



**Joint Learning about Innovation Systems
in African Agriculture**

First National Workshop for JOLISAA

**Held at KARI in Nairobi, Kenya from 7th to 9th December 2010
Report of JOLISAA Kenya national meeting/workshop**

**Geoffrey KAMAU
Violet KIRIGUA**

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Executive Summary

The JOLISAA Kenya national workshop was held from 7th to 9th December 2010 at the KARI headquarters with participants from CIRAD, ICRA, WUR, LEI and UAC, KARI, Ideal Business, ILRI, Equity Bank and ICRW. The objectives of the workshop were: to create awareness about JOLISAA project and explain key terminologies and concepts, to explore initial innovation cases from Kenya and neighboring countries, identify capacity strengthening needs and to formulate an action plan. Interactive presentations, group work and plenary discussions were used in the workshop where JOLISAA overview, concepts and cases, sensitization of policy makers, Identification of capacity needs, action planning and workshop evaluation were the four major thematic areas covered. Various issues were raised following the different sessions among which were links with other innovation initiatives, benefits to stakeholders and continental coverage. Other areas of concern were communication between researchers and policy makers where a point was made that JOLISAA should strive to be an exception. Competency strengthening needs were identified in which policy development and advocacy, case assessment methodology and participatory methods were ranked as the top three areas. At the end of the workshop an evaluation was done in which the participants rated the workshop successful with areas such as concept and terminologies as some that will require to be revisited in the future. This report gives the highlights of the workshop process and ends with appendices that give more details to sections in the report.

1. Introduction

The JOLISAA Kenya national meeting/workshop was held at the KARI headquarters from 7th to 9th December and was attended by six JOLISAA consortium members, Kenya JOLISAA coordination team, KARI Centre site teams and policy maker representatives. The meeting had three general objectives which were:

- i) To create awareness about the JOLISAA project, its approach, key concepts and expected outcomes among stakeholders within Kenya.
- ii) To review progress achieved with the case inventory in Kenya.
- iii) To identify capacity-strengthening needs for JOLISAA Kenya actors
- iv) To prepare a JOLISAA Kenya action-plan.

The specific objectives included:

1. To explain the JOLISAA project and role in understanding innovation processes
2. To introduce and explain key terminologies and concepts used in JOLISAA

3. To jointly explore some innovation cases from Kenya and neighboring countries
4. To identify capacity strengthening needs
5. To formulate an action plan for JOLISAA Kenya

1.1 Workshop outputs:

- i) Awareness on JOLISAA project created
- ii) Project concepts and terminologies discussed and understood
- iii) Innovation cases discussed
- iv) Capacity strengthening needs determined
- v) Action plan formulated

1.2 Workshop structure:

In an effort to accomplish the workshop objectives and achieve the expected outputs, discussions were held focusing on six areas namely: overview of JOLISAA (global and national), terminologies and concepts (e.g. Local knowledge, Multi-stakeholder innovation, joint learning, local innovation), exploration and assessment of cases, capacity strengthening needs and action plan.

1.3 Workshop approach:

The workshop combined interactive presentations, group work, buzz groups, market place and plenary sessions. Interactive presentations were made by resource persons who encouraged participants to share their experiences. These presentations were supplemented by group work and buzz groups which provided further opportunities to share experiences. Posters of the innovation cases from various parts of the country were displayed in a market place session. The displays and explanations by the case holders/documenters aided in the discussions on project concepts and terminologies. In the plenary discussions, presentations of group work deliberations were made and this provided a chance to brainstorm and share experiences.

1.4 Workshop process:

1.4.1 Pre-workshop meeting:

In order to guide the workshop, a pre-workshop preparatory meeting was held between the national team and the consortium team on 6th December in which the workshop program circulated earlier was slightly adjusted in terms of time and order of topics to be covered based on the South Africa and Benin experiences. Some topics were shortened and this availed more time for other workshop content. The slot for policy makers was adjusted to provide for summaries of a few cases unlike the earlier proposal to view the posters followed by discussions (which is eventually what happened). Facilitators for each session were identified and initial discussions of the terms of reference for specific

sessions were held. Further refinement of the TORs was to be done by the identified facilitators.

1.4.2 Workshop coverage:

The workshop program was followed for the two and a half days and participants shared their experiences effectively (see summary report). A daily evaluation was conducted by an evaluation group consisting of three randomly appointed participants who collected views from the other participants. In addition a daily de-briefing session was held immediately following the workshop in which the national team and the six consortium members discussed the day's events and made suggestions for the following day's program. On the last day, an action plan was formulated to guide the JOLISAA Kenya team and an overall evaluation was done in which participants expressed their views about the whole process (see appendix).

1.4.3. Final de-briefing meeting

On 10th December, a debriefing meeting was held with the six consortium members and the Kenya national team. The aim was to assess how the workshop was conducted, whether stated objectives were achieved and to also reflect on the lessons learnt.

1.4.4 Participants

The participants varied in categories and numbers as shown in table below.

Type of participant	Number	Details
National JOLISAA coordination	2	Geoffrey, Violet
International JOLISAA members	6	Bernard, Jolanda, Conny, Bette, Nour, Davo
PROLINNOVA Kenya	1	Bell (ICRW)
Site teams and other case holders	10	Justus*(Katumani) Lewa*(Mtwapa) Erastus*(Embu), Mulindo(Perkerra), Nekesa (Kakamega), Seifa(ILRI), Beth*(IBL), Jane,(Idealmatunda) Patrick (Equity Bank)
IAR4D members	3	George, Frida* Violet*
Support staff	2	Elizabeth, Denis
Policy makers	11	NCST (1), MOA(1), JKUAT(2), ATPS(1), KAPAP (1) KARI Centre Directors (5)
Support staff	2	Elizabeth, Denis
Total number of participants	35	

* Case holders

2. Workshop content

The following is an account of the workshop describing how the different sessions were covered and brief comments on each. The sessions are grouped into four broad areas comprising of:

- JOLISAA overview, concepts and cases
- Sensitization of policy makers
- Identification of capacity needs
- Action planning and workshop evaluation

2.1 JOLISAA overview, concepts and cases

A power point presentation of JOLISAA project overview was given on the first day of the workshop and repeated on the second day. The aim was to understand what JOLISAA project is about, the structure of JOLISAA Kenya and also get a grasp of key concepts used in JOLISAA project. The key concepts were local knowledge (LK), multi-stakeholder innovation processes (MSIP), innovation, joint learning (JL). A collective brainstorming on joint learning brought out: participation, sharing ideas, learning by doing, communication among all stakeholders, openness, transparency, common interest among participants in improving innovation processes (but not necessarily the same interest by each one), mutual respect, pursuit of synergies and value addition as the principles involved in joint learning. It was also agreed that national meetings, global meetings and electronic discussions besides cross country visits and exchanges would provide opportunities for Joint learning.

Posters and oral presentations were made in a market place to provide an initial exposition of the range of cases that would be contained in the Kenyan case inventory. These cases were discussed based on set of criteria and dimensions. Through a joint exercise, four cases were selected for detailed presentation to the policy makers on the second day. The power point presentations and the posters in the market place were well received by the participants as indicated by the positive evaluation (appendix 5)

2.1.1 Issues raised

Several issues were raised following the various sessions covering this broad area and besides others the salient ones were:

- Despite the effort made to explain the concepts, further efforts are still needed with regard to this task in future. Particular concepts in point were local knowledge, and to a lesser extent local innovation (see evaluation). and this raised concern to the consortium members since these are core concepts in the project.
- The issue of tangible benefits of the project to farmers and other stakeholders was raised in order to avoid the 'academic projects

(exercises) syndrome' in which projects end up with a lot of theorizing but very little or no impact on the ground.

- The links between this project and other innovation projects in the country was raised and this has a bearing on networking between the JOLISAA Kenya and other innovation initiatives taking place in Kenya.
- The extent of continental coverage was also raised since the title refers to 'Innovation systems in African Agriculture'.

2.2. Sensitization to policy makers:

This session was held on the second day of the workshop and lasted half a day with the aim being to sensitize policy maker representatives about JOLISAA. The introductory session was followed by a visit to the posters where oral presentations were made. Following this session, a detailed presentation of four earlier selected cases was done. The cases included Gadam sorghum, push-pull method of stem borer management, multi-stakeholder process in livestock sector in Ethiopia and Avocado commercialization. Thereafter discussions were held about how to engage policy makers within the JOLISAA framework in which useful insights were gathered and a few issues came up for consideration.

2.2.1 Issues raised

- How to move debate in boardrooms and workshops to the policy makers desks since more often, policy actors are left out and have to rely on information that is outdated or not representative enough for policy formulation
- A lot of useful research work that is going on in the country most often ends up in the researchers' libraries and shelves.
- Communication channels between the researchers and policy makers should be enhanced through policy briefs, highlights directed to guide evidence based policy formulation and this should be in all areas of research.
- JOLISAA project to lay more emphasis on contribution towards innovation policy formulation and especially since it is in the project objectives.

- Policy making process in Kenya is a protracted process and involves many actors and projects like JOLISAA and others should strive to involve as many of these actors as possible and as early as possible.

2.3. Identification of capacity needs:

The presentation dwelt on development of competencies needed to carry out the JOLISAA work and the way competencies should be acquired/strengthened. Various competencies were listed and prioritized using the card method as shown below in table below.

Competency area	Score
Policy formulation and advocacy	16
Cases assessment methodology (include M&E)and identification of knowledge	15
Participatory methods	11
Concepts of innovation (including IPR)	9
Analytical skills	8

2.3.1 How competencies to be acquired/strengthened?

This will be achieved through training (residential/distance), self training or by coaching, reflection, reorganization, planning and equipment.

2.4. Developing an action plan and workshop evaluation

The aim was to identify tasks and activities, name actors and come up with deadlines as shown in appendix 4.

At the end of the workshop, an evaluation was done to get a sense of what participants got out of the workshop and the results are shown in appendix 5

Conclusion

Overall and like the evaluation shows, the workshop progressed well despite a few logistical hiccups. A number of apologies were received especially from the policy makers and three organizations that were expected. These apologies were mainly due to the flurry of activities in December besides other organizational related issues in the respective organizations. Useful lessons were learnt and these will be put into use in the subsequent workshops. We thank all who took part in one way or the other in making this workshop a reality.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Workshop Program Monday 6th Dec. 2010: Preparatory meeting

JOLISAA WORKSHOP PROGRAMME Venue: KARI BOARDROOM – Date 7 th to 9 th Dec		
Tuesday 7th December, 2010		
Time	Activity	Responsible
8.30 - 8.45 -	Arrival and Registration	Secretariat
8.45 - 9.00	Welcome remarks, workshop objectives and structure	Geoffrey
9.00 - 9.20	Opening remarks	Deputy Director -KARI
9.20 - 10.30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of JOLISAA - Global features & concepts • Kenya Setup - implementation arrangements • Discussions 	Geoffrey/JCM
10.30 - 10.40	Introduction to cases	
10.40 -11.00	Health Break	
11.00 - 1.00	Market place interactions and group work on relevance of key concepts to cases	Geoffrey/Violet/
1.00 - 2.00	Lunch Break	
2.00 - 2.45	Plenary presentations	Nour/Bette
2.45 - 4.15	Group exercise on key concepts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder innovation processes • Integration of Local Knowledge in IS • Joint Learning 	BT/Geoffrey/Nour
		Bette/Violet
		Jolanda/Davo
4.15 - 4.30	Health Break	
4.30 - 5.45	Plenary and Summing up of issues raised by participants	Nour/BT/Jolanda/Conny
5.45	Evaluation of day 1 and closure	Geoffrey/Evaluation team
Wednesday 8th December, 2010		
8.45 - 9.30	Welcome and brief re-cap of day 1	Geoffrey
9.30 - 9.45	Welcoming Statements	Deputy Director KARI Dr. F. Makini
9.45 -10.45	Introduction to JOLISAA and Discussions	Bernard
10.45 -11.00	Health break/ Visit to Market Place	
11.00 -12.00	Presentation of 4 cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gadam sorghum in East Kenya • MSP in Ethiopian livestock sector • Push pull technology in W. Kenya • Avocado services commercialization 	Presenters of cases
		Justus Kavoi
		Seifa Ayele
		Noel Makete Beth Mwnagi
12.00 - 1.20	Review of the Cases and discussion on policy relevance	
1.20 -1.30	Concluding remarks	KARI
1.30 - 2.15	Lunch	
2.15 - 2.45	Criteria for case assessment	Nour
2.45- 3.30	Group work on case assessment	Nour/KARI/Davo
3.30 -4.15	Plenary discussions	KARI/JCM
4.15 -4.50	Additional dimensions in case assessment	Nour/Bernard
4.50 - 5.00	Health Break	

Time	Activity	Responsible
5.00 -5.50	Identification of additional cases/networks	KARI/JCM
5.50	Evaluation of day 2 and departure	Evaluation team
Thursday - 9th December, 2010		
8.30 - 8.45	Recap of day 2	
8.45 - 9.45	Reflection, on case inventory, doc and policy influencing	Bette/Davo/Geoffrey
10.45 -11.15	Health Break	
11.15 - 11.45	Discussions	Nour
11.45 -12.30	Identification of capacity strengthening needs	Nour
12.30 - 1.00	Conclusions	Geoffrey
1.00 - 2.00	Lunch	
2.00-3.30	Action planning and Way Forward	BT/Jolanda/Violet
3.30 -4.00	Evaluation and closure	Evaluation team

Appendix 2: List of participants

Name	Designation	Organization/ Instn/ Department	Postal Address	E-mail address
1. Noel Nekesa Makete	Researcher	KARI, Kakamega	P.O. Box 169, Kakamega	Neks2030@yahoo.com
2. Purity Kaburu	Researcher	KARI Headquarters	P.O. Box 57811 Nairobi	Pkaburu@yahoo.com
3. Bell Okello	Gender, Ag. Dev	ICRW	P.O. Box 991 - 00200 Nairobi	bokello@icrw.org
4. George M. Karanja	Researcher	KARI Hqs	P.O. Box 57811 - 00200,	gmkaranja@kari.org
5. Simon M. Masila	Farmer	Ke-Muathi S.H. G	P.O. Box 790 Machakos	Innovationke_Muathi@yahoo.com
6. Nour Eddine Sellmna	Coordinator	ICRA	Agropolis Intl., Av 34394, Montpellier FRANCE	Sellamna@agropolis.fr
7. Bette Harms	Researcher	LEI	Alexander Pleun 5	Bette.harms@WUR.NL
8. Kadenge Lewa	Researcher	KARI, Mtwapa	P.O. Box 16 - 80109 Mtwapa	lewakk@yahoo.com ,
9. Elizabeth Simwa	Rapporteur	KARI Headquarters	57811- 00200, Nairobi	esimwa@gmail.com
10. Fridah Wangui Maina	Researcher	KARI Kabete	P.O. Box 14733 - 00800, NBI	fwmaina@gmail.com
11. Conny Almekinders	Researcher/Lecturer	Wagenigen UR	Hollandseweg	conny.almekinders@WUR.NL
12. Justus M. Kavoi	Researcher	KARI Katumani	P.O. Box 340 Machakos	jmkavoi@yahoo.com ,
13. Davo V. Simphce	Lecturer	FSA/UAC Benin	01-526 Cofonon - Benin	dsvodouche@yahoo.com
14. Triomphe Bernard	Researcher/Coordinator	CIRAD	Nontpellier FRANCE	bernardtriomphe@girad.fr
15. Josephat C. Mulindo	Researcher	KARI Marigat	P.O. Box 32 Marigat	cjmulindo@gmail.com
16. Violet N. Gathaara	Researcher	KARI Kabete	P.O. Box 14733 - 00800	vnkuria@yahoo.com
17. Geoffrey Kamau	Researcher	KARI Hqs	P.O. Box 57811, NAIROBI	gkamau@kari.org
18. Violet Kirigua	Researcher	KARI	P.O. Box 57811, NAIROBI	vkirigua@kari.org

Name	Designation	Organization/ Instn/ Department	Postal Address	E-mail address
		Headquarters		
19. Jolanda Van D'Berg	LEI	WagenigenUR		Jolanda.vandenberg@wur.nl
20. Erastus M. Kiruiro	Researcher	KARI Embu	P.O. Box 27 – 60100 EMBU	emkiruiro@yahoo.com
21. Jane N. Murigu	Operations Manager	Ideal Matunda Ltd.	P.O. 42918 – 00100 Nairobi	janemurigu@yahoo.co.uk
22. Timon K. Moi	Centre Director	KARI Transmara	P.O. Box 32 MARIGAT	timonmoi@yahoo.com
23. Seifa Ayele	Scientist	ILRI		s.avele@cgiar.org
24. Eng. Kariuki BK	University Industry Liaison Officer	JKUAT	P.O. Box 6200 – 00200 NBI	engkamau@yahoo.com
25. Jane Omari	Science Secretary	NCST	P.O. Box 30623 Nairobi	omarijab@yahoo.com
26. Patrick O. Ochieng	Principal Agric Off	Ministry of Agric.	P.O. Box 30028 NAIROBI	okakapato@yahoo.com
27. Maurice bolo	Post Doctoral Res	ATPS	P.O. Box 10081 – 00100 NBI	mbolo@atpsnet.org
28. Beth Mwangi	Managing Director	Ideal business Ltd.	P.O. Box 42918 – 00100 NBI	beth@idealmatuda.com
29. Charles Kariuki	Centre Director	KARI Katumani	P.O. Box 340 – 90100 Mcks	cwkariuki@jambo.co.ke
30. David Kagima	Extn & Technlgy Transf.	JKUAT	P.O. Box 62000	drkaguma@gmail.com
31. Felister Makini	DD (O&P)	KARI Hqs	P.O. Box 57811 – 00200, NBI	fwmakini@kari.org
32. Stephen W. Njoka	Centre Director	KARI Embu	P.O. Box 27 Embu	swnjoka@yahoo.com
33. FrancisMuyekho	Centre Director	KARI Kakamega	P.O. Box 169 Kakamega	Fnmuyekho57@yahoo.com
34. R.W. Muinga	Centre Director	KARI Mtwapa	P.O. Box 16 Mtwapa	karimtw@kari.org

Appendix 3a: List of innovation cases presented in workshop

Case	Site/origin	Presenter
1. Dairy goat production	Embu	Erastus Kiruiro
2. Avocado processing and commercialization	Embu	„
3. Gaddam case production through PPP	Katumani	Justus Kavoi
4. Finger millet nursery	Katumani	„
5. Anthurium flower production	Mtwapa	Kadenge Lewa
6. Cooling milk with the sun	Mtwapa	„
7. Use of lime for soil acidity management	Kakamega	Noel Nekesa
8. Push pull technology for stem borers	Kakamega	„
9. Aloe Vera production and commercialization	Perkera	Mulindo M
10. <i>Prosopis</i> production and commercialization	Perkera	„
11. MSP in Livestock production in Ethiopia	ILRI	Seifa
12. Avocado grafting and commercialization	Ideal Business links	Beth
13. Financing innovation: Case of Kilimo plus	Equity bank	Patrick

Appendix 3b: Description of some cases presented at the market place

Case	Contact organization	Brief description
Women processing avocado into high value product in central Kenya	Kari-Embu; Erastus M. Kiruiro et al. kariembu@alpha.co.ke	In Embu, members of Kathanje Women group decided to overcome poverty by diversifying the range of products obtained from avocado processing. They received technical support from Kari. These women now have higher household income. A second stage appeared in the process with a micro-credit initiative tailored to meet the needs of financing women activities; the latter innovation has been adopted by other institutions outside Embu.
Public-private partnership to support the commercialization of Gadam sorghum in Eastern Kenya	Kavoi JM & Kamau G. jmkavoi@yahoo.com ; Gkamau@kari.org	This case shows the promotion of suitable sorghum in Eastern Kenya, a region which is characterized by low rainfall and cyclic famine. Various institutions form a partnership to initiate the production of Gadam sorghum at a commercial scale; the cereal is then used as a replacement to barley in breweries. Local knowledge of the farmers was used in the process, and several stakeholders in connection with technical and financial support of the activity were involved.
KIDZO Cooperative Society chilling milk with the sun in Msambweni District	Heifer Project International – Kenya & Kari Lewa K. & Tsuma G.	The initiative consisted of overcoming milk marketing constraints faced by smallholders in Msambweni district. Farmers were mobilized to form the KIDZO cooperative to meet the increasing demand from neighboring towns and in the same time produce ice block with a solar powered machine to chill milk and prevent spoiling.
Management of <i>Prosopis spp</i> in Baringo district through partnerships	Mulindo C Josephat; Kari; KEFRI; ILRI and FAO	This case consisted of a re-appropriation of <i>Prosopis</i> , an invasive plant, into a useful one through its control and further, its use to produce feeds for the livestock. In this endeavour, several institutions according to their competences came together in a partnership to transform the <i>prosopis</i> threat to a multi-purpose sustainable resource for the local community of the Baringo district.

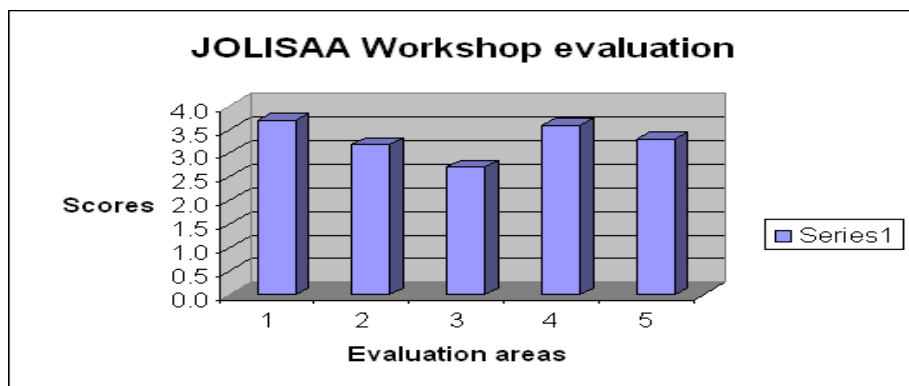
Case	Contact organization	Brief description
A push-pull technology to protect and manage cereal crop and dairy production in Western and Central Kenya	Kari-Kakamega & ICIPE; Makete N & Dr Muyekho F karikakamega@yahoo.co.uk	ICIPE, Kari and partners have developed a push-pull technology to fit the needs of resource-poor cereal-livestock smallholders in Western and Central Kenya. The push-pull technology consists of intercropping maize or sorghum with desmodium and Napier grass to control stem borers and striga, thus overcoming low grain yield and milk production in that area. Farmers have adapted the technology according to the challenge they were facing. Still, research must address several challenges associated with this technology; this will probably trigger another cycle in the process.

Appendix 4: Action-plan Kenya

No	Activity	Who	When
1.	Workshop Report and finalize action plan	JOLISAA Kenya National (JKCT) Team	30/12/2010
2.	Review key JOLISAA Concepts	All JOLISAA Consortium team with JKCT and inputs from all	Mid Feb 2011
3.	Share inventory approaches between the three countries	JOLISAA Coordination and JOLISAA National teams (Rose)	Continuous (To be determined)
4.	Critical review of existing cases and finalizing them	JKCT +site teams	Mid Jan 2011
5.	Finalizing listing of new cases and selection	JKCT + site teams	Mid Jan 2011
6.	Development of new cases	JKCT + SITE TEAMS	Mid Feb.2011
7.	Compiling the inventory	JKCT	Start: End Jan End: Early March
8.	Analysis of inventory cases	JKCT + TEAMS + CIRAD +WUR(Lead has to be identified)	Start: March 2011 Finish: June 2011
9.	Develop case assessment approach (contribution by Kenya)	ICRA+WUR(Jolanda)+CIRAD(Bernard)+ETC(Ann)+JKCT AND ALL National teams	Start: Finish NX2/G2
10	Selection of 3-5 cases for assessment including the criteria	JKCT+ Coordination +Site teams	Start: Jan 2011 Finish: NX2/G2
11	Finalize principles and strategies for joint learning	JCM Coordination +members (Bernard &Jolanda, Nour)	Start: Mid Feb. 2011
12	Define strategy for National networking	JKCT +ECT	Mid Jan 2011
13	Identify policy makers (within Kenya) with whom JOLISAA will engage	JKCT+ site teams	January and then continuous
14	Finalize plan for capacity strengthening	ICRA+JKCT+site team (WUR)	Start: Jan

	and how to address them		Then continuous
15.	Implementing capacity building activities	JKCT+ site team +ICRA	Depending on activity
16.	Linking with e-discussion	(Conny & Rose) JKCT + site team	Mid Feb with concept
17.	Prepare National workshop	JKCT+ site team +JCM	Early April 2011
18.	Prepare Global workshop	JCM	

Appendix 5a: Workshop evaluation



Appendix 5b: Areas that could be even better and take home messages

Can be (even) better	Take home message
Early preparations of the workshop	Learnt principles of Joint learning
Residential venue	Possible to keep time and reach objectives
More diversity of stakeholders	Difficult concepts to implement
Time keeping	Clarity on concepts
Longer sessions to go deeper	JOLISAA Kenya has something to share
Overloaded program	Need for policy attention – policy brief*
Ask participants for expectations	Innovations now recognized
Planning (period year)	Articulate participants/sessions
	Relation between researchers and others
	Ideas on application (innovation concept)
	Lessons from non successful innovation cases

*Key:

1. Created JOLISAA awareness;
2. Highlighted benefits of Multi stakeholder processes
3. Clarified terms and key concepts;
4. Clarity on joint learning;
5. Action planning

Appendix 6: Specific features of the Kenya workshop

Preparation

Thanks to the attendance by the JOLISAA Kenya coordination team to the SA workshops, and the presence of resource persons having attended the previous 2 workshops, a form of routine for the pre-workshop preparatory discussions took place,

even though the process remained a bit arduous, and lots of session preparations had to be done at the last moment or even pushed into the evenings of the workshop days themselves.

Diversity of innovation cases

Compared to the 2 other workshops, what was surprising was that almost all cases were from experiences in which KARI had been a major player: this however was in line with the strategy pursued in Kenya to rely on KARI regional centers and staff to identify and document innovation cases. Also, the Kenya workshop did not focus much on a preliminary analysis of cases like its two predecessors: no effort was made to visualize case diversity.

However, the Kenya workshop provided a very interesting opportunity to present cases to a significant number of policy and decision-makers, and the ensuing discussions about how JOLISAA may want to interact with them in the future was very lively and enlightening.

Joint learning

In contrast to what was done in the other 2 workshops, the session of Joint learning, which was rather short (1 hour) focused on brainstorming about the principles for Joint learning, rather than on discussing its content and how to go about it.

Way forward

A first iteration for developing a concrete action-plan was achieved during the meeting, and refined further during the debriefing. Contrary to the other 2 national workshops, an effort was made to identify global tasks on which JOLISAA as a whole has to work in the coming months.

Evaluation and lessons

Overall, the Kenya workshop was considered a success both by the participants and by the organizers. The advances made in clarifying concepts, in defining principles of joint learning, in thinking ahead about the case assessment approach, about capacity-building and about how to focus on issues related to and relevant to policy formulation and advocacy were significant, even though much work is needed in the near future in all these areas. In particular, several avenues were identified for continuing and finalizing the inventory, and for ensuring it reaches the desired quality were.

Several suggestions for improving on the process and dynamics of national workshops were made, including the need to bring on-board a more diverse set of stakeholders, and the need to start and engage more intensively and much earlier in the preparation for such workshops. As for the two future workshops, it will be necessary to hold the workshop at a more convenient time which does not create too much interference or conflicts with other events (in Kenya case, not plan it to close to the end of the year).