



PROLINNOVA

Promoting Local Innovation in Ecologically-Oriented Agriculture and
Natural Resource Management

ANNUAL REPORT

2011



Minister of Agriculture of Tanzania speaking to participants at the opening day of the International Partners Workshop in Tanzania in March 2011. Photo credit: Soy Sopheaktra

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ARD	Agriculture Research and Development
CBO	Community-Based Organisation
CD	Curriculum Development
CEDAC	Cambodian Centre for the Study and Development of Agriculture
CP	Country Programme
DFID	UK Department for International Development
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation (The Netherlands)
FAIR	Farmer Access to Innovation Resources
FSG	Farmer Support Group
FLD	Farmer-led documentation
FNN	Farmer and Nature Net (Cambodia)
GDA	General Department of Agriculture
GLEN	Global Education Network
HAPID	Participatory Innovation Development in the face of HIV/AIDS
IIRR	International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (the Philippines)
INSARD	Including Smallholders in Sustainable Agricultural Research and Development
IS	International Secretariat
IST	International Support Team
JOLISAA	Joint Learning in Innovation Systems in African Agriculture
LSC	Local Steering Committee
LISF	Local Innovation Support Fund
LWT	Learn Work Trajectory of PSO - an association of around 50 Dutch development organisations
MAFF	Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
Misereor	The German Catholic Bishop's Organisation for Development Cooperation
MFS	Mede Financierings Stelsel (Co-financing System)
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NBDC	Nile Basin Development Challenge
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NGLWG	North Ghana Leisa Working Group
NRM	Natural Resources Management
NSC	National Steering Committee
NWG	National Working Group
PDA	Provincial Department of Agriculture
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PID	Participatory Innovation Development
POG	PROLINNOVA Oversight Group
PROFEIS	Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel
RF	Rockefeller Foundation
ToF	Training of Facilitators



INTRODUCTION

2011 could be considered a bridge year in which PROLINNOVA (Promoting Local Innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management) transitioned from being a programme funded mainly by the Dutch Directorate for International Cooperation (DGIS) to one that seeks creative forms of funding to continue its portfolio of activities. A six-month budget-neutral extension agreed on by DGIS helped the Country Platforms (CPs) and the International Support Team (IST) to complete the activities, mainly consolidation and reporting, financed through MFS-I (medefinancieringsstelsel – co-financing window of DGIS).

Whilst many of the multi-country thematic pilots such as Farmer-led Documentation (FLD), Climate Change and Local Innovation, Participatory Innovation Development (PID) in the face of HIV/AIDS (HAPID), Curriculum Development (CD) and country cross-visits were concluded, the Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) continued until the end of 2011 through a budget-neutral extension granted by the Rockefeller Foundation to the FAIR-II (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) project.

Activities related to PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel) continued to receive support by Misereor in Mali, Niger, Burkina Faso and Niger.

PROLINNOVA continued as a partner in two European Union supported projects on “Joint Learning in Innovation Systems in African Agriculture (JOLISAA)” and Including Smallholders in Agricultural Research for Development (INSARD).

One new CP, namely Cameroun, was welcomed into the Prolinnova family, whilst India too started the process to join the network. These CPs, like all the others, took responsibility for acquiring funds to implement their activities. The current situation regarding acquisition is found in Annex 1.

The International Support Team (IST) became smaller in 2011 with the Centre for International Cooperation of the Free University of Amsterdam (CIS-VU) leaving due to reorganisation within their institution. Currently the IST consists of ETC-AgriCulture, the International Institute for Rural Reconstruction in the Philippines (IIRR) and IED Afrique in Senegal. The International Secretariat (IS) is hosted by ETC. Annex 2 gives a brief historical update of PROLINNOVA.

The annual report for 2011 consists of three chapters: chapter 1 provides a summary of CP activities as drawn from reports received; chapter 2 highlights network-wide activities that involve more than one CP as well as the IST, at regional or at international level. Chapter 3 provides some general conclusions.

1 COUNTRY PLATFORMS

1.1 Andes (consisting of Ecuador, Bolivia and Peru)

No report received.

1.2 Burkina Faso

No report received.

1.3 Cambodia

Prolinnova-Cambodia has been growing in strength and putting emphasis on mainstreaming the PID approach within agricultural research and development organisations.

One such effort has been to build up a farmer-researcher network. In this context, in June 2011, 45 key farmer-researchers (5 of them women) were brought together for a two-day meeting at CEDAC's head office in Phnom Penh. These farmer-researchers were partnering with 16 Prolinnova-Cambodia partners: 9 Provincial Departments of Agriculture (PDAs), two NGOs, three educational institutions, as well as Farmer and Nature Net (FNN) and Thlork Commune Council in Takeo province. In addition to sharing their experiences, the farmer-researchers developed an experimentation plan for the upcoming agricultural season.

In May 2011, Prolinnova-Cambodia organised a writeshop to document some of the key experiences in farmer experimentation and the methodologies used by partners to work with farmers using a LI/PID approach. Among the 32 participants (including 9 women) were staff members of two PDAs in Takeo and Kampong Speu Province, lecturers from three universities of agriculture, the Director of FNN, farmer innovators and CEDAC staff members. The meeting was facilitated by Mr. Yang Saing Koma, CEDAC's President.

A meeting on institutionalising Prolinnova-Cambodia within the General Department of Agriculture (GDA) was also held in June 2011. The Undersecretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (MAFF) presided over the meeting and conveyed the GDA's interest in institutionalising Prolinnova-Cambodia within the GDA as a means of mainstreaming the LI/PID approach within the PDAs and the other departments under it. The Deputy General Director of the GDA expressed his willingness to host the Prolinnova-Cambodia Secretariat within the GDA. All participants at the workshop expressed their support to Prolinnova.

Six issues of the farmer magazine were published and carried 39 case studies of local innovation and experimentation. 36000 copies of the magazine were distributed to various organisations and individuals.

Work to mainstream LI/PID within educational institutions continued. Three study visits were organised for students and teachers by Kampong Cham National School of Agriculture, Prek Leap National School of Agriculture and the Royal University of Agriculture to farmers in their respective provinces. 186 students (51 women) and 17 lecturers (4 women) participated in

these study visits which gave them the opportunity to be exposed to local innovators and the joint work of different stakeholders in improving these innovations further.

The National Steering Committee met in January to evaluate Prolinnova's progress in 2010 and to provide advice for 2011. It also discussed collaboration with the GDA. The NSC members also discussed possible ways to access climate-change related funds and the need for a clear curriculum for integrating climate-related issues into agricultural education. The National Working Group (NWG) met and discussed day-to-day operations of Prolinnova-Cambodia.

1.4 Cameroon

Prolinnova-Cameroun's application to join the network was positively received by the POG in March 2011 and was officially welcomed into the Prolinnova family in March 2011. In April 2011, the Steering Committee of Prolinnova-Cameroun met and discussed issues related to internal organisation of the network. It decided to raise money to train network members in PID. At its second meeting in June 2011, the members decided to conduct a three-day training workshop in PID in July 2011. 18 participants (14 men and 4 women) were trained by Paul Tchawa of the University of Yaoundé. The participants developed an action plan for implementing PID within their own organisations.

Identification of innovators took place from July to December 2011 and was confined to the central zone of Cameroun. Two Global Education Network (GLEN) interns from France and Germany supported this activity and eight innovators were identified.

With the support of the two GLEN interns, Prolinnova-Cameroun organised a farmers' Innovation Matinee during the UN joint celebrations for Rural Women's Day, World Food Day and Day Against Poverty in October 2011.

1.5 Ethiopia

The work of farmer innovator Jifara Workineh in breaking the seed dormancy of the indigenous tree (*Podocarpus*) is being continued with advice from renowned scientist Legesse Negash. The farmer innovator has been experimenting with soil types and maturity of seeds on shrinking the dormancy period. To this end Jifara has been collecting seeds of various lengths of maturity to test the effect on germination.

500 copies of the third local innovation catalogue was printed and distributed to various NGOs and government institutions. Posters on Jifara's innovation titled, *Innovation on Indigenous Tree*, were printed both in English and Amharic. It is also being translated into Oromiffa and Tigrigna.

A two-day national PID sharing and learning workshop was held in June 2011. The status of the three LISF pilot sites (Amaro, Axum and Ambo) was presented by the respective site coordinators. Studies on PID institutionalisation and impact assessment of LISF were presented by Fanos Mekonnen and Yohannes Gebre Michael respectively. The experience of ARSI-PID under the title, "The possibility of integrating local innovation with extension program for up scaling purposes" was presented by the PROLINNOVA-Ethiopia coordinator. A consultative meeting with donors was held thereafter. Two donor agencies (FRG project and Dan Church) confirmed their interest in promoting local innovation.

PROLINNOVA-Ethiopia participated in various meetings. These included: DFID-supported international climate change workshop in Addis Ababa and the Nile Basin Development Challenge (NBDC) consortium meeting. The NBDC aims to improve rainwater management in the Ethiopian highlands of the Blue Nile basin - taking account of upstream/downstream relationships and cross-sector collaborations, to improve ecosystems producing food and feed and enhancing livelihoods. The NBDC is a consortium between various actors in Ethiopia led by the International Livestock Research Institute and the International Water Management Institute.

1.6 Ghana

In 2011, Prolinnova-Ghana focused its attention on documenting and disseminating three (3) innovations; supporting LI/PID and scaling up proven innovations of local partners and farmers; strengthening capacities in LI, PID and LISF; and mainstreaming the PID/LISF approach within ARD programmes of partners through exchange and learning visits and sharing of information. An additional major activity was the development of a 5-year (2011-2015) strategic plan to facilitate sourcing of funds through proposal writing to sustain PROLINNOVA's work in Ghana with the termination of DGIS funding.

Three local innovations (fig fruit biscuits to feed animals, kerosene/ground nut oil mixture for tick control in sheep and goats, use of a local herb, *badakkuk* for storage of onions seeds and treatment of animal wounds) were documented in the form of brochures and flyers and distributed to partner organisations and farmers. Students of the University of Development Studies got involved with farmers in validating the innovation of fig fruit biscuits as animal feed by evaluating its effects on the growth (weight gain) of animals. This research will continue until mid-2012.

FAIR-II work continued in Ghana in 2011. A review meeting of all FAIR partners was held in September. Of the 45 applications received by the LISF, 18 were approved. A two-day study visit was organised in November for 21 participants from the LISF committees and the North Ghana Leisa Working Group (NGLWG) members to Bolga Zone. It included 11 farmers, six LISF institutional partners, and four NGLWG members. They visited two communities and interacted with four innovators who shared information about their innovations. The group also met and interacted with the Bolga LISF committee and learnt about how they manage the LISF, their achievements, lessons and the challenges they face.

1.7 Kenya

Prolinnova-Kenya conducted a policy workshop in May 2011 with participants from civil society, academia, research, farmer innovators and government sectors to strengthen the capacity of the participants and PROLINNOVA network members in influencing policy within their institutions and the wider agricultural sector.

The CP conducted a study in October/November 2011 to assess the network's impact as a multi-stakeholder partnership in institutionalising participatory research and extension approaches, to identify bottlenecks experienced and to explore strategies on how to strengthen the partnership and to institutionalise participatory research and extension approaches within ARD.

In terms of LISFs, 14 innovations from the four pilot districts were selected for further support on various aspects of sustainable agriculture and food production, sustainable natural resource management, adaptation to climate variability, value-chain development and socio-economic and cultural systems and practices – all innovations that contribute to improved livelihoods of the communities.

A two-day training workshop was held in mid 2011 to develop leadership and management capacities of the Local Steering Committees (LSCs). 32 participants from the LISF pilot districts, including farmer innovators and government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Kenya Industrial Property Institute, participated.

Three farmer innovators took part in an exhibition in Nairobi organised by the National Council on Science and Technology in April 2011 where, out of a total of 40 exhibitors, two of the farmers emerged among the 14 best innovators. At a second exhibition in July 2011 in Njoro, Nakuru, farmers supported by LISFs displayed their innovations and interacted with other innovators and farmers from the surrounding community as well as researchers and scientists from KARI's Njoro Research Station.

In 2011, the NSC held four coordination meetings that deliberated on various PROLINNOVA/LISF-Kenya issues.

1.8 Mali

No report received.

1.9 Mozambique

Prolinnova- Mozambique was able to integrate some of its activities into a larger proposal developed together with IC-bata and funded through ICO Fundacion in Spain. The activities are: organising one workshop on local innovation for Southern provinces; identification, documentation and dissemination of local innovations in Gaza and Maputo provinces; promoting joint experimentation and PID among farmers and research institutions; organising one strategic planning workshop for the network and promoting food sovereignty at local level.

Prolinnova-Mozambique presented some of its experiences at the *ENLACE D Enlazando Culturas* meeting in Spain in November 2011. Participants from nine countries attended the meeting and came from various professional backgrounds such as socio-cultural activism, education and included members of NGOs and civil-society networks.

1.10 Nepal

Documentation of local innovations continued in 2011 with 13 new innovations documented. Several PID cases were also documented by partners.

A key activity in 2011 was the one-day workshop held in May for sharing PROLINNOVA experiences with policymakers. Among the participants were the Director General and Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture and the Dean of the Institute of Agriculture and Animal Sciences (IAAS). The Director General was committed to integrating the LI/PID approach into the national agricultural extension programme.

IAAS continued to integrate LI/PID into education through various activities within the institute. A resource book for students in LI/PID was finalised. Articles written by several students on local innovators were compiled and published as a booklet. These resources will also be used in training courses within and outside the institute. The bibliography on LI/PID-related publications increased in 2011 and now stands at 206. This bibliography is meant to serve students and staff (and others) who are interested in finding more resource material related to LI/PID.

FAIR activities were continued in four pilot areas with more attention to strengthening LISF local committees. A substantial amount of money was disbursed to innovators in comparison to previous years.

1.11 Niger

In consolidating the work undertaken through the DGIS grant, Prolinnova-Niger partners undertook an impact assessment of six PID processes: millet glumes as manure for cassava; utilising cassava tubers for cattle fattening; local extraction of natron (by a women's cooperative); improved locally-innovated *banda* (oven) for fish smoking; sweet potato farming on highland areas and use of post-harvest straw, stone bunds and *zai* innovations on degraded land. The assessments revealed several impacts: increased awareness of farmers/communities on LI/PID as a way to improve livelihoods; other local development stakeholders are more aware and support the PID approach; more farmers in the communities have taken on some of the innovations; other aspects such as literacy training and farmer-led documentation have developed as a result of PID; multi-stakeholder partnerships have been established among farmers, researchers, development agents and staff of local government agencies and civil society organisations.

In terms of farmer capacity building, three literacy training centres have been established in Boumba Kaina, Takalafiya and Garin Bourtou. A programme called Awareness-Education-Engagement and PID is being conducted by Prolinnova partners together with stakeholders from the education sector. Three community libraries have been established and reading clubs are functioning. Becoming literate has helped farmers – both men and women – to be involved in monitoring and documenting their innovation processes. These experiences have also been shared through community radio.

The cooperative of fisherfolk- men and women – set up as a result of the PID process of the fish smoking oven – has collected contributions from its members and set up a fund (similar to a LISF) to support innovation development. The cooperative has linked up with a credit and savings institution called *Nigérienne d'Epargne et de Crédit*.

A support group for the identification and characterisation of innovation (GARCI) has been set up with initial support from Prolinnova-Niger in Pole East. This is a private initiative which is supported by consultancies done by the members, the proceeds of which are used to sustain GARCI.

A 3-day workshop on participatory monitoring and evaluation was conducted in February 2011 with 25 participants (17 men and 7 women). A farmer innovator day was held to coincide with the last day of the workshop during which several innovators from villagers in the locality presented their experiences.

Partners in Pole West met two times while those in Pole East met once. Two farmer innovator networking meetings were organised. Experiences of Prolinnova-Niger were shared locally as well as across the network and beyond through articles in magazines and publications such as the Prolinnova booklets.

1.12 Nigeria

In February 2011, the CP produced a video documentary on the use of locally-fabricated maize shelling equipment by farmers in Kajuru Local Government Area of Kaduna State. In addition, members of the network facilitated technical inputs from the relevant resource agency for fabrication of maize planting equipment by the innovator. The equipment is to be field tested by farmers in 2012.

The CP held a PME Training workshop in November 2011 which was aimed at developing a draft monitoring and evaluation plan as well as an agreed framework for the PROLINNOVA country programme strategy for the period 2011-2013. Twelve members of the network comprising of one female and eleven males attended the workshop which was facilitated by IIRR. As a follow up to the PME workshop, a strategy paper was developed to provide guidance to members on implementation of programme activities.

Members continued to explore opportunities for funding of programme activities and identified several potential ones for further follow-up.

1.12 Senegal

No report received.

1.13 South Africa

In the period January to May 2011, Prolinnova-SA concentrated on consolidating activities that had been initiated under the DGIS grant. Three joint experimentation processes initiated by the Limpopo Provincial task team (PTT) were continued and documented. These included the use of indigenous plants to treat nasal worms in goats; a bio-pesticide for vegetable crops and feeding of termites to guinea fowls. One new joint experiment based on an innovation identified in Mpumalanga in 2009 was undertaken on a system for housing and feeding chickens to improve production. Also in Mpumalanga, the findings of the experiment on the drum irrigation system were shared with other farmers during a launch in April. In Kwazulu-Natal, two joint experiments were launched under FAIR. Several joint experiments that had been concluded were documented for sharing and learning. These included the drum irrigation system in Mpumalanga, the use of local feed for goats in Mafefe and the development of a bio-pesticide in Diphagane.

The FAIR project continued in KwaZulu-Natal through 2011, with the Farmer Support Group (FSG) and the Hlahlindlela Trust also making the offer of funds to CAMOSEVEWA for supporting joint experimentation. CAMOSEVEWA is a farmer innovators network established in Limpopo and its name is derived from the first letters of Capricorn, Mopani, Sekhukhune, Vhembe, and Waterberg districts in the province. However, no LISF grants were awarded in 2011 as no applications were received.

Brigid Letty worked with other members of the IST as well as the project coordinators in South Africa and Mozambique to prepare the final HAPID report, which summarises activities that took place in the two countries and lessons that emerged. This report was shared through the PROLINNOVA yahoo group and was uploaded on the PROLINNOVA website. A field day was held to share the experiences of the HAPID-related initiative that is being supported by Mdukatshani Rural Development Programme in Msinga, KwaZulu-Natal (KZN).

The NSC had a teleconference on 24 January 2011 for planning of annual activities. It was decided to have provincial meetings of the PTTs with the programme coordinator rather than having a formal NSC meeting, given the short time available for action. The meetings took place as follows: KZN on 16 March; Mpumalanga 31 March and Limpopo - 8 April 2011. PTT networking continued to take place formally and informally in Mpumalanga, Limpopo and KZN. Networking takes place at meetings of the PTTs, as well as through activities such as farmers' days

The programme coordinator met with representatives of the 'Ministerial Review Committee of the Science, Technology and Innovation Landscape', which advises the Minister of Science and Technology. She shared her experiences of supporting and enhancing grassroots innovation at a meeting in Durban in May 2011. She was also able to put the committee in touch with Thiambi Netshiluvhi, who is a member of the National Advisory Committee on Innovation (NACI) and a former vice-chairperson of the NSC. PROLINNOVA was also invited to attend a workshop arranged by NACI on the subject: Replication of broad-based innovations with social impact. Nomaphelo Shezi from FSG represented PROLINNOVA at the meeting on 22 June and gave a short presentation.

The programme coordinator, Brigid Letty, attended the Globelics (Global Network for the Economics of Learning, Innovation, and Competence Building Systems) conference in Argentina in November 2011. She presented a paper titled: *Assessing the impact of grassroots innovation in agriculture*. The work in this paper was undertaken as part of a UNU-MERIT Project on Research and Training Support to Build African Capacity in Science, Technology, and Innovation Indicators, funded by Canada's International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

1.14 Sudan

No report received.

1.15 Tanzania

In the period January to May 2011, the CP undertook several activities for mainstreaming the LI/PID approach into ARD institutions. Policy/decision makers of Kongwa Council (30 councillors and heads of departments) visited the Mazingira Chamkoromo farmer innovators group and interacted with innovators who were involved in joint experiments in gully healing, tree planting, fish farming etc. During this visit, the Kongwa MP who is also the Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly called upon the group to find ways to use the experiences of gully healing in the area where gully formation is a big problem.

In March 2011, Prolinnova-Tanzania hosted the International Partners Workshop, which was also an occasion at which the Minister of Agriculture, Food Security and Cooperatives was exposed to the activities of Prolinnova in Tanzania as well as in other countries.

Prolinnova-Tanzania began documenting the experiences of the CP in the past six years and hopes to publish it as a booklet for sharing its experiences within and beyond the country.

The NSC met once during this period. A two-day workshop to reflect on the multi-stakeholder partnership was held with the support of an external facilitator and a member of the IST. This workshop drew out experiences and lessons thus far and strategised on the future of the network in Tanzania. One of the resolutions of this workshop was to mobilise local and external resources to continue the work Prolinnova in the country.

1.16 Uganda

In 2011, 2 innovations were identified for joint experimentation. They were: processing of pumpkin juice and making a beverage with mucuna. These experiments are being supported by the Faculty of Food Science and Nutrition of Makerere University.

Prolinnova-Uganda documented its experiences for wider sharing. These included a booklet containing information on four farmer innovations (production of fish fries, control of cattle fever and East coast fever in calves, use of amaranthus) of which 1600 copies were printed and distributed. 300 flyers on innovations in pumpkin juice processing, livestock mineral salt production and liquid manure and pesticides were also distributed. A DVD on innovations in waste management, banana growing and post-harvest handling of beans in Moyo district was also developed.

PROLINNOVA-Uganda organised an exhibition for local innovators to exhibit their innovations in agriculture and natural resource management in June 2011 in Moyo District during the World Environment Day celebrations. Innovations exhibited were in crop management, bee farming and animal husbandry. Seven farmer innovators (4 women and 3 men) participated. Another exhibition for local innovators was held also in June during the National Fair for Civil Society, under the theme "NGOs and Uganda's quest for social economic transformation". Two innovators (one woman, one man) participated. The innovations exhibited were in various products of amaranth. The main objective was to disseminate the innovations to a wider community.

Two NSC meetings were held in February and August 2011. Two core team meetings were also held in the same months. Several attempts were made at fund raising with four concept notes being presented to donors. Unfortunately, none of these attempts were successful.

2 NETWORK-WIDE ACTIVITIES

2.1 Development of innovative methods and approaches

Piloting Local Innovation Support Funds

Piloting of LISFs under the FAIR-II sub-programme of PROLINNOVA continued in 2011 in Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal, Kenya, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda funded by the Rockefeller Foundation. The focus of work in 2011, the final year of this grant, was on systematic compilation and analysis of all monitoring and evaluation information and experiences gained leading to a number of country-specific papers and one synthesis paper. The two-day annual meeting of the FAIR partners which took place ahead of the IPW2011 in Tanzania was organized in the form of a writeshop which discussed the findings of the impact assessments of FAIR-II done by the CPs in 2010 and early 2011 and the draft country papers of the CPs. The draft papers were further developed during the workshop through peer review. These revised drafts were further elaborated within the countries during the course of the year. A preliminary draft of the overall synthesis paper was prepared using these revised drafts. Both the country papers and the synthesis paper will be finalized in 2012.

Farmer-Led Documentation

The experiences gained through the country pilots were compiled and analysed and the findings were published. Each country wrote a case study based on their experiences which were edited and compiled into a Prolinnova booklet titled: *Farmer-led Documentation: Learning from Prolinnova Experiences*. The cases in the booklet came from Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Niger, South Africa and Sudan, the CPs involved in the pilots. Editing and compiling was done by the international secretariat while the layout and printing was done in the Philippines by IIRR in December 2011. The booklets will be distributed to all CPs and a wide group of stakeholders in 2012.

2.2 Capacity building

PID and HIV/AIDS

The HAPID pilots attempted to investigate the role that local innovation and PID can play as a tool for mitigating the impacts of HIV/AIDS or even for reducing the risk of infection. The results of the pilots, which came to an end in 2010, were documented and discussed in a Prolinnova Working Paper under the leadership of Brigid Letty of Prolinnova SA (available on the Prolinnova website).

Gender and PID

In preparation for the IPW in March 2011, a quick survey was done to assess the progress made by CPs in integrating gender into LI/PID-related work. A questionnaire was sent to all CPs which sought responses on gender integration in four main areas of intervention: multi-stakeholder partnership within the country, capacity building in LI/PID at CP-level, promotion of PID and local innovation support funds. The information submitted by the CPs was compiled into a matrix which was used as background material for a special session called , "Learning on

integration gender in Prolinnova work". This session was facilitated by Susan Kaaria (co-chair of the POG), Marise Espinelli (IST member from IIRR) and Jemimah Njuki (Resource person, International Livestock Research Institute).

In addition, IIRR developed a special training module on integration of gender into PID which can be used by all partners in the network. This one-day module provides guidance to trainers and facilitators who are tasked to handle sessions on gender in PID. The module includes session guides, activity guides, handouts and reading material that can be used or adapted to fit their own context.

Climate change and PID

Prolinnova partners from Ethiopia, Ghana, Nepal and Cambodia participated in a PSO-supported workshop in the Netherlands, February 2011. This was part of a LWT (Leerwerk traject or learning and working trajectory) on learning for adaptation and innovation for ETC and its associated networks in the face of climate change. This workshop afforded Prolinnova partners who had been involved in the pilots on climate change and PID to join hands in developing a concept note on how the PID approach could be mainstreamed into climate change adaptation efforts. Based on this concept note, several attempts were made at finding donors who would be willing to support this idea.

The Asian regional partners of Prolinnova – Cambodia, India and Nepal - together with ETC submitted a proposal to Misereor in Germany titled: Local Innovation and Experimentation in Climate Change Adaptation. The proposal was accepted and the project will start in 2012.

Meanwhile, Prolinnova partners in Africa (Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania) and ETC submitted a concept note to Rockefeller Foundation in December 2011 titled: *Strengthening resilience to climate change: combining local innovative capacity with scientific research*. The concept note was accepted. The full proposal will be developed in 2012.

2.3 Policy dialogue and mainstreaming

Publications

In 2010, after nearly six years of operational experience, four films featuring the work of PROLINNOVA were produced. Three of the films are based on activities in the country networks of Cambodia, Niger and South Africa, whilst the fourth is an overview of the global network. The films capture key aspects of PROLINNOVA's approach to farmer-led, participatory agricultural research and development based on the innovativeness of small farmers and other users of natural resources. The films showcase PROLINNOVA's work to a wider audience, primarily policy makers and funders in agricultural research and development, and hope to convince them of how supporting local innovation can enhance agricultural production and safeguard and sustain livelihoods of small farmers. The films were launched at the International Partners Workshop in Tanzania in March 2011.

In addition, Prolinnova partners collaborated in several publications in 2011 which are listed in Annex 3.

Assessment of multi-stakeholder partnership

In 2010, Sharad Rai from Prolinnova-Nepal participated in a learning trajectory on network building supported by PSO. He undertook a review of the Prolinnova international partnership and used the same tools to study the network in Nepal. This work was continued in 2011 by a detailed review and analysis of the dynamics of the multi-stakeholder partnerships (MSP) in three countries - Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. A local researcher from each country undertook the review by studying the documented experiences, by interviewing key partners and by co-facilitating a workshop with stakeholders to consolidate findings. This resulted in a review report per country. The coordinator contracted for the study is preparing a synthesis and analysis across the three countries. With the support of the IST, particularly Julian Gonsalves, this work is expected to lead to a publication in 2012.

Engaging in policy dialogue

Prolinnova partners were invited to several international events at which they presented papers, chaired sessions and provided inputs as resource persons. A list of international events in 2011 to which PROLINNOVA was invited and/or participated in is found in Annex 4.

Study on institutional change

Mainstreaming PID approaches into institutions of research, extension and education is a key objective of PROLINNOVA. In Ethiopia, partners have been working alongside District Offices of Agriculture (DOA) in LI/PID-related work. Tahtay Machew in Tigray Region is one such DOA which has been supported by Prolinnova Ethiopia since 2004. In the period October to November 2010, an independent researcher undertook a case study to track the process of PID institutionalisation in this DOA. The processes and procedures taken towards institutionalisation of LI/PID approaches and the factors that trigger or hinder the change processes were described in a working paper. A Prolinnova brief that captures some of the key experiences related to PID institutionalisation was developed for sharing with a wider audience. This brief will be finalised and disseminated in 2012.

2.4 Governance and network functioning

International Partners Workshop

The International Partners Workshop (IPW) took place in Dar-Es-Salaam and Morogoro, Tanzania, from 21st to 25th March 2011 and was hosted by PELUM Tanzania – the lead NGO of PROLINNOVA -Tanzania. This was the first IPW that was organised without the funding support of DGIS. The fact that the network was able to organize the IPW utilising multiple sources of funding including CPs own funds was an important sign of its growing maturity and independence. The workshop was officially opened by the Minister of Agriculture and the first day was attended by more than 40 Tanzanians engaged in agricultural development and research – from farmers to researchers to policymakers. The information marketplace was an excellent opportunity for the Tanzanians to get to know what other like-minded people were doing to promote LI/PID approaches in other parts of the world, within and beyond Africa. Integrating gender aspects within Prolinnova, fundraising, assessment of multi-stakeholder partnerships, working the global and regional ARD fora, farmer organisations within Prolinnova were some of the key issues on the agenda. 9 of the 0 participants at the workshop were women.

PROLINNOVA Oversight Group

The 12th Prolinnova Oversight Group (POG) meeting took place on the 19th and 20th of March in Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania, ahead of the IPW. Four new members joined this meeting: Assetou Kanoute from Mali (for the seat of francophone Africa), Sam Vitou (for Asia), Sergio Larea (for the Andes) and Marise Espinelli (for the IST). The POG discussed the general progress of the CPS and the IST in terms of activities undertaken. It accepted Cameroon's proposal to join the network and endorsed the request of India to initiate a network. The implications of the end of DGIS funding on the network were discussed and the POG took the responsibility to formulate several questions and to get feedback from the CPs as to their willingness to continue with a minimum set of activities until further funding came through. In addition, they also brainstormed on possible funding avenues, outreach and policy dialogue. The POG co-chairs participated in the IPW and briefed the participants on the main outcomes of their discussions.

Country backstopping

Since 2011 was a budget-neutral extension under MFS-I funding, no backstopping visits were included in the budget. However, several backstopping visits were made by piggybacking on other trips to the CPS. The following backstopping visits were made in 2011:

Table 2: Backstopping visits from IST to CPs in the period January to December 2011

Dates (2011)	Country	Main topics
15 February	Ethiopia	Participating at Core Group meeting which discussed best ways to institutionalise LISFs, continuation of LISFs in Amaro, Axum and Ambo,, impact assessment of LISFs,
4-9 May	Ghana	Support to FAIR implementation, discussing the future of the country platform and facilitation of capacity building among key CP members to link PID to climate change.
May-June	Tanzania	Support to partnership review workshop and reflection on LISF
August	Nigeria	Facilitation of strategic planning and M&E training workshop
14 – 19 November	Cambodia	Review FAIR 2 implementation in Cambodia and LISF implementation modalities to feed into the Cambodia FAIR report and the FAIR2 overall synthesis paper; discuss the future of FAIR/PROLINNOVA in Cambodia in the context of different funding opportunities and proposals
10-11 November	Kenya	Reflecting on the process and outcomes of Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) piloting; further steps with LISFs (upscaling, mobilising resources); documentation (including that of LISF piloting experience) and website; resource mobilisation for PK in general; next steps after network study and workshop; reflection on visit of evaluation team for Rockefeller Foundation
7-9 November	Ethiopia	Reflecting on the process and outcomes of Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) piloting and further steps with LISFs; plans for future of PE in general (including resource mobilisation)

No information received on backstopping in Senegal and Mali

The agenda for these visits were developed together with the CP coordinators and in most cases included discussions on the future of the CPs after 2011 and fund raising. The IST continued to give long-distance support to the CPs through e-mail and skype.

Monitoring & Evaluation

The regular annual electronic evaluation (through two rounds of e-consultation) was conducted with the participation of CPs and IST partners in January 2011. In addition to the five broad issues covered in previous years (governance of the partnership, learning and sharing among members and CPs in the network, capacity building, functioning of the IST and IS, and international awareness on PID as a result of the network's activities) and additional question on partnership functioning at the national level was included this year. There was general satisfaction expressed on all issues but a few aspects such as country to country backstopping, exchange of information directly among countries and the IST/IS's support for M&E were flagged as needing more attention. The findings and recommendations of the evaluation were discussed at the IPW and actions to strengthen some of the weaker aspects were taken on board. M&E training was organised in Nigeria for the new partnership in August with facilitation support from the IST, IIRR.

3 CONCLUSION

With the DGIS grant coming to an end, the Prolinnova partners are now facing the challenge of finding new avenues of funding for their work. However, the commitment to continue as a network is strong and CPs are even finding ways of using some of their own funds to support the work. Together with the IST, the CPs have been moving into new territory such as adaptation to climate change through LI/PID which are very relevant in the current debates on food security in the face of climate change. The experience gained through the FAIR programme is also promising and has potential for further development. Prolinnova partners realise that there is still a lot of work to be done before LI/PID approaches are mainstreamed within institutions of education, extension and research and farmers actually play a decisive role in decisions related to ARD. And it is this challenge that keeps them moving.

Annex 3: Involvement of CPs in acquisition and in different pilots/components of Prolinnova in the period January 2011 to March 2012

Last update: 11.03.2012

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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. This Global Partnership Programme (GPP) is a community of practice that is built from the bottom up, in the spirit of the Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).

PROLINNOVA is an NGO-initiated international multistakeholder platform to promote 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, forest dwellers and fisherfolk) 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 using and managing natural resources. 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 joint learning and further action.

How it all started

PROLINNOVA was conceived in late 1999, when Southern and Northern NGOs – supported by GFAR, the NGO Committee (NGOC) of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs – met in Rambouillet, France, to explore how participatory approaches to ARD based on local initiatives could be scaled up. Participants asked ETC, a Netherlands-based NGO, to help launch a GPP built up from country level. NGOs in Africa and Asia facilitated multistakeholder design of country platforms (CPs), which then designed international activities to reinforce their own. The PROLINNOVA partners are developing country-specific ways to:

- document local innovations and experiments by resource-poor 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 and education; and
- integrate PID approaches into formal agricultural research, development and education institutions.

PROLINNOVA seeks to:

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

Participatory design of the GPP

In 2003, key stakeholder organisations in ARD in Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda – supported by IFAD (International Fund for Agricultural Development) – collected in-country experiences in recognising local innovation and promoting PID. They held workshops to analyse their experiences and developed plans to scale up these approaches. Since 2004, DGIS (Netherlands Directorate General for International Cooperation) partly funds these 3 CPs to realise their plans and supports similar processes in Cambodia, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania.

In 2006, a francophone network PROFEIS expanded activities in West Africa, now including Mali, Niger and Senegal. An Andes group was launched in Bolivia, Ecuador and Peru. In 2007–10, CPs in Cameroon, Kenya, Mozambique and Nigeria joined PROLINNOVA. A similar initiative has started in India.

Activities differ between countries depending on their history, experience and self-identified strengths and weaknesses in recognising the dynamics of IK, engaging in PID and scaling it up. However, common elements of all CPs include:

- developing inventories and databases of local innovations, innovators and organisations working together with them;
- bringing farmers, extensionists and scientists together to plan and implement joint experiments, starting from jointly prioritised local innovations;
- creating national and subnational multistakeholder platforms to share information about local innovation and to learn jointly about PID and its institutionalisation;
- building capacities to identify and document local innovation and to engage in PID, through training workshops for farmers, extensionists and scientists
- participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) of joint activities, outcomes and impacts;
- creating awareness through innovator fairs, publications, mass media etc and engaging in policy dialogue with decision-makers in agricultural research, extension and education to create enabling conditions and policies for PID.

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

Structure of the decentralised network

In each country or region, a local NGO convenes the major ARD stakeholders. It serves as secretariat for a **National Steering Committee (NSC)** made up of people from government research, extension and education, other NGOs and farmer groups. The NSC defines the CP/RP activities, ranging from farmer-led research to policy dialogue; gives strategic guidance; helps mobilise resources; and is the apex structure for accountability. A smaller core team is responsible for coordinating implementation of CP/RP activities.

The **International Support Team (IST)** supports the country and regional activities through network coordination, capacity strengthening, coaching, web-based information management, policy dialogue, networking and publishing. The IST comprises IIRR (Philippines), ETC AgriCulture (Netherlands) and the coordinators of the FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources), PROFEIS (Senegal) and HAPID (HIV/AIDS and PID, South Africa) initiatives.

The **PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG)** serves as governance mechanism to ensure accountability of the GPP to the CPs, their constituencies and donors. The POG is made up of four people from CPs, one from the IST and three independent persons, elected by the CPs and the IST to serve two-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 policies and guidelines for the GPP, which can be found on the PROLINNOVA website.

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- Secretariat: Ann Waters-Bayer & Chesha Wettasinha

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. The CP coordinators learned more about enhancing multistakeholder partnerships and harmonising their PM&E activities. The IPW was held prior to the Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) General Assembly, so that PROLINNOVA partners could attend the pre-plenary meeting to set up an NGO ARD consortium in Africa.

The 2006 IPW was hosted by CEDAC / PROLINNOVA–Cambodia. Participants discussed their PID progress, Local Innovation Support Fund (LISF) pilots, process documentation and resource mobilisation.

The 2007 IPW was hosted by PROFEIS / IED–Afrique in Senegal and the 2008 one by PROLINNOVA–Ghana, together with a **writeshop on piloting LISFs**. The 2009 IPW was hosted by LI-BIRD in Nepal, after the Innovation Asia-Pacific Symposium, the 2010 one by ETC Netherlands and the 2011 one by PROLINNOVA–Tanzania in Morogoro. The 2012 IPW will be in Mali.

Capacity-building 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.

In 2006, PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management)–Tanzania 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, based on the principle of learning through joint documentation by CP partners, was held in 2008 in Uganda.

An **M&E** framework with guidelines for the global and local PROLINNOVA tracking of results was developed in 2006. This framework is now under review, given the network's new strategy direction. An international workshop to compare and learn from the M&E experiences was held in Ethiopia in mid-2010.

South–South mentoring and cross-visits between CPs enhance mutual learning and strengthen capacities to build partnerships in ARD.

Thematic initiatives

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

- **Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs).** Action research is underway in eight countries (Cambodia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, South Africa, Tanzania and Uganda) to develop mechanisms to channel ARD funds to farmer innovators, so that they can further develop, document and promote their innovations and accelerate local innovation processes. After start-up support from DURAS (Promoting Sustainable Development in Agricultural Research Systems), co-funding is provided by Rockefeller Foundation through the FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) programme.
- **Farmer-led documentation (FLD).** Insight and COMPAS (Comparing & Supporting Endogenous Development) piloted participatory video in Ghana, where local innovators made films to share with other farmers and influence policy. In 2006, PROLINNOVA, PELUM–Uganda & Oxfam–Novib held an international FLD workshop in Uganda. FLD has been piloted in Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Niger, South Africa and Sudan. The experiences were published in a booklet.
- **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.
- **PID and climate change.** In 2008–10, partners in Ethiopia, Nepal and Niger studied how farmers / pastoralists, are innovating to adapt to climate change.
- **Integration into education.** To reinforce current activities in several CPs to integrate PID approaches into agricultural education and training, these CPs exchanged course designs and materials in 2009 at a workshop in Uganda, and jointly planned activities.

Policy dialogue

Often with GFAR support, PROLINNOVA takes part in numerous international ARD fora. At the 2003 GFAR meeting in Kenya, ASE told how the CP was set up in Ethiopia. At GFAR 2004 in Mexico, Environmental Alert presented PROLINNOVA–Uganda. At the 2005 European Forum on ARD in Switzerland, LI-BIRD and Farmer Support Group presented their partnership experiences in Nepal and South Africa. At GFAR 2005 in Morocco, POG Chair Betty Del Rosario and in 2006 in the USA Laurens van Veldhuizen (IST) reported on PROLINNOVA progress. CEDAC presented Asian PROLINNOVA experiences to APAARI (Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions) in 2006, and LI-BIRD to APAARI in 2007.

At FARA's 4th General Assembly (GA) in 2007 in South Africa, PROLINNOVA–SA presented the GPP at an event organised by UK-funded Research Into Use (RIU) on "Overcoming Challenges in Scaling Out Agricultural Research Successes". RIU funded small-scale farmers to prepare posters, brochures and video

documenting local innovation, to showcase their work and to attend the FARA event. PROLINNOVA partners from Mali, Niger and the IST joined FARA's 5th GA in Ouagadougou in July 2010.

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

POG Co-Chair Scott Killough attended the 1st meeting of the **Global Forum on Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS)** in Chile in late 2010. A member of the IST attended the 2nd GFRAS meeting in Nairobi in 2011.

Wider sharing and learning

Working with **existing e-networks and databases**, PROLINNOVA shares concepts and experiences in participatory innovation. To bridge the digital divide, it also disseminates printed matter and seeks links with other media, e.g. radio. Information about PROLINNOVA activities is spread through printed magazines (e.g. *Farming Matters*, *Appropriate Technology*, *Rural Development News*) and electronic newsletters.

The **PROLINNOVA website (www.prolinnova.net)** is the main tool for wider sharing. The PROLINNOVA e-group serves as an open platform about ARD that builds on and enhances local innovation processes.

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 CIMOD the **Innovation Asia-Pacific Symposium** in Nepal (see Resources on PROLINNOVA website).

PROLINNOVA is part of the EU-funded research project "**Joint Learning in Innovation Systems in African Agriculture**" (JOLISAA) led by CIRAD (France) with partners in Benin, Kenya and South Africa. It works together with the EU-funded project **Integrating Smallholders in ARD (INSARD)** and is linked with the UNEP-funded project "**Stimulating Community Initiatives in Sustainable Land Management**" (SCI-SLM) in Ghana, Morocco, South Africa and Uganda.

Sources of support

After inception funding from IFAD, DGIS was the main donor. GFAR, CTA, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, ActionAid, EED (Church Development Service), Misereor, RIU and World Bank have supported specific activities or CPs.

The partners in the IST and CPs cover over one third of total costs themselves. Funds are still sought for national multistakeholder platforms, new thematic initiatives and international innovation brokering.

Some PROLINNOVA publications and papers

- *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 knowledge and innovations
 - 72. Regional radio in Tunisia
 - 74. Building multi-stakeholder partnerships to promote farmer experimentation and innovation in Ghana
 - 76. Promoting local innovation: enhancing IK dynamics and links with scientific knowledge
 - 77. Burkina Faso: indigenous innovation in farmer-to-farmer extension
 - 78. South Africa: a smallholders' innovative approach to producing and exporting fruit
 - 85. Innovation Support Funds for farmer-led research
 - 96. Ethiopia: Endogenous and modern innovations: differing perspectives
- *PTD/PID Circular* (since 1994)
 - No. 13: Top Twenty publications on PID, 2004
 - No. 14: Annotated list of journals, 2005
 - No. 15: Electronic databases and websites, 2006
 - No. 16: Local innovation and participatory R&D, 2007
- 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*. IIRR, 2006 (booklet & policy brief 2010)
- *Recognising local innovation*. IIRR, 2008
- *Innovation Africa*. Earthscan, London, 2008
- Building partnerships to promote local innovation processes. In: *Farmer First Revisited*, London, 2009
- *Farmer-led joint research*. IIRR. 2010 (booklet & policy brief)
- 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* (policy brief). 2011.
- *Farmer-led documentation*. IIRR. 2011.
- Providing farmers with direct access to innovation funds. In: *Agricultural innovation systems: an investment sourcebook*, World Bank. 2012.
- Innovation Asia-Pacific (in preparation with CIAT)

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ANNEX 3

Prolinnova publications and conference papers in the period 2010-2011

Assessing the level of institutionalising Participatory Innovation Development in Tahtay Maychew District, Tigray, Ethiopia, by Fanos Mekonnen Birke, Guesh Woldeselase, Luel Hailesilassie, Hailu Araya & Ann Waters-Bayer. 2011. Prolinnova Working Paper 32. Leusden: Prolinnova International Secretariat/ETC AgriCulture. 18pp

Co-designing an impact assessment approach for alternative funding schemes to support local innovation: lessons from Cambodia and Ethiopia, by Bernard Triomphe, Sam Vitou & Mariana Wongtschowski. Paper presented at Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Food (ISDA), 28 June–1 July 2010, Montpellier, France

Design and implementation of Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs): recent evidence from Cambodia and Ethiopia, by Bernard Triomphe, 3 February 2010, World Bank BBL, Washington DC

Emerging responses to climate change in pastoral systems by Yohannes GebreMichael, Wolfgang Bayer & Ann Waters-Bayer. Keynote paper presented at Conference on “Pastoralism and Climate Change Adaptation in Africa”, 24–28 May 2010, Egerton University, Kenya

Emerging responses to climate change in pastoral systems by Yohannes GebreMichael, Wolfgang Bayer & Ann Waters-Bayer. *Rural Development News* 2/2010: 34–41.

Expérimentation conjointe d'une innovation paysanne en fumage de poisons au Niger, par Saidou Magagi, Jean-Marie Diop, Adam Toudou, Sabo Seini et Abdou Mamane. *Agridape* 25 (4): 12–14.

Farmer-led Documentation: Lessons from partners, edited by Laurens van Veldhuizen, Ann Waters-Bayer and Chesha Wettasinha, 2011. Silang, Philippines: International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). 76 pp (in press)

Farmer-led joint research, edited by Chesha Wettasinha & Ann Waters-Bayer. 2010. Silang, Philippines: International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR). 88pp

Farmers take the lead in research and development, by Brigid Letty, Qureish Noordin, Saidou Magagi & Ann Waters-Bayer. In: Nierenberg D & Halweil B (eds), *State of the World 2011: Innovation that nourish the planet* (New York: Worldwatch Institute / W W Norton & Co.) (in press)

“HAPID”: participatory innovation development in the face of HIV/AIDS – synthesis of findings and outcomes, by Letty B, Mudhara M, Shezi N, Rutazihana R, Fafetine G, Aantjes C, Loevinsohn M & Waters-Bayer A. 2011. Prolinnova Working Paper 33. Leusden: Prolinnova International Secretariat/ETC AgriCulture. 53pp

Innovative activity profile 4: Providing farmers with direct access to innovation funds, by Triomphe B, Wongtschowski M, Krone A, Waters-Bayer A, Lugg D & van Veldhuizen L. 2011. In: World Bank (ed.), *Agriculture innovation systems: an investment sourcebook* (Washington: World Bank), Module 7, pp117–126 (in press).

Institutionalisation of Participatory Innovation Development: experiences of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, Takeo Province, Cambodia, by Fanos Mekonnen Birke, *Laurens van Veldhuizen, Sam Vitou and Nhep Srorn*. 2010. PROLINNOVA Working Paper 31, Leusden: Prolinnova International Secretariat/ETC AgriCulture. 25 pp

More than climate change: pressures leading to innovation by pastoralists in Ethiopia and Niger, by Yohannes GebreMichael, Saidou Magagi, Wolfgang Bayer & Ann Waters-Bayer. 2011. In: IDS Future Agricultures / Feinstein International Center (eds), *The future of pastoralism in Africa*, 21–23 March 2011, Addis Ababa (digital)

Multistakeholder partnerships for more effective research and development. Policy Brief December 2010. Leusden: PROLINNOVA International Secretariat c/o ETC Foundation. 4pp.

Préface, by Ann Waters-Bayer & Niels Röling. In: Faure G, Gasselin P, Triomphe B, Temple L & Hocdé H (éds), *Innover avec les acteurs du monde rural: la recherche-action en partenariat* (Versailles: Éditions Quae), pp13–16

PROLINNOVA: Global partnership to enhance local innovativeness – Lessons from 6 years of multistakeholder collaboration, by Laurens van Veldhuizen. XIIth International Association of Agricultural Information Specialists (IAALD) World Congress, 26–29 April 2010, Montpellier, France

Promoting gender equality and empowering women through livestock, by Ann Waters-Bayer & Brigid Letty B. In: Moyo S, Swanepoel F, Strobel A & McDermott J (eds), *The role of livestock in developing communities: enhancing multifunctionality* (in press)

Promoting local innovation in managing agricultural biodiversity, by Fetien Abay, Edson Gandarillas, Pratap Shrestha, Ann Waters-Bayer & Mariana Wongtschowski. *Issue Paper: People, Food and Biodiversity*. Eschborn: GTZ Sector Project Sustainable Resource Use in Agriculture. 4pp (also in French, German & Spanish)

Recognising and supporting local innovation: an alternative approach to horticulture for development, by Brigid Letty, Zanele Shezi, Nono Shezi, Michael Malinga, Maxwell Mudhara and Ann Waters-Bayer. Paper presented at 28th International Horticulture Congress, 22–27 August 2010, Lisbon, Portugal and included in 2011, *Acta Horticulturae* (in press).

Recognising local innovation in livestock-keeping – a path to empowering women, by Brigid Letty & Ann Waters-Bayer. *Rural Development News* 1/2010: 27–31

Smallholder farmers manage funds for experimentation and innovation, by Mariana Wongtschowski & Bernard Triomphe. IAALD XIIIth World Congress, Agropolis International, 26–29 April 2010, Montpellier, France

Strengthening local resilience to climate change, *Policy Brief* 2011. Leusden: PROLINNOVA International Secretariat c/o ETC Foundation. 4pp

Tapping the energy of farmers' creativity: supporting farmer-led joint research. *Policy Brief* November 2010. Leusden: PROLINNOVA International Secretariat c/o ETC Foundation. 4pp.

Towards a farmer-governed approach to agricultural research for development: lessons from international experiences with Local Innovation Support Funds, by Mariana Wongtschowski, Bernard Triomphe, Anton Krone, Ann Waters-Bayer & Laurens van Veldhuizen. Paper presented at Conference on Innovation and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Food (ISDA), 28 June–1 July 2010, Montpellier, France.

ANNEX 4: PROLINNOVA participation in international meetings 2011

20–21 January: **Agrobiodiversity and the development importance of local varieties and indigenous species**, Rome, GFAR and International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources; Laurens van Veldhuizen; invited and sponsored by GFAR

31 January–2 February: **AgriGender 2011: Gender and Market-oriented Agriculture**, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) & Improving Productivity and Market success of Ethiopian Farmers (IPMS) Project, Addis Ababa; Ann Waters-Bayer, IST, invited to give paper on women and livestock-keeping; piggybacked on travel for review of International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) Drylands Programme; accommodations covered by ILRI.

9–11 March: **Africa Adapt Climate Change Symposium**, Africa Adapt Network, Addis Ababa, Yohannes GebreMichael, PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia, presented paper on “Participatory climate-change adaptation building on local innovation” in panel on “Community-led responses: from local to global.”

21–23 March: **The Future of Pastoralism in Africa**, Future Agricultures Consortium, Addis Ababa, Ann Waters-Bayer, IST, invited to chair session on pastoral innovation; sponsored by Cordaid, Yohannes GebreMichael, PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia, presented paper “More than climate change: pressures leading to innovation by pastoralists in Ethiopia and Niger” co-authored by Saidou Magagi, PROLINNOVA–Niger; Wolfgang Bayer, Agrecol Germany; & Ann Waters-Bayer, IST.

23 May–3 June: **Training Course on Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation of Participatory Extension Programs**, Takeo, Cambodia; sponsored by Cambodia Agricultural Value Chain (CAVAC) Program of Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR); Marise Espineli (IST) made input on PROLINNOVA, PID, farmer experimentation and the work of CEDAC as a specific example.

27 September: **Farmers’ organisations and agricultural research for development in Africa: roles, complementarity with other stakeholders and partnership institutionalisation**, PAEPARD (Platform for African-European Partnership in Agricultural Research for Development) International Workshop, Brussels; sponsored by PAEPARD, Ann Waters-Bayer, IST, presented paper “Farmers call the tune: towards a farmer-governed approach to ARD through Local Innovation Support Funds”.

12 November: **African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) Showcasing Event**; Ann Waters-Bayer, IST; invited by organisers; costs paid by PROLINNOVA

13–14 November: **Second Global Forum for Rural Advisory Services (GFRAS) Annual Meeting**; Ann Waters-Bayer, IST; invited by organisers; costs paid by PROLINNOVA

15–17 November: **9th Globelics International Conference**, Buenos Aires, Argentina, co-sponsored by IDRC; Brigid Letty, PROLINNOVA–South Africa invited to present paper on “Assessing the impact of grassroots innovation in agriculture”; invited and sponsored by IDRC.

15–18 November: International Conference on **Innovations in Extension and Advisory Services: Linking Knowledge to Policy and Action for Food and Livelihoods**, Nairobi, Kenya; PROLINNOVA International paper on “Farmer-managed innovation funds drive multistakeholder learning processes” to be presented by Ann Waters-Bayer, IST; PROLINNOVA–Kenya paper on “Adult literacy classes as a pathway for outscaling: the case of finger millet in Eastern Kenya” to be presented by Geoffrey Kamau, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KARI); accommodation and other local costs for Ann paid by CTA

Invited to meeting but could not attend:

28 March–1 April 2011: **Third European Forum on Rural Development “Rural Development for Food Security: Learning from Experiences”**, Palencia, Spain; Stephen Ruvuga, PROLINNOVA–Tanzania, invited and sponsored by organisers to bring farmers’ perspectives into panel; could not attend because air ticket arrived too late.