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Progress report: PROLINNOVA



Report to the 3rd GFAR Programme -Committee Meeting

Beijing China, November 28-29, 2007

Several countries in Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Pacific, diverse organisations have joined forces to promote local innovation in agriculture and natural resource management (NRM). After analysing their own experiences in agricultural research and development (ARD), they have drawn up their individual PROLINNOVA Country/Regional Programmes (CPs/RPs) as well as 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).

This PROLINNOVA report to the 3rd GFAR Programme-Committee meeting is composed of two parts. The past 1 entitles 'PROLINNOVA genesis and growth' describes historical background and PROLINNOVA in general while the part 2 entitles '2007 accomplishments' narrates specific accomplishments of PROLINNOVA during the period January-November 2007. Further, the annex 1 lists contact addresses.

PART - 1: PROLINNOVA GENESIS AND GROWTH

PROLINNOVA is an NGO-initiated programme to build a global learning network to promote local innovation in ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM. The focus is on recognising the *dynamics* of indigenous knowledge (IK) and enhancing capacities of farmers (including forest dwellers, pastoralists 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 programme builds on and scales up farmer-based approaches to development that start with discovering how farmers do informal experiments to develop and test new ideas for better use of 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 participatory process that integrates IK and scientific knowledge. Joint action and analysis lead to mutual learning.

How it all started

PROLINNOVA was conceived in December 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 consider how participatory approaches to ARD based on local initiatives could be scaled up. At this meeting, ETC EcoCulture, a Netherlands-based NGO, was asked to facilitate the launching of a PROLINNOVA programme built up from country level. NGOs in Africa and Asia facilitated multi-stakeholder design of Country Programmes (CPs) which, in turn, designed international

activities to reinforce their own activities. The PROLINNOVA partners are developing country-specific ways to:

- document local innovation processes and experiments by resource-poor farmers and communities;
- strengthen partnerships between farmers, development agents, research scientists and other actors to refine local innovations and to encourage others to try them out;
- create wider 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 local innovation and PID approaches into formal agricultural research, development and education institutions.

PROLINNOVA seeks to:

- demonstrate the effectiveness of user-led innovation for sustainable development
- build farmer-extension-researcher partnerships
- enhance capacities of farmers, researchers and extension agents in participatory approaches
- pilot decentralised funding mechanisms to promote local innovation
- stimulate national and regional policy dialogue to favour 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 CPs to realise their plans and supports similar processes in Cambodia, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania.

In 2006 a francophone programme PROFEIS (Promoting Farmer Experimentation and Innovation in the Sahel) was launched to expand the activities in the West African Sahel (to include also Burkina Faso, Mali and Senegal) and an Andes programmes was launched, initially in Bolivia.

Country PROLINNOVA growth 2003-2007

- 2003:** organisations in 3 countries which are Ethiopia, Ghana and Uganda started the process
- 2004:** organisations in additional 6 countries (Cambodia, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan and Tanzania) joined, making a total of 9 CPs
- 2006:** additional 4 CPs (Burkina Faso, Mali, Senegal and Bolivia), bringing total to 13
- 2007:** organisations in 2 more countries (Kenya and Mozambique) made headway to establish PROLINNOVA

The activities of the CPs/RPs differ according to their experience and self-identified strengths and weaknesses in recognising the dynamics of IK, engaging in PID and scaling it up. However, common elements include:

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

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

Structure of the decentralised programme

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 advocacy. It gives the CP/RP strategic guidance, helps mobilise resources and is the apex structure for accountability. A smaller core team is responsible for day-to-day implementation of programme activities.

The ***International Support Team (IST)*** supports country-level activities through overall programme coordination, networking, capacity building, coaching, web-based knowledge management, publishing and advocacy. The IST is made up of IIRR in the Philippines, ETC EcoCulture and CIS-VUA in the Netherlands, and the coordinators of the FAIR (Farmer Access to Innovation Resources) and PROFEIS sub-programmes.

The ***PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG)*** serves as governance mechanism to ensure accountability of the GPP to the CPs, their constituencies and donors. The POG has been restructured in 2007 in order to cope with growth in countries and partners involved and is made up now of four people from CPs, one from the IST and three external people. It has met face-to-face in South Africa (Feb 2005), Uganda (Jun 2005), Cambodia (Mar 2006), India (Nov 2006) and Senegal (Mar 2007); otherwise it communicates by email. It has drawn up policies and guidelines for the GPP, to be found on the PROLINNOVA website.

PROLINNOVA Oversight Group (POG)

- **Amanuel Assefa**, Ethiopia (until 12.12.07), **Monica Kapiriri**, Uganda (01.01.08)
- **Beatriz del Rosario** (Vice-Chair), Philippines (betty_delrosario@yahoo.com)
- **Elizabeth Vargas**, Bolivia (elivargass@yahoo.com)
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Secretariat: Ann Waters-Bayer & Chesha Wettasinha

Participatory learning and mentoring

In March 2004, CP partners first met in Ethiopia for an international workshop hosted by PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia, coordinated by AgriService Ethiopia (ASE). Local farmers explained how their innovations and PID activities helped them meet food-security needs. The NGO and government participants shared their experiences in building farmer-extension-research-education partnerships to promote local innovation and planned joint international activities.

Capacity building formed part of this plan of action. IIRR offered international training of PID facilitators in the Philippines (2004), in Uganda (2006) and in Ethiopia (2007). The participants then trained research and extension staff in their own countries.

In June 2005, the CP coordinators met in Uganda to learn from good practice in enhancing multi-stakeholder partnerships and to harmonise their PM&E activities. Environmental Alert, the NGO coordinating PROLINNOVA–Uganda, hosted the meeting. It was held prior to the FARA (Forum on Agricultural Research in Africa) General Assembly so that PROLINNOVA partners could also attend the FARA pre-plenary meeting of NGOs to set up a consortium on ARD in sub-Saharan Africa.

The March 2006 international review meeting was hosted by PROLINNOVA–Cambodia, coordinated by CEDAC (Cambodian Centre for the Study and Development of Agriculture). Participants updated each other on progress and discussed PM&E, information-sharing strategies, LISF implementation, process documentation and resource mobilisation.

On request of the CPs, PELUM (Participatory Ecological Land Use Management)–Tanzania held an international training workshop on policy dialogue in August 2006. In November 2006, PROLINNOVA, PELUM–Uganda and Novib held an international workshop on Farmer-Led Documentation.

South-South mentoring between the CPs/RPs helps strengthen capacities to build partnerships in ARD.

Local Innovation Support Funds

In July 2005, the FAIR proposal won a grant from the French-funded DURAS (Promoting Sustainable **Development** in Agricultural Research Systems) for action research on Local Innovation Support Funds (LISFs) in Cambodia, Ethiopia, South Africa and Uganda. The Nepal CP is piloting LISFs with own resources. Using locally-managed funds, farmers finance their own research and learning activities related to agricultural innovation. PROLINNOVA–South Africa coordinates this project. By the end of 2007, the LISF in the five countries have been able to set-up a light management system, together reviewed 200 and approved 105 applications for a total amount of approximately Euro 21,000 to be used for joint experimentation or learning visits. This amounts to an average of Euro 198 per application.

As the DURAS grant is for two years only, additional funds are being sought so that the task of institutionalising LISFs can be completed. A proposal to this end has received a first general positive response from Rockefeller Foundation

Innovation Africa Symposium (IAS)

In late 2006 PROLINNOVA together with international research centres CIAT, IFPRI and ILRI organised a symposium in Kampala on agricultural innovation systems in Africa. PROLINNOVA–Uganda and IIRR–Uganda arranged visits to farmer innovators. IAS was funded by Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, World Bank and the organising institutions. The Symposium brought together about 140 people who are engaged in enhancing agricultural innovation systems to reflect on current thinking on innovation systems and to share experiences. More news on the IAS can be found on the PROLINNOVA website and www.innovationafrica.net.

Policy dialogue

With GFAR support, PROLINNOVA has presented achievements to donors and ARD fora. At the 2003 GFAR meeting in Kenya, ASE told how they built up PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. At the 2004 GFAR meeting in Mexico, Environmental Alert presented PROLINNOVA–Uganda. At the 2005 EFARD (European Forum on Agricultural Research for Development) conference in Switzerland, LI-BIRD and Farmer Support Group presented their partnership experience in Nepal and South Africa. At the 2005 GFAR meeting in Morocco, PROLINNOVA progress was reported by POG Chair, Betty del Rosario, and at the 2006 meeting in the USA by Laurens van Veldhuizen of the IST. CEDAC presented Cambodia experiences at the Asia Pacific Association of Agricultural Research Institutions (APAARI) meeting in India in late 2006.

Communication and information

Working with existing electronic networks and databases that serve groups with similar interests, PROLINNOVA builds platforms for discussing concepts and experiences in participatory innovation. To overcome the digital divide, printed matter is also disseminated and links are sought with other media, e.g. radio, TV. Information about PROLINNOVA activities is spread through articles in various magazines (e.g. *Appropriate Technology*, *Ground Up*, *LEISA Magazine*) and electronic newsletters. Use of participatory video (PV) to give innovators a chance to make their own documents to share with other communities and influence policy was piloted in Ghana, working with PV facilitators from *Insight* and the COMPAS (Comparing

and Supporting Endogenous Development) programme. The PROLINNOVA website (www.prolinnova.net) is the main tool for sharing at national and international level. The CPs asked IIRR to manage the website, so they can focus on implementing activities on the ground, but they increasingly take their own initiative in filling their CP webpages. The PROLINNOVA list-serve (yahoogroups) serves as a platform to discuss developments in ARD that build on local innovation.

Sources of programme support

DGIS is the main donor, after inception funding from IFAD. By the end of 2006, it confirmed funding for the period 2007-2010. GFAR, CTA (Technical Centre for Agricultural and Rural Cooperation), French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rockefeller Foundation, Misereor, ActionAid, EED (Church Development Service), the World Bank and RIU support specific activities, projects or CPs.

Interest of international and national agencies in PROLINNOVA is growing. This is reflected in more and more requests for information and collaboration, and in increasing donor support. Both the international programme and the individual CPs have mobilised additional funding. The partners in the IST and CPs cover over one third of total costs themselves. Funds are constantly sought to support new PROLINNOVA platforms being built up in other countries or regions.

Some PROLINNOVA publications and papers

- New mechanisms for strengthening partnerships in research and development of ecologically-oriented agriculture and NRM, GFAR, Dresden, 2000.
- Grassroots Innovation. *ILEIA Newsletter* 16 (2), 2000.
- *Farmer innovation in Africa: a source of inspiration for agricultural development*. Earthscan, London, 2001.
- PROLINNOVA: the path from local initiatives to a Global Partnership Programme, GFAR/IFAD Workshop on Global Partnership Programmes, Rome, 2001.
- *PTD for agricultural improvement: challenges for institutional integration*. IIRR, 2002.
- *Advancing PTD: case studies on integration into agri-cultural research, extension and education*. IIRR, 2003.
- *Developing technology with farmers: a trainer's guide for participatory learning*. ZED Books, London, 1997 / reprint IIRR, Silang, 2004 (also in Spanish & Arabic)
- *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
- 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, Los Banos, 2005.
- Addressing rural poverty in Africa through ARD. Invited paper, American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS), Washington DC, 2005.
- Social dimensions in ARD: how civil society fosters partnerships to promote local innovation by rural communities. Keynote, EFARD, Zurich, 2005.
- Multi-stakeholder partnerships to integrate participatory approaches into institutions of ARD. Keynote, Tropentag, Stuttgart 2005 (www.tropentag.de)

- Recognising and enhancing local innovation. Lead paper at Innovation Africa Symposium, Kampala, 2006
- *Facilitating multi-stakeholder partnerships*. IIRR, 2006
- *Recognising local innovation*. IIRR, 2006
- *PTD/PID Circular: periodic update on Participatory Technology/Innovation Development* (since 1994)
No. 13: Top Twenty publications on PID, 2004
No. 14: Annotated list of journals, 2005
No. 15: Electronic databases and websites, 2006

PART – 2: 2007 ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Planning and organising the new phase

On the completion of its previous phase, at the start of the year 2007, PROLINNOVA has planned and organised a 4-year (2007-2010) new phase program. In order for the planning and organising of the current phase to be set off, during the 1st quarter of the year, PROLINNOVA accomplished the following:

- Development of the overall 4–year proposal by the secretariat
- Drafting the 4-year strategic 2007 action plan at the secretariat, IST and CP level
- Sharing and finalisation of the 2007 action plan at all levels through discussions in the international partners meeting held in March 2007 in Senegal.

In early 2007, PROLINNOVA conducted an electronic evaluation and reflection on the programme’s performance in 2006. Via e-mail, semi-structured questionnaire was circulated among all NSCs, IST members and PROLINNOVA Secretariat, facilitating the “snow-balling” of reflections and recommendations. A synthesised report of the 2006 e-evaluation was then prepared and shared.

Simultaneously, this approach of e-evaluation has enhanced learning by the CPs, IST members and secretariat, and has generated recommendations for preparing the 2007 action plans, which were essentially discussed in the international partners meeting held in March 2007 in Senegal. This meeting was hosted by PROFEIS, the regional network of CPs in francophone West Africa that is coordinated by Innovation, Environnement et Développement en Afrique (IED–Afrique).

Systematisation of processes and procedures

In order to establish balance between programme management and decentralised local processes, PROLINNOVA has developed several tools including a Participatory M&E guide, a backstopping guide, guide to establish new CPs, policy advocacy outlines, and CP cross-visit guide. While developing these guidelines, consideration was given to encouraging effective balance between centralisation and flexible local processes in programme management. All these guidelines are available on the PROLINNOVA website.

Headway to establish new PROLINNOVA Country Programmes

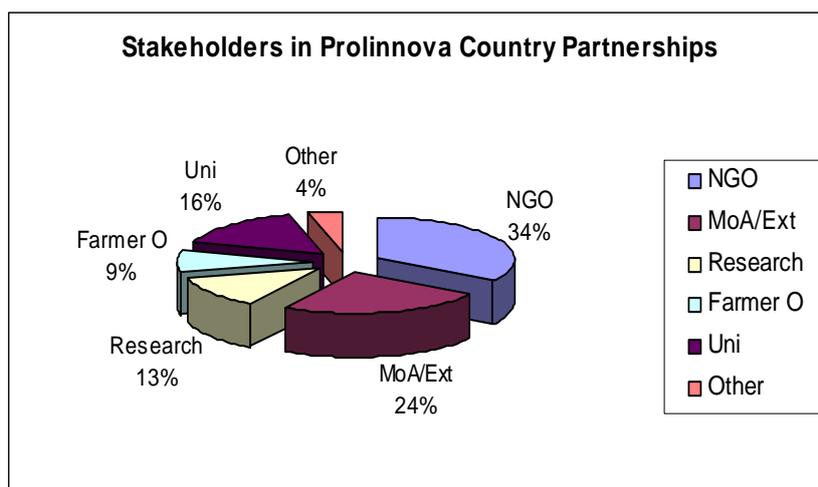
In 2007, headway was made in setting up PROLINNOVA CPs in Kenya and Mozambique. Particularly the progress of PROLINNOVA–Kenya in this year has been impressive. Its accomplishments include the preparation and organisation of a large 2-day national workshop, the printing of a CP brochure and of the *PROLINNOVA at Work* publication, and the building of contacts among crucial partners in ARD.

In Mozambique, communication among partner organisations and with the international secretariat continued, and the local partners revised and submitted to the POG their proposal for acceptance into the PROLINNOVA community of practice.

Moreover, discussions and meetings continued in three Latin American countries working under the PROLINNOVA–Andes umbrella, two of which (Bolivia and Peru) received a small grant in 2007 to make the first steps in building a country programme.

Extension of stakeholders’ engagement

In 2007, another approximately 30 organisations joined PROLINNOVA, either by joining existing country programmes or by supporting the initiation of activities in the new countries, including community-based organisations (CBOs), universities and agricultural research institutes. This brings the total of organisations actively involved to around 130. The involvement of different stakeholder categories as of today is presented in the following graph:



The **Kenya** multi-stakeholder workshop brought together about 50 participants from all corners of the country. In **Niger**, new members that joined included INRAN researchers, local development agents (in Gaya and Ayorou) and some lecturers from the University of Niamey. In **Cambodia** and **Uganda**, about 60 new farmers’ innovators were engaged in joint experimentation through the support of LISFs. Similarly in other countries, addition of new partners has continued.

Study of local innovation and joint experimentation

The study and documentation of local innovation process and practices remains a strategic activity of most country programmes. Ethiopia, South Africa, Sudan, Nepal and Cambodia are among the country programmes that have published inventories or studies of local innovation in 2007.

But technological and social innovation is a continuous journey of co-construction in PROLINNOVA. As highlighted earlier, PROLINNOVA partners support local innovation a/o through joint experimentation. The following technological innovations are among those undergoing joint experimentation or Participatory Innovation Development:

- Natrum extraction by women farmers
- Cereal glumes utilisation in cassava production
- Cattle fattening using cassava peels
- Fish smoking using an innovative local "*banda*"
- Charcoal ball "briquettes" from charcoal dust, grass and cattle manure
- Dealing with predatory ants
- Tephrosia-based acaricide
- Traditional refrigerator ('*zeer*')
- Fish fingerlings segregation
- Feeding experiment of fish-natural nutrients
- Segregated chicken-rearing
- New ways of watermelon cultivation
- Continuous planting-harvesting-planting technique for water cabbage
- Water management and household energy water drainage and harvesting and trypanosomiasis control.

In 2007, there has been more emphasis on social innovation, including building local institutions around local innovation processes. In **Niger**, men and women farmers have formed a group to combat desertification (this group was created and led by a farmer innovator in soil and water conservation and agro-forestry practices and soil fertility management). In **Ethiopia**, a (still not officially registered) Farmer Innovators Association has emerged and is managing an LISF to support their experimentation activities. **Cambodia** is applying the LISF as a revolving loan for innovators that have formed farmer groups. The fund is transferred to a farmer group as "**a revolving fund for members to undertake local innovation action research**". In this, savings mobilisation has come across as an integral part. In **Ghana**, farmer innovators and their neighbours has formed a learning group to exchange experiences and to work jointly on innovation development.

Farmer-led documentation

PROLINNOVA is increasingly promoting what is called "Farmer-Led Documentation" (FLD) of innovation processes, an approach that is designed to empower farmers to take the lead in the documentation process. A training and sharing workshop on FLD was organised in Uganda in November 2006. It brought together more than 20 practitioners, mostly from Africa. Some FLD experiences reported by PROLINNOVA partners included: (1) The Use of Still Camera by Farmers and Photo Documentation of Innovations (South Africa), (2) Innovation Story Listening-Sharing and Documentation in the Promotion of Local Innovation (Cambodia) (3) and Participatory Video (Ghana).

Learning-based mutual capacity development

Backstopping: Besides continuous e-communication, the IST members have conducted a total of 9 on-the-spot backstopping missions in Cambodia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nepal, Niger, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda in 2007. These learning-based backstopping missions involved participatory sharing and dialogue with relevant stakeholders.

The backstopping missions of usually around 5 days included reflecting on the progress of the CP, guiding documentation of innovations and innovation processes, visiting relevant stakeholder organisations and key persons, and collective reflection to agree on effective further action.

Training of facilitators on PID: In the year 2007, a total of 18 PID facilitators took part in the IIRR-organised PID Training of Facilitators (ToF) course that took place in Ethiopia on 16 July-3 August 2007, hosted by PROLINNOVA–Ethiopia. Participants (16 men and 2 women) came from 11 NGOs, three universities, two government agencies and two research institutes in Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzanian, Uganda, Nepal and Bolivia.

Country-level training workshops/seminars: There has been significant translation into action from the knowledge, skills and attitudes gained during the PID-ToF.

In 2007, PROLINNOVA–**Sudan** organised a PID introduction workshop, while the **Niger** CP facilitated a “National Workshop on Understanding and Planning Participatory Joint Experimentation, Documentation and Promotion of Innovation”. Farmer experimental design meetings were then organised in collaboration with researchers. PROLINNOVA–**Uganda** carried out a capacity needs assessment among the additional farmers engaged in the LISF. A plan for two further training workshops in PID methodology is being developed. The CP in **Tanzania** organised and facilitated several workshops, training courses and field visits related to documentation skills and outcome dissemination, in which about 80 participants including farmers, NGO and district extension workers, university lecturers and researchers took part. PROLINNOVA–**Ghana** conducted a 3-day hands-on PV training and a PID training, which were facilitated by the two alumni from the PID ToF in 2006 and 2007. In addition to these, most of the ToF alumni implemented activities in line with their action plans.

By the end of 2006, it was reported that about 520 research, extension and NGO staff have been trained in PID. In 2007, PROLINNOVA CPs have conducted a total of 20 events related to training, workshops and study visits, which have involved about 200 additional research, extension and NGO staff and 50 farmers.

Practice-generated knowledge packaging and publications/communication

The operational structure of PROLINNOVA highlighted earlier addresses global and local language needs regarding publication and communication. The flexible decentralised approach of action and reflection encourages the PROLINNOVA CPs to produce and use information materials in local languages and oriented to the local contexts.

Since the beginning of 2007 to date, the CPs have worked on several publications. For example, PROLINNOVA–**Sudan** has drafted a book on innovation in Sudan. The CP in **Ethiopia** has produced a case study on farmer-led PID in Tigray Region.

PROLINNOVA–**Tanzania** has selected five local innovations to be documented using existing and new methodologies for documenting field experiences. A study on coffee cloning was published in the *LEISA Magazine* of June 2007. Another study on the potential use of *Tephrosia vogelii* as an organic acaricide was shared and improved by a PROLINNOVA partner. Three more articles are still in process. In March 2007, the CP produced 2000 leaflets as educational materials to publicise the programme and to attract more development workers/institutions to join hands with it.

PROLINNOVA–**Nepal** has prepared a PID catalogue including 20 innovations, this publication was shared during the international partners meeting in Senegal. The CP in **Cambodia** documented six new stories of local innovation and has shared these with others in the country. It produced and disseminated a total of six printed publications and four working papers in 2007.

Details about all publications and working papers can be found on the PROLINNOVA website.

PROLINNOVA publications and papers 2007

Hailu Araya, Yohannes GebreMichael, Abera GebreAmlak & Waters-Bayer A. **Participatory research that builds on local innovation in beekeeping to escape poverty.** *Rural Development News* 1/2007: 29–33.

Hailu Araya. 2007. **The story of a smart water harvester in Tigray Region, Ethiopia.** In: *Smart water harvesting solutions for rain, fog, run-off water and groundwater* (Netherlands Water Partnership), pp 36–39.

Karbo N. **Natural mineral licks to enhance livestock growth.** *Appropriate Technology* 34 (1): 46–48.

Letty B & van Veldhuizen L. **Synergies between supporting endogenous development and participatory innovation development as methodologies for understanding and improving rural livelihoods.** In: Haverkort B & Rist S (eds), *Endogenous development and bio-cultural diversity: the interplays of worldviews, globalization and locality* (Compas Series on Worldviews and Sciences 6, Leusden: ETC / Compas; Bern: Centre for Development and Environment), pp 214–222.

PROLINNOVA International Secretariat. **Prolinova at work: highlights in 2004–2006.** Silang, Cavite: IIRR.

Ruter D & van Veldhuizen L. **ICT and the facilitation of learning and exchange within international networks: the case of PROLINNOVA.** In: Secretariat of the Pacific Community (ed), *Pacific Extension Summit: Bringing about change - promoting participatory agricultural extension in the Pacific, 21-25 November 2005, Nukualofa, Kingdom of Tonga*, p 35.

Sharad Rai. **Supporting local innovation in Nepal.** *id21 insights* 68 (Sept 2007), p 3)

Veldhuizen L van. **Promoting participatory agricultural research and extension.** In: *Secretariat of the Pacific Community (ed), Pacific Extension Summit: Bringing about change - promoting participatory agricultural extension in the Pacific, 21-25 November 2005, Nukualofa, Kingdom of Tonga*, pp 20-21.

Veldhuizen L van. **Institutionalising participatory agricultural research and extension: lessons and challenges.** In: *Secretariat of the Pacific Community (ed), Pacific Extension Summit: Bringing about change - promoting participatory agricultural extension in the Pacific, 21-25 November 2005, Nukualofa, Kingdom of Tonga*, p 26.

Veldhuizen L van. **Updates on PROLINNOVA.** *GFAR Newsletter* 19 (April 2007), p4

Waters-Bayer A. **Enhancing local innovation in agriculture and natural resource management.** In: *CIDA-UPCD Sustainable Rural Agriculture Development Conference Proceedings on Innovation & Extension*, Hawassa University, February 2007 (Awassa: Hawassa University), pp 38–48.

Waters-Bayer A. **Investment in enhancing innovation systems to reach development goals.** Invited paper for Research Visioning and Strategy Workshop, Department for International Development (DFID), London, 7 March 2007. 4pp.

Waters-Bayer A & Bayer W. **Enhancing local innovation to improve water productivity in crop-livestock systems.** IWMI / ILRI Workshop on Harnessing Water Productivity in Crop-Livestock Systems of Sub-Saharan Africa through Improved Livestock and Water Interventions, 24–26 September 2007, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Yohannes GM & Waters-Bayer A. **Trees are our backbone: integrating environment and local**

development in Tigray Region of Ethiopia. *IIED Drylands Issue Paper* 145. London: International Institute for Environment and Development.

Newspaper articles:

Faire valoir les innovations locale. SudOnline.sn (21 mars 07)
(http://www.sudonline.sn/IMG/article_PDF_article_1394.pdf)

Sénégal : Prolinnova pour une réponse appropriée à la demande paysanne par Wal Fadjri, par M L Badji 22 mars 2007 (<http://fr.allafrica.com/stories/200703220436.html>)

Développement durable : quand l'ingéniosité des paysans dicte la voie à suivre.

Institutionalisation of PID in mainstream ARD: policy dialogue

During the international PROLINNOVA workshop in Uganda in June 2005, the vision of PROLINNOVA was acknowledged as:

"A world in which local people play decisive roles in research and development for sustainable livelihoods."

Thus, the overall concern of PROLINNOVA is the role that farmers could play (if given space) in the driving seat of efforts to improve their own lives and to manage the environment. In more operational terms, this has the following three content areas as far as policy dialogue is concerned:

- The existence and value of dynamic local knowledge and farmer innovation in addressing poverty alleviation and sustainable management of natural resources.
- The need for research and development agents to take local capacities and creativity seriously and to work with and support it by building equal partnerships with farmers and other local natural resource managers – in other words: the important role of PID.
- The need for governmental organisations, NGOs and other civil-society organisations (CSOs) involved in ARD to work together to build institutional partnerships and to use each other's strengths.

The multi-stakeholder participation and partnership process of PROLINNOVA itself is designed to help institutionalise PID in mainstream ARD. Besides, as a deliberate effort, the NSCs of PROLINNOVA have been engaged in the following policy advocacy/dialogue endeavours:

Bolivia: Preparing a law proposal on soil management

Cambodia: Inclusion of Local Innovation in government agro-ecosystems analysis and planning, Collecting and promoting innovations with provincial Departments of Agriculture, and Introduction of PID in Kampong Cham National School of Agriculture has been accomplished by which now students of Kampong Cham National School of Agriculture are thought about PID.

Ethiopia: Organising a joint visit to experimenting farmers with people from local institutes of research and high education, generating appreciation among mainstream ARD professionals.

Ghana: Inclusion of a PTD (Participatory Technology Development) chapter in the recent revision of the Extension Handbook of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Nepal: Revitalising the NSC including District Agricultural Development Office (DADO) as one of the partner organisations, Initial attempt to involve extension (DADO) at local level trainings and activities, and Focus on changing curriculum – meeting with University vice-rector and staff, Proposal of curriculum on PID for MSc and BSc elaborated.

Niger: Multi-stakeholder workshops; networking; identifying innovations and innovators

Senegal: Identifying farmer innovations that would influence policy-dialogue activities

Sudan: Multi-stakeholder workshops; identifying farmer innovations that would influence policy-dialogue activities. Inclusion of PID in the curricula of University of Gazeera and Sinner University has been accomplished.

South Africa: Agricultural Research Council (ARC) has used partnership in PROLINNOVA to strengthen its current capacity building in ARD; a PID module was made part of this.

Tanzania: Generating effects on the institutionalisation of PID organised visits to Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and to seek support to the programme. Another visit was organised to the national Livestock Research Institute (NLRI) Mpwapwa to initiate collaboration and partnership in the implementation of PROLINNOVA programme. A small meeting with 15 researchers was facilitated in the country. PROLINNOVA joined the inception workshop for the Agriculture Sector development programmes' stakeholders in the central zone and participated in two stakeholders' meetings organised by the Ministry of Livestock and Dodoma Municipality respectively.

Uganda: Engaging the national science body to share the draft policy on indigenous knowledge (IK); engaging the national laboratory to verify local innovations.

In June 2007, the South African PROLINNOVA CP presented the GPP at FARA's Fourth General Assembly held in Johannesburg. PROLINNOVA co-organised the event about Overcoming Challenges in Scaling out Agricultural Research Successes that was also ordered by RIU (Research Into Use).

Small farmers showcased their innovations during the Africa Agricultural Science Week. RIU funded preparation of farmers' posters, brochures and a video documenting local innovation and the farmers' participation in the FARA events.

The PROLINNOVA Secretariat communicated intensively with this new RIU programme funded by the UK Department for International Development (DFID), including visits from and to RIU. This resulted to the agreement to collaborate.

Upon invitation of the Head of DFID's Central Research Department, a member of the PROLINNOVA Secretariat provided a keynote input into DFID's Research Visioning and Strategy Workshop on 7-8 March 2007 in London, UK. She argued for "Investment in enhancing innovation systems to reach development goals" and provided inputs on opportunities and challenges that the development research community will need to address in the next 20 years. She also showed the implications in terms of research agendas and approaches for different stakeholders.

The PROLINNOVA Uganda secretariat organised a session on integrating IK in scientific research at the World Social Forum in Nairobi in January, and facilitated four farmer innovators to exhibit their work there.

The PROLINNOVA Secretariat had extensive email communication and a telephone conference with staff of the Innovation for Development Initiative of Rockefeller Foundation (RF) regarding the relevance of the PROLINNOVA approach. The RF showed particular interest in the LISF pilots. Similar discussions were held with the manager of the Maendeleo Agricultural Technology Fund in East Africa, an initiative of the UK-based NGO FARM-Africa, in order to raise awareness about PROLINNOVA and LISFs and to promote wider support for this approach.

Finally, a member of the PROLINNOVA Secretariat joined the POG member from Ethiopia to visit EED in Bonn, Germany and presented the PROLINNOVA concepts and approach and discussed possibilities of collaboration. This visit is being followed up by submission of proposals to EED from new and emerging CPs. Together with FAO and IAALD, PROLINNOVA organised a half-day workshop on FLD, which took place on 28 September 2007 in Rome, Italy, during the e-agriculture week.

Looking forward: the next year 2008

Since its inception PROLINNOVA has advanced towards its mission. To ensure continuity, it will carry on expanding and diversifying its donor group. DGIS support since 2004, which is now committed up to 2010, allows partners to operate the basic programme and, in so doing, will also mobilise interest of other donors in complementary sub-projects.

In its current phase, particular themes of high concern to PROLINNOVA partners will be given increased attention. These themes include gender and HIV/AIDS issues, LISFs, farmer-led documentation, policy dialogue and curriculum development. The planned activities continue to hinge on an effective combination of on-the-ground collaboration with innovative farmers and communities as a learning ground, and policy dialogue and other efforts to attain the relevant institutional changes within research, extension, and educational institutions.

Needs of continuous learning and capacity enhancement in all levels of PROLINNOVA is paramount. Although not limited to these, the immediate capacity-enhancement concerns are:

- Development of systematic participatory monitoring and evaluation at all levels
- Policy-dialogue capacity development at country and regional level
- Integration of gender and HIV/AIDS
- Coping with the demands of growth of the GPP.

The 2008 international meeting of PROLINNOVA partners is scheduled for late March 2008 and will be hosted by PROLINNOVA–Ghana. CP representatives and some IST members will come together, reflect on the past and prepare the 2008 action plan.

ANNEX 1: CONTACT ADDRESSES

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