***Supplementary Material***

**Table S1.** Summary of highlighted strategies, best practices, and relevant projects in terms of impact

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| **STRATEGIES** | **AUTHOR/DATE** | **COUNTRY/REGION/SECTOR** |
| AeIS (agroecological innovation systems) is defined as learning organizations. | Castella et al. (2022). | Laos is a country in Southeast Asia. |
| Sustainable Livestock Board Colombia, zero-deforestation agreements. | Enciso et al. (2022) | Colombia. |
| The contribution of farmers' organizations as the main intermediary actor facilitating the process of agro-ecological innovation in Burkina Faso | Iyabano et al. (2022) | Burkina Faso |
| Mission-oriented AIS MAIS (can be considered as an 'alternative' AIS or emerge within a country's or sector's dominant AIS) is proposed as a novel approach to analysis. | Klerkx, L., & Begemann, S. (2020) |  |
| The use of social capital for learning and innovation | Cofré-Bravo et al. (2019) |  |
| Shamba Shape Up (reality TV) to share successful ideas. | Clarkson et al. (2018) | East Africa |
| A systems-based approach to social-ecological resilience and agricultural innovation frameworks to understand how social capital can facilitate adaptive capacity in diverse small-scale farming contexts; how formal and informal institutions interact in domestic agriculture; and how food systems affect collaboration, joint learning, and collective action; among others. | Saint Ville et al. (2015) | CARICOM |
| Roles and limitations of farmer cooperatives as innovation intermediaries. | Yang et al. (2014) | China |
| How could gender concerns be integrated into activities that seek to promote innovation? | Kingiri (2013) |  |
| PROLINNOVA (Promotion of Local Innovation) is a national learning network for the promotion of local innovation in ecologically oriented agriculture and natural resource management. | Sseguya (2012) | Distrito de Kamuli (Southeast Uganda) |
| **Best practices** | **AUTHOR/DATE** | **COUNTRY/REGION/SECTOR** |
| Recycling of human excreta in agricultural food systems. | Gwara et al. (2022) |  |
| The MiDA (Millennium Development Authority) program consolidated innovations such as the development of business plans, efficient marketing, diversification of agricultural activities, and the value chain approach to agriculture. Global Best Agricultural Practices (GAP) remained a dominant standardization requirement. | Ankrah (2022) | Ghana and, by extension, in sub-Saharan Africa. |
| AfricaRice and its contribution to the rice sector in Benin might have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the significant absence of a gender gap in the knowledge and use of rice farming technologies. | Zossou et al. (2021) | Benin, Nigeria, and Togo |
| Reflective Monitoring (RM) is a vital practice for the success of co-innovation projects. Each co-innovation project, allows stakeholders to create a space where they can represent their collective transitions toward project outcomes. | Fielke et al. (2016) |  |
| The use of an integrated system approach to innovation for the solution of the problem of parasitic weeds in rice, at different stakeholders and levels of integration. | Rodenburg (2015) |  |
| **PROJECTS** | **AUTHOR/DATE** | **COUNTRY/REGION/SECTOR** |
| H2020 projects EU projects for agriculture, forestry, and related sector R+I | Cronin et al. (2022) | European Union. |
| (2022), discuss Digiscape Future Science Platform, a program that seeks to facilitate the digital transformation of Australia's agricultural industries and land-based sector. | Aplogan et al. (2022) | Australia |
| The Dutch and Australian dairy industries address different time horizons, different levels of innovation complexity, and different challenges facing the dairy sectors in both countries. | Klerkx (2013) | Australia and the Netherlands. |
| CoS (Convergence Science Program) as agricultural research impacts the livelihoods of resource-poor farmers in West Africa. | Nederlof (2007) | West Africa |