

Proceedings of the Workshops on the Formation of Over-Arching Agricultural Innovation Platforms in Bungoma, Nakuru and Kwale Counties

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Executive summary

Workshops to sensitize county level agricultural stakeholders were held in Bungoma, Nakuru and Kwale counties between October, November and December of 2016. The workshop objectives were to harmonize understanding of what innovation platforms (InP) are, why they are necessary, why stakeholders should promote formation of County InPs and development of a tentative action plan for each county. The workshop participants comprised diverse county agricultural sector stakeholders in Bungoma and Nakuru and in Kwale including representatives from three national level institutions. After a presentation of the workshop overview and objectives, presentations on linear to Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS), theory and practice of InP followed which comprised InP phases, management and sustainability and innovation platform experiences. The presentations were followed by a question and answer session where questions were asked, and clarifications sought. A group breakout session was then held where participants discussed formation, resource mobilization and publicity of InPs, In Kwale four break out groups were formed based on dairy, horticulture, industrial crops and fisheries value chains. Plenary presentation was thereafter made by each of the groups and the workshops ended with drawing up of a way forward. The workshops were well attended with existing grass root InP members accounting for most of the participants 24.4% of total participants followed by county ministry of agriculture staff 21.5%, AFA and KEPHIS staff 20.7%. Across the workshops, the way forward comprised of a series of activities including stakeholder awareness creation, constitution of steering committees, stakeholder workshops, resource mobilization and visibility, preparation of InP awareness and training materials and formal launch of the county InP. In Kwale, the activities were initiation of a market dialogue, building of a vibrant production community, proper coordination of knowledge support system and policy advocacy on fair and ethical trade. Overall, the workshops were positively received by the participants

1.0. Introduction

Improved performance of the agricultural sector in Kenya is critical owing to the sector's contribution to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and therefore the low performance in recent years is a major concern to the government (ASDS, 2010). One of the major factors that has affected the sector's performance is level of utilization of agricultural research innovations which is influenced by inappropriate configuration and positioning of relevant actors within the various value chains. Unlike actors in the small holder dairy, horticulture and coffee subsector in localized areas, actors within the agricultural value chains have been operating in a disjointed manner.

A major shortcoming of past linear and participatory methods by agricultural research and development (ARD) organizations to share 'best agricultural practices' with the communities has been the failure to involve these actors in an organized way thus leading to 'Islands of success' in pilot sites with limited up/out scaling and low /no impact at farm level (Kimenye and McEwan, 2014). This led to the realization that agricultural research, extension and education are necessary but not sufficient for impact at farm level (Adekunle *et al.*, 2012; Hounkonnou *et al.*, 2012).

Therefore, the introduction of the Agricultural Innovation Systems concept is an attempt to address the shortcomings of past approaches. The concept which advocates for bringing together a wide set of individuals and organizations into the innovation process was operationalized through Innovation platforms that has increasingly gained popularity due to its positive impact in areas where it has been properly implemented (Kimenye and McEwan, 2014; Nederlof *et al.*, 2011). The platforms provide a space for actors to interact where information is shared and different but related activities are coordinated. This interaction ultimately leads to an acceleration of not only technical but social and organizational innovations. The platforms operate at different levels starting from the grassroots to the regional and the national level where all these levels need to be interconnected for coordination and linkages with relevant actors.

While efforts have been made to initiate grass root innovation platforms, there exists no regional (county) level platforms that could provide guidance to the grass root platforms as well as network them with appropriate actors. There was therefore need to sensitize county agricultural staff and other key stakeholders on the formation of county level overarching InPs and was the reason for holding these workshops as an initial step towards this process. The overarching InP as an umbrella agricultural InP within the County is necessary for responding to issues arising from the grass root InPs, facilitating relevant policy formulation and providing guidance on priority issues in agricultural value chains.

Specifically, the workshop objectives were to harmonize understanding of what innovation platforms are, sensitize participants on the importance of innovation platforms, sensitize stakeholders on the reason they should promote formation of an overarching InP and to develop a tentative action plan.

2.0. Methodology

Three workshops were held in Bungoma, Nakuru and Kwale Counties on diverse dates in October, November and December 2016 respectively. Participants were drawn from key agricultural stakeholders in each county (annexes 2 - 4). The workshops were organized by KALRO in collaboration with the respective County Agricultural Offices while in Kwale County, additionally Tradecare, a Non-Governmental Organization was instrumental in the organization.

The workshops were organized into four sessions comprising of: plenary presentations, discussions, group breakouts and way forward. In the break-out sessions, issues on InP formation, resource mobilization and publicity were discussed in detail. In Kwale, the breakout session was based on four value chains; horticulture, industrial crops, dairy and other livestock. These sessions culminated in plenary feedback presentations and discussions. In Kwale, the workshop sought to discuss strategies for commercialization of agriculture through identification of captive markets for Kwale agriculture through the coordination of an overarching platform anchored on sector innovation platforms. The purpose was to scale up information and knowledge for sector development and promote behavioral change among farmers and traders in Kwale County. At the end of the workshops, a way forward was charted where several activities were proposed to move the process of county innovation platforms formation to the next level that would culminate in the formation of functional county IPs to take advantage of any economies of scale that would accrue from the formed IP. All information shared (presented and discussed) were collated and synthesized to produce this report.

3.0. Workshop Process Results

3.1. Workshop participation

The three workshops were attended by participants from different organizations as shown in Figure 1. Across the three counties, InP members accounted for the highest (24.4%) number of participants followed by county agricultural staff (21.5%). The Agricultural Food Authority (AFA) and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS) in Kwale accounted for 20.7%; Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) 11.9%; Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) 7.4% while media, Beach Management Units (BMU), Coast Development Authority (CDA) and Kenya Industrial Research Development Institute (KIRDI) accounted for 5.2% and below. It is important to note that AFA, Media, BMU, CDA and KIRDI attended only the Kwale workshop.

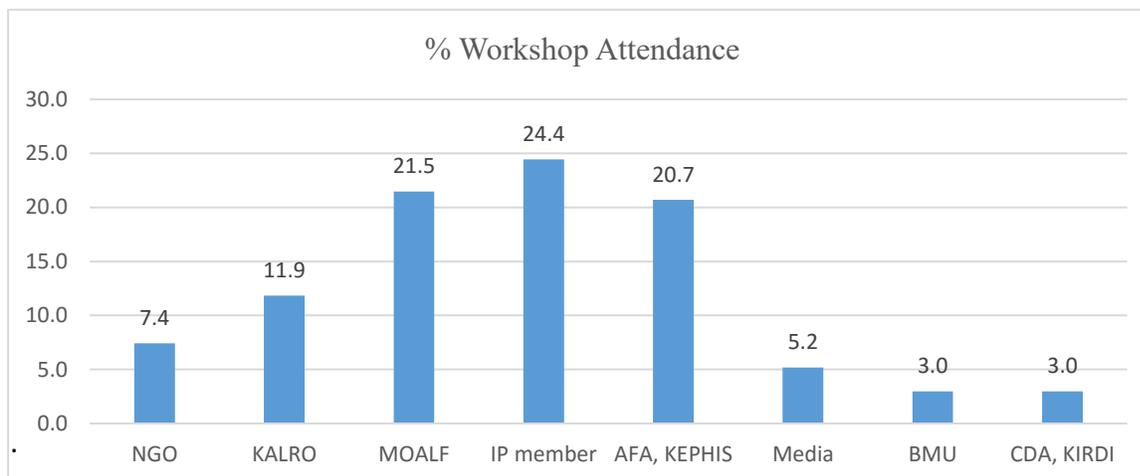


Figure 1: Percentage County InP workshop attendance

3.2. Plenary presentations and discussions

This section gives an overview of the plenary presentations in the three counties which included; theory and practice of innovation platforms; establishment, structure and resource mobilization for InPs; enhanced visibility of the formed overarching InPs; experiences of InP in Kenya and in Kwale, the additional presentations on captive markets of various commodities. This section further gives the questions and answers made by participants and presenters that were mainly in response to the presentations.

3.2.1. Theory and Practice of Innovation Platforms and InP experiences in Kenya

3.2.1.1. From linear to Agricultural Innovation Systems (AIS) approach: An overview

Across the three workshops, a presentation was made to provide an overview of the past approaches and the resultant low adoption and impact. This provided a background on the need to shift to Innovation Systems approach, which was operationalized through Innovation platforms. Emphasis was made on the fact that the approach brings together a wide set of individuals and organizations with diverse skills, resources, perspectives and information. They were further informed that through the interactions in the platforms, sharing of information and coordination of different but related activities as well as the innovation process are promoted. The combination of a demand-pull with a supply-push helps diffuse information about the changing environment, signaling the need for change and triggering innovation which may be technical, institutional or organizational that may be incremental or radical and at various levels of the value chain. These interactions lead to stakeholders learning from each other and changing and/or modifying their way of doing things.

The membership in these InP are fluid with the InP being either time bound or continuous. The unique aspect that differentiates InPs from other farmer or stakeholder groups is that InPs follow principles and not blueprints and are context driven in unpredictable situations. In an InP, there is 'action learning' that generates information to drive a "plan, act, reflect, and re-plan".

3.2.1.2. Process of formation of Innovation platform

A mature innovation platform goes through five phases as provided in Makini *et al.*, 2013 which include; initiation, establishment, implementation and operation, management and sustainability. All through these phases, monitoring and evaluation is normally conducted to keep track of activities and processes. The highlights of each phase are as described below.

Phase 1: Initiation Phase

This phase involves site selection, determination of the agenda or identification of the research and developmental challenges to be addressed. Administrative/social boundaries, biophysical characteristics, and access to markets, main crop enterprises and past initiatives implemented in the area are considered in this phase. Determination of the agenda also called scoping helps to narrow down the scope of the platform. It provides a clear picture of the key challenges and/or opportunities that will positively impact on food security, poverty, NRM degradation and local capacity. Agenda determination requires clarity on actual cause(s) of challenges using a problem tree analysis and carrying out of situation analysis. Following the agenda determination, stakeholder mapping and engagement is done. The agenda must be compelling to all the stakeholders with a clear definition of roles and benefits accruing to each clarified. Figure 2 illustrates this through an “analogy of an African burial” which must be undertaken.



Figure 2: Compelling agenda for Innovation platform – Analogy of the African funeral (Adopted from Training of Trainers Workshop on InP)

Challenges that need to be overcome in this phase include:

- Lack of inclusiveness of important actors and special interest groups;
- Fixed mindset of actors – failure to accept others as equal partners in a collective dream;
- Selfish interests at the expense of group interests;

- Indiscipline in the platform where laws/self-regulation etc. are lacking and/or are not enforced;
- Poor quality of facilitation where objectivity is lacking or it is oppressive and exclusive.

Phase II: Establishment Phase

This is the action planning phase which takes place through a series of meetings and/or workshops. It involves a narrowing down of the main points raised from the joint analysis and defining of a clear strategy for action i.e. what must be done. Actions have to be broadly grouped into operational and strategic and divided into what will be implemented at action site and outside the action site, respectively.

Phase III: Implementation/operation phase

In this phase, visioning and scoping are conducted for deeper understanding of the system; clear definition of the strategy to be undertaken with clear roles and responsibilities; and a thorough analysis of the value chains to identify critical nodes that require interventions for efficiency and on this basis options are developed and prioritized. Stakeholders are further refined and a road map charted with a clear implementation framework. A common understanding of the mutual benefits and incentives for participation of all the stakeholders is ensured at this stage and some IP stakeholders gradually involved in facilitating some steps in this and follow on phases.

Phase IV: Management phase

This ensures that the IP stakeholders focus on the same vision and uphold values that make for an all-inclusive and transparent process with reciprocal benefits. The existing synergies are considered as well as the established rules and regulations. Quality leadership has to be ensured and openness to learn from successes and failures embraced. The evolution of InP dynamics of stakeholders occurs as issues in the original compelling agenda are solved and new ones arise. An inbuilt flexible consultation process and conflict resolution processes needed is required.

Sub-committees which are task based are formed in order to help in sharing responsibilities and ownership for the InP. A management team is identified, and the capacity strengthened to facilitate identification of issue-specific 'champions' or 'specialists. Thus, if an InP manages to solve an initial challenge in root crops, it may evolve to take on another agenda such as solving a challenge in rearing chicken. Champions have to be identified to lead the sub-committee of the new agenda. This process can be repeated into the future with new emerging challenges. Transparency, efficient information sharing, dialogue and business relationships have to be maintained throughout rather than mere familiarity. This is through teamwork and emphasis on a focus of the shared goals. Critical issues are confidence and mindsets, that ensure quality and validity of information.

The most common challenges in management of InP include:

- Lack of ownership of platform by local actors;
- Failure to clarify that actor roles may be different but complementary;
- Spoiler factors could be exit of key member or unclear change of platform agenda;
- Lack of clear rules and regulations - through consultations;

- Failure to embrace ‘failure’ as a lesson;
- Failure to consider convenience of actors in scheduling meetings; and
- Lack of transparency.

Phase V: Sustainability Phase

Resources are key to the sustainability of an InP and therefore there is need to identify required resources, their sources, and mechanisms for their regeneration to optimize the functioning of the platform. Income generation activities have to be initiated and they need not necessarily be related to the initial objective of forming the InP. Further in this phase, rules and regulations have to be formulated with stakeholders to facilitate acceptability and minimize conflict. It is also important to note that IP leadership is not position based, but task based. In addition, communication at every stage is important as well as acceptance of success and failure equally as lessons.

Cross cutting issue: Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Phase

The overall aim of PME is to assess the functioning and effectiveness of innovation platforms to improve policy and practice, develop capacity and improve links amongst actors. It involves clarifying the hoped-for changes; identifying what to track over time; identifying who designs, participates, and decides what to do about emerging results; and connecting all this together in a coherent way. For this process to be meaningful, it has to actively involve all platform members. Monitoring makes it possible to track progress, provide feedback and improve performance and document the changes. Often implementation of activities and processes in addition to attainment of results are monitored.

Activities aim to solve a problem or take advantage of an opportunity e.g. technologies, methods and approaches, policies, empirical evidences or other tangible products. Processes include changes in knowledge, attitudes and practices of the platform members and the organizations or groups they represent, and the relationships among them. Results are the impacts on the target beneficiaries. The results provide quantitative and qualitative evidence of the platform’s work and allows it to be compared with other approaches. After monitoring and evaluation, there is always a need to undertake reflection of the activities, processes and results.

3.2.2. Experiences on InPs in Kenya

A study on innovations platforms conducted in 2013 revealed that many organizations have embraced the use of innovation platforms in different parts of Kenya. The platforms are value chain based and in majority of the cases, the initiators also act as the facilitators. The study revealed a distribution of initiating organizations as follows: Research (63%), the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (national and county levels) (25%) and International organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Farmer groups accounting for 14% of the initiators. These organizations-initiated platforms that addressed various challenges in crop and livestock-based value chains. Actors’ roles were supply of innovations and other facilitating inputs, processing, and access of actors and finances (NGOs, National and County Governments,

international organizations and farmer groups) although they were not necessarily mutually exclusive.

Predominant roles undertaken by various actors were, funding, technical support, capacity building, mobilizing and organizing. Organization type InPs focused mainly on sustainability of the InPs whereas technical type innovation platforms focused mainly on food security and nutrition. Table 1 provides information on specific achievements related to InP sustainability and food security in Kenya.

Table 1: Specific Achievements based on Kenyan experiences on Innovation Platforms

IP sustainability	Food and nutritional security
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of farmers; • Groups formed and registered; • Farmers empowered to undertake production and marketing activities independently; • Farmers able to collectively access input and product markets at negotiated prices; • Linkages and collaboration with other actors enhanced; • Up scaling to wider areas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased quantity and quality of agricultural production; • Increased adoption of technologies; • Alternative food and feeds; • Farmers able to collectively access input and product markets at negotiated prices; • Farmer linkages with other actors has been enhanced; • Increased food and nutrition security; • Increased household income and jobs creation.

From the study, challenges in management of InPs included:

- Inadequate expertise to run the IP and leadership problems;
- Non commitment of some members and stakeholders;
- Conflict of interest by some members;
- Lack of a sustainability strategy.

In conclusion, the study revealed that majority of the InPs in Kenya were crop-based and mainly focused on cereals value chains. The emerging value chains were mainly livestock based. The entry points for majority of the IPs were improving food security, household income and natural resource conservation. Initial capacity building especially on group dynamics and operations of the IP provided a springboard for central actors to become independent and think ‘outside the box’.

3.2.3. Kwale presentations on captive markets:

During the Kwale workshop, as a result of the additional presentations on captive markets of various commodities, the InP presentation was compressed compared to the presentations made to the other counties although it still contained most of the key components.

During the various plenary presentations and discussions, it was concluded that to take advantage of available trade opportunities; farmers/producers must strive to improve agricultural productivity for sustained volumes all year round and also be competitive in terms of price and quality of products although collective marketing will need to be established. Some of the trade opportunities available that were presented were:

- Baling and sale of hay from rush pastures after the rains that currently go to waste;
- Undertaking commercial seed grass production thereby improving feed availability and quality likely to impact positively on livestock productivity. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries in collaboration with KALRO are promoting fodder conservation to leverage farmers against feed scarcity during the dry season. A pilot feed conservation system was therefore suggested to demonstrate potential benefits;
- Development of 'mariculture' capacity and undertaking seaweed farming whose products have demand in USA, China, France, Denmark, Spain and Chile;
- Processing and branding of meat and eggs for market visibility and development of the respective value chains;
- High demand for ginger and sesame in the local and world market offers incentives (high returns) for farmers to start production;
- Base Resources Limited has offered to invest USD 2 million in a project aimed at assisting farmers to delve into cotton farming;
- Deep sea fishing;
- Creation of live birds' markets.

Several strategies are required to realize these opportunities which include: use of renewable energy, upscaling of small scale breeder poultry units in the county; rehabilitation of the County slaughter house; adoption of vaccination using thermal stable vaccines available to the farmers, creation of live bird markets and capacity building of players in the agricultural industry. Other challenges along the value chain are markets and marketing with respect to low product volumes, market actors disconnected from producers, lack of market differentiation, serious players interested in 'Kwale' but have no forum to articulate their needs etc.

There are also producer specific challenges such as fragmented production (too many farmers, each with too little produce), lack of transparency in producer organizations, inappropriate knowledge on production systems, mindsets that require behavioral change (destocking before drought), negative effects of climate change, farmers lacking a voice etc. Challenges in respect to innovations and support systems are disconnected knowledge support, various and disjointed policies and inadequate research on sisal, cotton and Bixa. All these would need to be addressed to create value chain efficiencies.

3.2.4. Questions and answer session

Text box 1 summarizes the questions and clarifications raised by the participants after the presentations and the responses by the presenters.

Text box 1: Summary of questions by participants and responses by presenters

Q1: How can we change the “top-down approach” in articulating issues affecting agriculture?

A1: By embracing the demand driven approaches and allowing the target group to lead the process. Also take time to understand the dynamics in communities and policies.

Q2: What are the basic resource requirements for formation of an AIP?

A2: Funds and skilled manpower.

Q3: How do we bring stakeholders to come to one common agenda?

A3: By giving facts related to the technology and the underlying challenges so that they make informed decisions. It is also important to understand what the compelling agenda for each of them and establish ‘buy in’ mechanisms.

Q4: How can we effectively identify non-included stakeholders in the platform to make it all inclusive?

A4: In the stakeholder meetings members have to suggest other relevant actors and as the champion, be on the lookout for potential actors who can be brought on board late.

Q5: What steps need to be taken for a platform to succeed?

A5: The PM&E reports and regular meetings during the InP life should be used to guide the collective decisions on InP operations.

Q6: Will formation of the over-arching InP based on value chains or will it be a general agricultural IP?

A6: The formation of the overarching InP will be general but should include representatives of the County priority value chain. The representatives bring issues raised in the grass root IPs for discussion and suggestions on solutions and guidance. The County InP also helps to link InPs with relevant partners and opportunities.

Q7: What are the functional differences between AIPs and common interest groups (CIGs), groups and values chain platforms?

A7: CIGs deal with a group of individuals who come together with one agenda expecting the same outcome that is shared. Value chain platforms are many InPs established on the same commodity value chain at different nodes. AIPs are established by different individuals offering different skills with specific incentives.

Q8: How can duplication of efforts by stakeholders based on the functional approaches of groups, CIGs, InPs on sustainability, food and nutrition security be avoided?

A8: The local leadership has to be involved from the onset to ensure that there is no duplication. Also ensure you hold initial meetings with the target group who can advise accordingly.

Q9: How do we harmonize the approaches with the same aim by different stakeholders?

A9: All these approaches have evolved from each other hence there are many similarities. However, it is important to note the unique features of each of the approaches and utilize it appropriately the approaches develop as challenges develop

Q10: How far must the platforms be facilitated for them to thrive?

A10: Timing of funding is important. Follow-up activities must be considered. To manage the IP, all the actors must be committed, and new actors may come in and unlock areas that may not be moving.

3.3. Break out Group Discussions

3.3.1. Group 1: Formation of overarching InP (structure and initiation)

This group considered obtaining a name for the InP as a first step was important. They also considered focus of the IP including its vision, objectives and compelling agenda were critical. In Bungoma, they suggested the name “Bungoma Agriculture Sector InP” whose focus was food security and incomes by leveraging on key value chains while in Nakuru County, no specific name was agreed upon but they agreed on the compelling agenda would be creation of a platform for strengthening the local InPs and ensuring their sustainability. In both counties, it was agreed that the InPs would draw members from key players in the value chains such as input suppliers/stockists, producers, traders, processors, transporters and consumers. It would also obtain support from enablers such as research, extension and financial institutions, NGOs, FBOs, KMS, CBOs, co-operations and regulatory institutions. The management of the InP would as much as possible be inclusive and would include a representative of value chain level players per sub-county taking into consideration gender, age and diversity. There will be sub-committees at sub-county level chosen along the value chain levels (5 per sub-county). As a way of initiating the formation of the overarching IP, an initial committee was formed in each county with three main roles comprising stakeholder mapping to set rules for engagement, engage in human resource mobilization, sensitization and capacity building and initiate resource mobilization activities such as membership fee and voluntary contributions from stakeholders.

3.3.2. Group 2: Resource Mobilization

Group 2 came up with the following resolutions.

This group suggested several ways of mobilizing the resources and using available resources efficiently such as:

- Setting clear objectives and incentives (compelling agenda) for the InP;
- Improve capacity of the people/capacity building through donations, savings, ability to develop proposals that will enable IP to access loans and grants;
- Other resource mobilization/ income generating activities such as exhibitions, sale of farm produce, table banking, sale of group shares and value addition;
- Effective networking and communication on IP matters;
- Participatory monitoring of resources mobilization.

3.3.3. Group 3: Publicity/Visibility of IPs

This group proposed that the InP be made visible through sensitization and awareness creation, formation of InP technical committee, consultative meetings with County Executive Committee Members (CECM), Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, hold “buy-in” workshops with relevant county leadership and other stakeholders and launching of overarching InP. They also suggested a print and electronic media sensitization through radio, newspaper programmes such as “seeds of gold”.

Additionally, they also felt that farmer sensitization and mobilization through field days, public “barazas” (open chief’s meetings), trade fairs/exhibitions were important ways for wide scale

sensitization. Other publicity activities would be through posters, newsletters, pamphlets, and digital platforms such as WhatsApp, twitter, Facebook, websites e.g. www.maziwaip.org. Social and religious events such as church services, homecomings and “community nights” such as “Mulembe/Abagusii/Luo night” would also be useful fora to create awareness on IPs.

4.0. Way Forward

To actualize the formation of the InP in each county, the participants proposed a series of activities to be conducted in the next three months.

- Awareness creation for buy-in of stakeholders;
- Constitution of steering committees for running of InPs;
- Stakeholder workshops to agree on structure, resource mobilization and visibility;
- Preparation of InP awareness and training materials;
- Formalization of formation of InP;

In Kwale the following activities were proposed as way forward:

- Market dialogue to be initiated between market actors, producers etc.;
- Producers to be organized to build a vibrant production community to respond to captive markets;
- Innovation and knowledge support system to be well coordinated;
- Policy on fair and ethical trade to be advocated.

5.0. Conclusion

The three workshops in Bungoma, Nakuru and Kwale were positively received by the participants with the high attendance of InP members being important since the grass root innovation platforms are the basic foundations of overarching innovation platforms in the county. The questions raised in the Q&A is a testimony to the interest that was stimulated by the workshop presentation and it is recommended that resources allowing, it would be prudent to support the preliminary Co-InP way forward activities in these three counties as pilots so as to maintain the momentum after which the members will identify resources to continue with future activities.

6.0. References

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7.0. Annexes:

Annex 1: Workshop programme

SESSION 1	
Time	Activity
8.00 – 8.35 am	Registration of participants
8.25 – 8.30 am	Prayer
8.30 – 8.45 am	Introduction , workshops objectives and expectations
8.45– 9.45 am	Theory and practice of innovation platforms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview - from linear to AIS approach • Stages in formation of IPs and levels • Monitoring and evaluation • Sustainability (Resourcing)
9.45 – 10.15 am	Discussions
10.15 – 10.35 am	Health Break
SESSION 2	
10.35 – 11.35 am	Experiences on InP in Kenya
11.35 am – 12.35 pm	Group exercise (formation of overarching InP) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) InP – constitution /structure (ii) Resource mobilization (iii) Publicity/visibility of overarching InP
12.35 – 1.00 pm	Discussions
1.00 – 2.00 pm	Lunch Break
SESSION 3	
2.00- 2.45 pm	Way forward (Action Plan)
2.45 – 2.55 pm	Closing Remarks
2.55 – 3.00 pm	Vote of thanks and closing prayer

Annex 2: Bungoma County List of Attendance on 17th October 2016

Name	Organization	E-Mail	Telephone
1. Gladys Nabiswa	CREADIS NGO	creadis2000@yahoo.com	073939760
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21. Amos S. Ngeywo	Farmer	-	0715695245
22. Wellington Mulinge	KALRO	wellington.mulinge@kalro.org	0720782922
23. Doreen Juma	Mwatita Dairy	-	0728407261
24. Martin Makokha	CREADIS	mamakokha@yahoo.com	0714055516
25. John Wafula	Green House Installation	-	0718308300
26. Ernest Nyongesa	Bumula IP	-	0710110915
27. Onesmus Makhana	MoALF	onesmasmakhama@yahoo.com	0713419039
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31. James Karanja	KALRO	James.Karanja@kalro.org	0712918073

32. Irene Mogaka	KALRO	Irene.Mogaka@kalro.org	0715536736
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Appendix 3: Nakuru County List of Attendance on 3rd November, 2016

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Annex 4: Kwale Co-Innovation Workshop: List of Attendance, 14 – 16th December, 2016

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88	Mercy Wandoe	Bee Keeping	0729166588	-
89	Rashid O. Bagu	B. M. U. Chairman	0706662957	-

90	Juma M. Moarandani	Fish farming	0736235556	-
91	Hassan Juma Salim	B.M. U. Shimoni	0705858285	
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Annex 5: Photo Gallery for the three workshops



InP presentation



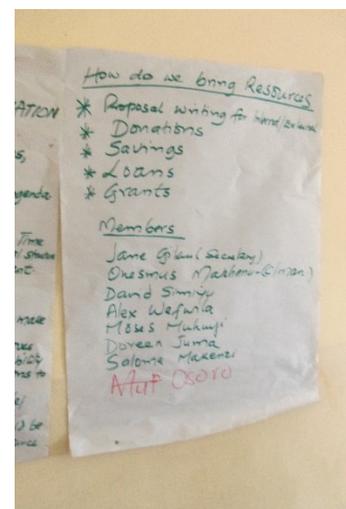
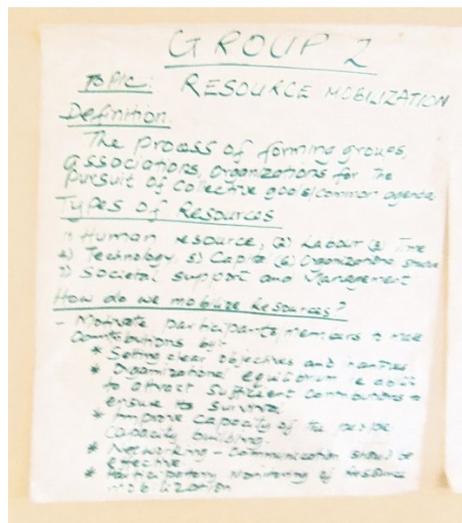
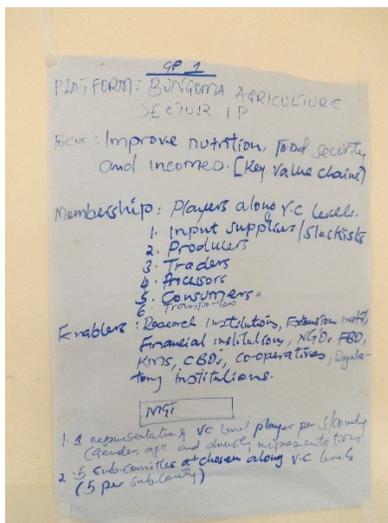
Participants in workshop



Group breakout session



Group feedback presentation



Poster presentations from group discussions