



**Vision: A world where women and men farmers play decisive roles in ARD for sustainable livelihoods**

*In several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America, diverse organisations have joined forces to promote local innovation processes in agriculture and natural resource management (NRM). After analysing their own experiences in agricultural research and development (ARD), they formed Country/Regional Platforms (CPs/RPs), designed their own programmes and agreed on joint international activities for mutual learning and policy dialogue. Thus, a Global Partnership Programme (GPP) was built from the bottom up, in the spirit of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR), and remains a vibrant community of practice.*

PROLINNOVA is an NGO-initiated international multi-stakeholder partnership promoting local innovation processes in ecologically oriented agriculture and NRM. It focuses on recognising the **dynamics** of indigenous knowledge (IK) and enhancing capacities of farmers (including pastoralists, fishers and forest dwellers) to adjust to change – to develop their own site-appropriate systems and institutions of resource management so as to gain food security, sustain their livelihoods and safeguard the environment. The essence of sustainability lies in the capacity to adapt.

The network builds on and scales up farmer-led approaches to participatory development that start with finding out how farmers create new and better ways of doing things. Understanding the rationale behind local innovation transforms how research and extension agents view local people. This experience stimulates interest on both sides to enter into joint action. Local ideas are further developed in a process that integrates IK and scientific knowledge. Joint action and analysis lead to social learning.

**How it all started**

PROLINNOVA was conceived in 1999, when Southern and Northern NGOs – supported by GFAR, the NGO Committee (CGIAR) & the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – met in France to explore how participatory approaches to ARD based on local initiatives could be scaled up. Participants asked ETC, a Dutch NGO, to help build up a GPP from country level. NGOs in Asia and Africa Asia facilitated multistakeholder design of country platforms (CPs) that agreed to:

- document local innovation and experimentation by smallholder farmers and communities;
- strengthen links between farmers, development agents, scientists and other actors to refine local innovations and encourage others to try them out;
- create awareness of and skills in participatory innovation development (PID) through a variety of learning mechanisms;
- develop and expand mechanisms that give farmers more influence over formal research & extension;
- institutionalise PID approaches in research, development and education.

**PROLINNOVA seeks to:**

- demonstrate the effectiveness of farmer-led participatory innovation for sustainable development
- build partnerships in agricultural innovation
- enhance capacities of farmers, researchers and extension agents in participatory approaches
- facilitate decentralised funding mechanisms to promote local innovation
- engage in national and regional policy dialogue to stimulate and enhance local innovation processes
- set up platforms for reflection, analysis and learning about promoting local innovation processes
- integrate participatory approaches to farmer-led innovation into institutions of research, extension and learning.

**Participatory design of the global network**

Starting in 2003, organisations engaged in ARD in Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda – supported by IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) – collected experiences in recognising local innovation and promoting PID. They held workshops to analyse the experiences and plan PID upscaling. From 2004, DGIS (Dutch Directorate General for International Cooperation) partly funded the 3 CPs and supported similar processes in Cambodia, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania. In 2006, a francophone network PROFEIS expanded in West Africa to include Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal. Later, groups in several other countries in Africa and the Andes joined.

Composition and activities of the CPs are assessed annually and the network governance body decides whether CPs are still genuine and active.

Activities differ between CPs depending on history, experience and self-identified capacities to recognise IK dynamics, engage in PID and scale it up. However, common elements include:

- bringing farmers, extensionists and scientists together to plan and implement joint experiments, starting from jointly prioritised local innovations;
- creating multistakeholder platforms (MSPs) to learn about and mainstream local innovation and PID;
- building capacities to identify and document local innovation and to engage in PID, through training workshops for farmers, extensionists and scientists

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- participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of joint activities, outcomes and impacts;
- creating awareness and influencing policy through innovation fairs, publications, mass media and dialogue with policymakers in research, extension & education to create enabling conditions for PID.

At annual meetings since 2004, partners define the international networking and other support needed to reinforce their work. Participatory planning at international level thus mirrors the approach at national and grassroots level: partners develop their own programme based on self-defined needs and interests.

### Structure of the decentralised network

In each country, normally a local NGO is secretariat for a **National Steering Committee (NSC)** with members from research, extension and education, other NGOs, farmer groups and the private sector. The NSC defines the CP activities; gives strategic guidance; helps mobilise resources; and is the apex structure for accountability. A smaller core team coordinates day-to-day implementation of activities.

**Subregional/regional platforms** are forming in West & Central and Eastern & Southern Africa and in Asia.

An **International Support Team (IST)** supports the national activities through coordination, capacity strengthening, coaching, policy dialogue, web-based information management, networking and publishing. The Royal Tropical Institute (Netherlands) currently hosts the network's International Secretariat.

The **PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG)** serves as governance mechanism to ensure accountability to the CPs, their constituencies and donors.

#### PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG)

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The POG is composed of up to 4 people from CPs, one from the IST and 4 independent persons, elected by the CPs and the IST to serve 2-year terms. The POG meets face-to-face at least once a year and communicates otherwise by email and Skype. It has drawn up several guidelines for the network, posted under [www.prolinnova.net/content/prolinnova-guidelines](http://www.prolinnova.net/content/prolinnova-guidelines).

### Participatory learning and mentoring

In 2004, the first **International Partners Workshop (IPW)** was hosted by AgriService Ethiopia (ASE) / PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. Local farmers explained how their innovations helped them achieve food security. Government and NGO participants from each CP shared experiences in farmer–extension–research–education partnerships and planned joint activities.

In 2005, the IPW was hosted by Environmental Alert / PROLINNOVA–Uganda prior to the FARA (Forum on

Agricultural Research in Africa) General Assembly, so that PROLINNOVA partners could join the pre-plenary meeting to set up an NGO ARD consortium in Africa. Since then, IPW hosts have been and will be:

- 2006 CEDAC, PROLINNOVA–Cambodia
- 2007 IED–Afrique, PROFEIS–Senegal
- 2008 ACDEP, PROLINNOVA–Ghana
- 2009 LI-BIRD, PROLINNOVA–Nepal
- 2010 ETC Netherlands (PROLINNOVA Secretariat)
- 2011 PELUM–Tz, PROLINNOVA–Tanzania
- 2012 ADAF–Gallè, PROFEIS–Mali
- 2013 KARI & World Neighbors, PROLINNOVA–Kenya
- 2014 CEDAC, PROLINNOVA–Cambodia
- 2015 PANE/Best Practice Association, PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia
- 2016 Agrecol–Afrique, PROFEIS/PROLINNOVA–Senegal
- 2017 ACDEP, PROLINNOVA–Ghana
- 2018 Regional meetings: Kenya (Africa), Philippines (Asia)
- 2019 Agrecol–Afrique, PROFEIS/PROLINNOVA–Senegal.

Capacity strengthening is central to PROLINNOVA. IIRR gave **international training in PID facilitation** in the Philippines (2004), Uganda (2006), Ethiopia (2007) and Kenya (2009). The participants trained research and extension staff in their own countries. With Nuffic funds, the International Support Team gave similar training in Kenya in 2013 and in Uganda in 2014.

In 2006, PELUM–Tz gave an international **course on policy dialogue**. A mini-workshop on this was held at the 2007 IPW in Senegal. Further training in policy dialogue was given in 2009 in The Netherlands.

A **writeshop on gender issues** in PID, learning through joint documentation by CP partners, was held in 2008 in Uganda; plus sessions on gender during several IPWs and a guide for gender-responsive PID.

Similar **writeshops on piloting Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs)** were held in 2008 in Ghana and 2012 in Mali, prior to publishing documentation.

An **M&E** framework with guidelines for the global and local PROLINNOVA tracking of results was developed in 2006. An international workshop to learn from the M&E experiences was held in Ethiopia in 2010. With support from CIRAD (France), the CPs developed a **participatory impact assessment** guideline in 2010.

**South–South mentoring** between CPs allows mutual learning and strengthens capacities to partner in ARD. In 2012 African consultants facilitated self-assessment of experiences and lessons learnt in multistakeholder partnership in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

### Thematic initiatives

CPs with common interests in specific themes have joined forces in several initiatives:

- **Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs)**. Action research in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda helped develop mechanisms to channel ARD funds to farmer innovators, who lead participatory research. After start-up support from DURAS (Promoting Sustainable Development in Agricultural Research Systems), the Rockefeller Foundation provided co-funding through FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) project.
- **Farmer-led documentation (FLD)**. PROLINNOVA, InSight and COMPAS (Comparing & Supporting Endogenous Development) piloted participatory video in Ghana to share local innovations. In 2006, PELUM–Uganda, PROLINNOVA and Oxfam–Novib held an inter-

national FLD workshop in Uganda. FLD was facilitated in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Niger, South Africa and Sudan. Collaboration with the NGO A Growing Culture started in 2015 to build a farmer knowledge commons.

- **HIV/AIDS and PID (HAPID).** In 2008–11 PROLINNOVA–SA coordinated action research in Mozambique and South Africa to explore implications of HIV/AIDS for PID and possibilities of using the approach in work with communities confronting HIV/AIDS.
- **Integration into education.** Several CPs have integrated PID into agricultural education, after they exchanged course designs and materials at a workshop in Uganda in 2009. In partnership with the University of Virginia, 16 students have interned with CPs in Cambodia, Ethiopia and Senegal in 2014–16.
- **PID and climate change (CC).** In 2008–10, CPs in Nepal, Ethiopia & Niger studied how farmers innovate in the face of CC. In 2012–14, CPs in Cambodia, India & Nepal promoted local innovation and PID (LINEX–CCA) with Misereor funds. PROLINNOVA worked with CCAFS (Climate Change, Agriculture & Food Security) on innovation, gender and CC adaptation and mitigation, especially in Cambodia, Kenya & Senegal.
- **Community resilience.** In 2012–16, Eastern African CPs, funded by Rockefeller Foundation, strengthened community resilience to change in Combining Local Innovative Capacity with Scientific Research (CLIC–SR). In 2015, West African CPs initiated similar work with Groundswell in the Global Resilience Challenge.
- **Farmer-led research.** In 2014–15, working with the CGIAR Research Programs AAS (Aquatic Agricultural Systems) and CCAFS, PROLINNOVA explored the impact of farmer-led research. Field studies in 2016 deepened knowledge of how this capacity was built. A workshop on farmer-led research in West Africa was held in Ouagadougou in 2015, together with CCAFS, CORAF, McKnight Foundation, Misereor and SDC. Since late 2015, CPs in Burkina Faso and Mali support farmer research networks (FaReNe) with McKnight's support.
- **Food & nutrition security.** Since August 2016, the 3-year Proli-FaNS project seeks to enhance women's and men's innovation for food & nutrition security, with Misereor funds. ADEP coordinates this project in Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Ethiopia & Kenya.

### Networking, co-learning and policy dialogue

The network shares information through magazines, Facebook, Twitter, the Web, PROLINNOVA's Yahoogroup and other e-networks. To bridge the digital divide, it also produces and disseminates printed publications and links with other media, e.g. radio, video. It has MoUs with **A Growing Culture** and its Library for Food Sovereignty ([www.agrowingculture.org](http://www.agrowingculture.org)) and with **Access Agriculture** ([www.accessagriculture.org](http://www.accessagriculture.org)).

Often with GFAR support, PROLINNOVA takes part in many international **ARD fora**. At the 2003 GFAR meeting in Kenya, ASE told how the Ethiopian CP was set up. At GFAR 2004 in Mexico, Environmental Alert presented the Ugandan CP. At the 2005 European Forum on ARD in Switzerland, LI-BIRD and Farmer Support Group presented their partnership experiences in Nepal and South Africa. The POG chair reported on PROLINNOVA progress to GFAR 2005 in Morocco, and an IST member in 2006 in the USA. In 2006, CEDAC presented Asian experiences to APAARI (Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions) and PROLINNOVA–Nepal did so in 2007 and 2016.

PROLINNOVA experiences were shared at **GCARD** (Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development) in France (2010), Uruguay (2012) and South Africa (2016) and at **PAEPARD** meetings in Europe in 2011 and 2012. In 2015, 4 POG members joined **GFAR's Constituent Assembly** in Bangkok. PROLINNOVA is a GFAR partner.

At FARA's 4<sup>th</sup> General Assembly (GA) in South Africa in 2007, PROLINNOVA–SA organised an event together with Research Into Use (RIU), where farmers showcased their innovations in posters, brochures and videos. In 2010, Mali and Niger partners joined the GA in Burkina Faso.

PROLINNOVA collaborated with international research centres (CIAT-Africa, IFPRI and ILRI) and IIRR to hold the **Innovation Africa Symposium** in 2006 in Uganda. In 2009, it co-organised with CIAT-Asia and ICIMOD the **Innovation Asia-Pacific Symposium** in Nepal.

Several PROLINNOVA partners joined the **Farmer First Revisited** conference in 2007 in the UK ([www.farmer-first.org](http://www.farmer-first.org)). PROLINNOVA was featured in the Innovation for Sustainable Development in Agriculture & Food (**ISDA**) symposium in June 2010 in France.

POG Co-Chair Scott Killough attended the 1<sup>st</sup> meeting of **GFRAS (Global Forum on Rural Advisory Services)** in Chile in 2010. PROLINNOVA partners attended the GFRAS meetings in 2011 in Kenya, 2012 in Philippines, 2016 in Cameroon and 2017 in South Africa.

PROLINNOVA took part in EU projects **INSARD (Including Smallholders in ARD (INSARD))** and **JOLISAA (Joint Learning in Innovation Systems in African Agriculture in Africa)**. JOLISAA, CCAFS, AusAID +AgriProFocus organised the **Eastern Africa Farmer Innovation Fair + Agricultural Innovation Systems in Africa** workshop (<http://aisa2013.ilriwikis.org/Home>) in Kenya in 2013. A **West Africa Farmer Innovation Fair (FIPAO)** was held in 2015 in Burkina Faso.

**LISF experiences were presented** often since 2012, at e.g. World Bank's Agricultural Innovation Systems workshop, USA; Coady International Institute, Canada; McKnight Foundation, USA; CTA Brussels Briefing on farmer-driven research, Belgium; GIZ-CGIAR workshop on agricultural innovation, Germany; Agrinatura Science Days on family farming, Austria; Expo Milan, Italy; and European Migration Network, Malta.

In 2015, farmer innovator Joe Ouko from Kenya and 3 other PROLINNOVA members joined the Quaker United Nations Office workshop in Switzerland on **Small-scale Farmer Innovation in Biodiverse Systems**.

PROLINNOVA members are also active in movements for **family farming**, above all, with the World Rural Forum. In October 2018, an IST member spoke in a panel on "Putting family farmers at the centre" in the **International Symposium on Agricultural Innovation for Family Farming** held in FAO, Rome.

### Sources of support

After inception funding from IFAD, DGIS was the main donor until 2011. Donors for specific activities include: ActionAid, CTA, EED (Church Development Service), Ford Foundation, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GFAR, ICRAF, McKnight Foundation, Misereor, RIU (UK), Rockefeller Foundation, SDC, World Bank & WorldFish. The partners in the IST and CPs cover much of total costs themselves, but seek funds to support new national MSPs, new thematic initiatives, and learning and networking coordinated by the International Secretariat.



### Some PROLINNOVA publications

- *Developing technology with farmers: a trainer's guide for participatory learning*. ZED Books, London, 1997 / reprint IIRR, Silang, 2004 (also in Spanish & Arabic)
- *Farmer innovation in Africa: a source of inspiration for agricultural development*. Earthscan, London, 2001.
- *PTD for agricultural improvement: challenges for institutional integration*. IIRR, 2002.
- *Advancing PTD: case studies on integration into agricultural research, extension and education*. IIRR, 2003.
- *IK Notes* (World Bank 2004–06):
  - 70. Ethiopia: a woman innovator speaks
  - 71. Participatory video: rural people document their innovations
  - 72. Regional radio in Tunisia
  - 74. Building MSPs to promote farmer innovation in Ghana
  - 76. Promoting local innovation: enhancing IK dynamics
  - 77. Burkina Faso: indigenous innovation in farmer-to-farmer extension
  - 78. South Africa: smallholder innovation in producing and exporting fruit
  - 85. Innovation Support Funds for farmer-led research
  - 96. Ethiopia: Endogenous and modern innovations
- Participatory approaches to ARD / Farmer innovation as entry point to participatory research and extension / PTD where there is no researcher / Developing partnerships to promote local innovation. In: *Sourcebook on participatory research and development for sustainable agriculture and natural resource management*. CIP-UPWARD, 2005
- *Facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships*. 2006.
- *Recognising local innovation*. 2008.
- *Innovation Africa*. Earthscan, London, 2008
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- *Farmer-led joint research*. 2010.
- Farmers take the lead in research and development. In: *State of the World 2011: Innovations that nourish the planet*, Worldwatch Institute, New York. 2011.
- *Strengthening local resilience to climate change*. 2011.
- *Farmer-led documentation*. 2011.
- Providing farmers with direct access to innovation funds. In: *Agricultural Innovation Systems*. World Bank. 2012.
- *Farmer Access to Innovation Resources: findings & lessons learnt on facilitating Local Innovation Support Funds*. 2012.
- *Scaling up Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs)*. 2013.
- *Impacts of farmer-led research supported by CSOs*. 2014.
- Farmer governance of local agricultural research and innovation. *The African Technopolitan*. 2016.
- Small-scale farmers' perspectives on what enhances capacity to innovate. IFSA 2016 conference.
- *Small-scale farmer innovation*. Misereor / WeltSichten. 2016.
- *Some guidelines for organising a farmer innovation fair*. 2017.
- *Bringing women innovators to the fore: guidelines for gender-responsive farmer-led innovation and research*. 2018.
- *Le projet FaReNe et l'approche participative: les experiences du Mali et du Burkina Faso*. 2019.

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