DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP REPORT

ON

FARMER-LED DOCUMENTATION (FLD)

31ST AUGUST 2007

CHANIA TOURIST HOTEL – THIKA

BY PELUM KENYA

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

ABN	-	Africa Biodiversity Network
ACK DOSS	-	Anglican Church of Kenya, Division of Social Services
ALIN EA	-	Arid Lands Information Network in East Africa
BERMA	-	Busia Environmental Resource Management
CAL	-	Campaign Advocacy and Lobbying
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCS	-	Christian Community Service
CEO	-	Chief Executive Officer
C-MAD	-	Community Mobilization against Desertification
COSDEP	-	Community Sustainable Development Empowerment Programme
CREPP	-	Community Rehabilitation Programme
CWG	-	Country Working Group
EPAs	-	Economic Partnership Agreements
ESSFF	-	Eastern and Southern Small Scale Farmers' Forum
EU	-	European Union
FLD	-	Farmer-Led Documentation
GMO	-	Genetically Modified Organism
ICT	-	Information and Communication Technologies
IFOAM	-	International Federation of Organic Agriculture Movement
IIRR	-	International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
ILEIA	-	Information on Low External Inputs in Agriculture
IPC	-	International Planning Committee
ITK	-	Indigenous Traditional Knowledge
KARI	-	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute
KEGCO	-	Kenya GMO Coalition
KENDAT	-	Kenya Network for Dissemination of Agricultural Technologies
KIMA ICBP	-	Kisumu Management Integrated Community Based Programme
KIOF	-	Kenya Institute of Organic Farming
KOAN	-	Kenya Organic Agriculture Network

M&E	-	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDFP	-	Meru Drylands Farming Project
MEP	-	Members of the European Parliament
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organization
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
OISAT	-	Online Information Service for non-chemical pest management in the Tropics
PELUM	-	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management
PROLINNOVA	-	Promotion of Local Innovation
R&E	-	Research and Extension
RODI	-	Resources Oriented Development Initiatives
SA	-	Sustainable Agriculture
SACDEP	-	Sustainable Agriculture Community Development Programme
SHG	-	Self Help Group
TGM	-	Triennial general Meeting
WRF	-	World Rural Forum
WSF	-	World Social Forum
WSSD	-	World Summit on Sustainable Development
YARD	-	Youth Action for Rural Development

1.0 Introduction

PELUM – Kenya organized a 1-day dissemination workshop on farmer-led documentation in Kenya among Kenyan Farmers. In this workshop 30 participants came together during which farmers carrying out documentation for different purposes through employing diverse methods of recording shared their experiences.

This workshop was held as part of the dissemination strategy in each of 4 countries in order for them to understand and appreciate the FLD approach of documentation.

2.0 Background

In November 2006, PELUM Uganda, PROLINNOVA and Oxfam NOVIB organized a 5-day exchange and capacity building workshop on Farmer Led Documentation (FLD) in Sustainable Agriculture

and Natural Resource Management (NRM). During this workshop participants came together to discuss what constitutes a sustainable FLD process and how they can promote and facilitate the successful implementation of such a process in their own field of work.

Participants reached a consensus that there is an increased interest among development workers to leave the lead of documentation processes in the hands of farmers themselves. This is because farmers develop the knowledge required for their work through their own experience with Agricultural practices and Management of Natural Resources, while FLD amplifies the voice of farmers to express knowledge in their own words and their own vision.

Workshop participants developed realistic individual action plans. One of the ways designed to implement these recommendations, was a review of the work that has been implemented and / or identified since 2006 in line with FLD at community level.
This information would then be disseminated in form of sharing case studies in one-day meeting by the farmers themselves with the assistance of the extension officers whenever required.

3.0 Objectives of the Workshop

The main objectives of this workshop were:

3.1 To encourage the integration of Farmer Led Documentation (FLD) efforts and methods into regular development programmes of PELUM Kenya members, PROLINNOVA and OXFAM Partners

3.2 To facilitate the process of FLD as means of documenting farmers' innovations and experiences in different communities in Kenya

3.3 To offer an opportunity and a platform for farmers to present and share their best practices and experiences for documentation

3.4 To explore ways of scaling up FLD processes with other communities

4.0 Participants

The total number of participants in this workshop was 25 in number with a good gender balance. These were composed of farmers and extension officers drawn from PELUM-Kenya Members

Organizations, PROLINNOVA Kenya and OXFAM Partners in Kenya. *(See Annex 6: List of Participants)*

4.1 Participants' Expectations

Workshop Participants had the following expectations for the workshop:

1. To learn more techniques of documentation in Agriculture from farmers' experiences
2. Meeting staff from other Organic stations and learning their way of working
3. Exchanging farming ideas with other farmers
4. Learn the role of extension officers in the farmer documentation process
5. Learn tactics and strategies of disseminating information by farmers after documentation
6. Acquire knowledge of farming as a business
7. Learn what Farmer-Led documentation is all about
8. Learn any new and best practices for documentation
9. Learn the best methods of proper documentation by farmers
10. Learn much about other organizations' approach to documentation
11. To advance the current level of organic farming through identification of possible documentation areas
12. Learn the benefits of farmers from documentation and their experiences in the documentation process
13. Learn more skills on farming and how recording of data can improve my farming
14. To be enlightened on how FLD works and its importance in agriculture
15. The progress of farmers' activities at the farm level in keeping farm records
16. Technology transfer on farming practices
17. Understand what should be documented and what should be left out at farm level; and the formats used
18. Understand how donkey welfare can be promoted through documentation in bringing up regional Social Integration in the East African Region
19. Understand both FLD and PID
20. method that the workshop will use to enforce and expose farmers to express themselves as per the method of documentation in order to empower them

21. Understand how FLD can strengthen and develop rural livelihoods
22. Understand the commonalities of the participants, what they share in common since they are invited from different organizations in different regions and carrying out totally different activities

5.0 Facilitation and Support

Facilitation of the workshop was carried out by two participants of the Exchange and Capacity Building Workshop carried out in Uganda in 2006. A session was also given by one facilitator on integrating PID into FLD, based on a course that had been facilitated by PROLINNOVA in Ethiopia for 3 weeks. From PELUM Kenya was the History and Background of this workshop. Moderation and overall Coordination was carried out by PELUM Kenya. The workshop was supported by PELUM Uganda.

6.0 Methodology

This was a plenary sharing meeting in which farmers were the lead people in presenting detailed information of how they carry out documentation in form of case studies. A criteria had been used in inviting case studies for sharing beforehand in order to have a variety of documentation methods shared in this workshop *(See Annex 3 for the Criterion for case studies)*

Where appropriate, illustrations and display materials accompanied these presentations. There were interactive discussions and clarifications regarding FLD concepts and approach. The facilitators interchanged sessions of moderations. There was a mixture of both Swahili and English language for better clarity and understanding among the participants.

Participants watched 2 videos on FLD proceedings in the Uganda Workshop and documentation of farmers' experiences using ICT in Bolivia respectively. Thereafter this material was shared (*Annex5)* with each participating Organization represented in the workshop.
For recording purposes written text and pictures, both digital and still photographs were used. *(See Annex 4 for the Workshop Programme)*

7.0 Welcome Address and Introductions

Maryleen Micheni of PELUM Kenya welcomed participants to this meeting. She appreciated the general interest expressed by the participants in learning, understanding and even integrating FLD in their routine work. She further acknowledged the efforts of development organizations and Institutions working with the farmers in support of their work. Thereafter a general introduction of the represented organizations was made, after which participants introduced themselves individually.

Session 1

8.0 Introduction to PELUM

A little Glance of PELUM Association and PELUM Kenya

Zachary Makanya – PELUM Kenya

An Introduction to the PELUM Association was made for all participants to understand what the hosts of this workshop are involved in. The following were the key areas that were looked at in details:

1. The 10 member Countries of the PELUM Association
2. Membership of PELUM Kenya
3. The PELUM Vision and Mission
4. Activities of PELUM Kenya
5. Values and Principles
6. The six structures of PELUM Kenya
7. Summary of Achievements
8. Types of Memberships
9. How to become a member of PELUM
10. PELUM growth in Membership
11. PELUM National Board (Elected in August 2005)
12. PELUM Kenya Staff

13. Programmes at PELUM Kenya
14. PELUM Kenya funding Partners in 2006
15. Four key Partners and Collaborating areas (January 2007 – June 2010)
16. PELUM Kenya focus in the future

A detailed presentation can be found at Annex 2.

9.0 History and Background of FLD in PELUM Kenya

9.1 The Current Scenario:

The current Scenario was focused where most of the economy of Africa countries is agricultural-driven with over 70 % the population dependent on Agriculture. It was observed that funding partners at all levels (Multilateral, Bilateral, International and local) provide lots of funds to develop small-scale agriculture yet farmers are becoming poorer and poorer. Many believe that while outsiders may help but insiders must do the job. Many stakeholders are therefore focusing on the insiders – the farmers!

9.2 Areas of Emphasis

With the above scenario therefore many people are now focusing on:

- Farmer led development
- Farmer led Research
- Farmer led extension (farmer to farmer extension)
- Farmer led campaign, advocacy and lobbying
- Increasing farmer visibility
- And now – is the farmer-led documentation!

9.3 Knowledge transfer

The above is critical due to the big challenge encountered in knowledge transfer known as the *knowledge Gap.*

The knowledge gap of small-scale farmers has been identified as one of the many causes of poverty. Few (not many) NGOs, CBOs, Research Institutions and other development organizations are the ones who document & share local knowledge as an important development process. Some organizations e.g. Agromisa in the Netherlands are very good in documenting and sharing agricultural knowledge.

The documentation process is carried out in an extractive mode, where the outsiders control the process with local knowledge and experiences documented very well but stored in offices and libraries. Most farmers are even not aware of the existence of these documents.

9.4 The PELUM Association Strategy on Bridging the Knowledge Gap!

In its efforts to bridge the knowledge between researchers and farmers, the PELUM Association has taken the following steps:

1. Creation of an Information unit at the Regional Desk in Lusaka Zambia. The information is shared with all the 10 member countries, their partners and collaborators
2. Creation of Information Management Programmes within the Country Desk Offices for Sharing information with member organizations and networking partners
3. Identification, documentation and sharing of best practices
4. Initiation of programmes that are aimed at equipping farmers with knowledge e.g. OISAT Centres which have set up in remote rural areas in Kenya and equipped with low-cost Internet facilities. This has enabled farmers to access update information from the Internet within the village while practicing good agricultural practices of organic pest management

9.5 FLD in PELUM-Kenya: Where it started

In the year 2006 PELUM Uganda, PROLINNOVA Uganda & OXFAM organized an exchange and capacity building workshop on FLD in SA and NRM. There were 20 participants from Bolivia, Ethiopia, Ghana, The Netherlands, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, SA, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia who came together to discuss, among other areas:

1. What constitutes a sustainable FLD Process
2. How to promote and facilitate successful implementation of such a process in respective fieldwork

PELUM-Kenya was invited to participate in this workshop and nominated Meshack Shikuku, from SACDEP, a member organization of PELUM Kenya, to participate in this workshop. Shikuku has been spearheading the FLD process in Kenya since then in close collaboration with PELUM Kenya and WN, who were also represented in the Uganda workshop.

9.6 FLD as an Empowering Process

If the FLD aspirations are to be achieved the local communities have to take the lead role in the documentation process. This is because the results are used by community members for:

- Internal learning (within community)
- Horizontal sharing (Exchange between communities)
- Vertical Sharing (Communities, development agents & Policy makers)

The Farmer led documentation and knowledge sharing processes assists in making relevant experiences and good practices at community level visible as a starting point for further ***Farmer-Led Agricultural Development.*** FLD therefore makes the small scales farmers to be charge of their own destiny!

9.7 The main Challenges of FLD

Like most development approaches, FLD faces challenges. Some of the key questions often asked are:

- Is this another NGO led initiative that may fail or succeed?
- Who requires the documentation – the farmer or the development agencies?
- Can FLD be really farmer driven?
- What can be done to motivate farmers to take the lead in FLD?
- If farmers document their innovations and knowledge, how do they protect it from being patented?
- Is FLD one of the answers to addressing poverty among the small scale farmers?

The participants briefly buzzed around as they pondered on these challenges.

Session 2

10. About Farmer Led Documentation

Qureish Noordin and Meshack Shikuku

10. 1 Introduction / Background of Documentation

Documentation is a process which involves the written, visual, audio and electronic information about for example a place, an object, a practice, a product or an event for the purposes of learning, and/or sharing. This process "seeks to organise information resulting from a given field project, in order to analyse it in detail and draw lessons from it. The main objective of this process is to generate new knowledge" *ILEIA 2007.*

10.2 Reasons for Documenting

There are various reasons why documentation is carried out:

1. Proof of action or for Monitoring & Evaluation
2. Memory in order to store information
3. So as to avoid distortion of facts
4. Draw lessons
5. Share experiences and lessons with others
6. Enhance our oral tradition of passing information
7. Enhance development process

Traditionally, documentation has been a top down practice whereby technical experts (writer, video crew, photographer, development agents, researchers etc) carry out the process and decide on the method, purpose and audience. This is done usually carried out in an extractive mode, where outsiders control the process and local knowledge and experiences are stored in their offices. In

such cases communities don't gain much from such efforts due to accessibility, costs, technical jargon, etc. That is therefore the reason why FLD is required.

Farmer Led Documentation

Farmer Led Documentation is an empowering process in which local communities take the lead role in the documentation process and where the results are used by the community members for purposes of internal learning and exchange between communities (horizontal sharing), and between a community and development workers/policy makers (vertical sharing). This seeks to externalize the knowledge that is locked inside the farmer's head.

FLD ensures that relevant experiences and good practices at the community level are visible as a starting point for further farmer-led agricultural development.

It therefore "amplifies the voice of farmers to express knowledge, experiences and practices in their own words and their own vision". *PELUM, PROLINNOVA, 2006*

10.3 Benefits of FLD

There are many benefits of FLD. Some of these include:

1. Empowers farmers to speak about their issues/concerns and experiences
2. Preserve and share local knowledge
3. Attracts external attention for their concerns
4. Highlight and promote local innovations
5. Sustainability of farmer practices and innovation

10.4 Areas of documentation

- Farm activities/economic data
- Experiences
- Local innovations
- Stories
- Lessons/experiences
- Trials/experiments
- Life stories/impact stories

- Cultural issues/social issues
- Technologies
- Processes/methodologies FFS etc
- Songs, poems etc

The above also serve as documentation methodologies.

10.5 What tools/methods/techniques can be used for FLD?

There are as many and diverse tools and methods used in FLD as innovations. Some of these include:

1. A Visitors' book
2. Farm accounts records
3. Diagrams and use of maps
4. Pictorial i.e. using photographs - still, slides, digital
5. Visual in video format
6. Audio (listener groups, community radio
7. Songs, poems, stories – These need to be captured in various forms
8. Print for example posters, brochures etc
9. Electronic or ICT materials

10.6 How the FLD Process is carried out

During the FLD Process all stakeholders are introduced to the concept of FLD. Their Capacity is thereby strengthened in FLD approach. The stakeholders thereafter decide on what to be documented in terms of content, by whom, when, and how. The stakeholders then use and share the information documented.

For feasibility and sustainability it is important to start by using existing, available tools. External players facilitate communities to acquire tools of trade. This is because in an ideal situation, farmers **lead** the whole process and external players **support** the process. However in reality, and due to lack of expertise, equipment etc the process may require external support **but** farmers should decide on content and nature or type of technique, and the final product.

10.7 Factors influencing success of FLD

1. Needs and ideas of the whole community
2. Policy support
3. Sufficient resources
4. Community owning process and products of documentation
5. Cultural issues/attitudes

10.8 Challenges

1. Resource constraints
2. Expertise at local level for “modern technologies”
3. Intellectual property rights and ownership
4. Inadequate examples of FLD especially success stories
5. Inadequate knowledge on best designs of such documentation processes

10.9 Way forward for FLD

1. Individual and institutional interest – Farmer need to be interested without being coerced and institutions need to also take up FLD as one of their core areas of focus
2. Capacity building especially on the utilization of the methodologies elaborated and any equipment in the process of FLD
3. Networking among and between agricultural practitioners
4. Action plans e.g. in meetings like this one
5. Mainstreaming in documentation processes

11. Participatory Innovation Development (PID) and Farmer-Led Documentation

Ester J. Bett

This session was to distinctly show the relationship between FLD and PID.

11.1 About PID

PID stands for Participatory innovation development.

By Participatory it means participation which is about people taking part in something. It is being part of the whole process.
Innovation refers to the process and capacity of creating something new, and Development which is the process of improving the value of something.

PID is the process where the informal knowledge of local people and the formal knowledge of scientists are combined to experiment on innovations.

The key principles of PID are:

- Start with what the local people who are usually farmers are developing on their own and build on it
- Prevent adverse effects of PID on others and the environment
- Respect the knowledge and experiences of all partners and apply as appropriate
- Disseminate the findings by sharing through appropriate media
- The process has to be context specific
- The farmers and local people should take the lead in the process
- There should be the idea of replicability within the locality

The following are steps that are usually taken in PID

1. Understand and know the reality and context of the people
2. Then follows data collection of innovation and analysis
3. After that is selection and prioritization
4. Draw up action plan
5. Experimentation stage
6. Evaluation of the process so far
7. If successful there is dissemination but where not, there follows redesign
8. The innovations are then institutionalized
9. Scaling out of the practices
10. Capacity building and development

11. Strengthening capacity of farmers

Some issues are cross cutting and need to be kept in mind. These include:

1. Gender
2. Partners
3. Intellectual Property Rights
4. Monitoring and evaluation
5. Farmer – leading the process

11.2 Key Steps to PID Process and the role of Stakeholders in PID

The key role of farmers in the PID Process is:

- Identify and articulate felt needs and current problems
- They are the local resource persons
- They also manage the process of experimentation and evaluation of results
- They provide most of the local resources required
- They are on the driving seat

The role of the Scientists on the other hand is:

- They are external resource persons
- They provide technical steps
- Support and validation of innovation
- Provide scientific basis and support in data recording, analysis and evaluation
- Interpretation of different steps
- Provide specialized services
- Feedback

The role of extension workers is:

- Facilitators of the daily process
- Linking locals and farmers with researchers and other resources

- Sharing on the context i.e. problem and dissemination of findings
- Strengthen the experimentation process
- Packaging of information in ways appropriate to farmers and / or researchers
- Inspire other locals and farmers to take up new innovations
- Trust building
- Designing simple experiments

Farmer Led Documentation in relationship with PID

Farmers are the people who depend on agriculture for their livelihood, **Led** is to be on the forefront of something or a process; and **documentation** is written papers or booklets providing information which is a record or report of something or a process in detail as support or evidence of what has happened.

For generations, farmers have researched and innovated and very little of their creativity has been documented. Rarely are farmers seen as a source of ideas and solutions to farming problems but have always been perceived as receivers of new ideas and technologies from scientists.

Farmers in different parts of the world have been able to survive and provide for themselves and their families without any external support. This means that, farmers have the capacity to sustain their farming processes without external support and this rich experience needs and should be documented for the benefit of others.

Therefore, PID will help put farmers on the driving seat and farmer led documentation.

Session 3

12. Sharing of Case Stories on FLD by Farmers

Four case stories of documentation were shared with the participants by farmers who have been carried out keeping of records as their own Initiative.

12.1 'Mercy Life has its Own Reward'

Use of Visitors' Book, Books of Accounts and Farm Layout Map

Agnes Mughi - Kyuso ALIN EA Focal Group (mughiagnes@yahoo.com)

Background

Kyuso in Mwingi district is among the semi arid areas in Kenya. The community practices mixed farming – thus keeping of the local zebu cattle, goats, sheep and local poultry and shifting cultivation; where they produce cereals (bulrush millets, sorghum and bit of maize, pulses (cowpeas, green grams, pigeon peas and bit of beans), cotton, fruits like mangoes, paw paws some vegetables mainly under bucket irrigation.

Crop pests are a major challenge to the income from the farms putting into consideration the low farm production due to rainfall unreliability.

"God has a plan for every creature in life and He gave men the responsibility to take care of nature" Agnes keeps emphasizing.

Introduction

In order to conserve the Agro biodiversity it is necessary to use chemicals that will not harm it.

Born in Kyuso, Mwingi district, at an early age of between 18-25 years parents were using Indigenous Traditional Knowledge (ITK) to control pests and diseases especially in legumes in crop fields. There were plants cultivated in homesteads to safeguard against witchcraft and jealous people with negative attitude towards the family. These were *Aloe vera* also known as *Kiluma* or *Mueni* in the Kamba language.

Safe use

In August 1997, a training workshop was organized by the Ministry of Agriculture staff in a farmer's field on ***Safe use of Agro-chemical*** in which Agnes participated. It was learnt that failure to follow correct instructions in using Agro-chemicals could result to side effects or even death of human beings, and also negatively affect the Agro biodiversity.

This triggered her mind to flash back to the old days when parents were using ITK to control pests in crop fields. They could use different shrubs and herbs to smoke and also sprinkle in the fields and could get good yields without incurring any costs. Honey was also in plenty because bees were not killed by chemicals. Some of the plants used were Finger euphorbia *(Called Mutaa, Nengya, Lung'uyu, or Muuti in the Kamba language).*

Applications

In 1998 Agnes started applying ITK in crop pests' control by applying a mixture of *Aloe vera* leaves, Chilli and Neem leaves.

A handful of hot chillies, mixed with some neem leaves pounded together and fine leaves of *Aloe vera* chopped put together in a bucket and added 10 litres of water and left overnight made the measurements. The mixture is then sieved and sprayed to the crops.

The targeted pests are Aphids, Apion beetle, white flies, pod and leaven boring caterpillars and bugs which are the major pests in legumes.

After application the results were very positive, the pests disappeared but came back after a week or two, thus the need for a repeat. The work is tedious since one has to collect the materials after a short time, but its paying since one gets yield without spending on purchase of chemicals.

In the year 2005 when ALIN-EA through PELUM-Kenya, the Coordinating Partner of the OISAT pilot project on non-chemical pest management, selected Kyuso division in Mwingi district as one of the four pilot ecological zones to represent the drylands. The agricultural extension staff in the division selected Agnes among other six focal farmers to pilot the project. This gave exposed to many other methods and concoctions for pests and diseases control. Among these biological and physical methods, include soil fertility management, and use of other crops and insects.

Savings

Production level in the Kyuso and Mwingi generally, is quite low due to poor rainfall distribution and unreliability. The area receives bimodal type of rainfall with the long rains (March/April) being the most unreliable and usually resulting to crop failure, the short rains (Oct/Dec) are more reliable but may sometimes result to low production due to poor distribution both in area and days. The area usually gets good rains after every 4-5 years, and with fair rains an hectare under cowpeas may

give 4-5 90kgs thus 300-450kgs. The cost of the produce is usually low especially immediately after harvests. A kilogram of cowpeas may be as low as Ksh. 10. Thus one hectare means Ksh. 3,600 -4,500 if converted to cash.

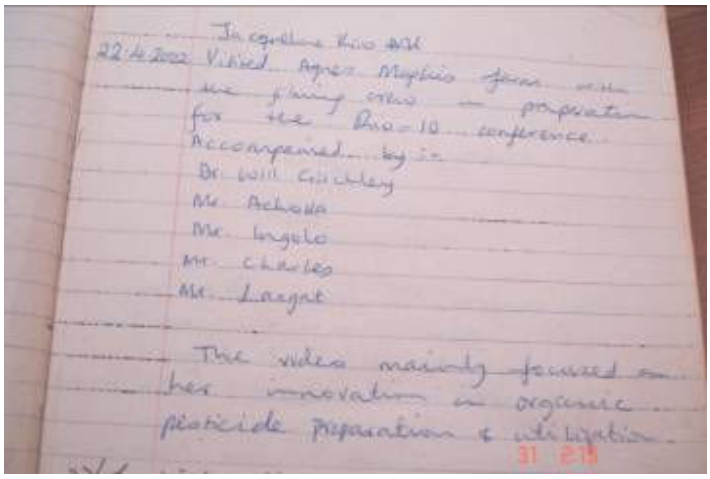
One hectare requires at least 1 litre of synthetic pesticide a single spray. For effective control two sprays are required. A litre of pesticide e.g. Dimethoate or Thiodan costs around Ksh. 1,000 which means Ksh. 2,000 for effective control.

I can therefore proudly say that I make savings of more than **Ksh. 2,000** on pesticides per season in every year. This is also in consideration that the spray may be applied but get no yields or very low yields due to rainfall failure.

Recording and Documentation

As from November 1998 to date, there are the following records kept for documentation:

1. A visitors' book


Jacqueline Kiio MSK
22.4.2002 Visited Agnes Mughi from ...
... preparation
for the Rio+10 conference
Accompanied by:-
Dr Will Critchley
Mr Achoka
Mr Ingelo
Mr Charles
Mr Laagat
The video mainly focused on
her innovation in organic
pesticide preparation & ...

An excerpt from Agnes Mughi's visitors' book 22.04.2002 with visitors' comments

2. Farm accounts book – which shows all farm operations, their costs or gains from sales
3. A farm layout – Below is the farm layout

The records are documented by anyone in the farm ranging from the farm worker, children at home, Agnes and her husband.

This documentation has been very useful in farm operations in the sense that:

- Its convenient to assess production costs, and whether the farm is running at a loss or profit
- Its easier to know where to improve on, when referring to visitors' comments who visit my farm
- Is proud of the number, variety and category of visitors to the farm who range from low income small scale mixed farmers to high level officers from government, local and International Organizations.

Beneficiaries

Over 300 farmers drawn from Farmers Field Schools and other categories have visited the farm and benefited from advice on non-chemical pest management and record keeping. This is usually commended by some of the visitors after they practice, though it is not easy to tell who puts the information into practice.

There has been approximately 456 visitors have been to this farm. Agnes is proud to have hosted the OISAT 28 project focal farmers from the 4 pilot districts of Maragua, Murang'a, Mwingi and

Bungoma during the filed learning and exchange tour. Visitors to this farm include those from German, Netherlands, Belgium, England and some African countries.

OISAT on Trial

Apart from plant based concoctions there are other trial sprays including:

1. Cattle urine to control pests like Aphids and bugs in pigeon peas
2. Milk to control pest like aphids, whiteflies in pigeon peas and fungal diseases in mangoes. In all these, the results have been satisfactory.

Challenges

Some of the challenges faced are:

1. Low availability of required raw materials for formulation of required concoctions
2. High cost of some practices e.g. soil fertility and water conservation options coupled with low income of the farmers
3. Unreliable rainfall resulting to crop failure thus making it not possible to prove some practices tried
4. Unavailability of some elements required for pest control especially Biological control where some insects or plants are required in pest control
5. Difficulty to collect enough animal urine and milk a big portion

Addressing these challenges

To manage these challenges,

1. Planted most of the materials used in non-chemical pest management e.g. Neem trees, Aloe vera, Paw paws, Custard apple, Onion etc as found in OISAT website. This can be accessed at www.oisat.org / www.pan-germany.org
2. Practiced water harvesting options like diverting run off water to crop land and use of semi-circular buds for fruit trees.

The motivation for Carrying out Documentation

- Through documentation, it becomes extremely easy to trace farm operations from season to season and the level of number of different visitors and their different categories.

- Different organisations e.g. action Aid Kenya – Tharaka DI, Agro-business, and Farmers field schools send invitations to be trained on Non-chemical pest and diseases management and farming as a business, having been trained as a trainer. It is important to keep track of these in order to improve exposure
- The number of exposure tours offered by different organizations e.g. GTZ / FAO based Promotion Farmer innovators, Ministry of Agriculture, OISAT Project and Hanns-Seidel Foundation are really a motivation and thus a driving force for better and more innovative performance.
- Part of a video Cassette titled '***People and Their Potential in the Dry lands'*** filmed this homestead and farm and while training community based groups on innovations in organic farming by UNDP / FAO. There was recently another video shot on ***'Climate Change'*** and above all, the adoption of these practices by farmers are major sources of motivation to continue keeping these records.

Agnes Mughi's home is in central village of Gai sub-location, Kyuso Division of (the new) Kyuso district (formerly Mwingi district) in Kenya. Agnes couples as a farmer and an Adult education supervisor in Kyuso division. Her appreciation is to her parents and her innovative mind!

12.2 'Survival in Arid and Semi Arid Areas' – Use of Photography

Francis Kiaraho Muraguri – ALIN EA Ng'arua Focal Group

Background

Francis is a farmer who originated from Central Province, Murang'a District, where water is sufficient and has not been problematic before moving to Laikipia District. It was then that life became very challenging since the land was bushy and needed clearing. The land was 12 acres and clearing was rather tedious not to mention that the process was slow because fetching water from very long distances was the main activity. It would take one over 6 hours to bring home a 20-litre jerry can of water. Drought spells were long and very frequent.

Critical thinking

"Necessity is the mother of invention". It is an old but always fresh saying. Francis had to think a way out of this situation. This one question would change his life: *"Why should water by pass my farm when rain falls and then follow the same water to the dams to bring it back home after six hours?".* The answer was within - to dig a pan or a small dam within the plot and then direct surface run off water to it. This was back in 1980.

Implementation of the idea

It was a tough task to dig through murram soil to make a dam (36 by 25 ft deep). It took nine months to do this manually and single handedly. All round the dam, a hill of murram tells it all. In a short while he started realizing the usefulness of the dam

Advantages of the dam

1. No time is wasted in going to fetch water from far. Many hours and energy are saved and used for other activities
2. There is enough water for irrigation, domestic use and for livestock
3. It has improved neighbourhood relationship since there is water supply even when the nearby dams are dry
4. It helped check soil erosion for the top soil carried by the water ends in the dam and later removed and goes back to the farm
5. It has helped in establishing a small tree nursery which boosts household income from the sale of seedlings and agro forestry in the farm. There are over 2,000 trees both ordinary and fruit trees planted on the farm

Challenges

There are 2 main challenges experienced with the water dam:

1. When it is too dry, the water dries up. This is because the capacity of water is very good during the rains but the first 8 ft (from top downwards) does not retain water due to the type of soil structure. This leaves only 7 ft column of water
2. Drawing of water is also tedious

Countering Measures

In order to address these challenges, the following are some of the ways proposed:

1. To source for more funds and cement the dam
2. Introducing water hyacinth in the dam. This has already been done and the weed is friendly in the following ways:

- It reduces the rate of evaporation
- It helps in making the water clean
- It can be used for mulching
- It is mixed with salt to become fodder
- It helps reduce the breeding of mosquitoes

3. To introduce appropriate technology of rope and washer to draw water

Withdrawal

After toiling for 8 years on the farm even with water, there was little progress made on the farm because drought came year after another and therefore there was permanent drop in agricultural production. There was potential on this land which could have been realized with the dam water by making **double dug and sunken bed (fertility trenches)** to harvest more water.

Francis therefore moved to Nairobi to run a butchery which seemed more promising of the future. The running of the butchery carried on for 18 years.

Introduction to Arid Lands Information Network (ALIN EA)

Francis returned home 8 years ago to farming after learning the lesson that nothing was easy coming. He concentrated on growing fruit trees (oranges, mangoes and avocadoes), ordinary trees such as gum tree and silk oak which are in a one-acre forest. He therefore found good use of his good old dam.

Through a neighbour, ALIN EA network was introduced to Francis. The inter-member visits changed the way of doing things on his farm. With a one-year old membership in the network now, some of the benefits realized include:

- Proper land use i.e. small piece of land yielding large output
- Planting of drought resistant crops which is very crucial
- Double dug beds and fertility trenches are a solution to vegetable problems

- Organic farming is the key to good health
- Arid and semi arid lands are a blessing in disguise
- Diversifying one's farming is not only fun but also profitable
- Learnt other farming techniques like grafting and budding

Challenges

Other general challenges in the ecological land use management in the farm were:

1. Insufficient funds to implement some ideas e.g. value adding to my produce, drip kits to utilize water well
2. Lack of enough information on organic farming, pests and diseases control
3. There is no stable market for marketing produce
4. Wildlife-human conflict, which has been a big challenge in this area. For the past 10 months, elephants have invaded this farm 8 times and destroyed crops. This was a big discouragement
5. Erratic rainfall that does not give enough water in the dam
6. **Keeping proper records**

Documentation through Photography

As interesting as the above story is, there is no way of sharing that unless Francis tells it verbally. It intrigues listeners and the magnitude of the change in the farm needed to be captured more convincingly. Francis therefore thought the best way of telling history was through the use of **still photographs** for documentation.

Photographs are taken during preparation of water harvesting techniques and while carrying out various farming techniques stepwise.

Motivation

The sentiments from 16 years of undocumented farm work nearly erase the whole history. Now his whole story can be told through simple albums which have neatly clean albums. The visitors to this farm range from local village farmers, ALIN Focal Group members, field learning groups from schools, research Institutions and International visitors. This is all now securely kept in these albums and recalling each of the events is simple. Stories where communication seems a barrier are better understood through the simple use of the albums.

Benefits of Photography

Basically, the following are the benefits of keeping photographs realized from this work:

1. Easy to follow farm planting / cropping regimes
2. Can tell history by use of these photographs
3. Some aged visitors may not be able to traverse the farm and get exposure by viewing the pictures at home
4. The farm activities can be easily explained to visiting groups
5. Are used for educational and training purposes
6. Used for the promotion of farm products
7. It is interesting to see pictures if one is idle or bored, yet they learn in the process

Cases of Replication

A number of people have admired this method of sharing information. These include:

1. At least 15 ALIN-EA Ngarua Focal group members have adopted the method of documenting using photographs
2. Francis' son displays his carpentry work to customers by the use of photographs
3. Five (5) farmers who have visited this farm have expressed their appreciation since they now use this method of documentation

Challenges in Photography

1. Has to hire a private photographer to take the pictures
2. The tools in photography (Camera) are unaffordable at this level
3. High charges for the photographs since they are paid for singly and the photographer is a private business man
4. Some seasons may pass when there is no photographer around meaning the documentation for that season is skipped
5. A digital or video camera would better document his work since he could explain farm processes where more people can learn even in his absence

Conclusion

There has been a lot of satisfaction in initiating change in the neighbourhood. People have started emulating this practice of documenting and hence slowly drifting from 'maize and beans syndrome', which has affected them for over 3 decades now. Many people, both local and from far have been visiting this farm and it is a blessing to share with them personal experiences. His closing words were *'come back home and get the fun in nature'.*

Reactions from Plenary

Advise was to get supermarket sticks or ordinary masking tape and with own handwriting, insert what is happening in every photograph so that even without the explanation, it would be easier to understand the activities being carried out on the farm.

Francis Kiaraho comes from Dimcom village in Sipili Location of Ngarua Division in Laikipia West District in the Rift Valley Province. He can be reached on tel. +254 724 245 885

12.3 'Intercropping English Cucumber and Capsicum in one greenhouse'

Use of the Visitors' Book and Simple Accounting Books

James Maina Karuru – RODI Kenya farmer

Background

James comes from Kiambu district in central province where land sizes are very small and fragmented. He was running a taxi business to sustain his family.

The Crossover

He started farming 15 years ago, after discovering that the taxi business he was in was not earning enough to maintain the family. He started with local vegetables as he had no idea how other crops were being managed. There was not as much returns as expected, due to competition from other experienced farmers.

Introduction to High Value Crops

A close relative was released from Kiambu prison where he had been jailed for six months due to sales of illegal brew (known as Chang'aa in Kikuyu language). While in prison he had received

training in high value crop production by Resource Oriented Development Initiatives (RODI) staff. RODI Kenya works with prisoners in Kenya in order to rehabilitate them to prepare them after their release from prisons to carry out something meaningful with their lives. These are especially geared towards sustainable agriculture.

James' relative did not keep this to himself but excitedly shared it. It was worth a try and through involving other interested members of the community, a 30-member group was. The group called itself *Kiono Wendani SHG*. The group later sent a request to RODI to provide more training on high value crops production.

Books of Accounts

The group started by keeping two pigs per farmer and growing of subsistence crops, as there was little financial base to enable them grow high value crops. RODI then linked the group with a KARI project called ATIRI and this gave a total of Ksh. 200,000 for this project. These funds needed to be well accounted for in all the undertakings of the group activities. The activities carried out were:

1. Construction of a 5 by 8 meter green house costing Ksh. 10,000
2. Purchase of English cucumber seed
3. Carried out soil and water tests through KARI to determine the nature of our soil

After cultivation the cucumber crop performed very well, making sales to Nairobi Green Grocers and hotels but because of being a quick crop, the crop picking period ended after only three months. There was need to replant the crop, and at this point most members ended up constructing their own green houses. James was one of them.

Lessons

- During the first crop growing, he discovered that English cucumbers grow upright and required a lot of manure and water but did not exhaust all manure applied. It was therefore important to intercrop Colored Capsicum with Cucumber in the same hole as Capsicums stay longer in the field. Cucumber was planted first and after 2 months, capsicum was introduced. The cucumber performed very well and at the end of the picking period the capsicum was at flowering stage. Capsicum management continued for a further one and a half (1.5) months, he was in the market again with my beautiful colored capsicum. This was also shared with

other group members and this development is being shared and practiced by many farmers. This reduced my expenses of constructing another green house, waiting for a crop for too long and risking my market position.

- In order to calculate where there was a profit on the farm, every transaction regarding the vegetables had to be recorded. Using simple books of accounts, James began to slowly document expenditures and sales. He was also careful to cost what was consumed at home for the price it would otherwise have been purchased for.
- Many visitors were coming to his farm and it was important to keep a track record of who visits this farm. He therefore purchased a simple **visitors book** where visitors sign and give recommendations on farm improvement

Advantages

Some of the advantages from these types of documentation include:

1. In the books of accounts is included records of farm process from preparation of land, inputs, dates, expenses etc in order to calculate expenses and income for profit and loss
2. The planting of high value crops in Kiambu is very crucial to farmers due to the small fragmented land sizes. The visitors' book therefore keeps records of farmers visiting his farm and can carry out follow ups in order to share the challenges being experienced and seek for further assistance
3. Any training on technology especially to organized groups is charged. This adds to the family income since time in high value crop production is very expensive. This ensures that no time is wasted
4. This has eventually motivated the production of other high value crops among other farmers which include strawberry, yellow cucumber and beet root

James Muiru is a farmer in Kiambu district working very closely with RODI Kenya. He can be reached on tel. 0723163664

12.1 'Farmer Led Documentation in Seed and Food Security in WLD'

Handouts, Photo boards and leaflets

Jane Wanjiku Thuo – 3km Group Member, SACDEP

This is the case study of the 3KM group because of the milestone and success it has made in FLD.

Background

SACDEP Kenya is a Kenyan Agriculture and rural development NGO working in marginalized communities in Rift valley, Central, Eastern and coastal provinces of Kenya. The strategic focus of the organization is to reinforce sustainable agricultural development for food security through capacity building of communities in the philosophies and principles of agricultural development and sustainability. SACDEP implements this strategic focus by extensive field based practical trainings, village based workshops, institutional workshops, exchange visits, exposure tours and technical training of community Para technicians i.e. water tank construction artisans.

What matters in the capacity of the farmer to document?

Mobilization

In the year 2002, SACDEP initiated a project by the name Water-Livestock-& market Gardening (WLG) in Central Province of Kenya with the broad goal of improving food and agro-income security of the smallholder farmers in the region within the project period and beyond. With respect to this, SACDEP shared the project details with the communities and in the process, came in contact with one rural self-help group called 3KM Self Help Group.

Introduction

3KM self Help Group was mobilized by NALEP of the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya in the year 2002. The group had 26 members (8 men and18 women). Three months after being mobilized, the group met with a SACDEP trainer who shared the project approaches and details with them. The group got interested and SACDEP developed a capacity building program with them in collaboration with MOA through NALEP.

Grounding development

One of the key important areas and as a beginning to capacity building was to change farmer's attitude towards development efforts. Farmers were trained not once but many times that development was in their hands, and at the same time anybody can develop from whichever level. This was followed by group focus development and visioning so that the group could see the end from the beginning. The farmers described the future they wanted and today, the picture is real though not for every member of the group.

Among other much trainings conducted with farmers of 3KM, seed security for food security was a key component. Emphasis was on traditional seeds because of their resistance to environmental and climatic shocks and adaptability, traditional preservation skills, local availability, accessibility, diverse ways of utilization, nutritional richness, clinical safety and environmental protection etc. These are some of the components attached to sustainability of agricultural production and food security.

Information and empowerment

Towards the end of the year 2002, the group met one of the Kenyan researchers (Dr. Mwangi) in traditional crops in a very interesting way. Dr Mwangi, who then was working for World Vision as a consultant in food security got stuck after a heavy downpour that his car could not just move. The government officer (NALEP) met him and directed him to the group (3KM) that fortunately was meeting the same day, to assist him get out of the mud. But during the discussion, the consultant explained to the group how important amaranth seeds are towards seed and food security and its clinical importance. He later left. When SACDEP trainer met the group, the members explained how they had met the consultant and the seeds he had. The trainer made the arrangements to get the consultant for more details. Arrangements were then made to get the consultant train the group, which took place afterwards for three days.

According to Dr Mwangi, Amaranth is important in the following ways:

1. Has 85% proteins
2. Has vitamins A, B and B12
3. Has minerals Calcium, Iron, Zinc and Potassium
4. Has healing effects to diseases like tonsillitis, Joint pains, Diabetes, Ulcers, Tooth ache etc

5. Has high monetary value of approximately Ksh.80 ($ 1) per kg
6. Is fast maturing
7. It doesn't need external inputs
8. It is resistant to most diseases

Experimentation and Exposure

Farmers bought some seeds through assistance by SACDEP and started field experimentation by cultivation. Within the first three months, the crop was ready. The group managed to harvest 250kg from ¼ an acre. They wanted to sell for income but they dint know where to sell. The consultant was again contacted for advice, but instead, he became the market himself. Farmers were advised to experiment the crop's use as trained by Dr Mwangi. Most farmers even now are indeed witnesses that Dr. Mwangi was right.

In 2003, the group was trained to upscale the production and utilization of this Amaranth so that they can set a better market for it. Promotions started. In 2004, the group was organized to choose one person who will be the frontline in the promotion, production and marketing of amaranth through exposure. 3 members volunteered but only one was required. SACDEP held an interview for the three farmers and one lady won because she was one of the first innovators to pick up the technology and also link it up to seed and food security in relation to sustainable agriculture.

Farmer Documentation

In the same year a farmers' event was organized and Jane was guided on how to write short hand written notes for presentation to people. With lots of encouragement, the farmer succeeded. Throughout that year Jane was facilitated to exhibit in shows, to other farmers & demonstrations etc. In the process, group's sales, production and utilization were increasing. In one of the public demonstrations in SACDEP, FORMAT (Forum for Organic Resource Management & Agricultural Technologies) director got interested with this farmer's innovation of this unique technology. (FORMAT *is an NGO in Kenya that promotes appropriate agricultural technologies for smallholder farmers through utilization of organic resources, and farmer level agricultural technology development through research)*

In the year 2004, FORMAT organized an event, "***Platform for the new innovators countrywide events".*** This farmer was greatly guided on presentation and exhibitions in those events. Jane was even trained on how to use computers to access the information, how to read information from compact discs, how to effectively compile and present information in meetings and public events. They then went on to the events in seven districts across the country -Thika, Kiambu, Machakos, Embu, Kisii, Busia, Mombasa and Nairobi. This brought a lot of exposure, satisfaction and experience to Jane even in terms of public relations. Today the farmer is utilizing the following documentaries:

1. Handouts- she compiles and produces them herself
2. Leaf lets
3. The web including her email (*wathuojane@yahoo.com*)
4. She can utilize and source information from CDs
5. She compiles photos on boards for reference and training
6. She makes labels on different products they make

A display of leaflets, hand outs, labels and photographs was displayed in the workshop.

New achievements attract new challenges

1. Because of the exposure of this farmer, the Chairperson who is male and other management members of the group felt threatened. They are not comfortable and free with her on grounds that she is mean not to also give others chances to go out like in public events.
2. The farmer has also to some extent felt that she can be independent and do her work alone. SACDEP however, is still in the process of addressing this challenge

Benefits realized

- Self-satisfaction and general empowerment directly all the group farmers
- Production and utilization of the Amaranth seeds has spread all over Kenya including the Supermarkets
- The group is now the reference to Amaranth seed production and utilization in Kenya today especially in the area of upcoming local foods

- Because of the increase in market, farmers have been able to get good incomes i.e. early 2006 this farmer harvested 400kg of Amaranth in the first season only. She sold 350 Kg at Ksh. 200 ($2.5) each. This gave her a total of Ksh. 70,000 ($875) in a single season. Note that there are three seasons of Amaranth per one calendar year
- Utilization has been diversified in making amaranth popcorn, flour, thereby *chapattis* and very nutritious *uji*
- Utilization of Amaranth is being promoted, especially by Nutritionists in the ministry of health. In fact, they are one of the better market sources for the now increasing production of Amaranth
- SACDEP too strongly sees that food and agro-income security, of not only the targeted members of the 3KM, but also many other people has improved

Replication

Various self help groups have been challenged from this achievement of their fellow farmers and groups. They have also come up with promotions, marketing and documentations of their processed products. They explain utilization and the nutritional contents. They have also started attending exhibitions, shows to demonstrate and market their products. They have started producing handouts and opening market information centers with a number of varieties of traditional foods, how they are processed and utilized. A total of 14 small farmers' organizations / self-help groups with average membership of 20 within the same province have adopted the system.

Conclusion

There is the commitment to farmer empowerment even through other programs like OISAT and farmer Led Extension approach. It's only through thorough empowerment that farmers can document. All farming communities are having the capacity to address their own problems enhanced so that they can access, use and document information in whichever form that they can understand it by themselves, they can spread this information to others, they can act upon that information and that information can translate into tangible benefits in a sustainable way.

Jane Wanjiku Thou is a farmer with 3KM group that works with SACDEP Kenya. She can be reached on wathuojane@yahoo.com or through sacdepkenya@iconnect.ke.ke Her telephone Contact is 0720783266

13.0 Group work

The participants went into 3 groups for discussions. The reporting back was as here below:

13.1 Group 1: Blue group

Which are the five (5) Priority issues that you would identify as would need FLD in today's rural development?

The five key areas identified were as follows:

1. **Identification of Challenges** – Prior identification of challenges in every community or development aspect is important in that the community is able to strategize on its own on how to handle those challenges. These can easily be shared with development agencies or research institutions where need be. The community can also add the column where there is an indication of the stage at which they are in addressing these challenges in order to monitor the progress e.g. "dig a well' under 'water scarcity'
2. **Resources** – In order to plan for activities to engage in, there is also a need to identify and keep record of the resources available within a community. These can thereafter be employed to address some of the challenges identified in step one
3. **Work plan** – Indicates the schedule of activities and the timelines that they are to be implemented. This will also ensure that the challenges are prioritized
4. **Recordkeeping** – This is the monitoring of progress so that there are checks and balances put in place
5. **Marketing** - Information on markets usually lacks in most communities. Simple markets and marketing information should be kept. This ensures that viable markets are identified, prices, seasons. Returns through simple books of accounts are also vital to include in this area

13.2 Group 2: Green Group

What five main Challenges currently exist in FLD efforts and what would be the possible solutions?

Challenges

1. Financial Constraints e.g. money is required for taking pictures, documentation tools (cameras) or hiring skilled labour
2. Lack of advanced technology which would make documentation easier
3. Ignorance and negligence especially where farmers literally to follow advice e.g. keeping simple records
4. Illiteracy levels are high – Many farmers' level of education is low and would need a 2nd or 3rd party for any proper documentation and communication
5. Piracy where there are information brokers who intercept information and convert it to their own personal benefit

Possible Solutions

1. Proper government policies that recognize and motivate farmers in their efforts especially in unexplored areas like documentation as an initiative of the farmers
2. Resource centres should be set up, and then farmers are recruited for training depending on the level of education.
3. Farmers should be mobilized to source for funds for such initiatives as there is more ownership and utilization of the resources when they know they have a big share of their contribution
4. Change of attitude by the farmers and adopt the reading culture. This is because reading and writing go hand in hand
5. Use of simpler and interesting methods of documentation e.g. use of songs, poems, stories and then these are recorded on radio cassettes or CDs
6. Farmers to come up with policies based on the issues affecting them and create a forum for lobbying the relevant respective authorities

13.3 Group 3: Black Group

How can the capacity of FLD be enhanced within Communities and Institutions?

1. Through mainstreaming the FLD Trainings in Civic education
2. By Lobbying relevant Institutions and Policy makers to support FLD as an important education component
3. The farmer training centres should be revived by the responsible government and development arms since they are located close to the farmers
4. Farmer to faremr extension should be encouraged
5. Inclusion of FLD in Adult Education classes (Curriculum) and other related trainings
6. Inculcating personal benefits derived from good FLD
7. Establishing Rural Resource Centres and Archives
8. Government should allocate funds in the budget to the relevant agencies for FLD as a nationwide Initiative

14.0 Planning and Way Forward

Every Participant made their own individual / Institutional Plans on what they felt was important for them to document and identifying the existing Capacity and the gaps in the capacities. This would be in order to disseminate agricultural information, Info on FLD and other best practices.

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
Planting 3 plants per hole	The process itself	Photography			James Maina - RODI
Dairy Goat Breeding	Means / Way of Breeding Type of Buck	Digital Photos Breeding records	Digital camera Written records	Downloading Computer use Video shooting	Stephen Matinde - FOCODEP
Farmer Experimentation	Technologies used Crop experimentation	Photos Video	Camera use Written records	Video Shooting Computer use and access	
Composting	Rate of Compost to be used for specific crops to obtain maximum yields	Experimentation	Enough knowledge on composting Land is available	Need a supervisor to manage and keep record on activities carried out during the	Serah Muchai - KIOF

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
				project	
Agricultural Production	Quantity of Agricultural Products	Photographs Data in print	Group officials can read and write	Many members in CBOs are illiterate	Joseph Irungu – IIRR Africa
Income levels from gross sales	Monthly gross sales Costs of production Net incomes	Dates in print	Some group officials can do simple book keeping	Book keeping is a challenge to most of the other CBO members	
Composting	Methods of Compost preparation and application	Still photos Video Digital Camera CD writing	Camera Video Digital Camera	Ability to Shoot and process video and tapes	Julius Kimondo - CCS
Integrated Pest Management	Methods of Preparing different pesticides and their applications	As above	As above	As above	
Resource centre activities	IGA at the resource centre e.g. Phone charging, printing charges, visitors at	Cash flow records keeping Cash sale receipts	Knowledge is available Camera	Knowledge has not been utilized	Anthony Kavisi – Extension Officer MOA

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
	the FRC	Visitors book Photographs		Camera Volunteer to run the centre	Mwingi and Agnes Mughi – ALIN Focal Group
Farm Operation Activities	All farm operations	Pictorial	Computer to print photographs	Digital Camera	
Passion fruit farming	Seed selection, Clearing and sowing	Photographs	Techniques are on own farm	No camera	Francis Kiaraho – ALIN Ngarua Focal Group
Mango farming	Improving local mangoes to hybrid through grafting Training farmers on mango planting and grafting	Visitors book Still photographs	Knowledge on grafting and planting Availability of materials	Own camera Technology for taking photographs	Alex Gitonga – Resources Projects Kenya
Farm management	Own farm layout	Sketch maps	Knowledge	Professional architectural design	
Train farmers to feed donkeys to free them from hunger and thirst	Offer sufficient fodder concentrates and water	Digital camera Notebooks	Note books Knowledge	Power camera	John M. Njoroge – KENDAT Officer and
Train donkey operators on freedom of the animal from fear	Avoid beating and shouting and other inappropriate	As above	As above	As above	

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
and distress	carts and application (Poor harnessing)				Mary Wangari – KENDAT Farmer
Growing of Indigenous Vegetables in Gatanga i.e. Amaranthus, black nightshade, spider plant and cowpeas	Growing duration in this area as compared to other areas (Climatic effects) Utilization marketing	Photos, digital pictures, slides Video shooting	Digital Camera	Video machine knowledge to use the video	Susan Ndung'u - YARD
Weevil control in storage bank by using neem seed extracts	Method of preparation Method of application	Video Written handouts Photographs – Digital and slides	Digital Camera	Video Knowledge of using the video	
Importance of growing amaranth Marketing and sales	Own farm activities carried out	Photos Hand outs Diskettes Video	Access to printing hand outs Enough exposure already For a to disseminate – FF days, Workshop groups	Video camera Expertise to use the camera	Jane Wanjiku Thuo - SACDEP

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
Pest and Disease control in Mushroom Research on best spices for marketing	Using organic pest and disease control remedies Growing various species and identification of the most selling spices	Photographs Record keeping	Trained and skilled farmers and extension officers	Computer use Use of the camera Use of handbooks in record keeping	Francis Mbugua & Esther Kiruthi - COSDEP
Markets	Sourcing for markets through acceptable spices in respective markets	Still photographs Hand outs	Experienced officers	Record keeping skills	
Management	Livestock Poultry Goats	Visitors' book	Local methods	Training in proper animal husbandry	Calistus Wamalwa - MUDEP
Animal diseases	Preparation of local pesticides	Camera	Private photographer Diseases present with our animals	Funds to purchase a camera	
Horticultural Crop Production	Horticultural establishment and maintenance	Production records Photographs	Production recording skills	Use of camera and digital equipment	Alex Onyancha – Nyaburumbasi Women Group
Training of Farmers	Types of records	Training workshop	Report	Funds to host a	

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
	Methods of recording Importance of recording What FLD is	Hand outs and notes / report from FLD training	Farmers Facilitation capacity	2 day intensive training on FLD	
Pest and Disease management in Mango production	Method of controlling mango weevils, fruit flies and anthracnose	Photos Handouts Booklets Field days	7,500 mango trees Enough land	Technical advise Educational tour sponsorship Collection centres Reliable transport Storage	John Muraguri
Pepper Planting	Farmyard manure	Videography	Technical knowledge	No video camera	Philomen Akwiri and John Adeya – BERMA
Cotton Pest control and Management	Biological Pest Control	Hand outs	Technical Knowledge	Spray pumps	
Serious chick and chicken diseases and their prevention	Symptoms of diseases Traditional and Modern	Booklets Posters	Training to be carried out for farmers	Some prevention	John Mutua - INADES

Activity to be Documented	Content (What)	Method to Use	Existing Capacity	Capacity Gaps	Responsible
methods	medicine available Prevention methods		Farmers to utilize their tradition knowledge / methods of disease prevention	methods like vaccination can only be carried out by Government Extension Officers	
Farmers' costs and gains (profit) in production	Cost of inputs purchased Rate of application e.g. Fertilizers, pesticides etc Returns from every enterprise e.g. fruit farming, dairy farming etc	Keeping of relevant farm accounts	Farmers can be trained on proper ways of record keeping and what records / accounts to keep Awareness on where to get such records e.g. bookshops, etc	Know how	

Annex 1: Photo gallery




From left are facilitators Esther Bett, Qureish Noordin, Zachary Makanya and Meshak Shikuku during the FLD workshop

Annex 2: PELUM Association

A LITTLE GLANCE OF PELUM ASSOCIATION AND PELUM KENYA

1. What is PELUM Association?

Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Association is a network of Civil Society Organizations / NGOs working with small-scale farmers in east, central and Southern Africa. The membership has grown from 25 pioneer members (in 1995) to over 205 members 2007. PELUM-KENYA presently has 35 member organizations.

2. The Countries where PELUM operates in Africa

PELUM Association operates in 10 countries of Eastern, Central and Southern Africa:

1. Eastern Africa – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda
2. Central Africa – Zambia, Zimbabwe and Malawi
3. Southern Africa – Lesotho, S. Africa and Botswana

3. PELUM vision and mission

3.1 PELUM Association Vision

Communities in East, Central and Southern Africa become self-organized to make choices towards an improved quality of life that is socially, economically and ecologically sustainable.

3.2 PELUM Association Mission

Passionate about equity, people- driven development and integrity of creation, PELUM Association is working towards sustainable local community empowerment, food security and prosperity by facilitating networking and advocacy.

4. Areas of Focus of PELUM

4.1 Promote participatory ecological land use and management practices in the region

4.2 Build the capacity of members and partners to respond appropriately to community needs as they work to empower the communities they work with

4.3 Increase the visibility of the small-scale farmers

4.4 Promote sharing of information of development in experiences, innovations, and best practices

4.5 Strengthen linkages and collaboration through action learning among collaborating partners and members

4.6 (Directly) Lobby for change and formulation of policies in favor of small scale farmers

4.7 Production of development magazines (Ground-Up) and PELUM Bullet-in

4.8 Promote Seed Security and hence food security among small-scale farmers

4.9 Promote the use of indigenous food Programme

5. Values and Principles of PELUM Association

- Promotes member / people-driven development
- Recognition & respect for indigenous knowledge, creativity & innovations
- Commitment to action, result, and impact
- Support for recognition of, equity and justice to small-scale farmers, Pastoralists and the landless
- Promotes Gender Sensitive Development
- Transparency, accountability and constructive self-criticism
- Commitment to partnership and through networking and collaboration
- Support for the struggle against exploitive practices especially those against small scale farmers

6. The Six Structures of PELUM Association

6.1 The Country Working Groups (CWGs)

The PELUM Association members in a country are called the Country Working Group. Kenya has 35 members of the CWG.

6.2 Country (National) Board

This is the advisory / overseeing / governance / body of PELUM at the Country level.

6.3 The Country Desks

This is where the activities of PELUM Association are coordinated at the Country level. The Chief Executive for PELUM Association is called the Country Desk
Coordinator and is also the CEO for PELUM Association. The Country Desk for PELUM in Kenya is based in Thika and presently has 7 full time staff members.

6.4 The Regional Desk

This is where the regional activities of PELUM Association are coordinated at the regional level. PELUM Regional Desk is located in Lusaka, Zambia. The Regional Chief
Executive of PELUM Association is called a Secretary General and operates from the
Regional Desk

6.5 The Regional Board

This is made up of the Country Board Chairpersons and oversees the running of PELUM Association in the region. The Board Chairpersons are also Country Representatives.

6.6 Triennial General Meeting (TGM)

This is the highest / supreme body of PELUM Association and meets after every three years. The last TGM for PELUM was held in Kabwe, Zambia. The next one will be held in Tanzania (October 2008)

7. Summary of Achievements (Regional level)

- Over 5,000 resource materials identified/developed and distributed or held up in a regional resource centre
- Curriculum development on agro-ecology and community development
- Development workers trained in various fields since 1998
- On going documentation of good farmer practices in biodiversity management and organic farming
- Produce and distribute thematic Ground Up magazine and PELUM Bulletins
- PELUM Website maintenance www.pelumrd.org
- Regular update of PELUM members' database to facilitate networking
- Research and publishing on pertinent issues- (marginalized communities)

- Production and distribution of a seed manual
- Facilitated dialogue among NGOs, scientists and small farmers for pro-poor agricultural Research (now members of the Sub Saharan Africa NGO consortium)
- Supported small scale farmer presence and visibility at the 2002 WSSD in Johannesburg and at the 2007 WSF in Nairobi
- Supported the formation of a small scale farmers forum (ESSFF)
- Worked with small holder farmers in national campaign process e.g. No to GMO in Tanzania, No to DDT in Uganda and No to EPAS in all member countries
- Facilitated farmer researcher interaction in Kenya and Zambia
- Raising farmers voices in the EU- farmers presence at G8, MEP visits to Kenya
- Policy analysis e.g. budget synthesis of Government support to agriculture in the SADC region
- Study of marginalized communities in Kenya and Zambia

8. Type of membership / Annual subscriptions

8.1 Full Membership (Voting)

Comprises of NGOs, Networks and CBOs operating in the region and engage, promote, train or advocate for participatory ecological land use management. The members in this category are allowed to vote in PELUM Association's key decision-making processes and may also vie for competitive positions within PELUM Association. This category pays an annual subscription of $150.

8.2 Corporate Associate (non-voting)

This comprises of International NGOs and Networks. They engage, promote, train or advocate for participatory ecological land use management. The members in this category are not allowed to vote in key decision making processes or to aspire for competitive positions within PELUM Association. This category pays an annual subscription of $150.

8.3 Individual Associates (non-voting)

This comprises of individuals who share the aspirations of PELUM Association and want to and engage, promote, train or advocate for participatory ecological land use management. The members in this category are also not allowed to vote in key decision making processes or to aspire for competitive positions within PELUM Association. This category pays an annual subscription of $150.

8.4 Sponsor Associates (non-voting)

This comprises of development partners who share the aspirations of PELUM Association and may want to support its efforts and activities. The members in this category are also not allowed to vote in key decision making processes or to aspire for competitive positions within PELUM Association. This category pays an annual subscription of $150.

9. How to become a member of PELUM

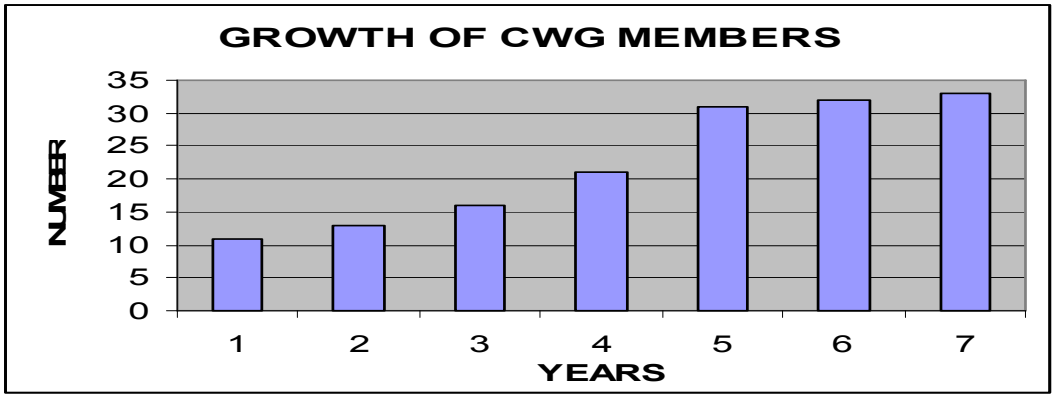
1. Get adequate information about PELUM Association
2. If you become interested, request (in writing) for a Membership Application Form from the Country Desk
3. Fill the form and send to the Country Desk. The applicant should also enclose organizational brochures, certificate of registration and any other relevant documents that may support the application
4. The Application is discussed during a full PELUM Country Working Group (CWG) meeting / National Board and may be approved / disapproved / deferred. The reason for any action is given in writing to the applicant
5. If approved, the applicant becomes a "Temporary Member" and is asked to pay the annual subscription for that and the subsequent years. The member may thereon, participate in the relevant PELUM Association activities
6. Membership of a member is ratified by the Annual General Meeting (AGM) and thereafter the member enters the Country and Regional Register.

PELUM will continue to seek new, better and more effective ways of realizing sustainable development: development that creates assets, knowledge and power for the poor of east and southern Africa.

A Little Focus on PELUM-Kenya

1. **The Growth of PELUM-Kenya Membership**

The following graph compares the CWG growth for a period of four years



2. The PELUM-Kenya National Board Members (elected in August 22, 2005)

2.1 Mr. Eliud Ngunjiri - Chairperson of the National Board (also Executive Director, RODI-Kenya). He is the Kenya representative to the Regional Board. Also a member of the Regional CAL sub-committee

2.2 Mr. Charles Onyango - Vice Chairman(also Programme Coordinator, C-MAD)

2.3 Mr. Zachary Makanya - Secretary, also the Country Desk Coordinator, and the CEO of PELUM-Kenya, non-electable, non– voting)

2.4 Ms. Magdalene Nkando - Treasurer to the National Board. She is also Information Manager at ALIN – EA which operates in the Eastern African Region

2.5 Ms. Polly Wachira - Board Member. A Programme Manager with SACDEP-Kenya

2.6 Mr. Collins Otieno - Board Member. The Executive Director, CREPP

2.7 Mr. Ferdinand Wafula - Board Member. Programme Officer at KIMA ICBP

2.8 Ms. June Nderitu - Board Member. A Programme Officer at ACK – DOSS

3. The PELUM-Kenya Staff (7 as per August 2007)

3.1 Mr. Zachary Makanya the Country Desk Coordinator / CEO

3.2 Ms. Carol Mukeku the Finance and Administrative Manager

3.3 Ms. Teresia Ng'ang'a the Programme Officer, CAL (also the KEGCO Coordinator)

3.4 Mr. Jeff Kahuho Programme Officer, Capacity Enhancement Programme

3.5 Ms. Maryleen Micheni – Programme Officer, Research and Information Management

3.6 Mr. Ndiki Ndung'u – Accountant

3.7 Ms. Anne Wang'ombe - Programme Assistant

4. The Programmes at PELUM-Kenya

PELUM-Kenya has three activity based programmes with four main aims.

These are:

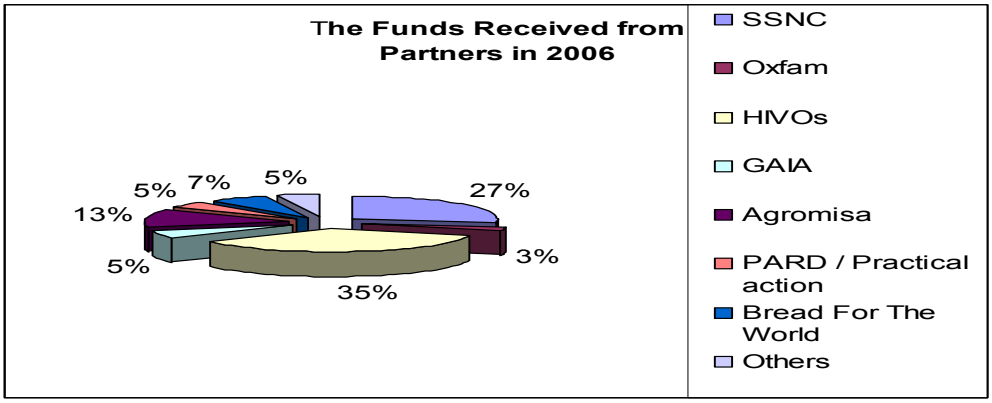
4.1 Capacity Enhancement Programme

4.2 Research and Information Management Programme

4.3 Campaign, Advocacy and Lobbying Programme

4.4 Coordination, Management & Administration

5. PELUM – Kenya Funding partners in 2006



Key Partners and key Areas of Collaboration (Jan 2007 – June 2010)

Funding Partner	Areas of Focus (Jan 2007 – Jun 2010)
1. Swedish for Nature Conservation (Jan 2007 – Dec 2009)	• Alternatives to reduce extreme hunger and poverty – promoting indigenous food • Organizational Development (Governance and Finance Management training) for the PELUM-Kenya member boards (35) • Networking • Campaign around GE / GMOs • Promoting Seed Security
2. HIVOS – Netherlands (Jan 2007 – Dec 2009)	
3. Bread for the World (Germany) (July 2007 – June 2010)	
4. EED (Germany) (Jul 2007 – Jun 2010)	
5. GAIA / Grain / ABN Annually	GE / GMOs / Seed
6. Agromisa (Netherlands) (Annually)	Agricultural Knowledge Sharing
7. Miserior (Germany) Jan 2007 – Sept 2007	No Patents on Life Campaign Project

6. PELUM-Kenya Focus into the Future

6.1 Strengthening the structures and systems of PELUM-Kenya through:

- Governance / Institutional Development / Management
- Staff Insurance Security i.e. Life / Accident / Medical
- Strategies for sustainability

6.2 Strengthening Member organizations for:

- Increased capacity to operate and implement
- Increased Partner base
- Increased resource base
- Increased activity and community Base
- Ability to network – building PELUM networking Cells in Kenya

6.3 Grounding and rooting "elum" work in Kenya

- Strengthening networking and collaboration among and between member organizations and communities
- Promoting ecological land use management and practices.
- Promoting agricultural knowledge sharing of experiences
- Promoting alternatives to reduce hunger and poverty
- Scaling-up successful innovations / sustainable technologies / best development practices

6.4 Strengthening the Farmer Networks

This is done by:

- Mobilizing
- Organizing
- Informing
- Linking them with up with key stakeholders

6.5 Strengthening its linkages and sharing its experiences with

- Other Country Desks
- Other networks

In order to scale the Farmer Networks, PELUM believes in Networking

7. Networking Belief and Practice

PELUM-Kenya is a member of many networks:

- A Chapter within PELUM Association
- IFOAM
- World Rural Forum (WF)
- Africa Biodiversity Network (ABN)
- Arid Land Information Network (ALIN)
- Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)
- Slow food International

PELUM is also strongly linked with:

- International planning committee (IPC) of food sovereignty
- No – Patents – On – Life Campaign
- GE free Africa Campaign

Annex 3: Criterion for FLD Case Studies

GUIDELINES FOR FARMER LED DISSEMINATION (FLD) WORKSHOP CASES

Introduction

PELUM Uganda, PROLINNOVA and Oxfam Novib organized a 5-day exchange and capacity building workshop on Farmer Led documentation for Sustainable Agriculture and Natural Resource Management from 6th-10th November 2006 in Uganda. During the workshop, a lot of discussions and learning on local community-led knowledge mobilization was carried out. Selected participants shared experiences in farmer led documentation and sharing. This is where farmers have kept their own documentation using the most convenient and suitable methods using various tools and ways, as applicable to each of their respective situations.

PELUM Kenya is therefore organizing for a dissemination workshop on farmer led documentation on 31st August 2007. In this workshop it is expected that:

1. More partners will come to understand and appreciate the FLD approach
2. There will be sharing of a wide range of FLD experiences and ideas as presented by the farmers

CRITERIA FOR SUBMISSION OF DISSEMINATION CASES

PELUM Kenya is calling for submissions of farmer led documentation cases. The cases should follow the following format:

1. Methodical account and description of the farmer led documentation case. This should include but not limited to:
    - The type of documentation i.e. pictorial, narrative, figurative, books of accounts, video, audio etc;
    - Period the documentation has been going on (dates, years);
    - Who carries out the documentation – the farmers themselves? Development practitioners or farmers with the help of development practitioners?
    - Location in Kenya; name of locality
2. An explanation of the motivation behind the farmers documenting on their own

3. How useful the documentation has been / contributions?
4. How many farmers have replicated your type of documentation?
5. Where / How would you improve on your form of documentation?
6. What are the challenges of using this method of documentation?
7. Who are the beneficiaries of this documentation?

The cases that will be short listed will be reviewed and later documented for dissemination with PELUM, OXFAM and PROLINNOVA members, partners and collaborators. Authors of the cases will be invited to share with participants at the dissemination workshop.

Annex 4: Workshop program

FARMER LED DOCUMENTATION (FLD) DISSEMINATION WORKSHOP

VENUE: CHANIA TOURIST HOTEL, THIKA

DATES: 31st August, 2007

DAY	**Time**	**Theme**	**Person Responsible**
THURSDAY **30.08.07**	From 4.00PM	Arrival and registration	Chania Tourist Hotel reception Maryleen
		Topic	
FRIDAY **31.08.07**	8.00 – 8.30 8.30 – 9.00 9.30 – 10.30	Introductions, Climate Setting, Program Review Background of the Workshop Workshop objectives Presentations on Farmer Led Documentation • *What is FLD?* • *What Farmer Led Documentation (FLD)* ***is not*** • *PID and FLD*	Meshack Shikuku Zachary Makanya (PELUM Kenya) Qureish Noordin (World Neighbours) Meshak Shikuku (SACDEP) Esther Bett / Qureish
10.30 -11.00		**COFFEE BREAK**	

DAY	Time	Theme	Person Responsible
	11.00 – 11.30	Sharing cases on FLD by different farmers on: • Use of Visitors book • Farm Accounts book • Farm layout	Agnes Mughi (Kyuso ALIN Focal Group)
	11.30 -12.00	• Pictorial (use of photographs)	Francis Kiaraho Muraguri (ALIN Farmer)
	12.00 – 12.30	• Cash sale records	Peter Maina (Subukia CBHC)
	12.30 – 1.00	• Information and Communication Technology Questions and Answers	Seed and Food Security in Water, Livestock and Gardens (WLG) – Jane Thuo (SACDEP)
1.00 – 2.00		**LUNCH BREAK**	
	2.00 – 2.30	Group work: Discussions on FLD	
	2.30 – 3.00	Plenary presentations from the group Discussions	
	3.00 – 4.00	Watching DVD on FLD	Meshack Shikuku
	4.00 – 5.00	Planning / Way Forward	Qureish Noordin

DAY	Time	Theme	Person Responsible
From 5.00pm		**Coffee Break / Departure**	

Annex 5: Farmer led documentation information packs

NAME	ORGANIZATION	INFO PACKS	SIGN
1. Esther Bett	RODI	1	√
2. John Adeya	BERMA	1	√
3. Susan Ndungu	YARD	1	√
4. Stephen Gaturu	ACK-CCS Nyeri	1	√
5. Serah Muchai	KIOF	1	√
6. Alex Gitonga	MDFP	1	√
7. Joseph Irungu	IIRR	1	√
8. Agnes Mughi	ALIN EA – Kyuso Focal Group	1	√
9. Francis Kiaraho	ALIN EA – Ngarua Focal Group	1	√
10. John Mutua	INADES	1	√
11. Calistus Buluma	MODEP	1	√
12. Esther Kiruthi	COSDEP	1	√
13. Alex Onyancha	Nyaburumbasi Horticultural Group	1	√
14. Stephen Matinde	FOCODEP	1	√
15. John Mark Njoroge	KENDAT	1	√

NAME	ORGANIZATION	INFO PACKS	SIGN
16. Meshak Shikuku	SACDEP	1	√
17. Qureish Noordin	World Neighbours	1	√

Annex 6: List of Participants

Item	Name	Organisation	Designation	Telephone No.	E-mail Address
1.	Francis Ngugi Mbugua	COSDEP	Farmer	0734435231	-
2.	Teresina Mwari	MDFP	Farmer	-	-
3.	Agnes Kiambi Mughi	ALIN EA	Focal Group Farmer	0720451892	mughiagnes@yahoo.com
4.	John Wambua Mutua	IFIKO	Community Facilitator	0723542618	mutuajw@yahoo.com
5.	John Mark Njoroge	KENDAT	Technical Supporter	0727723900	
6.	Stephen Gaturu	CCS	Project Officer	0612034813 / 0720284210	ccsnyeri@wananchi.com
7.	Kiruthi Esther Wangari	COSDEP	Trainer	0727977009	ekiruthi@yahoo.com
8.	Stephen Ouma Matinde	FOCODEP	Extension Officer	0723716092	Friendofkafuodeyo@yahoo.com
9.	Calistus Buluma Wamalwa	MUDEP	Extension Officer	0727940090	-
10.	Francis Kiarahu Muraguri	ALIN EA	Focal Group Farmer	0724245884	-
11.	John B. Adeya	BERMA	Programme Coordinator	0733893154	berma2005@yahoo.com
12.	Alex K. Onyancha	Nyaburumbasi Women Group	M&E Support Person	0727330056	nyabisiobwgroup@yahoo.com
13.	Joseph Nyangi Irungu	IIRR	Micro-enterprise	057 2023740 / 0723738784	irungu@iirr-africa.org /

Item	Name	Organisation	Designation	Telephone No.	E-mail Address
			Development Officer		irunguny@yahoo.com
14.	Philomen M. Akwiri	BERMA	Focused Group Treasurer	0735851921	berma2005@yahoo.com
15.	Mary Wangari	KENDAT	Farmer	0727723900	-
16.	Jotham Muraguri	KIOF	Farmer	0721751977	-
17.	Jane Wanjiku Thuo	SACDEP	Farmer	0720783266	wathuojane@yahoo.com
18.	Anthony Muthui Kavisi	MOA	ALIN EA / MOA Extension Worker	0735440761 / 0725973792	anthonymkavisi@yahoo.com
19.	James Maina	RODI	Farmer	0723163664	-
20.	Serah Wairimu Muchai	KIOF	Farmers' Trainer	0722566721	sarahmuchai@yahoo.com
21.	Susan W. Ndung'u	YARD	Extension Worker	020 2020786 / 0725923028	-
22.	Florence Wambui	YARD	Farmer	-	-
23.	Julius Kimondo	CCS	Community trainer	0723485798 / 0612034813	ccsnyeri@wananchi.com / juliuskimondo@yahoo.com
24.	Alex Gitonga	MDFP	Agro forestry Extension Officer	0723448852	-
25.	Meshak Shikuku	SACDEP Kenya	Extension Officer (Facilitator)	0733759695	sacdepkenya@iconnect.co.ke
26.	Esther J. Bett	RODI Kenya	Program Manager (Facilitator)	0724177670	rodikenya@iconnect.co.ke

Item	Name	Organisation	Designation	Telephone No.	E-mail Address
27.	Qureish Noordin	World Neighbours	Program Officer (Facilitator)	0720496881 / 0204442387	wneibors@wneastafrica.org / qnoordin@wneastafrica.org
28.	Zachary Makanya	PELUM Kenya	Country Desk Coordinator (Facilitator)	067 31686 / 0722861371	makanya@pelum.net
29.	Maryleen Micheni	PELUM Kenya	Program Officer (Main Organizer)	067 31686 / 0723540417	maryleen@pelum.net