Draft Concept Note

Establishment of Kenya National Agricultural Innovation Systems (KENAIS) Network

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Submitted by
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Summary

Studies on systems of agricultural innovation in Kenya and other African countries have shown that the concept of innovation exists in form of technologies, products, processes and organizational forms. Notable also is the existence of indigenous systems of innovation which have not been considered in development of modern innovations. In other instances, this concept of innovation has not been operationally explored in terms of its capacity to improve agricultural productivity which would culminate into a food secure nation and economically empowered farmers. Despite the existence of various organizations dealing with systems of innovation, there are weak linkages between them and more so, along the commodity value chains.

This is a proposal for the establishment of Kenya National Agricultural Innovation Systems (KENAIS) Network which aims to enhance public and private partnerships towards realization of Kenya's Vision 2030. The proposed Network of Kenya National Innovation Programme (KENAIP) emerged from a recent study sponsored by the World Bank Institute (WBI) on how public policy facilitates or impedes agribusiness innovation in six African countries (Viz. Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique and Ghana) (forthcoming WBI book). During a subsequent meeting in Dar el Salaam in June 2008, the WBI challenged the study teams from the six countries to set up Networks of Agricultural Innovation Systems. To this effect, the Kenya team has been preparing the attached draft Concept Note.

The specific objectives of KENAIS Network are: i) to establish a strong network of KENAIS that nurtures innovative capacities; ii) to analyse existing agricultural innovation databases and design mechanisms for effective utilization; iii) to provide comparative knowledge sharing and learning platform; and iv) to build capacity of middle-cadre decision-makers in policy change. In so doing we have expressed the need to complement the coordination efforts of network and shared with interested actors from the World Bank Institute (WBI), National Council of Science and Technology (NCST), Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU), Kenya's Prime Minister's Office (PMO), Future Agriculture Consortium-FAC/IDS-Sussex. The WBI has accepted and indicated its initial contribution of **US$40,000 towards** a scoping study in Kenya to understand and document agricultural innovation. This will be followed by the launch of an agricultural innovation Forum in Nairobi later this year. Therefore, we would like to share this Concept Note on KENAIS with DFID/ FAC team and seek your support for funding of the network as we build alliance with WBI and the GoK agencies.

1.0 Introduction

Since the last decade, many of the world's economies have been faced with food crisis, characterised by high food prices and food shortages year after year. African countries are among the worst hit, where most of the poor people suffer from silent food problems. This is partly due to unequal distribution of the available food supplies, which breeds dual economies; one that is well-fed while the other is languishing in hunger and poverty (Reutlinger, 1977). Food security has also been threatened by heightening production costs, lower farmer prices and the international financial crisis. This, coupled with climatic change has led to reduction in the production of some staple food crops such as maize in Southern Africa, a situation which would lead to deeper and more wide-spread food crisis (Brink, 2008).

Global food crisis has led to much debate and extended discussions at the international frontiers on how best to address it. Various approaches have been designed and implemented both at national and international levels. For instance, in 2008 the G8 member countries committed themselves to partner with Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) in efforts to reverse the decline in agricultural productivity since most of African economies are agriculture-based (Los Angeles CA, 2008).

Other suggested efforts include designing and implementing a commercial agricultural alliance for Africa which would partner with development partners in efforts aimed at attaining food security and empowering farmers (Brink, 2008). Southern Africa has developed one such platform, Food, Agricultural and National Resource Policy Analysis Network (FANRPAN) which uses an interactive approach in tapping new and existing innovations to address macro-economic issues. One such innovation is the Agricultural Input Subsidy Program (AISP) in Malawi which has turned the food crisis into an opportunity for economically empowering farmers and ensuring there is sufficient food for the households (FANRPAN, 2008). This initiative has been rated as a success due to prevailing good policies in Malawi, along with the interactive nature of the programme and the adoption of value chain approach.[1]

[1] In this context the value chain approach will be used to analyse agricultural innovation by chain players at levels from production to consumption.

The value chain approach was also emphasized in the World Bank study (2006). The study argues that despite the fact that the concept of innovation has been well articulated in many scientific studies, it has been operationally unexplored and hence proposes a value chain approach, which goes beyond strengthening research systems.

The recent study sponsored by the World Bank Institute (WBI) on how public policy facilitates or impedes agribusiness innovation in six African countries (Viz. Uganda, Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique, Ghana and Kenya) (forthcoming WBI book) revealed that the concept of innovation exists in form of technologies, products, processes and organizational forms. Notable also is the existence of indigenous systems of innovation which have not been considered in development of modern innovations. In other instances, this concept of innovation has not been operationally explored in terms of its capacity to improve agricultural productivity which would culminate into a food secure nation and economically empowered farmers. Despite the existence of various organizations dealing with systems of innovation, there are weak linkages between them and more so, along the commodity value chains.

In Kenya, the science, technology and innovation landscape is influenced by several legislative frameworks and policy initiatives. Consequently, some of the mandates overlap into other Ministries and organisations. Some of the policy initiatives include the on-going Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) and National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS) which stem from the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS-WEC), the Strategy for Revitalising Agriculture (SRA) and Vision 2030. These are dotted with institutions, organizations and researchers with poor linkages and networks. The legislative frameworks that govern science and technology in Kenya include Science and Technology Act, Cap 250 and the Agriculture Act, Cap 318 amongst others.

1.1 On-going reforms

The Government of Kenya is presently undertaking a number of initiatives geared to reform the landscape, with the hope that effective networking, management and sustainable funding, shall not only harness the potential of science, technology and innovation landscape but shall further propel the economy into an industrialized nation.

The Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) Policy seeks to facilitate the application of science, technology and innovation to support the rapid and sustained achievement of Vision 2030 in the most efficient and effective manner. The Policy while acknowledging the scarcity of resources and competing needs, seeks further to prioritize sectors and national priority areas, the first being agriculture and rural development with a focus on value addition. Concurrently, the NARS policy seeks to establish appropriate institutional arrangements and management structures to efficiently coordinate, mobilize and utilize resources, with a focus to developing effective and efficient agricultural knowledge, information and communication systems that seek to link knowledge and information from a variety of providers and users. Further, the Policy endeavours to promote commercialization of agricultural research innovations in technology development. Through this policy, it is hoped that agricultural research will be coordinated, prioritised, issues-based and client-centred to stimulate the development of an agricultural sector that is innovative, dynamic, responsive and globally competitive.

1.2 Envisaged Policy Implementation

The STI Policy offers broad and general interventions ranging from the development of human resources to strengthening the infrastructure for science, technology and innovation to technology development, transfer and diffusion. On the other part, NARS Policy seeks to establish appropriate systems for commercializing agricultural research and innovations and for linking agricultural research to rural and industrial development. The NARS Policy describes further, the interventions and activities identified that would facilitate the development of the systems and networks. At present, the policies are yet to be wholly accepted and ratified into action plans through sanctioned and funded implementation frameworks. However, these initiatives cannot be ignored without jeopardizing the effectiveness and efficiency of the proposed Kenya National Agricultural Innovation Systems (KENAIS) network for agricultural sector development in the country.

2.0 Background and rationale

Like other African economies, Kenya is no exception to food crisis which stems from biotic and abiotic challenges such as climate change, pest and weed infestation, inadequate inputs at the farm level and escalating food prices. These challenges to agricultural productivity have informed the

research agenda at the NARS. Models have been and are still being developed to overcome challenges faced especially by smallholder farmers, some of which are poor extension, low adoption rates of technologies, low impact of adopted technologies and unsustainable resource use among others (World Bank Institute, forth coming).

The recent World Bank Institute study[2] in Kenya on policy and agribusiness innovations showed that various policy documents (KARI MTP IV; ASCU work plan; July 2007-June 2008 and NAFIS, 2008) acknowledge the potential contribution of innovations in development[3]. There also exist various initiatives in support of innovative ideas across sectors. These include; Micro Finance Initiatives (MFIs), Innovation Fund by Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU), Women & Youth (incomplete) of and Endowment Fund by Ministry of Higher Education Science and Technology (MoHEST). However, some of these initiatives face financial challenges which impede up scaling and widening outreach. Innovative ideas are also evident at the grass root level with the mushrooming community based organizations and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) by Ministry of Agriculture. Other innovations being made use of in agriculture from the information technology sector include use of mobile phones, computers, M-PESA by Safaricom, Soko tele by Zain and Ministry of Information's digital villages. The National Farmer Information Service, NAFIS provides general information to farmers through a dial-up service using Interactive Voice Service (IVR). This information is mostly made use of by agricultural extension officers and thus, private companies are encouraged to develop their own IVRs for greater outreach (NAFIS, 2008).

It is also evident from other related studies that there is an inter-generational knowledge gap in terms of agricultural knowledge acquisition and utilization. The agricultural population was found to be aging where only very few Kenyan youth are interested in the traditional technologies within the agricultural sector. To stimulate youth's interest in agriculture and related entrepreneurial activities, there is need to consider innovativeness in terms of enterprises which are either less-land using and more-knowledge-using or off-farm activities which are dependent on agriculture e.g. bio-fertilizers and bio-fuel production, etc. Indeed, there are innovative ideas and activities across the agricultural value chain. However, these are characterized by weak linkages which lead to inadequate flow of knowledge and information and ineffective utilization of available technologies

[2] The study involving Ghana, Kenya, Mozambique, Tanzania, Uganda and Rwanda focused on the following technology sub-sectors: cereals, high value (horticulture) crops and livestock.
[3] See, for example, Chege, 2007

and methodologies. This situation is worsened by inadequate supportive infrastructure such as roads, energy supply and connectivity.

To help strengthen the linkages and support innovativeness among stakeholders in the agricultural sector, we are proposing an establishment of KENAIS network. This follows consultations in the Dar es Salaam meeting[4]. The key elements of this network will include:

- *Actors, the roles they play, and their activities,* with an emphasis on diversity and appropriate roles of public and private sector actors.
- *Attitudes and practices of the main actors,* with an emphasis on collaboration, potential inefficiencies, and the existence of a culture of innovation.
- *Patterns of interaction,* with an emphasis on networks and partnerships, and the existence of coordination among the stakeholders.
- *Enabling environment, with* an emphasis on the role of policies and legal frameworks related to STI, farmers and other organizations.

2.1 Potential Collaborators

KENAIS team is already seeking collaboration with the following organizations, for the purpose of building consensus, developing an action plan and getting commitment from potential partners.

- ***National Council of Science and Technology (NSCT)*** under Ministry of Higher Education, Science & Technology (MoHEST) are the custodians of Science Technology and Innovations Policy (STIP) document. NSCT launched an innovation fund supporting several sectors dealing with innovations in science and technology. NCST was involved in the setting up of KENAIS network thus, - KENAIS team has been negotiating with MoHEST to host KENAIS network for the initial stages, to which an informal consent was given. However, talks are still underway as to the resources which will be availed by MoHEST in support of the network.

- ***Agricultural sector coordination Unit (ASCU)*** which is the implementing body for Strategy for Revitalization of Agriculture. ASCU also launched an innovation fund which is meant to

[4] The list of founding members is provided in the appendix section

support local innovations in agriculture and agribusiness. KENAIS team has initiated discussions with ASCU to assist them to evaluate the applications for the innovation fund taking a value chain approach, build a data base and facilitate the unsuccessful innovators in seeking public –private partnerships to move their ideas forward.

- ***Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)*** - OPM chairs the committee on National Food Security and also houses Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). KENAIS team shared the concept note with the OPM earlier in March, 2009 and sought their support in building linkages with KEPSA since the approach of KENAIS is Public-Private Partnerships, aimed at contributing towards achievement of Vision 2030.

2.2 Proposed Structure

A close reading of the ongoing policies reveals that there are mentions of the elements of agricultural innovation system with the NARS policy focusing on the elements of a national agricultural research system. In this light, a proposed network for the agricultural innovation system, would best adopt a fluid structure that would permit incorporation of all the elements, despite their legal personalities varying mandates and ongoing reform packages. Such fluid structure would further allow private-public collaboration.

Such structure has been adopted in many a cases, allowing Government support and scrutiny of the development partners. In this jurisdiction such structure is often in the form of programmes such as the Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP) and projects, e.g. the National Agricultural and Livestock Extension Project (NALEP).

Other examples are the BIO-EARN Programme developed by the Department for Research Cooperation (SAREC) of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). The Programme has a Governing Board which oversees and makes decisions on the general direction of the Programme and ensures integration and harmonization with national activities. The Programme further has an Advisory Committee and a Regional Coordination Office to coordinate the Programme's Projects. The aforementioned Programme and Project have also adopted similar governance and management structures.

Under the provision of the Science and Technology Act, Cap 250, and the proposed Science, Technology and Innovation Act, the National Council for Science and technology, soon to be a Commission has the powers and overall mandate to coordinate and implement such programmes in research in science and technology. The Council could thus provide the infrastructure of the proposed network. However, the management and coordination structures, functions and investment plan could be developed through a series of negotiations between the government, and its several agencies, and development partners. Upon the completion of such negotiations, the parties could ratify a lending instrument, through which the structures and functions could be legitimized. This approach was adopted in India through the National Agricultural Innovation Project which was initiated to assist the farmer with new strategies, innovative solutions and technological support to conduct the business of agriculture "in an innovative way." The Project has as one of its major components the Indian NARS coordinating body, the Indian Council for Agricultural Research.

Therefore, the demands of a proposed KENAIS require a Programme that would be an amalgamation of public duties, private sector and international trend setting. The programme would bring together different departments of the Government while incorporating the views and concerns of the private sector, third sector and systems of management and administration of international experiences. Such demands would be met through the implementation of a sector-wide (science, technology and innovation) and multi-sector (to incorporate agriculture, industry and commerce) programme that would be created through a lending instrument between the Government and development partners.

3.0 Aim of KENAIS Network

KENAIS aims to establish a solid network of knowledge intermediaries, research and policy (including public and user communities) to enhance the design and implementation of Agricultural Innovation Systems in Kenya.

3.1 Specific objectives

The specific objectives of KENAIS Network are:

1. To establish a strong network of KENAIS that nurtures innovative capacities;

2. To analyse existing agricultural innovation databases and design mechanisms for effective utilization;
3. To provide comparative knowledge sharing and learning platform; and
4. To build capacity of middle-cadre decision-makers in policy change.

By carrying out its proposed mandate, KENAIS Network intends to achieve the following objectives:

3.2 Activity narratives

This section highlights a sequence of proposed activities under the specific objectives of phase I of the KENAIS Network.

Objective 1: To establish a strong network of KENAIS that nurtures innovative capacities

This objective will be achieved by undertaking key activities in the following order; first is identifying the main players in agricultural innovation, the information, expertise and existing data bases. This will be followed by awareness exercise to spur their interests in KENAIS network. Multimedia services will be used in creating awareness to include radio call programmes, Short Message Services (SMS), flyers and personal communication. The actor roles and niches of the network will be identified and such organizations/groups/individuals will then be invited to be part of the national forum on agricultural innovation. Once the invitation has been accepted, the negotiated governance structure for coordination of the network will be developed.

Objective 2: To analyse existing agricultural innovation databases and design mechanisms for effective utilization

Once interested parties have been mapped out, their data will be assessed for public and private goods content, in order to facilitate evaluation of the property rights implication for knowledge utilization of databases. For instance, Prolinnova Kenya is already developing an inventory of innovations by farmers and their supporting organisations at the grassroots. Thus, KENAIS will work in collaboration with Prolinnova to complement their efforts and analyse the content of the existing data bases in terms of public and private content, identify type and level of utilisation,

negotiate for access and use, elements of Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) and design a system for benefit sharing. Multimedia sources will also be employed in search for the un-revealed innovations at the grassroots to validate and complement the existing databases. The network will then facilitate knowledge producers into registering their innovations with the relevant legal authorities for authenticity. All these activities will contribute into designing a web-based data base and data capture systems for information sharing and learning.

Objective 3: To provide comparative knowledge sharing and learning platform

This objective will be continually monitored and evaluated for improvements. Initially, a search for ideas and methodologies both within and outside the national borders will be executed based on the issues affecting implementation of agricultural innovation systems. The coordinating body for the network will identify its member parties with the potential to offer solutions to the issue at hand. These parties in consultation with the relevant stakeholders then devise ways of packaging and delivering synthesized knowledge to provide practical options to problems being addressed. This will be followed by resource mobilization activities for testing and utilization of the idea. A project specific feedback mechanism and monitoring and evaluation package will be adapted for better service delivery.

Objective 4: To build capacity of middle-cadre decision-makers in policy change.

This objective has been proposed because the network is of the opinion that there exist organizations both at the top and bottom levels of decision-making process which execute their duties in policy development and practice. At the top, we have policy development institutions and at the bottom, we have policy-implementing bodies such as non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The weakest link is the middle level decision makers who are targeted here. These include professional associations, lobby groups, farmer associations, etc. The middle-level of decision makers need to play a strong linking role of the other two levels. Activities here aim at building a loose network of expertise in different fields that will carry out a training needs assessment for development of appropriate training programmes, develop a training curriculum for different groups based on their needs and train these groups. In addition, there is need to hold a stakeholders workshop to nurture innovative thinking and also enhance a common understanding of innovation systems and structures in an African context.

4.0 Implementation plan

In the envisaged implementation plan, we are proposing a set of activities, time frame and the milestones which will build up a Forum on Kenya agricultural innovation and beyond in the last quarter of 2009. The future KENAIS team is intended to be networked such that overhead costs are minimal. Two issues of concern here include; i) The incentive structure to motivate the team for the success of the Network and ii) The legal/political implications of the governance structure adopted. In recognising the importance to building a sustainable KENAIS Network, we have sought and received the initial written legal advice on the rationale of setting up network and its envisaged governance structure (See section 2.1). The governance and incentive structure needs further exploration and thus the need for a scoping study.

The WBI has, so far, given an indication of partial funding for preparatory activities of launching the Forum. This includes: (i) Organizing a Forum on Kenya Agricultural Innovation in Kenya, (ii) Drafting a Scoping Report on Agricultural Innovation in Kenya and (iii) Actual launch of the Forum. For this reason, we are seeking the support of other development partners for the establishment and functioning of the network.

Table 5 below provides a detailed set of activities which build up to the Forum for Agricultural Innovations in Kenya.
The action plan settled upon during forum will inform the next phase of the Network.

Table 1: Implementation schedule for KENAIS Network in Phase 1.

Activity	**Month**	**Milestone**	**Assumptions**
Developing a concept note for formalization of KENAIS by identified key stakeholders	February 2009	KENAIS Secretariat has successfully liaised with key stakeholders	Key stakeholders show interest in the initiative
Creation of awareness through flyers	April 2009	5000 flyers designed & distributed to the public	
Consultative meeting	May 2009	Learn how the multi-	Availability of

with FANRPAN		stakeholder forums work	funds & resource persons
In collaboration with Prolinnova Kenya, launch call-in radio and Short Message Services (SMS) programmes to identify innovations across the value chain.	May 2009	A 3-4 week radio program successfully completed	Cooperation of media houses, Prolinnova Kenya, private sector and the public.
Undertake 2 scoping studies for legal structure and stakeholder mapping	May-June 2009	Extensive literature reviewed, synthesized and draft reports prepared.	
Analysis of existing agricultural innovations	June 2009	A draft analytical paper prepared.	
Identify & contact participants in the Forum	July 2009	Confirmed at least 60 participants in the Forum	
Booking of venue & other logistics for the June 2009 Forum. Prepare final drafts of 3 background papers (legal structure, stakeholder mapping and analytical piece for existing agricultural innovations)	August 2009 August 2009	Venue booked & participants notified. Successfully compiled zero draft synthesis report	Timely release of funds.
Facilitate Launch of	October 2009	Successful launch of	All logistics are

KENAIS network		KENAIS network	in place (Participation, venue & funds)
Follow up of Action plan	November-December 2009		Stakeholders will develop a viable action plan

5.0 Proposed Budget and budget notes

Table 2: Summary proposed Budget

Key item	**Cost (USD)**
A. Three scoping studies	
1. Legal/governance structure	12,000.00
2. Scoping study of innovations and potential stakeholders.	36,400.00
3. Synthesis of analytical data on existing agricultural innovations	8,000.00
Sub-total	56,400.00
B. Consultative meeting with FANRPAN	10,883.00
C. Stakeholder workshop	84,090.00
D. **Organising the launch of KENAIS**	22,500.00
TOTAL	173,873.90

Budget notes

1. The WBI has pledged a contribution of US$40,000 towards the scoping study of existing agricultural innovation and launch of an agricultural innovation Forum in September 2009 in Nairobi.
2. **Legal/governance structure**

   A consultant will be hired to undertake this study. Estimated for 30 days @ $ 400 = $ 12,000.
3. **Scoping study of potential stakeholders.**
   a) The study will be undertaken by one founding member of KENAIS. Estimated for 40 days @ $ 600 per person = $ 24,000.
   b) Daily subsistence allowance $250 per person for 40 days = $10,000.
   c) Communication allowance= $400
   d) Local transport $50 for 40 days =$2,000

   Total= $ 36,400.

4. **Synthesis of analytical data on existing agricultural innovations**

   To be done by two members of the team for 10 days @ $ 400 per person per day. Amounting to $ 8,000.

5. Organisation the launch of KENAIS Network

To be carried out by one founding member of the KENAIS for 30 days @ $ 750 per day; amounting to $ 22,500.

6. Detailed budget for a consultative meeting with FANRPAN

Table 3: 2 DAYS CONFERENCE PACKAGE (15 PAX for 2 days)			
No.	Item description	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
1	Air tickets (3 Pax)	800	2,400
2	Car Hire	500	500
3	Hotel conference package	43	1,290

4	Secretariat room	533	1,066
5	Full board charges	100	3,000
7	Hire costs for LCD	106	213
9	Daily Subsistence Allowance	20	600
10	**Sub-Total**		**9,069**
11	Administrative costs (20% of sub-total)		1,813.8
12	**TOTAL**		**10,882.8**

7. Proposed budget for the launch of KENAIS Network

Table 4: 3 DAYS CONFERENCE PACKAGE (100 PAX for 3 days)			
No.	Item description	Unit cost (USD)	Total cost (USD)
1	Hotel conference package (includes hall charges)	30	9,000
	Breakout rooms (2)	300	900
	Photocopying charges	100	100
	Secretariat room	300	900
	Full board charges	140	42,000
	Additional stationary	100	100
	Hire costs for laptop	106	318
	Hire costs for LCD	106	318
	PA system + cordless (2)	200	600
	Transport allowance	40	4,000
	Daily subsistence allowance	30	9,000
	Air Travel	20	15,350
	Sub-total		**83,258.40**
	Miscellaneous costs (1 % of sub-total)		832.60
	TOTAL		**84,090**

Note: Out of the 100 participants of the KENAIS launching worshop, 20 will be invited from the following countries and organizations --for the purpose of sharing their experiences: FAC countries, countries sampled by the WBI, IFPRI, FANRPAN and India AIS.

7. Budget for Air travel			
Origin	**No.**	**Unit Cost**	**Total Cost**
FAC countries			
Ghana -FAC	1	1,200	1,200
Malawi -FAC	2	800	1,600
Ethiopia- FAC	2	600	1,200
UK - FAC	2	1,000	2,000
WBI study countries			0
Mozambique- WBI	2	800	1,600

Tanzania –WBI	2	650	1,300
Rwanda -WBI	2	600	1,200
Ghana- WBI	2	1,200	2,400
Uganda -WBI	2	400	800
Other			
IFPRI (Ethiopia)	1	450	450
FANRPAN (SA)	1	800	800
India AIS	1	800	800
Total	**20**		**15,350**

Note: Resource persons from IFPRI/ISNAR. FANRPAN and India AIS.

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Appendix 1: List of KENAIS Founding members

1. Dr. Mercy W. Kamau (KARI, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute)
2. Mr. Muhika Mutahi (Kenya Dairy Producers Organization)
3. Mr. David Nyameino (Cereal Growers Association)
4. Mr. William Murimi Mugo (Trufoods Co.)
5. Mr. Hosea Sitienei (KSC, Kenya Seed Company)
6. Ms. Beatrice W. Kin'gori (Ministry of Agriculture)
7. Mr. Japheth Anuro (Ministry of Industrialization)
8. Mrs Jane Omari (NSCT, National Council of Science and Technology)
9. Mr. Gilbert Arap Bor (Farmer organistion)
10. Dr. John Omiti (KIPPRA, Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research
11. Dr. Hannington Odame (CABE, Centre for African Bio-Entrepreneurship)
12. Mr. Kinyua Mbijjiwe (Monsanto Co.)
13. Dr. Alice Kaudia (Consultant)
14. Dr. Kipkirui Arap Lang'at (East African Dairy Association)
15. Ms. Anne Chele (ASCU, Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit)
16. Ms. Sue Carnney (Consultant)
17. Ms. K. Abwao (Consultant)

Appendix 2: KENAIS network initiatives to date

- Many of the KENAIS Network initiatives to date have been led and organized by Jane Omari of NCST Secretariat and Hannington Odame of CABE.

- The draft National Action Plan for setting up KENAIS network which was initiated by the members of the Kenya team during the Dar es Salaam conference in May 2008 was elaborated by Hannington Odame of CABE –and circulated to founding members of KENAIS network.

- In May 2008, upon return from Dar es Salaam, Ms Jane Omari of NSCT prepared a return to office report for the Secretary, NCST and the Permanent Secretary, MoHEST. Based on this report, NCST Secretary agreed to host KENAIS network.

- The Consultative Meeting to refine the draft Action Plan, held at the NCST Boardroom in June 2008 saw the adoption of the revised Action Plan and deliberate on the way for setting up of KENAIS network.

- The September 2008 KENAIS network Meeting to prepare a 1-page fact sheet on KENAIS network for PS, MoHEST, Prof. Crispinus Kiamba and Mr. Kurt Larsen, the network members also discussed areas in which KENAIS could add value and the need to involve the Ministry of Agriculture, ASCU, Ministry of Industrialization, etc in order to gain broader support for our idea. Consequently, we are actively involving Ms. Anne Chele of ASCU in KENAIS activities.

- During the dinner meeting with the Prof. Kiamba, Mr. Kurt Larsen and others, Jane Omari and Hannington Odame briefed the meeting of the progress we had made in setting up KENAIS network --and also distributed a 1-page fact sheet, we had prepared earlier. Prof. Kiamba expressed the Ministry's support for the initiative and together with Kurt Larsen asked us to prepare a Concept Note that outlines the idea, the planned activities and needed resources. In this context, this Concept Note aims at mobilising resources for setting up a solid KENAIS network.

- We held a discussion with Dr. Pamela Marinda of Prolinnova-Kenya on 12th November 2009 to explore opportunities for collaboration –especially with respect to developing and analysing existing databases on agricultural innovations in Kenya.

- We shared the concept note with John Omiti, Ian Scoones and John Thompson of FAC in February 2009. John Thompson gave useful comments –some of which are reflected in current concept note.

- On 16th February 2009 we submitted the concept note and a cover letter the Kenya's Prime Minister's Office (PMO) seeking support and facilitation of linkages with the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA).