Report of the BMZ-GIZ Supported Eastern Africa Knowledge Centers for Organic Agriculture (KCOA) Project Inception Workshop

Held at Silver Springs Hotel, Uganda (28th - 30th August 2019)

Participants drawn from partner organizations of the KCOA-Eastern Africa

Prepared by Biovision Africa Trust

Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I) Project Management Unit

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GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation GmbH
KCOA	Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture
BvAT	Biovision Africa Trust
BMZ	The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
SEWOH	'One world – no hunger'
OA	Organic Agriculture
FENAB	Federation Nationale Pour l'Agriculture Biologique
KIOF	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
SACDEP	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programmes
SAT	Sustainable Agriculture Tanzania
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
EOA-I	Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative
ToToFs	Training of Teams of Facilitators
ICS	Internal Control System
AU	Africa Union
EU	European Union
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
DREA	Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture
IFOAM	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement
NOARA	National Organic Agriculture Research Association
PMCA	Participatory Market Chain Approach
AA	Access Agriculture
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
ROAM	Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement
TOAM	Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement
FiBL	Research Institute of Organic Agriculture
NARS	National Agricultural Research System
CGIARS	CGIAR Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centers

1. INTRODUCTION

The workshop was jointly organized by GIZ, BvAT and Pelum Uganda. In his inaugural speech, the Executive Director of BvAT, Dr. David Amudavi who is also the Project Coordinator of the Eastern Africa GIZ KCOA, mentioned that the Board of BvAT is happy and thankful to GIZ for bestowing the responsibility to BvAT to host the project in Eastern Africa. Dr. Amudavi went on to underscore the importance of the inception workshop saying that it marked the actual start of the project.

The project will bring on board 3 staff members; the Project Manager, a Project Accountant and Monitoring & Evaluation Officer. The Project Manager will be based at Pelum Uganda under the overall supervision of Dr. David Amudavi but under day to day supervision of the KCOA Project Hub Coordinator, Ms. Stella Lutalo (Also the Country Coordinator-Pelum Uganda).

Dr. Amudavi underscored the need for accountability in the implementation of the KCOA project reiterating that BvAT has a responsibility for the grant which is BMZ taxpayer's money. In that regard, he said that all the partners must demonstrate the ownership and impact of the project. He said that total compliance to project agreements will be a key deliverable of the project.

The project inception workshop had four objectives:

a) Introduce the Knowledge Centre on Organic Agriculture (KCOA) Project
b) Develop a common understanding of the project management elements, procedures and implementation
c) Develop a common understanding of partner roles and considerations for the development of work plans
d) Familiarize with contractual requirements and obligations including project, financial and contracting guidelines.

2. GLOBAL PROJECT KNOWLEDGE CENTERS FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA (KCOA) BY MS. DORITH von BEHAIM

Knowledge and information relating to organic agriculture in Africa is scattered in different sources and forms. Users comprising farmers, trainers and local organizations, among others are facing trouble in accessing the knowledge they need. This has several reasons, the most relevant being: 1) they do not know which resources to consult; 2) they do not have access to these resources, or 3) the information does not exist in the right format, the right language, etc., and 3) they lack the technical capacity to interpret knowledge in to use.

The Global KCOA Project Coordinator, Ms. Dorith von Behaim, informed the participants that BMZ and GIZ recognize organic agriculture to be important to contributing to achievement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and can be key in:

⇒ Increasing yields in low input areas
⇒ Conserving biodiversity and natural resources
⇒ Reducing costs
⇒ Increasing farmers' income
⇒ Producing safe and healthy food

Further, it was noted that Africa has the greatest potential to expand organic agriculture – lowest rate in organic agriculture of all continents with only 0.2% of agricultural land.[1]

To fully tap into potential of Organic agriculture it requires in-depth understanding of ecological interrelationships and extensive knowledge of practices in agricultural production, processing and marketing, etc. – Knowledge gap.

The GIZ KCOA project put measures to solve this problem through the establishment of three regional knowledge hubs in Eastern, Western and Southern Africa to promote organic agriculture. A forth regional knowledge hub in Northern Africa is perceived in cooperation with SEKEM – extension of the project.

African partner organizations will implement these knowledge hubs and will be responsible for the collection, validation, preparation and dissemination of relevant knowledge on organic agriculture in Africa. One tool for these communication processes in knowledge management and dissemination of knowledge products will be a digital continental knowledge platform on organic agriculture.

Providing the history of the project, Dorith mentioned that BMZ Minister Gerd Müller announced the Knowledge Center for Organic Agriculture in Africa as new project at the **One-World-Award**, September 2017, to be part of the **BMZ Special Initiative One-World-No-Hunger (SEWOH)**. This led to BMZ Round Table on Organic Agriculture, setting up of the BMZ Advisory board and following various consultations the Call for letters of interests, invitation for proposals and selection process of partner organisations in Africa completed by end of 2018. GIZ is responsible for coordination of the 3 regional hubs in East, West and Southern Africa. In every region, the project will be handled in two phases to ensure steady progress with the 1ST Phase period being from 2019-2021.

2.1 Objectives and Field of Action of the KCOA Initiative

Knowledge hubs are being successfully introduced as an innovative strategy for promoting organic agriculture with actors in the regions of West, East and Southern Africa with an aim of:

⇒ **Collecting and preparing of OA knowledge:**
Validated technical and methodological knowledge for the promotion of organic agriculture, including processing, is prepared for the context of the participating countries and stakeholder groups.

⇒ **Dissemination of OA knowledge:**
Validated knowledge, strategies and good practices in the field of organic agriculture, adapted to the contexts of the countries participating in the regional knowledge hubs, have been disseminated.

⇒ **Networking:**
Key actors in the organic agriculture value chains of the participating countries in the three regions have been networked in an exemplary manner.

2.2 Regional Knowledge Hubs (Networks and Partnerships):

The knowledge hubs will be set up in three locations and with possibility of expanding to North Africa. The Eastern Africa knowledge hub is co-hosted by Biovision Africa Trust (BvAT) and Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Uganda. The main hub set up will be in Kampala, Uganda while the country hubs will be hosted at the lead country partners across the project countries. The Eastern Africa hub will be the pilot for the continental project.

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[1] **FiBL & IFOAM – Organics International, 2019**

Summary of Information Knowledge Hub Establishment

Region	Implementing Partners	Coordinating Agency
West Africa	Senegal, Benin, Gambia, Mali, Nigeria, Togo, etc.	FENAB, Agrecol Afrique, ENDA ProNat
Eastern Africa	Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania (Later Ethiopia and Burundi)	Biovision Africa Trust (BvAT)
Southern Africa	Zambia, Namibia, South Africa, Zimbabwe (later Malawi and Madagascar)	Sustainability Institute (SI) Zambia, PELUM Zambia
North Africa	Egypt (Other countries TBD)	SEKEM

The KCOA will be implemented in collaboration with the African Union-led Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative (EOA-I). A digital knowledge platform will be established at the continental level with region specific sections with networking and leadership training on OA.

During KCOA phase 1, the project will focus only on the countries that are mentioned. But there is possibility to consider other countries. Expansion to more countries remains open depending on the outcomes, performance and impact of this first phase.

The key objective of the workshop is to bring partners together to define their roles in the project implementation.

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3. OVERVIEW OF THE KNOWLEDGE HUB FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN EASTERN AFRICA BY MS. VENANCIA WAMBUA

Ms. Venancia Wambua made a presentation on the overview of the project from an Eastern Africa perspective by first making the link to the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. The presentation covered the following elements:

1. Background of Organic Agriculture in Eastern Africa
2. The Knowledge Hub Project
   - Overall Goal and Objectives
   - Expected Results (Outputs & Outcomes) and Major Activities
   - Strategies of Implementation
3. Knowledge Hub Management and Coordination
4. Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning
5. Risk Management
6. Sustainability and Scalability
7. Links to other EOA Initiatives

The project contributes to the overall goal of ensuring that Ecological Organic Agriculture is integrated into the Eastern Africa agricultural systems.

The project will contribute to the region's overall outcome:

Stakeholders in agricultural production, processing, marketing and consumption are able to harmonize production and maintenance of natural resources through ecological intensification of their actions and improved consumption behaviors.

The main envisaged outputs, and which are related to the project outputs are:

a) Knowledge on organic agriculture is gathered, validated and made available.
b) Different locally adapted organic farming practices are disseminated, and household's nutrition is improved.

c) Markets and consumption patterns for ecological products are strengthened and stakeholders of the organic agriculture sector are well coordinated and networked.

Three implementation strategies have been proposed:

1. Integrated knowledge management systems strategy (IKMS)
   ⇒ Collecting, adapting and validating knowledge and ensuring that it is made widely available in friendly formats for different target groups along value chains in the region.
2. Dissemination & entrepreneurship strategy
   ⇒ Holistic, context specific and gender sensitive extension system for knowledge sharing with various target groups along the value chain based on the target groups' needs and constraints.
   ⇒ Create a multiplier effect in reach at the target group level and impact along value chains by leveraging on EOA networks and projcts and other initiatives.
   ⇒ Utilize demonstration plots.
3. Market systems development and networking strategy
   ⇒ Networking and facilitating market linkages for creating incomes, providing services and improving livelihoods farm households and other community members
   ⇒ Linkage to other initiatives (e.g. EOA, Green Innovation Centres) for complementarity and shared learning.

3.1 Knowledge Hub Management and Coordination

Project Management Team

Responsible for networking within the knowledge hub and coordination with BMZ/GIZ regarding monitoring, reporting, financial management.

1. The Project Coordinator – Overall coordination and liaison with BMZ/GIZ, SEKEM and other international stakeholders

2. Project Manager (knowledge management expert) - in charge of the regional knowledge hub and linking with the other regional hubs and country nodes

3. Project M&E Officer

4. Project Accountant

Project Steering Committee (PSC)

Sets the overall **strategic direction** and provides a **governance function** and makes the connection with the wider community of stakeholders and partners.

The Project Coordinator, 2 Implementing partners, Chair of Eastern Africa EOA-I Regional Steering Committee (RSC), 1 Hub Coordinator and a GIZ representative. The members will choose the Chair of the Committee.

The strategies will be aligned with the overall project implementation strategies. The implementation approach will adopt the use of multipliers including Rural Service Providers (RSP). Farmers will be grouped for training to achieve economy of scale. Depending on the target audiences, languages and translation is a key element and will be tackled within the project areas of Eastern Africa KCOA.

Implementation Project Partners

Country Partners (Sub-Hubs): Country partners with good membership networks and National Organic Movements (NOANs) and EOA-I partners.

BvAT will collaborate with 6 main partners in 6 Eastern Africa countries, but initially beginning with four:

1. Uganda: Pelum Uganda

2. Ethiopia: Institute for Sustainable Development (ISD).

3. Tanzania: Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM).

4. Kenya: Pelum Kenya

5. Rwanda: Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM) for Rwanda.

6. Burundi: Burundi Organic Agriculture Movement (BOAM) for Burundi.

3.2 Role of Sub-Hubs /Country Partners

A. Technical-Knowledge (Compilation, Validation, Packaging)

✓ Carry out an information, knowledge and training needs assessment (TNA)
✓ Develop capacity to gather, assemble and validate knowledge on organic agriculture from various sources
✓ Gather and assemble knowledge on OA from the identified sources
✓ Develop knowledge repositories/formats (databases, websites, audio-visual, mobile apps and print materials
✓ Validate and fill assembled knowledge in the various repositories

B. Dissemination of knowledge on organic farming practices and household nutrition improvement

✓ Undertake trainings
✓ Build community of target groups of farmer groups, processors, service providers, to share and use knowledge repositories by RSPs
✓ Establish or link target groups to existing demonstration plots at country level
✓ Carryout out intra country exchange visits once a year

C. Market Development

✓ Assess business support service needs and capacity gaps in the market for key actors along strategic value chains.
✓ Link farmer groups and other actors to business services (agrovets, transporters, bulking agents, sprayers, bio-pesticide dealers, seed merchants etc) through events where the farmer groups are participating like field days, trainings, workshops, trade fairs etc.
✓ Training on value chain, entrepreneurship and market development by RSPs of target groups (inputs, marketing, pricing, technology, bulking, storage, transportation, labelling and certification)
✓ Facilitate marketing of organic produce at local, regional, national and international levels
✓ Facilitate micro-intervention activities
✓ Training and promoting consumer awareness (campaigns and marketing forums/events)

NB: Roles of international partners will be elaborated case by case, with some getting direct contracts with GIZ, for example Access Agriculture.

3.3 Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting and Learning

Venancia presented indicators, status of baseline, targets and data sources and means of verification and tools for data collection.

3.4 Sustainability and Scalability

This was linked to Linkage to SDGs particularly 1, 3, 12, 13, 15 and 17 which includes the food system, environmental protection, health, gender and collaboration; Fundraising and resource mobilization for financial sustainability; Linkages to other institutions and to also existing agricultural training and education initiatives such as SEKEM; Manor House, KIOF and SACDEP Kenya and SAT in Tanzania, AfrONet, NOAMs and utilize their infrastructure in the region to disseminate knowledge; a strong

stakeholder and partnerships (PPPs) engagement model for hub management and linkage to other EOA related initiatives.

Plenary inputs based on the presentations:

⇒ *The aspect of multi-stakeholder engagements needs to be better articulated in the EA-KCOA strategy.*
⇒ *The project team needs to think through the kind of demo plots that should be considered (What is the ideal Demo plot?).*
⇒ *As GIZ considers the EU data compliance guidelines, there are plans to work closely with the AU through the AU guidelines on data privacy through the EOA-I.*
⇒ *Good planning should be done for undertaking the information, knowledge and training needs assessment. This will be key to subsequent steps*

4. RESULT MATRIX FOR THE KCOA FOR EASTERN AFRICA BY MS. DORITH von BEHAIM

4.1 An overview of the results matrix was presented by Dorith von Behaim of GIZ

Impact level: Future food security in Africa will be based on ecological practices that are productive and resource saving and promote resilience of farms.

Objective: Knowledge hubs are successfully implemented as an innovative strategy for promoting OA with actors in the regions of West, East and North Africa.

There are three indicators which are linked into the three components of the KCOAs

1) *50% of X registered member organizations of the 3 regional hubs provide need-based info and knowledge services and marketing in the organic sector.*
2) *70% of the X individuals (40% of them women) registered as multipliers on the platform of the regional hubs teach principles of Organic production, processing and marketing.*
3) *In each of the 3 countries (one per country) as a pilot, measure one product is certified to the national/regional market, using participatory guarantee systems (PGS).*

4.2 Tracking and Reporting Guidelines and Timelines:

⇒ ***Reporting by GIZ to BMZ:***

• *Progress reports of the project, three regional knowledge hubs*
• *Reporting submitted on Yearly basis,* ***1st Report: End of February 2020***

⇒ ***Reporting by BvAT to GIZ:***

• *Progress report on the regional knowledge hub Eastern Africa Technical and Finance Report submitted on Half Yearly basis,* ***1st Report: End of January 2020***
• *Audits commissioned by GIZ on yearly basis:* ***July 2020 & July 2021***

⇒ ***Reporting by Implementing partners to BvAT:***
  • *Progress reports on …. basis,* ***1st Reports: ……(TBD)***
  • *Audits commissioned by BvAT (optional)* ***on…. basis …., dates (TBD)***

Plenary inputs to the presentation:

⇒ *OA should be seen to contribute to national goals and then to continental and SDG of African countries. The country partners should aim at this.*

5. NETWORK OF TEAMS & MULTIPLIERS CONCEPTS-SCALING UP USE OF KNOWLEDGE HUBS BY DR. DAVID AMUDAVI

This concept involves working with multiple partners to reduce the complexity of a project (Learning from the EOA project). The concepts include building network of teams that will make it possible for not only country programmes to be aligned but also linking partners in real time with other pillars in the countries.

It involves establishment of flagship projects (should be context specific and outline clarity and focus) and should bring out results that can be seen and believed.

It is proposed that flagship projects under each work package should be aligned and complement each other to achieve synergy.

Key questions to consider when defining flagship projects:

1. What are the project objectives being addressed?
2. What is the scope of the project?
3. What are the activities and processes envisaged?
4. What are the partners' skills, competencies, resources and experiences?
5. What are the team profiles, what are the available skills and competencies and who can be part of what team?

After all the above are answered; Plan, establish and work on a flagship project.

The flagships will be reviewed and approved by the Project Steering Committees (PSC) at national, regional and continental levels to avoid duplication at different levels. This will allow diversification to avoid teams working on the same areas. The national, regional and continental EOA-Initiative structures can be the same sharing, learning and reporting structures for the KCOAs.

The team should prepare a schematic diagram to capture the concept for application by partners. Linkages need to be created to avoid silo operations within the teams.

We also need to ask, could there be structural issues affecting the KCOA?

A. The Concept of Multipliers:
1. Increased access to and use of affordable information and/knowledge resources/repositories.
2. Increased uptake of technologies, practices and innovations (consider the most successful to desired outcomes)
3. Wide impact across the various target audiences (Famers, practitioners, researchers, policy makers etc.)
4. Optimizing the multiplier effect

Who are the multipliers in the KCOA project? These go beyond the Rural Service Providers (RSPs)

These include:

1. Innovators
2. Extension agents
3. Entrepreneurs
4. Model farmers

5. Opinion leaders, Organic Agriculture (OA), champions, artistes
6. Policy makers

Group to consider: Who should be multipliers in this project?

There is need to develop tools to capture the multiplier effect by partners across the project countries. The tools should define what needs to be multiplied. The project can adopt an incentivized and capacity building driven approach to motivate the multipliers.

6 GROUP DISCUSSIONS ON PLANNED ACTIVITIES & INDICATORS FACILITATED BY DR. DAVID AMUDAVI

David Amudavi led the participants in the process of internalizing the planned outcomes, outputs and major activities. The participants were expected to develop a common understanding on these elements.

For the planned outputs, activities and indicators of success some guiding questions were proposed to which the participants were expected to make assessments:

1. Are they relevant?
2. Are they realistic?
3. Are they doable?
4. Can they be revised? If so, make the revisions.

Two random groups were formed to read through the outputs, activities and indicators of success and make revisions as they deem necessary and provide recommendations that can be considered.

The groups discussed the following 3 outputs of the project as follows;

1. Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 1 (Technical Knowledge Compilation, Validation, Packaging) – Check for relevance, realism, practicability, flexibility, scale up
2. Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 2 (Dissemination of knowledge on organic farming practices and household nutrition improvement)
3. Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 3 (Market System Development)

The group presentations and discussions were presented in Day Two of the Workshop

DAY TWO OF THE WORKSHOP

7. RECAP OF THE PREVIOUS DAY BY MS. STELLA LUTALO

Guiding questions and feedback provided:

1. **What was particularly useful and why?**
    a. *Group work was very important, it brought out a clearer understanding of the project and the changes to aspects that were not clear.*
2. **What is unclear from yesterday?**
    a. *Some of the targets are not clear how they were arrived at.*
    b. *The partners are hopeful that the resources available will be able to cover the current scope.*
    c. *The link between the main project and the said flagship projects needs further elaboration.*
    d. *It looks like the project is more on a value chain approach to generate knowledge. Will this not bring limited implementation?*
3. **Having slept over it, what news insights do you have about yesterday's work?**
    a. *Research has been low in OA apart from ISOFAR's west African scientists who have dominated publications. The rest of Africa is left out. Not much has been done, so not much exists. And what has been done need to be carefully validated (strengthen the validation component)*
    b. *The project needs to consider other existing structures and especially the EOAI regional coordinators to work closely with the KCOAs.*

Key input to note:

1. *The design of the project assumed that most of the needed research results exist; for collation and validation without considering the need for new adaptive research. There is need for the team and the BMZ/GIZ to discuss this aspect further.*
2. *The project timelines and budgets need further discussion for everyone to fully understand. The project is 5 years but due to contractual obligations it has been broken into 2 phases: 1-year BMZ and GIZ negotiations; Eastern Africa KCOA-September 2019-2021 and September 2021-2023. There is a possibility of another year to 2024 (With considerations for additional topics to be integrated to strengthen nation OA systems-policy discussions etc.)*
3. *The project cannot solve everything but rather strengthen the structures. The project is keen to strengthen the already existing collaborations with hunger for results (i.e. research methodologies, training e t c) Demonstrating a clear network with a promise for results.*

8. GROUP PRESENTATIONS OF FEEDBACK ON PLANNED ACTIVITIES AND INDICATORS FOR OUTPUTS

8.1 Group 1: Output 1 (Technical Knowledge Compilation, Validation, Packaging) – Check for relevance, realism, practicability, flexibility, scale up

General comments:

1. Indicator Definition Reference sheet is needed.
2. There is need for clarification whether the targets are for 2 or 5 years
3. Gender mainstreaming (Women and youth) targets across document.

Impact indicators

⇒ At what point in time will the baseline be conducted? The EOA had a baseline survey, the project can adapt the results of that survey and for indicators not covered in the baseline, a new one is recommended.
⇒ Income indicators should be added.
⇒ Impact Assessment should be recommended at end of project (5 years). Edit to National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and not standards as the official source.

Outcome Indicators

⇒ Is the hub a member-based? Does it mean organizations are going to register? Is registering an indicator of success? It is a bit vague – Should we use partners instead of member organizations? maybe we say ``REGISTERED USERS OF THE HUB (organizations, partners, processors) ``, USER LIST…
⇒ 70% of multipliers edit to (30% women, 10% youth).

On Participatory Guarantee System (PGS)

⇒ Refocus to 5-10 PGS groups per country certified and licensed to use the mark. 2-3 are trading nationally and regionally.
⇒ If the project covers the cost of PGS formation and certification.

Output A

⇒ Consider paraphrasing to make it simpler: -
⇒ Validated country context specific technical and methodological knowledge in organic agriculture is made available.
⇒ Recommendation: Have one regional anthology/compendium
⇒ Clarification: These are master pieces for specific themes/crops and can be mass produced once created.
⇒ At least three participating country partners functionally utilizing the platform (sharing and using knowledge).
⇒ We want to see actual marketing, selling and trade going on.

Output B

⇒ It is ok.
⇒ 80% of registered multipliers add (40% women, 15% youth)
⇒ Ok.
⇒ B – What is it? Baseline?
⇒ Add Radio and Podcasts
⇒ Edit: 40% women and 10% youth
⇒ We are not sure what the demo farms are. Are they centres of excellence?

⇒ We recommend 24 exemplar farms (at farmer level 6 per country) established in the region in 3 ecological zones over a period of 5 years

⇒ 0 farmers edit 'to be established at Baseline'.

Output C

⇒ How can you measure exemplary manner?

⇒ Key actors in the organic value chains in the East African region are linked and networked in strengthening markets and consumption patterns for organic products.

⇒ Networks of active actors are organized along at least 2 organic value chains per country.

⇒ Organic value chain actors participate in two tradeshows at national, regional and international level between 2019 and mid-2021.

⇒ Data source and verification: XXX actors in trade shows

⇒ Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) and procedures are functional in the region.

⇒ Target: 5-10 active PGS groups per country

8.2 Group 2: Output 2 (Dissemination of knowledge on organic farming practices and household nutrition improvement)

Output A:

Indicator 1

⇒ Split into 2 indicators;

⇒ A repository/ compendium of at least X number of already validated good organic farming practices developed for each participating country.

⇒ X number of good organic farming practices have undergone validation process within each of the participating countries.
Indicator 2:

⇒ Proposal: Radio and/or TV ad (TV is expensive and may in some cases not be applicable)

⇒ Target: 3 mobile Apps; could be specific for production, processing and marketing to ensure usability
Indicators 3:

⇒ Modify: at least one organization per country

Output B:

Indicator 1

⇒ Proposal: at least 80% of the registered multipliers have each executed at least 50% of the agreed upon dissemination targets by July 2021

⇒ Note: multipliers need to be clearly defined

Indicator 2

⇒ At least 50% of (x) targeted multipliers have undergone trainings and refreshers on OA production, processing and marketing by 2021

⇒ Indicators 3

⇒ add other dissemination mechanisms developed in indicators A2. e.g. fliers, mobile applications, factsheets, demos, TV ads etc. Also revise the targets and Mean of Verification accordingly.

Indicator 5

⇒ Add specific target for each country and agree on specific forms of dissemination. To be determined after the baseline

⇒ Food for thought: How does we measure knowledge?

Output C:

Indicator 1

- ⇒ Include BDS and support organizations (after networks)
- ⇒ Note: need a distinction between formal and informal groups: need to focus on both and support the informal towards formalization. e.g. through PGS.

Indicator 2

- ⇒ Actively participating (exhibition, posters, side events, presentations, etc.)

Indicators 3: split into 2;

- ⇒ 1: The country participating member organizations have designed alternative certification processes (e.g. PGS) for at least one key organic product or production system per country.
- ⇒ 2: Number of farmers organized in groups have successfully (access to better and more liable markets for their organic products) engaged in the developed alternative certification system within each of the participating countries.
- ⇒ Note: focus on products with local and regional market potential.

8.3 Group 3: Output 3 (Market System Development)

Outcome Indicators:

- ⇒ 50% of the X registered member organizations of the East African knowledge hub provide additional needs-based information services and knowledge products for production, processing and marketing in the organic agriculture sector by the end of the project.
- ⇒ 70% of the X individuals (at least 40% of them women) registered as multipliers on the platform of the East African regional knowledge hub teach principles of organic agricultural production, processing and marketing by the end of the project.
    - – *there should be criteria for selection*

Output A
- ⇒ One compendium/repository of analyzed, validated good organic farming practices is created (e.g. in the form of a database) for each of the countries participating in the regional knowledge hub.
- ⇒ 187 technically and methodologically state-of-the-art knowledge products have been created in suitable formats (flyers/factsheets, videos, radio and TV ads, mobile apps, training modules, etc.) in English, Kiswahili, Kinyarwanda and French and selected local languages of the 4 participating countries focusing local context by the end of the project.
    - o *How do we select local languages?*
- ⇒ Target
    - o 100 flyers/factsheets in English and two local four languages
    - o 50 videos translation in 2 local languages (by Access Agriculture)
    - o 40 radio or TV ads in three languages (English and two local four languages)
    - o 1 mobile app in three languages (English)
    - o 4 training modules in one language per country context (English)
        - ▪ *English is not feasible across all countries; rethink it*
- ⇒ The East African specific section of the central internet platform for disseminating validated knowledge products has been tested by three four member organizations in the region, with positive results in terms of its functionality by the end of the project.

Output B
- ⇒ The number of trainers trained in organic production, processing and marketing practices and methods has increased by an average of 10% in the 4 countries participating in the East African regional hub by the end of the project.
- ⇒ The East African specific section of the central internet platform for disseminating validated knowledge products has been tested by four member organizations in the region, with positive results in terms of its functionality by the end of the project.

⇒ A total of A or B value chain actors in the 4 participating countries are reached by means of video presentations and radio broadcasts carried out by the regional knowledge hub.
⇒ An average of 50% of the actors reached are women.
  – *Difficult to measure; how will it be measured?*
⇒ Number of demo plots identified and supported to meet demo standards ~~established~~ by the end of the project.
⇒ Numbers of farmers reached by OA knowledge disaggregated by women and youth by the end of the project.
  o Target: *120,000; 50,000 (W), 15,000 (Y) Clarification is needed*

Output C

⇒ Actors in X, Y or Z producer-producer, producer-marketer, producer-consumer networks are organized and active along identified key products of the organic agriculture sector by the end of the project.
⇒ The member organizations of regional knowledge hub each attend and show case two trade shows for organic products per year at national, regional and international level between later 2019 and mid 2021 by the end of the project.

⇒ *Note*
  o *Clarification on what type of trade shows to participate is important*
  o *We need to have specific organic product trade shows*
⇒ Using participatory guarantee systems, the country participating member organizations have designed alternative certification processes (PGSs) for at least one key organic agriculture product or farming system for the East African knowledge hub.

⇒ *Note*

- In East Africa there is Kilimo-Hai, instead strengthen the existing system

Activities
Technical-Knowledge (Compilation, Validation, Packaging)

⇒ Carry out an information, knowledge and training needs assessment (TNA) of value chain actors (?)
⇒ Develop capacity of value chain actors to gather, assemble and validate knowledge on organic agriculture from various sources.
⇒ Gather and assemble knowledge on OA from identified authentic sources.
⇒ Develop knowledge repositories/formats (databases, websites, audio-visual, mobile apps and print materials).
⇒ Validate and fill assemble knowledge in the various repositories.

Dissemination and building capacity for promoting the organic sector and household nutrition improvement.

⇒ Undertake training needs assessment on value, use and sharing of the repositories and development of curriculum and training materials
⇒ Undertake one regional training of 12 Master Trainers (ToToFs)
⇒ Undertake 2 trainings per country per year involving 30 (Multipliers) by the 3 Master Trainers. The target will be a total of 1,080/year across the 4 countries
  o *Note*
    ▪ *1,080 or 720?*
⇒ Build community of target groups of farmer groups (60- 2 farmer groups per Multiplier), processors (1-5), service providers (1-5), etc.) to share and use knowledge repositories
  o *Specify target farmer groups*
⇒ Establish or link target groups to existing model demonstration plots (~~at least 1 per country~~) at country level
  o *Use model farmers as demo farms*
⇒ Organize one intra country exchange visit once a year

Networking & Market System Development

⇒ Assess business support service needs and capacity gaps in the market for key actors along strategic value chains.
⇒ Link with other regional knowledge hubs and networks at national, regional and international level management system for improving market transparency regarding organic products.
⇒ Link farmer groups and other actors to Multipliers (agrovets, transporters, bulking agents, sprayers, bio-pesticide dealers, seed merchants, etc.) through events where the farmer groups are participating like field days, trainings, workshops, trade fairs, etc.
⇒ Train Multipliers on value chain, entrepreneurship and market development on various value chain and support services (inputs, marketing, processing, pricing, technology, bulking, storage, transportation, labeling and certification)
   o *Is this part of activity 3 of output B?*
⇒ Facilitate certification of at least one organic product or farming system in East Africa using PGS or alternative recognizable certification system
   o *Looks like indicator 3 of output C*
⇒ Build specific producer-producer; producer – marketer, producer –consumer networks for key products of the OA sector
   o *this is relevant to indicator 1 output C*
⇒ Raise consumer awareness of organic agriculture and nutrition in the participating countries through campaigns and marketing forums/events.
⇒ Two trade shows for organic products per year at national, regional and international level attended by the regional knowledge hubs and their member organizations.
   o *Indicator 2 output C*

Plenary discussions

⇒ *It is easy to capture changes on income because farmers keep very good records*
⇒ *Validation can be done in 1 year (2 seasons)*
⇒ *We should consider existing demo and exemplar farms*
⇒ *In OA value chains, the men dominate the upper part and women and youth the lower level. Numbers in this will not be appropriate rather have PGS or ICSs. These are not people you create and determine but people linked with the markets. All we can do is to sensitize women and youth to get organized in PGS and then share the knowledge.*
⇒ *Once revisions are done on the results based on the recommendations by the groups, GIZ will collate and present as part of the general adjustments and/or modifications to the project for guidance (Possibly by end of 2019 approvals and feedback will be expected).*

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9. *PRESENTATION OF THE DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE HUB FOR THE CONTINENT BY MARA LINDTNER (GIZ)*

9.1 Unpackaging the proposed analysis Grid & the Communication Strategy (Corporate Design and Communication guidelines)

1. Why a digital knowledge platform?

This is because reliable information and knowledge on organic agriculture is scattered or unavailable. Functions of the hubs will be;

I. Gather, assemble and disseminate OA information and knowledge

II. Perform digital dissemination of OA information and knowledge

III. Digital repository of OA information and knowledge (The platform)

How then does the project imagine the digital knowledge platform to look like?

The project envisages already existing platforms in East, West and Southern Africa that can be improved, with region specific OA information and knowledge products and a Continental OA information and knowledge platform (Aligned to the AU-EOA Initiative)

Time horizon for the selection of a platform

Activity	Time Horizon
Draft analysis grid, concept note, list of platforms to be reviewed by Partners, Advisory board, BMZ	August 2019
Final Analysis grid	September 2019
Final round of Assessments	October to December 2019
Validation by partners	January 2020
Negotiations with platform owners	February to March 2020
Preparation of consulting contract by GIZ	April to June 2020
Start of the platform design by the consultant	July 2020

2. How could the digital knowledge platform possibly look like?

Below is a pictorial demonstration of the planned outlook of the digital platform.
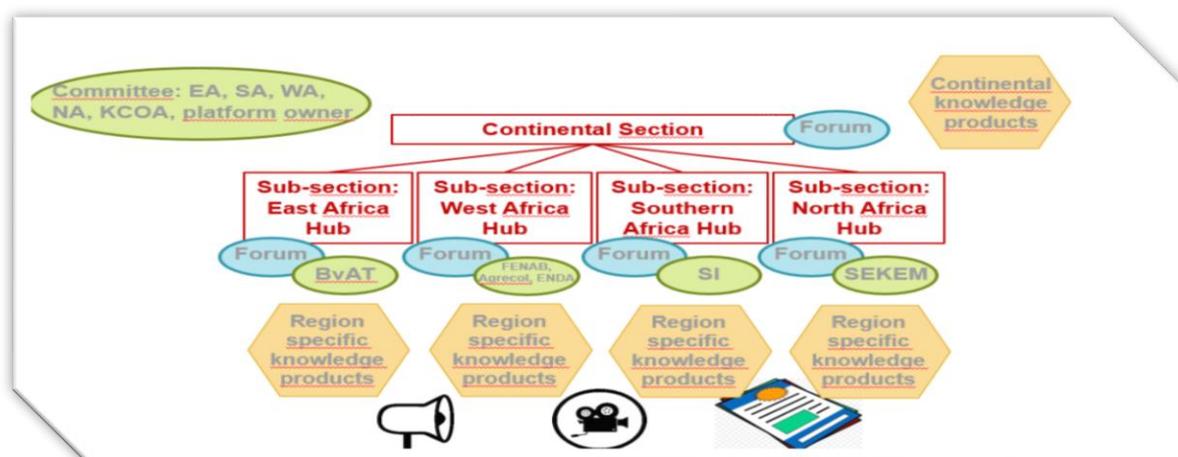
Key Criteria of selection and setting up of the Knowledge Hubs
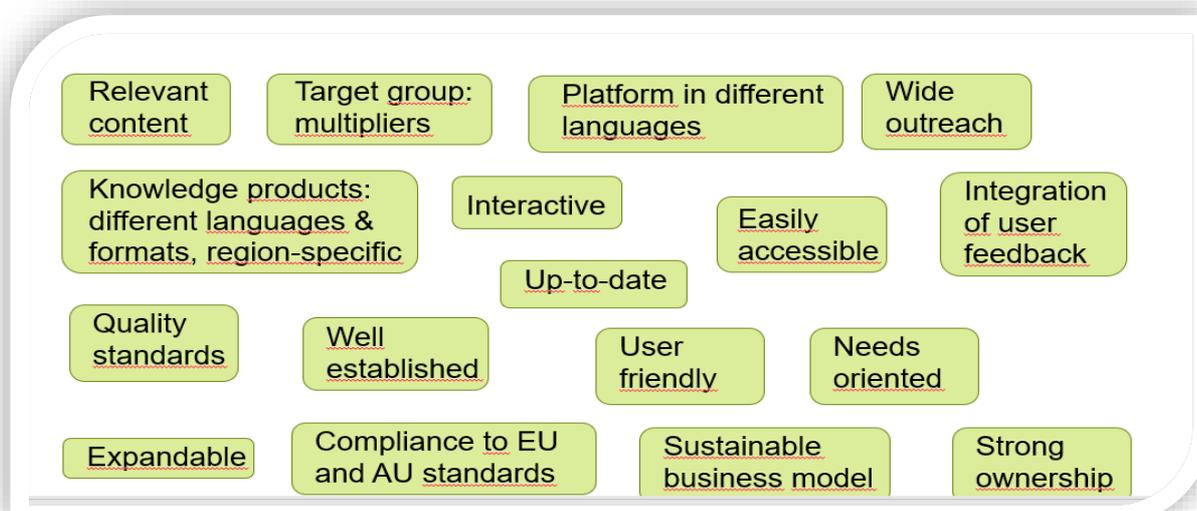
The selection and set up will also involve analysis of already existing platforms with the following key guiding questions for selection

Key Consideration Aspects	Guiding Criteria
Relevant Content	Is the main aim of the platform the dissemination of technical and methodological knowledge for sustainable agriculture with a major focus on organic practices?
Relevant Content	Does the platform cover at least four out of the following six topics for organic agriculture: 1) crop management, 2) animal husbandry, 3) soil management, 4) pest and disease management, 5) farm management, 6) marketing
Content Management	Is the information provided on the platform based on officially recognized sources and/or quality controlled?
Usability	Does the front page of the platform give a clear overview of the topics of the platform?
Relevance	Is the platform already well established and used (not just starting to be developed)?
Ownership	Does the organization managing the platform own it?

9.2 Feedback from the EOA-Initiative Continental Steering Committee on the Evaluation Grid and Hosting of the KCOA Continental Digital Knowledge Platform

The EOA-Initiative Continental Secretariat Coordinator, Mr. Alex Mutungi, gave a summary of the CSC feedback to the hosting of the KCOA continental digital knowledge hub. He mentioned that the AUC chaired Continental Steering Committee (CSC) of the EOA-I had recognized the BMZ/GIZ's supported Knowledge Centres for Organic Agriculture (KCOA) in Africa as a key milestone in the implementation of the AU Heads of States' Decision on Organic Agriculture in Africa. The CSC had embraced the idea and recognized the impetus that the project would give the EOA-I in catalyzing the implementation of EOA on the continent. This recognition led to the CSC Chair directing the Continental Secretariat to invite BMZ/GIZ to be part of the CSC. GIZ participated via videoconference in the 12th CSC Session held in Zanzibar, Tanzania in May 2019. The Chair also advised the Continental Secretariat to work closely with GIZ to ensure maximum collaboration between the two initiatives.

In the feedback, Dr. Simplice Nouala Chair of the EOA CSC and Head of Division Agriculture and Food Security at the AUC's Department of Rural Economy and Agriculture thanked GIZ for sharing with the CSC the concept note for establishing the digital platform and data analysis of the evaluation criteria to be used. He noted that the Knowledge Hub would be key in facilitating access to knowledge on Organic agriculture for more evidence-based planning and implementation. Further, he indicated the commitment and keenness of the CSC to discuss with GIZ on the possibilities of:

⇒ Hosting of the KCOA Continental Digital Knowledge Hub at the EOA Continental Secretariat for ownership and sustainability
⇒ Forging closing collaboration of the KCOA regional hubs with the EOA Regional Secretariats
⇒ Branding the KCOA project within the African Union-led EOA-Initiative.
⇒ Bringing on board and branding other EOA related projects under the banner of EOA-Initiative.

Other feedback from various CSC members included the following:

⇒ Content – Customize useful knowledge (new or old), which may not be a product of OA systems to organic agriculture. Additionally, situate it to Africa or to a specific agro-ecology before being disseminated.

⇒ In the first round consider other areas outside the 6 such as OA policy and legislation frameworks should be considered.
⇒ Consider including action, applied or adaptive research to back up KCOA. Not all needed knowledge may be available. Further research is still important.
⇒ Ensure demand for knowledge is created - PULL/Demand factor is important. The project should stimulate a vibrant local market to create demand for the knowledge uploaded in the platform.
⇒ Focus on the most impacting areas of interventions.
⇒ Prepare a platform that will be complimentary and appropriate for achieving long-term result of including OA in the countries. A generic website with agreed KEY elements providing for regional hubs to foster sharing and exchange.
⇒ Consider developing further the existing EOA-I platform (create 5 rooms related to regions of Africa) to showcase that donors approve the already existing EOA-I as the leading initiative to roll out OA in Africa. This will send a strong political message.
⇒ Be clear about the various target groups to me served and provide relevant information to them - farmers, trainers, organizations. Include and pay attention to advocacy in different countries as inclusion of OA in Africa (as elsewhere in the world) depends on existing policies and agricultural programs support OA. We should have information from research, extension, success stories, models, farmers experience but then the platform must be specially designed to meet the demands of all these target groups.
⇒ Should be designed such that its structures dovetail and fit very well with the existing structures of the EOAI at all levels: Grass-roots, national, regional and continental
⇒ Management of the platform should be ensured by full time staff. Provide for adequate resources to achieve this as long as the platform exists.
⇒ Capacity building/training in the use of the knowledge platform but be key and sustained. Additionally, e-learning platforms in addition to physical capacity development programmes should be considered.
⇒ Provide for an exit strategy for the management of the platform. This could include leveraging on the support of the existing EOAI structures like the coordinators and secretariats at National, regional and Continental levels.

Plenary discussions on the CSC feedback
⇒ Assumption that there is enough knowledge out there should be revisited and a research component considered to address areas that may require further research.
⇒ For ownership of the continental platform, BMZ advisor, Prof Gerold Rahmann advises that the continental platform should be owned and branded AU (EOA-I) for ownership and sustainability.
⇒ There should also be consideration for a hub in the Central Africa Region (ECCAS).
⇒ Transfer of ownership is a crucial question as it can be very difficult to transfer the ownership rights.
⇒ The platform should be managed 100% by the African partners and with technical support from GIZ as currently being done.
⇒ Question: Does the EOA-I have an existing platform? Or there is need for a new one?

10. *GROUP PRESENTATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ON APPROPRIATE DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE HUB FOR ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN AFRICA & STRATEGIES FOR OPTIMIZING THE USE OF THE DIGITAL PLATFORM*

The 2 formed groups discussed the following topics

- Review Evaluation Grid (20 min)
- Content/Features to be covered (30 min)
- Strategies for Optimizing the Use of the Digital Platform (20 min)
- Communication strategy – Corporate Design and Communication guidelines (20 min)

Evaluation Grid

⇒ Qualification in the first round be based on compliance with at least 4 out of 6 criteria.
⇒ Ownership question may not be answered by yes or no (Deeper assessment is needed)
⇒ Relevance may not be answered by yes or no.
⇒ Do all the criteria carry the same weight?
⇒ Do we have a conceptual framework for the knowledge hub desired?
⇒ Raise consumer awareness of organic agriculture and nutrition in the participating countries through campaigns and marketing forums/events
⇒ Two trade shows for organic products per year at national, regional and international level attended by the regional knowledge hubs and their member organizations

Ownership

⇒ It should be African owned preferably housed at the African Union
⇒ Preferably be an AU initiative jointly owned by EOA-I Actors and African Union.
⇒ The agenda should be presented to CSC Chair and a brief planned with the AU DREA commissioner.

Additional Content/features to be covered

⇒ Processing, Packaging and labeling
⇒ Organic Standards and certification
⇒ Policy and legal frameworks
⇒ Methodology, approaches and processes
⇒ Post-harvest management
⇒ Conversion to organic
⇒ Seed systems

Strategies for optimizing use of the platform

⇒ Rich in content
⇒ Attractive
⇒ Trigger/organize discussion on contemporary issues
⇒ Simple/ user friendly easy to navigate
⇒ Linkage to other knowledge sources
⇒ Needs a vibrant administrator
⇒ Need to respond to needs and is analytic to provide feedback
⇒ Be able to rebuff contradicting information which is anti-organic
⇒ Hedged to existing structures not to be stand alone
⇒ Attractive to multipliers

Communication Strategy

⇒ Validation committee required: members; Farmers with capacity.
⇒ Have validation teams at the different levels; Sub hub, Regional and Continental
⇒ Hub structures to be embedded in the EOA-I structure at the different levels.
⇒ Have overall coordination.
⇒ Need to develop a branding/visibility plan.
⇒ Borrow from EU and others.
⇒ Include EOA-I, AU and BMZ logos.
⇒ Acknowledge contributors of knowledge.

Communication Guidelines:

⇒ Detailed communication guideline to be developed.
⇒ Need to have a small committee to work with GIZ/BMZ in developing the framework for digital hub. Members will be nominated one person per country.

Group 2

⇒ Carry out an assessment of the existing platforms based on 10 questions
⇒ Use the six existing questions, expand them by where the platform is hosted, languages, compliance to AU and EU standards, interactive
⇒ Question 1: Is the main aim of the platform the dissemination of technical and methodological knowledge for sustainable agriculture in line with organic principles?
⇒ Question 2: Does the platform cover at least four out of the following six topics for organic agriculture? 1) Crop management, 2) Animal husbandry, 3) Soil management, 4) pest and disease management, 5) Farm management, 6) Marketing
⇒ Expand by breeding, ethics make sure that it is covering the value chain and considering the social, economic and ecological framework
⇒ The platform should be hosted by the AU, based in Africa
⇒ Establish Website vs. Platform
⇒ Is there already an African union led management system?
⇒ Workshop with platform owners for the evaluation
⇒ Learn from the already existing platform
⇒ The criteria defined already for the initial Second Round Assessment give us a good framework for the knowledge platform we want to build

Plenary Input for group presentations:

⇒ A road map for the KCOAs need to be developed with AU (EOA-Initiative) being a major partner.
⇒ The EOA-Initiative Continental Steering Committee (CSC) should plan to jointly launch the KCOAs with GIZ.
⇒ It was noted that partners develop websites or platforms for their purposes hence it may not be prudent to have the continental platform attached to an existing platform.
⇒ A new continental digital knowledge platform with criteria finally arrived at considered in its development.

11. IMPLEMENTATION STRUCTURE AND ROLES OF THE PARTNERS BY DR. DAVID AMUDAVI

a. IFOAM-East African KCOA-Knowledge Management, Acquisition and Dissemination

Position in Project Impact Matrix:

⇒ Output 2:
Validated technical and methodological knowledge, strategies and good practices in the field of organic agriculture, adapted to the contexts of the countries participating in the Eastern Africa regional knowledge hub, have been disseminated.

⇒ ToToF Approach:
Training of Teams of Facilitators to build capacity of Multipliers including extension workers and opinion leaders.

Who will manage the ToToFs?

$\Rightarrow$ IFOAM-Organics International has implemented multiple leadership programs and tailor-made training courses for stakeholders across the value chain, globally.

$\Rightarrow$ Since 2014, the following training programs have been conducted in Africa in the last 3 years only:

- o 3 leadership training programs with over 120 participants in East and West Africa in French and English.
- o PGS training in over 12 African countries and in 4 languages.
- o Farming for Biodiversity courses conducted in Ethiopia, Kenya and Benin in French and English.

$\Rightarrow$ The training stresses a participatory and inclusive learning approach, with the goal of developing the Knowledge, Skills and Attitude of trainers and facilitators.

$\Rightarrow$ IFOAM-Organics International has implemented multiple leadership programs and tailor-made training courses for stakeholders across the value chain, globally.

$\Rightarrow$ Trainers will include international experts as well as regional and local facilitators with a deep understanding of specific needs and conditions.

$\Rightarrow$ The focus will be on replicability of both training methodology and content, with participatory curriculum development being key to the success of the program (Needs Assessment).

How?

$\Rightarrow$ Furnish Teams of Facilitators with the necessary **knowledge and skills** to successfully conduct their regional training.

$\Rightarrow$ Develop a good understanding of the **curriculum and lesson plans**.

$\Rightarrow$ Teams understand the principles supporting the **Knowledge Hub Theory of Change, and appropriate practices** based sustainable ecological organic agriculture.

$\Rightarrow$ They will develop knowledge and understanding of the **participatory training methodology**.

$\Rightarrow$ Capacity to manage the **logistical planning and administration** of their own training program.

$\Rightarrow$ ToToFs will receive ongoing coaching and mentoring in their journey to developing and conducting their own training.

$\Rightarrow$ ToToF teams consisting of 1-2 international facilitators supported by a team of local and regional experts will conduct a series of ToToFs (Number to be clarified)

$\Rightarrow$ The trained teams will then be supported to replicate their own training programs at their own countries.

$\Rightarrow$ These teams will be the basis for people network of knowledge hubs, ensuring a higher chance of success for the actual knowledge platform.

How? The Steps:

1. Agree on targets (numbers of teams, numbers of trainings, number of participants)
2. Finalize Human and Financial Resources
3. Needs assessment
4. PCD (Participatory Curriculum Development)
5. ToToF conducted regionally
6. Training Programs replicated locally
7. M&E
8. Repeat

b. Research Institute of Organic Agriculture (FiBL)

Knowledge Generation:

$\Rightarrow$ Research on organic agriculture and related topics

- ⇒ Compilation and packaging
- ⇒ Inventory and sharing the existing content from FiBL (adaptation and downscaling needed to suit Hub formats, structures, and needs)
- ⇒ Synergies in adapting or developing Guidelines/Methodological materials
- ⇒ Synergies with countries in adapting or developing new information materials
- ⇒ Translation of relevant materials which are in German language
- ⇒ Training and collection of OA data/statistics (national/regional/continental levels)
- ⇒ Adaptation of methodologies, e.g. Indigenous knowledge and practices in livestock
- ⇒ Adaptation of data collection tools, e.g. on sustainability assessments
- ⇒ Lesson learning from other regions/continents

Validation:
- ⇒ Expert reviews by a pool of scientists, advisors and other experts
- ⇒ Adaptation of existing information to East Africa (Africa) as deemed necessary
- ⇒ Supporting the establishment/strengthening & management of demos (objectively)
- ⇒ Assessing/evaluation and designing suggested areas for further research
- ⇒ Joint resource mobilization for further research
- ⇒ Actively support and provide expertise in basic and adaptive research processes, data analysis and publication

Dissemination:
- ⇒ Resource persons for technical designs, contextual trainings/capacity building
- ⇒ Digitalization of training materials for farmers – improved farmer access
- ⇒ Potential use of existing sites and/or platforms

Networking:
- ⇒ Networks, e.g. NOARA; producer-marketer linkages etc., quality related issues
- ⇒ Using some tools/methodologies e.g. Participatory Market Chain Approach (PMCA)

c. Access Agriculture (AA)

Contribution and role of Access Agriculture:

Knowledge products:
- ⇒ More than 200 videos translated into 77 languages
- ⇒ More than 1500 videos versions

Specific contribution:

Why these 3 countries?
- ⇒ Several videos have already been translated into Kiswahili and various Uganda languages,
- ⇒ No video available in Kinyarwanda
- ⇒ The identification of priority languages and video topics will be undertaken in collaboration with the hub partners

International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE):
- ⇒ Output 1: Knowledge Generation, Compilation and Validation, Packing
- ⇒ Output 2: Dissemination, Training (Students, Farmers and Extension Officers)
- ⇒ Other areas: Adaptive Research, Networking, Visibility

d. Plenary Discussions of Ideal Country Demonstration Centers

Purpose
- ⇒ Contribution to the dissemination and capacity building strategy (Component 2)
- ⇒ Demonstration of research results
- ⇒ Demonstration & scaling up of technologies and best practices

- ⇒ Venue for trainings
- ⇒ Facility for knowledge sharing
- ⇒ Should have clear ownership e.g. by educational institutions government ministries, NGOs, farmers, private research institutions, private industries
- ⇒ Linked to diverse multipliers along various value chains
- ⇒ Diverse technologies/ best practices/research promoted
- ⇒ Main demo linked to satellite demos (e.g. model farmers/farms)
- ⇒ Technologies and practices promoted should be EOA related
- ⇒ Knowledge repositories at the demo center
- ⇒ Links with flagship projects/ value chains
- ⇒ Sustainability mechanisms
- ⇒ Synergies with other relevant initiatives

12. PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT BY MS. VENANCIA WAMBUA

a. Overview

Concerned with identifying project risks and develop strategies to prevent them from occurring or minimize their impact to the project if they do occur.

- ⇒ Project risks exist because of uncertainty.
- ⇒ There is always the possibility that something known or unknown could impact the achievement of your project's goals. Risk management is about being prepared to handle these risks.
- ⇒ Risk Management is not one-off activity but an ongoing activity. As a sub-contracting organization, you need to keep your ears on the ground.

b. Identifications Strategies

- ⇒ Through meetings: Monitoring meetings at partner level
- ⇒ Review of Progress reports (Financial and Progress reports)
- ⇒ Through stakeholder meetings. The deliberations and comments from the workshops i.e. validation and inception workshops
- ⇒ Annual Audits
- ⇒ Financial Management and Controls
- ⇒ Expert Risk Assessment Exercises

c. Risk Mitigation

This will be done through:

- ⇒ Contract establishment with the sub-contracting partners
- ⇒ Periodic reporting
- ⇒ Monitoring visits

d. Plans

- ⇒ Develop an early warning system tool for detecting malpractices among partners- This is ongoing
- ⇒ Establishment of contracts with clear operational terms
- ⇒ Enhanced capacity building initiatives like trainings and on-site guidance
- ⇒ Enhanced Monitoring and Evaluation systems e.g. dedicated M&E officer, Robust M&E frameworks, General data collection tools

$\Rightarrow$ Develop and Monitor implementation of Capacity Building Plans

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13. CONTRACTING AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT BY MR. ROBERTSON NYIKULI

a. Contracting

$\Rightarrow$ BvAT will adopt the same conditions of contract with GIZ in this project with its main partners.

$\Rightarrow$ Grant agreement period between BvAT and GIZ is from **1st August 2019-31st July 2021.**

$\Rightarrow$ The contract between BvAT and partners will be from **1st September 2019-31st July 2021.**

$\Rightarrow$ Only expenditures effected during this period and relating to activities carried out during this period may be financed from the grant

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient shall be entitled to spend up to 20% more than the amounts of the budget line (except administration cost) if expenditures are reduced by the same amount in one or more of the other budget lines.

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient is entitled to pass on some funds to third parties (final recipient) under the same terms and conditions of the grant including disbursement and reporting procedures.

$\Rightarrow$ Provide evidence of use of funds awarded by providing financial report and supporting documentation. The invoices, receipts, payment vouchers and all support documents must be stamped GIZ support.

b. Disbursement and Reporting

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient shall submit a request for disbursement and schedule of financial requirement drawn in the contract currency. No disbursement will be made until this request is made.

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient shall request quarterly disbursement in the currency contract.

$\Rightarrow$ Recipients shall open a separate bank account for the project (in this case; PELUM Uganda, TOAM, PELUM Kenya & ROAM).

$\Rightarrow$ Interest accruing in this connection is the project income. GIZ reserves the right to deduct such interest from the pledged amount of the grant. The same condition will be upheld by BvAT with in relation to its partners.

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient shall maintain a separate project record of receipts and expenditures for categories to be financed by GIZ. BvAT will ensure this is done.

$\Rightarrow$ Except for 1st Instalment the recipient shall submit with each call a financial report originally signed. Evidence of use of payments will be required before the foregoing disbursement.

$\Rightarrow$ With each call for disbursement an inventory on the goods purchased must be submitted. All inventories of all goods purchased must be maintained and submitted at the end of each year.

$\Rightarrow$ Financial report must be prepared in the currency of the contract.

$\Rightarrow$ The recipient shall become due upon expiry of a verification period of 15 days after the financial statement has been received.

$\Rightarrow$ If recipient does not submit a financial statement or an inventory in the correct manner or by due date GIZ can suspend payments until such financial statement or inventory is presented. The same condition will be upheld by BvAT with in relation to its partners.

$\Rightarrow$ Settlement for expenditure in a currency different from contract currency or the currency of the account shall be based on actual cost. In the absence of required documentation recipient will convert the expenditures based on converter (www.giz.de/en/.)

$\Rightarrow$ Any financial statement shall be accompanied by copies of supporting documents for every single expenditure exceeding the amount of Eur 1,000.

$\Rightarrow$ GIZ will commission an Audit firm at the end of each financial period in 2020 and 2021.

⇒ Reporting shall be submitted half yearly with first report due by 31.01.2020.

c. Procurement Objectives
⇒ Transparency
⇒ Accountability
⇒ Follow order and procedures
⇒ Process consistency
⇒ Predictability
⇒ Secure the best talent or expertise
⇒ Ensure Value for Money

d. Purchasing of Goods and Services
⇒ The recipient shall observe the regulations for public procurement which apply in their respective countries but shall comply with the provisions in award procedure as guided by the agreement.
⇒ Items procured with project funds must be used solely for the purpose of the project.
⇒ Any items purchased by GIZ funds and whose cost exceeds Euro 400 must be inventoried.
⇒ After completion of the project the items procured or produced by GIZ shall become the property to whom they are to be transferred in accordance with the purpose of the project. The transfer of ownership shall be noted in the financial statement and related certificate of assignment shall be submitted.
⇒ All purchases and contracting must be done through a competitive process.
⇒ Report on selection of vendor or consultant must be attached to the payment voucher detailing basis of selection.
⇒ Single sourcing is discouraged unless under special circumstance. A single sourcing justification form must be provided and approved by the director or officer in charge.

e. Suspension of Disbursement, Termination and Repayment
⇒ Recipient is not able to furnish evidence proving use of the grant.
⇒ Goods purchased by the recipient are not used or cease to be used.
⇒ Violation of obligations under the agreement.
⇒ Providing false information or withholding relevant information.
⇒ Extraordinary circumstance has arisen which preclude or seriously jeopardizes the purpose of the grant.
⇒ The Government of the Federal Republic terminates, suspends or modifies relevant contract with GIZ.

f. Financial Management
⇒ Approved workplan and budgets- Spending must be guided by the approved workplan. Any expenditure incurred outside the approved workplan will be disallowed.
⇒ Staff Costs- Where staff are employed both full time and part time employment contract and time sheets will be used to support the expenditures. Overtime is not a project cost.
⇒ Per diem and Honorarium- Where these payments are made the organization policy will guide the rates applicable.
⇒ Travel advances- Where project staff have been granted funds during the missions. Upon return staff will be required to submit expenditure and mission report for the expenditure to be accepted.
⇒ Audit trail- All payments should have audit trails for verification of the transactions.

Plenary Discussions

⇒ Climate change is an obvious risk since Agriculture in Eastern Africa is rain fed.
⇒ Do we have the least amount that cannot be audited?
⇒ There should be a clear documentation process of how to establish a demo plot. Guidelines on this would be very helpful.
⇒ Do we have room to use farmer family planning approach for demo plots? Flexibility and leveraging on other establishments will be most encouraged. We don't have to re-invent the wheel.
⇒ Accessibility is key for demos.
⇒ The success of the project depends on all the partners.
⇒ We are responsible for the project and to each other.
⇒ It's good to start together in solidarity and trust.
⇒ Come up with clear strategies of gender mainstreaming (Youth and Women).

g. Way Forward

⇒ Revise the project document based on the recommendations made in the next 2 weeks and share with GIZ and partners.
⇒ Inception Report to be shared within 2 weeks.
⇒ Guidelines will be provided for reviewing work areas, workplans and budgets. Once they are submitted to BvAT, they will be reviewed and shared with GIZ.
⇒ Sign contracts with country partners and international partner, IFOAM. ICIPE and FiBL will have different contracting arrangement as service providers.
⇒ Effective implementation starts – as soon as contracts are signed.

14. CLOSING REMARKS BY PROF.CHARLES SSEKYEWA

The closing remarks were delivered by the EOA-I Regional Chairperson, Prof. Charles Ssekyewa who thanked BMZ/GIZ, BvAT, PELUM Uganda and all partners for attending the inception workshop. In his capacity as the EOA-I Regional Steering Committee Chairperson, he underscored the importance of the KCOA project noting that the EA region has a very big responsibility now that they are the pilot region. He noted that for Uganda the project comes when the EOA policy has just been approved by the Cabinet. The Knowledge Hub is expected to scale up OA knowledge generation, collecting, validation, packaging and sharing; overcoming the neglect of EOA in Agricultural Extension systems. He advised we take advantage of the technological advances social media like WhatsApp, across the value chain actors and the changing policy environment to widely share OA knowledge across the continent. He wished all partners the best in implementing the KCOA project in Eastern Africa.

Guidelines for selecting or establishing a Demo plot model

Develop new or work with existing ones?

⇒ The demo farms can be 1 or 2 per country.
⇒ The Kulika farm and Makerere University facility (Agricultural Research Institute) have multipliers that can be leveraged.
⇒ Kulika Farm would be a perfect example of a country demo site. The staff is full of passion.

⇒ We should adopt a model of <u>country demo sites</u> and exemplar farms
⇒ The demo sites should be Centres of Excellence (Cleanliness is a priority)
⇒ The project should map out existing technologies while relating them to its needs
⇒ Representation of ecological zones should be observed. The project should leverage on existing sites but also start new ones where they do not exist.
⇒ The model of family field schools' approaches could be explored.
⇒ Cross country exchanges and learning should be highly encouraged
⇒ Establish demos suited for different ecological zones with customized technologies.
⇒ Conduct a participatory assessment of the target audiences at the training centres.
⇒ Marketing should be a key component of training.
⇒ How do the centres learn from each other? How do the smaller centres node into the main centres? Mapping should help achieve linking up of demo centres.
⇒ Linkages to credible sources of knowledge including research centres (NARS, CGIARS, etc.) must be a key consideration.
⇒ How is the monitoring of the performance of the main centres and the nodes done?
⇒ Guidelines for establishing model demos to be reviewed for wider adoption by all project countries.

15. FIELD VISITS DURING THE EASTERN AFRICA KNOWLEDGE HUB PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP UNDERTAKEN ON 30TH AUGUST 2019

In the 3rd day of the workshop, the participants visited agricultural centers offering demonstration sites of various organic practices. The first visit was to Kulika Training Centre and the second visit was to Makerere Agricultural Centre

a. Brief about Kulika Training Centre

The center was introduced by the Kulika Executive Director Ms. Magdalene Amujal and Julius Olupot the Business Development Manager.

The center was started in April 2007 to disseminate practical and sustainable representation of Kulika's approach to Community Development. It was been developed as a self-financing unit which currently grows and sells organically produced marketable crops. It aims at empowering farmers and their communities to use their land more effectively and sustainably through adopting sustainable organic agriculture. The establishment of Kulika Training Centre was a result of success built from the Ecological Organic Agriculture training activities implemented for a period of 10 years in different parts of Uganda, Rwanda and Ethiopia. During that period, Kulika implemented a rolling on approach which meant that premises had to be hired from stakeholders including government agricultural institutes to train farmers drawn from a 35-kilometer radius. he training center has introduced a marketing model for business development. Apart from training they receive students for internship even from outside the country. Germany and Greece students currently on internship.

The Centre focuses on feeding the soil in their trainings and also bio pesticides productions, soil and water conservation. Nutritious food is important. Focus of ensuring farmers earn and get some money in the pocket is very important to the Centre. Therefore, value addition and marketing is a key component.

Key Activities of the Centre

  i.   Farmer training programs
 ii.   Agro-Tourism
iii.   Consultancy in Sustainable Organic Agriculture
iv.   Road side market
 v.   Farmer Outreach
vi.   Farm experience for pupils, students and general public

b. Sites Visited by the Participants

The participants visited the farming demonstration sites which show cased various organic farming practices and technologies. They learnt about Mandala Gardens, Key hole gardens, raised beds, mulching, liquid manure production, poultry production, pig farming and zai pits technologies were all show cased.

Charcoal bricket production was also showcased a one of the successful ventures of the center that serves to introduce alternative sources of fuel for cooking to the communities.

The Centre currently has an outreach of 15,000 farmers.

Some demonstration practices at the Centre

1. Demo on use of tires and sacks in farming *2. Biopesticide production demo 3. Permaculture demo*

4.Mandala garden demo plot   5. Bricket production demo site   6. Chicken production demo site

8. Urban technology

Meet the Organic Farmer supported and benefiting from Kulika Training and Outreach Centre

Mr. Fred Mwami who started his organic farm in 2011. He currently farms bananas and coffee.

Some of the challenges Mr. Fred is facing is lack of an organized organic market for his produce as well as challenges in disease management especially in coffee production. He encouraged other farmers to practice organic farming terming it as productive and income generating.

c. Visit to Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute – Kabanyolo
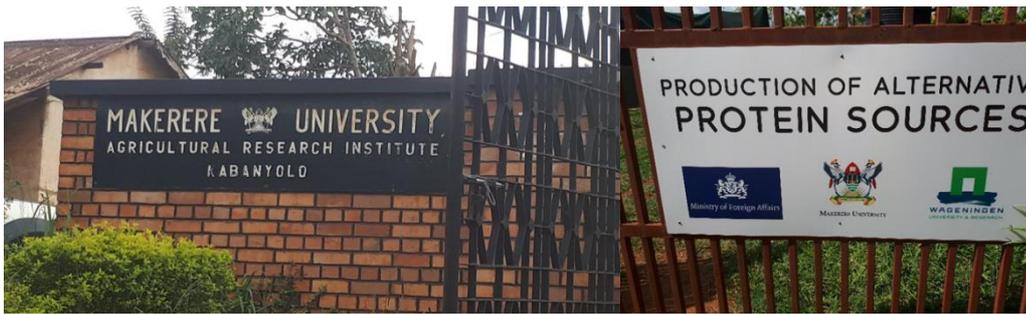
Makerere Agricultural Research Institute, located 21 Km north of Kampala along Gayaza road, which hosts other centres including:

- Continuing Agricultural Education Centre (CAEC) - conceived in 1993 as a project with joint funding from The World Bank and Government of Uganda under the Agricultural Research and Training Project (ARTP) through the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO).
- A Biotechnology Lab renowned globally for undertaking continental plant breeding programmes.
- The Makerere University Regional Centre for Crop Improvement (MaRCCI) focused on an African continent free from hunger and malnutrition through the provision of improved varieties of food crops in Africa.
- The Graduate Training and Research Laboratory, with state-of-the-art facilities aimed at enhancing the quality of analysis of practical field work for graduate students.
- The Modern Poultry Unit (KOICA) comprising three (3) sub-units with a capacity of five thousand (5000) birds each, a brooder house, a drying shed for dehydrating chicken manure and a microbial facility to grow micro-organisms to be used in the fermentation of chicken manure.
- The Coffee Value Addition Centre (CURAD) focused on agri-business incubation to create employment opportunities for students.
- The Dairy Value Chain Unit and the Feed Mill.
- Alternative Protein Source Centre (black soldier fly).
- Undergraduate student hostel and facilities for over 30 graduate students

d. The Visit

The team visited the waste management lab where they learnt about use of black flies for waste management as well as an alternative affordable protein for livestock production. The team also visited the vermi-composting site where they were taken through the process of vermi-composting and its benefits in farming.

Pictorials of Participants viewing and learning about black soldier flies management

Participants viewing black flies in the waste management lab

The black soldier fly was introduced to participants as a tropical species that can break down organic matter and can reproduce as much as three times a year. The larvae can consume organic waste in large quantities faster and more efficient than other known species of its kind. When using this tiny friend, the organic waste reduction lies between 60-80%, presenting a huge step forward regarding flood resilience. As an extra perk, the larva contains 40% of protein and 30% of fat, features that can represent a sustainable alternative to feeding animals.

Vermicomposting Pictorials

Vermicomposting was explained as a type of composting in which certain species of earthworms are used to enhance the process of organic waste conversion and produce a better end-product. It is a mesophilic process utilizing microorganisms and earthworms. Earthworms feed the organic waste materials and pass it through their digestive system and give out in a granular form (cocoons) which is known as vermicompost.

As explained to the participants, a wide range of organic residues, such as straw, husk, leaves, stalks, weeds etc. can be converted into vermicompost. Other potential feedstock for vermicompost production are livestock wastes, poultry litter, dairy wastes, food processing wastes, organic fraction of MSW, bagasse, digestate from biogas plants etc. Earthworms consume organic wastes and reduce the volume by 40–60 percent.

Vermicomposting enhances plant growth, suppresses disease in plants, increases porosity and microbial activity in soil, and improves water retention and aeration. Vermicompost also benefits the environment by reducing the need for chemical fertilizers and decreasing the amount of waste going to landfills.

The field visits ended with a briefing where participants indicated how much they had learnt from the field visits and expressed a vote of thanks to the hosting institutions and field visit facilitators.

KEY PARTNERS' EVENT PROGRAMME

EASTERN AFRICA KNOWLEDGE HUB PROJECT INCEPTION WORKSHOP SUPPORTED BY GIZ/BMZ

Venue: TBD, Kampala, Uganda

Date: 28th – 30th August 2019

Objectives

1) Introduce the Knowledge Centre on Organic Agriculture (KCOA) Project
2) Develop common understanding of the project management elements, procedures and implementation
3) Develop common understanding of partner roles and considerations for development of Workplans
4) Familiarise with contractual requirements and obligations including project, financial and contracting guidelines

Organized by

Biovision Africa Trust – Lead Coordinating Organisation for the

Eastern Africa knowledge Hub Project

Facilitator: Dr. David Amudavi

INCEPTION WORKSHOP PROGRAMME
DAY 1 – 28th August 2019

Time	Activity	Responsibility
		Moderator: Dr. David Amudavi
8.00-8.30am	Registration	Ms. Venancia Wambua
8.30-9.00	✓ Participants Introductions ✓ Opening & Welcome Remarks ✓ Objectives of the workshop	Dr. David Amudavi
9:00-9.30	Introduction of the Knowledge Hub Project for Organic Agriculture in Africa	Ms. Dorith von Behaim
9.30-9.50	Overview of the Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Eastern Africa	Ms. Venancia Wambua
9.50-10.30	Plenary Discussions and Questions	
10.30-11.00	**Health break**	**Moderator: Barbara Zilly**
11:00-11.30	✓ Result Matrix for the KCOA for Eastern Africa ✓ Tracking and Documentation of Progress	Ms. Dorith von Behaim
11.30-12.15	Network of Teams & Multipliers Concepts (Presentation and Discussions)	Dr. David Amudavi
12.15-12.55	Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 1 (Technical Knowledge Compilation, Validation, Packaging) – Check for relevance, realism, practicability, flexibility, scale up	Groups 1,2&3
1:00-2.00pm	**Lunch Break**	**Moderator: Barbara Zilly**
2.00-2.40pm	Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 2 (Dissemination of knowledge on organic farming practices and household nutrition improvement)	Groups 1,2&3
2.40-3.20pm	Group Discussions on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 3 (Market System Development)	Groups 1,2&3
1:00-2.00pm	**Health Break**	**Moderator: Barbara Zilly**
4.00-4.40pm	Group Presentations and Recommendations on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 1. Technical Knowledge (Compilation, Validation, Packaging) ✓ 3 Groups ✓ 10 min per group presentation.	Group Leaders for Groups 1,2&3
4.40-5.20pm	Group Presentations and Recommendations on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 2 (Dissemination of knowledge on organic farming practices and household nutrition improvement.) ✓ 3 Groups ✓ 10 min per group presentation.	Group Leaders for Groups 1,2&3
5.20-6.00pm	Group Presentations and Recommendations on Planned Activities & Indicators for Output 3 (Market System Development) ✓ 3 Groups ✓ 10 min per group presentation.	Group Leaders for Groups 1,2&3
6.00pm	**End of Day 1**	**All**

DAY 2 – 29th August 2019

Time	Activity	Responsibility
		Moderator: Jordan Gama
8.15 – 8.30	Day 1 Recap	Ms. Stella Lutalo
8.30-9.15	Presentation of the Digital Knowledge Hub for the continent - Unpackaging the proposed analysis Grid - Communication strategy - Corporate Design and Communication guidelines	Ms. Mara Lindtner
9.15-10.45	Group Discussions on an Appropriate Digital Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Africa - Review Evaluation Grid (20 min) - Content/Features to be covered (30 min) - Strategies for Optimizing the Use of the Digital Platform (20 min) - Communication strategy - Corporate Design and Communication guidelines (20 min)	Prof. Gerold Rahmann Groups 1,2&3
10:45-11:00	**Health break**	**Moderator: Jordan Gama**
11:00-11.45	✓ Group Presentations and Recommendations on Appropriate Digital Knowledge Hub for Organic Agriculture in Africa & ✓ Strategies for Optimizing the Use of the Digital Platform	Prof. Gerold Rahmann Group Leaders for Groups 1,2&3
11.45-12.00	General Discussions	Prof. Gerold Rahmann
12.00-12.20	Implementation Structure and Roles of the Partners	Dr. David Amudavi
12.20-12.30	Role of IFOAM and Considerations for Work Plan	Ms. Barbara Zilly
12.30-12.40	Role of FiBL and Considerations for Work Plan	Dr. Irene Kadzere
12.40-12.50	Role of Access Agriculture and Considerations for Work Plan	Dr. Jonas Wanvoke
12.50-1.00	Role of ICIPE and Considerations for Work Plan	Dr. Saliou Niassy
1.00-1.20	Plenary discussions, Observations and Recommendations on the International Partners' Roles	
1.20-2.00pm	**Lunch break**	**Moderator: Zachary Makanya**
2.00-2.45	Plenary Discussions of Ideal Country Demonstration Centres	Ms. Stella Lutalo
2.45-3.00	Project Risk Management	Ms. Venancia Wambua
3.00-3.30	Contracting and Financial Management	Ms. Mara Lintner
3.30-4.00	Discussions on Project Risks and Financial Management and Contracting Guidelines	Mr. Zachary Makanya
4:00-4.20	**Health break**	**Moderator: Dr. David Amudavi**
4.20-4.30	Open for unfinished business	All
4.30 -4.45	Where are We and Next Steps	Dr. David Amudavi/Venancia Wambua
4.45-5.00	Closing Remarks	Prof. Charles Ssekyewa

DAY 3– 29th August 2019

FIELD EXCURSIONS
- **Makerere Agricultural Research Centre (half day)**
- **Pelum Uganda Demonstration Farm (half day)**
- **Debriefing (1 Hour)**

Name of International Partner	Coountry	Role	Contact Person
IFOAM Organics International	Germany	Capacity building, networking	Barbara Zilly
FiBL	Switzerland	Technology assembly, validation and dissemination	Beate Huber
Access Agriculture	Belgium	Dissemination- Video translations	Dr. Paul van Mele
International Centre of Insect Physiology & Ecology (ICIPE)	Kenya	Technology assembly, validation and dissemination	Dr. Saliou Niassy

Country Partners

Name of Country Partner	Country	Role	Contact Person
PELUM Uganda	Uganda	Co-Host of the Eastern Africa Hub Oversee and coordinate country project implementation	Stella Lutalo
PELUM Kenya	Kenya	Oversee and coordinate country project implementation	Zachary Makanya
Rwanda Organic Agriculture Movement (ROAM)	Rwanda	Oversee and coordinate country project implementation	Lise Chantal Dusabe
Tanzania Organic Agriculture Movement (TOAM)	Tanzania	Oversee and coordinate country project implementation	Jordan Gama

Annex 2: Field Visit Programme

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBILITY
6.30 am – 7: 00 am	Breakfast at Hotel	*Silver Springs Hotel*
7.00 am - 9.00 am	Travel to Kulika Training Center	*PELUM Uganda*
9.00 am - 11.00 am	Tour at the Kulika Training Centre on soil and water conservation technologies and practices, Trials on pests and diseases management in vegetables, Natural ecosystem of flora and fauna, poultry and piggery enterprises, honey processing	*Kulika Uganda (Magdalene Amujal)*
11.00 am -11.30 am	Travel to visit a Kulika Training Center supported model farmer in Busunju Nakwaya Village (Mr. Kagugube Fred). Coffee and Banana organic farmer.	*Kulika Uga nda*
11.30 am - 12.30 pm	Farm tour in Busunju Nakwaya Village	*Kulika Uganda*
12.30 pm – 1.00 pm	Travel back to Kulika Training Centre	*PELUM Uganda*
1.0 pm - 2.00 pm	**Lunch at Kulika Training Centre**	***PELUM Uganda/ Kulika Uganda***
2.00 – 3.00pm	Travel to Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute - Kabanyoro	*PELUM Uganda*
3.00 pm – 4.00pm	Field tour on Dr. Fred Kabi's work at Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute on providing alternative sources of proteins to animal feeds targeting pigs, poultry and fish.	*Makerere University Martin – 0759546811*
4.00 – 4.30pm	Discussions & reflections on the field visits	*All*
4.30 pm	**Travel Back to Silver Springs Hotel**	***All***

Annex 3: List of Participants

	Name	Organization	Position	Email
1.	Venancia Wambua	BvAT	AU-EOA-I Project Manager	vwambua@biovisionafrica.org
2.	Dr. Jonas Wanvoeke	Access Agriculture	Project Manager	jonas@accessagriculture.org
3.	Prof. Charles Ssekyewa	St. Lawrence University	EOA-I Eastern Africa Regional Steering Committee Chairman	cssekyewa@gmail.com
4.	Samuel Ndung'u	KOAN	Project Manager	ndungus@koan.co.ke
5.	Jordan Gama	TOAM	CEO	toam@kilimohai.org
6.	Savior Mbele	RUCODIA	Marketing Manager	saviormbele@gmail.com
7.	Sonja Esche	GIZ	Coordinator PROSCA PRUDEV	Sonja.Esche@giz.de
8.	Zachary Makanya	PELUM Kenya	Country Coordinator	makanya@pelum.net
9.	Magdalene Anujalo	Kulika Uganda	Executive Director	magdalene@kulika.org
10.	Dr. Irene Kadzere	FiBL Switzerland	Senior Researcher Scientist	irene.kadzere@fibl.org
11.	Polly Wachira	SACDEP-Kenya	Assistant Director	sacdepkenya@iconnectkenya.co.ke
12.	Kazungu Jules	RCID	Managing Director	Jules.kazungu@rcidcentre.com
13.	Lise Chantal Dusabe	ROAM	CEO	lisechantal.dusabe@gmail.com
14.	Alex Mutungi	AU-EOA-I Continental Secretariat	Coordinator	amutungi@biovisionafrica.org
15.	Stella Lutalo	PELUM Uganda	Country Coordinator	stellaltallo@pelumuganda.org
16.	Janet Maro	SAT Tanzania	CEO	Janet.maro@kilimo.org
17.	Dorith von Behaim	GIZ	Project Coordinator	dorith.von.behaim@giz.de
18.	Mara Lindtner	GIZ	Advisor	mara.lindtner@giz.de
19.	Ndagigisidana Felicien	Rwanda		ndagifeli@yahoo.fr
20.	Joshua Ajuka	PELUM Uganda	Program Manager	Joshuaajuka@pelumuganda.org
21.	Murongo M. F	UMU	HOD/ACALISE	mamemurius@gmail.com
22.	Robertson Nyikuli	BvAT	Finance Manager	rnyikuli@biovisionafrica.org
23.	Murekatete Jolia	ROAM	Program Manager	Jomumu9@gmail.com
24.	Dr. David Amudavi	BvAT	Executive Director/KCOA Project Coordinator-EA	damudavi@biovisionafrica.org
25.	Prof. Gerold Rahmann	BMZ	Advisor	gerold.rahmann@gmx.de