CDAIS final country report

BURKINA FASO

Period : 2015-2019

Country Team:

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MESRSI

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Introduction

CDAIS project started in late 2015 in Burkina Faso, thanks to a request from the MESRSI to be one of the eight pilot countries, considering the fact that the Burkina Faso had a coherent political agenda on innovation with CDAIS objectives. During the final forum held in June 2019, most of the CDAIS implementers, partners and beneficiaires agreed that CDAIS contributed to make evolve understandings, perspectives and capacities of several AIS stakeholders. However, success remains fragile as long as the country will not be autonomous for strengthening its agricultural innovation system. "*Thanks to CDAIS, we achieved a lot very quickly. Now, if we want to go further, we need to slow done and bring more of the key players on board"* (Pr Nianogo, head of the university of Bobo-Dioulasso).

One of the key challenges to accelerate agricultural innovation in the country is to support collaborative innovation with breakthrough organizations that usually don't intervene in the agricultural development sector, such as developers of ICT-based solutions, incubators, telecommunications companies, institute for research in computer science or intellectual property rights organizations. This final report presents how this new type of partnership can be supported at the national level by innovation support service providers and by the government.

1. Country context

1.1. Role of agriculture in national programs or strategies, priorities in agriculture development

Burkina Faso is a low-income ($690 gross per capita income in 2014), landlocked Sub-Saharan country, with limited natural resources. The economy is heavily reliant on agricultural production, with close to 80% of the active population employed in the sector. Agriculture accounts for 19% of the GDP and livestock farming for 11%. Cotton is the country's most important cash crop, while gold exports have gained importance in recent years. Apart from cotton (exports of ginned cotton reached 255 000 tonnes in 2013), there are also opportunities for new products, particularly sesame and cashew nuts. However, value chain activities in these fields remain limited to research and development and production and extraction.

The agricultural sector could benefit from measures to speed up productivity gains, particularly through access to agricultural inputs and equipment. The government is pushing ahead with integrated development programmes and regional development clusters including at Bagre, Sourou and Samandéni. Another indication of the breadth of change is the creation of The Ministry of Scientific Research and Innovation (MRSI) in 2011 with the purpose of supporting research to ultimately improve socioeconomic development in the country. Research and innovation are then considered by governments and donors as key drivers to foster greater productivity and sustainability within the agricultural sector. Several multi-stakeholder platforms, or 'innovation platforms' have

been implemented in order to improve relationships between all the stakeholders and to strengthen on-going agricultural dynamics, especially within dominant value chains. There are also many local initiatives, i.e. innovation niches supported by NGOs, farmers' organizations or private firms, which aim at promoting alternative farming systems such as organic agriculture or agroecology. There have been encouraging impacts on the lives of the rural poor, despite the main recurring difficulty in the scaling-up of innovations.

In spite of the Government's political will to encourage innovation, the application of the innovation system approach is being challenged on several fronts.

For instance, the private sector plays a very limited role in financing research activities or in the promotion of innovative activities, the coordination and investment in agricultural extension services is weak, and there is a lack of adequate infrastructure and equipment for innovation design, dissemination and scaling-up.

The CDAIS project aimed to help national stakeholders to elaborate a vision on capacity development for agricultural innovation systems, based on the diagnostic of all existing initiatives undertaken to facilitate and promote agricultural innovation. Capacity development needs and interventions have been tailored to the specific needs of each stakeholder.

1.2. Major issues related to the strengthening of AIS

The agricultural innovation system in Burkina Faso is seen as the result of interactions between three subsystems:

- the socio-economic system that determines the nature of innovations initiated and expected by citizens, consumers, farmers or entrepreneurs (social, technical innovations , organizational) and which represent constraints and opportunities for their deployment;
- the information and knowledge system that encompasses all the actors carrying knowledge and information useful for the ideation, design and deployment of innovations;
- and the system of support services for innovation, which brings together all the organizations involved in supporting innovators.

The alignment of these different spheres allows innovation. The policy framework is one way to facilitate this alignment.

A participatory diagnosis of the functioning of the national innovation system was carried out in 2016 at the start of the CDAIS project and showed a set of strengths and weaknesses. The gaps identified were as follows (Toillier et al., 2016):

- Gaps linked to the lack of support services for innovation (visibility, accessibility, adequacy with the needs and initiatives of innovative project leaders);
- Gaps related to weak coordination between actors and activities of the innovation system around common objectives (vision, strategy, means);
- Gaps related to the own capacities of key organizations to get involved in innovation projects (ie lack of legitimacy, resources, time, willingness or skills);
- Gaps related to the nature of the knowledge and information conveyed (too standardized, not accessible enough in a timely manner),
- Shortcomings related to the low contribution of research both in its functions of producing knowledge useful for change and innovation, but also training new skills for the jobs of tomorrow.

These shortcomings arose from the fact that the innovation system is still relatively young and based on a principle of technology transfer that places agricultural research and advice as key links in the system. However,

there is a multitude of endogenous innovations carried by producers' organizations, private companies or civil society associations. These actors ask to be accompanied in order to succeed.

It has been diagnosed that there is a set of strengths to be relied on to enable the emergence of a more efficient agricultural innovation system:

- The existence of a public policy dedicated to innovation and the valorization of research carried by MESRSI since 2011 (law of orientation of the research, national policy of the research, national strategy of the valorization of the results of the research, inventions and innovations);
- The political will to rebuild the agricultural advisory system towards a system more geared towards support rather than transfer;
- The emergence of new organizations dedicated to support innovation (incubators, financing funds, training centers, research and development, farmer innovation networks) that could become pillars of the national innovation system.
- The existence of relatively dynamic innovation subsystems in three specific areas: digital agriculture, organic (or "ecological") agriculture and agri-food processing. Several multi-stakeholder innovation partnerships have emerged over the last decade and are producing visible results.

2. Overall approach and main steps used by the project team in Burkina Faso

2.1. Project governance

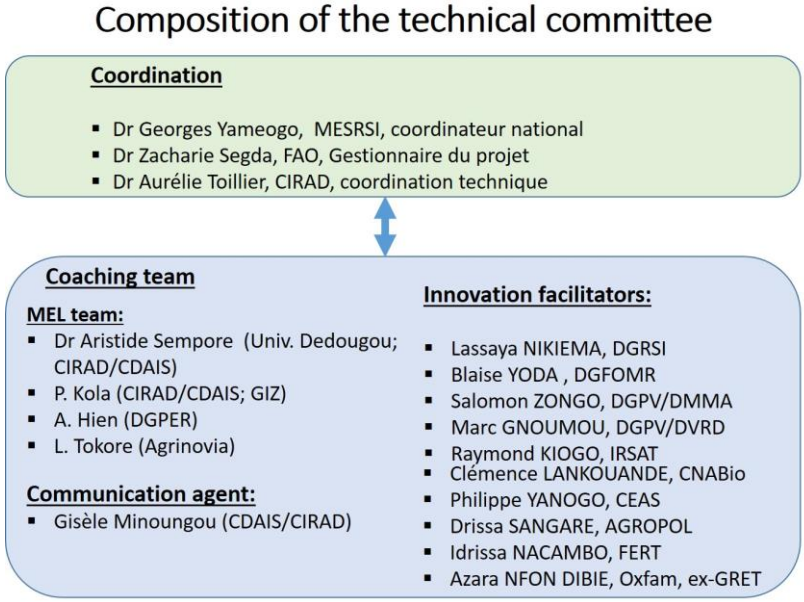
In Burkina Faso, the CDAIS project was under the supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education, Scientific Research and Innovation (MESRSI) as requested to FAO in 2015.

Then the project was organized into three interdependent committees:

(1) A Steering Committee created by ministerial decree from MESRSI. This committee directs and ensures the relevance of the CDAIS activities in relation to the national context, ensures the political links and formulates the recommendations. It meets twice a year and is under the direction of the CDAIS Country Manager and Project Managers, members include representatives from Agrinatura, FAO, EU, DGESS-MESRSI, DVRD / DGPV-MAAH and CNRST-MESRSI.

(2) A Technical Committee consisting of the national CDAIS coordination team, the coaching team and the facilitators assigned to each selected innovation niches (or 'SIL'). The aim of this technical committee is to plan and implement the CDAIS activities, analyze and capitalize on the results, to design and experiment methods and tools for the identification of SILs, the diagnosis of CD needs, the coaching process, facilitator training (NIFs), etc. and to communicate the results of CDAIS project to the partners and actors of the AIS.

(3) A Follow-up Technical Advisory Group to ensure that the CDAIS project meets priority agricultural development needs, assesses expectations, facilitates prioritization and promotes information exchange. It is composed of producer organizations (CPF, FENOP, FNJA), research organizations (INERA, IRSAT), education (AGRINOVIA), government agencies (FRSIT, DGRSI), social organizations Civil Society (LCB, CCAE), the private sector ("Enterprise"), technical committee, consultants and members of the project team.



2.2. Implementation strategy

The CDAIS project has carried out capacity-development interventions to innovate at all three levels: at the political level (macro level), at the level of "champion" organizations supporting innovation (meso level) and at the level of innovation niches (micro level) regarding three forefronts of innovation: (digital agriculture, organic agriculture and agri-food processing.

The overall implementation strategy was based on a “learning-by-doing” principle, which aimed at developing individuals’ capacities through action, reflexive thinking, and coaching, training and collective assessment.

In detail, our strategy for implementing the project consisted of:

- Constantly build links between the actors of these three levels both to strengthen networking and to find solutions faster to the problems faced by the bearers of innovation projects. This construction is done on many occasions (workshops, meetings, interpersonal discussions, etc.) and relies heavily on the network of CDAIS project members as well as members of innovation partnerships to identify the most important individuals or organizations. adequate, solutions holders;
- Adopting iterative support procedures: stopping an activity or remaking it differently, because it did not meet the needs or the stakes, is not an admission of failure, on the contrary it shows that CDAIS teams learn to do better or do otherwise which leads to the reinforcement of their own abilities. These iterative approaches are integrated into the support plans of innovation partnerships and "champion" organizations. These follow-up plans are designed based on a diagnosis of capacity building needs and take place over several years; they are piloted and implemented by a support team, or "coaching team", made up of innovation facilitators, experts and innovation managers.
- Produce and share knowledge useful for decision-making processes at the three levels. For example, the political actors are able to envisage a national action plan only if they have a vision of the state of the existing support services and their relevance regarding the support needs of the actors of innovation partnerships. Organizations providing support services are able to improve their services only if they have a better understanding of the innovation mechanisms and the needs of those involved in these partnerships. Innovation niche partnership actors can only make progress in their innovation project if they have some specialized technical knowledge in the field of innovation concerned as well as know-how in terms of collaboration and innovative project management. The co-production and knowledge-sharing activity at

these three levels is possible thanks to the Monitoring-Evaluation-Learning (MEL) system, developed and implemented in an integrated way into capacity development activities.

- Construct a prospective vision of the durability of the "CDAIS mechanism" at the end of the project: capacity building needs, at all levels, are enormous. There are many reasons ... There are no training courses in innovation, innovation or innovation management in initial or continuing training courses. Concepts are little or poorly understood, which slows down and limits exchanges on "how to support innovation? ". The issues of inter-organizational collaboration that underlie collective innovation remain little shared in the world of agricultural development. "Partnership" implies a set of collaborative practices that remain to be developed. Thus, it is necessary to reflect in the medium and long term how the mechanics of the CDAIS project (multi-level, iterative, tailor-made, intensive in knowledge production) can be internalized and carried by sustainable and legitimate organizations in the country. The objective is to stop the dependency to development projects that are supposed to take care of everything. This reflection guides the choice of individuals, organizations, partnerships, with whom members of the Cdais project work.

In order to monitor and evaluate its approach to supporting agricultural innovation system, the project team set up a monitoring evaluation and learning system for learning and learning (MEL). The MEL system is based on the theory of change, the markers of progress being a major tool. This system, which makes an in-depth analysis of the network in which innovation is born and grows, has the general objective of improving global understanding and promoting learning of the factors involved through the activities of contributing to an effective and relevant CD for AIS. Through the use of progress markers, the MEL is able to map the changes observed at the level of individuals and organizations.

2.3. Interventions at the niche level (micro level)

The identification of the niches was done through a participatory process which enabled in October 2016 an exploratory study to identify the main actors of innovation in the agricultural field and the diversity of existing innovation niches. This study identified 83 innovation niches. During the inception workshop, held in 2016, the participants identified criteria for the evaluation and selection of innovation niches. The criteria for this first selection were mainly the interest of innovation, its potential impact and sustainability, and finally, its priority in relation to national innovation objectives. Based on these criteria, 30 innovation niches were selected. A thorough study of these 30 innovations was conducted to select at the end of this study, 10 niches. The selected niches were assigned to an advisory group, which was responsible for rating each of them using functional and pragmatics criteria. At the end of this process, six niches were selected by the CDAIS project for their accompaniment. These niches are the following :

Sunflower value chain development : In the Bobo-Dioulasso region, a Sunflower value chain was developed between 2009 and 2013 thanks to a network of actors combining producer organizations, processors, public research and development agencies. However, several technical and political barriers have forced farmers and oil processors to abandon production. CDAIS strengthens the capacities of this network of actors to collaborate with research and to engage in political and strategic processes to revive the development of the sector.

Micro-irrigation for family farms : Drip-drop techniques are difficult develop due to lack of local manufacturing, networks of distributors and specialist advisers. CDAIS strengthens the capacities of the network of actors to experiment and learn collectively, share experiences, and to encourage links with researchers and small businesses to develop local manufacturing capabilities.

Digitalization of advisory services: In 2003, seven farmer organizations gathered to create the Reseau-Gestion network to support each other in implementing new advisory approaches. With support from researchers, they developed 'management advice for family farms'. To reach more farmers and lower the cost of these services, the Reseau-Gestion network wants to introduce information and communication technologies (ICTs). CDAIS strengthens their capacity to design and test new ICT consulting tools and engage in policy processes to identify sustainable financing mechanisms.

Local Land charter for crop-livestock integration: CFLs are local conventions developed by municipalities or villages to clarify or supplement the provisions of the law on rural land by drawing inspiration from local customs and practices. Due to divergent understandings of their application, a lack of coordination between Ministries' technical departments and constraining project approaches, CFLs remain unsuitable and not implemented. CDAIS strengthens the capacity of the Land Action Research Group (GRAF) to create a common vision and strategy to facilitate law enforcement.

First national organic labelling : Since 2016, the "BioSPG" label, designed by CNABio and its partners, has been promoting organic farming products certified by a Participatory Guarantee System (SPG). Today the main goal is scaling up. CDAIS strengthens the capacity of CNABio and partners to engage in the political process more involved public services in promoting organic farming.

Agro-food micro-firms led by women : For many years, rural women have been creating their own food processing companies that promote local agriculture by bringing to the market original foods in products that are accessible to urban populations. The aim of CDAIS is to support these companies' development by strengthening their capacities to experiment and learn together, as well as to negotiate and make contracts with suppliers and traders.

They are localized in very different areas of the country (fig.1 below).

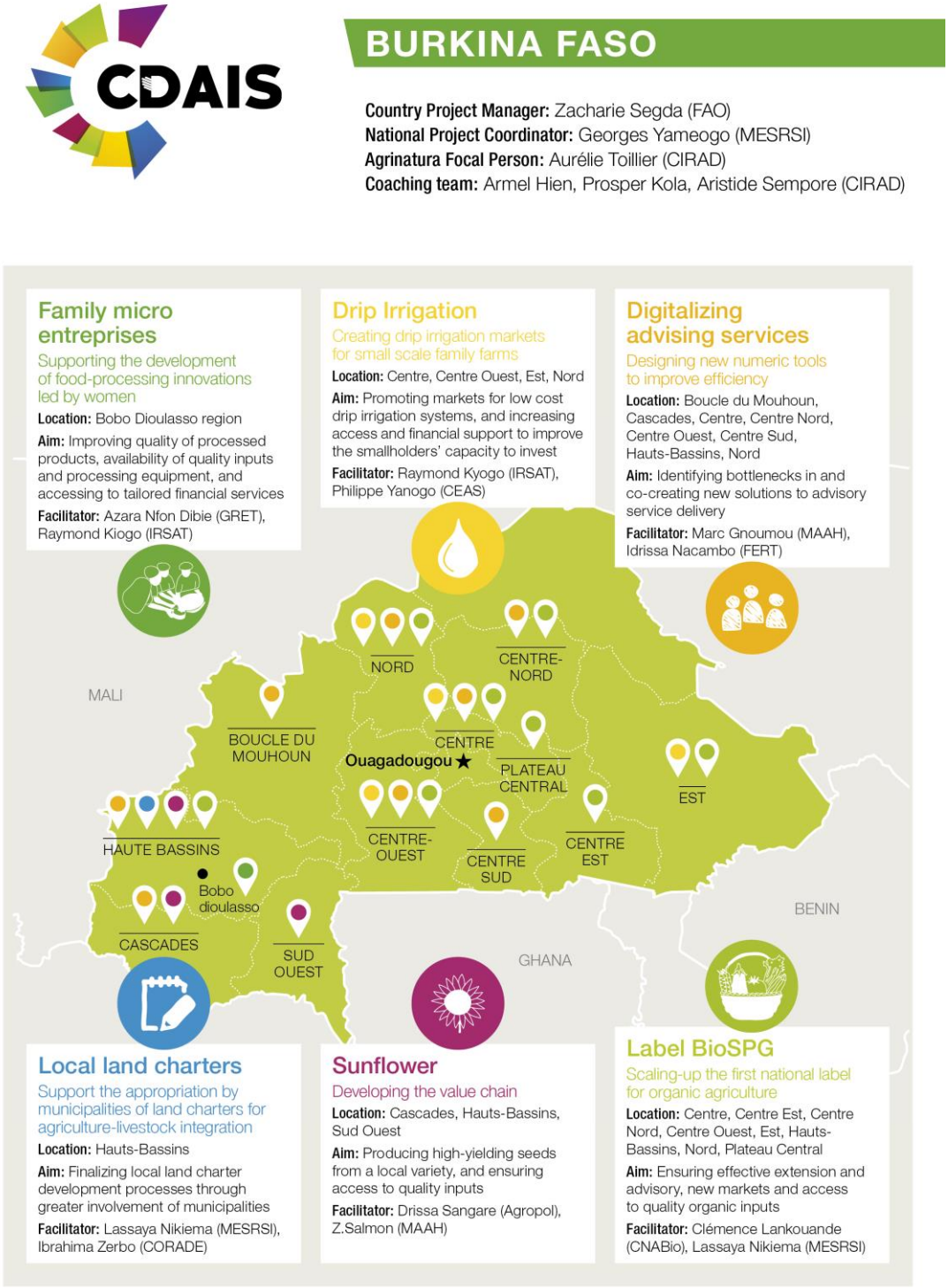


Figure 1 : Localization of innovation niches

The six innovation niches selected illustrate different challenges in the development of the agricultural sector, ranging from sector structuring issues to the design of new technologies for more intensive and sustainable agriculture (Fig 2 below).

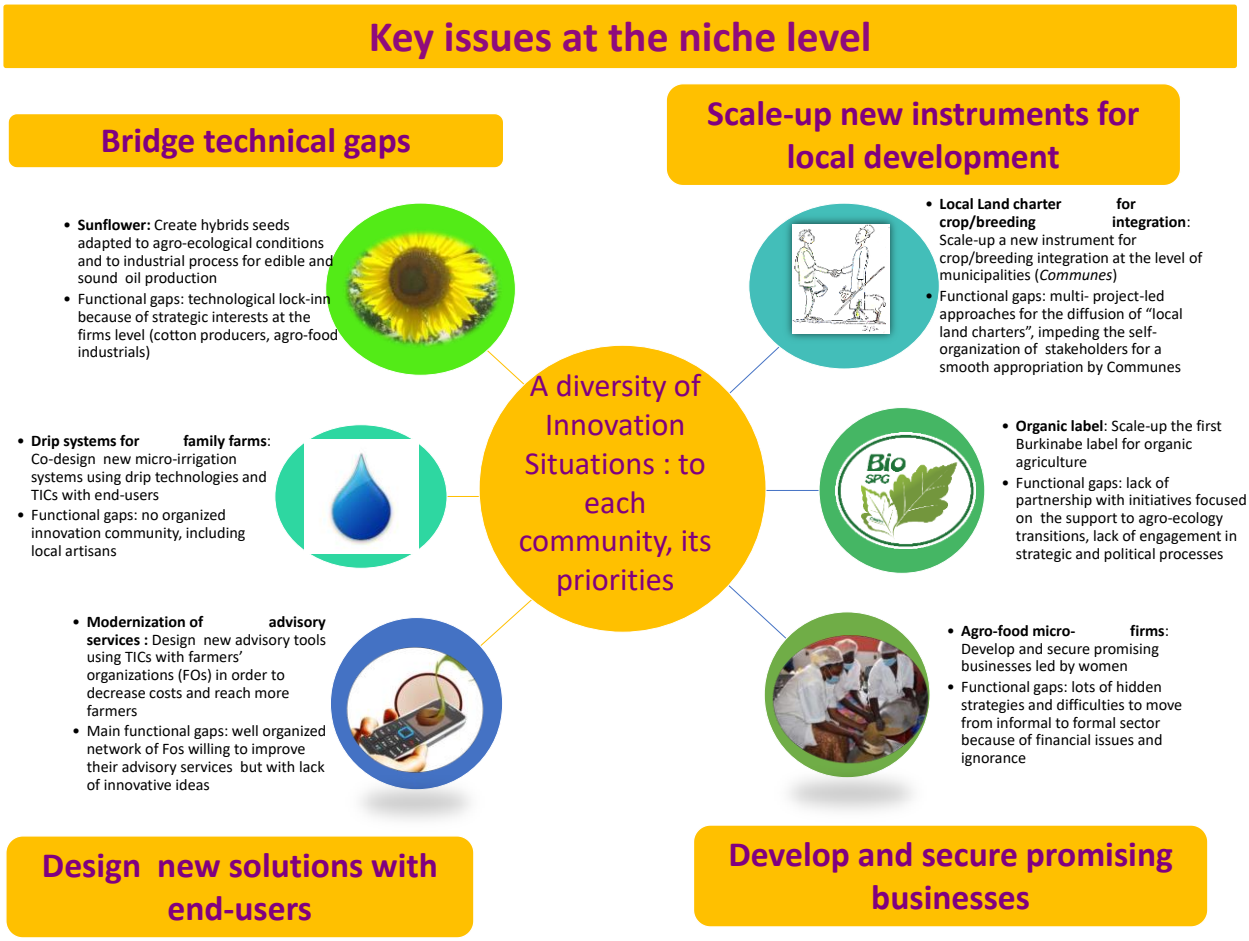


Figure 2 Main challenges of supporting the six niches according to the nature of the innovation process

They also correspond to different stages of the innovation process, from the initiation phase to the scale-up stage (Figure 2). In some cases, the innovation is already well developed, has been experimented and requires a scaling up to reach many people and be recognized as a sustainable solution to a major problem (case of land charters and irrigation systems drip). Thus the capacity to engage in political and strategic processes, the capacity to negotiate and collaborate with donors, influential international agencies or political actors will be decisive. In other cases it is still a development phase, that is to say, experimentation or adaptation of technology (whether technical or organizational), in the case of family microenterprises and the label. BioSPG. Thus, the ability to engage in research partnerships, to create knowledge sharing networks or to federate similar initiatives will be fundamental. And finally, in some cases, the innovation starts, that is to say that the actors are in a creation phase to identify how they will solve the problem encountered (case of the use of ICTs to modernize the service of advice on the family farm provided by POs, and the development of the sunflower sector). In this case, it is more the exploration and design capabilities of the organizations themselves who carry out the innovative project that are crucial.

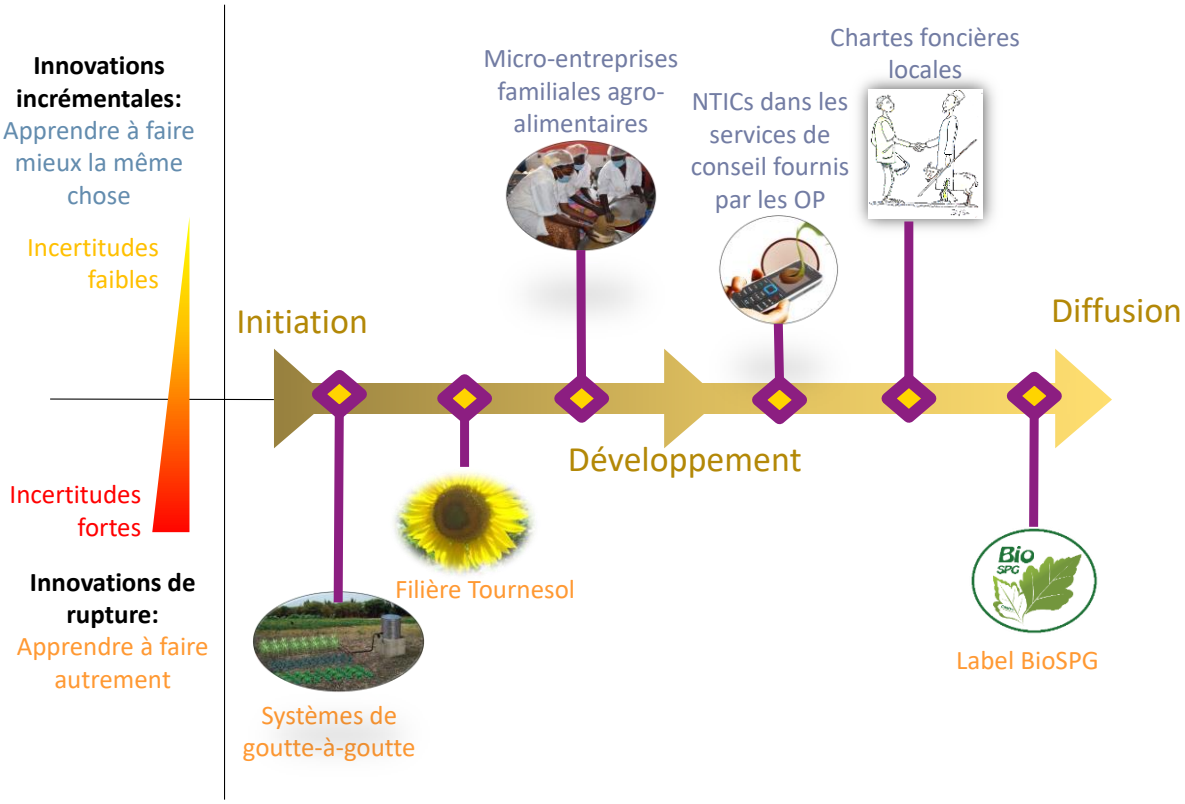


Figure 3 Steps of the coaching process at the niche level

After the choice of these six niches, a support mechanism was designed and set up for their accompaniment (see Figure 3). It is made of two main components: A coaching team made up of innovation facilitators, experts and the project team; and a coaching plan built in a participatory way with niche actors at the start of the support process.

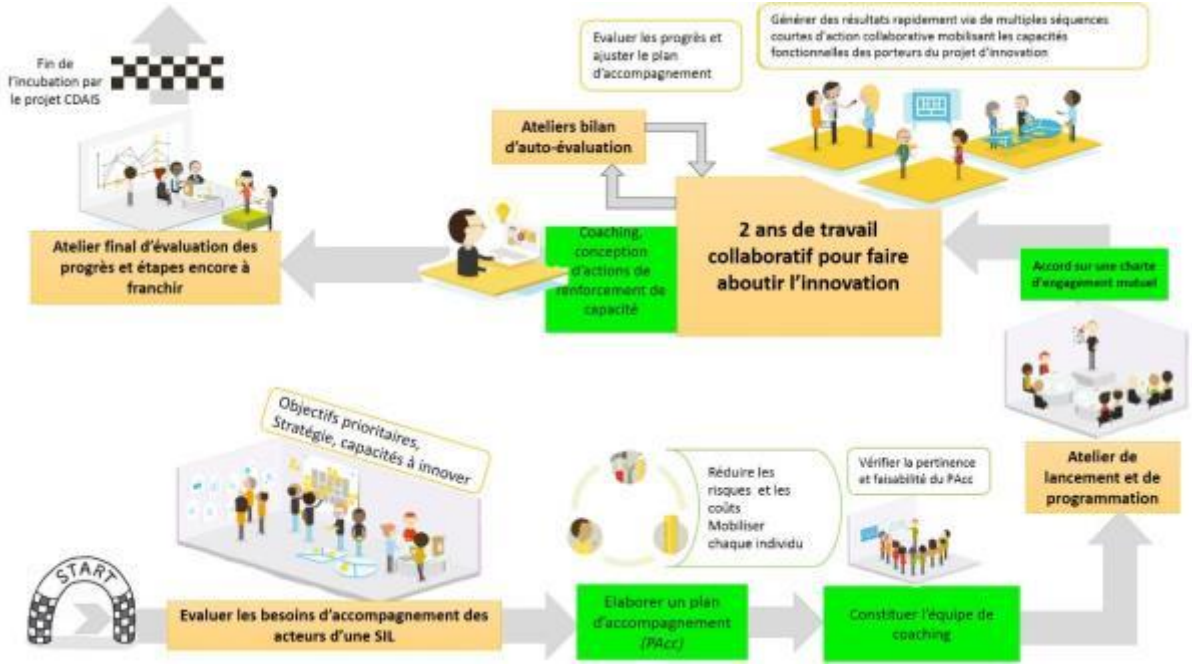


Figure 4 : Steps of the coaching process at the niche level

List of experts that have assisted the technical committee in coaching processes

Process-Experts

Experts Accompagnement de l'innovation
- A. Choumoff (Humanitarian Design Bureau, France)
- S. Tchoumba (Afric Innov, Cameroun)
- A. Ghazouani (Bureau Défi, Tunisie)
- I. Zerbo (Agence CORADE, Burkina Faso)
- M. Gross (ICRA, Pays-Bas)
- L. Barutel (La Fabrique, Burkina Faso)
- E. Compaore (INERA, Burkina Faso)
- V. Henry (Orange Lab, France)

Experts Dialogue Politique
- F. Lompo
- M. Sedogo
- Idriss Serme
- Badiori Ouattara

Product-Experts

Experts Agriculture biologique
- A.Sawadogo (Biopotect, Burkina Faso)
- J Sawadogo (INERA, Burkina Faso)

Experts Agriculture Numérique
- V. Henry (Orange Lab, France)
- M. Bationo (consultant)
- A. Kabre (Ecodata, Burkina Faso)

Experts Transformation agro-alimentaire
- M. Barro, IRSAT

Experts entreprenariat innovant et finance
- A Kabore (Cabinet Strategone, Burkina Faso)
- P Kola (GIZ)

Considering the duration and means of the project, the CDAIS country team selected three niches among the six for the coaching approach. Those three niches were: (1) family agro-food processing micro-firms led by women (MEF), (2) Digitalization of farmers' organizations' extension services (CEF), (3) the first national label for organic farming based on the Participatory Guarantee System (BioSPG).

For each of these niches, a coaching plan was designed and implemented step by step, with regular feedbacks an re-orientation according to the progresses made. Very different CD activities have been designed for all of these niches. For instance, the CD activities consisted in:

- the organization of networking workshops;
- the organization of workshops for exchange and sharing of knowledge,
- Participation of niche members in national and / or international events (fairs, SNC, SIAO, fair on agro-ecology etc.);
- study trips and sharing of know-how;
- the training of niche actors (financial education, experience capitalization, facilitators and consultants CEF POs responsible for monitoring the ICT CEF-design, actors AGRIDATA, facilitators and CDAIS team approach "design thinking" organic pesticides);
- the organization of strategic planning workshops;
- support for the design of an ICT-CEF platform;
- Various complementary studies (mapping of research actions on bio-inputs, monitoring and evaluation system and control of certified operators BioSPG);
- Etc.

2.4. Interventions at the level of innovation support service providers (meso level)

The meso level encompasses the ecosystem of organizations that provide support services to innovation project leaders, promoters or partners.

The strategy settled by the project team was to develop their capacities in order to be able to support by themselves more innovation projects in a more efficient manner, and then be able to scale innovation at the country level.

The figure 5 below displays the intervention strategy at the meso level.

Five types of CD activities have been implemented:

1- An organizational diagnosis for two “champion” (or “key”) organizations, allowing the design of a medium-term coaching plan (beyond the duration of CDAIS project);
2- Tailored CD activities for four “champion” (or “key”) organizations: IRSAT, FONRID, CAP-Matourkou, DGRSI/MESRSI
3- Collective trainings, awareness-raising and brainstorming workshops on key issues for the sustainable development of accessible and responsiveness innovation support services.
4- Participation of these organizations to events that make them visible and accessible to innovation niche partners.
5- Mobilization of these organizations for supporting innovation niches or for training national innovation facilitators.

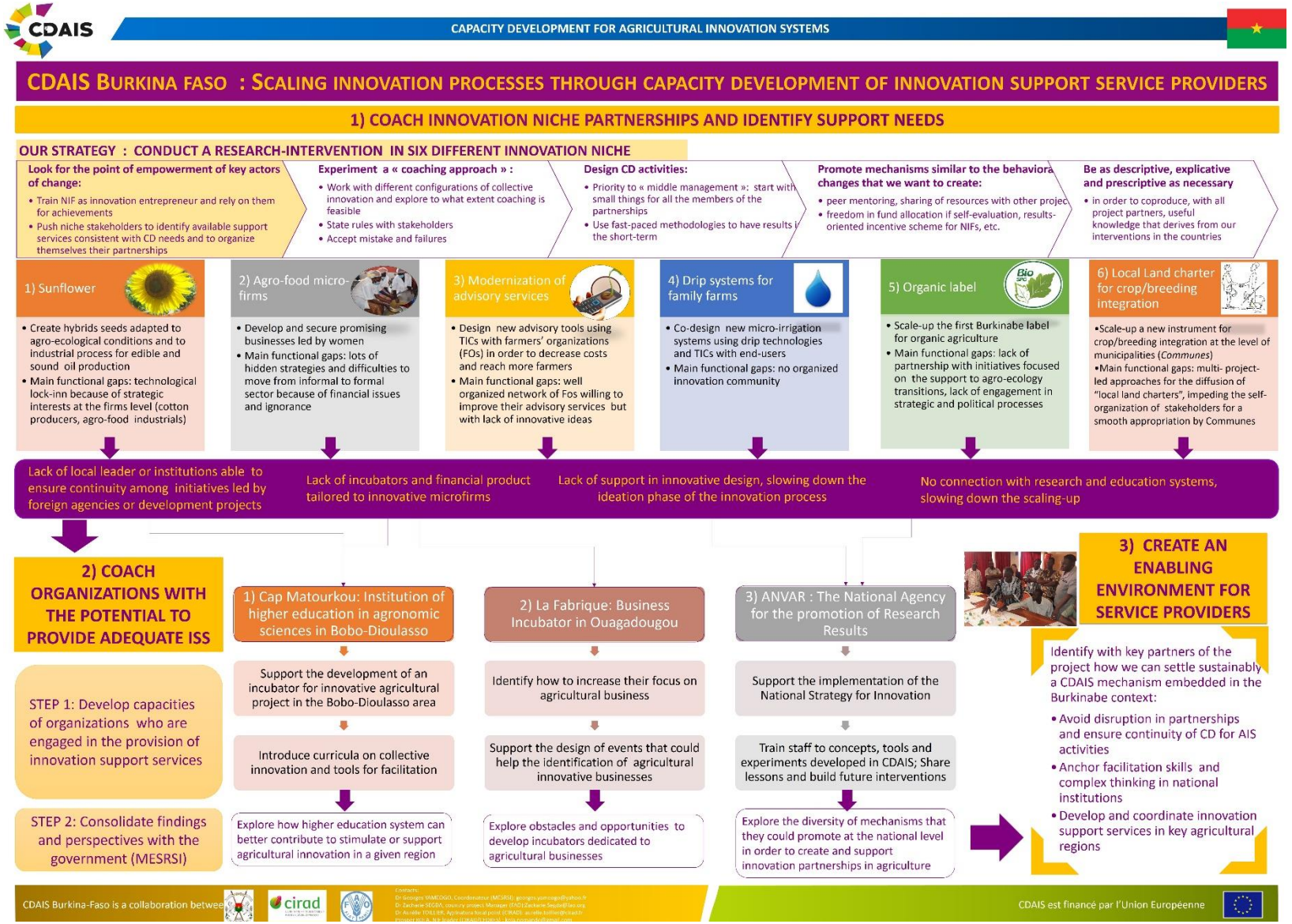


Figure 5 : Scaling-up innovation thanks to capacity development of innovation support service providers

Organizational diagnosis and coaching plans

The CDAIS technical team designed a methodology for an organizational diagnosis coupled to an assessment of innovation support services provided by the organization.

The methodology was applied to two organizations, IRSAT and CAP-M. A coaching plan and some CD activities were also implemented:

- The CAP Matourkou, an agricultural high school based in Bobo-Dioulasso: organizational diagnosis; action plan design; training for developing an incubator; international trip for visiting potential partners in agricultural education and innovation;
- The IRSAT, a public research institute: organizational diagnosis; action plan design; participation to national events.

Tailored CD activities of ISS providers

A few CD activities have been organized for the FONRID and the DGRSI:

- The FONRID, a public funding institution dedicated to innovation : support for reviewing their procedures and criteria for identifying , selecting and supporting innovative projects in the field of sustainable intensification of agriculture;
- The DGRSI, where it was necessary to draw up a support plan based on interviews with the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Innovation (DGRSI). These are mainly capacity building activities of the DGRSI actors to the appropriation of the concepts - tools and methods CDAIS so that it can support possible situations and organizations of innovations in Burkina Faso.

Collective workshops for strengthening the ecosystem of innovation support services

A mapping of innovation support service providers has been realized so that the DGRSI can better figure out where the gaps are in the innovation ecosystem. Agents has been trained to CDAIS concepts and approaches so that they can participate to workshops addressing issues of service creation or service coordination with all the service providers. This workshop also allowed the various participants to harmonize their understanding of the concept of innovation. Some even testified that their understanding of the concept of innovation improved at the end of the workshop.

Multi-stakeholders Events

The CDAIS 'marketplace' to promote agricultural innovations in Burkina Faso took place on July 6th 2017 in Ouagadougou. It was a rich event involving more than 80 people who are working directly with, or interested in working with, different partnerships. These included representatives of CSOs and NGOs, government services, education and research organisations, financial and microinsurance institutions, support services, producer and processor organisations, bilateral organisations, international development agencies, and national projects, programmes and funding bodies.

The marketplace allowed stakeholders in the six selected niches to get to know and develop relationships with suppliers of agricultural support services. It also provided an opportunity for service suppliers and other participants to show their interests in accompanying the niches on their respective journeys.

Supporting innovation niches and training NIF

Some researchers from research institutions as INERA and IRSAT have been hired as experts to answer to some CD needs of two niches.

La Fabrique, an incubator for innovative entrepreneurs based in Ouagadougou, has been asked to train NIF to some key technics to better support familiy micro-firms led by women , or to organize and facilitate creativity workshops.

Thanks to the CDAIS project, the innovation facilitators have benefited from several trainings such as (i) on the capacity needs assessment methodologies, (ii) on the design and presentation of coaching plans, the . identification of progress markers, (iii) on public speaking and mobilizing partners, (iv) facilitating multi-stakeholder innovation partnerships with impact: role of relational skills, (v) on the processing and analysis of data needed to manage innovation partnerships with Sphinx software, (vi) on creativity workshops, (vii) on support innovation through the Afric'Innov network and (viii) facilitation and group coaching.

All these trainings led to the development of a practical guide on the emerging profession of “agricultural innovation facilitator”.

2.5. Interventions at the policy level (macro level)

At the macro level, in particular "the actors of the elaboration of the political and regulatory framework", it is a question of facilitating and clarifying the political decision-making for actions and public policies in favor of the agricultural innovation.

To do this, several CD activities have been implemented, in particular:

- support for the internalization of all the approaches and results of the CDAIS project at MESRSI, through the training of the technical services agents (in particular the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Innovation (DGRSI), via results-sharing workshops and through mobilization of MESRSI for the organization of important national events of the CDAIS project (launching workshop, agricultural innovations market, planning workshops, etc.);
- the mobilization of political actors during important events at infra (micro and meso) levels;
- participation of CDAIS members in policy support platforms or committees;
- the organization of a meeting of the Consultative Group of the CDAIS Project
- the organization of a meeting of the Follow-up Committee of the CDAIS Project.

For conducting the political dialogue process, senior consultants, policy expert, were recruited. The methodological approach consisted in three steps:

(1) a preparatory phase including field surveys of consultants on mechanisms to support agricultural innovation in Burkina Faso, meetings between consultants and key officials of the national system of agricultural innovation, mini thematic workshops.

(2) The organization of the preparatory workshop for the political dialogue round table.

(3) The organization of the Round Table of Policy Makers that resulted in a national action plan for capacity development for AIS.

At the end of the policy dialogue, proposals were made to strengthen the capacities of agricultural advisory services. In particular, it was suggested to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of the Digital Economy, to establish special funds for equipment and infrastructure, and to allocate human resources to support farmers’ organisations so they can improve access to digital agricultural advisory services and funding tailored to their specific needs.

"The proposals of the working groups will be very useful to continue the capacity development process to innovate at a political level" said Aurelie Toillier. "Rethinking the role of researchers, applying the instruments of the Directorate General of Scientific Research and Innovation as the promotion of scientific culture or the organisation of innovation days and developing support services for innovation in the private sector, are all avenues to explore as we aim to strengthen of the national agricultural innovation system."

Zacharie Segda, Director of BUNASOLS and Country Programme Manager for FAO/CDAIS also noted that "Burkina Faso needs to harness ICTs in order to modernise the agricultural sector and strengthen its contribution to economic growth. This is why this policy dialogue highlighted the relevance of working together – government, private sector, civil society organisations and NGOs – and that the government should enact strong policies to facilitate adoption of digital platforms at the farm level."

3. Activities

The figure 5 below gives an overview of the project timeline. All detailed activities are listed in Annex 2.

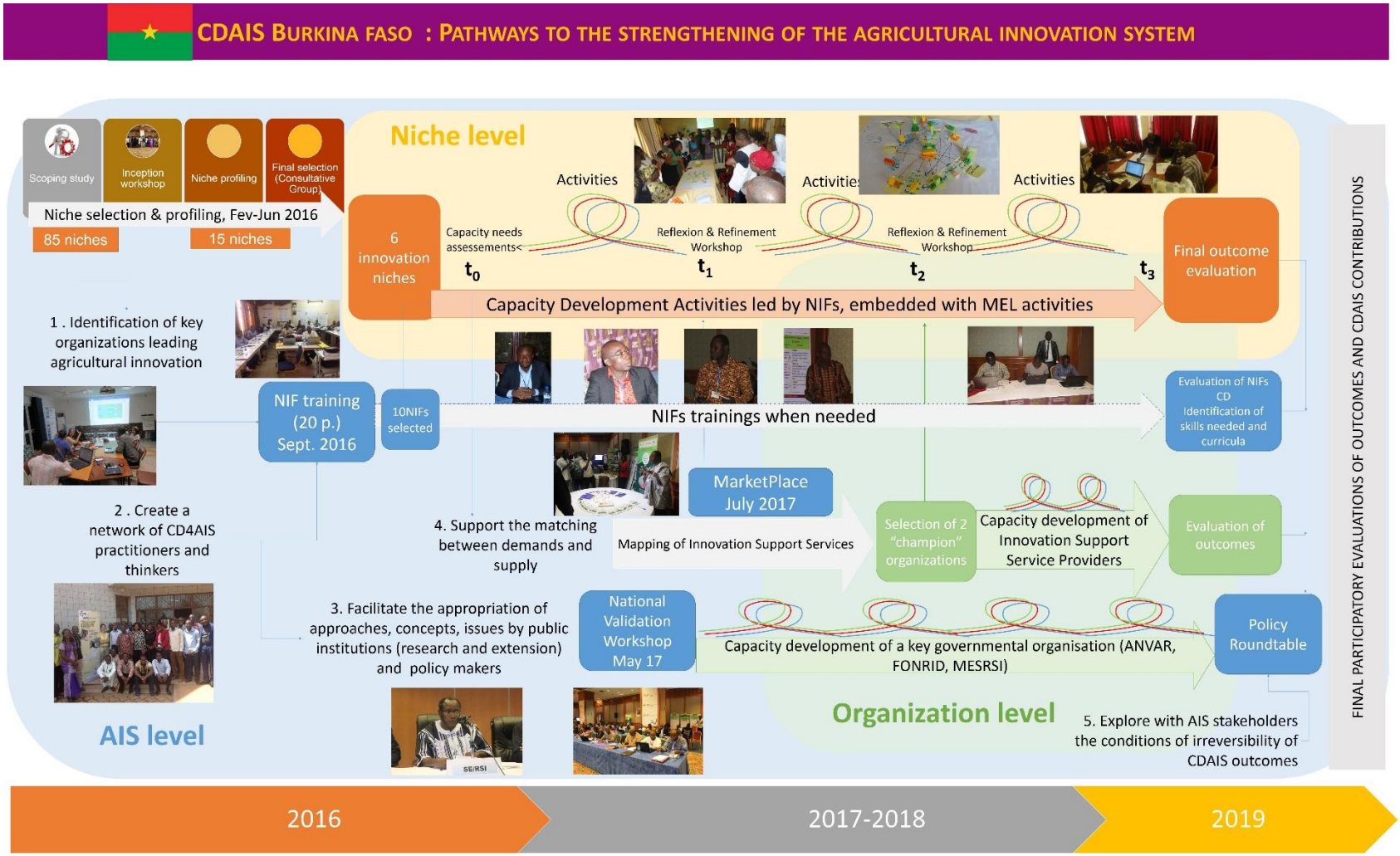


Figure 6 : CDAIS project activities timeline in Burkina Faso

4. Products and main outputs

The table below lists all products and outputs.

Listing des Couvertures Médiatiques et supports de communication des actions du projet CDAIS_2016-2019							
N°	**Activité**	**Produit**	**Support/Canal**	**Date**	**Langue**	**Auteurs**	**Nombre de page**
Articles de presse – Couverture audio-visuels par la presse du Burkina Faso							
1	Lancement du projet CDAIS	Insertion presse papier	SIDWAYA (Coupure de presse)	2016	Français		1 page
2	Atelier de remise de certificats aux acteurs de la SIL BioSPG	Reportage audiovisuel	Télé BF1 (Vidéo disponible)	oct-17	Français	CDAIS	RAS
3	L'agro écologie modèle agricole des pays du sud	Reportage audio	RFI http://www.rfi.fr/emission/20180303-1-agroecologie-modele-agricole-pays-sud-alimentation-ecosystemes-methodes-culture	2018	Français	RFI	9mn24
4	Animation d'un stand par la SIL MEF lors de la Semaine Nationale de la Culture à Bobo Dioulasso	Reportage audiovisuel	RTB	2018	Français	CDAIS	2mn30
5	Atelier du Comité de pilotage (Bilan des activités de Renforcement de capacités pour les systèmes d'innovation agricoles))	Insertion presse papier	SIDWAYA (Coupure de presse)	02-août 18	Français	CDAIS	1page
6	Table ronde de dialogue politique	Reportage audiovisuel	RTB	25-janv-19	Français	CDAIS	2mn30
7	Atelier technique final du projet CDAIS : « Acquis et perspectives du projet CDAIS au Burkina Faso »	Reportage audiovisuel Insertion presse électronique	BF1 Burkina Info Radio liberté et LeFaso.net (http://lefaso.net/spip.php?article90115)	7 juin 2019	Français	CDAIS	2mn30 et 1 page
Supports de communication écrits CDAIS							
1	Edition d'un Dépliant de présentation du projet CDAIS	Dépliant	papier; électronique	2016	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	4 pages
2	Production de six (06) posters sur les 06 SILs	Posters niches d'innovation	bâche	avr-17	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	-
3	Production de quatre (04) porters et kakemono sur le Market Place – La stratégie globale du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso – l'approche coaching CDAIS Burkina – Histoire de changement (enjeux et défis pour CDAIS)	4 Posters Et Kakemono	Bâche électronique	2017	Français et anglais	Equipe projet Burkina	-
4	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « A marketplace of innovative ideas ». In Stories of change ; Building Competence and confidence in agricultural innovation du projet CDAIS Global	Livre de Stories of change	papier; électronique	Sep 2017	Anglais	Kola N P, Gnoumou M	6 pages
5	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « Organic certification take root ». In Stories of change ; Building Competence and	Livre de Stories of change	papier; électronique	Jan 2018	Anglais	Kola N P, Nikiema L	8 pages

	confidence in agricultural innovation du projet CDAIS Global						
6	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « Women lead the way in rural entreprises ». In Stories of change ; Building Competence and confidence in agricultural innovation du projet CDAIS Global	Livre de Stories of change	papier; électronique	Jan 2018	Anglais	Hein A, Kiogo R	8 pages
7	Production de flyers sur les produits de la SIL MEF dans le cadre de la participation des acteurs à la foire SNC	Flyers	Papier Electronique	2018	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	-
8	Production de Kakemono sur les produits de la SIL MEF dans le cadre de la participation des acteurs à la foire SNC	Kakemono	Bâche Electronique	2018	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	-
9	Edition du 1er bulletin d'information (N°00) mensuel sur les activités du projet CDAIS au Burkina Faso	Bulletin d'information	papier; électronique	Février 2019	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	08 PAGES
10	Edition du 2e bulletin d'information (N°01) mensuel (février – mars) sur les activités du projet CDAIS au Burkina Faso	Bulletin d'information	papier; électronique	Mai 2019	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	16 PAGES
11	Production d'un livret de capitalisation des expériences du projet CDAIS au Burkina Faso dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	livret de capitalisation des expériences	papier; électronique	mai-19	Français et anglais	Equipe projet Burkina	20 pages
12	Production d'un livret intitulé « Conversations of change Burkina Faso » dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	livret	papier; électronique	mai-19	Anglais	Equipe CDAIS	8 pages
13	Production de dépliants sur les 6 SILs et la démarche du projet CDAIS dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	Dépliant de présentation et de la démarche du projet CDAIS	papier; électronique	mai-19	Anglais	Equipe CDAIS	4 pages
14	Production d'un poster d'histoire de changement de la SIL Bio SPG intitulée « The national organic farming council (CNABio) : impulse change through strengthening collaboration between actors of organic agriculture in Burkina Faso » dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	1 Posters	Bâche électronique	Mai 2019	Anglais	Sempore Aristide, Nikiema Lassaya, Kola Prosper	1
15	Production d'un poster d'histoire de changement de la SIL MEF intitulé « In Burkina Faso, women entreprenors in the agri-food sector innovate and collaborate to boost their activities » dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	1 Posters	Bâche électronique	Mai 2019	Anglais	Minoungou Gisèle, Kiogo Raymond	1
16	Production d'un poster d'histoire de changement de la SIL Conseil intitulé « How to support the co-design of ICT-based solutions for modernizing advisory services provided by farmers organizations ? » dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	1 Posters	Bâche électronique	Mai 2019	Anglais	Nacambo Idrissa, Gnoumou Marc, Toillier Aurélie	1
17	Production d'un (01) porter sur le MEL au Burkina Faso intitulé «Monitoring-Evaluation And Learning (MEL) for Developing Capacities to innovate Example from Burkina Faso » dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	1 Poster	Bâche électronique	Mai 2019	Anglais	Aurélie Toillier et Aristide Sempore	1
18	Production de flyers de présentation de la plateforme TIC-CEF de la SIL Conseil dans le cadre du forum final à Gembloux	Flyers	Papier Electronique	Mai 2019	Français	Equipe projet Burkina	-

19	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « Utiliser les TIC pour améliorer les services consultatifs agricoles au Burkina Faso : Pas aussi simple que cela ! ». In Livret (Success story) de témoignages du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'atelier technique final du projet CDAIS au Burkina	Recueil d'Histoires de changements	Papier Electronique	juin-19	Français	Sempore Aristide, Toillier Aurélie, Hien Armel, Minoungou Gisèle	6 pages
20	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « UGCPA : vers une transition numérique dans la collecte et le traitement des données du CEF ». In Recueil d'Histoires de changements du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'atelier technique final du projet CDAIS au Burkina	Recueil d'Histoires de changements	Papier Electronique	juin-19	Français	Nacambo Idrissa	3 pages
21	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « La Direction Générale des Productions Végétales (DGPV) dans le projet CDAIS : Une implication vers un changement d'approche dans l'accompagnement des producteurs ». In Recueil d'Histoires de changements du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'atelier technique final du projet CDAIS au Burkina	Recueil d'Histoires de changements	Papier Electronique	juin-19	Français	Gnoumou Marc	3 pages
22	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « Une dynamique de professionnalisation et d'autonomisation en marche dans les unités de transformation des produits locaux de la SIL MEF». In Recueil d'Histoires de changements du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'atelier technique final du projet CDAIS au Burkina	Recueil d'Histoires de changements	Papier Electronique	juin-19	Français	Kiogo Raymond	4 pages
23	Production d'une histoire de changement intitulée « Le Cadre de concertation du CNABio : Histoire d'un facteur de changement majeur dans la SIL-BioSPG ». In Recueil d'Histoires de changements du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso dans le cadre de l'atelier technique final du projet CDAIS au Burkina	Recueil d'Histoires de changements	Papier Electronique	juin-19	Français	Nikiema Lassaya, Samba/ Lankouande Clémence	5 pages
Supports de communication visuels CDAIS							
1	Atelier: Marché des Innovations Agricoles	Production d'un film	Amovible (Disponible)	juil-17	Français	CDAIS - FAO	31mn39
2	Réalisation d'un film sur le dialogue politique	film dialogue politique	Amovible (Disponible)	mars-19	Français	CDAIS - FAO	20mn25
3	Réalisation d'un film sur les acquis du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso	1 Film	Amovible (Disponible)	juin-19	Français et Anglais	Equipe projet et prestataire externe	13mn
4	Réalisation d'un vidéo selfie des facilitateurs sur ce que le projet CDAIS leur a apporté.	Vidéo selfie sur les facilitateurs des SILs	Amovible (Disponible)	mai-19	Français	Gisèle Benjamine	6mn18
Articles / Communications scientifiques							
1	Can we strategically manage multi stakeholder innovation processes in agriculture? Insights from case studies in Burkina Faso	Communication lors d'une conference ESEE 2017, Chania, Crete	Papier (https://umr-innovation.cirad.fr/content/download/96358/537047/version/1/file/Strategic+m	2017	Anglais	Aurélie TOILLIER, Eveline COMPAORE, Prosper KOLA	

			anagement+of+innovation+partnerships-Toillier+et+al+2017-ESEE.pdf)				
2	Can we strategically manage multistakeholder innovation processes in agriculture? Insights from case studies in Burkina Faso	Article scientifique	Papier (https://umr-innovation.cirad.fr/content/download/96360/537053/version/1/file/Strategic+management+of+MIP-Toillier+et+al+-ESEE+2017-paper.pdf)	2017	Anglais	Aurélie TOILLIER, Eveline COMPAORE, Prosper KOLA	10
3	MEL in innovation niche partnerships Supporting and assessing embedded innovation and capacity development processes	Communication lors d'une conference sur le MEL– Wageningen,	Papier (https://umr-innovation.cirad.fr/content/download/96359/537050/version/1/file/Embedding+MEL+%26+coaching+for+developping+capacities+to+innovate-Toillier+2019.pdf)	3-4 April 2019	Anglais	Aurélie TOILLIER, Manuela BUCCIARELLI	

5. Outcomes

5.1. Overview of developed capacities

In general, at the three levels of intervention, the CDAIS approach appealed because it opened a space for reflection and learning about how individuals and organizations can work better or differently together to achieve common goals. These issues of reflexivity, openness and linking people and organizations are not unique to agricultural innovation but are found throughout the world of agricultural development. As a result, most of the CDAIS activities in Burkina Faso have had immediate effects on the capacity building of individuals and innovation networks:

- The reinforced capacities were very diverse - technical (mastering a new technology), managerial (monitoring, evaluating, recruiting, mobilizing resources), functional (collaborating, experimenting, networking) - and concerned several levels (individual, organization, collective, project) and different types of actors depending on the innovation developed (producers, producer organizations, processors, researchers, public and private service technicians, development agents, etc.).
- Innovation communities have been structured in the three domains (organic farming, digital agriculture with a focus on agricultural advice and agri-food processing) and have clarified the diversity of support services needed for the emergence of such services communities.
- A network of ten experienced innovation facilitators from various organizations positioned in support of innovation (NGOs such as GRET, FERT, public services such as the DGRSI / MESRSI, the DGPV / MAAH and DGPER / MAAH, associations such as CNABio) was created;
- Organizations have embarked on an evolution / transformation of their missions and services to support innovation initiatives (CAP-M, IRSAT, La Fabrique).
- A political dialogue was created between MAAH, MESRSI, MINEFID and the National Assembly to develop a national action plan to strengthen the agricultural innovation system.

5.2. **Capacities developed within innovation niche partnerships**

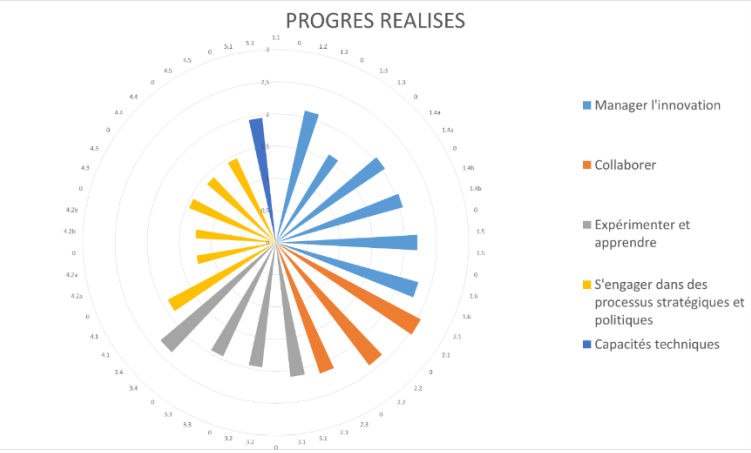


Figure 7 : capacities developed in the niche « CEF »

"The working method of the CDAIS coaching team helped us to clarify the modalities of collaboration among the Réseau-Gestion. They brought farmer organisations closer together".
Mahamoudou Korgho, family farming advisor,

Francis Yaro of Ecodata in charge of developing the tool explains. "*This experience allowed me to strengthen my skills as a computer scientist. This is a first for me and I acquired a lot of knowledge at every step, but collaboration with farmers"organisations at the beginning was difficult. However with more exchanges and sharing between the coaching team, the network, and with practical tests, we adapted the tool to the needs of the advisors. This tool will boost the agricultural sector and allow both advisors and producers to better organize and save time and energy.*"

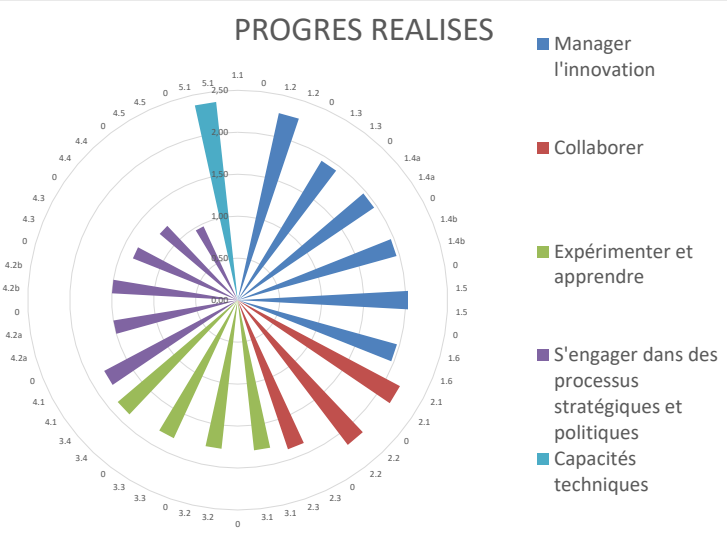


Figure 8 : capacities developed in the niche « micro-firms"

"Thanks to the CDAIS project, we are no longer afraid to exchange or meet financial partners such as banks. Teamwork and our good organization gave us a lot of confidence. Our products are of good quality and we receive positive feedback from our customers "
Dembélé Martine, entrepreneur

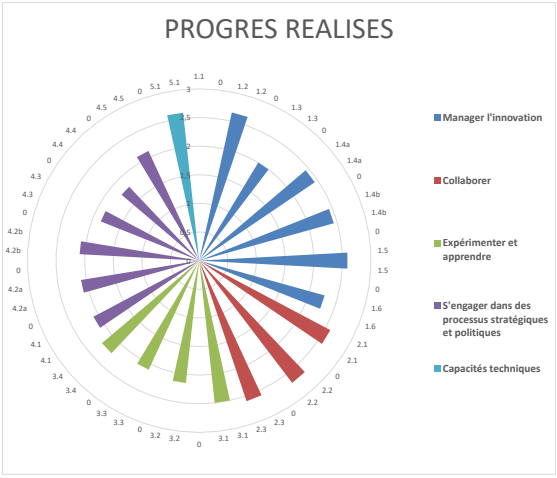


Figure 9 : capacities developed in the niche « organic label »

"Commercialization is a challenge. This is why the CDAIS project supports CNABio. We need to strengthen our capacities to structure our partner's network and give more visibility to organic agriculture."

Clémence Samba, CDAIS facilitator for the SPG innovation partnership.

5.3. Some examples of individual learning

Innovation facilitators learnt a lot thanks to CDAIS. They are now considered as a skilled community of a new type of professionals.

Figure 10 : Examples of what Innovation facilitators did learn

6. Lessons learnt from CDAIS

As main lessons learnt by the project team, the strengthening of the agricultural innovation system in Burkina requires at the same time:

- To provoke a paradigm shift in the way agricultural research is conducted: we must open up research to society, open laboratories, support the insertion of researchers in previously supported ecosystems

of innovation, encourage them to co-create with public, private or civil society actors looking for new ways, help them to value the results of their research in the most appropriate forms of exploitation, particularly in the context of business creation projects;

- To recognize the diversity of innovation processes (endogenous peasant innovations, innovative entrepreneurship, collaborative innovation, technology transfer) to create several types of favorable environments thanks to the emergence of a multitude of services supporting innovation accessible and sustainable, public or private;
- To support, as a priority, existing dynamics and innovation initiatives; and not seek to create innovation projects ex-nihilo; which implies advancing step-by-step in building the capacity of actors already engaged in innovation; The challenge is to value and support collective action where it has already spontaneously initiated or convergent interests for cooperation or partnership have been expressed.
- To bring out national organizations able to promote and support agricultural innovation in their country, and to put them in touch with international networks of experts who can support them punctually as needed.
- To support the deployment of new innovation businesses in order to be able to replicate approaches to support innovation and not the innovations themselves - each innovation process is unique because it depends on the capacity of the players involved and the nature of the problem we are trying to solve (simple, complicated, complex). The "scaling up" of innovation is first and foremost about deploying a network of innovation support services in Burkina Faso that can support initiatives specific to each region.

7. Beneficiaries entities and further cooperation

As a general comment regarding the issue of this section, we suggest to refer to the CDAIS external evaluations. We mention here some very key factual elements.

7.1. Relationships between beneficiaries

In Burkina Faso, the beneficiaries' entities were the FAO local office and CIRAD. Thanks to good communication, common understanding of challenges and solutions, and regular exchanges, the project was smoothly implemented. For a more impactful implementation, other organizations should have been direct beneficiaries of the EU subvention:

- the coordination entity (MESRSI);
- Research institutes from the national research system. As CDAIS was a pilot project based on methodological experimentations in the very new area of "agricultural innovation system", national researchers should have been officially associated for the translation, adaptation and improvements of the TAP common framework. Through its own partnerships, CIRAD involved researchers from INERA and from the University of Ouagadougou, but this was unsatisfactory given the major challenges that CDAIS project wanted to face.
- Public services whose mission is to support agricultural innovation.

7.2. Contribution of CDAIS project to other beneficiairies' activities

Initially, the CDAIS project was coherent with the national innovation strategy and political agenda on agricultural innovation. However, planned activities were not totally embedded into on-going activities in the country since the strategy of the project has been globally designed without references to the specificity of agricultural innovation challenges in Burkina Faso. Thanks to a step-by-step adaptation of the implementing strategy, project team managed to use CDAIS project as oil for on-going innovation processes, and on-going capacity development needs.

Many synergies have been developed with the activities of some 20 organizations that were involved at one of the three levels of intervention (micro, meso, macro).

7.3. Continuation of the action

Given the very promising results that CDAIS project team obtained in Burkina-Faso, a second phase has been submitted to the EU Desira call. The first concept note has been accepted.

The implementers' consortium will be larger than in CDAIS-phase 1. The consortium will encompassed national research institutions, universities, experts in capacity development from Agrinatura network but also from other European and African networks.

Synergies with any initiatives aiming at supporting agricultural innovation will be carefully sought and built.

8. EU visibility through CDAIS project

EU visibility was ensured by CDAIS products release through websites, email communications, printed documented, media coverage of all important events. All CDAIS products are tagged with EU logo.

EU delegation was invited to participate to any major event for delivering speeches.

9. Location of records, accounting and supporting documents

All the public documents are here: www.cdais.net and here: https://umr-innovation.cirad.fr/projets/cdais. Some other open-access documents (technical reports, publications) are here: https://agritrop.cirad.fr/

10. Recommendations and conclusions

At the end of CDAIS, the main recommendation is to strengthen the capacity of the organizations themselves involved in innovation processes, either as promoters or supporters. The learning acquired by individuals during CDAIS-phase 1 can only be sustainably acquired and remobilized if the professional context in which these individuals evolve allows them to do so. If organizations become able to innovate, openly and responsibly, in multi-stakeholder situations then the issue of building functional capacity within the national innovation system will no longer arise. Phase 2 of the CDAIS project must therefore focus on strengthening the capacity of some key organizations of the Agricultural innovation System in order to have medium and long-term impacts. The implementation of a policy and regulatory framework is also a key issue in creating incentives for organizations to move towards open and accountable innovation to make an impact.

A joint political dialogue between the MAAH, the MESRSI, the MINEFID and the National Assembly, facilitated by the FAO-CIRAD team of the CDAIS project in January 2019, reflected this issue by retaining four priority areas of work:

- 1) Improve the regulatory framework related to agricultural innovation and the conditions of its application;
- 2) Strengthen the research-innovation-agricultural advisory links, create a culture of innovation and a culture of impact at the level of organizations, and foster real coordination among key AIS organizations around priority innovations;
- 3) Increase the supply of training for the innovation professions;
- 4) Support innovation projects by deploying support services adapted to the needs of innovators.

Improve the regulatory framework

'Improving' mainly means 'reinforcing' the existing legal framework (cf The National Innovation Strategy and the economic policy for the development of growth poles, youth employment, or market niches) for the promotion of existing innovations and for the support for innovators. Also the introduction of some new

incentives and support measures should be considered: subsidies, tax refunds, central purchasing bodies, or access to inputs and specific equipments related to emerging innovations (bio inputs, packaging, irrigation kits, etc.) are promising avenues.

Strengthen research-innovation-agricultural advisory links and create real coordination around priority development issues

The creation of a multi-stakeholder and multi-level national political dialogue platform for the sustainability of the dialogue mechanism around the issue of agricultural innovation is imperative.

Increase the training offer for the innovation professions

Revising and adapting the curricula of initial training at the level of schools and training institutes and continuing training programs to be in line with the needs of modernization and competitiveness of agriculture is also imperative. For instance, a support to CAP-Matroukou for the revision of all its curricula is required.

Support innovation projects by deploying support services adapted to the needs of innovators.

Innovation Support Services (IHS) encompasses a range of services that address the needs of innovation project leaders, ranging from access to knowledge and technology, building entrepreneurial capacity, building partnerships within innovation networks, support for learning by doing and experiences, farmer organization or conflict mediation.

Organizing the coordination of these services and their adequacy with the evolving needs of innovating actors was recognized as an important challenge in a context where the agricultural sector is often hampered by various sociotechnical and institutional blockages. The "facilitators" of innovation have a fundamental role to play in organizing this coordination and adequacy. Some organizations are even specialized in this step-by-step accompaniment function for innovation project promoters, such as incubators, certain agricultural innovation centers or development NGOs (agri-agencies). The challenge is to bring out a sufficient number of organizations able to respond to the entire demand for support for innovation in the agri-food sector.

Annex 1. Country Factsheet

The CDAIS project summed up by figures

Number of niches supported in the country:	6
Number of CD activities implemented (meetings, workshops, trainings, visits) at the micro level (niches)	60
Number participating :	151
- *including education & research actors:*	*21*
- *including IS services:*	*37*
- *including value chain actors (including farmers and entrepreneurs):*	*78*
- *including policy makers:*	*15*
Number of organizations (ISS providers) supported in the country :	7
Number of NIFs trained in the country:	10 individuals belonging to 7 different organizations
Number of CD activities implemented (meetings, workshops, trainings, visits) at the meso level (ISS providers including NIFs):	26
Number of individuals involved in CD activities:	115
Number of policy-making organizations supported in the country	5
Number of CD activities implemented (meetings, workshops, trainings, visits) at the macro level (policies)	13
Number of individuals involved in CD activities	85
Cost of CD interventions in the country (approximate global costs in euros – logistics costs and HR costs)	Total: 1,3MEur 1 MEur (CIRAD/Agrinatura) ≥0,3 MEur (FAO)
Project staff (individuals engaged to implement the project)	Total: 64 CIRAD staff (46): • *Local full-time team (16):* 4 MEL people 10 innovation facilitators 1 communication officer 1 administrative assistant • *International staff (4):* 4 researchers • *CD experts: 19* • *Students: 6* • *Translator: 1* FAO staff (18): • *Part-time manager: 1* • *local consultants*: 6 • *International staff: 2* • *Communication officer*: 1 • *Technical advisory group*: 8

Some key Outcomes and Impacts of CDAIS project

Outcomes are strongly linked to capacity strengthening at individual, organizational and systemic levels. These are the necessary changes in capacities that enable stakeholders to join and amplify the innovation process. These new or increased capacities will eventually lead to actual impacts.

Impacts refer to the long-term, sustainable changes in the livelihoods of farmers, the state of the environment and the conditions of rural poor, resulting from the spread or adoption of the innovations. Due to the long-term horizon and the increasing influence of a wide range of contextual factors over time, functional capacity-development interventions can only contribute (partially and indirectly) to these enduring results in society or the environment.

Key outcomes at the niche level	**Observed impacts within the duration of CDAIS project**	**Expected longer-term impacts without additional CD support**
Increased Capacities for joint innovation:	Visible and measurable changes in the agricultural sector	
• 7 Farmers' organizations and an ICT-solution designer able to co-design and operationalize a digital platform for extension workers, in order to facilitate and accelerate their work (data collection, analysis and use)	• Creation of a revenue-generating digital platform ready to reuse for other organizations • Acquisition of standard information technology equipment by some FOs	• Impacts related to more effective extension services and to the professionalization of farmers' organizations (customized advice; higher incomes for farmers; improved management of stocks, inputs and sales; higher incomes for FO)
• A network of 15 organizations (NGOs and farmers organizations) able to operationalize and improve the certification procedure for the first national organic farming label, and able to solve their problems by using a consultation and cooperation framework.	• 10 new labelled farms • Adoption of agro-ecological technics by farmers • Creation of new sales points in regional markets	• Impacts related to the development of organic agriculture (improved soil condition, improved consumer health, etc.) • Impact at the Ministry of Agriculture level with the nomination of focal point for agro-ecology • Impact on agricultural research with new research program on organic inputs
• A business cluster made of fifteen women-led food processing micro-firms able to receive credit from a bank, able to improve their stock management, able to improve their contracting procedures with their input suppliers and able to make visible their products.	• Increase in production and sales of their processed food products	• Increased incomes for women entrepreneurs • Increased quality of processed food products • Job creation in food processing enterprises • More credits allocated by financial institutions to these types of micro-firms
Key outcomes at the ISS level	**Observed impacts within the duration of CDAIS project**	**Expected longer-term impacts with additional CD support**
Increased Capacities for delivering efficient, accessible and responsive ISS	Visible and measurable changes in the ISS system	
• A network of 10 innovation facilitators able to answer to capacity development needs of innovation project holders.	• Creation of an agency specialized in coaching innovation project holders and creating synergies in innovation ecosystems located in Ouagadougou	• Impacts related to the creation of several agencies specialized in coaching innovation project holders in other cities in Burkina-Faso : increased number of successful innovation projects; Job creation
• An agricultural training center in Bobo-Dioulasso able to develop an incubator for	• Creation of a viable business model for innovation incubator	• Impacts related to the creation of an innovation ecosystem suited to the agricultural challenges in the cotton

technological innovations, and able to upgrade its current training programs		basin (design and diffusion of innovative technics related to mechanization and agro-ecological transition) • Impacts related to the emergence of innovative agricultural entrepreneurs
• 5 organizations able to identify existing innovation support service providers	• Creation of an ISS directory usable by anyone	• Impacts related to a greater accessibility to existing ISS: increased number of successful innovation projects.
Key outcomes at the national innovation system	**Observed impacts within the duration of CDAIS project**	**Expected longer-term impacts without additional CD support**
Increased Capacities for designing and implementing agricultural innovation policies	**Visible and measurable changes in the innovation system**	
• 10 key organizations able to critically review the National Innovation Strategy in light of the challenges to strengthen the agricultural innovation system	• none	• Impacts related to the refinement and operationalization of the National Innovation Strategy applied to agricultural sector: creation of incubators; funding to innovation support services; funding to innovation project holders; improved procedure to register patents.
• 2 deputies able to introduce a debate at the National Assembly for the follow-up of the implementation of the National Innovation Strategy	• none	• Impacts related to the application National Innovation Strategy: accelerated impacts
Improved enabling environment for agricultural innovation	**Visible and measurable changes in the innovation system**	
• 2 organizations able to organize effective and catalyzed networking events and innovation fairs	• Creation of new innovation partnerships	• Impacts related to effective and catalyzed networking events that facilitate problem solving and creativity in innovation processes: increased number of successful innovation projects.
• 3 technical services in the Ministry of Agriculture able to identify new regulations that will accelerate on-going innovation processes	• none	• Impacts related to new regulations in the agricultural sectors enabling the diffusion breakthrough innovations (ie. Drip irrigation systems; organic fertilizers)

The impacts of innovations on the agricultural sector depends on the nature of innovations that will be promoted by the actors of the national innovation system. The table below recap the possible impacts of the innovations that have been promoted by CDAIS project between 2015 and 2019, which were:

- Sunflower value chain development for local oil production
- Micro-irrigation for family farms using drip systems;
- Digitalization of advisory services using NTIC;
- Local Land charter for crop-livestock integration;
- First national organic labelling;
- Agro-food micro-firms led by women;

Potential impacts of the innovations promoted by CDAIS project between 2015 and 2019
Livelihoods (e.g. insertion in value chains)
Increased incomes for farmers (cereals producers, sunflower producers; cotton producers) Increased yield for market gardeners thanks to irrigation
Nutrition (e.g. access to food, quality of food)
Commercialization of healthy products from organic farming
Territorial development (e.g. environmental sustainability, local/regional value chains providing jobs and income and helping developing regions/cities)
Joint integrated management of natural resources by farmers and breeders
Gender equity
Development and favourism of female entrepreneurship.
Youth employment
Job creation in the area of innovation support services

Annex 2. Detailed list of CD activities

Level	Activities	Objectives	Period
MICRO	**Niche "Microentreprises familiales de transformation agro-alimentaire, dirigées par des femmes (MEF)**		
	Atelier 1 du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la SIL MEF	Faire l'état des lieux et analyser le fonctionnement de la Situation d'Innovation Localisé (SIL)	08 au 09 Novembre 2016
	Atelier 2 du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement des capacités des acteurs de la SIL MEF	Elaborer le plan d'accompagnent de la SIL	28/11/2016
	Elaboration d'un plan d'action annuel	définir et planifier des activités prioritaires pour le RTCF	15-16 mars 2017
	Atelier national de validation	Faire connaitre la démarche CDAIS et les principaux résultats à mi-parcours. Présenter les plans d'accompagnement conçu par les facilitateurs de l'innovation, les acteurs de l'innovation et identifier les services d'appuis existant où à développer pour répondre aux besoins exprimés.	Du 16 au 17 Mai 17
	Participation à l'organisation d'un marché de l'innovation	Susciter l'intérêt des partenaires clés à accompagner les SIL dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan d'accompagnement. Faciliter la rencontre entre l'offre et la demande afin de créer des opportunités tant pour les offreurs que pour les demandeurs.	06/07/2017
	Recrutement d'un chercheur INERA pour l'animation d'un atelier	Animation de l'atelier de partage d'expérience avec les producteurs	Aout 2017
	Atelier de lancement du plan d'accompagnement de la Sil MEF	Présentation du plan d'accompagnement de la SIL. Présentation des résultats du MIA	11/08/2017
	Mission préparatoire de l'atelier de mise en relation entre les institutions financières et les acteurs de la Sil MEF	Identifier les IF présentent dans à Bobo-Dioulasso et qui financent les PME. Informer les IF de la tenue de l'atelier de mise en relation. Identifier les contraintes/difficultés en matière de financement au niveau des transformatrices.	14 au 18 Octobre 17
	Atelier d'échange et de partage de connaissances avec les producteurs et les agents d'encadrement de l'Etat sur les variétés de céréales demandées par les transformatrices et des activités post-récoltes	Contribuer à une meilleure connaissance des producteurs et agents de l'agriculture des variétés de céréales utilisées dans les activités de transformation des femmes.	08/12/2017
	Atelier de mise en relation entre les transformatrices et les Institutions Financière	Améliorer l'accès aux institutions financières par les micro-entrepreneuses de la transformation agro-alimentaire de céréale	décembre 2017
	Participation des membres à la Foire de la semaine nationale de la culture édition 2018	Améliorer la stratégie de commercialisation de la SIL à travers l'exposition des produits, la recherche de partenariat et la communication autour des produits	01/03/2018
	Atelier de formation sur l'éducation financière des MEF œuvrant dans la transformation de produits agroalimentaire	Permettre aux acteurs de se familiariser aux outils de bases en matière de gestion financière des microentreprises afin de lever leurs contraintes d'accès au crédit.	Du 04 au 06 Avril 2018

MICRO	Atelier d'évaluation de l'intérêt et de la motivation des MEF à la mise en place d'un fonds FAMEF	Evaluer la motivation, l'intérêt et l'adhésion des MEF à la création d'un Fonds FAMEF	01/02/2018
	Atelier bilan et d'évaluation T1 du processus d'innovation de la SIL MEF	Echanger sur la chronologie enrichie de la SIL MEF; Evaluer les marqueurs de progrès de la SIL MEF afin de réorienter, voir améliorer le plan d'accompagnement; Analyser la contribution du projet CDAIS au renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles de la SIL.	Mai 2018
	Atelier de présentation des équipements de transformation agro-alimentaire disponibles et des modalités d'acquisition aux actrices de la SIL MEF	Améliorer les connaissances des transformatrices des SIL sur les équipements de transformation agro-alimentaire disponibles.	26 au 27 juillet 2018
	Voyage d'étude pour la recherche des emballages adaptés pour les produits agro-alimentaires transformés pas les actrices de la SIL MEF	Améliorer les activités de commercialisation des actrices par l'identification d'un fournisseur professionnel d'emballage de qualité et adapté.	Du 18 au 24 novembre 2018
	Participation des membres à la 15ème édition du Salon International de l'Artisanat de Ouagadougou (SIAO)	Améliorer la stratégie de commercialisation de la SIL à travers l'exposition des produits, la recherche de partenariat et la communication autour des produits	26 octobre au 04 novembre 2018
	Suivis des engagements pris par certaines institutions en faveur de la SIL lors du MIA	Rechercher de nouveaux partenaires pour accompagner la SIL MEF dans la conduite de ses activités.	21 au 24 janvier 2019
	Entretiens avec les acteurs des microentreprises familiales de transformation agro-alimentaires de Bobo-Dioulasso autour de la contractualisation	Cerner les problèmes de contrats entre les transformatrices et les producteurs	12 au 15 novembre 2018
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL MEF	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	Mai 2019
	Atelier sur la contractualisation au profit des micros entreprises familiales	Former les acteurs de la SIL MEF sur les aspects de contractualisation	Mai 2019
MICRO	Niche « Modernisation par les NTIC des services de conseil fournis par les organisations de producteurs		
	Atelier de du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement des capacités de la SIL Conseil agricole	Identifier les besoins de renforcement de capacité des acteurs de la SIL	15 au 17 février 2017
	Atelier national de validation	Faire connaitre la démarche CDAIS et les principaux résultats à mi-parcours. Présenter les plans d'accompagnement conçu par les facilitateurs de l'innovation, les acteurs de l'innovation et identifier les services d'appuis existant où à développer pour répondre aux besoins exprimés.	Du 16 au 17 Mai 17
	Participation à l'organisation d'un marché de l'innovation	Susciter l'intérêt des partenaires clés à accompagner les SIL dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan d'accompagnement. Faciliter la rencontre entre l'offre et la demande afin de créer des opportunités tant pour les offreurs que pour les demandeurs.	06/07/2017

	Proposition d'un projet de feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre du PAcc aux membres de la SIL pour amendement	Proposer les actions à mettre en œuvre pour chacune des activités retenue dans le PAcc. Proposer des délais d'exécution des actions et les personnes responsables.	08/08/2017
	Atelier de lancement du plan d'accompagnement de la Sil MEF	Présentation du plan d'accompagnement de la SIL. Présentation des résultats du MIA	11/08/2017
	Atelier diagnostic des besoins des acteurs de la SIL pour la conception de l'outil TIC par AGRIDATA et finalisation de la feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre du plan d'action	Identifier les besoins en informations dans la conduite du CEF ; Echanger sur le modèle et la nature de la solution TIC qui s'adapte mieux aux besoins d'informations ; Finaliser la feuille de route pour la mise en œuvre du plan d'action.	06/10/2017
	Atelier cahier des charges OP	Analyser la proposition d'AGRIDATA et reprise d'un cahier des charges des TIC tels que définis par les membres de la SIL Conseil.	09/12/2017
	Atelier de capitalisation des expériences des TIC appliquées à l'agriculture au Burkina Faso	Créer des conditions pour des interactions permanentes et une synergie d'action entre les acteurs/professionnels du domaine des TIC appliquées à l'agriculture.	04/04/2018
	Rencontre d'échange entre l'équipe technique CDAIS, les facilitateurs et les représentant d'AGRIDATA afin d'aboutir à des propositions de pré-prototypes d'outils TICs pour digitaliser le CEF	Présentation par Agridata des prè-prototypes d'outils TICs pour digitaliser le CEF	27/04/2018
	Atelier de planification stratégique et opérationnelle de la conception de l'outil TIC par Agridata au profit du réseau gestion	Faire présenter par les OP leurs besoins pour donner à Agridata l'occasion de mieux comprendre la commande en vue d'affiner l'offre d'une part et d'autre part de présenter des pré-prototypes pour aider les OP à affiner la commande et de lancer le processus de conception de la solution TIC.	Du 04 au 06 Juin 18
	Atelier de formation des acteurs du réseau gestion sur la capitalisation des expériences du CEF au Burkina Faso	Partager avec les acteurs du réseau gestion des repères méthodologiques pour concevoir et animer une action de capitalisation/ capitalisation continue.	Du 08 au 09 Août 18
	Cinq (5) rencontres mensuelles entre Agridata, les OP et les facilitateurs de suivies de l'évolution de la conception TIC-CEF auprès d'Agridata	Faire le point d'étape du développement de l'outil TIC-CEF, recenser les difficultés et dégager des perspectives pour une amélioration de l'outil	Juin 2018 – Janvier 2019
	Mission de travail auprès des OP (FNGZ et l'UGCPA) membre du réseau Gestion sur les activités du CEF en lien avec l'outil TIC-CEF	Avoir une bonne compréhension du processus de collecte, de traitement et d'analyse des données du cahier d'un producteur avec quelques exemples de conseils issus de cette analyse Avoir une plateforme TIC-CEF qui répond aux besoins des OP et utilisable par les animateurs et responsables CEF des OP	Juin – juillet 2018
	Atelier de présentation de la première version de la plateforme TIC-CEF aux leaders du réseau gestion	Présenter brièvement la première version de la plateforme TIC-CEF et recueillir les observations des participants	10 octobre 2018
	Atelier de formation des animateurs et conseillers CEF des OP chargés de suivre la conception TIC-CEF	Former des animateurs et conseillers CEF sur l'outil TIC. Installer la plateforme sur les tablettes, téléphone androïde et ordinateurs des OP.	10 et 13 Octobre 18
	Atelier de formation des acteurs d'Agridata, des facilitateurs et équipe CDAIS sur l'approche « design thinking » par Orange Lab	Former les acteurs d'Agridata et les facilitateurs à l'approche design thinking afin d'aider à une conception réussie de la plateforme TIC-CEF avec les OP	09/08/2018

	Rencontre des IF (Suivi des activités de conception de la plateforme TIC) dans le cadre de la conception de la plateforme TIC-CEF avec les OP	Echanger pour mieux comprendre le contenu des dossiers de crédit agricole afin de l'intégrer dans la plateforme TIC-CEF	22/06/2018
	Atelier bilan et d'évaluation T1 du processus d'innovation de la SIL Conseil	Faire le bilan du processus d'innovation de la SIL à travers l'élaboration de la chronologie enrichie de la SIL	08 décembre 2018
	Test usager de la plateforme TIC-CEF auprès de l'OP UGCPA	Tester la plateforme TIC-CEF auprès des OP afin d'améliorer l'outil	20 au 24 janvier 2019
	Atelier de présentation et de validation de la de l'outil TIC/CEF avec les OP du réseau gestion	Présenter le dispositif de communication de la plateforme. Présenter le contenu informationnel de l plateforme. Présenter l'outil de collecte, de traitement et d'analyse des données du CEF. Trouver un nom à l'outil TIC/CEF. Recueillir l'engagement des OP à utiliser la plateforme. Echanger sur la pérennisation de l'outil TIC/CEF. Echanger sur l'avant-projet de convention tripartite d'exploitation de la plateforme TIC/CEF.	15 au 16 Mars 19
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL Conseil	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	12 – 13 avril 2019
MICRO	**Niche BioSPG: Un label national pour l'Agriculture Biologique fondé sur le Système Participatif de Garantie**		
	Atelier de du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement des capacités de la SIL Conseil agricole	Identifier les besoins de renforcement de capacité des acteurs de la SIL	21/11/2016
	Atelier national de validation	Faire connaitre la démarche CDAIS et les principaux résultats à mi-parcours. Présenter les plans d'accompagnement conçu par les facilitateurs de l'innovation, les acteurs de l'innovation et identifier les services d'appuis existant où à développer pour répondre aux besoins exprimés.	Du 16 au 17 Mai 17
	Participation à l'organisation d'un marché de l'innovation	Susciter l'intérêt des partenaires clés à accompagner les SIL dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan d'accompagnement. Faciliter la rencontre entre l'offre et la demande afin de créer des opportunités tant pour les offreurs que pour les demandeurs.	06/07/2017
	Atelier de lancement du plan d'accompagnement de la Sil Bio SPG	Présentation du plan d'accompagnement de la SIL. Présentation des résultats du MIA	11/08/2017
	Atelier Bilan de la campagne BioSPG 2016-2017	Informer sur l'évolution du BioSPG et de la disponibilité des produits certifiés au Burkina Faso. Sensibiliser les consommateurs sur l'intérêt de consommer bio. Remettre des certificats aux opérateurs produisant du bio validé par SPG. Indiquer des perspectives	09/10/2017
	Nomination d'un point focal Agro-écologie au niveau du MAAH	Assurer le relai entre le ministère de l'agriculture et le CNABio en matière d'agro-écologie	01/02/2018
	Emission Radio (RFI) sur L'Agro-Ecologie	Faire un plaidoyer pour l'agro-écologie auprès des auditeurs de RFI	10/03/2018
	Participation d'un acteur du CNABio à la formation sur les bio-pesticide au Togo	Renforcer les capacités techniques des acteurs du Bio SPG sur la fabrication des bio-intrants	15 au 19 mars 2018

	Atelier de bilan et de prospection par les acteurs du BioSPG du CNABio	Faire le bilan des deux campagnes écoulées dont de 2015 – 2016 et 2017 – 2018 tout en proposant des améliorations pour les campagnes à venir et harmoniser la communication autour du label BioSPG avec les acteurs actifs dans la commercialisation	Avril 2018
MICRO	Participation de l'équipe CDAIS à la première foire sur l'agro-écologique organisée en partenariat avec le CNABio	Participer et écrire une histoire de changement sur la première foire des produits biologiques et écologiques du Burkina Faso	24 et 25 mars 2018
	Participation de l'équipe CDAIS à la deuxième foire sur l'agro-écologique organisée en partenariat avec le CNABio	Participer à foire des produits biologiques et écologiques du Burkina Faso	30 au 02 novembre 2018
	Atelier de restitution de la formation reçue au Togo sur les méthodes de fabrication des bio-intrants aux acteurs du CNABio	Renforcer les compétences des techniciens terrains des structures membres du CNABio sur les techniques de production de bio-intrants et de les vulgariser chez les producteurs	27 au 29 juin 2018
	Atelier bilan T1 et d'évaluation du processus d'innovation de la SIL BIO SPG	Echanger sur la chronologie enrichie de la SIL BioSPG; Evaluer les marqueurs de progrès de la SIL BioSPG afin de réorienter, voir améliorer le plan d'accompagnement; Analyser la contribution du projet CDAIS au renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles de la SIL.	22 mai 2018
	Etude de cartographie des actions de recherche sur les bio-intrants au Burkina Faso	Renforcer la capacité des membres du CNABio à expérimenter et apprendre sur la question des bio-intrants en créant des collaborations avec des chercheurs spécialisés	Juillet – Septembre 2018
	Atelier de construction d'un partenariat entre la recherche et le réseau CNABio pour le développement de l'Agri bio au Burkina Faso	Mettre en relation les chercheurs et les acteurs de la production biologique au Burkina Faso	11 et 12 septembre 2018
	Etude sur le système de suivi-évaluation et le contrôle des opérateurs certifiés BioSPG du Burkina Faso	Analyser de manière qualitative les pratiques de suivi de la production, de la vente ainsi que celles liées à l'évaluation et le contrôle des opérations SPG	Mai – juin 2018
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL Bio SPG	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	Mai 2019
	Voyage d'échanges des producteurs et acteurs du BioSPG	Partage de connaissance et d'expérience en matière de production bio entre acteurs du SPG	Mai 2019
	Pour les trois niches		
MICRO	Atelier de du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement des capacités de la SIL Conseil agricole	Identifier les besoins de renforcement de capacité des acteurs de la SIL	Courant 2016
	Atelier national de validation	Faire connaitre la démarche CDAIS et les principaux résultats à mi-parcours. Présenter les plans d'accompagnement conçu par les facilitateurs de l'innovation, les acteurs de l'innovation et identifier les services d'appuis existant où à développer pour répondre aux besoins exprimés.	

	Participation à l'organisation d'un marché de l'innovation	Susciter l'intérêt des partenaires clés à accompagner les SIL dans la mise en œuvre de leur plan d'accompagnement. Faciliter la rencontre entre l'offre et la demande afin de créer des opportunités tant pour les offreurs que pour les demandeurs.	
	Atelier de lancement du plan d'accompagnement de la Sil Bio SPG	Présentation du plan d'accompagnement de la SIL. Présentation des résultats du MIA	
MESO	Atelier de réflexion sur les services support publiques existants et les améliorations possibles (« atelier national de partage de résultats »)		Mai 17
	Mobilisation et préparation de 12 organisations qui fournissent des SSI pour participer au MIA		Juil 17
	Sélection de 3-4 organisations pouvant être intéressée par un appui du projet au développement de leurs SSI : CAP-M, ANVAR, FONRID, La Fabrique, Master Agrinovia/Univ Ouaga 1, IRSAT		Sept 17
	Lancement du diagnostic des besoins en renforcement de capacité de l'ANVAR puis arrêt suite à des problèmes internes à l'ANVAR		Oct-déc 17
	Appui au FONRID pour revoir ses procédures de sélection et accompagnement des projets innovants		Novembre 2017
	CAPM Elaboration du Plan d'accompagnement	Susciter l'appropriation et l'engagement de CAPM dans le plan d'accompagnement et la conception d'activités pour améliorer les SSI	Mai-Juin 2018
	IRSAT / Lancement du diagnostic des besoins en RC	Visite 0	Mai 2018
	IRSAT / diagnostic des besoins en RC	Interviews avec le personnel IRSAT-DM	Aout 2018
		Capitalisation des entretiens et revue de documentaire analytique relative à l'IRSAT/DM Rédaction du rapport analytique du diagnostic de l'IRSAT/DM	Septembre-Octobre 2018
	DGRSI Elaboration du Plan d'accompagnement	Entretiens avec la DGRSI	Juin 2019
	Cartographie des SSI	Répertorier les fournisseurs de SSI Identifier les services manquants	Mars ; Novembre2018
		Validation participative de la cartographie des services support Apprendre à utiliser le répertoire	Juillet 2019
MACRO	Atelier de formation et de lancement du projet		Mai 2016
	Marché des innovations agricoles	Exploration , sélection et préparation des SSI	Mai-juin 2017
		Mise en relation	Juillet 2017
		Suivi des engagements pris	2018-2019
	Processus de dialogue politique	3 ateliers de préparation	Déc 2018-Janvier 19
		Table ronde	Jan 2019
		Suivi des engagements	Juillet 2019
	Atelier bilan des recommandations de la table ronde de dialogue politique	Faire le point de l'état de mise en œuvre des recommandations de la table ronde de dialogue politique et du plan d'action de RC des acteurs du SNIA	19 juillet 2019
	SYSTEME DE SUIVI EVALUATION APPRENTISSAGE		

MEL	Atelier bilan et d'évaluation T1 du processus d'innovation de la SIL MEF	Echanger sur la chronologie enrichie de la SIL MEF; Evaluer les marqueurs de progrès de la SIL MEF afin de réorienter, voir améliorer le plan d'accompagnement; Analyser la contribution du projet CDAIS au renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles de la SIL.	Mai 2018
	Atelier bilan T1 et d'évaluation du processus d'innovation de la SIL BIO SPG	Echanger sur la chronologie enrichie de la SIL BioSPG; Evaluer les marqueurs de progrès de la SIL BioSPG afin de réorienter, voir améliorer le plan d'accompagnement; Analyser la contribution du projet CDAIS au renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles de la SIL.	22 mai 2018
	Atelier bilan et d'évaluation T1 du processus d'innovation de la SIL Conseil	Faire le bilan du processus d'innovation de la SIL à travers l'élaboration de la chronologie enrichie de la SIL	08 décembre 2018
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL Conseil	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	12 – 13 avril 2019
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL Conseil	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	12 – 13 avril 2019
	Atelier d'évaluation t3 de la SIL Bio SPG	Evaluation participative des progrès en termes de renforcement des capacités fonctionnelles et redéfinition d'un nouveau plan d'accompagnement vers une autonomisation des acteurs	Mai 2019
Formations des facilitateurs	Formation des facilitateurs sur « Savoir faciliter des partenariats d'innovation multi-acteurs en ayant de l'impact : le rôle des compétences relationnelles »	Former les facilitateurs aux outils d'animation	20 – 22 février 2018
	Formation des facilitateurs sur l'identification de l'orientation positive, négative ou partagée du sentiment, jugement ou évaluation des acteurs du partenariat d'innovation avec le logiciel Sphinx	Renforcer les capacités des facilitateurs de l'innovation à traiter et analyser des données nécessaires à la gestion des partenariats d'innovation en toute autonomie	02 au 04 mai 2018
	Formation des facilitateurs à la conduite d'ateliers de créativité	Renforcer les capacités des facilitateurs sur la méthodologie pour conduire efficacement un atelier de créativité	28 Septembre 2018
	Formation à l'accompagnement à l'innovation-Afric'Innov	Apprendre de nouvelles méthodologies d'accompagnement ; se faire reconnaitre au plan international-intégrer le réseau Afric Innov	Novembre 2018
	Formation des facilitateurs sur la facilitation et le coaching de groupe	Outiller les facilitateurs sur les méthodes et technique d'animation / accompagnement de groupe d'acteurs	Mars avril 2019
	Formation des facilitateurs à la qualification du métier de facilitateur de partenariats d'Innovation multi-acteurs dans le secteur Agricole	Outiller les facilitateurs à la qualification du métier de facilitateur de partenariats d'Innovation multi-acteurs dans le secteur Agricole	06 au 11 mai 2019

	Initiation des facilitateurs au logiciel ACCESS et présentation de l'application BDFournisseurSSI	Donner les notions de base de la gestion d'une base de données sous ACCESS	05 juillet 2019
Animation de projet	Participation de l'équipe au Comité Scientifique du DP ASAP	Présenter le projet CDAIS aux membres du comité scientifique du DP ASAP	17 - 18 octobre 2018
	Participation de l'équipe à réunion globale CDAIS à Londres	Présenter les activités CDAIS Burkina Faso	03 au 06 juillet 2018
	Participation de l'équipe à l'ATT meeting à Montpellier	Echanger sur le MEL ainsi que le chronogramme des activités à faire avant la conférence finale	03 au 06 juillet 2018
	Participation de l'équipe à l'ATT meeting à Lisbonne	Echanger sur les activités du projet CDAIS ainsi que les perspectives	18 au 22 février 2019
	Participation de l'équipe au forum final du projet CDAIS à Gembloux	Partages des acquis du projet CDAIS	13 au 14 mai 2019
	Participation aux comités techniques du projet CDAIS à Ouagadougou	mensuel	
	Atelier technique final du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso	Partages des acquis du projet CDAIS Burkina Faso et perspectives	07 juin 2019