing agricultural innovation	Capacity to reflect and learn	During the capacity needs assessment and project implementation, actors of the innovation partnerships reported several constraints and challenges	
	Policy consultations at local level	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process	related to policies, regulations and generic institutional constraints. These challenges could not be dealt through interventions targeting individual capacity strenghtening nor through	
System/Enabling Environment	National Policy dialogue process involving innovation partnership stakeholders and decision makers	Capacity to engage in strategic and political process	organizational assessments. These bottlenecks needed the involvement of policy actors at local level and often also at national level. Consultations at both levels were organized to discuss major issues affecting the enabling environment. This resulted in the formulation of recommendations for actions by various departments and ministries: identification of permanent locations for selling organic vegetables; access to quality seeds/breeds at local level; facilitate access to loans with suitable conditions for farmers.	

^{*} These interventions are associated to specific capacity needs in this table as they mostly address those gaps. However the facilitators and project team members would need to assess if could be desirable for other capacity needs.