

AgriFoSe2030

Agriculture for Food Security 2030

Translating Science Into Policy & Practice



University of Nairobi

REPORT OF THE AgriFoSe2030 MENTORSHIP AND CAPACITY BUILDING PROJECT (COHORT 2) CLOSURE WORKSHOP HELD AT JACARANDA HOTEL IN NAIROBI, KENYA

24TH – 26TH APRIL 2023



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report documents insights from the closure workshop for Cohort 2 of the mentorship project titled “Enhancing the Capacity of Young Scientists to Engage in Agricultural and Food Security Policy Processes in East Africa”. The project implementation was led by the University of Nairobi (Kenya) with support from the Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS) at the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Lund University and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI). The closure workshop for the second cohort was held at Jacaranda Hotel in Nairobi, Kenya from 24th to 26th April 2023. The aim of the workshop was to provide an opportunity for mentors and mentees in Cohort 2 to share their experiences in the mentorship journey. The main message from the workshop was the need of researching on real problems and following through to ensure that the research informs policy and practice. This report captures workshop participants’ verbatim views and does not necessarily reflect opinions of AgriFoSe2030 partners.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AgriFoSe	Agriculture for Food Security 2030
EPRC	Economic Policy Research Centre, Uganda
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
JOOUST	Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology
PI	Principal Investigator
ReSAKSS	Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System
SEI	Stockholm Environment Institute
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLU	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences
ToTs	Training of Trainers
UoE	University of Eldoret
UoN	University of Nairobi

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1. BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

1.1 AgriFoSe 2030 mentorship programme overview

The AgriFoSe2030 mentorship programme was developed by the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Lund University, University of Gothenburg and Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), and other collaborators in 2016. The programme is funded by Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) who are interested in synthesizing and translating existing science into policy and practice while also developing capacity to achieve this. The long term goal is to ensure sustainability of smallholder farming systems in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), South and Southeast Asia for improved food and nutritional security. The programme collaborates with universities and academic institutes in SSA and South and Southeast Asia. AgriFoSe2030's main objective is achievement of the sustainable development goal 2 (SDG 2) through transformation of agricultural systems. The main core partner universities are; University of Nairobi (UoN) in Kenya, Kyambogo University in Uganda and Nong Lam University in, Vietnam. There are four challenges within the program that are of key focus and include:

- Improving access to safe and nutritious food
- Agricultural productivity and ecosystem functions
- Science-based innovation and extension
- Smallholder agriculture within transforming food systems.

The uniqueness with AgriFoSe2030 is their mandate to bridge science with stakeholders through communication and engagement that lead to policy and practices. To achieve this, the project focuses on the following core activities:

- Training and capacity building of researchers and other stakeholders to synthesize, analyze and communicate science.
- High-quality synthesis and analysis on smallholder farming systems that is relevant to policy and practice.
- Innovative platforms and knowledge networks that connect scientists, practitioners, policymakers and others.

In 2017, Dr. Joseph Karugia (Regional Strategic Analysis and Knowledge Support System; ReSAKKS-ILRI) and Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura (UoN) joined the programme to develop a short course on policy, which was launched in February 2018. The aim was to nurture a network of policy analysts for enhanced agricultural development and food and nutrition security in Kenya. The programme has been implemented in two phases. Phase 1 was mainly in Kenya and adopted the training of trainers (ToTs) concept in building capacity. The first cohort of scientists in phase one (February 2018) were selected from early career agricultural scientists who had participated in AgriFoSe2030 activities. In November 2018, the second cohort were nominated by the first cohort from their own institutions and mentored by them, with support by ReSAKSS. Mentors were selected from universities and research organizations experienced in policy work, analysis, advocacy and communication. Policy makers from national and county governments were also involved.

In 2021, the second phase began and expanded to Uganda whereby the mentees trained in phase one were tasked with mentoring and training cohort one and two under the second phase. The second phase sought to: strengthen research/institutional capacities in research translation and assess direct outcomes provided by change projects. Each cohort went through eight months of formal training/mentorship as follows; cohort 1 (September 2021 – April 2022) and cohort 2 (September 2022 – April 2023). In phase two, the program had a target of training 38 mentees (18 from Kenya and 20 from Uganda]. However, the number of mentees trained and their distribution between the two countries were as follows;

1. Cohort 1: 8 mentees from Uganda & 5 from Kenya
2. Cohort 2: 5 mentees from Uganda & 10 from Kenya

Thus, phase 2 of the programme has been able to train 15 mentees from Kenya (83%) and 13 mentees from Uganda (65%) which represents 74% success rate (28/38 mentees trained) despite the Covid-19 challenge that somehow affected applications. The mentees and mentors were from different participating universities within the two countries; UoN, University of Eldoret (UoE), Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science and Technology (JOOUST), Egerton University and Karatina University from Kenya. The participating universities from Uganda included; Makerere University, Kyambogo University and Busitema University. A summary of the key achievements, early outcomes, lessons and conclusions from phase 1 and 2 is provided in Table 1.

Table 1: Key achievements, early outcomes, lessons and conclusions from phase 1 and 2

Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A multidisciplinary network of scientists has been developed • Policy briefs and other knowledge products such as posters and presentations have been developed • The AgriFoSe team has organized and participated in policy fora • High level of networking among the team • Quality mentorship, coaching and advising of mentees • Training workshops for capacity development
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased awareness – role in policy, policy issues • Increased knowledge/skills – how to engage, communication, presentations, policy briefs, networking, negotiations, etc. • Increased confidence – scientists can inform/influence policy • Change in behavior – teaching, student supervision, changes in curriculum, etc. • More collaboration including kind of collaborators and areas of collaboration – multidisciplinary proposals • Engagement with policy processes at county and national levels – involvement in ministry committees, task forces, etc.
Lessons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consensus among participants (post-docs, resource persons) that training course was useful • Benefits of collaboration and networking with peers • Interaction between researchers and policy makers very beneficial – both ways • Country policy processes not accessing the available scientific evidence – because scientists and policy makers are not engaging • To scale up and out - innovative approaches needed • Trainees becoming trainers – very cost effective • Inclusion of policy training in graduate curriculum – science to policy • Benefits of cross-country learning - expand to the region
Conclusions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is scope to use science to improve policies and practices • Outcomes of capacity development take time to be observed • Early outcomes were observed – need follow up to verify longer term impacts • Scientific evidence is costly to generate – and it is imprudent to waste what is being produced by scientists in research, organizations and universities • Need policy-relevant culture in research and research-attuned culture in policy-making

1.2 Workshop objectives

- To provide an opportunity for mentors and mentees in cohort 2 to share their experiences in the mentorship journey.
- To provide a platform for participants from to interact and build networks.
- To learn from invited policy experts on what policymakers want from researchers, and how to target policy makers and fitting in local contexts.

The list of participants and workshop program for the 3-day event that was held at the Jacaranda hotel in Nairobi, Kenya from 24th to 26th September 2023 are shown in appendix 1 and 2.

1.3 Workshop opening and participants' introductions

The workshop started with a word of prayer from Dr. Angela Andago from the UoN. The project principal investigator (Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura) welcomed participants to the workshop and guided the introductions. He informed participants that they were key change agents who needed to take their research seriously as their findings were needed at the grassroots levels to have an impact. Therefore, they needed to be equipped with skills to participate in policy dialogue forums, inform policy-making processes and contribute to the AgriFoSe2030 outcomes of increasing capacity of scientists to communicate science. He attributed the success of the project to the active participation of the mentees, mentors and resource persons with very low dropout.



Prof. Willis Oluoch - Kosura making his opening remarks during the workshop

Prof. Oluoch-Kosura underscored the fact that scientists and researchers not only have an important role to play in informing and influencing policy, but also informing those affected by the policies. He acknowledged AgriFoSe's efforts in addressing problems related to food security which will be useful in solving or minimizing food insecurity in the region. He emphasized that the motivation for doing research should be in solving problems and not making money. He reiterated that learning should be a continuous process where society invests in researchers and researchers in turn communicate science in an effective manner to stakeholders.



Participants listening through the workshop opening session

The AgriFoSe programme Director (Prof. Sofia Boqvist, SLU) informed participants that the first phase of the programme was characterized by trial and error as navigating the policy space was relatively new. She noted that through programme outputs such as policy briefs, meeting arena for scientists, practitioners, stakeholders, exchanges, courses and workshops, the programme expects outcomes such as: increased capacity of scientists to synthesize, analyze, and communicate science with different stakeholders; improved connection between science, policy, and practice; increased use of science-based knowledge in policies and practice. The following programme impacts are also expected: improved food and nutrition security; improved livelihoods for smallholder farmers and increased sustainable smallholder agricultural production and productivity. She acknowledged that there is need to equip the researchers with skills necessary for navigating the policy landscape. She advised young researchers to be bold, take opportunities and collaborate with other researchers outside their fields.



Prof. Sofia Boqvist making opening remarks

The AgriFoSe theme leader for challenge 4 on 'improving smallholder agriculture within transforming food systems' (Prof. Magnus Jirstrom (Lund University)) noted that some of the key achievements have been writing briefs for audiences outside science, understanding the policy process; knowing when to engage and how to engage. He advised on the need to understand the problem being studied as one may need to interact with others facing the same problem. He recommended formulating research questions as they sharpen one's focus. He also informed participants of the need to support the network by identifying how they can utilize the knowledge fully by training others in their institutions beyond the project closure.



Prof. Magnus Jirstrom making opening remarks

The AgriFoSe Deputy Directors (Prof. Cecilia Onyango, UoN) acknowledged that the networks created through AgriFoSe were very key in informing policy and practice. She challenged both mentors and mentees to be change agents within their local universities by training others on policy. She acknowledged that there is need to come up with an African solution to the food security issue in the continent. She pointed out that this calls for doing things differently and thinking of sustainability.



Prof. Cecilia Onyango making opening remarks

The Chairman of the Department of Agricultural Economics where the project is hosted (Prof. Jonathan Nzuma) welcomed participants to the workshop and assured stakeholders of his support. He informed participants of Prof. Kosura's new position as Prof. Emeritus and committed himself to supporting the mentorship of staff and students. He thanked Prof. Kosura and Prof. Magnus for their efforts towards the success of the project which cuts across other departments and universities within the region.



Prof. Nzuma making opening remarks

The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture (Prof. Moses Nyangito) appreciated the project team's efforts in bringing together collaborators from different fields and institutions. He expressed the pride of the Faculty of Agriculture in hosting the project which is novel as many researchers still lack skills on communicating their work to different stakeholders. He observed that continued growth of the project is very important in order to reach more people who have accumulated a lot of knowledge over the years but are yet to

translate their work into policy briefs. He encouraged mentees who had been trained to take advantage of the training and ensure their work reaches the policy makers for action. He emphasized that policy briefs should not be the only focus as implementation of policy is the greatest challenge in Africa. He encouraged mentors to push for institutional changes that are necessary for implementation of the policy briefs. He recognized the need to look for ways of enticing local governments to implement the available briefs. He concluded by saying that whereas briefs are important, practice is critical.



Prof. Nyangito making opening remarks

The Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs (DVC-AA) (Prof. Julius Ogeng'o) who officially opened the workshop noted that the AgriFoSe project is important to the University of Nairobi and highly supported by the University due to its alignment to the University objectives as follows. It is a mentorship program which is one of the pillars at the university. This is because the university reforms prioritize mentoring of young scientists. The objective being to have skilled young people who will have time to serve the university for longer. Therefore, the AgriFoSe mentorship program aligns with this pillar which is important. Secondly, AgriFoSe is a collaboration of several institutions which brings on board diverse and strategic partnerships to the University of Nairobi which seeks to forge partnerships. Thirdly, AgriFoSe focuses on food security which is both a global and national matter that resonates well with the priority areas of the University. Lastly, AgriFoSe focuses on generating knowledge through research, the key objective of the University. He affirmed that the top leadership of the University of Nairobi entirely supports the project for its success within the University. He encouraged senior researchers to be keen on succession plans through mentorship of younger researchers. The DVC-AA recognized the Department of Agricultural Economics for its active role in research and publications in high impact journals. He reckoned that the project was a noble course expected to make a difference to the community in a generational manner.



Prof. Julius Ogeng'o (DVC-AA) making his remarks

1.4 Implementation approach and key activities during phase 2 of the mentoring process

Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa (Economic Policy Research Centre; EPRC, Uganda) who was one of the resource persons noted that participating in AgriFoSe2030 project for the young researchers was a foundation for career advancement. He gave a summary of the key activities undertaken during the second phase of the project as follows:

- Technical workshops to address mentees' capacity gaps identified from needs assessment.
- Mentoring and coaching on policy engagement.
- Training on preparation of policy briefs from research results.
- Guidance on communication skills for and with policy makers.
- In-country and regional dissemination forums.
- On-going mini-projects by mentees in their institutions – to practice and perfect the policy communication series.
- Peer learning and networking forums.

He gave a brief chronology of events undertaken during phase 2: inception meeting in September, 2022 to clarify the project objectives and implementation approach; needs assessment by mentees through self-reflection by mentees and sharing with their mentors in October 2022; discussion and alignment of mentees needs with the project objectives in 18th November 2022; review of policy documents at country and regional levels by mentees to identify key policy issues in agriculture, food security and nutrition at country level in November, 2022; training of mentees on policy advocacy skills and how to engage with policy processes – local/county and national levels in December 2022; training of mentees on technical writing, policy language and presentation to policy makers in January 2023; insights on stress management in February 2023; dissemination of policy synthesis reports/briefs to local stakeholders in March and April 2023.

Dr. Shinyekwa reminded the participants that the project implementation team comprised of members drawn from the University of Nairobi (UoN), Makerere University, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Kyambogo University and EPRC – Uganda. The team was led by Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura. Other members of the team were:

- Prof. David Jakinda Otieno – co-PI (UoN)
- Prof. Rose Nyikal – (UoN)
- Dr. Evans Chimoita – (UoN)
- Prof. Bernard Bashaasha – Makerere University, Uganda [Coordinator, Uganda team]
- Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa – EPRC, Uganda (Resource Person)
- Dr. Judith Nagasha – Kyambogo University, Uganda
- Dr. Joseph Karugia – ILRI
- Mr. Billy Ipara – Research Assistant (UoN).



Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa presenting the project implementation approach

2. EXPERIENCES AND FEEDBACK BY MENTORS AND MENTEES

2.1 Summary of feedback from the mentees

The project Secretariat member and gender expert Prof. Rose Nyikal moderated the session which highlighted experiences by mentees, mentors and resource persons since the last meeting.



Prof. Rose Nyikal moderating the feedback session

Through the mentorship, mentees reported that they had gained skills in writing policy briefs and translating of research in simple language which is not too scientific. Mentees were capable of identifying key stakeholders who would be interested in their research and knew how to create awareness of their work among policy makers in their countries. Mentees were confident in communicating their research within the social media platforms to increase their visibility through training from communication experts organized by mentors. Through engagements with mentors and other mentees, networking had been enhanced. The mentees found this useful in creating opportunities. The mentees appreciated that they were empowered to write policy briefs as well as train others on the same. They looked forward to passing on their knowledge and skills further.

There was a high level of commitment between the mentees and mentors which was not hindered by the distance between them. They could still find time to attend trainings and make progress towards achieving the programme's objectives. Mentees enjoyed how mentors appreciated their effort before correcting them along the learning curve. There was an observation that many PhD students ignore publishing a policy brief despite it being part of their expected output before graduation. The mentees hoped to change the trend by publishing their policy briefs and training masters' students on the same. Mentors introduced mentees to other platforms of learning and went out of their way to also support mentees to achieve their personal dreams and ventures.



Mentees providing their feedback regarding the mentorship project journey

2.2 Summary of feedback from the mentors

Mentors emphasized the importance of communicating research in a manner that allows it to reach more stakeholders such as the farmers who are the main users of research outputs. They learnt how to patiently journey with mentees who had to communicate science in the simplest way possible. They were proud of their mentees who were able to translate research into policy action through their mentorship and looked forward to further engagements with the mentees even after the closure of the project. There was concern on “bias” towards females during the first cohort in mentorship which was addressed in the second cohort as the project balanced both male and female mentors in the second cohort. There was emphasis on the need for mentees to consider gender perspectives within their research. For sustainability of their work, the mentors acknowledged the need to continue supporting and mentoring students beyond the AgriFoSe project by engaging them in other projects.

2.3 Perspectives on place of mentorship in agricultural development policy planning process

A mentee, Magdalene Mutumi from UoN chaired the session through which she challenged mentees to share their views on whether they thought they could mentor others and mentors were to share on possible opportunities available.



Magdalene Mutumi (mentee) chairing the interactive session

Hannah Mugure, a mentee appreciated the transformation she had undergone through AgriFoSe training. She expressed initial difficulty in publishing her first policy brief for a year. The brief was later published after attending the AgriFoSe training. She also noted that the workshop had been a good opportunity for her to network with her peers. Through the training she came to know the importance of interacting with different stakeholders at every level.



Hannah Mugure (mentee) sharing her perspective on the place of the mentorship

Dr. Walter Akuno (mentors in cohort 1 & 2 – JOOUST, Kenya) noted that for sustainability, it is important to continue the engagements with the mentees and given time they had spent together they were the best candidates when opportunity came up. He also encouraged people to join global platforms in search of opportunities. He expressed his willingness to share such opportunities with other participants through a common social platform.



Dr. Walter Akuno (mentor) sharing his perspective on the place of the mentorship

David Ayieko a mentee noted that the learning process had been very insightful as he was a lot more technical but that improved over time. He had been able to network with other researchers working on research related to his and such interactions had been quite beneficial. Isaac Maitha, a mentee was upbeat that he was capable of mentoring others and suggested presentation of policy briefs at the Nairobi innovation week at the UoN.

Dr. Geraldine Matollah a mentor from the University of Eldoret (UoE) informed the participants of the challenges faced when trying to present policy briefs to county government. She explained that despite trying to book an appointment with them, it was not a priority for them to date. She wondered how one could get policy makers to come and listen to researchers. Prof. Nyikal expressed concern that the reason could be that the work was not a priority for the county at the time or the county officials were not engaged from the onset. According to Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa, the policy engagement terrain is not straightforward as some government officials are not interested even when what researchers are doing is going to help them. He observed that sometimes the policy makers are more interested in immediate monetary compensation than scientific evidence. Participants also deliberated on the need to institutionalize policy briefs as a progression criterion.



Participants following the proceedings of the workshop

3. PRESENTATION OF POLICY BRIEFS BY COHORT 2 MENTEES, DISCUSSIONS AND REFLECTIONS

Presentation of policy briefs by cohort 2 mentees was done in two sessions. After each session, participants engaged in discussions and reflections focusing on all the presentations. The first session was chaired by Dr. Geraldine Matollah (University of Eldoret, Kenya). Dr. Faith Muyonga (Kyambogo University, Uganda) then led discussions and reflections on all the presentations. The second session was chaired by Dr. Samuel Omondi (UoN). Discussions and reflections after this session were led by Dr. Judith Nagasha (Kyambogo University). The presentations of all the policy briefs and the issues raised are summarized in Table 2.



Michael Sumani from Kyambogo University, Uganda presenting his policy brief



Carolyn Kisaka and Nobert Wafula (both from Egerton University) presenting their policy briefs

Table 2: Summary of cohort 2 mentees' policy briefs and discussions

Presenter	Topic	Summary of policy brief	Questions (Q)/ Answers (A)/ Comments (C)
Michael Sumani	Inaccessibility to extension workers affects farmer' learning of innovative farming: What is the remedy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief is based on a study that attributed declining annual agricultural output to lack of smallholder access to extension services in Uganda The brief recommends farmer-to-farmer extension as a complementary approach to the existing extension framework For sustainability, the brief recommends support for farmers to establish local learning forums for knowledge sharing 	<p>C: The title should be action oriented</p> <p>C: Suggested title: Farmer to farmer extension: A complementary approach for enhanced technology adoption in Uganda</p> <p>C: The brief lacked:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infographics Key messages Mainstreaming of gender Specificity on target stakeholders in implementation <p>C: Agricultural extension workers at sub county level can implement farmer to farmer extension approach</p> <p>C: Recommendations are not actionable</p>
Carolyn Kisaka	Undernourished? Eat winged termites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief presents evidence of undernourishment in Eastern Africa The authors recommend use of edible winged termites as an alternative source of animal proteins following positive consumer perception towards them The authors recommend promotion of extensions services to increase awareness and value addition 	<p>C: There is need for a title that gives direction for policy</p> <p>C: Update the national target that the brief is addressing.</p> <p>Q: Are you addressing value addition, micro or macronutrient deficiency.</p> <p>C: Show prevalence of the nutrient deficiencies.</p> <p>C: Reformat the policy brief</p>
Victor Wabwire	Which way? Climate shocks or nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief highlights the impact of climate change on food and nutrition security in Kenya The authors document smallholder adaptation Strategies The authors recommend integration of food and nutrition security into climate resilient programmes. 	<p>C: The title does not give direction for policy</p> <p>C: The problem is not clear</p> <p>C: The recommendations lack focus</p>
Juliet Kyayesimira	Poor postharvest handling practices hinder beef market in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief shows the role of the beef sector in Uganda It outlines the challenges facing the sector Commendable use of infographics and text boxes The brief is a case for the development and adoption of appropriate technologies and best practices in handling of beef 	<p>C: The title is not actionable</p> <p>C: Check the use of beef and postharvest</p> <p>C: The policy is on local trade. Remove issues on international trade.</p> <p>C: The picture with the dog can be misleading as in some countries dog is meat</p>

			<p>C: Include the AgriFoSe logo alongside that of Reload that funded the study on the cover page.</p> <p>C: There is an image appearing twice</p>
David Ayieko	Power of Radio in Improving Farmers' Awareness of Rice Beans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The brief presents evidence of undernourishment in Kenya • The brief is a case for rice-bean as alternative protein source for resource-constrained households • The authors found low awareness of the product in the study area • The policy recommendations were well targeted • The authors recommend use of radio to create awareness on rice beans 	<p>C: There is an extension policy in Kenya which focuses on timing of radio broadcast and language. Do you want programmes in local language and at what time? Most broadcasts are around 9:30am before farmers go out.</p> <p>C: Be clear on what kind of radio; state owned or village based or community</p> <p>Q: Recommendations are based on radios that villagers carry?</p> <p>C: Think of how farmers can access radios through phones</p> <p>C: There are some radio frequencies that you can't access. Think of regulations to increase frequency.</p> <p>Q: You seem interested in creating awareness. On nutritional content or production or the best media?</p> <p>C: There is a mix up in the variables on the X-Axis of Figure 3</p>
Hannah Mugure	Safe Maize for Kenyans: Enhanced Post-harvest Storage as a Strategy for Aflatoxin Control in Maize	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The policy brief shows evidence of aflatoxin contamination of maize in Kenya • The study is based on a study that revealed that storage conditions have a significant effect on the extent of contamination • The authors recommend enhanced sensitization of agricultural extension staff on proper postharvest practices 	<p>Q: The brief assumes that aflatoxin is known. What is it and what causes it?</p> <p>C: Moisture testing gadgets appear in the recommendations. Show the link between them and aflatoxin</p> <p>C: Recommendation on taxes: East Africa has a common tax structure. Tax elements are set in external common tariff.</p> <p>C: Be brief and straight to the point.</p> <p>C: Several key messages. Key message is no. 3.</p> <p>C: Focus on aflatoxin as a problem.</p> <p>C: You can have metallic bins and pics bags in the title</p> <p>C: Traditional storage has been rendered ineffective but if thatching is done well, it works well.</p>

Francis Garuzooka	The right to food: Inclusion of women with physical disabilities in backyard farming.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief shows the extent of food insecurity and acute malnutrition among people living with disabilities in Uganda The brief is based on a study that found that backyard farming increased access to food and income among disabled women The brief is a case for upscaling of backyard agriculture among disabled women by the ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries 	<p>C: The brief is too wordy.</p> <p>C: Present the existing policy and the gap you intend to address.</p> <p>C: Is there an assumption that men with disabilities are okay</p> <p>C: Infographics such as photo of backyard farming are missing.</p> <p>C: The executive summary is extremely long</p> <p>C: You can recommend support of male spouses with wheel chairs to help women to the garden</p>
Isaac Maitha	Is camel milk sold in Nairobi County of public health concern? A case study of the informal camel dairy sector at Eastleigh market	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief shows that consumption of camel milk and milk products in Kenya has been on the rise However, there are concerns about the safety and quality of the camel milk products. The authors recommend regulation of the informal camel milk sector by the Kenya Dairy Board 	<p>C: The brief is too long</p> <p>C: Avoid use of jargon</p> <p>C: The sections have a lot of repetition</p> <p>C: Revise the title from a question to a solution</p> <p>C: Include captions for photos</p> <p>C: The line graph misleading</p>
Stephen Kimno	How can we strengthen dolichos bean (<i>lablab purpureus</i>) to respond to food insecurity? what considerations under climate change? Aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief emphasizes that all staples are facing the impact of climate change. The authors propose drought tolerant crops such as the dolichos bean The authors call for promotion and commercialization of dolichos bean by the county and national government 	<p>C: The policy brief should have one issue.</p> <p>C: Up to 3 policy briefs can be generated from the one.</p> <p>C: The brief is too wordy.</p> <p>C: Who is your target audience?</p> <p>C: Topic has to be changed.</p>
Ruthie Najjuma	Risks of Aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts in Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief attributes the declining market share of Uganda in the global groundnut market to aflatoxin contamination The brief is based on a study that found that 56% of the farmers were not aware of aflatoxin occurrence in groundnuts. The authors underscore the need for sensitisation by the Ugandan Government on adverse effects of aflatoxin contamination in groundnuts. 	<p>C: The title has no policy direction. C: There is need for focus from the title.</p> <p>C: Improper drying. Which is proper or which one has risks</p> <p>C: Add variables that are amenable to policy</p> <p>C: Lack of focus from the beginning make it difficult to come up with policy recommendations</p>
Robert Wafula	Bamboo shoots for food and nutritional security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief presents bamboo shoots as a sustainable alternative for food and nutritional insecurity in Kenya. 	<p>C: Bamboo is used in building. To eat we need to create awareness on something that will attract us to it.</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief is based on a study that analysed the nutritional properties of the bamboo shoot flour The authors recommend promotion of bamboo shoots for the enrichment of other cereals such as rice and sorghum to addressing the problem of malnutrition and food insecurity. 	<p>Q: Is bamboo acceptable where the study was done?</p> <p>C: There is need for sensitization on the nutritional benefits of bamboo shoots</p>
Magdalene Mutumi	User awareness is key for wetland management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief shows evidence of low uptake of wetland management practices among the users in Ewaso Narok Swamp. This position is informed by results of a baseline and follow up survey by water resource users association (WRUA) 	<p>C: The title does not give policy direction</p> <p>C: Nomadic pastoralism is not one of the improved ways of wetland management</p> <p>C: The title is not catchy. What is user awareness</p> <p>C: Avoid use of jargon</p> <p>C: Pollution and nutrification have been used interchangeably</p>
Alexander Mbogo	Optimizing the quality of national nutrition care in kidney diseases management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The policy brief presents an upward trajectory in the prevalence of chronic kidney disease due to a general rise in lifestyle diseases. The authors assert that quality nutrition is indispensable in overall care for chronic kidney disease (CKD) and post-kidney transplant patients. The authors are however concerned that nationally, there is inadequate delivery of nutritional care in CKD and post-kidney transplant patients The authors recommend urgent on-job training of all nutritionists offering care to CKD and post-kidney transplant patients by the Ministry of Health, Nutrition and Dietetics Department. 	<p>C: Consider changing the title to: Improved quality of life among kidney patients</p> <p>C: Show the extent of kidney problem in the country.</p> <p>C: Show how the country is losing due to unnecessary costs from procurement of wrong food</p> <p>C: Present costs and benefits in Kenya Shillings</p>
Ruth Akoth	Cassava Leaves: The Under-Explored Solution to Food Insecurity and Malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The brief is a case for cassava crop which is a climate smart crop that requires minimal inputs and is high yielding. The authors argue that cassava leaves are highly nutritious in protein, vitamin C, iron, and calcium The authors urge the government of Kenya through the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries to sensitize Kenyans about cassava leaves utilization apart from just the roots. 	<p>Q: Cassava leaves are sour. How can they solve food insecurity?</p> <p>Q: Feeding of cassava leaves to animals amounts to postharvest loss?</p> <p>Q: There is poisonous cassava. Are the leaves coming from poisonous cassava?</p> <p>A: Better varieties with lower levels of toxicity and better preparation methods are recommended.</p> <p>Q: The amount of essential amino acid in cassava leaves are those equivalent to those in an egg?</p>



Alexander Mbogo presenting his policy brief



Juliet Kyayesimira responding to comments on her brief



Dr. Faith Muyonga moderating the policy brief presentations

The following key observations were made on all the policy briefs presented:

- A policy brief is not a summary of a thesis. Policy briefs require fresh thinking and not copy pasting of thesis.
- Too many references are not allowed in a policy brief. One should not have more than four to five references; focus is only on the key ones.
- Policy briefs on public health concerns should focus on how to package the information as very urgent to avert adverse effects of the problem in question to concerned stakeholders.
- Co-authors included in the policy brief should only be those persons who contributed technical inputs in the development of the policy brief. Mentees should discuss and agree with their supervisors and sources of the data/study funding on the exact order of co-authorship.
- Participants were urged to familiarize themselves with intellectual property issues within their institutions or donors before the policy briefs could be published on the AgriFoSe website.

4. NEXT STEPS, EVALUATION AND CLOSING

4.1 Working groups to plan future networking initiatives by mentees and mentors

The project Co-PI (Prof. David Jakinda) organized participants into six groups comprising a mixture of mentors, mentees and resource persons and tasked each group to come up with future plans on how they intended to continue networking beyond the project closure.



Prof. David Jakinda moderating the group session on future networking initiatives



Participants undertaking group deliberations to plan for future networking initiatives

A summary of the initiatives that emerged from the group discussions are as summarized below:

- The groups' members first shared their areas of interest and contacts.
- There was consensus among participants of all groups on the need to form a WhatsApp group that brought together mentees and mentors for easier sharing of information.
- Group members were introduced to other organizations within their areas of interest for more networking.
- It emerged that there is need to entrench policy briefs in learning institutions by involving administrators and championing for inclusion of policy courses in the curriculum.
- There was demand for continued exchange visits in different universities and institutions.
- There was a suggestion on integrating Masters students within future mentorship projects.
- A bidding platform whereby members could write and bid for proposals together was suggested.
- The need to identify potential networks for similar interests was proposed.
- It was crucial for AgriFoSe to follow-up past mentees to get feedback on how to improve and track their progress to inform their support function.
- Quarterly trainings and newsletters were suggested.
- There was need to nominate a committee that could lead the network.
- Participants were urged to apply for short courses offered by the AgriFoSe network.
- There was push for amendment of universities regulations to include policy briefs other than published journals only for promotion within universities.
- Members were motivated to bid for AgriFoSe projects and respond to research calls.

4.2 Highlights on how to institutionalize policy- based mentorship in government institutions

An open plenary discussion was held to share insights on how to institutionalize policy-based mentorship in public institutions of research, higher education and government departments. The following approaches were suggested:

- Incorporate policy brief in curriculum review as a unit in MSc. and PhD programmes.
- Have a regulation in place for Postgraduate students to publish a policy brief as a requirement before graduation.
- Incorporate policy studies in the undergraduate course within university curriculum for students to start appreciating the policy arena at an early stage. This can be achieved by reworking of the existing courses to incorporate issues on policy briefs.
- Help the top management of universities to appreciate the importance of policy briefs for ease of review.
- Have one national repository to publish policy briefs from all research institutions. However, there have been challenges setting it up as connecting with strategic patterns takes time but it is work in progress currently in Kenya.
- Create more awareness within institutions by holding webinars within departments on short courses aimed at building capacity on policy briefs.
- Make policy briefs an output for lecturers within the departments and motivate them through training and considering them for promotion.

- Consider what completes the loop in research and the loop is the policy audience. Engage with them once you are sure their interests align with your research and seek an audience with them in order to create a feedback loop.

4.3 Award of certificates to mentees, mentors and resource persons

Prof. Jakinda informed participants that certificates of participation were to be awarded to various participants as an appreciation of their efforts in different roles. The key message before certificates were awarded to mentees was that they were to be the change agents and champions for what they had learnt through the AgriFoSe activities. They were informed that the certificate was to motivate them to practice the skills that they had learnt and mentor others. Mentees certificates were awarded by Dr. Faith Muyonga while Dr. Joseph Karugia awarded the mentor certificates. Prof. Magnus Jirstrom awarded certificates to project resource persons, while Prof. Sofia Boqvist awarded the project team their certificates. Lastly, gifts to appreciate the project partners were awarded to Prof. Magnus, Prof. Sofia and Dr. Shinyekwa by Prof. Kosura.



Mentees from Kyambogo University, Uganda (Frank Garuzooka and Juliet Kyayesimira) receiving their certificates from Dr. Faith Muyonga.



Mentees from University of Nairobi, Kenya (Magdalene Mutumi and Alexander Mbogo) receiving their certificates from Dr. Faith Muyonga.



Mentees from Egerton University, Kenya (Carolyn Kisaka and Victor Wabwire) receiving their certificates from Dr. Faith Muyonga.



Mentors from the University of Nairobi, Kenya (Dr. Sophie Ngala and Dr. Angela Andago) receiving their certificates from Dr. Joseph Karugia.



Mentors from the University of Eldoret, Kenya - Dr. Geraldine Matolla and JUUST, Dr. Walter Akuno receiving their certificates from Dr. Joseph Karugia.



Mentors from the Kyambogo University, Uganda (Dr. Faith Muyonga and Dr. Judith Nagasha) receiving their certificates from Dr. Joseph Karugia



Resource Persons, Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa- EPRC, and Dr. Joseph Karugia- ILRI) receiving their certificates from Prof. Magnus Jistrom.



Project Secretariat members from the University of Nairobi (Prof. Rose Nyikal & Dr. Evans Chimoita) receiving their certificates from Prof. Sofia Boqvist.



The Project co-PI- Prof. David Jakinda and Research Assistant - Billy Ipara receiving their certificates from Prof. Sofia Boqvist



The Project PI- Prof. Willis Kosura receiving his certificate from Prof. Sofia Boqvist



The AgriFoSe Project Partners (Prof. Magnus Jistrom and Prof. Sofia Boqvist) being presented with gifts from the project members by Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura.

4.4 Workshop evaluation

A participatory evaluation was conducted to reflect on how the mentorship process under cohort two was undertaken. Prof. Jakinda asked participants to provide feedback which would be useful in informing future design of mentorship projects beyond the AgriFoSE's phase 2 initiatives. Specifically, participants were asked to answer the following three questions which were discussed in groups.

1. *What is the key message you are taking home?*
2. *What went well in the design and implementation of the mentorship project?*
3. *What could be improved and how in future mentorship projects beyond AgriFoSe phase 2?*



Workshop participants making their contribution during the workshop evaluation session
A summary of the responses from the group discussion is provided in Table 3.

Table 3: Workshop evaluation feedback

<i>What is the key message you are taking home?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Always apply the A-B-C rule (Accuracy- Brevity- Clarity) in research • Always reach out to target group, administrators and institutions for assistance, and clarification • Always indicate the cost of inaction as a footnote on your policy brief to guide policy makers on expected consequences if recommendations are not acted upon • Inclusivity of gender and persons with disabilities is important in research • It is important to translate research to policy briefs • Embrace peer learning in institutions as it is effective and cheaper • Policy engagement starts at the inception of research for it to be attractive to policy makers • The problem being researched on should be real and important and not an imaginary one • Avoid jargons when communicating your research to stakeholders • There is power in networking • Different components of policy briefs • Communication skills for different audiences
<i>What went well in the design and implementation of the mentorship project?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communication to participants on various activities and expectations was timely and effective • The relationship between mentor and mentee was cordial • There was diversity of participants which was a key asset in networking • There was good time management for the activities • Success rate was commendable as 74% of mentees fully participated to completion of the project • There was active participation of participants in the trainings and project activities • There were adequate personnel for mentees which made mentorship effective • The online approach for enhanced interactions was convenient • Implementation of project activities was excellent
<i>What could be improved and how?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitate participants not able to attend workshops physically to follow through and present virtually • Have opening and closing of meetings of workshops in different countries • Include Masters students in the next phase of the project as well as people living with disability • Commit government policy makers and other industry players early enough for them to be able to participate in the workshops • Invite communication and infographics experts to workshops to provide guidance to mentees presenting their policy briefs • Work on uniform presentations by mentees using an AgriFoSe template • Include an excursion as part of the workshop activities to avoid sitting for long • Ensure the policy briefs are published to enhance mentees' visibility • Have different policy audiences for the different policy briefs being prepared

4.5 General reflections, concluding remarks and way forward

In terms of the general reflections regarding the mentorship project, Dr. Karugia found the course useful and very relevant to mentees especially in achieving food security. He noticed the growth in mentees, mentors and resource persons and observed that this was good for the food system and research geared at informing policy. The real challenge according to him was how to keep the momentum going. He reminded participants that they had a role in reaching out to the wider stakeholders as individuals and institutions. He underscored the importance of reaching out to policy makers as they are the decision makers, and lauded participants for finding value in networking. However, he appreciated that there is still a challenge in identifying the relevant target audiences and how to engage with them in the long term. Prof. Sofia on her part encouraged mentees to think of the type of change they aim to make. She emphasized the need to identify the target audience at the local and national level. She reiterated that

the aim of the programme is to encourage mentees to take part in the policy process and institutionalize the thinking within the universities. She informed participants that AgriFoSe looks forward to publishing some of the high-quality briefs. She appreciated the role of mentors who she said had done a good job in mentoring the mentees.

Prof. Magnus started by thanking all participants and organizers more so for adapting to virtual space during the Covid-19 period. He reckoned that every other programme needs to be improved and evaluated and assured participants that the feedback provided would be used to get more information on how to enhance future initiatives. He expressed confidence that a follow-up of mentees from Phase 1 and 2 would be conducted to track progress. He observed that learning also involves looking at what others are doing and advised participants to visit the AgriFoSe website and learn from what others have done. He emphasized the fact that if a policy brief is to have an impact, it has to be of high quality. He underscored the need to be specific and come up with actionable recommendations. He reminded participants to invest in other mediums of communication such as newspapers in communicating research so as to increase visibility to policy makers. Finally, he informed participants of the plan to involve all the partners in designing the next phase of the project and was looking forward to getting feedback from all participants.

In his closing remarks, Prof. Kosura thanked all the partners and support team for their cooperation throughout the project. He appreciated the collaborators who contributed quality materials. He maintained that it is important that the collaboration continues beyond the closure of the workshop.

4.6 Next steps

Prof. Jakinda informed participants of the immediate next steps as summarized in Table 4 and requested all participants to play their respective roles and submit required documents in a timely manner.

Table 4: Main next steps

Date	Activity
5 th May 2023	Submission of workshop report by rapporteurs to the project secretariat
10 th May 2023	Submission of revised policy briefs & consent to publish by mentees to the project secretariat
19 th May 2023	Review of workshop report & sharing with participants
30 th June 2023	Review of policy briefs & provision of feedback to mentees
30 th June 2023	Submission of final mentorship report (combining lessons from Cohort 1 & 2) by the project team to the AgriFoSe
31 st June 2023	Facilitation of mentees, mentors & resource persons as per their contracts
31 st August 2023	Facilitation of project team members as per their contracts
	Tracer survey on phase 2 mentees & mentors (Cohort 1 & 2) to be decided by AgriFoSe

4.7 Vote of thanks and workshop closure

The vote of thanks was given by Dr. Faith Muyonga. On behalf of mentors, mentees and all participants, she thanked Prof. Magnus and Prof. Sofia whom she referred to as the vision bearers of the project for introducing participants to translating research into policy. She also appreciated the project's PI, Prof. Kosura and the project team members and resource persons for their commitment towards the success of the project. She noted that the mantle to translate research into policy is important and it is a journey that will continue as participants pass it over to others. She acknowledged that mentorship is a big aspect in research and by mentoring younger scientists the future is secure. She acknowledged the mentees efforts which was evident from their presentations.

Prof. Rose Nyikal made the closing remarks. On behalf of the Vice Chancellor-University of Nairobi, she urged mentees to continue mentoring others informally to increase the visibility of the efforts of the mentorship project and create a multiplier effect. She then declared the workshop officially closed after a word of prayer from Dr. Evans Chimoita.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: List of participants

	Name	Gender	Institution	Nationality	Role
1.	Tumutegyeize Jeninah	Female	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentor- Cohort 2
2.	Najjuma Ruthie Mutyaba	Female	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentee- Cohort 2
3.	Kyayesimira Juliet	Female	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentee- Cohort 2
4.	Dr. Faith Muyonga	Female	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentor- Cohort 2
5.	Dr. Nagasha Judith Irene	Female	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentor- Cohort 2
6.	Dr. Shinyekwa Isaac	Male	EPRC- Uganda	Uganda	Resource Person
7.	Garuzooka John Francis	Male	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentee- Cohort 2
8.	Sumani Michael David	Male	Kyambogo University	Uganda	Mentee- Cohort 2
9.	Prof. Magnus Jistrom	Male	Lund University- Sweden	Sweden	AgriFoSe Team
10.	Prof. Sophia Boqvist	Female	Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences	Sweden	AgriFoSe Team
11.	Hannah Mugure	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
12.	Ruth Okoth	Female	Egerton University	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
13.	Magdalene Mutumi	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
14.	Carolyne Kisaka	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
15.	Esther Mujuka	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 1
16.	Dr. Angela Andago	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
17.	Dr. Sophie Ngala	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
18.	Dr. Geraldine Matollah	Female	University of Eldoret	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
19.	Prof. Cecilia Onyango	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
20.	Prof. Rose Nyikal	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Project Secretariat
21.	Pauline Katunyo	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
22.	Milkah Maina	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
23.	Asunta Nyawira	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
24.	Faith Khaombi	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
25.	Francis Tuchora	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
26.	Stephen Sergon	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
27.	Agripina Singa	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	UON Staff
28.	Dorcas Nduati	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	UON Staff
29.	Victor Kilui Wabwile	Male	Egerton University	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
30.	Stephen Kimno	Male	University of Eldoret	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
31.	Isaac Maitha	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
32.	Nobert Wafula	Male	Egerton University	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
33.	David Ayieko	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
34.	Mbogo Alexander	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentee- Cohort 2
35.	Dr. Samuel Omondi	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
36.	Dr. Walter Akuno	Male	JOUST	Kenya	Mentor- Cohort 2
37.	Prof Willis Oluoch-Kosura	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Project PI
38.	Prof. David Jakinda	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Project Co-PI
39.	Dr. Evans Chimoita	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Project Secretariat
40.	Billy Ipara	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Project Secretariat
41.	Dr. Joseph Karugia	Male	International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)	Kenya	Project Secretariat
42.	Brian Omondi	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
43.	Prof. Moses Nyangito	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Dean, FoA-UoN
44.	Dr. Jonathan Nzuma	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Chairman, Agric. Econ - UoN

45.	Lawrence Moranga	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student
46.	Prof. Julius Ogen'go	Male	University of Nairobi	Kenya	DVC-AA, UoN
47.	Jane Kahwai	Female	University of Nairobi	Kenya	Postgraduate Student

Appendix 2: Workshop Program

TIME	ACTIVITY	RESPONSIBLE PERSON (S)
Day 1 – Monday 24th April 2023		
08:30am – 11:00am	Courtesy call by AgriFoSe team (Prof. Magnus Jirstrom - Lund University & Prof. Sofia Boqvist of the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences – SLU, Sweden) to the University of Nairobi Vice-Chancellor's office	Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura, Prof. Cecilia Moraa Onyango & Dr. David Jakinda – University of Nairobi (UoN)
09:00am – 09:30am	Registration of participants in the meeting room	Agripina Singa & Billy Ipara – UoN
09:30am – 09:40am	Opening prayers	Dr. Angela Andago – UoN
09:40am – 10:30am	Interactions, sharing of experiences & networks by mentees, mentors and resource persons since the last meeting	Prof. Rose Nyikal – UoN
10:30am – 11:00am	Coffee/tea break	All
11:00am – 11:30am	Welcome & Introduction of participants	Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura, Dr. Jonathan Nzuma (Chairman, Department of Agricultural Economics) & Prof. Moses Nyangito (Dean, Faculty of Agriculture) - UoN
11:30am – 12:00pm	Highlights on the AgriFoSe2030 Programme, vision & global activities – with focus on current & future initiatives in Africa	Prof. Sofia Boqvist (SLU) & Prof. Cecilia Onyango (UoN)
12:00pm – 12:30pm	Overview of the AgriFoSe mentorship/capacity building project origin, purpose & lessons from Phase 1	Prof. Magnus Jirstrom (Lund University, Sweden) & Dr. Joseph Karugia (International Livestock Research Institute – ILRI)
12:30pm – 12:40pm	Workshop objectives	Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura - UoN
12:40pm – 12:50pm	Official opening of the workshop	Prof. Julius Ogeng'o (Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Academic Affairs) -UoN
12:50pm – 12:55pm	Overview of the workshop program	Dr. David Jakinda - UoN
12:55pm – 1:00pm	Group Photo	Billy Ipara - UoN
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch break	All
2:00pm – 3:00pm	Implementation approach/key activities undertaken during Phase 2 of the mentoring process	Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa – Economic Policy Research Centre (EPRC), Uganda
3:00pm – 3:20pm	Mentees in phase 2 (cohort 1 & 2) – and their institutional affiliations	Dr. David Jakinda – UoN
3:20pm – 4:20pm	Perspectives on the place of mentorship in the agricultural development policy planning process	All
4:20pm – 4:40pm	End of day 1 closing remarks	Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura - UoN
4:40pm – 5:00pm	Coffee/tea break	All

Day 2 – Tuesday 25th April 2023		
08:00am – 08:30am	Registration of participants	Agripina Singa & Billy Ipara- University of Nairobi (UoN)
08:30am – 10:30am	Presentation of policy briefs by mentees (15 minutes per presenter)	Dr. Geraldine Matollah – University of Eldoret, Kenya
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Michael Sumani 2. Carolyn Kisaka 3. Victor Wabwile 4. Juliet Kyayesimira 5. David Ayieko 6. Hannah Mugure 7. Francis Garuzooka 8. Isaac Maitha 	
10:30am – 11:00am	Coffee/tea break	All
11:00am – 12:40pm	Discussion & reflection on the policy briefs presented (10 minutes per presentation)	Prof. Dr. Faith Muyonga, Kyambogo University, Uganda
12:40pm – 1:40pm	Lunch break	All
1:40pm – 3:25pm	Presentation of policy briefs by mentees (15 minutes per presenter) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Stephen Kimno 2. Ruthie Najjuma 3. Nobert Wafula 4. Magdalene Mutumi 5. Alexander Mbogo 6. Ruth Okoth 	Dr. Samuel Omondi – Maseno University, Kenya
3:25pm – 4:35pm	Discussion & reflection on the policy briefs presented (10 minutes per presentation)	Dr. Judith Nagasha – Kyambogo University, Uganda
4:35pm – 5:00pm	Summary of lessons learnt in the mentorship process – open discussion by all	Dr. Walter Akuno – Jaramogi Oginga Odinga University of Science & Technology (JOUST), Kenya
5:00pm – 5:10pm	End of day 2 closing remarks	Prof. Magnus Jirstrom & Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura
5:10pm – 5:30pm	Coffee/tea break	All
Day 3 – Wednesday 26th April 2023		
08:00am – 08:30am	Registration of participants	Agripina Singa & Billy Ipara – UoN
08:30am – 9:30am	Working groups to plan future networking initiatives by mentees & mentors	All
9:30am – 10:30am	Presentation & discussion of mentee-mentors' future networking initiatives	Dr. Isaac Shinyekwa – EPRC, Uganda
10:30am – 11:00am	Coffee/tea break	All
11:00am – 11:20am	Highlights on how to institutionalize policy-based mentorship in government institutions	All
11:20am – 12:00pm	Award of certificates to mentees & mentors	Prof. Sofia Boqvist (SLU), Prof. Magnus Jirstrom (Lund University), & Dr. Joseph Karugia (ILRI)
12:00pm – 12:15pm	Workshop Evaluation	Dr. David Jakinda - UoN

12:15pm – 12:45pm	General reflections, concluding remarks & way forward	Prof. Magnus Jirstrom (Lund University) & Prof. Willis Oluoch-Kosura, UoN
12:45pm – 12:55pm	Vote of thanks	Dr. Faith Muyonga – Kyambogo University, Uganda
12:55pm – 1:00pm	Closing prayer	Dr. Evans Chimoita – UoN
1:00pm – 2:00pm	Lunch break & departure	All