

# Online Workshop on the results of the three stakeholder surveys on Capacity Development (CD) for agricultural innovation in Ghana, Uganda, and Zambia

*Held on Thursday, December 1, 2022, from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.*

## **Summary Report\***

### **Organized by**

#### **Center for Corporate Responsibility and Sustainability (CCRS)**

CCRS is an associate institute at the School of Management Fribourg (HEG-FR). Its goal is to investigate the role of the private sector in local and global sustainable development.

*In collaboration with*

#### **Konfidants**

Konfidants is an international Advisory Firm supporting companies, governments, and international organizations to achieve impact across Africa and other global regions.

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*\*The summary was jointly written by involved teams at Konfidants and CCRS.*

### **Executive Summary of the survey results and workshop discussion**

CCRS organized an online workshop on December 1, 2022, to discuss the key findings of the three stakeholder surveys on capacity development (CD) for agricultural innovation carried out in Ghana, Uganda, and Zambia from April 2021 to July 2021.

The stakeholder surveys reveal different perception patterns toward the role of the domestic public sector and foreign aid initiatives in the provision of effective CD for agricultural innovation. Overall, the respondents of the survey tended to agree that inclusive, productive, and sustainable food systems can only be achieved through more private sector involvement in efforts to integrate small-scale farmers into formal agricultural value chains. However, many stakeholders also regard public leadership to be crucial in ensuring that small-scale farmers also benefit from agricultural transformation.

As such, the empirical findings are very much in line with African-owned agricultural initiatives as well as the call of the UN Food Systems Summit in of the fall 2021 for a global partnership designed to enable a profound change of the international food and agriculture system

The workshop brought together academics, researchers, consultants, representatives of industry associations, and other stakeholders across the agriculture value chain to discuss and contribute to the key findings and recommendations of the survey.

## **Workshop Report**

### **Opening Remarks**

**Romano De Vivo, the Head of Sustainability at CropLife International**, began his keynote speech by thanking the organizers of the workshop and stated that we need more of these workshops to emphasize the critical role innovation plays in agriculture. He further noted that these workshops are crucial since they bring together the stakeholders that can push collaborative dialogues on how to strengthen rural development in Sub-Saharan Africa through economic empowerment and to jointly develop sustainable solutions that are scalable and inclusive in the sense that they also help increase local household incomes.

In this context, he emphasized the need to ensure that agribusinesses generate opportunities for local entrepreneurs by ensuring access to practice-oriented training and education as well as investment in local agribusinesses and the adoption of user-friendly technologies that are suitable in the local context. He added that, in addition to technologies and practice, the transformation of food systems includes a very important political dimension. There is a need for the right balance between environmental protection, increased productivity, free trade, and food security. Policies should encourage investments in agricultural innovations and markets that generate increasing returns, create off-farm employment in rural areas and address the growing demand for processed food in growing African cities. Finally, he stressed the importance of collaboration across institutional boundaries to avoid the negative impact of several disruptions to our food systems; we need to collaborate more. This would enable a broader convergence of technology, practices, knowledge, and financial means to jointly enable a sustainable and inclusive agricultural transformation in Africa.

### **Presentation of the Survey Results**

**Philipp Aerni**, Director of CCRS and Project Leader gave a brief explanation of the context, scope, and dynamics related to the stakeholder surveys on private sector capacity development for agricultural innovation. He thanked the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation

(SDC) for having funded the project and the local partner organization, Konfidants, for helping to carry out the three country-based stakeholder surveys in Zambia, Uganda, and Ghana.

The survey was carried out from April 2020 to April 2021 with a whole-of-Africa approach, meaning that countries were selected in a way that they represent the North, South, East, and West of Africa. It involved four stakeholder surveys – three in Sub-Saharan Africa in collaboration with FARA and Konfidants covering Ghana, Zambia, and Uganda; and one in collaboration with the Policy Center for the New South in Morocco representing the North of Africa. Of the 24 participants from Uganda a return rate of 46% was recorded, whereas Zambia with 31 participants had a return rate of 46%. Ghana recorded the highest number of participants, i.e. 36 in total with a return rate of 54%. Morocco had only 18 participants, 9 of whom did not reveal their identities. It corresponded to a return rate of 30%. All surveys involved participants representing government, academia, civil society, and business

The surveys were based on a semi-standardized online questionnaire that consisted of three parts:

1. In the first part, survey participants were asked to indicate their familiarity with the concept of 'Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS) – a concept that is mainly promoted by the EU. Subsequently, they were invited to assess a list of challenges in domestic agriculture and different approaches to address them. Finally, they had to assess the effectiveness of different institutions in promoting capacity development for agricultural innovation.
2. In the second part, participants were asked to judge statements that implicitly contained a particular worldview related to the role of entrepreneurship and innovation in efforts to address Africa's food security and rural development challenges.
3. Finally, participants were asked to indicate to what extent they are familiar with other stakeholders in the domestic debate who were selected with the support of local key informants.

The descriptive analysis of the four country surveys revealed on the aggregated level, that respondents widely agree that African entrepreneurs operating in agriculture continue to face numerous obstacles in their efforts to succeed in business. They include burdensome costs of doing business in the domestic formal agricultural economy, lack of integration into formal value chains, ineffective public sector support, as well as lack of access to infrastructure and technology. In return, respondents also tend to agree that the public sector plays an important role in promoting CD for agricultural innovation that effectively addresses the food security challenges of small-scale farmers. It is also very much in line with the high approval rate of the statement that poverty rather than affluence is still the main enemy of sustainability in low-income countries in Africa. In this context, efforts to integrate small local farms into formal value chains by addressing the aggregation problem and promoting local entrepreneurship, especially in the domestic food processing industry are expected to lead to more inclusive growth.

Even though the survey participants seem to agree that NGOs are the most effective providers of CD for agricultural innovation, they do not refer to the advocacy-oriented type of civil society organization, but rather grassroots organizations working with local farmer organizations and vocational training institutions (e.g. SNV).

The survey also revealed some differences in perception between countries. Respondents in Morocco revealed a rather positive attitude toward the role of the public sector as an enabler of CD for agricultural innovation. This may be related to the fact that the formal cash crop-oriented agricultural sector in Morocco is dominated by large domestic companies and there is less dependence on foreign aid initiatives and investments. This stands in strong contrast to Ghana and Uganda where respondents considered the domestic private sector as the most effective provider of CD for agricultural innovation. Respondents in Zambia considered the administrative burden of doing business in the formal agricultural economy to be the most serious problem, combined with the highest degree of skepticism toward the effectiveness of foreign aid initiatives.

The role of universities as providers of effective support to local entrepreneurs is generally rated lower than the role of national research institutes, which have obtained particularly high ratings in Uganda and Morocco.

Overall, the four surveys confirm the view that private sector CD for agricultural innovation plays a crucial role in making agricultural development more inclusive, sustainable, and productive. Even though there are efforts in all four countries to improve institutional framework conditions to enable more local entrepreneurs to succeed in domestic agribusiness, respondents of the four surveys still regard the obstacles local entrepreneurs face in doing business in the formal sector to be a serious threat to inclusive growth.

Philipp Aerni concluded his talk by arguing that these insights largely confirm the findings of the needs assessment on capacity development for agricultural innovation in Africa, published by the FAO-based Tropical Agriculture Platform (TAP) in 2013.

### **Question & Answer Session**

**Jovana Dikovic from CCRS** asked to what extent the conservative attitude about the role of the public sector in Morocco is in line with generally positive views expressed by the respondents towards the role of businesses and the role of entrepreneurs in Morocco's agriculture.

**Philipp Aerni** admits that there seems to be more trust in public leadership in Morocco. This may be related to the fact that Morocco is a country that already has its own very large domestic agribusiness companies and therefore less dependent on foreign aid in efforts to make agriculture more productive and sustainable. Yet, it may also reflect the progressive view toward the role of the public sector as an enabler of private sector investment and capacity development in agriculture mainly through its provision of appropriate and enforceable institutional framework conditions. So, the conservative view is not the view that only the

public sector can solve the problems. It is more the view that you need good public leadership to enable private sector capacity development to flourish.

**Abdulrazak Ibrahim from FARA** very much welcomes such stakeholder perception surveys to get an impression of local expectations and reservations regarding the food systems approach as well as the ambition to achieve the UN SDGs by 2030. He confirms that FARA works closely with TAP on capacity development for agricultural innovation and that promoting private engagement and domestic agribusiness should play a more important role. He suggests a replication of such stakeholder surveys across the African continent to better align foreign aid priorities with domestic attitudes toward CD for agricultural innovation.

**Philipp Aerni, the director of CCRS**, remembers that he was closely collaborating with FARA on the needs assessment on CD for agricultural innovation in 2013 for TAP. But the conclusion of the joint report to promote more private sector CD for agricultural innovation, have not been addressed since the European Union took the lead in funding TAP after 2015 through promotion of CDAIS (Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems). There is still no private sector partner of TAP.

**Abdulrazak Ibrahim, FARA**, points at the survey results indicating a fragmented nature of the continent in terms of expectations and understandings of how to move on with the food systems approach. To bring the countries together and at the same time ensure that the continental free trade agreement will really bear fruits in stimulating agricultural trade and investment within the African continent there needs to be more coordination. FARA has been pushing for this in collaboration with its partners through initiatives to promote Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) Pillar IV on strengthening capacity development but admits that private sector involvement has been largely missing despite efforts of FARA to ask for it. He hopes that these surveys help to trigger a new debate on the importance of the private sector as a driver of change in African agriculture.

**Philipp Aerni, the director of CCRS**, asked Romano de Vivo if there could also be a reluctance of the private sector to get more involved

**Romano De Vivo, the Head of Sustainability at CropLife International**, suggested that there was no reluctance from the private sector. On the contrary, there is a lot of readiness and interest to support investment and innovation in agriculture. But all these require effective multi-stakeholder platforms to move on together. CropLife International is also represented in Africa by a number of different associations in the network that are dedicated to supporting innovation and dissemination of technologies in African countries.

## **Feedback from stakeholders and country-focused discussions**

## **Ghana**

*The Ghanaian context discussion was moderated by Dr. Seth Manteaw. He is the Director of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research – Institute for Scientific and Technological Information (SCIR-INSTI). He is also an Innovation Systems Specialist and Development Communicator.*

**Dr. Seth Manteaw, Director of CSIR – INSTI**, stated that the result of the research points to the critical role of the private sector in the area of capacity development and innovation. It points to the need to integrate smallholder farmers into the formal value chain. He noted that Ghana's agricultural sector is dominated by these smallholder farmers. They form the critical mass of producers. He asked the partners from Ghana if some specific initiatives tend to lend support to this view of opening the space for the private sector to get more involved in the formal commodity value chain.

**Badigamsi Abdulai, Peasant Farmers Association**, responded by saying that one of the things to acknowledge is the contribution of peasant farmers and to support it by including it in the national budget. The Institute of Economic Affairs and other organizations before elections allow political parties to present their policies to the nation. However, these policies do not include such an acknowledgment of the contributions from peasant farmers although they cut across agriculture. The implementation of domestic agricultural policies can only be ensured if the concerns and demands of grassroots and peasant organizations are taken into account. One of the major concerns is although private sector engagement is always mentioned as an important part of efforts to empower small-scale farmers, at the end of the day, concrete experience of fruitful collaboration in practice is missing.

**Dr. Seth Manteaw, Director of CSIR – INSTI**, remarked that there is a school of thought that says there is a need for public-private sector engagement. To what extent has this worked with Abdulai's organization? And what could be done to strengthen that public-private partnership arrangement in capacity development and agricultural innovation?

**Badigamsi Abdulai, Peasant Farmers Association**, stated that the public-private sector partnership exists only on paper. Private sector contributions are always neglected. This can be addressed by signing a memorandum of understanding between the private and public sectors to the effect that private sector contributions will be considered for implementation.

**Karen Munoko, agribusiness and gender expert from FARA**, stated that FARA has just finished developing a strategy for strengthening the engagement with the private sector, and they are presently in a discussion with stakeholders across the continent on how to best strengthen this relationship. She claimed that the private sector and research tend to work in parallel and there is hardly a point where they speak a common language that would condition them to work together. FARA has launched a long-term forum where businesses and researchers embark on identifying joint interests and move towards convergence and eventually joint actions. This

convergence would help us to understand the different languages and terminologies which would make it less difficult for them to work together. She noted that FARA is converging the two for the first time in Durban, 5<sup>th</sup>- 8<sup>th</sup> of June 2023, at Africa Agribusiness and Science Week 2023. This forum will run for five consecutive years. FARA has been establishing innovation platforms but getting the private sector buy-in, investments, and financiers to join and ensuring market access has been a challenge, in particular in terms of political will. The agribusiness learning alliance is an instrument to strengthen these innovation platforms and agribusinesses to ensure they are connecting with the right people and the right stakeholders. They are building capacity in terms of improving communication, implementing national agricultural plans, and adopting technologies that are jointly developed in a process of co-creation. They are learning best practices from each other and exploring how best market access for smallholder farmers can be ensured.

**Adams Abdulai, Lecturer at the University of Development Studies (UDS)**, contended that getting the private sector involved in establishing innovation platforms is not an easy task. It does appear that even at the national level, the national agricultural plans that are rolled out do not give a voice to the private sector. There appears to be fragmentation, so the private sector is doing what they want to do to make profits, unless there is more convergence. On the other hand, the development agencies and the government ministries are also doing something else. He suggested that as a country we need a coordinating body that will help us to align the pieces of innovation that are being rolled out either by private actors or government and other international donor organizations. There is a need for a coordination mechanism, the absence of which leaves a lot of fragmentation in the sector. He noted that at the private sector level there are many models being rolled out, but how do we get these into the mainstream system for people to know what the private sector is doing?

**Dr. Seth Manteaw, Director of CSIR - INSTI**, mentioned that rolling out models into the mainstream system appeared to be lagging and we needed to work towards it. There is a need for private sector leadership when it comes to value chain functions and support services. We need to open the space for the private sector. He believes that is the way to go when it comes to effective capacity in agriculture and innovation.

## **Uganda**

*The discussion on the Ugandan context was moderated by Ambrose Owoesigire. He is an Agribusiness, Gender & Youth Development Specialist, and Program Manager of the United Innovations Development Center (UIDC)*

**Ambrose Owoesigire, United Innovations Development Center (UIDC)**, stated that in Uganda there are many initiatives currently, and most of these initiatives are coming from the private sector. There is a foundation called the Private Sector Foundation of Uganda (PSFU) that leads most of the private sector actions, not only in agriculture but also in other sectors. He asserted that there have been quite a lot of development agencies that have now taken the initiative for



joint projects with the PSFU. For example, agencies like the African Development Bank have had many agricultural initiatives going through the PSFU, which strengthens the private-public partnership. Speaking as a former representative of the board of Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) representing the private sector, UFAAS brings together actors in agriculture extension, including private sector actors, public sector actors, academia, and NGOs. He mentioned that these extension actors have a platform where they can come together to discuss the kind of issues that they think need to be done to enhance capacities and agricultural innovations. On the side of agribusiness, there is a focus on agribusiness incubation because it is believed that what kills agricultural innovation is having the skill but not having the right environment to practice and make a business out of the skill or out of the innovation that has been brought up by someone. Agribusiness innovation has been promoted widely in Uganda and universities where there are agribusiness innovation hubs that encourage the youth to come up with different ideas and they are supported to see that these ideas are put to full scale. They are also trained on how to market their products. This brings in a whole holistic value chain approach that should be able to enhance innovation.

**David Waiswa Claeve, Lecturer at Gulu University**, stated that he participated in this survey as one of the respondents. In a world fostering effective support for entrepreneurship, for example, if you compare universities and national agricultural research organizations, universities depend on funding from projects. If they don't have a project, then there is no means to reach out to the private sector and foster this kind of capacity development. On the other hand, national research organizations have direct funding from the government, but they also have donor funding which facilitates their work.

He mentions cost-effective approaches using the Students Centre outreach programs where students are sent to the communities to identify problems. They come back to the university and try to develop solutions. They then return to the field to discuss the solutions with the communities and see what projects they can collaboratively do. A major challenge for small-scale farmers is however access to relevant information. Measures are being taken to get people to use a toll-free number to request information. Also, through their training, students are taught about successful business incubation to develop bankable proposals, which they test out within the communities. They aim to replicate those results within the general communities. They have made a lot of in-roads into the communities through this kind of venture.

**Ambrose Owoesigire, United Innovations Development Center (UIDC)**, asked David what sustainability components needed to be handled to enhance the public-private sector partnership that has been started in his university.

**David Waiswa Claeve, Lecturer at Gulu University**, stated that the approach and the funding mechanisms used by his university ensure the continuity of their work. For example, the Student Centre program gets the best practices out of students so that when they are out of school, other students who follow will take up what they have done and ensure that the work is continued.

**Ambrose Owoesigire, United Innovations Development Center (UIDC)**, further inquired if they have had development agencies apart from the government who came into partnership with their agribusiness initiative.

**David Waiswa Clavee, Lecturer at Gulu University**, said because of the way they have structured their training, they have attracted many development partners that work with them. They also sometimes attract agencies to study what they do in terms of fostering capacity development for agricultural innovations. In essence, they get some funding and work together with their partners. They also travel to other countries to do benchmarking to see what works well and try to utilize what they learn.

**Philipp Aerni, the director of CCRS**, said that African universities need third party funding to carry out research projects and they are therefore eager to become research partners in national research programmes on development in Europe. However, such programmes hardly ever fund research on the role of entrepreneurship and innovation for sustainable agricultural change. He was grateful that at least this project has been funded by SDC and he hopes that there would be more changes in that direction.

He further argued that there is currently no mechanism for African universities to get support for collaboration with the local private sector. In this context, agricultural policy reform in New Zealand in the 1980s could serve as a template because it stated that agricultural research organizations and universities will receive certain research grants from government only if they can present a plan on how to convert the research into useful commercially viable products jointly developed with the local agricultural private sector.

## **Zambia**

*Victor Konde moderated for the discussion on the Zambian context. He is a Scientific Affairs Officer with the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Technology and Innovations Section.*

**Victor Konde, Scientific Affairs at United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) and head of ATDF entrepreneurship hub in Lusaka**, stated that participants were looking at agriculture as a homogeneous organization and mostly a single sector, but it is really like all the sectors in the economy. On the one hand, you have small-scale farmers and on the other hand, you have large enterprises. They all play an important role. So, if people say they need the private sector to play a bigger role, one wonders if they are talking about the large private sector firms or if they are talking about the medium-sized ones or the small ones. This is because, in his opinion, the small ones are private entities run by individuals that barely survive in their business.

In the Zambian context, agriculture has changed a lot since the 1980s. There have been a lot of big players that have entered the market, but there have also been a lot of what they call emerging farmers in Zambia. They are the people that sit between the large players and the

majority of the small ones. They play an important role in diffusing technology and agricultural practices. The other player in Zambia are the supermarkets that demand processed food products. As such, they play a critical role in driving the quality of products and driving the entry of small and medium-sized firms' products into the formal value chain, which is also supported by the public sector. UNECA focused on playing the role of a broker in ensuring that the quality of the suppliers manages the expectations of the supermarkets. This has also contributed to the strengthening of agro-processing sector in Zambia. The involved firms have formed manufacturing associations that managed to substitute many of the imported food products. They have integrated a lot of these small-scale and mid-producers into their production and marketing processes. It indicates that both the public and the private sector play an important role in enabling such a transition. However, the public sector in Zambia tends to become interested in a domestic market only once it works well. It should however focus on enabling markets where it is hampered by certain constraints.

Victor Konde noted that we need to move beyond platforms to promote CD for agricultural innovation. It should be a continuous process of reviewing and adjusting policies in collaboration with the private sector. In this context, he found that foreign donor agencies may support local governments to promote private sector development, but it is likely to fail if they lack an understanding of how business works in the practical world. A good example in Zambia is the aquaculture sector where there was a lot of public funding to strengthen the capacities of the players in the value chain and enable its growth through to incubation of new firms. It did however not translate into desired results in practice. Yet, a couple of years later many successful domestic aquaculture and fish processing firms emerged spontaneously thanks to entrepreneurship and innovation in the private sector. This made it again interesting for the public sector to further support it. But what then is the exact added value? It indicates that governments should involve private sector players right at the beginning in the design of a continuous policy making process.

**Christian Chileshe, Entrepreneurship & Agribusiness Development Consultant**, stated that there have been instances where things improved through initiatives designed to promote CD for agricultural innovation, only to deteriorate later due to changes in the political system. Zambia for example has had such political changes every four years or so in the last thirty years. Other than that, there have been improvements, but we have not institutionalized these processes to make them immune from changes in the political systems. This is where reliable institutional framework conditions come in to ensure that ownership is not so much dependent on the party that is in government at any point in time. Christian also emphasizes the importance of local mindsets (software) being taken into account prior to providing hardware in terms of new technologies that are seen to be appropriate in the local context. He believes that sectoral initiatives are best suited to demonstrate how agricultural capacity development can contribute to rural development through the creation of emerging economic ecosystems that connect local farmers with the outside world through a set of rules on how to do business. If such ecosystems become successful, they also provide a sense of ownership and trust in

agribusiness which then sets the ground for sustainable local agricultural transformation. This has worked in many low-income countries in the dairy sector and could be replicated in other sectors.

## Final Remarks

Philipp Aerni notes that there is a sort of consensus that success stories on the ground enabled local farmers to become part of a local economic ecosystem that prospers thanks to value chain integration which deserve more attention in research. After all, it should not be theoretical concepts that tell practitioners how to do things, but the reverse. It should be the concrete experiences in practice that should enable our theories to be revisited and revised to better reflect the reality.

There also seems to be a general agreement that empirical research should guide the stakeholder dialogue on capacity development (CD) for agricultural innovation. The empirical research presented in this stakeholder workshop pointed at the importance of taking local priorities better into account in foreign-funded projects. This view was also confirmed by my many participants in the workshop who also participated in the stakeholder surveys.

In this context, Aerni mentions Morocco as a country that may have implemented an effective agricultural policy over the past few decades that lead to the emergence of domestic champions in agribusiness. These policies may not have followed textbook knowledge in the field of Capacity Development for Agricultural Innovation Systems (CDAIS) but proved to be highly effective enabling thousands of local suppliers to become integrated into domestic agricultural value chains created by these domestic agribusiness companies. They created sectoral economic ecosystems and jump-started an inclusive form of structural change and agricultural transformation that also involved a lot of private sector capacity development contributing directly or indirectly to more off-farm employment, less rural poverty, and improved food security.

He concludes that all remarks were very valuable in this workshop and will be taken into account in the interpretation of the result in the final report. He also promised to ensure that the findings of these surveys will also be discussed in European development assistance and in the hope that they will be taken into account in future projects.

**Nicholus Obby Mainza, District Agricultural Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Mumbwa, Uganda** added another insight from this workshop, namely that the gap between public sector and academic initiatives on capacity development for agricultural innovation and private sector capacity development within the agribusiness sector is still too wide. This has to be tackled in the context of improving institutional framework conditions. Agricultural universities as well as farmer organizations in Africa should be at the frontline of enabling domestic agribusiness but this is rarely happening.

Finally he thanked Joshua Ansah and Sene Adde from Konfidants for having provided valuable assistance when conducting the survey and for having made this online workshop possible.

**Table 2: List of Participants with institutional affiliations**

No	Name of Official	Institution	Country
1	Ms. Nana Sakyibea Addo	MOFA/GFAASS	Ghana
2	Mr. Kwesi Abaka Quansah	GFAASS	Ghana
3	Karen Munoko	Agribusiness Expert	Ghana
4	Mr. Mugiss Abdulai		Ghana
5	Dr. Gordon Akon-Yamga	CSIR-STEPRI	Ghana
6	Dr. Victor-Attuquaye-Clotey	Regional Coordinator CABI West-Africa Centre, CSIR Campus	Ghana
7	Abdulrazak Ibrahim	Capacity Development Officer, FARA	Ghana
8	Dr. Andrew Okem	IWM-West Africa Office	Ghana
9	Dr. Charity Osei-Amponsah	Researcher in CSIR-STEPRI Science and Technology Policy Research Institute, CSIR-STEPRI	Ghana
10	Mr. Michael Akpalu Besa	Dept of Agric. Kadjebi	Ghana
11	Dr. Edward Decker	Senior Scientific Officer office of the Director General CSIR	Ghana
12	Dr. Adams Abdulai	Research - CSIR-STEPRI	Ghana
13	Kofi Acquaye	YPARD Africa Coordinator	Ghana
14	Prof Mabhaudhi Tafadzwanashe	IWMI-South Africa	South Africa
15	Beth Mutumba	National Council for Science and Technology	Uganda
16	Brian P. Mulenga	Indaba Agricultural Policy	Zambia

		Research Institute Lusaka,	
17	Dr. Vincent Nyau	University of Zambia	Zambia
18	Mr. Reuben M. Chongo	PathMark Rural Development Consult, Principal Consultant	Zambia
19	Mr. Carl Jensen	Good Nature	Zambia
20	Nicholus Obby Mainza	District Agricultural Coordinator, Ministry of Agriculture, Mumbwa	Uganda
21	David	Gulu University	Uganda
22	Minea Maeler	-	CH/South Africa
23	Kule Enos Katya	-	n.a.

<i>Moderators/Speakers</i>			
<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Official</b>	<b>Institution</b>	<b>Country</b>
26	Ambrose Owesigire	United Innovations Development Center (UIDC)	Uganda
27	Dr. Seth Manteaw	Director, CSIR - INSTI Innovation Systems Specialist & Dev. Communicator.	Ghana
28	Victor Konde	Scientific Affairs at United Nations Economic Commission for Africa	Zambia
29	Romano De Vivo	Head of Sustainability, CropLife International	Belgium
30	Christian Chileshe	Entrepreneurship & Agribusiness Development Consultant	Zambia
30	Jovana Dikovic	CCRS Head of Sustainable Impact	Switzer-land
31	Philipp Aerni	Director of CCRS	Switzer-land
32	Joshua Ansah	Konfidants	Ghana
33	Sena Aku Adde	Konfidants	Ghana
34	Emmanuel Brampah	Konfidants	Ghana
35	Godwin Owusu	Konfidants	Ghana
36	Samuel Abaidoo	Konfidants	Ghana

