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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTS                   African Centre for Technology Studies
AIVs                    African Indigenous Vegetables
APVC                  Agricultural Products Value Chain
HORTINLEA     Horticultural Innovation and Learning for improved Nutrition and Livelihood in East Africa
KALRO               Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
SPs                        Sub Projects

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVS) stakeholders’ workshop is one of the dissemination events organised under the HORTINLEA project, specifically under the sub projects (SPs) 7b & 10. The workshop aimed at achieving multiple purposes. First, to share results emerging from the two Sub projects. It thus provided an interactive platform where SP7 & SP10 teams presented their preliminary results. Second, to bring stakeholders’ together in order to deliberate on the subject - gender dimensions and meal culture of AIVs in Kenya - in relation to food production and consumption at the grass roots level.

The overall workshop’s agenda was motivated by the growing potential of AIVs to make significant impact to Kenya’s food security. The two days’ workshop’s programme (Annex 1) provided for experts sharing, panel discussions and interactive sessions. The second day of the workshop was organised in form of a fair on AIVs preparation and stakeholder discussion on possible solutions in an effort to improve on AIVs production and consumption. The workshop brought together about 100 participants (Annex 2) comprising of farmers, consumers and other stakeholders in Kakamega County. The immediate output of the workshop is this report which gives a summary of the conference proceedings by highlighting the various speeches, presentations and discussions. It also highlights important points that reflect the perspectives of stakeholders particularly farmers on how AIVS can be promoted both in production and consumption more generally.
1. BACKGROUND

African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) commonly referred to as AIVs are portrayed as a panacea for food nutrition and insecurity. They inherently have the potential for more diversified and sustainable ways of food production and consumption. There is a growing trend of commercializing these vegetables, a trend which has had an effect on gender, social reproduction and sustainable livelihoods. This workshop aimed at sharing results emerging from two Sub projects 7b and 10 under the HORTINLEA (Horticultural Innovation and Learning for improved Nutrition and Livelihood in East Africa) project (for details about Hortinlea visit www.hortinlea.org). The main aim of the workshop was to understand gender dimensions and meal culture of AIVs in Kenya in relation to food production and consumption at the grass roots level. The workshop brought together farmers, consumers and other stakeholders in Kakamega County. It also provided an interactive platform whereby research teams from both SPs presented their preliminary results and facilitated a fair on AIVs preparation. In addition, stakeholders discussed possible solutions towards improving AIVs production and consumption.

This report documents the proceedings of the AIVs stakeholders’ workshop held on 16th and 17th March 2017 at Bishop Stam retreat centre, Kakamega in Western Kenya. It contains the details of what transpired including key messages emanating from key note speakers and experts, plenary discussions and practical demonstrations.
WELCOME REMARKS & INTRODUCTION - ACTS

The workshop was officially opened by Dr. Ann Kingiri, a senior research fellow at African Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS). The opening remarks were followed by an introduction of members present (see Annex 2 for list of participants). Dr. Lusike Wasilwa, Director for crops at the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) made brief remarks on behalf of KARLO. She emphasized on the mandate of KALRO in creating awareness for increased consumption and utilization of orphaned/underutilized crops, a major focus being AIVs. She commended the HORTINLEA project for the financial and technical support.

ABOUT HORTINLEA - SHORT PRESENTATION

An overview of the Hortinlea project was made by Dr. Emil Gevorgyan of Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany. Emil summarized the rationale behind the project’s inception, partners involved, activities accomplished and the funding organizations among others. Hortinlea implementation has been made possible by incorporating several disciplines (14 SPs) covering cross cutting issues along the AIVs value chain. For instance; efficient water use and management (SP-1), pests and disease management (SP-2) and seed support system (SP-6) among others. One of Hortinlea’s strength is the participatory approach where farmers and consumers have been actively involved. Important to note is the project’s goal of disseminating scientific and indigenous knowledge among actors in the AIVs value chain (under SP-13). The key steps towards achieving the dissemination goal will involve a number of activities. These include, developing a knowledge bank for AIVs - there will be a link on the Hortinlea website constituting publications from existing literature and research results from the other SP’s; and conducting an SLE study from August - October, 2017 on innovative platforms for development and publishing a book from the results. Further, priority is also on developing a training manual for farmers, extension agents, researchers and policy makers. Finally, documenting policy briefs from participants’ views and opinions is also part of the agenda.

HORTICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN: THE CASE OF AIVS

The presentation was delivered by Dr. Wasilwa Wasike of KARLO. Dr. Wasilwa noted that despite the role and potential of AIVs in curbing food and nutrition security, the challenge has been insufficient value chains and weak linkages between actors. Among the bottlenecks in the value chain include; low farm productivity, degradation of natural resources, effects of climate change, over reliance on rain-fed agriculture,
persistent pest and diseases and post-harvest losses. She noted that in order to initiate
change, there is an urgent need for a shift in priorities of research agenda and use of
innovation platforms. She highlighted the Agricultural Product Value Chain (APVC)
approach which needs to be taken into account for improved value chains. This
approach is recommended because its impact oriented, as it advocates for markets
focussing on consumer needs/preferences. It however requires the involvement of all
actors and responsive institutions that share the same vision.

She noted that development of value chains is a tasking procedure and several issues
need to be taken into consideration. First it’s important to map the value chain and
understand the linkages and roles of the actors at various levels. This is critical in
understanding the constraints along the value chain, strategies for upgrading,
consumer needs and market opportunities. A key aspect that has been over-looked is
the role of gender in value chains. Unless these issues are addressed then there will be
adverse effects of weak value chains in the coming years. Some of the observable
effects that have been witnessed include low productivity of AIVs, and decreasing
farm incomes. She concluded by saying that value chain upgrading can play a role in
mitigating these uncertainties.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW ON AIVS PART 1

The presentation was delivered by Prof. Mary Abukutsa-onyango. Prof. Abukutsa is
currently a professor at JKUAT and is a renowned scholar on diversity of AIVs
campaigns for increased awareness and consumption of the vegetables for improved
health and nutrition. She noted that a few crops (maize and beans) are widely used
for food security in Kenya yet there are others that can be used; specifically AIVs.
These vegetables (nightshade, amaranth, spiderplant and cowpea) have a potential to
curb malnutrition and improve household income. She noted that challenges such as
poor policy framework, post-harvest losses, poor marketing strategies and
perceptions have burdened the production capacity of these vegetables. Despite the
existing challenges, a number of research initiatives have been successfully initiated
through a participatory approach in collaboration with various institutions (e.g.
Maseno & JKUAT).
Prof. Abukutsa has actively taken part in creating awareness on the importance of AIVs. This has been made possible through advocacy and promotion in exhibitions, demonstrations, print media, radio and TV, internet and policy influencing. Recipe and product development, capacity building initiatives, publication and dissemination have also been widely employed. She advised that special focus needs to be on seed supply system and commercialization of the vegetables. She concluded that AIVs have advantages that should be exploited through repositioning strategies and initiatives, reinforcing them and up-scaling to realize this potential. Her closing remark was - choices have consequences thus urged individuals to embrace consumption of AIVs as a healthy eating habit.

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW ON AIVS PART 2

This presentation was delivered by Dr. Patrick Maundu of National Museums of Kenya. Dr. Maundu noted that there are over 200 varieties of vegetables in the Kenya but only 22 are documented. Majority of these are wild vegetables with a few being cultivated/domesticated. Among the species of vegetables cultivated include; cowpea (solely cultivated), villosum nightshade (cultivated and wild), bitter lettuce (not cultivated), amaranth and spider plant. He highlighted the use, diversity and potential of AIVs using herbarium approach which involves taking a piece of plant to taxonomists for analysis from which people can learn from.

He enlightened the participants on AIVs as follows. Kenya has a diversity of about 58 ethnic groups each of which is affiliated to different varieties of AIVs. For instance, the African nightshade is the most widely used with 5 species used in Kenya. The most traditional and consumed traditional vegetable is cowpeas. The amaranth has a diversity of 15 species that vary across climatic zones. However, the spiderplant has a potential of beating them all because it’s a C4 plant (photosynthetic plant) that thrives well in harsh climatic conditions. Other species include traditional sukuma (kanzira),
mitoo (mild and bitter), crotalaria and jute mallow. There are minor ones like moringa, one which is found in the northern part but has not been explored and the stringing nettle. Other species are excellent as cover crops for example pumpkin and cowpea. Other new species like sweet potatoes have also been discovered. He noted that despite the diversity of AIVs, they are still underutilized which he attributed to attitude, lack of awareness on potential, limited knowledge and poor market links. He concluded that more efforts are still needed as more species need to be brought in the food basket. Seed systems also need to be improved, market research and promotion as well as value addition.

**DISCUSSION**

The presentations were followed by a brief discussion that was moderated by Dr. Kingiri. Members addressed various questions which were answered by the presenters. The key issues are as summarized below.

**Q: What is the sustainability of AIVs projects that would enhance sustained value to farmers after scientists are done with research?**
**Response:** Farmers actually know more than the scientists do. The participatory approach should be very strong where farmers work alongside researchers so that they understand technologies. The youth need to be involved more. KALRO’s approach is already enhancing participatory partnership between farmers and other actors.

**Q: Do all indigenous plant species have production methods?**
**Response:** Though not all, most of perennial species have seeds and can be propagated.

**Q: Considering that Hortinlea has 14 sub projects, is there a focus on the issue of tastes and preferences? Are there cooking methods for the different varieties of AIVs?**
**Response:** There are previous projects that have been done on composition analysis of prepared indigenous foods which affect taste and consumption. There is a set of recipes that exists for AIVs that can be adopted for other varieties. This however depends on nutritional priority of an individual. It is therefore important to know how to prepare AIVs so as to increase acceptability. Popular species should be included to act as a bait to introduce new species for consumption.
Q: Why is it that vegetables whose source is not Africa referred to as AIVs?
Response: Not all of them, only a fifth of all AIVs are. It doesn't matter where species came from but the argument is whether it’s part of our culture. For instance, lobokoi is from elsewhere but it resembles amaranth and is prepared and consumed the same way; the issue is rate of adoption by the locals to the introduced species from elsewhere. There exists primary and secondary diversity so some introduced AIVs from outside have secondary diversity.

Q: How can I campaign on benefits of AIVs as an extension agent?
Response: Nutritional aspects, mode of preparation and products could be a good medium.

Q: Can the spiderplant really thrive in harsh environments?
Response: It may not if the medium of propagation used doesn’t have the same conditions as their original environment.

Q: How can the government flagship programme be linked to Hortinlea?
Response: There is a secretariat through which collaboration can be initiated but needs follow up.

Q: What are challenges and strategies of introducing different varieties of AIVs to other ethnic communities?
Response: Every plant has its inherent and intrinsic characteristics hence every species will have variations which are mainly genetic. However, when planted at same environment the variation is ironed out.
DAY 1 SESSION 2

GROUP DISCUSSION: HOW CAN WE PROMOTE AIVS PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION IN THE KENYAN CONTEXT?

This session was moderated by Dr. Arnold Opiyo, of Egerton University. The main strategies that can be used in promoting AIVs production and consumption were summarized by various groups as outlined below.

Strategies for promoting production
- Changing mind set of producers (farmers) through capacity building in the form of trainings, sensitization, demonstrations and technical information
- Create linkages between farmers and input suppliers for seeds or planting materials. Seeds are expensive and many farmers recycle, measures of storage should be put in place.
- Reducing dependency on aid.
- Creating commercial production units like cooperatives.
- Production is rainfall dependant thus seasonal. In order for year round production include kitchen garden production.
- Gender should be taken into consideration. AIVs production has proven to be a woman crop. Men need to be involved since they make most decisions e.g. land use. Usually, when there is market for the produce, this is an incentive for men’s involvement in AIVs.

Strategies for promoting consumption
- Introduction of nutritional recipes and manuals.
- Most AIVs are bitter. Introducing new preparation techniques to sweeten taste would encourage consumption.
- Introduction of preservation techniques
- Involving the youth. Introducing AIVs at a tender age so that they grow up having the knowledge.
- Creating awareness through forums such as food fairs, exhibitions, field days, open days and media advertisements.
- Involve men in preparation of AIVs. Men who know how to prepare can teach other men.
- Education- involved in school curriculum. Also introduction in schools through 4K clubs.
- Incorporate AIVs into school feeding programmes.
- Improve markets since when market is assured, then quality is automatically enhanced.
DAY 1 SESSION 3:

PRESENTATIONS FROM HORTINLEA’S STUDY PROJECTS

Dr. Ann Kingiri in setting the scene for the session, gave a brief overview of sub projects (SPs) 7b &10. She highlighted the following.

The HORTINLEA project has 14 sub projects, each undertaking research on various aspects of AIVs. The objective of SP 10 is to map the AIVs value chain from a gender perspective as well as accessing gendered implication on commercialization. Primarily, the aim is to understand how gender operates in different localities. The various gender dimensions in domestic value chains also include roles and exclusion of producers (smallholder farmers) in different levels of value chains as well as market dynamics. Upgrading can be best used to understand entry point of women’s exclusion/inclusion, it however needs a holistic approach. She reiterated that there is need to rethink gender in domestic value chains with an ultimate aim of improving production and incomes in rural communities. This can be achieved through building women capacity (knowledge, skills) and improving quality of information and access to credit among other efforts. On the other hand, the objective of SP 7b is to contextualize market trends and consumption habits with an aim of analysing factors that promote or impede AIVs consumption. She concluded by noting that the two sub projects will ensure that HORTINLEA research can contribute to a better understanding of gender in AIVs and generally food security.

SP 7B - MEAL CULTURES IN MARKETING TRENDS AND CONSUMPTION HABITS BY MEIKER BRUCKNER & ANNE ASWANI

SP 7b analyses the effect of meal cultures on consumption patterns of AIVs in Kenya. This is because there are diverse varieties of AIVs which are dependent on ethnicity. Using a qualitative research design, the study analyses the opportunities and challenges associated with AIVs consumption. These are highlighted below.

Opportunities for AIVs consumption

- Traditional and indigenous knowledge: learning to eat at a tender age, daily consumption, preparation/cooking passed from one generation to another. This makes it a lifestyle.
- Availability: locally available, home gardening, grow naturally.
- Health and nutrition: rich in proteins, vitamins/minerals, phytochemicals with healing properties.
- Social networks: preparation/cooking AIVs bring people together, neighbours’ help during time of scarcity which helps build social network.
Challenges to AIVs consumption
- Water: water points are far from homesteads. Water is scarce as it has many other household uses e.g. cooking, washing.
- Fuel/electricity: not readily available. Makes it too expensive to prepare AIVs.
- Price: it’s not a poor man’s food anymore. AIVs are becoming more commercialized hence more pricy.
- Perception: considered as poor people’s food, youth consider it not fancy. In short it’s a barrier to consumption.
- Ethnicity: specific varieties belong to specific groups. Limitation to knowledge of vegetable preparation. Sharing knowledge is therefore important.
- Gender relations: women are responsible for producing and managing.
- Time: Need a lot of time for preparation.
- Mobility: mapping where people buy food and how they get access to market in terms of transport.

SP 10 - EMBEDDING GENDER IN HORTICULTURAL VALUE CHAINS BY EMMA OKETCH & RUTH GITHIGA

The results of SP 10 were discussed and a brief is summarised below.

- Value chain activities are socially embedded in gender (male and female). Close to 50% of production is by women.
- Women’s access to resources are limited hampering production; these include land rights. Women are actively involved in processing activities.
- When it comes to distribution, female producers sell at the local market, middle men and at the farm gate. This is because of time constrain owing to reproductive responsibilities which has burdened their ability to sustain and improve livelihoods.
- Men on the other hand have access to lucrative markets and enjoy benefits of ability to cater for the needs of their families.
- Women have therefore developed platforms to cope with challenges e.g. access to loans, upgrading, ability to lease land and producer groups.

From the findings, the study proposes the following solutions.
- Institutional innovations - formal institutions to implement land rights at local levels.
- Structural changes e.g. access to water, access to markets, transport.
- Social innovations - child care services, social welfare investment groups, education and joint gender training for both men and women and dissemination of traditional knowledge.
- Market innovations - better market infrastructure, refrigeration and certification of ready to eat.
DISCUSSION ON PROJECTS’ PRESENTATIONS
Based on the presentations, the participants highlighted the following points including questions that should be investigated further.

- Look at policy implication. If challenges are more than benefits e.g. preparation what would be the impact?
- Does it mean that those in the urban areas are affected in consumption since social capital is low?
- Train women to form their own cartels and beat men in the marketing game. They may also create network and time for value chain activities.
- There is an argument that men are equally capable of preparing AIVs. This should be explored.
- Address question of pricing. Is there uniformity in packaging and pricing?

DAY 2: SESSION 1
PUBLIC POLICY & HOW TO WRITE POLICY BRIEFS - NANCY LAIBUNI

This involved an overview of the protocols involved in making public policy in Kenya. Generally policies are made by the national government which then is adopted by the local governments. However, the agenda has to be set before the public policy cycle is followed. The workshop’s agenda was a policy on AIVs which falls under the National food and nutrition security policy (2011). The government therefore needs to obtain research inputs to inform the policy process. The following questions need to be answered in the policy formulation process;

- What is a policy brief?
- When does one prepare a policy brief?
- What is the policy issue or problem?

The session was an interactive one as farmers were given the opportunity to note down challenges and solutions based on the presentation on policy and formulation. These are highlighted below.

Challenges associated with AIVS as perceived by farmers
- Low production.
- Poor market structures.
- Over production during specific seasons.
- Water is scarce making irrigation a problem.
- Inputs – seeds, fertilizers; farmers not receptive to seed varieties from Kenya Seed Company.
• Inadequate training.
• Transport system is poor.
• Lack of storage facilities to keep vegetables fresh.
• Publicity is poor.
• Perception about AIVs held by the young generation.
• Inadequate capital to expand the venture.
• Land rights; men still hold inheritance and management rights.

**Proposed solutions/interventions**

• Issue of water to be addressed by technological advancements like irrigation equipment. Water harvesting is advisable during rainy seasons; tanks would be an incentive.
• On the issue of markets, consider rotational planting for diversity to avoid flooding of vegetables in the market.
• Proper structures from county government in putting up sheds at collection centres.
• Capacity building; trainings at different levels of the value chain.
• Farmers should be trained on preparation of organic fertilizer. They should also be advised on soil testing. The participants were advised that KALRO centre in Kakamega is open for testing purposes to all people and price is reasonable.
• Advocate for a percentage on budget allocation to AIVs production from the agricultural sector. This however requires public participation.
• Nutrition mix for children to constitute of a percentage of AIVs in its content. This is a remedy for increasing consumption.
• Introduction to recipes to include youths. Pre-cooking vegetables, dry and packaging to save time on preparation.

**General Discussion on policy**

It was noted that the issue of seeds is critical. Thus participants were advised to consider farmer groups to create their own seed bank. In addition, there are traditional seeds that farmers need to be introduced to which are sweeter in taste than new varieties. It was noted that Prof. Abukutsa has done seed selection and specific seeds have been rolled out to the farmers. There are farmers who have already started growing these seeds.

The session was concluded by noting that whether traditional or new varieties, seeds need to be conserved. To support this, KALRO has got a gene bank for seeds. However, farmers being conversant with the seeds in their locality makes adoption of seed from other areas/localities a challenge.
This policy and practice oriented panel discussion was moderated by Dr. Emil Georgyvan. The agenda of the panel discussion was to get the views of various stakeholders that have experience in the AIVs subject. These views were aimed at assisting participants in creating more awareness and consumption about AIVs. The panellists were drawn from various sectors as outlined below:

1. Lillian Mavango (Farmer group representative who also grows AIVs)
2. Dr. Lusike Wasilwa (KALRO)
3. Prof. Mary Abukutsa (Researcher and lecturer)
4. Dr. Patrick Maundu (Researcher – National museum)
5. Dorris Anjawa (NGO-Rural Outreach Development Programme)
6. Ruth Niedermutter (GIZ)
7. Dr. Ann Kingiri (ACTS)
8. Pamela Waudo (Nutritionist-Ministry of Agriculture, Kakamega)

The key points from the panel discussion are as summarized below.

- The main challenge is that most people have not taught their children how to prepare and consume the AIVS.
- Farmers do not get enough income from AIVs production.
- Seed selection is a problem, seeds disappear in dry seasons.
- More training programmes are needed through groups on importance of planting and consuming AIVs.
- AIVs have a recognized nutritional role that should be fully exploited.
- Introduction of new technologies that can help farmers produce more AIVs.
- The role of pollination has been neglected on AIVs production.
- There is still the need of more awareness campaigns. These vegetables have saved lives. Platforms like recipe competitions have created more awareness.
- There is a diversity of AIVs whose potential has not been exploited.
- There is a concern associated with preserving knowledge, nutrition and diversification.
- Encourage urban area residents to adopt innovations that would encourage production of AIVs with limited space e.g. use of bottles.
- In order to tackle the issue of nutrition, markets have to be incorporated.
- Social innovation has been neglected thus should be considered especially in involving the young people.
- Promotion of policy and innovation thinking altogether.
- Flagship programmes under devolved counties have not focused on AIVs. This should be included in the next phase.
• AIVs play a major role in fighting hidden hunger, commercializing them is therefore key.
• Since extension staff to farmer ratio is low, the use of group method would be instrumental.
• There was a strong urge and appeal for everyone to be AIVs ambassador in their respective places.

**DAY 2 SESSION 2**

**DEMONSTRATIONS**

This session was a practical demonstration on various methods that can be used to prepare AIVs. It also considered other aspects of value addition in other foods that are not AIVs.

**Preparation**

**Ingredients**
Cowpea and jute mallow, grinded groundnuts, milk, water, ash, percolated tin, onion, tomatoes.

**Procedure**
• Select vegetables carefully.
• Wash vegetables to remove soil particles.
• Pour water through the percolated tin containing ash and decant (ash helps in maintaining softness and green color).
• Boil vegetables for not more than 20 min (do not drain the water).
• Fry in a separate pan with onions and tomatoes.
• If you wish, you can add the mixture of groundnut and milk.

**Value addition in other foods**

**Ingredients (1)**
Pumpkin leaves, potatoes, beans

**Procedure**
• Boil the potatoes and beans
• Mash them until soft
• Add pumpkin leaves as mixing continues

**Ingredients (2)**
Chapati flour, pumpkin, oil, warm water

**Procedure**
• Boil pumpkins and mash
• Knead it together with flour and water
• Roll out into circular pieces
• Cook with oil in pan

FIGURE 4: DEMONSTRATION ON PREPARATION OF AIVS
FIGURE 5: PARTICIPANTS TASTING MEALS PREPARED DURING THE DEMONSTRATION

CONCLUSION ON DEMONSTRATION SESSION
The participants expressed their gratitude for the learning that they experienced during the demonstration. They hoped that such exercise could be frequent to enhance a sustained adoption and use of knowledge with regards to AIVs preparation and consumption.

After the demonstration, the participants were free to leave since the workshop had been officially closed after the policy session.
African Indigenous Vegetables (AIVs) making significant impact to Kenya’s food security
HORTINLEA - Workshop
March 16th and 17th 2017
Bishop Stam retreat centre,
Kakamega

Program
Day 1 - Thursday, March 16th

9:00 – 9:30
Registration
Mary Muthoni & Mourine Cheruiyot

9:30 – 10:00
Welcome Remarks & Introduction – ACTS
Other brief remarks - County Director of Agriculture, KARLO

10:00 – 10:30
About HORTINLEA – short presentation
Emil Gevorgyan

10:30 – 11:00
Horticultural Value Chain: the case of AIVS
Lusike Wasilwa

11:00 – 11:15
Coffee Break

11:15 – 11:45
Introduction and Overview on AIVs Part 1
Mary Abukutsa-Onyango

11:45 – 12:15
Introduction and Overview on AIVs Part 2
Patrick Maundu

12:15 – 13:00
Discussion on - how can we promote AIVs production and consumption in the Kenyan context?
Moderator – Arnold Opiyo

Lunch
13:00 – 14:00

14:00 – 14:30
Brief presentation: SP 7b and SP 10
Ann Kingiri

14:30 – 15:30
Presentation and Discussion of first results of SP 7b
(in small groups and interactive)
Moderators: Meike Brückner; Emma Oketch; Anne Aswani & Ruth Githiga

15:30 – 16:30
Presentation and Discussion of first results of SP 10
(in small groups and interactive)
Moderators: Meike Brückner; Emma Oketch; Anne Aswani & Ruth Githiga

16:30 – 16:45
Wrap up of day 1

Day 2 - Friday, March 17th

9:00 – 9:30
Registration
Mary Muthoni & Mourine Cheruiyot

9:30 – 10:00
Welcome remarks – presentation of the different tables of the upcoming “fair”
Meike Brückner; Anne Aswani

10:00 – 12:00
Fair on AIVs
Meike Brückner; Anne Aswani and other HORTINLEA students

12:00 – 12:30
Presentation of Graphic Recordings
Emil Gevorgyan

12:30 – 14:00
Lunch
14:00 – 14:30
Presentation of first draft on Policy Paper based on the workshop’s deliberations:
Setting the scene for round table discussion
Nancy Laibuni

14:30 – 16:00
Round Table Discussion “HORTINLEA – the way forward”
Based on the first draft of a policy paper with scientists, stakeholders, farmers, consumers.
Panelists: Representative from County Director of Agriculture; Wasilwa Lusike; Ann Kingiri; Mary Abukutsa-Onyango; Patrick Maundu; NGO/CBO representative

Moderator: Emil Gevorgyan

16:00 – 16:15
Wrap-up and End of Workshop

16:15 onwards
HORTINLEA students’ activity

Convenor: Emil Gevorgyan

ANNEX 2: PARTICIPANTS

The workshop brought together about 100 participants (Day 1 and 2).