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1. Executive Summary

In Year II, RAN built on the formative processes undertaken in Year I to complete the data collection processes required to understand resilience factors in target communities. Extensive support was provided to RILabs by Tulane University to complete their qualitative analysis and reports. This evidence base, coupled with in-depth understanding of the community's perspective on what makes them resilient, shall be the value addition that RAN will bring to resilience-based programming and has already been used as a primer to the Intervention Strategy Workshops. This process has yielded a portfolio of resilience dimensions that will form the basis for innovations in RAN's RILabs. It will also culminate in the first Annual State of Resilience Report for sub-Saharan Africa which will be completed early in Year 3. Two pioneer Deliberative Polls were conducted in Uganda

With regard to innovations, RAN focused a lot of attention of capacity building for the RILabs. An Innovations Visioning workshop was held early on in the year, following which RAN's Innovation Strategy was developed and approved by the Steering Committee. Teams from all RILabs trained in design thinking and Human-Centered Design, following which Trainings of Trainers were conducted in 2 RILabs. Guidelines for innovation space management were developed. Innovation spaces at 2 RILabs were established and equipped. The reach of the RAN brand expanded through several events and communication activities. Of particular note were the three Intervention Strategy Workshops that were held in 3 RILabs, following which 3 grant documents were developed, and one of these has been put out to call for ideas. In addition to the ideation challenges, 5 innovations were initiated into RAN's acceleration program. RAN's IP Policy was fully discussed and operationalised through the grant calls. Innovation advisory bodies for all RILabs have been established.

With regard to knowledge generation and sharing, the MOOCs strategy has been re-crafted to the MKITs strategy to suit local innovator skills. Using this approach, 18 MKITs were produced in different settings and provide evidence of how such high value objects can support scaling of innovation capacity by addressing specific skills needs.

2. Major Milestones and Events Completed

The following key milestones were realized over Year II:

- A set of customized resilience dimensions and indicators for target communities derived from qualitative dimensions of resilience
- The First RAN State of Resilience report for Sub-Saharan Africa has been drafted and is nearing completion
- Policy priorities related to resilience were identified by communities involved in Deliberative Polling
- An effective innovations strategy for RAN was finalized with input from the RILabs
- Three Intervention Strategy Workshops (ISWs) were held for 3 RILabs, translating findings from resilience data into intervention strategies and grant calls
- 5 pioneer innovations were initiated into the RAN innovation pipeline under RAN's Acceleration program for existing innovations
- Suitable environments to support innovations development in the respective RILabs have been established by conducting innovation visioning activities and training RILab staff in design thinking
- Engagement and outreach activities have been undertaken with innovator communities and students to build social capital for innovation
- Members to Four regional RILab innovation advisory bodies have been nominated, pending vetting and approval
- The MOOCs strategy has been re-designed into an MKITs strategy, making it more suitable for specific skills sets needed by innovators
- A set of pilot MKITs has been developed at the support level from Stanford and at three RILabs

3. Key Activities

3.0 Summary of Key Activities

ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) has continued in year 2 to pursue the goal of strengthening resilience in targeted countries in Africa by focusing on achieving the three objectives.

I. Objective one: A scientific, data-driven and evidence-based resilience framework for Sub-Saharan Africa designed and operationalized. The following progress has been achieved on the activities set for attaining objective one:

I.1 Community consultations for assessment of resilience factors in 16/18 target communities (refer to Appendix 1) utilizing focus groups and Key Informants to develop and define qualitative resilience dimensions were successfully conducted in all four RILabs. The HoA RILab consulted 4 communities in Q1, while in Q2, EA RILab conducted consultations in 7 communities and SA RILabs consulted 4 communities. WA RILab carried out consultations in 3 communities, but this came later in Q4. RAN, with the support of the TU/DRLA, provided technical qualitative support to all RILabs regarding data

collection, development and analysis of context-specific dimensions, framework, entry points for innovations and co-concurrence tables for publication in the first annual RAN State of African Resilience Report. Support was provided via in-person and online meetings and in written guidance. Preliminary reports from the RILabs have been submitted to the RAN Secretariat and are being discussed. Regarding secondary data analysis, the SA RILab was exceptional; they conducted secondary data analysis of the 2011 General Household Survey data and prepared a draft paper that will add to dimensions of resilience and inform the development of quantitative data tools in South Africa. The paper will be published in Year 3. The other RILabs will begin their secondary analysis in Year 3.

1.2 RAN, TU/DRLA and Stanford collaboratively planned and developed materials for the RAN Partner's Forum and Resilience Research Workshop (both held in May 2014). During the Resilience Workshop, RILab researchers 1) reported out findings from qualitative data collected to date on contextual factors, vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities of targeted communities; 2) discussed approaches to and protocols to sharing; and 3) shared criteria for identifying resilience dimensions/sub dimensions; and 4) outlined the next steps of designing baseline surveys of resilience indicators. Meetings to plan the baseline survey started in September 2014 to prepare for Quantitative Analysis Workshops to be conducted in Q1 of Year 3.

1.3 Due to delays in qualitative research data collection, analysis and reporting, RILabs were not prepared to develop full protocols and conduct baseline surveys in Year 2. However, TU/DRLA held internal strategy sessions to fine-tune DRLA's Year 3 plans for quantitative data collection and secondary analysis. RAN secretariat and TU/DRLA also discussed M&E interventions, specifically how indicators generated from Intervention Strategy Workshops (explained in objective 2) could be linked to resilience baseline surveys.

1.4 In light of the above limitation, analysis of resilience data from baseline surveys could not be carried out in Year 2. This work is scheduled for Year 3.

1.5(a) During the first three quarters of the Year 2 the Center for Deliberative Democracy (CDD) at Stanford University, in collaboration with the EA RILab, RAN Secretariat and TU/DRLA, conducted preparatory activities to carry out the first set of two Deliberative Polls® in two Ugandan communities, in Bududa and Butalejja Districts, located in the Mt Elgon region and highly affected by recurrent landslides and floods due to climate change. The EA RILab and RAN Secretariat held a micro-planning meeting with district officials in Bududa and Butalejja Districts on 20-22 May 2014 and trained research assistants on the Deliberative Poll methodology on 18-19 June, 2014. A Pre-Deliberative Poll Survey was conducted on 20-24 June 2014 in both districts. In Bududa seven (7) randomly selected sub-counties participated in the Poll: Bukalasi, Bukibokolo, Nakatsi, Bududa Town Council, Bududa sub-county, Bushiyi and Bushika. In Butalejja, five (5) randomly selected sub-counties participated in the Poll: Butalejja Town Council, Butalejja sub-county Masimaza, Busolwesub county, Naweyo and Himutu. During the survey, 208 and 220 interviews were conducted in Bududa and in Butalejja districts, respectively. The deliberative Polls took place on 7-8 July, 2014 in Bududa, and on 9-10 July, 2014 in Butalejja. Preparation for these polls included, but was not limited to: briefing materials - written and video, survey (pre and post deliberation), training of moderators and personnel (July 4-5, 2014 in Kampala, Uganda), organization of logistics pre and post event, IRB process, Advisory Committee meetings, recruitment of participants and experts for the Deliberative Poll. The CDD further advised the EA RILab on data

preparation, analyses and preliminary reporting of the two Deliberative Polls. (Photos of the DP activities are uploaded to this report.

1.5(b) The CDD advised the WA RILab on preparations for a Deliberative Poll in Tamale, Ghana scheduled for Q1 in Year 3 of this grant. The preparations for this poll include, but are not limited to, briefing materials - written and video, survey (pre and post deliberation), training of personnel, organization of logistics pre and post event, ethics review process, and Advisory Committee meetings. Regular conference calls between the CDD team and WA RILab DP team have been held in Q4 of year 2 to further revise and finalize the materials as needed. Prof. James Fishkin attended one Stakeholder Workshop in Tamale, Ghana in September 2014 to meet with the advisory committee. The WA RILab team in Q4 developed the DP briefing materials. The video version of the briefing materials is under production. The DP protocol was finalized for presentation for expedited institutional review and approval in the first week of October, 2014. The DP sample was determined; moderators and research assistants were selected and await training.

1.6 RILabs were not ready to share final findings in community/stakeholder forums during Y2. However, now that RILabs and Network Partners have completed their qualitative analysis and reporting, RAN plans to work closely with TU/DRLA and the RILabs in Y3 to help facilitate community/stakeholder forums to gather community feedback. The HoA and SA RILabs, however, shared preliminary findings of their resilience dimensions in community stakeholder forums in Y2. HoA RILab held an external stakeholders' Forum on 12 April 2014 at Jimma University, Ethiopia to familiarize stakeholders with RAN's structure, its objectives and strategies; to obtain stakeholders' buy-in on the multidisciplinary and multi-sectorial approaches of RAN and to initiate potential contributions to the resilience innovations strategy. The forum used participatory approaches to foster discussions on preliminary research findings and generated useful comments and suggestions. The stakeholders also shared their experiences in resilience programming. The SA RILab held two external stakeholder's forums: one in Malawi on the 24th of September with 10 participants; and another in Pyramid, Pretoria South Africa on the 26th of September with 23 participants. The meeting in Malawi provided feedback to stakeholders on rapid appraisals conducted and received input from participants on the results and on the priority challenges. The workshop participants included officials from Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Disaster Management Affairs (DoDMA), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), as well as staff and students from the Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources (LUANAR). The meeting in the Pyramid community in South Africa included community representatives, clinic committee members, the Department of Health Tshwane, representatives from local NGO Letabo, and the Ward Councilor.

1.7 RAN collaboratively with USAID, Stanford and TU/DRLA held weekly calls to plan for the Resilience Research Workshop and the RAN Partner's Forum on 6-8 May 2014 and 9-10 May 2014, respectively, in Kampala, Uganda. With a mandate to ground RAN's findings in the voice of their targeted communities, approximately 50 national and international researchers and partners convened to share lessons learned and chart a pathway for bridging community based resilience research with innovative solutions to some of sub-Saharan Africa's most pressing challenges. RILab researchers: 1) reported out findings from qualitative data collected to date on contextual factors, vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities of targeted communities; 2) discussed data sharing and protocols; and 3) shared criteria for identifying resilience dimensions/sub dimensions, problem sets, innovations, protocols/strategies for

linking innovations to the Resilience Framework and M&E strategies for innovations. Participants gathered in small groups to brainstorm ways to strengthen research, while ensuring innovative interventions are tailored to community-based, data-driven findings and applied with acupuncture-like precision – to ensure the greatest impact.

1.8 TU/DRLA worked closely with CSIS, Stanford University, RAN Secretariat and the RILabs, providing extensive content and edits throughout Year 2 Q3 and Q4 to ensure RILab and Deliberate Polling findings are accurately portrayed in the first annual State of African Resilience Report. Specifically, TU/DRLA worked with CSIS to: 1) develop a reporting strategy; 2) reach out to the RILabs to edit and strengthen their qualitative reports as needed; 3) collaborate with the Secretariat on drafting the innovations section; and 4) develop a table to better illustrate Country Comparisons of Qualitative Dimensions for cross analysis. From 7-14 September, TU/DRLA Hosted CSIS to ensure close collaboration on the structure and content of the State of African Resilience Report. The state of African Resilience Report goes to press in Q1 of Y3, with the intent of disseminating widely.

1.9 Stanford University together with the RAN Secretariat, TU/DRLA, and the regional RILabs held discussions at the RAN Partner's forum to plan the Innovations pipeline at the RAN Partners' forum. At that meeting there were significant discussions regarding how to bridge the resilience strategy with the innovation process, and the transitional processes involved.

1.10 Due to delays in qualitative research analysis, RILabs were not prepared to hold stakeholder forums for sharing the sub-Saharan African State of Resilience Report. The Report goes to press in Q1 of Y3, with the intent of disseminating widely. Upon publication of the report, RAN will collaborate closely with TU/DRLA and the RILabs to organize stakeholder forums to share findings.

1.11 The RAN steering committee gathered during the Partner's Meeting in May 2014 to discuss resilience dimensions, problem sets, innovation protocols/strategies, linking innovations to the Resilience Framework, M&E and launching the quantitative phase of the project. Furthermore, the Committee discussed and approved the RAN innovation and engagement strategy.

2. Objective two: Innovative technologies and approaches developed, tested, and scaled to build resilience of communities. The following progress was realized on the activities to address objective two:

2.1 Prof Banny Banerjee conducted an innovation visioning workshop in February which introduced design thinking as the innovation development methodology for RAN. An Intervention Strategy Development workshop was conducted in June in Stanford, to concretize RAN's approach to sourcing innovations. RAN also finalized and started to operationalize the Innovation and Engagement Strategy. The Strategy was presented and discussed in the steering committee meeting at the partners' forum in Kampala and the steering committee approved it.

2.2 RAN conducted a resilience innovation visioning and ideation workshop. Following these, two RI Labs then conducted design thinking workshops to train trainers that will be involved in passing on the skills to innovators. One of these was conducted on April 2014, in which a total of 19 participants from

the 3 countries of the EA RILab - Uganda, Rwanda and DRC, attended a Training of Trainers workshop on Design Thinking with a view to ensure that these skills are diffused in their local institutions and to their innovators. This workshop was held at the EA RILab innovation space at Makerere University. On 9th April 2014, the second Training of Trainers workshop was held by the HoA RILab, involving a total of 22 participants. In these trainings, participating students and faculty were introduced to the key concepts of design thinking and actively participated in hands-on exercises meant to reinforce their understanding of these concepts. It is hoped that these trainings will better prepare the students in identifying and solving resilience challenges relevant to the HoA theme of recurrent drought. The RILab level trainings were led by the innovation officers in the respective RILabs. RAN carried out problem framing and identifying interventions using two approaches:

(a) Crowd-sourcing of innovations through exhibitions; EA RILab identified innovators at the exhibition for consideration for the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme (RIAP) in Q2. The process of selection of the RIAP innovators was done into Q3 by inviting the selected innovation teams to a meeting at the EA RILab offices in April 2014. Seven (7) teams were invited and these include: 'KUDU', 'Improved Push and Pull Technology', 'Unearthing potential of Earthworms', 'Low cost solar irrigation pumps', 'Integrated backyard farming', 'Matibabu', and 'ROOTIO'. Of these, 'KUDU' and 'Integrated backyard farming' did not make it through the final selection. RAN submitted the five finally selected innovations to USAID and these were approved after addressing the comments raised. The innovation teams were notified of the awards and will be incubated in the EA RILab innovation space in year 3. The HoA RILab organized an innovation exhibition on the Main Campus of Jimma University. A total of 10 innovation projects were presented to the university community. As one of the projects was a book project, it was not formally evaluated. The remaining nine innovation projects were evaluated by a team of professionals from Jimma University and the evaluation results were organized and summarized; finally, the innovation exhibitors were ranked, and they were informed about their results. Three of the innovations: Manual Oxygen Backup Device, Innovative Technologies in Rain Water Harvesting, and Nutrient Utilization of Sheep and Goats (with supplemental ingredients) were found to be promising. The first one though very good does not directly address the theme in the pastoralist community. The latter two are still under consideration in the HoA RILab. The RILab provided the innovator teams comments to address so that their innovations can be pursued further for support and incubation in the HoA RILab.

(b) Design-thinking based co-creation approach brought together a diverse group of stakeholders ranging from thematic experts, public sector, private sector, academia and development partners, as well as community representatives in an intensive 3-day intervention strategy workshop (ISW). The RAN team that underwent the Intervention Strategy development process and methodology training at Stanford in May/June led the three workshops in EA, HoA, and SA RILabs. Prior to each ISW RAN secretariat held virtual pre-workshop meetings with each RILab to adequately prepare for the ISW in terms of materials to use, expectations from facilitators and participants and creating a common understanding of the key community findings for each RILab theme. The EA RILab ISW was conducted on 24–26 June 2014 at Kabira Club, Kampala, focusing on the climate variability theme. It brought together 17 participants drawn from different disciplines and sectors. The workshop resulted into two final intervention pathways: 'ZUKUSA! Disrupt agricultural practices and markets for resilience' and 'I CAN – Empower me to thrive.' Each pathway consists of two tracks with two sub-challenges under

each track yielding to a total of eight sub-challenges. The tracks and sub-challenges can be accessed via the link <http://www.ranlab.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/11/RAN-Poster-with-Tracks-and-Sub-Challenges.pdf>. On 27 June a post-workshop conference was held between RAN secretariat and EA RILab teams to craft a way forward to write a request for Applications (RFA) and to set schedules for the grants process. In Q4, RAN secretariat and the EA RILab drafted the Resilience Innovation Challenges for Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE) RFA which was submitted to USAID for review. The RFA, after approval by USAID, was made available to the general public at www.grants.ranlab.org website for innovative solutions that will be funded and incubated in the EA RILab innovation space. Various publicity were made for the RIC4ACE grants Call. On August 13, 2014 a launch event was held for the RFA at Makerere University- ResilientAfrica Network. The HoA RILab ISW on the recurrent drought theme was conducted from 24-26 July 2014 in Addis Ababa. 19 participants from diverse disciplines, sectors and the community took part in the workshop to co-create HoA RILab's intervention strategy for addressing the problem of recurrent drought among the Borana pastoralist community. The output of this workshop was 3 priority intervention pathways: 'Safe water for all'; 'diversified and market-oriented livestock production'; and 'diversified and sustainable livelihoods.' On 27 July, 2014, a post ISW workshop was held to discuss the preparations for the RIC Grants Call, the Schedule of the RIC grants, opportunities and challenges related to the planned RIC grants, establishment of IAB, funds to be allocated for the grants, as well as follow-ups and evaluation of the innovation projects. The draft RFA document resulting from this ISW was drafted and submitted for internal review. The Resilience Innovation Challenge (RIC) for the HoA theme was codenamed RIC4RED (Resilience Innovation Challenge for Recurrent Effects of Drought). The RFA will be open for applications at the beginning of Year 3. The SA RILab ISW was held from 8-10 August in Pretoria. This workshop brought together 20 participants drawn from academia, public sector, private sector, innovation hubs and the community. The participants identified three priority intervention pathways for building resilience to food insecurity and limited opportunities for income generation in the target communities in the context of HIV/AIDS: 'Improve Life and Entrepreneurship skills'; 'Diversify local economy for resilience'; and 'Transform agricultural practices and markets for resilience'. The resilience innovation challenge for the SA theme was codenamed RIC4FIG (Resilience Innovation Challenge for Food security and improved Income Generation. The RFA will be open for applications at the beginning of Year 3. In WA RILab, the plans to conduct the ISW had been scheduled to take place in September, but this was postponed due to health concerns about the Ebola outbreak in the West African region. This ISW will be conducted at the earliest opportunity in year 3. A sample of the photos taken in the EA, HoA and SA RILabs' ISWs are uploaded.

2.3 Completion of the resilience data collection and analysis paved the way to embark on evidence-based resilience innovation activities. RAN's resilience framework requires that the resilience interventions developed and piloted in the target communities be informed by the evidence as captured from the community consultations. To ensure that RAN's resilience interventions also take into account technical expertise, environmental awareness and prior work done by other players, in line with systems thinking, it was important to develop an intervention strategy methodology and build internal capacity to manage the intervention strategy development process and downstream innovation-related activities.

2.4 (a) Prof Banny Banerjee working with the Stanford team at ChangeLabs organized a week-long workshop to discuss RAN's intervention strategy approach and to train RAN staff on ChangeLab's tools for crafting an intervention strategy. Four innovation officers, and RAN's Director of Innovation, the M&E manager and the Deputy Chief of Party attended this training from 30th May through to June 4th 2014 in Stanford. The training covered topics such as understanding the problem, stakeholder analysis, intervention pathway identification, intervention pathway definition, and development of a grant architecture, and a measurement and evaluation plan. During this visit, the team also toured Stanford's Hasso Plattner Institute of Design, the Design Studios, the Product Realization Lab and IDEO with the aim of helping the innovation officers understand how to structure and set up a functional innovation space. Workshop attendees also viewed and participated in the Banerjee Collaborating for the Future Class Project presentations on June 2, 2014.

The Stanford innovation and MKITs teams created a series of Design Thinking and Transformational Change MKITs as a means to strengthen capacity through video training. These MKITs are available on YouTube channel and the links to them are provided in appendix2. With the RIC4ACE call open for submissions and the RIC4FIG and RIC4RED soon to follow, the Stanford team offered technical advice on managing the RFA and granting process, with several Skype calls held with the Director Innovations. The EA team, with the support of the Secretariat organized a RIC4ACE open day where staff held day long one-on-one sessions with potential applicants to answer their technical questions on the call, climate change, resilience and the application process, with the overall aim of improving the quality of responses submitted for the challenge. Over 37 teams attended this open day. The same support was offered via two Webinars that were conducted on 21 August 2014 and 9 September 2014, as well as via an online chat and dedicated support email address. The number of inquiries received during this period is proof that the RIC4ACE challenge attracted a lot of interest from academia, non-governmental agencies as well as private sector players.

2.3 (b) In year 2 RAN had a number of staff recruited including the Research Officer, the Engagement Manager, the M&E Manager, the Lab Director for EA RILab, the EA RILab Technical Officer, the WA RILab M&E officer which catalyzed the execution of RAN activities.

2.3 (c) Remodeling of the EA RILab space was completed at the end of March 2014, and the EA RILab and Secretariat staff occupied the building at the beginning of Q3. The EA RILab, working with the Secretariat designed the functional requirements of the two innovation spaces and sought an external design firm to furnish and set up the spaces accordingly. The ground floor is largely set up as a training room but with the possibility to repurpose it for any use including innovator activities. The upper lab has been reserved for incubated innovator teams who are encouraged to use it as an ideation, development and meeting space. The spaces can be visualized in the uploaded photos. The HoA RILab secured an ample space on the main campus of Jimma University in Q2 and this RILab team is in the process of setting up and furnishing this space. The Innovation Officer, Hunde Tekle, developed a 3-D design of the proposed layout and this will guide the process of setting up and operationalizing the HoA RILab innovation space. The WA RILab has also acquired temporary space to set up their innovation space on the main campus in Tamale. SA RILab requested University of Pretoria to provide them with a physical space to host the lab however, by the end of year 2 the space was not yet identified.

2.5 Efforts to build social capital for RAN in resilience innovation have been ongoing. RAN, represented by Director Innovations and Engagement Manager attended the Orange Community Awards Exhibition on 18-20 August 2014 and interacted with young innovators drawn from various regions in Kampala. The Director of Innovations also discussed with Ivan Lumala, the Chief Technology Officer for the Microsoft 4 Afrika Initiative, an initiative which seeks to increase Africa's competitiveness through development and use of ICT by the youth and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) across Africa, how RAN and Microsoft 4 Afrika could work together to strengthen innovations and support innovators in the region. A follow-up meeting was held with the Deputy Chief of Party when Ivan visited RAN's offices in Kampala. Further discussions are planned to concretize the nature of the envisaged collaboration. The RAN team used this opportunity to publicize the RIC4ACE call to potential applicants. The Stanford team has established a weekly series of communications with the RAN team to foster closer interactions and engagement. The Engagement Manager and the EA RILab team attended the following additional events to further publicize RIC4ACE call to potential applicants, to interact with stakeholders in the agricultural field and identify potential partners and mentors for RAN: (i) The 5th Market Information Symposium in Kampala with the theme; 'Feeding the region through sustainable supply mechanisms.' 11th - 12th Sept 2014 (ii) Dairy Dissemination Workshop and Exhibition under the Theme: Quality enhancement in the dairy sector for increased efficiency, investment and exports on 19th Sept 2014. We used this opportunity to publicize the RIC4ACE call to potential applicants, to interact with stakeholders in the agricultural field and identify potential partners for RAN and mentors. (iii) College face-to-face visits to College of Veterinary medicine, Animal resources and Biosecurity, College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, School of Food Technology, Nutrition and Bio-Engineering, College of Business and Management Sciences, College of Computing and Information Sciences. During these meetings we had separate meetings with faculty and students which made the sessions very interactive and useful to the participants. We were also able to disseminate additional opportunities from HESN partners that were open in August and September 2014.

2.6(a) The innovation teams identified from the exhibition were shortlisted for consideration to join the EA RILab's Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme (RIAP) through mentorship and support as vetting of their innovations continued. A faculty mentor, Maximus Byamugisha was also identified and on-boarded to serve as a mentor for one of the teams, 'Matibabu'. Various policy and guideline draft documents were prepared to guide downstream innovation activities. These include Non-Disclosure Agreement, Resilience Innovation Award Agreement, Intervention Strategy Workshop Facilitation Guide. The EA RILab also developed a draft RIAP support document. These documents will be reviewed and adopted for use in year 3 as innovation activities continue to be rolled-out.

2.6(b) Having conducted three ISWs, the RILabs, working with the Secretariat translated the outputs of these strategy workshops into a series of theme-based Resilience Innovation Challenges (RIC) to be supported via the Resilience Innovation Fund. Each RIC was informed by the pathways that were prioritized at the regional strategy workshops. Each RIC was documented as a RFA with these RFAs being reviewed internally together with our partners, as well as USAID. The RFAs will be used to source for high impact resilience innovation from the RAN network and innovators from across the globe, with the successful applicants receiving grant awards and incubation support in the RILabs to develop, test and scale these solutions. The grants are offered in phases, Phase I supporting solution development and testing, Phase II supporting piloting, and Phase III supporting scaling successfully piloted solutions. The

three RICs are as follows: (i) RIC4ACE - Resilience Innovation Challenge for Adverse Climate Effects under which EA RILab expects to offer 8 phase I grants, 4 phase II grants and 2 phase III grants,(ii) RIC4FIG - Resilience Innovation Challenge for Food security and improved Income Generation where the SA RILab expects to offer 6 phase I grants, 3 phase II grants and 1 phase III grants, and(iii) RIC4RED - Resilience Innovation Challenge for Recurrent Effects of Drought where HoA RILab expects to offer 6 phase I grants, 3 phase II grants. To ensure an efficient mechanism to manage the granting process, RAN developed an interactive grants website (grants.ranlab.org) through which all RIC RFAs will be publicized and submissions received. The site has been used to manage the entire granting process for RIC4ACE starting with publicity, call information, application submission and offering online support for potential applicants. The site also features a restricted-access review portal which allows reviewers to read through submitted applications and finalize their reviews remotely. Given the distributed nature of the RAN network, the ability to connect remotely and collaborate on a task as technical as judging applications was imperative.

2.7 Stanford team is reaching out to experts within and outside Stanford to identify potential candidates for advisory board roles. All RILabs have identified members of their Innovation Advisory Boards (IAB). The EA RILab IAB has 11 members, the HoA RILab IAB has 8 members, the WA RILab IAB has 11 members, and the SA RILab IAB currently comprises 7 members. The SA RILab expects to identify three other members to reach 10 members. Appendix 3 gives a listing of the membership of these boards. 3.

Objective three: Resilience-related knowledge is enhanced and shared globally; engaging students, faculty, staff, and development experts from around the world to collaborate on solving resilience related problems. The following progress has been reached with regard to objective three activities:

3.1 Following the MOOCs workshop that was held in Q2 and facilitated by the Stanford team, RILabs were tasked to embark on planning their MOOCs activities by identifying the resilience and/or innovation topics that they would develop MOOCs for. In addition, the RILabs were to identify a group of faculty and students to work with on MOOCs related activities. The HoA RILab conducted a MOOCs workshop on 10 April 2014 at Jimma University to introduce participants who included students and faculty, to the MOOCs activities and collaboratively identify which MOOC courses to develop and pilot. 18 participants took part in the workshop which was facilitated by the HoA RILab Lab director, Innovation officer and the director of Innovation. The Director of Resilience also participated in the workshop and guided the teams as needed. From this workshop, the HoA RILab identified two courses to be developed and piloted - i) Resource Management for Resilience Innovations; and ii) Environmental Challenges. The EA RILab conducted a MOOCs workshop on 24th April 2014 at the EA RILab innovation space, Makerere University and this brought together a total of 19 participants from Uganda, Rwanda and DRC. At the end of Q3, as explained under activity 3.2, RAN supported by the Stanford team revised the MOOC concept to include easy to create and disseminate knowledge resources called MKITs- Micro (Modular/Mobile) Knowledge, Information, Teachings. Therefore, from June 2014 onwards RILabs started developing the knowledge sharing platforms called MKITs. EA RILab developed two MKITs: one giving the overview of RAN and the other gives the overview of the EARILab. The links to these MKITs are provided in Appendix 2. To support MKITs, SA RILab

approached five interdisciplinary staff from University of Pretoria (UP) School of Health Systems and Public Health, Department of Education Innovation Departments of Agriculture, Engineering and Educational Psychology to be in the steering committee. In addition the Programme coordinator and the Innovations Officer attended a 5 day Click UP Training at the University of Pretoria to understand how the online system works and to explore how the SA RILab will administer the courses using this platform. The SA RILab team also analyzed the reports on Student Information and Technology Survey ECAR 2013 on their view of technology use and tracking trends on eLearning shared by the Department of Education Innovation. The SA RILab team has had two planning meetings to discuss and formulate ideas for MKITs. The steering committee was approached to do needs assessment and also discuss piloting for MKITs. UP's department for Education Innovation has given advice on piloting the MKITs at UP with postgraduate students. A MKITs workshop was conducted on 9 July 2014 at the University of Pretoria SHSPH to get key stakeholders to brain storm possible courses and their delivery for MKITs

3.2 The Stanford team completed the strategy for design of MKITs and the MKIT prototypes. At the 2014 partners' forum, held on 9-10 May 2014, Banny Banerjee, RAN secretariat, RILabs directors and program coordinators engaged in in-depth discussions on the MOOCs objective. In particular, the team identified implementation challenges that necessitated a rethinking of how best to attain RAN's programmatic objective of enhancing resilience-related knowledge and sharing it globally, so as to promote global collaboration in solving resilience related problems. The MOOC goals were thus recalibrated based on learnings from communities and considering local capacity at the RILabs. The MOOC concept was expanded to include a wider spectrum of knowledge resources that can be easily created and disseminated, and evolved into MKITs - Micro (modular/mobile) Knowledge, Information, Teachings. The MKIT concept includes, on the one hand, easier to generate, share and access resources, and MOOCs in the typical sense of the word, at the other end of the spectrum. The MKITs concept was aimed at lowering the learning curve required for the RILabs to start generating and sharing useful resilience-related knowledge. RILabs were encouraged to start generating short instructional and informational videos from their lab activities as a starting point and building block for more comprehensive courses. HoA RILab also developed two MKITs from their ISW video footage and their links are given in Appendix 2. Additional MKITs from the video footage from the HoA and EA ISWs are being worked on and these will be produced in Q1 of year 3. The SA RILab also created 8 short videos out of the ISW workshop and they were developed into MKITs. The links to the MKITs are given in Appendix 2.

3.3 To assess pilot MKITs technical mechanics, the Stanford team developed an MKIT test protocol to benchmark bandwidth upload and download speeds across commonly used platforms in the various RILab regions. This test, once deployed across the RAN network, will inform the length, video quality and need for non-video formats of future MKITs. The test protocol focuses on accessibility for students and faculty at the various RILab universities. We have begun to deliver this test protocol in the EA RILab with Makerere students and staff, and other RILabs will participate in Q1 of year 3.

3.4 To pilot MKITs, the Stanford Innovation and MKIT teams delivered a series of six Innovation MKIT videos (Design Thinking, Need Finding, Conceptualizing, Rapid Prototyping, Building a Culture of Innovation, and Scaled and Systemic Challenges) featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process. The links to the MKITs are available in Appendix 2. The Stanford team also created a second set of nine MKITs from the May/June transformational change

workshop attended by 3 RAN secretariat members and 4 RILab innovation officers. These MKITs which are in the form of videos explain ChangeLab's Intervention Strategy Process and feature Banny Banerjee, Wanjiku Nganga and Roy Mayega. Interviews with workshop participants as well as the entire workshop were also recorded. This video footage will be supplemented with pictures, and edited into short instructional modules for use by the RILabs. All worksheets and tools used in the workshop were also provided for all the RILabs and the secretariat for use in subsequent ISWs. Additional workshop materials were posted on Basecamp, a web-based platform where we can have discussions, share files and keep track of to-do lists, for easier access by all participants. Currently the MKITs are hosted on YouTube and assessment of the nature and adequacy of YouTube's analytics is ongoing. The best delivery options will be identified once MKITs pilots have been concluded in Q1 of year 3.

3.5 The Stanford team is carrying out the evaluation of the MKITs strategy. This performance evaluation is in pilot phase and will continue into Year 3.

3.1 Communications

Communication plays a pivotal role in the implementation of RAN's activities as a support function to effectively initiate and mobilize the project, internally and externally. Many of the failures in the development context can be attributed to two major factors: the lack of or insufficient involvement of diverse and multi-level stakeholders from the start of an initiative and the lack of or insufficient use of communication in project activities. In Year 2 RAN widely publicized, nationally and internationally, activities including: thematic areas of focus, human-centered approach, design thinking methodology, resilience innovation RILab spaces, and implementation of the Communication Strategy, among other activities. At the forefront of the communications arm of the network was the importance to leverage from Makerere University, other development partners, sister projects, the community and the media at large. Details of communications made are presented in the 'communications' Excel spreadsheet.

3.2 Travel

The RAN Team was engaged in various travel arrangements in Year 2 in the following countries: Uganda, United States, South Africa, Malawi, Ghana and Ethiopia. The purposes of the travels included preparing for and conducting Deliberative Polls® in Uganda, facilitating design thinking and ideation workshops, conducting MOOCs/MKITs workshops, holding external stakeholder's forums, attending HESN Directors meeting, participating in the Resilience Research Workshop and the annual RAN Partners' Forum, facilitating and participating in the Intervention Strategy Workshops, attending the cornerstone partners' meeting and providing in-person technical qualitative research guidance to each of the four RILabs. All travels accomplished their intended goals. Knowledge sharing among the partners was beneficial in reaching RAN milestones. However, due to Ebola epidemic in parts of West Africa, plans to travel to Ghana to conduct the WA RILab ISW were postponed to Year 3. Further travel details are available in the Appendix.

4. Engagement of Partners and Other Actors

4.1.1 Interdisciplinary Collaboration

RAN continued active interdisciplinary activities among network partners in Y2. The EA RILab engaged three faculty members who are public health experts and a medical anthropologist from Makerere University on analysis of qualitative data and Deliberative Polling. Two faculty members from DRC and Rwanda also were involved in the qualitative data analysis. RAN Secretariat, EA RILab and AidData worked together with Makerere University's Department of Geo-informatics and Climatic Sciences in College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences to deliver a three day GIS training to Makerere University staff and students from 9th -11th July 2014. In the training, participants became acquainted with the ArcGIS Software suite and chronologically tackled other topics for intermediary users and later covered more advanced concepts like summary statistics, aggregation of data, spatial thinking and spatial analysis. Participants also held a special session on Geo-coding using the AidData toolkit and methodology. All participants accessed the Aid Management platform, which enabled them to geocode data from case studies. At the end of the training, participants worked on individual projects. A total of 34 participants, including 11 females, took part in this hands-on GIS course. The training attracted a Professor, Lecturers, PhD student, Masters Students, Undergraduate students and other technical staff such as Systems Administrators/ Lab technicians who came from different disciplines. All participants reported that the training was very good and practical, and it will help them as they embark on their different tasks. They reported that the training equipped them with critically needed GIS skills to perform well in their research, coursework exercises and class projects.

The HoA RILab continued to promote interdisciplinary activities and opportunities within Jimma University. Three of the interdisciplinary team members were actively involved in revising and updating a literature review and the qualitative study in Ethiopia. RAN Secretariat has been forwarding a number of calls for research and innovations applications, and has shared these opportunities with the interdisciplinary faculty members at Jimma University, Addis Ababa University, Bule Hora University, and Benadir University. RAN involved faculty members from various colleges of Jimma University in MOOCs Visioning and External Stakeholders' Forum. In the External Stakeholders' Forum, the faculty members played active roles in the preparatory activities, facilitating the discussions and documenting the event. Some faculty members also were involved in the presentation of innovation projects and the evaluation process. In July, 2014, several faculty members and students from various fields of study were involved in the Pre-ISW meeting, ISW, and Post-ISW meeting. Moreover, two of the interdisciplinary team members were involved in the write-up of the request for applications for the resilience innovation challenge on recurrent drought. The two focal persons in Ethiopia (based at Addis Ababa University and Bule Hora University) also took part in the ISW. The focal person at Addis Ababa University was further involved in the identification of a student innovator, provision of technical support, follow-ups and reports. Another member of the interdisciplinary team also was involved in the discussions held on the upcoming resilience survey. RAN also had engagement with the focal person based at Benadir University in Somalia (along with his research team members), exchanging information and ideas on the ongoing resilience research and activities planned for Year 3. There was also a member of the interdisciplinary team who was involved in the discussion held about the upcoming TechCon 2014.

The WA RILab engaged university faculty from various academic disciplines, who led teams to the field for the data collections under the qualitative study, completed the data analysis and generated the resilience report.

Stanford University has engaged with the RAN Network throughout this reporting period by facilitating workshops on topics ranging from Deliberative Polling, Innovations, and MOOCs.

In addition to TU/DRLA, RAN faculty members sought expertise from other departments at Tulane University, such as the School of Architecture, A.B. Freeman School of Business, School of Law, School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine the School of Social Work and the Department of Economics. DRLA also engaged faculty and staff in its network via the Strengthening Leadership in Disaster Resilience Program (SLDRP) to be active participants in RAN. The SLDRP is focused on building graduate programs in disaster resilience leadership. This strategic engagement will allow for easy cross-pollination of resilience lessons learned from RAN and SLDRP.

The SA RILab continues to engage with multidisciplinary faculties from University of Pretoria on research collaborations, advising on setting up the MOOCs at UP and as advisory community members. In particular, the SA RILab director had discussions with Dr. Falade from the University of Ibadan on areas of collaboration relating to Innovations. The RILab partner universities were involved in analysis of qualitative data. The University of Limpopo focal Person made a presentation on aims and objectives of RAN to staff members of the School of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences at Polokwane in South Africa reaching agreement on collaboration between projects. The ISW workshop brought together the RILab Universities and other universities outside of Pretoria. Students from the University of Pretoria were invited to submit applications for innovations to exhibit at TechCon in November 2014. Six Students from the University of Pretoria, University of Limpopo and University of Cape Town submitted applications and one was selected for TechCon. RAN will support the student to attend the Conference. The student's idea is the 'development of an asthma severity staging and predicting device for patient self-care, management and participation in preventative and health behavioural change efforts.'

4.1.2 Partner Engagement

The RAN team engaged several partners both within and outside the network in Year 2. The partners engaged included students, faculty, entrepreneurs, private and public sectors, and government agencies. Both formal and informal interactions were undertaken through meetings at RAN offices or at partners' offices, events organized by RAN, and participating in events organized by partners. The purpose of these interactions focused on publicizing RAN and seeking opportunities for collaboration on the various RAN themes in the respective RILabs. The community consultations on resilience assessment in the targeted communities and conducting the intervention strategy workshops attracted many partner engagements on various RAN activities. Details of RAN partnerships in Year 2 are presented in the 'partners' Excel spreadsheet.

4.2 Summary of Collaboration Across the HESN

The following opportunities from the HESN were shared with RAN Network

- The following opportunities from the HESN were shared with RAN Network • Blind Spots Essay Competition, launched on September 2nd! - USAID and Big Ideas@Berkeley launched their inaugural Blind Spots Essay Contest, designed to help uncover and analyze the blind spots in international development. The competition was open to a variety of student and researcher groups, and would award 3 cash prizes. The main contest information was posted here: <http://bigideas.berkeley.edu/compete/blind-spots/>, along with an accompanying press release: <http://bigideas.berkeley.edu/2014/09/02/usaaid-and-big-ideasberkeley-launch-essay-competition-on-blind-spots-in-international-development/>.
- How would you reinvent foreign aid? Call for Essays! - The Global Development Network, in partnership with the Gates Foundation, invited participants to enter their Next Horizons Essay Contest, which invited essays on the future of development assistance. The objective of the contest was to invite fresh thinking that can inform the ongoing discourse on how to better improve development assistance. 20 winners would be selected to receive \$20,000 each. The deadline for this call was September 15th. Learn more and apply here!
- Propelling University Innovation for Reading Webinar - All Children Reading: A Grand Challenge for Development, invited all to their International Literacy Day webinar highlighting university engagement in innovation, including: Announcement of a new university-only competition, showcase of university innovation, and partnership opportunities for universities! The webinar took place on Monday, September 8 at 11am (EDT). Registration was here!
- Join us at the Frontiers in Development Innovation Marketplace - As part of USAID's Frontiers in Development Forum, the U.S. Global Development Lab sponsored an Innovation Marketplace, focused on the idea that science, technology, innovation, and partnership can accelerate development impact and end extreme poverty by 2030. The 2-day event was meant to showcase some of the most creative thinkers and technology from around the world and speakers, demonstrations, videos, opportunities for hands-on interaction and much more. The Innovation Marketplace was free and open to the public! Learn more and RSVP here. This was shared in our networks.
- The Social Entrepreneurship Accelerator at Duke (SEAD) was accepting nominations for innovative global health enterprises to join their network of social entrepreneurs. 8 organizations would be selected in 2015 in a highly competitive process. By joining SEAD, members would receive customized organizational support, connections to research and learning collaborations with Duke faculty, valuable peer learning opportunities, and direct access to SEAD's diverse network of partners. Nominate an organization by August 15th
- The HESN team announced a Grand Prize for the HESN photo contest. Among a variety of other prizes, this year's overall contest winner would win a trip to HESN's Annual Conference, taking place in November in sunny Berkeley, California. This was shared widely with our student networks and HESN Lab colleagues via email, social media, and other outlets. The photo contest was open to all HESN-affiliated students and alumni.

4.2.1. Data

The RAN team interacted with other HESN Labs on Monthly calls arranged by Data Working group and M&E specialists group where issues on data and M&E issues were discussed. The interactions have been a good source of learning what other Labs do. However, RAN anticipates more interactions with HESN Labs following the internship summer fellows with AID-DATA. 4.2.2. Solutions (Creation, Testing, Scaling) In year 2 RAN had no opportunities to work with other HESN Labs on innovations but we hope for such interactions in the future.

4.2.3. Student Engagement

AidData - RAN collaboration

In pursuit of a vibrant HESN inter university collaboration, RAN and AidData utilized the internship program (summer internship) that spanned from June to August when university students (Graduate and Undergraduate) were placed in different partner organizations to acquire practical knowledge, skills and experience to complement the theoretical knowledge acquired in class. Students were exposed to environments that gave them hands-on assignments and project tasks to gain in-depth real world training and acquisition of professional virtues and expertise.

The RAN team hosted a kick-off meeting on 13th June 2014 at RAN offices to introduce the AidData Summer Fellows to the students at RAN, this was the first activity in this collaboration during the 10 week summer program. The meeting was mainly to introduce the students from the different universities to each other and for them to form good working relationships from the start. The Ugandan students would also help these summer fellows in case they needed information on any logistical issues like foreign exchange bureaus and other common places to access services. The AidData Center helped to inform the Summer Fellows of the meeting immediately after they arrived in Uganda. AidData worked closely with RAN in effort to build capacity to geocode development data, create an open resource to display geocoded RAN datasets. The RAN interns undertook geocoding training with supervision and support from AidData summer fellows. Following the completion of the geocoding assignments, the AidData summer fellows worked with the RAN interns to visualize the geocoded data and embed this visualization in the RAN website.

Additionally, RAN in collaboration with AidData organized and facilitated a one day GIS Hackathon on 8th August 2014 at the EastAfrican Resilience Innovation Lab. The theme of the Hackathon was; “Innovating for Resilience towards Climate Change: The role of Open data and Visualization” in a bid to muster up creative and innovative maps that can help to visualize issues holistically whilst solving climate change challenges. The GIS hackathon bridged over 30 hackers from Makerere University with additional innovators from local hubs. The groups pitched their ideas and creative maps to the jury who judged them based on originality, functionality, intuitiveness, impact and viability of the idea. Prizes were

awarded to the winning Teams(1st Prize worth \$300, 2nd prize, \$200). Other prizes included Best social media for the Hacker that had the most number of tweets , Early Birds for the 2 participants that arrived first and the Female award to the female hacker that attended the hackathon.

Alma Aliaj the Communications Analyst at the Higher Education Solutions Network, US Global Development Lab, attended the hackathon together with Alena Stern from AidData, Kristina Kempey (Program Manager - HESN, Center for Development Innovation, U.S. Global Development Lab) and AidData summer fellows. The visiting Team participated in preparatory meetings before the event, giving technical assistance during the actual event, they were part of the Judging Team and also participated on TV interviews. The event attracted local TV media mentions and a considerable number of tweets for RAN. Prof. David Serwadda, RAN Technical Advisor presided over the Award ceremony and also in attendance was the EARILab Director and Chief of Party, Prof. William Bazeyo. Some of the photos of the Hackathon are uploaded.

The following are the next steps of RAN – AidData partnership

- To make this a continuous partnership by identifying talented students that are interested in continuously engaging with RAN and AidData after their undergraduate training in programs like Graduate training of 6 months or longer **paid internship programs**.
- To explore ways of collaborative Research between AidData Research team and RAN using the Geocoded Information. Mentor and co -supervise students working on Geocoded projects even for Academic goals like Masters Research, Undergraduate end of **course projects and many others**
- To maintain an active online GIS community where users can interact, discuss challenges and work on projects **collaboratively**.
- RAN participation in the HESN SEI Monthly calls

5. USAID Engagement

5.1. USAID/Washington Interactions

During the Resilience Workshop and Partners' Forum organized in Kampala, Uganda, RAN had good opportunities to directly interact with the officials and experts from USAID/Washington. Presentations were given on the resilience studies and planned interventions in the Horn of Africa alongside those of other RILabs. A presentation was also made by a representative of USAID/Washington, followed by lively discussions and establishing common understanding on the way forward. DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu held strategic discussions with USAID/OFDA & USAID/ Food for Peace throughout the period to provide updates about RAN activities regarding Somalia activities and their humanitarian activities as it related to IDPs. Luu also provided USAID/HESN with updates on qualitative data collection, analysis and reporting throughout the period. These discussions are on-going. RAN, in August, interacted with Dr. Ticora .V. Jones, the Division Chief for HESN/USAID on an event that brought hundreds of people

to witness the official opening of RAN premises and the launch of the EA RILab RIC4ACE grant call in Kampala. Dr. Ticora also had the opportunity to meet with the student innovators at Makerere University that engaged with RAN from June to August 2014. RAN also interacted with USAID/Washington during preparations of the eight innovations that were submitted to USAID for the forthcoming TechCon 2014. RAN anticipates more interactions with the USAID/Washington at the forthcoming TechCon 2014.

5.2. USAID Mission Interactions

A number of representatives from the USAID EA Regional Mission attended the RAN Partner's Forum, including: 1) Dianna Darsney (USAID/Uganda); 2) Rand Robinson (USAID/Uganda); 3) Chip Bury (USAID/East Africa); and 4) Amber Lily Kenny (USAID/Kenya). During the meeting, Chip Bury led a presentation during which he discussed that even with large amounts of development funding, disaster-affected communities' human development worsens after disasters; frameworks for change comprise: economic opportunities, institutional capacity, security conditions, physical infrastructure and sustainable natural resource management; and these frameworks provide opportunities of collaboration leading towards innovation and knowledge management. At the end of the presentation, participants agreed that RAN must work closely with the USAID mission to avoid duplication of efforts, and the Missions can use RAN's lessons learned. The SA RILab team engaged with Mr. Kerry Reeves from USAID/Southern Africa in one of the meetings to form the Advisory Committee. Due to conflict of interest issues Mr. Kerry Reeves will be engaged as an advisor and link with Cornerstone partners and he will not participate fully in the Advisory Committee. The team also engaged with Mrs. Joan Matji from USAID Southern Africa mission who attended the Innovations Strategy Workshop and gave input on formulation of the strategy and Intervention pathway identification. The HoA RILab interacted with two USAID Mission representatives in Ethiopia, Mr. Dubale Admasu a Pastoralists and Livestock Programs Coordinator, and Mr. Reta Assegid a Livelihoods Advisor, who actively participated in the External Stakeholders' Forum, and shared their experiences and knowledge on resilience programming in the Horn of Africa in general, and improving livestock production as well as livelihoods in particular. The RILab sent a letter of request to Mr. Dubale to be a member of the Innovation Advisory Board, his response is pending and awaiting the decision of the Mission.

6. Monitoring & Evaluation

6.1. M&E Updates

With regard to the three RAN objectives RAN has realized kick off of several activities in year 2. Community consultations were completed in all the four RILabs and this paved a way to catalyze the pursuit of objective two and three through the two approaches of crowd sourcing through exhibitions and design-thinking based co-creation of innovations. The main M&E issue in year 2 centered on the

M&E plan particularly refining indicators in as far as definitions and interpretations are concerned. The following summarizes the M&E issues

- Discussions were held in Q2 and Q3 between the RAN secretariat team and all RILab M&E officers with the support of Tulane personnel Dr. Nkwake Apollo. These included two skype conference calls to provide explanations on key questions about the RAN's M&E plan and indicators. However, some indicators still needed more clarification in terms of their definitions. A follow on meeting was held on 13-17 May 2014 where Dr. Nkwake Apollo and the M&E team discussed finalizing the M&E plan and clarify reporting templates and schedules.
- There have been several email exchanges between RAN team and Dr. Kenneth Scheffler at HESN/USAID to address comments raised on some indicators in the M&E plan, revisions were made to M&E plan and submitted to USAID. The Plan was approved by USAID in September 2014.
- The RAN M&E team engaged in the HESN's data working group/M&E specialists' monthly calls. These calls provided an opportunity to discuss to interact with other HESN M&E specialists in discussing various M&E issues. Also through these calls the HESN/USAID M&E team introduced to the HESN Labs the template of year 3 workplan and the new reporting platform called DevResults.
- RAN was faced with a challenge in collecting data for the annual reporting due to the delay in launching the reporting platform. To ensure timely reporting the previous reporting templates were circulated to the network to gather data from the partners. However, after receiving the templates used on DevResults there were some more details such as dates, gender etc that we needed to capture and at the same time taking into consideration time constraints these additional could not be collected but in the future RAN will use the reporting templates as is on the DevResults.
- Another challenge we faced revolved around the change in reporting schedule. At secretariat level we still prepare quarterly reports although at USAID level we report bi-annually. The challenge is that quarterly reports may not be completed in time which causes a delay in compiling the bi-annual and annual reports. To overcome this, we propose creating an M&E data collection system that will use the DevResults templates. This will encourage gradual reporting of ongoing activities at ago which consumes time.
- There have been challenges in completing the reporting templates and filling in indicators despite holding discussions on indicator interpretations but this has been rectified at compilation at RAN secretariat by asking partners to clarify on the areas of concern. As a way forward we will hold dedicated face-to-face sessions to present to RAN network partners the key issues to report on together with the reporting templates and previous pitfalls encountered will be highlighted.
- The RAN team will organize further revisions on some indicators and also set targets for year 3 on most indicators.

6.2. Deviance from M&E Targets

This section provides a summary of the indicators against their targets. Some of the indicators appear below target mainly because the first 2 years of RAN program focused on understanding resilience challenges faced by target communities so as to generate evidence to inform intervention strategies. The targets therefore were overly optimistic given the approach of harmonizing the resilience dimensions across the network. The other challenge concerned the Ebola outbreak in West Africa which halted some activities, in WA RILab, that would have rolled out the intervention strategy much earlier. Now that the capacity building activities have been undertaken and innovation strategies developed we expect to realize more indicators by the end of year 3.

Gin1: Total dollar value of outside (non-USAID) resources utilized to the dollar value of USAID investments. FY Target = \$ 277,578, FY Actual = \$82,649, \pm % Deviation from Target = -70%. Explanation for deviation: Leverage from external grants did not reach target.

Gin2: Number of transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that were developed with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target = 12, FY Actual = 0, \pm % Deviation from Target = -100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages.

Gin3: Number of transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that were piloted with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =6, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages.

Gin4: Number of transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that were adopted with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =2, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages.

Gin6: of transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches evaluated with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =2, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages.

Gin7: # of US students via HESN partners serving as fellows in developing countries (for more than one month) Target =12, FY Actual =6, \pm % Deviation from Target =-50% Explanation for deviation: The collaborations started with one other HESN Lab. We hope to have more collaborations in future.

Gin8: Number of innovations, technologies or approaches in the innovation pipeline. FY Target =0, FY Actual =5, \pm % Deviation from Target =+. Explanation for deviation: According to the progress on the processes, we did not expect to incubate innovations in year 2 although RAN supported and interacted with these innovation teams from sourcing, selection and submission of their ideas to USAID for approval. In September 2014, USAID approved the grants of the five innovations identified from the EA RILab exhibition and these will be incubated in the EA RILab in year 3.

Gin10: Number of beneficiaries reached Target =450, FY Actual =418, \pm % Deviation from Target =-7%
Explanation for deviation: The target would have been reached but RAN activities were slowed down by the Ebola outbreak in West Africa.

Oin1: Number of new data-related technologies, tools, approaches, and best practices supported or applied with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =17, FY Actual =11, \pm % Deviation from Target =-35%. Explanation for deviation: These mainly were centered on objective one activities but now that objective two and three have begun we will realize more.

Oin2: Number of data sets provided to or made accessible to USAID operating units and programs, HESN partners, and the broader development community with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =30, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: There is still a need to get consensus in the Network how to share datasets taking into account the different University or partners' policies

IR1.2in1: Number of users who access data and tools made available with support from human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =62,000, FY Actual =685, \pm % Deviation from Target =-98%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy for all RILabs to conduct design-thinking and MKITs skills monthly has not been effected otherwise if it is enforced the actual values would be much higher across the RILabs

IR1.3in2: Number of development professionals proficient in data management and use due to human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs (custom indicator) FY Target =40, FY Actual =46, \pm % Deviation from Target =+15% Explanation for deviation: The four RAN resilience innovation Labs engaged data professionals in the collection, analysis and interpretation of their qualitative data.

O2in1: Time required for developing, piloting, adopting, scaling, and evaluating transformative innovations, technologies, and approaches receiving human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs FY Target =36, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages

IR2.3in1: Number of MOUs or other agreements signed with public sector, private sector, local community partners, and one HESN Development Lab FY Target =35, FY Actual =36, \pm % Deviation from Target =-2%. Explanation for deviation: The focal Universities and majority of the targeted communities were reached for qualitative studies.

IR2.2in3: # of targeted communities who participated in assessment, analysis, and evaluation of innovations, technologies, and approaches supported with HESN Development Lab (custom indicator) FY Target =18, FY Actual =16, \pm % Deviation from Target =-11% Explanation for deviation: The process to onboard RAN communities in West Africa took longer than expected and were further delayed by the Ebola Outbreak.

IR2.3in2: Number of stakeholders engaged in problem solving with one HESN Development Lab (disaggregated by partnership type) FY Target =24, FY Actual =22, ± % Deviation from Target =-8%

O3in2: Number of MOUs or other agreements signed with public sector, private sector, and local community partners and more than one HESN Development Lab FY Target =2, FY Actual =0, ± % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: There have not been formal agreements yet although we hope for some given the collaboration meetings that we have held with some partners

O3in3: new development related classes or disciplines created by university departments with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs. FY Target =4, FY Actual =0, ± % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: This is slowed down due to the many procedure that might be fulfilled at the University before a course can be created

IR3.2in1: Number of visitors to Network knowledge-sharing platforms. FY Target =57,000, FY Actual =34464, ± % Deviation from Target =-40%. Explanation for deviation: The development of MKITs started after applying the interventions strategy in Q4. Therefore more visitors will be expected in year 3.

IR3.4in1: # of students participating in short term practica or other field experiences through human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs FY Target =1,000, FY Actual =969, ± % Deviation from Target =-3% Explanation for deviation: The involvement of students in the other three RAN resilience innovation Labs was low. The best practices learnt from the Eastern Africa RILab will be shared with other Labs to boost their student engagements.

IR3.4in2: # of Hubs created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs FY Target =12, FY Actual =9, ± % Deviation from Target =-25% Explanation for deviation: The process involved in bringing onboard new NetworkPlus Universities took longer than anticipated.

IR3.4in3: # of participants in Hubs, summits, and other problem-solving institutions created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs FY Target =40,000, FY Actual =38897, ± % Deviation from Target =-3% Explanation for deviation: Engagements in the other three RAN resilience innovation Labs was low. The best practices learnt from the Eastern Africa RILab will be shared with other Labs to boost their engagements.

IR3.4in4: # of participants in crowd-sourcing or other open challenges created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs FY Target =500, FY Actual =579, ± % Deviation from Target =+16% Explanation for deviation: The call for proposals for to address climate change challenges solicited more applicants than anticipated.

I.0:R.a Number of resilient dimensions and indicators populated with data collected in targeted communities and made available through human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by RAN. FY Target =40, FY Actual =80, ± % Deviation from Target =+100%. Explanation for deviation: The original consideration of the target focused on treating similar dimensions across the RILab partner countries as one dimension. However, it was later agreed to report them separately by country because the contexts are different in each country.

2.1.R.a: Number of students, faculty and community members who are trained in design thinking skills with human, financial or institutional resources provided by RAN. FY Target =1800, FY Actual =94, \pm % Deviation from Target =-95%. Explanation for deviation: This is low because the strategy for each RILab to conduct design thinking workshop every month is not yet effected

2.1.R.b: Number of students, faculty and community members who are trained in design thinking skills with human, financial or institutional resources provided by RAN that go on to apply design thinking skill. FY Target =40%, FY Actual =19%, \pm % Deviation from Target =-53%. Explanation for deviation: The people who have been trained in the skills have applied them by training others although more need to be trained

2.2.R.a: Number of private and public sector actors involved in development of innovations. FY Target =5, FY Actual =1, \pm % Deviation from Target =-80%. Explanation for deviation: This innovation was sourced from EA RILab exhibition. The outputs from implementing the intervention strategy only started in Q4

2.2.R.b: Number of University multi-disciplinary creative teams participating in innovation development. FY Target =12, FY Actual =13, \pm % Deviation from Target =-8%. Explanation for deviation: These innovations were sourced from EA RILab exhibition. The outputs from implementing the intervention strategy only started in Q4

2.3 R.a: Number of innovations or technologies that result in joint business ventures or public/private partnerships. FY Target =3, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages

2.3 R.b: Number of innovations or technologies that demonstrably advance resilience. FY Target =1, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The strategy to source innovations kicked off in Q4 and as such the innovation process is in initial stages

3.0 H.a: Number of students, staff, and faculty enrolled for courses or disciplines created by RAN. FY Target =31,000, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The courses are still under development.

3.0 H.b: Number of students, staff, and faculty completed the courses or disciplines conducted by RAN. FY Target =3,100, FY Actual =0, \pm % Deviation from Target =-100%. Explanation for deviation: The courses are still under development

3.1 R.a: Number of informal or formal learning opportunities (short courses) created by RAN partners. FY Target =4, FY Actual =23, \pm % Deviation from Target =+475% Explanation for deviation: The definition for this indicator was based on the MOOCs and considering that it would be difficult to develop a MOOC the target was set to 1 per RILab. However with the simplification to MKITS coupled with some informal learning that were not anticipated the actual value was way above the target

I. Lessons Learned / Best Practices

Some lessons learnt in year 2 follow

Provide a variety of support mechanisms: The HoA RILab needs close follow-ups and support from RAN secretariat, HESN and USAID in order to secure timely transfers of regular budgets and accomplish the program activities as planned. There is also a need for speedy transfers of budgets, procurement and financial settlement at Jimma University as the HoA RILab operates within the university system.

Availability of capacity: The TU/DRLA team notes that after working so closely with RILabs on their qualitative data collection, analysis and reporting, they learned that partner universities have a wide range of capacities. The team is challenged by having to respond to a wide range of support and backstopping needs in certain cases. For example: the Secretariat required all RILabs use the same software for qualitative analysis without providing funds for training. The use of novel software requires significant training and guidance; the team had to modify workplans and approaches to accommodate this need, as little in-country expertise/support was available. While the need for standardization is understandable, the implementation of this RAN policy became extremely difficult and may have slowed down the process. Future studies should better capture the need of technical support in terms of software use and the significant time it takes to build capacity in that area. Furthermore, the team reviewed multiple drafts of RILab/Network Partner Qualitative Reports, which required extensive back and forth collaborations via email, Skype and at times in-person, which greatly increased time requirements. Lastly, collaborating closely with RILabs to fine-tune their Resilience Dimensions helped harmonize the definitions, providing a common language relevant to individual contexts. Although at times challenging to come to consensus, ultimately this allowed RAN to better conduct cross analysis between dimensions, which allows for a higher-level of learning.

Time anticipations: Even though RAN may be committed to execute their duties as planned, a number of other factors such as university procedures, government or institutional or organizational policies, donor requirements, overload by staff, and stakeholder engagement may slow down progress of work.

Allow equal distribution of load: After the opening of the RIC4ACE grants call, it was realized that so many activities needed attention. Coupled with preparations for TechCon 2014 and preparing the annual report, all these call for a great deal of balance of work load.

Network sharing: The Partners forum was instrumental in bringing teams together to facilitate networking and sharing of ideas. Each partner brought a unique experience which ensured sharing of experiences and understanding of the data. The main outcome was that teams went back to do further analysis and validation meetings. The interactions between RAN and Stanford-based Innovation Directors and RILabs taking place in visits and workshop participation has increased collaboration, shared understanding and vision of innovation, and pathways to achieve innovation. Basecamp is continuing to be used as a project management and collaboration platform for posting videos, photos, discussions and auxiliary material

Communication across the network is important: Skype continues to be an effective means of communication between RAN and Stanford and Tulane Partners. However, due to internet challenges in WA and HoA RILabs there are still problems to use skype. The audio dial in used for USAID/HESN and the Data Working Group/M&E specialists calls has been robust as one can join the call using their mobile phones wherever they are and by-passes the challenge of internet connectivity. This on hand helps to redeem time especially when calls are made after working hours.

8. Future Activities

The next steps for the next reporting period include:

The RAN Research Team looks forward to a busy and exciting Y3 as the first annual State of sub-Saharan African Resilience Report will be published globally and vetted in target communities, and the TU/DRLA Team will lead RAN's efforts to link qualitative findings from Y2 to quantitative data in Y3, while more-effectively ensuring RAN bridges rigorous resilience research with locally relevant and innovative interventions to some of Sub Saharan Africa's greatest challenges. In the first half of Y3, RAN in collaboration with TU/DRLA and the RILabs will facilitate four regional stakeholder forums (at each of the RILabs) to present findings in the Resilience Report and gain stakeholder feedback.

RAN also will collaborate with TU/DRLA and the RILabs to facilitate two quantitative data collection workshops. One will be held Oct. 24 - 26 in Kampala, Uganda for the EA, Horn RILab and Network Partners. Another will be held Dec. 5 - 7 in Pretoria, South Africa for the WA and SA RILabs. In addition, RAN working closely with TU/DRLA will continue to provide online and in-country technical support as well as written technical guidance to all RILabs and Network Partners as they develop their unique and context-specific quantitative data collection and analysis strategies and conduct secondary analysis. Furthermore, the RAN Research Team will continue to provide technical assistance to the EA RILab as they develop innovation specific M&E plans and ex-ante, formative and summative evaluations of innovations. Where possible, innovation M&E strategies and indicators will mirror those from quantitative baseline surveys to bridge innovations with rigorous resilience research.

The CDD will continue to work with the EA RILab to coordinate and advise on data analyses using the data the EA RILab collected from the Elgon DPs. The CDD will be advising on quantitative analyses and qualitative analyses. On quantitative analyses, the CDD will advise the EA RILab on creating policy indices, simple regression analyses, and group level analyses. On qualitative analyses, the CDD will advise the EA RILab on studying of the small group transcripts, coding of transcripts, and marrying the quantitative and qualitative analyses. The CDD and the WA RILab will finalize and execute one DP in Tamale, Ghana in the upcoming year of this grant. Following the event, the CDD shall advise the WA RILab on data analysis using the data made available from the DP. These activities may take a few quarters in year 3.

In Year 3 Q1 HoA RILab anticipates accelerating those program activities carried forward from year two. These are primarily publications of literature reviews and reports on the qualitative studies conducted in Ethiopia and Somalia in the second year, as well as developing protocols and conducting

resilience surveys in Ethiopia and Somalia. Other urgent activities include: procurement of essential items and furnishing the HoA RILab Innovations Center; preparation of communication and publicity guidelines for HoA RILab; opening the HoA Grants Call, and evaluating the applications; developing and uploading some M-KITs; hosting video conference between HoA RILab and the rest of RILabs; as well as hosting the first meeting of IAB in Ethiopia.

The SA RILab plans to finalize the analysis and reports for the community consultations for Pyramid site in South Africa. Revisions of the draft reports on the qualitative rapid appraisals for the site that was included late as one of our study areas will be made and finalized by end of October. Future activities will focus on intensification of the activities surrounding innovations, and the preparation and implementation of quantitative surveys.

In WA RILab, year 3 QI efforts will intensify in order to get the MoU signed with Cheikh Anta Diop University of Dakar in Senegal. Activities are also continuing for holding the DP event in Tamale at the beginning of November 2014. At the appropriate time RAN Secretariat will give the go ahead for organizing the Innovations Strategy Workshop. Posters have already been printed.

The RAN team will travel to California Berkeley for the 2014 TechCon meeting that will take place on 8-10 November 2014.

A member of the Stanford innovation team will travel to Uganda in October to model ethnography and other need finding methods (an essential component of the Design Thinking Process). We will work with the Innovation Director, students and staff to video these methods and produce a need finding MKIT.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX I. HESN Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) Indicators - FY14

Code	M&E Code Description	Target Value	Reached Value	%
HESN_0in01	\$ Total dollar value of outside (non-USAID) resources utilized	277,578	36,363	13.1%
HESN_0in02	# transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that were developed with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	12		0.0%
HESN_0in03	# transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that were initially piloted with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	6		0.0%
HESN_0in04	# transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that achieved early adoption with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	0		---
HESN_0in05	# transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches that transitioned to scale with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	0		---
HESN_0in06	# transformative innovations, technologies, or approaches evaluated with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	2		0.0%
HESN_0in08	# innovations, technologies or approaches in the innovation pipeline	0	12	---
HESN_0in09	# innovations, technologies or approaches that completed at least one of the five stages in the innovation pipeline	0		---
HESN_0in10	# beneficiaries reached	450	0	0.0%
HESN_0in11	# innovations, technologies, or approaches that have reached more than 1 million people	0		---
HESN_0in12	# innovations, technologies, or approaches that have reached more than 5 million people	0		---
HESN_0zRAN-in1	# innovations or technologies that demonstrably advance resilience	1		0.0%
HESN_1.0in1	# new data-related technologies, tools, approaches, and best practices supported or applied with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	17		0.0%

Code	M&E Code Description	Target Value	Reached Value	%
HESN_1.0in2	# data sets provided to or made accessible to USAID operating units and programs, HESN partners, and the broader development community with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	30		0.0%
HESN_1.0in2_new	# new data sets provided to or made accessible to USAID operating units and programs, HESN partners, and the broader development community with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	3		0.0%
HESN_1.0zRAN-in1	# resilience dimensions populated with data collected in targeted communities and made available through human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by RAN	40	80	200.0%
HESN_1.2in1	# users who access data and tools made available with support from human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	62000	418	0.7%
HESN_1.3in2	# development professionals proficient in data management and use due to human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	40	46	115.0%
HESN_2.0in1	# months required for developing, piloting, adopting, scaling, and evaluating transformative innovations, technologies, and approaches receiving human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	36		0.0%
HESN_2.2in3	# targeted communities who participated in assessment, analysis, and evaluation of innovations, technologies, and approaches supported with HESN Development Lab	18	16	88.9%
HESN_2.3in1	# MOUs or other agreements signed with public sector, private sector, local community partners, and one HESN Development Lab	35	3	8.6%
HESN_2.3in2	# stakeholders engaged in problem solving with one HESN Development Lab	24	14	58.3%
HESN_2.3zRAN-in1	# private and public sector actors involved in development of innovations	5	1	20.0%
HESN_2.3zRAN-in2	# innovations or technologies that begin as or result in potentially income generating ventures or public/private partnerships	3		0.0%
HESN_3.0in2	# MOUs or other agreements signed with public sector, private sector, and local community partners and more than one HESN Development Lab	2		0.0%

Code	M&E Code Description	Target Value	Reached Value	%
HESN_3.0in3	# new development related classes or disciplines created by university departments with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	4		0.0%
HESN_3.2in1	# visitors to Network knowledge-sharing platforms	57000	34464	60.5%
HESN_3.3in1	# classes supported by HESN Development Labs with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	0	2	---
HESN_3.3in2	# collaborative platforms created by the HESN or with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	18	19	105.6%
HESN_3.3zRA N-in1	# students, faculty and community members who are trained in design thinking skills with human, financial or institutional resources provided by RAN	1,800	94	5.2%
HESN_3.3zRA N-in2nume	# students, faculty and community members who are trained in design thinking skills with human, financial or institutional resources provided by RAN that go on to apply design thinking skills		17	---
HESN_3.3zRA N-in3	# students, staff, and faculty enrolled for course or disciplines created by RAN	31000		0.0%
HESN_3.3zRA N-in4	# students, staff, and faculty completed course(s) or disciplines created by RAN	3100		0.0%
HESN_3.3zRA N-in5	# informal (seminars, brown bag lunch, webinar, etc.) or formal (short courses) learning opportunities conducted by RAN partners	4	23	575.0%
HESN_3.4in2	# Hubs created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	12	9	75.0%
HESN_3.4in3	# participants in Hubs, summits, and other problem-solving institutions created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	40000	38897	97.2%
HESN_3.4in4	# participants in crowd-sourcing or other open challenges created with human, financial, or institutional resources contributed by HESN Development Labs	500	579	115.8%
HESN_3.4zRA N-in1	# multi-disciplinary creative teams participating in innovation development	12	13	108.3%

APPENDIX II.A. Innovations: Technologies and Approaches - FY14

Output Type	Name of Output	Description/Abstract	Country	Phase	# Bene.	Phase Compl.?	Evaluation Cond.?
Approach	Improved Push and Pull Technology	This is a project under the EA RILab recruited on the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme. An innovative approach to inter-cropping that dually suppresses nuisance weeds and pests in high prevalence areas to increase agricultural yield. A team of researchers at Makerere University would like to pilot a dual strategy for inter-cropping that achieves optimum control of the Striga weed and the Maize borer in a near natural ecosystem (Improved push-and-pull). This approach to cropping can then be extended to larger holdings, helping to increase crop yield without additional expenditure on chemicals and the excess labour needs of weeding.	Uganda	Stage 1: Development	0	No	No
Approach	Unearthing the potential of earthworms	This is a project under the EA RILab recruited under the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme. This project uses biomass to massively breed earth-worms as an alternative to small fish as a source of protein in chicken feed. The team is to develop a prototype for a unit process that can rapidly produce earth worms in agricultural communities using bio-waste as the substrate. Communities will also use local technology to process the earthworms into a form that can be mixed with chicken feed. Local out-growers will then be linked to commercial poultry feed manufacturers. It is hoped that the volume of earthworms produced by different out-growers in optimised unit-processes will have a substantial impact on reducing the poultry feed industry's reliance on silver fish. It is also hoped that earthworm farming will contribute to livelihoods diversification among the youth.	Uganda	Stage 1: Development	0	No	No

Output Type	Name of Output	Description/Abstract	Country	Phase	# Bene.	Phase Compl.?	Evaluation Cond.?
Technology	Low-cost Solar Irrigation Pumps	This is a project under the EA RILab recruited under the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme. This technology is a very-low-cost environmentally friendly solar powered irrigation pump that can transform agriculture in semi-arid sun-rich areas. A team of engineers from Makerere University have developed a prototype for a very-low-cost solar powered irrigation pump that is cast from local scrap materials. The engine is under-going optimisation for efficiency. This pump has the potential to substantially increase access to low cost solutions for local irrigation and water transfer for other purposes.	Uganda	Stage 1: Development	0	No	No
Approach	Matibabu	This is a project under the EA RILab recruited under the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme. Matibabu is a non-invasive innovation with the potential to revolutionize malaria diagnosis and management in resource poor settings. The technology is simple to use, non-invasive, low cost and does not require blood drawing devices making it viable in primary care settings in hard-to-reach areas where the microscope is not accessible in many such contexts.	Uganda	Stage 1: Development	0	No	No
Approach	RootIO	This is a project under the EA RILab recruited under the Resilience Innovation Acceleration Programme. RootIO is a community radio technology with the potential to revolutionize last-mile communication in hard-to-reach areas, using a mobile phone for broad-casting. The mobile phone handset can quickly become a radio transmitter when attached to a portable hardware set implying that a radio station can be set up in any community, and the same station can be re-deployed to different communities in a short period of time.	Uganda	Stage 2: Initial Piloting	0	No	No

APPENDIX II.B. Evaluations - FY14

Output Type	Name of Output	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
Evaluation	Innovators vetting	The process of selection of the RIAP innovators that were identified at an innovation exhibition to find potential innovation to accelerate in the EA RILab. Five innovations were selected: Improved Push and Pull Technology, Unearthing potential of Earthworms, Low cost solar irrigation pumps, Matibabu, and ROOTIO.	Uganda	Complete

APPENDIX II.C. Data-Related Approaches, Tools, Best Practices - FY14

Output Type	Name of Output	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
Data-Related Tool	A template to guide the RILabs in developing their qualitative survey protocols, together with the draft qualitative survey tool	This document was to guide RILabs on qualitative survey data collection	Uganda	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Qualitative survey protocol	Qualitative data collection tool for EA RILab	Uganda	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Qualitative survey protocol	Qualitative data collection tool for HoA RILab	Ethiopia	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Qualitative survey protocol	Qualitative data collection tool for SA RILab	South Africa	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Qualitative survey protocol	Qualitative data collection tool for WA RILab	Ghana	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Deliberative Poll proposal	Full proposal for Deliberative polling in Uganda together with the approved questionnaires	Uganda	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Deliberative Poll proposal	Full proposal for Deliberative polling in Ghana together with the approved questionnaires	Ghana	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Qualitative data analysis tools	Tools that guided all RILabs in analysis of qualitative data	Uganda	Complete
Data-Related Tool	Quantitative survey training toolkit	A set of tools that were used in the quantitative survey workshop in all RILabs	Uganda	Complete

Output Type	Name of Output	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
Data-Related Tool	DP questionnaires in Ghana	Questionnaire for collecting data on the Deliberative Polls to be conducted in Ghana in Q1 of year 3.	Ghana	Complete
Data-Related Tool	DP briefing materials in Ghana	Briefing materials for collecting data on the Deliberative Polls to be conducted in Ghana in Q1 of year 3.	Ghana	Complete

APPENDIX II.D. Publications or Reports - FY14

Name	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
<p>Abstract: Recurrent epidemics and floods following heavy rains in Albertine Region Uganda</p>	<p>"BACKGROUND: Recurrent floods and landslides due to heavy rains have far reaching impacts to the affected areas escalating recurrent epidemics of cholera, malaria, and viral hemorrhagic fevers. As a result, the affected areas suffer from high morbidity, mortality and significant impacts on health and economic development on communities. Few studies so far have critically reviewed about medical responses to disasters and little information exists pertaining to the initiatives being undertaken by health sector in response to disaster management in Uganda. Makerere University School of Public Health's ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) reviewed emergency health responses to disasters and other related interventions in the Albertine region which have been undertaken in the health sector. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the review was to identify the vulnerability factors and adaptive capacity of the communities affected by floods. METHODS: Relevant documents were identified by searches in the websites of different sectors in Ugandan non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies. Using selected keywords, articles were also searched in the data bases of Medline and Google Scholar. In addition, pertinent articles from non-indexed journals were referred to. RESULTS: There is no policy document relating climate change and human health distributed to the districts. Major constraints in addressing health impacts of climate change include inadequate awareness, poor health infrastructure and limited health workers. Also, districts have limited resources to cope with epidemics and other emergencies. Other risk factors include poor sanitation, food and personal hygiene, late treatment seeking behavior, inadequate knowledge on the disease, costly preventive interventions and the high prevalence of low quality treatment outlets both formal and informal. In Hoima district the causes of disease epidemics is attributed to the low latrine coverage of only 57%. The sub-county authorities enacted by-laws stopping sale of cold foods and fluids associated with the spread of the disease and authorities reprimanded households without pit latrines. CONCLUSION: Emergency disaster health responses to floods and its consequences such as loss of lives and epidemics have become more comprehensive in the context of basic disaster management and impacts of disease epidemics seem to be increasing. The remaining challenge is to address resilience challenges to disasters arising from hazards such as flooding in terms of mitigation, prevention, preparedness and integrating them in the health care system. "</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Complete</p>

Name	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
<p>Abstract: Recurrent epidemics and floods following heavy rains in Albertine Region Uganda</p>	<p>"BACKGROUND: Recurrent floods and landslides due to heavy rains have far reaching impacts to the affected areas escalating recurrent epidemics of cholera, malaria, and viral hemorrhagic fevers. As a result, the affected areas suffer from high morbidity, mortality and significant impacts on health and economic development on communities. Few studies so far have critically reviewed about medical responses to disasters and little information exists pertaining to the initiatives being undertaken by health sector in response to disaster management in Uganda. Makerere University School of Public Health's ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) reviewed emergency health responses to disasters and other related interventions in the Albertine region which have been undertaken in the health sector. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of the review was to identify the vulnerability factors and adaptive capacity of the communities affected by floods. METHODS: Relevant documents were identified by searches in the websites of different sectors in Ugandan non-governmental organizations and United Nations agencies. Using selected keywords, articles were also searched in the data bases of Medline and Google Scholar. In addition, pertinent articles from non-indexed journals were referred to. RESULTS: There is no policy document relating climate change and human health distributed to the districts. Major constraints in addressing health impacts of climate change include inadequate awareness, poor health infrastructure and limited health workers. Also, districts have limited resources to cope with epidemics and other emergencies. Other risk factors include poor sanitation, food and personal hygiene, late treatment seeking behavior, inadequate knowledge on the disease, costly preventive interventions and the high prevalence of low quality treatment outlets both formal and informal. In Hoima district the causes of disease epidemics is attributed to the low latrine coverage of only 57%. The sub-county authorities enacted by-laws stopping sale of cold foods and fluids associated with the spread of the disease and authorities reprimanded households without pit latrines. CONCLUSION: Emergency disaster health responses to floods and its consequences such as loss of lives and epidemics have become more comprehensive in the context of basic disaster management and impacts of disease epidemics seem to be increasing. The remaining challenge is to address resilience challenges to disasters arising from hazards such as flooding in terms of mitigation, prevention, preparedness and integrating them in the health care system. "</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Complete</p>

Name	Description/Abstract	Country	Status
<p>Abstract: Moving from Disaster risk Response to Resilience Building</p>	<p>"BACKGROUND: To strengthen the resilience of people and systems in Africa, ResilientAfrica Network is using approaches that incubate, test and scale innovations that strengthen individual and system-wide capabilities and reduce vulnerabilities, with deeper engagement of innovators, faculty, entrepreneurs and target communities. OBJECTIVE: To strengthen resilience of people and systems in Africa by leveraging the knowledge, scholarship and creativity METHODOLOGY: RAN has drafted a unifying analytical framework for assessing and understanding the resilience of target communities and the framework has been used to identify resilience priorities for target communities. The innovations are drawn from evidence derived from data collected from desk reviews and community consultations using Focus group Discussions and Key informant Interviews. Using 8 steps Intervention Strategy Process, resilience gaps are translated into intervention pathways and viable projects with the highest transformation potential for resilience building in target communities (Design thinking co-creation approach). The Innovation Acceleration program known as the 'Crowd Sourcing Approach is RAN's alternative source of innovations and targets existing projects with a potential to impact on resilience. Projects are sourced within the partner universities in Africa using innovation exhibitions and inventory of existing innovations in academic units. The process is guided by what the RILabs know about their general thematic focus. RESULTS: Using the two approaches, RAN has sourced 5 innovations under the RAN Innovation Acceleration Program (RIAP) in the area of Health, agricultural markets, Wealth creation and increased yields. In this conference, RAN showcased the innovations that are under incubation and the methodology of sourcing for innovations CONCLUSION: Engagement of multi-disciplinary teams from different educational backgrounds working together to develop solutions to address particular challenges brings in a different set of ideas to enhance building solutions to different development challenges."</p>	<p>Uganda</p>	<p>Complete</p>

APPENDIX II.E. Hubs - FY14

Name	Description	Country	Status
----- No Entries -----			

APPENDIX II.F. Knowledge Sharing/Collaborative Platforms - FY14

Name	Description	Country	Status
Design Thinking	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
Need Finding	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
Conceptualize	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
Rapid Prototyping	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
Culture of Innovation	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
Scale and systemic Challenges	MKIT videos featuring Banerjee's studio-produced lectures of the Design Thinking and Innovation Culture Process	United States	Complete
About the ResilientAfrica Network	MKIT videos explaining RAN at the EA RILab	Uganda	Complete
Eastern Africa Resilience Innovation Lab	MKIT videos explaining the EA RILab network and their themes	Uganda	Complete
Overview of the RAN project	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
Outcome Dashboard	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
The systems diagram	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete

Name	Description	Country	Status
The systems Diagram group discussions	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
Identifying key outcomes for the community	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
Description of the intervention pathways	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
The Malawi Case	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
Stakeholder Analysis	MKIT videos developed from the SA RILab ISW video footage to show the process of the intervention strategy.	South Africa	Complete
Diversified and sustainable Livelihoods	A video description for HoA RILab Grant call on intervention pathway 3 (Diversified and Sustainable Livelihoods). The MKIT is developed from a video recorded of the HoA ISW workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.	Ethiopia	Complete
Diversified and Market Oriented Livestock Production	A video description for HoA RILab Grant call on intervention pathway 2 (Diversified and Market Oriented Livestock Production). The MKIT is developed from a video recording of the HoA ISW workshop in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia	Ethiopia	Complete
The Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs) Workshop 2	This video was created after conducting the MOOCs workshop in March 2014	Uganda	Complete

APPENDIX II.G. Major Events - FY14

Name	Description	Country	Status
Deliberative Polling in Uganda	Deliberative poll held in Bududa and Butaleja, Uganda addressing resilience priorities in the areas of: Land Management, Population Pressure, and Resettlement Management	Uganda	Complete
RIC4ACE launch and official opening of RAN premises	Launch of the Resilience Innovation Challenge 4 Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE) Grants Call on August 13, 2014. The event also doubled as the official opening of the office premises that house the Makerere University- ResilientAfrica Network Innovation Lab.	Uganda	Complete
Innovation exhibition (HoA RILab)	Exhibition to showcase innovations in order to identify potential innovation that could be supported by RAN on the acceleration programme.	Ethiopia	Complete

APPENDIX II.H. Workshops/Trainings/Capacity Building - FY14

Name	Description	Country	Status
DP Stakeholder Workshop (Ghana)	A DP Stakeholder Workshop in Tamale, Ghana for the advisory committee to meet with Prof. James Fishkin of the CDD to finalize the agenda for the DP and draft briefing materials and survey.	Ghana	Complete
Malawi stakeholder workshop	A key stakeholder meeting was held in Lilongwe Malawi to give feedback to stakeholders and also get input from participants on the qualitative results and resilience dimensions from the rapid appraisals	Malawi	Complete
Pyramid community dissemination meeting	A dissemination meeting was held to discuss findings of the qualitative research that was conducted by the project in Pyramid recently. The meeting was aimed at giving feedback to the community on the findings and to discuss way forward	South Africa	Complete
Deliberative Polling Preparatory Visit (EA RILab)	This was a micro-planning meeting with the district officials of Bududa and Butalejja held to ensure that Deliberative Polling is successfully piloted in Africa and in Uganda.	Uganda	Complete
Pre-Deliberative Polling Workshop (EA RILab)	Research assistants were selected and trained on the Deliberative Poll methodology during a two-day workshop conducted in Mbale district (June 18-19th, 2014).	Uganda	Complete
Design thinking workshop (EA RILab)	A one-day Training of Trainers workshop to introduce participants to the Design Thinking approach.	Uganda	Complete
Design thinking workshop (HoA RILab)	A one-day Training of Trainers workshop to introduce participants to the Design Thinking approach.	Ethiopia	Complete
MOOCS workshop (EA RILab)	Training workshop to design relevant pilot MOOCs for EA RILab after assessing the resilience challenges of the region.	Uganda	Complete
MOOCS workshop (HoA RILab)	Training workshop to design relevant pilot MOOCs for HoA RILab after assessing the resilience challenges of the region.	Ethiopia	Complete
Resilience workshop	Convened to share lessons learned and chart a pathway for bridging community based resilience research with innovative solutions to some of sub-Saharan Africa's most pressing challenges.	Uganda	Complete
Partners Forum	Annual meeting of all RAN network partners to discuss the programs activities.	Uganda	Complete

Name	Description	Country	Status
Atlas.ti Workshop in Zimbabwe	A training workshop in qualitative data analysis using Atlas.ti was conducted in Zimbabwe to assist team members with their qualitative data analysis. Atlas.ti is a software used to analyse qualitative data. RAN used the software to analyse the data generated from community consultations	Zimbabwe	Complete
SA RILab Analysis workshop	An analysis workshop was done with network plus Universities representatives. The aim of the workshop was to assist members with finalizing reports, agree on dimensions, develop context specific resilience frameworks and also start thinking of entry points for innovations	South Africa	Complete
External Stakeholders Forum (HoA RILab)	External Stakeholders' Forum organized to familiarize stakeholders with RAN's structure, its objectives and strategies; to obtain stakeholders' buy-in on the multidisciplinary and multi-sectoral approaches of RAN and initiate their potential contributions to the resilience innovations strategy.	Ethiopia	Complete
The 5th Market Information Symposium	The Engagement Manager and the EA RILab team attended this workshop to further publicize RIC4ACE call to potential applicants, to interact with stakeholders in the agricultural field and identify potential partners and mentors for RAN; The theme of the workshop was 'Feeding the region through sustainable supply mechanisms.'	Uganda	Complete
Diary Dissemination Workshop and Exhibition	The theme of the workshop was 'Quality enhancement in the dairy sector for increased efficiency, investment and exports'. The engagement manager and the EA RILab used this opportunity to publicize the RIC4ACE call to potential applicants, to interact with stakeholders in the agricultural field and identify potential partners for RAN and mentors.	Uganda	Complete
MOOC's Visioning Workshop	<p>Eight students (a blend of Graduate and Undergraduate students) from the four RILabs were trained on using Design Thinking methodology to develop a MOOC.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -EA RILab: 3 students were nominated from Makerere University and 2 from Gulu University (Network plus partner for EA RILab), -South Africa RILab: One student participated from University of Pretoria, South Africa. -Horn of Africa RILab: One student participated from Jimma University in Ethiopia. -West Africa RILab: One student came from University for Development Studies, Ghana. 	United States	Complete
Introduction to Atlas.ti	A one day introduction to Atlas.ti training was conducted on the 13 March, 2014 to assist students from UP interested in qualitative data analysis. This was done as part of capacity building for the students. Six students out of 13 participants attended the training.	South Africa	

Name	Description	Country	Status
EA RILab ISW	The EA RILab conducted an intervention strategy workshop on 24–26 June 2014 at Kabira Club, Kampala, focusing on the climate variability theme. This resulted in a resilience innovation challenge for adverse climate effects (RIC4ACE) request of applications through which innovative solutions to address climate effects will be identified, funded and incubated in the EA RILab.	Uganda	Complete
HoA RILab ISW	The HoA RILab conducted an intervention strategy workshop on the recurrent drought theme among the Borana pastoralist community from 24-26 July 2014 in Addis Ababa. The draft of the resilience innovation challenge for recurrent effects of drought (RIC4RED) request of application through which innovative solutions to address recurrent drought will be identified, funded and incubated in the HoA RILab is still under review.	Ethiopia	Complete
SA RILab ISW	The SA RILab conducted an intervention strategy workshop focusing on food insecurity and limited opportunities for income generation in the target communities in the context of HIV/AIDS from 8-10 August 2014 in Pretoria . The draft of the resilience innovation challenge for Food Security and improved Income Generation (RIC4FIG) request of application through which innovative solutions to address food insecurity and limited incomes will be identified, funded and incubated in the SA RILab is still under review.	South Africa	Complete
Deliberative Polling Moderator training	Training of moderators for Deliberative Poll in Elgon Region of Uganda	Uganda	Complete

APPENDIX II.I. Other Outputs - FY14

Name	Description	Country	Status
Intervention Strategy Workshop toolkit	A best practice of crafting intervention pathways developed by ChangeLabs Stanford University right from problem analysis	United States	Complete
Intervention Strategy Workshop Facilitation Guide	A step by step procedure to conduct an intervention strategy workshop	Uganda	Complete
RIC4ACE RFA document	A request for Applications that highlighted the key challenges on adverse climate effects in East Africa was put out to the public to solicit for innovative solutions to address the challenges	Uganda	Complete
Non-Disclosure Agreement	An agreement that was signed by RIC4ACE judges binding them not to disclose any information in regard to the judging process including information about the applicant	Uganda	Complete
EARILab Innovation Exhibition scoring guide	The document provided guidelines to judges in selecting the best promising innovations exhibited at Makerere University	Uganda	Complete
RIC4ACE Application Template	A document to guide applicants to write a full proposal in response to the RIC4ACE RFA	Uganda	Complete
The draft communication and branding strategy	A draft of the channels of communications at RAN and how to promote wide communication	Uganda	Ongoing
RAN M&E Plan	This document explains RAN's theory of change, highlights RAN indicators of success in relation to their targets and baseline values.	Uganda	Complete
EA RILab Innovation lab space management guidelines	The document explains the procedure of using the EA RILab space in regard to staff, innovators and community in executing their engagements	Uganda	Complete
RIC4ACE judging and selection toolkit	A set of guidelines for the judges at the different phases until the final selection of applicants of the RIC4ACE RFA	Uganda	Complete

Name	Description	Country	Status
RAN Information Technology Strategy Draft	This is a draft document that gives the procedure to follow concerning Information technology issues at RAN	Uganda	Ongoing
The RAN Innovation and Engagement Strategy and Framework	Document explaining the approach to innovation and engagement at RAN	Uganda	Complete
Human Centered Training toolkit	A set of tools developed by ChangeLabs Stanford University to train innovators in human design thinking skills	United States	Complete
Pre-Deliberative Polling: Survey (EA RILab)	This survey was conducted in the two districts of Bududa and Butalejja which are affected by recurrent landslides and floods due to climate change. In Bududa, the Deliberative Poll pre-survey was conducted in seven (7) sub-counties which were randomly selected while in Butalejja five sub-counties were selected.	Uganda	Complete

APPENDIX III. Partners - FY14

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Makerere University (Secretariat)	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Uganda	This is one of the HESN Lab hosted at Makerere university to coordinate RAN	
Tulane University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	This is a core partner with the responsibility of providing support to address RAN's objective one.	
Center for Strategic & International Studies	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	This is a core partner with the responsibility of providing support to address RAN's objective one.	
Stanford University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	This is a core partner with the responsibility of providing support to address RAN's objective two and three.	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Makerere University (EA RILab)	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Uganda	This is the host of RAN's EA RILab	
Jimma University (HoA RILab)	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Ethiopia	This is the host of RAN's HoA RILab	
University of Pretoria (SA RILab)	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	South Africa	This is the host of RAN's SA RILab	
University for Development Studies (WA RILab)	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Ghana	This is the host of RAN's WA RILab	
Benadir University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Somalia	This is a network plus University under RAN's HoA RILab	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
University of Zimbabwe	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Zimbabwe	This is a network plus University under RAN's SA RILab	
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Malawi	This is a network plus University under RAN's SA RILab	
Gulu University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Uganda	This is a network plus University under RAN's EA RILab	
National University of Rwanda	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Rwanda	This is a network plus University under RAN's EA RILab	
University of Kinshasa	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Dem. Rep. Congo	This is a network plus University under RAN's EA RILab	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Hive Colab	Medium	Other development actor	Uganda	Hive Colab is an Innovation Hub, Community owned, Collaborative and Co-working Space For Uganda's Technology Community. RAN hopes to leverage on its innovators, mentorship series, mentors, publicity portals and so much more	
Consortium for enhancing University Responsiveness to Agribusiness Development (CURAD)	Medium	Other development actor	Uganda	This is one of the six agribusiness incubators in Africa supported by the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa. It is a public-private partnership initiative with the aim of producing innovative young entrepreneurs and agribusiness leaders to champion productivity and profitability of the agricultural enterprises that can spinoff new enterprises.	
Redcross	Medium	Multi-lateral institution	Uganda	Partners from this organisation were engaged in the qualitative research activities in EA RILab	
UC Berkeley	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	RAN is partnering with UC Berkeley on the Big Ideas contest that involves students from all the HESN campuses	
AidData	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	RAN and AidData will work closely in effort to build capacity to geocode development data, create an open resource to display geocoded datasets	
Makerere University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Uganda	Host University of RAN	Cost-share.

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Human Sciences Research Council	Medium	Other development actor	South Africa	SA RILab team engaged with Dr Peter Jacobs and Dr Alexandra Mhula from the HSRC who are conducting studies in the area of social Innovation in South Africa's Rural Municipalities. Dr Alexandra Mhula has already accepted to be on the SA RILab Innovations Advisory Committee.	
Aspen Institute	Medium	Other development actor	South Africa	The innovations officer met with the Director of the Institute to collaborate on innovations.	
Research and Innovation Institute	Medium	Other development actor	South Africa	Discussion on potential innovations for SA RILab-crowd sourcing innovations.	
Australia Africa Universities Network	Medium	Other development actor	South Africa	School of Health Systems and Public Health staff member working on RILab stakeholder engagement met with Prof Robyn Alders of the University of Sydney for a discussion on the rearing of indigenous chickens – potential innovation	
Jimma University	High	Other development actor	Ethiopia	The HoA RILab engaged the University for opportunities for initiating and promoting innovation projects. Useful ideas were forwarded pertaining to approaches, methods, etc., of the resilience studies and planned interventions.	
Benadir University	High	Other development actor	Somalia	The HoA RILab interacted with Benadir University for deeper analysis of the qualitative data and further refinement and consolidation of the qualitative study report	
Addis Ababa University	Medium	Other development actor	Ethiopia	The HoA RILab involved the University with regard to (1) revising and refining the comprehensive literature review (2) support grants applications for research and innovations	
Bule Hora University	Medium	Other development actor	Ethiopia	The HoA RILab involved the University with regard to (1) revising and refining the comprehensive literature review(2) support grants applications for research and innovations, and (3) holding constructive discussions on the resilience studies and planned interventions of HoA RILab	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Pastoralists Areas Development Commission of Oromia Regional State	Low	Other development actor	Ethiopia	The HoA RILab involved the Development Commission with regard to holding constructive discussions on the resilience studies and planned interventions of HoA RILab	
ICT Center of Excellence	Medium	Other development actor	Ethiopia	The HoA RILab involved the ICT center in holding constructive discussions on the resilience studies and planned interventions of HoA RILab	
CARE-Ethiopia (Borana Field Office)	Medium	NGO	Ethiopia	HoA RILab engaged them to discuss the resilience studies and planned innovation projects in Ethiopia	
Action for Development (AFD, Borana Field Office)	Medium	Other development actor	Ethiopia	HoA RILab engaged them to discuss the resilience studies and planned innovation projects in Ethiopia	
University of Education	Medium	Other development actor	Ghana	This is a Network Plus University under WA RILab. WA RILab visited University of Education for interaction with Focal Person and discussion of revised MoU with university	
Université Cheikh Anta Diop de Dakar (UCAD)	Medium	Other development actor	Senegal	This a Network Plus University under the WA RILab. The WA RILab team met the International Relations unit and the Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies and briefed them on the RAN/WARILab agenda. Left them with a copy of the French version of the MOU for signature	
Université de Bamako	Medium	Other development actor	Mali	This is a Network Plus University under the WA RILab. WA RILab team briefed key faculty of University of Bamako on RAN agenda and sign Memorandum of Understanding	
Stanford University	High	Other development actor	United States	Provided support on objective one with regard to prepare and conduct two Deliberative Polls Ugandan communities and to support on objective two	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
Rockefeller Foundation	Medium	Private Philanthropy/Foundation	United States	DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu held strategic discussions with the Rockefeller Foundation to discuss the RAN's resilience research and opportunities for collaboration.	
Food and Agriculture Organisation	Medium	NGO	United States	DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu and Director of Resilience Deborah Elzie held strategic discussions with FAO to discuss the RAN's resilience research and opportunities for collaboration.	
World Food Programme	Medium	NGO	United States	DRLA Executive Director Ky Luu and Director of Resilience Deborah Elzie held strategic discussions with WFP to discuss the RAN's resilience research and opportunities for collaboration.	
People Concern Children's Project	Medium	Other development actor	Uganda	Deborah Elzie along with Roy Mayega delivered the beginnings of a series of lessons on disaster preparedness and resilience for primary students living in an impoverished Kampala neighborhood. This project is being initiated to get a better understanding of the urban community's vulnerabilities, needs, coping and adaptive strategies that might inform the design of innovations.	
Mobile Monday	Medium	Other development actor	Uganda	RAN in collaboration with Mobile Monday Kampala Chapter hosted a Mobile Monday (MoMoKla) event at the RAN office premises on July 31, 2014 to publicize RIC4ACE RFA with the theme :- Innovating for Resilience; what can technology offer? Mobile Monday Kampala (MoMoKla) is a community of mobile industry visionaries, and developers fostering cooperation and cross-border business development through virtual and live networking events to share ideas, best practices and trends from global markets. MoMoKla seeks to encourage innovation within the mobile sector and facilitate networking between small and large companies, and between local and foreign companies. EARILab used this event to publicize the Resilience challenge; Resilience Innovation Challenge for Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE).	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
FHI 360	Medium	USAID operating unit or program	Uganda	RAN secretariat and EARILab had a meeting with the Chief of Party, of the USAID Project 'Education and Research - to improve Climate Change Adaptation', Dr Lynne Carter and Mr Mfutimukiza on 27th May 2014 to discuss areas of collaboration in building resilience considering RAN's thematic areas of focus. This project is being developed through support to Makerere University (MAK) College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences by USAID to develop the Makerere University Center for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI). The visiting team shared ideas on mapping the system and stakeholder identification for solution development.	
Makerere University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Uganda	Host University of RAN	Cost-share.
Tulane University	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	Core partner with the responsibility of providing support to address RAN's objective one	
Center for Strategic & International Studies	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	United States	Core partner with the responsibility of providing support to address RAN's objective one	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type
National University of Rwanda	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Rwanda	A network plus University under RAN's EA RILab	
University of Kinshasa	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Dem. Rep. Congo	A network plus University under RAN's EA RILab	
University of Pretoria	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	South Africa	Host of RAN's SA RILab	
University of Zimbabwe	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Zimbabwe	A network plus University under RAN's SA RILab	
Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources	High	Higher Education Institution/ Research Organization	Malawi	A network plus University under RAN's SA RILab	

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Partner Location Country	Partner Description	Support Type

APPENDIX IV. Classes & Disciplines - FY14

Partner Name	Level of Engagement	Partner Type	Status
EA RILab Resilience Course	Utilizing DRLA's successful Strengthening Leadership in Disaster Resilience (SLDRP) professional training program as a model, Tulane DRLA team is working with the EA RILab team and the Secretariat to develop an onsite and online RAN Resilience Course at Makerere University in Uganda	Makerere University	Ongoing
Makerere University College Of Health Sciences School Of Public Health Masters in Disaster Management	Deborah Elzie served as course facilitator in Makerere University School of Public Health's newly launched Master in Disaster Management (MDM) program, which is partially funded by the Strengthening Leadership in Disaster Resilience Program (SLDRP). She presented on such topics as Building Community Resilience, Human Factors, and Communications in Disaster Resilience Management. She also specifically introduced the RAN Resilience Framework and initial findings to the group of 11 students of the Master in Disaster Management.	Makerere University	Ongoing
Information Session on how to Pitch your Innovation	Alma Aliaj, the Communications Analyst of the Higher Education Solutions Network visited RAN on 7th August 2014. Alma delivered an information session at the EA Resilience Innovation Lab to all RAN innovators on; How to pitch your innovation. This was followed by Q&A session. This helped innovators to prepare for submissions to RAN internal selection committee for TechCon 2014 .	Makerere University	Complete
Collaborating for the future	Seven participants of RAN Innovation Strategy Workshop attended final class presentation of Banerjee's class Stanford team comprised of four graduate and undergraduate students focused on the challenge of providing mobile-accessible up-to-date farming, weather, and pricing information; the Stanford student team worked closely with two Ugandan students.	Stanford University	Ongoing
Master of Science Degree in Community Disaster Resilience Studies	Master of Science Degree in Community Disaster Resilience Studies has been developed and approved by the academic and Governing Boards of The University for Development Studies. This program is awaiting the approval of the National Council for Tertiary Education. The program will commence after the approval	University of Development Studies	Ongoing

APPENDIX V. Fellowships & Practica - FY14

Name	Short Description	Host Organization	Total # Students	Status
Internship program in EA RILab	4 students were recruited from Makerere University for the internship program at EA RILab to help with Geo coding the Resilience data collected from the community consultations. The students also developed information management systems like the Inventory System, Engagement Management System and the M& E system. The program lasted 10 weeks from 4th June to 8th August 2014. The same students also participated in the EA RILab ISW workshop		4	Complete
EA RI Lab			0	
Host AidData Summer Fellows	Hosted 6 AidData students at RAN during June - August 2014	RAN	6	Complete

APPENDIX VI. Communications - FY14

Communication Title	Description	Location
Ran's objectives and Strategies; the thematic and geographical focus areas of the HoA	The communication featured on radio Fana FM station in Jimma town. It was an interview conducted during the design thinking workshop.	
Makerere University School of Public Health, approach to research and Innovation	The School of Public Health contributes to the strengthening of resilience in communities vulnerable to recurrent shocks and stresses in sub-Saharan Africa by leveraging the vast potential in University scholars to identify, develop and scale up solutions that build on their adaptive capacities to mitigate their vulnerabilities.	
RAN Resilience Workshop Review	An overview of the Resilience Workshop was drafted by the TU/DRLA team to be featured shared widely	
2nd Annual Eastern African Health Professionals Educators Association (EAHPEA) Conference, 2014 Book of Abstracts	RAN will provide for creation of Resilient communities using innovations created by students, faculties (multi-disciplinary) with community participation	
Makerere University's ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) Resilience Innovation Lab Officially opened The Resilience Innovation Challenge 4 Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE) Grants Call Launched	<p>This occasion brought together over 350 Agricultural Experts, business entrepreneurs, policy makers, and disaster response experts, mathematicians, politicians, Public Health experts, engineers, community, Innovators, water experts, students and the faculty among others. The lab is located on Plot 30, Upper Kololo Terrace in Kampala Uganda.</p> <p>During the official opening of the lab, RAN's first Resilience Innovation Challenge 4 Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE) Grants Call, grants.ranlab.org was also launched. This Grants Call focused on sourcing to develop and scale innovative technologies and approaches that will strengthen resilience to shocks and stresses that arise from climate variability and climate change. RAN is looking to catalyze and incentivize the development of solutions that will impact agricultural production and markets, as well as livelihood diversification and financial inclusion.</p>	
Makerere earmarks sh.13bn for climate change Innovations	The New Vision Publications online version	

Communication Title	Description	Location
Makerere University Management Visits the RAN Home-Appreciates Contribution	Makerere University Vice Chancellor Prof. John Ddumba-Ssentamu led a delegation of Makerere University Management Team on a familiarization visit of the Makerere University School of Public Health ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) Office premises. "The University Management is committed to working with RAN to address African community most pressing challenges," added Prof. Ddumba-Ssentamu.	
ResilientAfrica Network to conduct Deliberative Poll in Tamale	Ghana News Agency News Desk report on the Deliberative Polling Stakeholder's Forum held at the University for Development Studies on June 19, 2014	
Resilience Innovation Challenge 4 Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE) Call for Applications	Publicizing the RIC4ACE grants call to the East African Community	
\$25m Nak's USAID Project Launched	Official opening of RAN premises coupled with launch of the RIC4ACE grants call	
RAN (www.ranlab.org) seeks to recruit an Innovations Officer	Innovation officer Vacancy Announcement for the EA RILab	
RAN (www.ranlab.org) seeks to recruit an Innovations Officer	Innovation officer Vacancy Announcement for the EA RILab	
Makerere University Spearheading Research and Innovation	Makerere University School of Public Health through ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) is contributing to strengthening of resilience in target communities vulnerable to recurrent shocks and stresses in sub-Saharan Africa. This is by leveraging the vast potential in University scholars to identify, develop and scale up solutions that build on their adaptive capacities to mitigate vulnerabilities. Page XIII and XIV Joint Annual Scientific Conference, 2014. Theme: "Innovations Towards Attaining Vision 2040 Health Goals: Where are We, How Do We Get There?" Abstract Book	

Communication Title	Description	Location
<p>RAN partners with AidData to deliver Geographical Information Systems Training to Makerere University Faculty and Students</p>	<p>RAN, AidData and the Department of Geo-informatics and Climatic Sciences in College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences at Makerere University delivered a 3 days GIS training to Makerere University faculty and students. In the training, participants were able to get acquainted with ArcGIS Software suite from the basics of traversing the software and chronologically tackled other topics for intermediary users. Later, they covered more advanced concepts like summary statistics, aggregation of data, spatial thinking and spatial analysis. The participants also had a special session on Geo-coding using the AidData toolkit and use of the AidData methodology. All participants were able to access the Aid Management platform which enabled them to Geocode data from different case studies from the World Bank and other reputable data sources available online.</p>	
<p>RAN MAKSPH RIC4ACE Preliminary Info-Call for Applications</p>	<p>The Makerere University School of Public health ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) wishes to announce the preliminary information regarding the Call for Applications for the Resilience Innovation Challenge 4 Adverse Climate Effects (RIC4ACE)</p>	
<p>Video of the Intervention Strategy Workshop</p>	<p>The video of the HoA ISW conducted in Addis Ababa, from July 24 to 26, 2014, was shown on closed-circuit TV of Jimma University. The video vividly showed the discussions held as well as the key steps that the facilitators and participants of ISW went through.</p>	

APPENDIX VII. Travel - FY14

Country	# Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged	Purpose	Outcome(s)	Next Steps
Ghana	1	Stanford, WA RILab	Hold DP Workshop at West Africa RILab	DP Stakeholder Workshop for WA RILab conducted;	
Uganda	1	Stanford, RAN secretariat, EA RILab	Meeting with DP team in Kampala East Africa RILab	IRB submission for EA RILab DP in Elgon, Uganda planned	
Ghana	2	Stanford, WA RILab	DP Stakeholder Workshop at West Africa RILab,	Preparation of materials for DP in Tamale, Ghana to begin. DP Consultant on board.	
Uganda	2	Stanford, RAN secretariat, EA RILab	Meetings with DP team in Mbale, Uganda for final planning for DP event	DP planning for first DP projects in Uganda completed in July 2014	
Ethiopia	3	1 Uganda, 1 Tulane & 1 Somalia	Design Thinking ToT and Ideation Workshop HoA RILab	Guided to develop prototypes for innovation challenges	
Ethiopia	3	1 Uganda, 1 Tulane & 1 Somalia	Pilot MOOCs preparatory Workshop -	Two online courses were designed. Course content is yet to be developed	
Ethiopia	2	Tulane, Pastoralists	HoA External Stakeholders Forum	preliminary research findings were presented, and useful comments generated	
Uganda	6	EA RILab, RAN Secretariat	Design Thinking ToT and Ideation workshop - EA RILab (Activity 2.2, 2.3); Pilot MOOC preparatory workshop (Activity 3.3)	Participants introduced to DT skills	

Country	# Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged	Purpose	Outcome(s)	Next Steps
United States	4	3 RAN Secretariat 1 Tulane	HESN Directors meeting		
Uganda	28	RAN Secretariat; DRLA/ Tulane University; Stanford University; CSIS; Four RILabs; and some focal persons from the Network Plus Universities	To attend the Resilience Workshop	Resilience challenges identified in the community consultations from all four RILabs, and discussions held to link resilience to innovations.	
Uganda	18	RAN Secretariat; DRLA/ Tulane University; Stanford University; CSIS; Four RILabs; and some focal persons from the Network Plus Universities	To attend the 2014 partners Forum.	Better understanding about RAN objectives, strategies and methods	

Country	# Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged	Purpose	Outcome(s)	Next Steps
United States	7	RAN Secretariat, Stanford University, and the Four RILabs	To get the participants well oriented about the ChangeLabs innovation approaches, methods and tools, as well as planning for the downstream innovation activities.	Participants trained in applying the ChangeLabs innovation approaches, methods and tools;	
United States	1	RAN Chief of Party	Cornerstone Partners' Meeting		
South Africa	2	SA RILab	Focal persons from Malawi and Zimbabwe travelled to the University of Pretoria for the SA RILab Internal Innovation strategy meeting and Analysis workshop	Workshop allowed sharing of knowledge, agreement on resilience dimensions and further networking among members of the team.	
Senegal	2	WA RILab	Sign MOU with (University of Dakar in Senegal) to define scope of work as Network member	Met with staff of the International Relations unit and the Dean of the Faculty of Social Studies and briefed them on the RAN/WA RILab agenda.	
Mali	2	WA RILab	Sign MOU with Network Plus University (University of Bamako in Mali) to define scope of work as Network member	MOU signed	
Uganda	2	1 WA RILab/SA RILab– Stanford, Tulane, RAN Secretariat, EA RILab	Deliberative Polling (DP) in Bududda and Butalejja Districts in Eastern region of Uganda		
Ethiopia	3	3 RAN Secretariat	Conduct HoA Innovation Strategy Workshop	Intervention Strategies identified during ISW; Discussed the preparations for the RIC Grants Call	

Country	# Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged	Purpose	Outcome(s)	Next Steps
Ghana	3	3 RAN Secretariat, WA RILab	Financial Audit	Closed out the West Africa RILab accounts with UHAS-Ho, Ghana, determined who owes who, and made recommendation on the final settlements. Also visited the WA RILab at UDS in Tamale, Ghana for a financial audit.	
South Africa	6	3 RAN Secretariat, 3 SA RILab	Focal persons from Malawi and Zimbabwe travelled to the University of Pretoria for the SA RILab Innovations Strategy Workshop (ISW)	Intervention Strategies identified during ISW; Discussed the preparations for the RIC Grants Call	
Uganda	2	2 EA RILab	A delegation from the National University of Rwanda (EA RILab Network Plus Partner University) travelled from Kigali (Rwanda) to Kampala (Uganda) to attend the launch of the RIC4ACE Grants Call.	The launch was successfully held and the team from Rwanda pledged to embark on massive publicity for the RIC4ACE grants call.	
United States	2	RAN Secretariat	The second Frontiers in Development Forum (Dev.Con)	Engaged with a dynamic community of global thought leaders and development practitioners to address the question: How will we eradicate extreme poverty by 2040?	
Malawi	1	SA RILab	The SA RILab Director travelled to Malawi for the stakeholders workshop	The meeting gave feedback to stakeholders in Malawi on the qualitative results and input from participants on the results.	
United States	1	Tulane	Tulane Strategy Planning Meetings	Strategic Plan for Year 3 drafted	

Country	# Travelers	Partner(s) Engaged	Purpose	Outcome(s)	Next Steps
Dem. Rep. Congo	1	University of Kinshasa/Tulane	Qualitative Technical Support	DRLA sent one team member to provide in-country support in the analysis of the qualitative data, including the use of ATLAS Ti analysis software, analyzing and interpreting results, and initial write-up of findings.	
United States	1	Tulane/DRLA	Year 3 Quantitative Strategy Sessions	DRLA team, along with field staff, Deborah Elzie met in New Orleans to draft Year 3 activities, events, deliverables and budget.	
Ghana	1	University for Development Studies/Tulane	Qualitative Technical Support	DRLA sent one team member to provide in-country support in the analysis of the qualitative data, including the use of ATLAS Ti analysis software and analyzing plans.	
Ghana	1	WARILab/Stanford	Meeting with DP advisory committee to finalize DP preparations	Finalize agenda for Tamale DP, briefing materials and survey draft reviewed and finalized.	IRB submission

Appendix 1: RAN COMMUNITIES

Country and community	Administrative Unit	Study areas
Uganda		
Northern Uganda	Pader district Lamwo district Lira district	Pader TC, Corner Kilak Padibe, Agoro 2 sub-counties
Teso Region	Soroti district Amuria district Katakwi district	2 sub-counties 2 sub-counties 2 sub-counties
Elgon Region	Bududa district Manafwa district Butalejja district	2 sub-counties 2 sub-counties 2 sub-counties
Albertine region	Kasese district Hoima district Nebbi district	Kilembe, Nyakiyumbu Kyangwali, Kinyara 2 sub-counties
Rwanda		
Flood/Landslide areas prone	Rubavu district Nyabihu district Musanze district	Rugerero Sector Bigogwe Sector Kinigi Sector
Refugee camps	District Nyamagabe District Gicumbi	Kigeme camp Gihembe camp
DRC		
Conflict/SGBV areas prone	Mwiso Health Zone, North Kivu	2 sectors
	Goma Health Zone, North Kivu	2 sectors
	Kalehe Health Zone, South Kivu	2 sectors
	Bukavu Health Zone, South Kivu	2 sectors
South Africa		
Limpopo Province, Capricorn district	GaDikgale community	7 villages in GaDikgale
Gauteng Province, Tshwane District	Pyramid Community	1 Suburb with 9 geographical areas
Malawi		
Southern Malawi, Chikwawa District	Traditional Authority	2 Traditional authorities Kasisi and Ngabu
Zimbabwe		
Matebeleland South	Ward 15	4 villages in Ward 15 Mapai,

Province, District	BeitBridge		Dumba, Shabwe, and Old Nuli
Ethiopia			
Borana communities	pastoralist	Arero District Dhaas District	Two 'Kebeles' from each district; 'Kebele' is the smallest administrative unit in most parts of Ethiopia.
Somalia			
Benadir Region		Hodan District Hamarweyne District Wadajir District	
Ghana			
Greater-Accra region		Ashaiman District	Moni Obaanye Obaakakye Lebanon Zone 5
Upper-East region		Navrongo District	Doba Gia Manyoro
Northern region		Tamale District	Dungu Kanvili Nyohini
Other communities not yet engaged in community consultations			
Mali			
Tiebani Region			
Senegal			
The department of Pikine, Dakar Region, Senegal			

Appendix 2: MKITs developed by the RAN Network in Y2

A) Stanford Design thinking and transformational MKITs

1. Design Thinking found at <http://youtu.be/1bygb6WVsPA>
2. Need Finding found at http://youtu.be/C6BISp_LUUQ
3. Conceptualize found at <http://youtu.be/X7YaVaabVYQ>
4. Rapid Prototyping found at <http://youtu.be/laJHoFq179g>
5. Culture of Innovation found at <http://youtu.be/UirexrWYPg0>
6. Scaled and Systemic Challenges found at <http://youtu.be/ZgTELIZLv18>

B) EA RILab MKITs

1. About the ResilientAfrica Network (RAN) found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9cStvrXycl>
2. The Eastern Africa Resilience Innovation Lab found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uvY52YpGbyE>

C) SA RILab Intervention Strategy Workshop MKITs

1. Overview of the RAN Project found at <http://youtu.be/MjmgC3jzKhA>
2. Outcome Dashboard found at <http://youtu.be/d4nUcIVdFM>
3. The Systems Diagram found at <http://youtu.be/ypz8TXPidd0>
4. The Systems Diagram Group Discussions found at <http://youtu.be/MRZ8Uw5WpOg>
5. Identifying key outcomes for the community found at <http://youtu.be/egF1IQWSMxA>
6. Description of the Intervention Pathways found at <http://youtu.be/WworlvzNk-I>
7. The Malawi Case found at <http://youtu.be/sVAhbtVkhIE>
8. Stakeholder Analysis-The HIV/AIDS Burden found at <http://youtu.be/u8F7875oYrU>

D) HoA RILab MKITs

1. Diversified and Sustainable Livelihoods found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AJoWNFTtes0>
2. Diversified and Market Oriented Livestock Production found at <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-eIFK9ISnQ>

Appendix 3: RAN Innovation Advisory Board Members

A) Western Africa RILab

1. Prof David Millar (M) , Rector, Millar Open University
2. Mr Naa Yakubu Abdulai Andani (M), The Sagnarigu Naa, Paramount Chief of the Sagnarigu Traditional area in Tamale, Ghana
3. Prof Gordana Kranjac-Berisavljevic (F), Director, University External Relations – University of Development studies (UDS), Tamale, Ghana
4. Prof. Juventus Benongle Ziem (M), School of Medicine and Health Science of the University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana
5. Mr. Bernard Yangmaadome Guri, (M), Center for Indigenous Knowledge and Development (CIKOD), Accra, Ghana
6. Dr. George. A. Aguljam (M), Corporate and Development Policy Advisor, African Centre for Enterprise Development and Technical Advisor at the HANISA Group of Companies, Accra, Ghana
7. Ms. Emelis Ayipio Asamoah (F), Country Director, “Creating Change Organisation” and “Create Change Enterprise Foundation”, Tamale, Ghana
8. Mr Peter Dery (M), Deputy Director; Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation, Accra, Ghana
9. Dr. Nafomon Sogba (M), Senior Research Scientist, University of Sciences, Techniques and Technologies of Bamako, Bamako, Mali
10. Dr. Vida Yakong (F), Senior Lecturer, School of Medicine and Health Sciences, University for Development Studies
11. Mr Bilal Taimako Shamsudeen (M), MPhil Student, School of Medicine and Health Science of the University for Development Studies, Tamale, Ghana

B) Eastern Africa RILab

1. Ms. Irene Kagwa Ssewankambo (F), Head - Research and Coordinator, Office of the Executive Director, Uganda Communications Commission
2. Ms. Catherine Kanabahita (F), Director, Gender Mainstreaming Division, Makerere University
3. Ruth Ochieng (F), Executive Director, Isis WICCE
4. Dr. Ambrose Agona (M), Director General, NARO
5. Mr. Walter Ogwal (M), Standard Chartered Bank, General Manager at GroFin, Advisory board - Private Sector Foundation Uganda
6. Dr. Julius Ecuru (M), Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST)
7. Richard S. Apire (M), Chairman - Electricity Regulatory Authority (ERA), (Former Board Chairman UMEME)
8. Mrs. Rosette Bamwine (F), Head Agricultural Credit Facility, Bank of Uganda

9. Dr. Fredrick Kitoogo (M), Director Planning - National Information Technology Authority (NITA)
10. Mr Vincent Waboya (M), Office of the Prime Minister.
11. Prof Elly Sabiiti (M), College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences, Makerere University

C) Horn of Africa RILab

1. Ms Bethlehem Tilahun (F), Founder and CEO, SoleRebels Footwear, and Republic of Leather
2. Dr. Esayas Alemayehu (M), Scientific Vice Director, Jimma Institute of Technology, Jimma University
3. Dr. Getie Andualem, Head of Marketing Management Department, College of Commerce, Addis Ababa University
4. Mr .Tareke Aga (M), Disaster Risk Assessment Expert, Disaster Risk Management and Food Security Sector (DRMFSS)
5. Mr.Ted Mebrahtu (M), Director, ICT Center of Excellence
6. Dr. Tesfaye Bekele , Coordinator of Department of Livestock Resource Development, Oromia Regional State, Pastoralist Areas Development Commission
7. Mr. Yohannes Jarso (M), Pastoralist Program and Operation Manager, CARE Ethiopia
8. Mr. Yoseph Negassa (M), Executive Director, Action For Development (AFD)

D) Southern Africa RILab

1. Prof Liesel Erberson (F), Professor in the Department of Educational Psychology- Univesrity of Pretoria, Executive Editor of the South African Journal of Education and Director of the Unit for Education Research in AIDS (ERA).
2. Mr Fredell Jacobs (M), Enterprise and Skills development team Leader at the Innovation Hub, lecturer of entrepreneurship & innovation and a regular judge for Startup Chile and Get in the Ring South Africa.
3. Mrs Kedibone Aphane (F), Deputy Director within the Indigenous Knowledge Systems unit of the Science Missions sub-programme at the South African Department of Science and Technology (DST)
4. Dr Nomusa Dlamini (F), Science Innovation Leader in Biosciences at the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) South Africa
5. Dr Priscah Mugabe (F), Lecturer, Researcher and Mentor at University of Zimbabwe
6. Khensani Lebeso (M), Chief Community Liaison Officer coordinating the Health Promotion programme in Tshwane – South Africa
7. Dr Alex Mhula (F), Researcher in the Economic Performance and Development (EPD) research Programme at HSRC