



**African Forum for  
Agricultural and  
Advisory Services**

Knowledge & Novelty  
for Africa's Livelihoods

**AFRICAN FORUM FOR AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES (AFAAS)**

**ANNUAL  
PHYSICAL PROGRESS  
REPORT  
2022**

**AFAAS Secretariat**



**African Forum for  
Agricultural and  
Advisory Services**

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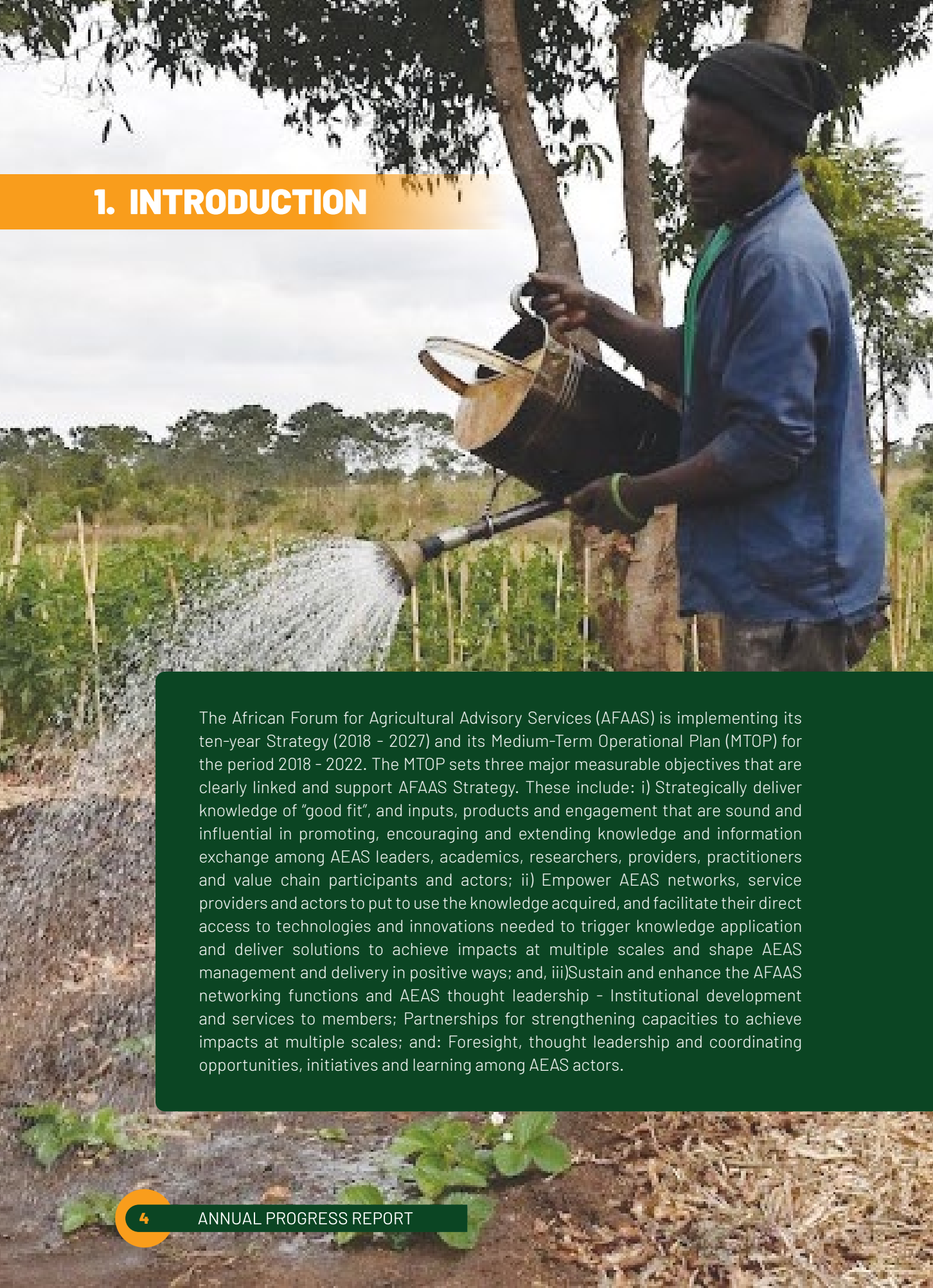


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# 1. INTRODUCTION

A man in a blue shirt and green tie is standing in a field, pouring water from a black bucket into a metal watering can. The watering can is tilted, and a stream of water is being poured onto the ground. The background shows a line of trees and a cloudy sky.

The African Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (AFAAS) is implementing its ten-year Strategy (2018 - 2027) and its Medium-Term Operational Plan (MTO) for the period 2018 - 2022. The MTO sets three major measurable objectives that are clearly linked and support AFAAS Strategy. These include: i) Strategically deliver knowledge of “good fit”, and inputs, products and engagement that are sound and influential in promoting, encouraging and extending knowledge and information exchange among AEAS leaders, academics, researchers, providers, practitioners and value chain participants and actors; ii) Empower AEAS networks, service providers and actors to put to use the knowledge acquired, and facilitate their direct access to technologies and innovations needed to trigger knowledge application and deliver solutions to achieve impacts at multiple scales and shape AEAS management and delivery in positive ways; and, iii) Sustain and enhance the AFAAS networking functions and AEAS thought leadership - Institutional development and services to members; Partnerships for strengthening capacities to achieve impacts at multiple scales; and: Foresight, thought leadership and coordinating opportunities, initiatives and learning among AEAS actors.

## Statement of Strategic Orientation

AFAAS desires to ensure enhanced competency of AEAS providers to enable them better address the increasing needs and demands of various value chain actors. The AFAAS **Goal:** Enhanced utilization of improved knowledge and innovations by agricultural value chain actors for improving productivity oriented towards their individual and national development objectives; **Mission:** Promote lesson learning and professionalism, and add value to national agricultural extension and advisory service systems, and **Vision:** Agricultural advisory services that effectively contribute to sustained productivity, profitability and resilience in agriculture for inclusive wealth creation in Africa”.

## AFAAS Strategic Pillars

The AFAAS 2018-2028 Strategy translates the reorientation in the AFAAS mission into three Pillars.

### **Pillar 1: Developing and sustaining network capacities.**

Under this Pillar AFAAS will undertake the activities that build on the achievements of the previous strategy. These include areas of governance, network management, coordination and operationalization of CF in existing and emerging countries. Under this Pillar, AFAAS will mutate its modus operandi from central management of networks at continental and national Secretariats to a user-driven network that broker services to members. The suites of services shall include supporting members in resource mobilization for their individual and collective activities;

### **Pillar 2: Providing outreach services.**

The biggest asset that AFAAS has is its growing continental coverage of AEAS providers. The network has the potential to expand coverage of AEAS actors in existing and emerging CF that have the capacity to reach commensurately more farmers and other value chain actors. The 2017 -2028 Strategy proposes that AFAAS should capitalize on its networks to proactively engage with research, development, academic, financial and other private sector institutions as partners in the sector transformation. In this context AFAAS network becomes the vehicle for out-and up scaling uptake of technologies and innovations. To facilitate this, AFAAS shall develop platforms for to connecting donors - big and small, public and private - to discover opportunities for investing in innovation uptake by agricultural value chain actors including rural AEAS providers, farmer groups, distributors, processors and marketing agents that they support. In this context, AFAAS platform becomes a resource mobilization channel;

### **Pillar 3: Facilitating advancement of AEAS:**

During the development of the 2017 -2028 Strategy a number of critical concerns for improving advancement of AEAS were identified. These included supporting AEAS innovation and coordination; capacity development and professionalization of AEAS providers; and policy reforms that catalyse initiatives for engaging the youth in AEAS entrepreneurship. Therefore, in the current Strategy AFAAS intends to support participation of AEAS professional associations (where they exist) in resource

mobilization using partnership projects in networks with of tertiary agricultural universities and colleges. To attract such partnership, AFAAS aspires to be and be seen to be the most competent knowledge resource on technologies and innovation.

Furthermore, the AFAAS Operational Plan for the period 2018-2022 sets three major measurable objectives that are clearly linked and support the Strategy 2018 – 2027, notably:

**1**

Strategically deliver knowledge of “good fit”, and inputs, products and engagement that are sound and influential in promoting, encouraging and extending knowledge and information exchange among AEAS leaders, academics, researchers, providers, practitioners and value chain participants and actors;

**2**

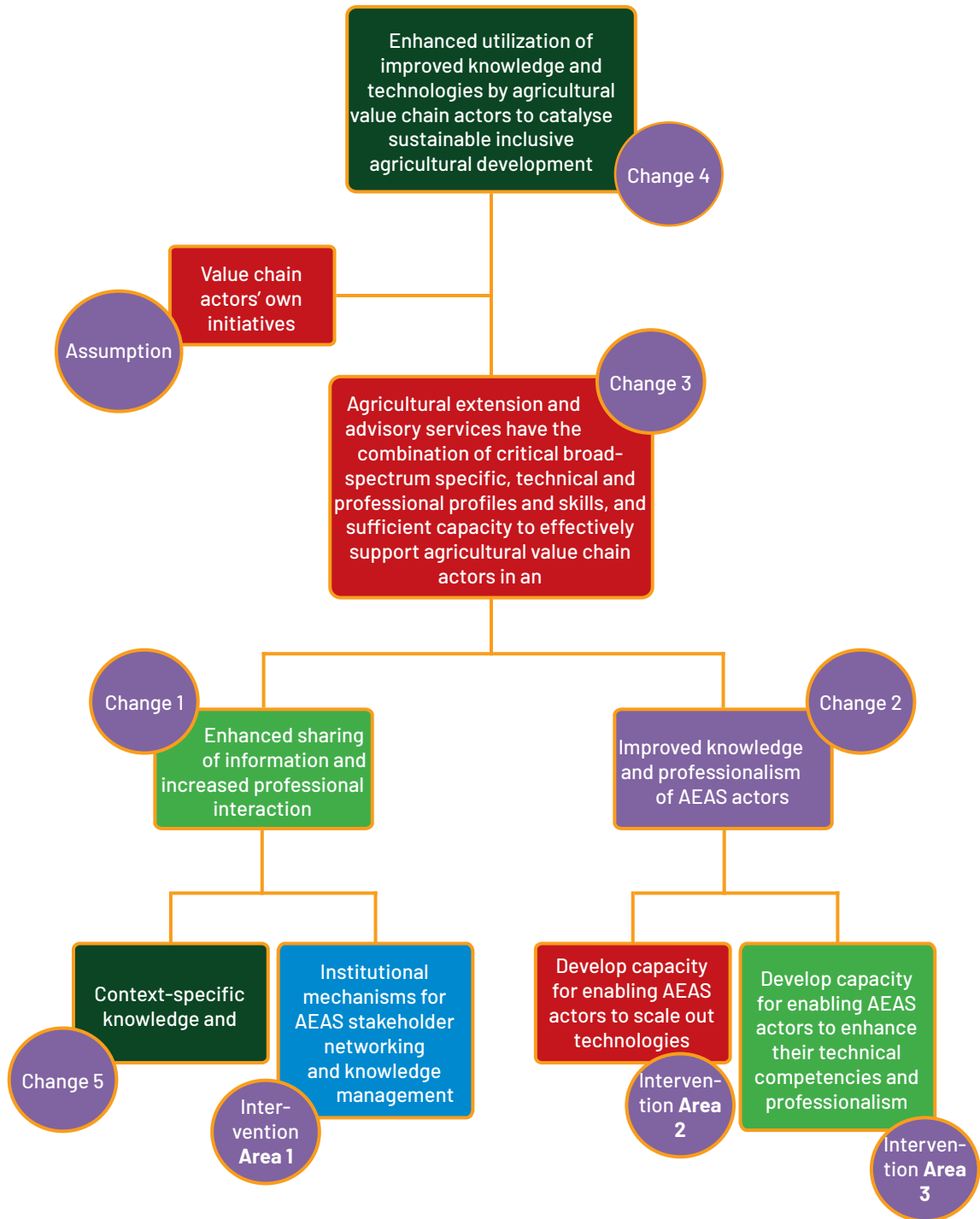
Empower AEAS networks, service providers and actors to put to use the knowledge acquired, and facilitate their direct access to technologies needed to trigger knowledge application and deliver solutions to achieve impacts at multiple scales and shape AEAS management and delivery in positive ways; and,

**3**

Sustain and enhance the AFAAS networking functions and AEAS thought leadership - Institutional development and services to members; Partnerships for strengthening capacities to achieve impacts at multiple scales; and: Foresight, thought leadership and coordinating opportunities, initiatives and learning.

The OP lists a total of 56 “actions” that will be implemented across the network, in accordance with the priorities of each participating country forum. The OP describes short-term business strategies and explains how the AFAAS Strategy will be put into operation during the operational period, 2018 – 2022. It forms the basis for and justification of operating budget requests, and contributes to the outcomes and impact of the strategy but actions are geared towards accountability for outputs - Enhanced sharing of information and increased professional interaction; and, improved knowledge and professionalism of AEAS actors. This would lead to agricultural extension and advisory services having the combination of skills and capacity to support agricultural value chain actors in an inclusive and sustainable manner. AFAAS stakeholders would possess the requisite knowledge, skills and attitudes for: (i) improved approaches to AEAS delivery, (ii) pro-active and dynamic engagement in Africa’s agricultural transformation, and (iii) shaping AEAS pathways and policy to achieve impact on the ground and at scale. The enhanced utilization of improved knowledge and technologies by agricultural value chain actors would ultimately catalyze sustainable inclusive agricultural development to feed and create prosperity for Africa.

## 2. AFAAS'S THEORY OF CHANGE



### 3. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS AS PER AFAAS STRATEGIC PILLARS

The following section shows a summary of achievements as contributed by the different projects to the AFAAS strategic objectives and pillars

#### **Pillar 1: Strengthening and expanding network and knowledge management capacities**

##### **1.1 Objective 1.1: Sustain and enhance the AFAAS networking functions:**

- A. AFAAS jointly organised and participate in eight (8) collaborative joint events with the CAADXP4 consortium members and other stakeholders that included:
  - i) Joint Planning and Portfolio review meeting in Nairobi;
  - ii) The joint KM4AD Challenge in Accra;
  - iii) International CSA dialogue in Accra;
  - iv) Joint trainings in CDAIS concepts in Nairobi;
  - v) The CAADP XP4 Mid-Term Review exercise in Johannesburg;
  - vi) The Research to Extension Joint event in Nairobi;
  - vi) Policy dialogue in Abuja organised by AFAAS with participation of CAADXP4;
  - vii) AFAAS-ASARECA and CCARDESA strategic visioning and MoU; and
  - viii) IRC – Joint proposal development.
- B. AFAAS supported and participated in a farming and extension conference was organized by MAAFAS. Three (3) of AEAS stakeholders and partners participated in the CSA dialogue jointly.
- C. Inaugurated the Research to Extension (R2E) agenda consultative agenda with meetings held in Nairobi and Malawi during the MaFAAS extension week.
- D. Supporting the functionality of the legally established governance structures for AFAAS and the various partnership programmes or projects: AFAAS organised three (3) AFAAS BoD meetings proceeded the subcommittee meetings. AFAAS participated in the Advisory Committee meetings (1), the Technical Committee (TC) meetings (4) and the different Technical Working group (TWGs) of the CAADPX 4 programme.
- E. Operationalized the gender strategies, and integrated gender issues into the working frameworks of AFAAS and its networks, including the creation of country level gender action plans, and national level Technical Working Groups AFAAS Gender and subsequently training them on the gender concepts.
- F. Established the Directors of Extension in Africa forum
- G. AFAAS enhanced the functionality of different knowledge sharing platforms including:
  - i) The AFAAS Knowledge Hub is being used to capture knowledge from the AFAAS network. It is being populated with Knowledge products from across the continent. <https://khub.afaas-africa.org>





- ii) Subscribing to web hosting packages and SSL certificates, google workplace, mail chimp, online servers and fund for NGO.
- iii) The hackathon in which 9 solutions were finally retained
- iv) Revamped the AFAAS KM portal, the website and new CSA knowledge contents have been uploaded.

H. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning activities that included:

- i) AFAAS has engaged a firm AGRENES to carry out a midterm evaluation and review of AFAAS strategy and MTOP, with the aim of integrating Climate relevant aspects
- ii) Participated in the Mid-Term Review of the CAADP XP4 project, and now addressing issues raised in the aide memoire.
- iii) Continued to enhance the Results Oriented Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning ( ROMEL) systems including updating the tools and templates. <http://romel.afaas-africa.org:8080/ServiceLogin>
- iv) Based on the MTR recommendation, a comprehensive review of the CAADP MEL system was undertaken by all the Consortium members in Dakar, Senegal.

I. Visibility and Communication: AFAAS Secretariat has produced branded visibility materials for the CAADP XP4 project produced including project calendars and notebooks. Besides, AFAAS exhibited at the Agricultural shows in Uganda (Gulu and Jinja) and Malawi and the MaFAAS extension and farmers conference in Malawi.

J. Then again, the CFs have endeavored to enhance visibility through branding and information dissemination materials including brochures, fliers and posters. They have partnered with different

institutions in efforts to ensure widespread dissemination of existing knowledge products. The partnerships have mainly documented innovative farmer practices and disseminated such practices in various forms. Through the mandate of the LMP project, KEFAAS has continued to update their website and social media platforms, and developing of promotional materials including; Brochure; Pull -up Banners; Notebooks and T-shirts. MaFAAS reached out to the decentralized extension structure to document success stories that carry innovative scalable and practical lessons that are adoptable by the farmers. They also developed over 20 manuals and books, 100 photos and videos that were shared through social media WhatsApp platforms. In addition, case studies have been written and disseminated to scale out innovations that need to be replicated. Among these include three (3) case studies (Kabudula case study, Mkanda case DSP story, MaFAAS success stories) that were developed and shared with stakeholders. Over 20 manuals and books shared through social media WhatsApp platforms. Over 100 photos and videos shared through WhatsApp platforms for different innovations.

K. The FS Hub developed a website ([www.eafieldschools.net](http://www.eafieldschools.net)) that is interlinked with the AFAAS website ([www.afaas.org](http://www.afaas.org)). 80% direct users were registered in the hubs websites while 17% organic searches were made. By end year the site had over 357 users of which 74.4% directly logged on to the site, while 20.6% used a search referral.

L. Through the Sustain Sahel project, a Community of Practice on CSA was established within the Sahel region.





## 1.2 Objective 1.2: Support the institutional development of emerging Country Fora

- A. Through the CAAD XP4 project, the Capacities of AFAAS Secretariat and the network has been strengthened, guided by the Capacity Development Plan, in diverse areas including Communications staff on Knowledge Management, Results Oriented Monitoring and Evaluation (ROMEL), the CDAIS concepts and the TAP framework and Gender. Stakeholders from nine (9) countries including Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Mali, Ethiopia, Cameroon; and the regional fora SARFAAS and RESCAR-OIC were capacitated.
- B. The countries through different projects have carried out trainings of its stakeholders, for example: CAMFAAS organised a capacity building workshop on the analysis of agricultural value chain, one of the keys modules of NELK, for 15 organizations trained as trainers. Similarly, MaFAAS engaged one gender expert that has trained of 20 extension workers in Cameroon and to lead the gender strategy implementation at CF level.
- C. Through the LMP project,
  - i) The participating CFs have recruited new members, notably KeFAAS registered 10 new members were registered, CaMFAAS registered 20 new members while MaFAAS registered 50 New members.
  - ii) KeFAAS developed its strategic plan (2022-2027) highlighting six strategic goals that are guiding the forum in the next five years; and MaFAAS conducted Strategic plan review, to assess the progress in strategic objectives achieved so far achieved.
  - iii) Supported through the LMP project, KeFAAS trained 102 extension and advisory service providers in three counties of Nakuru, Bungoma, Embu and Kiambu on the resource mobilisation and sustainability.
  - iv) Four Proposals Submitted within the reporting period

### 1.3 Objective 1:3: Suites of services to members developed

- A. Besides the coordination functions that is provided by the AFAAS network, the CFs are foreseen to provide other specialised services to its members. Different project has enabled some of the countries to provide such services.
- B. Leveraging on the LMP, KeFAAS was contracted to conduct feasibility studies on: Kandara PO and Mohonet Horticulture Cooperative Society; Kangari United Dairy Cooperative Society; 7 Coffee Cooperative Society Factories in Murang'a County. In addition, using grant from Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project on Enhancing banana productivity (KCSAP) and profitability for improved livelihoods in Tharaka Nithi County, KeFAAS trained various stakeholders on organizational development and institutional strengthening, development survey tools conducting baseline survey and report writing. KEFAAS is strengthening e-extension club through NELK training and sharing of experience and best practises. Extension Service Providers have been equipped with capacities that are needed at different levels of EAS and particularly elaborate on the practical implication for field-level extension service providers. In addition, KeFAAS has supporting Cooperwative societies in Murang'a County to develop procedures and management manuals including Finance, Procurement, Human Resource, Governance and Marketing. Similarly, CAMFAAS developed an online market platform ([www.agrimarketcamfaas.com](http://www.agrimarketcamfaas.com)) to support agribusiness actors in Cameroon.
- C. Policy advocacy and lobbying is one of the critical services that the country provides to its members and different projects have supported AFAAS secretariat and the entire network to engage in advocacy activities. Through the CAADXP4 mandate, AFAAS together with NiFAAS and the Federal Ministry of Agriculture in Nigeria organised a regional Policy Dialogue on Integration of Climate Smart Agriculture, Cross Border Trade & Markets, and Foresight in AEAS Policy. A number of countries have been supported conduct policy advocacy. For example, UFAAS organised a policy dialogue on the effectiveness of Extension and Advisory Services in Uganda and KeFAAS policy dialogue on GMOs and CSA.
- D. Leveraging on the LMP project; CAMFAAS organised one PPP dialogue on the international women day to discuss the role and place of youth and women for promoting agripneurship in Cameroon with technical support of Enable youth of IITA, with the participation of 20 organizations from public, private, INGOs and CSO sectors. MaFAAS organised a meeting for priority policy advocacy in which stakeholder priority areas in agricultural extension were identified and documented for policy inclusion. Additionally, MaFAAS is advocating for additional resource allocation in the national budget to improve transport and housing conditions by extension workers- a position paper submitted to the ministry of Agriculture.
- E. With support from the FS hub, a policy brief was produced titled: Technology and policy options: Opportunities for FS contributing to sustainable agriculture produced and shared with actors. The FS hub also contributed to the review of the Kenya National Agriculture Sector Policy (NASEP) which is currently on going while engaging with AFAAS country Forum - Kenya Forum for Agricultural

Advisory services - KeFAAS. Further, the hub organised country stakeholder policy dialogues and backstopping missions on the FFS in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda.

- F. Taking advantage of the AIRTEA project, KeFAAS profiled, reviewed and analysed

policies that support digital agricultural Services in Kenya; and these included: ASTGS- Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy; National Agricultural Sector Extension 2012- NASEP; Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy- KASEP and the BIG 4 Agenda.



## Pillar 2. Developing capacities for scaling out technologies

### 2.1 Objective 2.1: Provide outreach services to development programmes and partners:

- A. At the Abuja Regional Policy Dialogue, all the Directors of Extension for the eleven (11) beneficiary countries were sensitized on Integration of Climate Smart Agriculture, Cross Border Trade & Markets, and Foresight in AEAS Policy.
- B. AFAAS provided sub grants to CFs in Uganda, Malawi, Madagascar, Nigeria, Ghana, Cameroon, Kenya, for scaling innovations at national and farmer levels. And out of this support, Nigeria has promoted best and needed digital solutions for CSA upscaling among different value chain actors.
- C. Through the support of different projects and partnerships, the country fora and regional fora have reached disseminated good practices through various means and reached a number of value chain actors. For example, RESCAR-OIC through the sustain Sahel project developed a strategy to disseminate good practices, and through this, over 230 have participated in the dissemination activities, within the framework of innovation platforms and participatory field trials.
- D. Supported by the LMP project, KeFAAS engaged in initiatives that target smallholder farmers, training County government and Extension Officers to reach the last mile, and the trainings included NELK, Development of Policies and procedures, data collection and agri-preneurship among others. 102 extension and advisory service providers in three counties of Nakuru, Bungoma, Embu and Kiambu on the resource mobilisation and sustainability. In addition, KeFAAS obtained a complete grant from Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project on Enhancing banana productivity (KCSAP) and profitability for improved livelihoods in Tharaka Nithi County, was able to establish a demonstration plot of ¼ acre which acted



- as the Field School in the county. In Cameroon, CAMFAAS is collaborating with YPARD Cameroon, Cameroon youth initiative for rural development, and the faculty of agronomy and agricultural sciences of university of Dschang. They have facilitated four (4) research on innovations in poultry rearing; local food processing to reduce food losses; and agroecological practices to sustain biodiversity conservation such snail business for the youth.
- E. MaFAAS is working with the district agricultural extension coordination committees (DAECC), that are made up of all extension advisory service players at district level, to organized field days, which acts as market places for advisory services. These decentralized structures are scaling up practices and innovations. CAMFAAS trained 10 extension agents based at sub-divisional level on how to create and manage cooperative societies in order to better gather farmers group in rural areas.
  - F. Leveraging on the Bio4 Africa project: AFAAS led the co-designing of inclusive and sustainable business models with farmers and rural communities; the Triple Layered Business Model Canvas (TLBMC) focusing on the Environmental, Economic and Social dimensions. Its adoption has been enhanced by ddeveloping Training Materials for Value Proposition & Business models, and conducted online Training Session; Capacity building of country teams in co-designing. Value proposition co-designing workshops organized in Senegal, Ghana and Uganda, and technical backstopping by AFAAS,
  - G. Additionally, AFAAS is leveraging on the Common Wealth of Learning, where they are utilizing the Agricultural Massive Open Online Courses (AgMOOCs) in Africa, that is benefiting research institutions, policy makers, AEAS practitioners, farmers and agro-pastoralists.
  - H. Through the AIRTEA project, AFAAS collaborated with Ag-Connectors and the Country For a (Uganda and Kenya) to identified Digital Connectors through a rigorous selection process that included each them drafting a business proposal for the delivery of agricultural extension services (AES) to farming communities as business. The most appropriate ideas and the fittest candidates were selected. A total of 22 potential DCs were selected, (12 (6 male, 6 female) in Uganda and 10(5 male, 5 females in Kenya). The DCs are now reaching different value actors with digitalised AEAS services, within the framework of the Innovation Platforms. The DCs share knowledge products on several platforms such as social media platforms like WhatsApp groups, Twitter, Facebook, Google photos, Flickr, and We-Share. Whereas in Uganda, these will be packaged after the have completed their trainings.
  - I. The East African Field Schools Hub (EAFS-Hub) identified over 37 investments programmes: 9 in Uganda, 2 in South Sudan, 9 in Burundi, 5 in Rwanda, 5 in Kenya and 7 in Tanzania. The in collaboration with MAAIF and the micro scale irrigation investment program supported the development and review of the curriculum for training master trainers and FFS facilitators on micro scale irrigation.

## 2.2 Objective 2.2: Develop a crowd-funding platform for open outreach

- A. As a component of network sustainability, AFAAS developed crowd funding platform and complete rollout is foreseen to achieved soon.
- B. KeFAAS is in a resource mobilisation drive, and has obtained a complete grant from Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project on Enhancing banana productivity (KCSAP) and profitability for improved livelihoods in Tharaka Nithi County. Part of this grant has been used to establish a demonstration plot of ¼ acre which acted as the Field School in the county. Secondly, KeFAAS has contributed to project by training stakeholders on organizational development and institutional strengthening, and development survey tools conducting baseline survey and report writing. In addition, KeFAAS has submitted four funding proposals within the reporting period.

## Pillar 3: Facilitating advancement of AEAS

### 3.1 Objective 3.1: Partnerships and projects for advancement of AEAS

- A. AFAAS continued to implement the following partnership projects:
  - i) “The digital connectors for farming communities” under the project called AIRTEA-Strengthening agricultural knowledge & innovation ecosystem for inclusive rural transformation & livelihoods in eastern Africa.
  - ii) Agroecological Transition, Responsive Extension Approaches (ATREA) in Benin, Kenya, Ethiopia and Madagascar.
  - iii) The CANALLS project with a focus on the agroecological lab.
  - iv) AFAAS implemented the Farmer field school project in Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo.
- B. Through the CAADP XP4 project; AFAAS and its network engaged Authorizing Institutions to promote climate relevant science, technology and innovation. The CAADP XP4 consortium agreed a joint MoU with AUC, and a draft MoU is soon to be signed.
- C. Other partnerships that have been established in the AFAAS network included: i) AFAAS-CIRAD agreement on implementing CANNALIS funded by EU (2023); ii) the AFAAS-GIZ agreement on Agroecology; iii) the KeFAAS-GFRAS on the Cropline on training on of Extension workers on the IPM; iv) the UFAAS-USAID Feed the Future; v) KeFAAS-University of Nairobi on Climate Capacity issues; vi) CAMFAAS-IITA Cameroon on Climate and Agroecology issues; vii) the AFAAS- AGRINATURA on Extension and Training; and viii) Polk Africa – US based private sector group on Digitalisation. Others include the CANNALIS, the Bio4Africa Project and the Sustain Sahel project.
- D. Other partnership activities during the year included; i) AFAAS participation in the Africa-America ministerial summit in Agricultural and food security; ii) AFAAS is chairing the TAP 2022-2024; Development of TAP partnership expansion strategy; iii) Partnership meeting



for resource mobilization with FARA in Nairobi Kenya; iv) AFAAS participation in the AGRF summit in Rwanda; v) AFAAS participated in the Tanzania Society of Agricultural Extension (TSAEE) AGM and conference; vi) AFAAS participated in the CAADPXP4 consortium value proposition meeting in Accra Ghana; vii) AFAAS participated in the AUC-FARA and One CGIAR meeting in Abidjan; viii) AFAAS held a partnership meeting with AGRIPATH; and ix) SAA-IFPRI-AFAAS Side Event Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD8) Multidimensional digitally-enabled agricultural extension in Africa.

- E. At country level, and through the support from different projects, countries are engaging strategic partners. For example, through the LMP project, KeFAAS enhanced its partnership with the county government of Muranga, the National Agricultural and rural inclusive Growth Project, state department of cooperative, 7 Coffee cooperative society, Avocado cooperative union, Banana Producer Organization, chicken producer organization and Kangari United Daily cooperative society Ltd. CAMFAAS strengthened their collaboration and support to YPARD (hosting arrangement + financial support for keys activities + capacity building on agribusiness).
- F. An MoU between AFAAS-EAFS Hub and IIRR in implementation of the LoA was signed. The Hub also signed an MoU with the M-Advisory Africa, a mobile telephone company with offices in Kenya, Uganda and Ghana, with the aim of developing instructional programs for farmers with both smart and dumb phones for online extension support and inputs supply chain management.



### 3.2 Objective 3.2: Thought leaderships in AEAS

- A. AFAAS together with the leadership of CAMFAAS in Cameroun participated in the event of the critical analysis of the Biennial Review Indicators organized by the African Union Commission.
- B. Supporting different flagship studies including:
- i) AFAAS is supporting the Uganda Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (UFAAS) in partnership with Dr. Richard Miiro to conduct flagship study on Decentralization and Agricultural Extension in Uganda.
  - ii) AFAAS has sub-granted the Extension Department of Lilongwe University of Agriculture and Natural Resources with Dr. Charity Chanza as the Principal Investigator to undertake a study on Extension approaches and tools / Market orientation in Agricultural Extension in Malawi
  - iii) AFAAS has sub-granted Kyambogo University, in Uganda, with Dr. Robert Mulebeke as the principal Investigator to carry out a flagship study on Climate Smart Agriculture practices and Market oriented smallholder farmers in Uganda.
- C. Developed a number of knowledge products:
- i) Six (6) information brief(s) to the AFAAS BoD
  - ii) Eight (8) articles published.
  - iii) CAMFAAS developed one policy brief on climate resilience and climate smart agriculture though the strategy is not yet developed.



## 4. ANNUAL PROGRESS BY PROJECTS:

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
CAADP XP4 Project	<b>Output 1: Strengthened Capacity of African regional and sub-regional agricultural research organizations to perform their individual mandates and to better work together</b>	
	1. Strengthen the internal capacities of AFAAS and its regional and country level partners	<p>A number of trainings have been undertaken and these include;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Trained on the concepts on foresight by the Foresight for Food in Oxford, the use of the ORID framework, the ROMEL among others. Two regional fora, RESCAR OIC and SARFAAS participate in the trainings.</li> <li>ii) Training on CDAIS concepts and the TAP framework in which Kenya and Malawi Country fora were trained on the use of these concepts.</li> <li>iii) The Trainings on foresight facilitated by the Foresight for Food in Oxford; Country fora including Nigeria and South Africa participated</li> <li>iv) The Joint trainings on: Finance, use of the ORID framework, use of the ROMEL system, and Gender in which nine (9) country fora participated including Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Mali, Ethiopia, Cameroon. CAMFAAS now has a competent team of researchers committed to climate change. about 30 CFs members are dealing with issues related to climate change and using CSA technologies, eg some are already used like drones to measure climatic conditions.</li> <li>v) Trainings on AFAAS staff on Foresight and AFAAS participation in the development of the STI indicators,</li> <li>vi) The CIKMs and Focal Persons of nine (9) country fora of Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda, Malawi, South Africa, Mali, Ethiopia, Cameroon trained on the operations of the ROMEL system during the Nairobi meeting.</li> </ul>
	2. Engagement with Authorising Institutions to promote climate relevant science, technology and innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The AFAAS MoU with AUC-AUDA has been drafted but yet to be signed.</li> <li>ii) The CAADP XP4 consortium agreed a joint MoU with AUC, and a draft MoU is soon to be signed.</li> <li>iii) AFAAS and UFAAS signed a tripartite MoU with the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) for jointly organizing the 5th AAEW</li> <li>iv) KeFAAS signed an MoU with the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya, and one of the thematic areas in the MoU is the improvement of Agriculture amidst Climate Change.</li> <li>v) Whereas there are NO formal MoUs, CAMFAAS established a collaboration with Ministry of agriculture and Ministry of livestock, with official letters appointing the representatives to the CAMFAAS Board of Directors.</li> </ul>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
	<b>Output 2: Enhanced partnerships among the multi-stakeholders across sectors, geographies and agricultural value chains to act collectively on climate relevant innovation in agriculture and food systems</b>	
	Multi-stakeholder Partnerships and projects leveraged through the CAADPXP4 project	<p><b>North-South partnerships:</b></p> <p>i) The LoA with the Commonwealth of Learning to produce online material including CSA materials.</p> <p><b>The South-South partnerships include:</b></p> <p>i) AFAAS and Sasakawa Africa Association signed an MoU to jointly build networks for national, regional and continental level for CSA.</p> <p>ii) AFAAS recent renewed their MoU with AGRINATURA, the European Alliance for Agricultural Knowledge.</p> <p>iii) AFAAS is currently chairing the FAO-TAP steering committee</p>
	Multi-stakeholder innovation platforms established/ strengthened	<p>AFAAS has continued to strength the following CFs; MaFAAS, ADPLAC, CAMFAAS, NIFAAS, UFAAS, FOSCAR-Mali, FCA-Magascar, KeFAAS, GAFAAS, through Capacity building activities.</p> <p>i) KeFAAS established an avocado Innovation platform in Muranga and Nyeri counties. An action plan was developed and implemented in the counties.</p> <p>ii) Some of the members of GFAAS are members of the Sweet Potato Innovation Platform (IP) in the central region.</p>
	Thematic Working Groups created/ Strengthened	<p>i) Provided sub grants to Strengthen the Nutrition TWGs, and key documents were formulated,</p> <p>ii) The Gender TWG was formed.</p> <p>At country level</p> <p>i) UFAAS created the Gender Thematic Working group</p> <p>ii) GFAAS created a TWG on Climate Change that has a membership of eight (8) members. They have conducted trainings on CSA that targeted 55 extension workers.</p>
	Private sector involvement and engagement	<p>Developed the guidelines for engagement with the private sector, and contributed to the development of the continental strategy on Private sector engagement.</p> <p>i) Conducted the hackathon together with the Hacklab Foundation. Young entrepreneurs from Cameroon, together with Whova Inc provided a platform hosting the 5th Extension Week for online participants.</p> <p>ii) KeFAAS is working with the private sector on the avocado value chain development, and Equity bank, Kenya Commercial Bank and Elgon Kenya to promote Irrigation equipment.</p>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
<b>Output 3: Strengthened national policies, regional institutional arrangements and market access</b>		
	Strengthen capacities of regional and national organizations in policy analysis, formulation and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) During the Africa Wide Extension week, a multitude of institutions were trained on CSA and are now willing to collaborate with the CAADP institutions on CSA. These include in the Ministries of Agriculture in Nigeria, Uganda, Kenya, AGRA, Oxfam-Uganda, Nile Basin, NARO and KALRO among others.</li> <li>ii) KeFAAS organised national dialogues and sensitization meetings on climate change and developed a policy recommendation in four countries of Nyeri, Muranga, Tetetaveta and Nakuru and made policy recommendation for the different agro-ecological zones. In addition, KeFAAS worked with Kenya Meteriological Development to train extension workers to interpret weather data into advisories for farmers, and scenario planning.</li> <li>iii) GFAAS now supports the Ministry of Agriculture in Ghana in conducting policy advocacy activities. They have supported the production of two (2) policy briefs for the Ministry in Ghana</li> <li>iv) the CF in Cameroon participated in the AUC- BR where indicators on Cross border trade where presented</li> </ul>
	Develop capacities for application of foresight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) A training on foresight was organized by AFAAS with the participation of eight (8) CFs including KeFAAS, UFAAS etc.</li> <li>ii) GFAAS established a foresight working group.</li> </ul>
	Support to CFs to organise policy dialogues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Three (3) of AEAS stakeholders and partners participated in the CSA dialogue that was jointly organized together with FARA.</li> <li>ii) CAMFAAS developed one policy brief on climate resilience and climate smart agriculture though the strategy is not yet developed</li> <li>iii) UFAAS organised a policy dialogue on “identify strategies to help us support the key AEAS stakeholders in their efforts to address the existential gaps in the delivery of extension and advisory Services in Uganda”</li> </ul>
<b>Output 4: Knowledge Management for advocacy and decision support and Communication</b>		
	1. Functionality of interoperable framework and infrastructure for knowledge management in making available climate relevant STI to support NAIS in learning and sharing opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) AFAAS is implementing the data Capture Strategy with other CAAPD XP4 organizations</li> <li>ii) The AFAAS Knowledge Hub has been established and is used to capture stories from the countries and the regions. It has been populated with Knowledge products from across the continent.</li> <li>iii) AFAAS KM portal revamped and new knowledge products produced and uploaded</li> <li>iv) Active participation in the data capture strategy with other CAAPD XP4 organizations</li> <li>v) Training of CFS on website management and interoperability</li> <li>vi) 20 teams from 6 countries competed in the hackathon and 9 solutions were finally retained.</li> <li>vii) Communications guidelines were produced to support communication of CFs, RNs and key AFAAS stakeholders in their communication activities to ensure consistency.</li> </ul>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
	2. Number of knowledge products generated and disseminated through program interventions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) More than 35 updates on AFAAS portal + updates on Extension Week sub-portal.</li> <li>ii) The Case studies booklet on CSA by UFAAS</li> <li>iii) The Extension week declaration now uploaded on the Knowledge Hub</li> <li>iv) Six (6) information briefs to the AFAAS BoD and other stakeholders published in the AFAAS website.</li> <li>v) Eight (8) articles published the AFAAS website.</li> <li>vi) Video stories uploaded to the AFAAS K-Hub</li> <li>vii) KeFAAS produced a case study report on the Hackathorne</li> <li>viii) AFAAS's contributed to studies on cross-boundary trade and markets led by FAR</li> </ul>
	3. Learning and knowledge sharing events organised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ix) KeFAAS organised a workshop on Integrating Nutrition into Extension, in which Climate issues were discussed.</li> <li>x) The KM4AD Challenge held in Accra</li> <li>xi) AFAAS support MaFAAS to organise the farmers conference. During the conference, AFAAS conducted trainings on video production</li> </ul>
	4. Countries supported to develop their knowledge management and communication strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Ten (10) country fora trained on website development and these include; Cameroon, Ethiopia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Nigeria, South Africa, Uganda</li> <li>ii) Six (6) countries (Cameroon, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Nigeria, Uganda) were supported through small sub-grants to complete 4 work packages</li> <li>iii) Five (5) countries; Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Uganda; were supported through the KM4AgD continental initiative.</li> </ul>
<b>Output 5: Planning, Coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning &amp; Reporting</b>		
	1. Programme planning and coordination and review	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Two Advisory Committee meetings held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The first CAADP XP4 advisory committee meeting held in February Nairobi</li> <li>ii) The CAADP XP4 advisory committee meeting held in May Johannesburg</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Two Technical Committee meetings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) The first CAADP XP4 Technical committee meeting held in February Nairobi</li> <li>ii) The CAADP XP4 Technical committee meeting held in May Johannesburg</li> </ul> </li> <li>3. Three M&amp;E TWG meetings held: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) First Quarter M&amp;E TWG meeting held</li> <li>ii) Second Quarter M&amp;E TWG meeting held</li> <li>iii) Third Quarter M&amp;E TWG meeting held</li> </ul> </li> <li>4. Two (2) Capacity Development Technical Working groups held;</li> <li>5. Organised a joint Planning and Review meeting for all the consortium partners; FARA, CCARDESA, ASARECA and CORAF in Nairobi in which Programme joint were drawn</li> </ul>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
		<p>6. Organized Review and Planning meeting in Nairobi in which AFAAS Secretariat, Focal Persons of the Regional and Country for a participated</p> <p>7. The CAADP XP4 Mid-Term Review event, held in Johannesburg in which AFAAS was represented by six (6) participants, AFAAS is now implementing the recommendations of the aide-memoire.</p> <p>8. The AFAAS Strategy and Operational Plan has been reviewed, with the aim of developing refreshed Strategy and new Operation Plan 2023-2027, with Climate Change issues mainstreamed</p>
	2. Developed ROME System cutting across all geographic levels	The AFAAS Results Oriented Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning web system (ROMEL) is now up and running, and this complements the CAADP XP4 MEL system by collecting data from the project countries. The system's data collection tools are mobile based and one can collect data off the internet. Profiles for interoperating the AFAAS ROMEL system and the CAAD XP4 program MEL system discussed, and being implemented.
	3. Programme Communication and Visibility	A number of communication and visibility materials were developed inscribed with AFAAS EU, IFAD and the CAADP XP4 logos have been developed. The materials include: pull up banners, backdrop banners and tear drops; brochures and fliers; newsletters; participant bags, pens and notebooks for the key events, and umbrellas. These have been distributed in key events to a broad spectrum of stakeholders at all geographical levels, at continental, regional and national levels.
<b>Sustain Sahel</b>	Practice engagement and local dissemination strategy to drive impact in the Sahel	<p>i A strategy to disseminate good practices was developed. Around 30 to 60 farmers per site participate in a series of dissemination activities, with strong links to other project activities such as the innovation platforms and participatory field trials.</p> <p>ii Developed the local dissemination action plan in Western Sahel</p> <p>iii Community of Practice established on CSA within the Sahel region.</p>
<b>LMP</b>	<b>Component 1: Building capacities RAS providers through strengthened PPP platforms</b>	
	Increased membership, inclusiveness and diversity of RAS providers in the CFs.	<p>KeFAAS:</p> <p>i. As a key enabler to the agricultural sector, KeFAAS has been organising a National Extension conference with key stakeholders both from public and private sector actors including; Ministry of Agriculture livestock and fisheries, Government projects, IFAD projects, Financiers, Agricultural Training and Vocational Education (ATVET) For Women, AGRA.</p> <p>ii. Engagement's meeting with IFAD project (Upper Tana Natural Resource Management Project) and other government projects including Towards Ending Drought emergencies (TWENDE) and National Agricultural rural inclusivity (NARIGP)</p> <p>iii. During Integration Pest Management (IMP) Training where 77 extension Service Providers from 3 counties were trained</p> <p>iv. 10 new members were registered</p> <p>v. The Kenya Director of Extension is part of Africa Directors of Extension Forum, established by AFAAS.</p>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
		<p><b>CAMFAAS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Organised a sensitization meeting to create awareness on Climate Smart Agriculture, service delivery at rural Cameroon, and accreditation processes for AEAS actors.</li> <li>ii. At least 20 new members join the group this last quarterly and 10 officially registered</li> </ul> <p><b>MAFAAS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Established a college chapter at Lilongwe University of Agriculture and natural Resources. In addition, MaFAAS sensitised AEAS stakeholders about MaFAAS operations, and over 20 Extension workers registered as members.</li> <li>ii. 50 New members registered online follow up to be done</li> <li>iii. Malawi Director of Extension is part of Africa Directors of Extension Forum, established by AFAAS.</li> </ul>
	CF management and governance systems in place	<p><b>KeFAAS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Organise two (2) Board meeting held and attended by 2 secretariat members. KeFAAS developed the 2nd KeFAAS Strategic Plan 2021- 2026 - to provide renewed direction and focus in the execution of the organisation's mandate. In addition, Annual Financial Audit for accounts of FY 2021 was undertaken.</li> <li>ii. Developed 2022-2027 KeFAAS strategic plan highlighting six strategic goals that will guide the Forum in the next five years.</li> </ul> <p><b>MaFAAS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Conducted Strategic plan review, to assess the progress in strategic objectives achieved so far achieved.</li> <li>ii. Follow up of the training on cartography and project planning organized with staff and interns. Internal monitory and day to day evaluation is developed.</li> </ul>
	Financial sustainability strategy of CF in place	<p><b>KEFAAS:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. 102 extension and advisory service providers in three counties of Nakuru, Bungoma, Embu and Kiambu trained.</li> <li>ii. New partnerships formed with Bungoma County Government</li> <li>iii. Provided a platform to support the organization; the Nakuru training saw the organization register new members</li> <li>iv. KeFAAS was contracted to conduct feasibility studies on: Kandara PO and Mohonet Horticulture Cooperative Society; Kangari United Dairy Cooperative Society; 7 Coffee Cooperative Society Factories in Murang'a County.</li> <li>v. In addition, KeFAAS obtained a complete grant from Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Project on Enhancing banana productivity (KCSAP) and profitability for improved livelihoods in Tharaka Nithi County. Out of this grant, KeFAAS established a demonstration plot of ¼ acre which acted as the Field School in the same location. KeFAAS' role in the project was to train on organizational development and institutional strengthening, development survey tools conducting baseline survey and report writing.</li> </ul>



Project	Key activities	Key achievements
		<p>vi. Four Proposals Submitted within the reporting period.</p> <p>CAMFAAS: The draft document of resource mobilization plan is revised and is spending for validation.</p> <p>MAFAAS is developing a CF financial sustainability strategy to guide resource mobilization</p>
	Professionalisation and gender	<p>KeFAAS is engendering all its procedures and policies to align to the national policy direction.</p> <p><b>CAMFAAS:</b></p> <p>Organised a Capacity building workshop on the analysis of agricultural value chain, one of the keys modules of NELK, for 15 organizations trained as trainers. One gender expert trained to train others and to lead gender strategy implementation at CF level, and has now reached 20 extension workers.</p> <p>MAFAAS trained one gender expert to lead gender strategy implementation at CF level.</p>
	Increased participation of women and youth in the delivery of RAS	<p>CAMFAAS has established a strong collaboration and is supporting YPARD by the hosting arrangement + financial support for keys activities + capacity building on agribusiness. This collaboration allows us to capture some resources from PROCASUR to support youth victims of COVID19.</p> <p>CAMFAAS is working with the national youth in agribusiness program hosted by Ministry of agriculture and funded by IFAD to promote job opportunities for Youth.</p>
	Partnership	<p>KeFAAS enhanced its partnership with the county government of Muranga, the National Agricultural and rural inclusive Growth Project, state department of cooperative, 7 Coffee cooperative society, Avocado cooperative union, Banana Producer Organization, chicken producer organization and Kangari United Daily cooperative society ltd. Through this partnership, KeAAS trained 52 Farmers between 2018 - 2022 who graduated and became TOTs. They establishment of a demonstration plot of ¼ acre which acted as the Field School.</p> <p>CAMFAAS strengthened their collaboration and support to YPARD (hosting arrangement + financial support for keys activities + capacity building on agribusiness).</p> <p>Three proposals submitted under which one has failed, one is under review and one is accepted. The CANALLS project is focus on agroecological lab</p>
	RAS providers develop innovative services and knowledge that respond to farmers demand	<p>KEFAAS is strengthening e-extension club through NELK training and Sharing experience and best practises. Extension Service Providers have been equipped with capacities needed at different levels of EAS and particularly elaborate on the practical implication for field-level extension service providers.</p> <p>MAFAAS supported two (2) member organization launched their digital apps at one of the organized MaFAAS conferences (farm radio trust and Agriculture Commodity Exchange).</p>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
	Engagement of CF in policy development, lobby and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. KeFAAS developed procedures and management manuals for Cooperative societies in Murang'a County and these included manuals on: Finance; Procurement, Human Resource; Governance and Marketing.</li> <li>ii. CAMFAAS organised one PPP dialogue for international women day to discuss the role and place of youth and women for promoting agripreneurship in Cameroon with technical support of Enable youth of IITA (20 organizations public, private, INGOs and CSO present)</li> <li>iii. MaFAAS organised one meeting for priority policy advocacy in which stakeholder priority areas in agricultural extension were identified and documented for policy inclusion. Additionally, MaFAAS is advocating for additional resource allocation in the national budget to improve transport and housing conditions by extension workers position paper submitted to the ministry.</li> </ul>
	Engagement of CF in lobby for resource allocation for AIS	MaFAAS is advocating for additional resource allocation in the national budget to improve transport and housing conditions by extension workers position paper submitted to the ministry.
<b>Component 2: Knowledge generation/management and communication</b>		
	CF-affiliated RAS actors are better connected to the AIS	<p>MAFAAS developed a knowledge management strategy, and its ready to be delivered to MAFAAS stakeholders.</p> <p>In Cameroon, YPARD Cameroon in collaboration with CAMFAAS, the Cameroon youth initiative for rural development, and the faculty of agronomy and agricultural sciences of university of Dschang has facilitated four (4) research on innovations including; Innovative poultry rearing; Innovation in local food processing to face food losses; Innovative agroecological practices to sustain biodiversity conservation; Snail business as innovative project for youth in center Cameroon. This was done in collaboration with higher institute of agriculture and management of Obala (hosted by faculty of agronomy and agricultural sciences of university of Dschang)</p>
	New knowledge products available to CF-affiliated AIS actors	<p>The CFs have endeavoured to enhance visibility through branding and information dissemination materials including brochures, fliers and posters. They have further partnered with different institutions in efforts to ensure widespread dissemination of existing knowledge products. The partnerships have mainly documented innovative farmer practices and dissemination of such practices inform of videos or articles.</p> <p>KEFAAS continues to update their website and social media platforms, and developing of promotional materials including; Brochure; Pull -up Banners; Notebooks and T-shirts.</p> <p>CAMFAAS developed an online market platform ( <a href="http://www.agrimarketcamfaas.com">www.agrimarketcamfaas.com</a> ) to support agribusiness actors in Cameroon.</p> <p>MAFAAS reached out to the decentralized extension structure to document success stories that carry innovative scalable and practical lessons that farmers can borrow a leaf from. They also</p>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
		<p>developed over 20 manuals and books, 100 photos and videos that were shared through social media WhatsApp platforms.</p> <p>In addition, case studies have been written and disseminated to scale out innovations that need to be replicated. Among these include three (3) case studies (Kabudula case study, Mkanda case DSP story, MaFAAS success stories) that were developed and shared with stakeholders. Over 20 manuals and books shared through social media WhatsApp platforms. Over 100 photos and videos shared through WhatsApp platforms for different innovations.</p>
<b>Bio4 Africa</b>	Co-design of inclusive and sustainable business models with farmers and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed Training Materials for co-designing for Value Proposition &amp; Business models</li> <li>• Conducted Online Training Session; Capacity building of country teams in co-designing</li> <li>• Value proposition co-designing workshops organized in Senegal, Ghana and Uganda, and technical backstopping by AFAAS,</li> <li>• Developed sustainable business models; the Triple Layered Business Model Canvas (TLBMC) focusing on the Environmental, Economic and Social dimensions.</li> </ul>
<b>SERVIn-nov</b>	1. Developing innovative communication material to communicate and disseminate results from the project targeted countries	<p>AFAAS supported the development of the Communication strategy. The main communication tools agreed upon for smooth communication among stakeholders include; the social media communication tools (facebook page, Twitter account); the internal communication (Gmail address and Google group); and project visibility tools (the website). A CIKM officer was engaged and has supported the project by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Updating and editing project flyers and Brochure.</li> <li>ii Administration of the project website</li> <li>iii Continuous around project activities</li> <li>iv Participated in the Farmers Innovation Fair organised in Cameroon</li> <li>v Supported the Online Evaluation of the Project</li> <li>vi Participation in the monthly project coordination meeting</li> </ol>
<b>AgMOOCs</b>	The partnerships AgMOOCs	<p>AFAAS is partnering with the Commonwealth of Learning, in which they will implement a project “Strengthening the capacity of Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) through utilizing the Agricultural Massive Open Online Courses (AgMOOCs) in Africa”. The beneficiaries of the project will include research institutions, policy makers, AEAS practitioners, farmers and agro-pastoralists.</p>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
AIRTEA	Partnership with FARA, Connectors, and country fora.	AFAAS is partnering with AgConnectors to implement a project “Digital Connectors accelerating extension services to farming communities in Kenya, Rwanda and Uganda”. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Call for expression of interest issued by countries to recruit DCs; assessment of DCs conducted by AgConnectors; detailed training modules developed; orientation session for project staff and DCs organized;</li> <li>ii 11 DCs participated in the 2 training sessions organized virtually on development of viable business venture; agri-preneurship, communication,</li> <li>iii Project kick-off meeting was in Nairobi where the M&amp;E framework alignment workshop in Nairobi; DC4FC Project kickoff was done virtually; 3 project review and follow up meeting held.</li> </ul>
	Building capacities of women and youth as digital connectors.	Potential DCs were identified by Country Fora using a call for expression of interest jointly prepared by the Ag-Connectors and the Country Fora. They went through a selection process that included each drafting a business proposal that focused on the delivery of agricultural extension services (AES) to farming communities, followed by an interview conducted in a virtual workshop where each potential DC presented their business idea. The most appropriate ideas and the fittest candidates were selected. A total of 22 potential DCs were selected, (12 (6 male, 6 female) in Uganda and 10(5 male, 5 female in Kenya).
	Digitalized delivery of AEAS services to farming communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i Needs assessment of the existing IPs has been conducted in Kenya by KeFAAS.</li> <li>ii The CFs through the DCs have started to share knowledge products on several platforms such as social media platforms like WhatsApp groups, Twitter, Facebook, Google photos, Flickr, and We-SHARE. Whereas in Uganda, these will be packaged after the have completed their trainings.</li> </ul>
	Evidence-based information for policymakers.	Profiling, review and analysis of policies on that support digital agriculture was done in Kenya; and the following policies were identified: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. ASTGS</b> - Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy - The policy envisions over 3000 youths enabled to provide digitalized extension services</li> <li><b>2. National Agricultural Sector Extension 2012- NASEP</b> - The policy invests in Increased investment in agricultural information and knowledge systems, that includes capacity building in ICT and establishing information points in rural areas, harmonizing standards for packaging user-friendly extension messages and establish an integrated and dynamic database for the sector and improve access and use of information and experiences generated.</li> <li><b>3. Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy-KASEP</b> - This policy promotes innovative and digital-based knowledge management systems, strengthening of the institutional framework for knowledge management among sector actors, and establishing</li> </ol>

Project	Key activities	Key achievements																
		<p>a national framework for coordinated and integrated data and knowledge management systems.</p> <p>4. BIG 4 Agenda – This policy promotes initiatives that support an e-voucher financing system for smallholder farmers and the digitalization of financial services.</p>																
FFSHub	1.1. Knowledge management and exchanges strengthened	i Has developed visibility materials i.e. brochures, roll-up banners, lepal pins, pens, notebooks, file folders etc.																
		ii The FS Hub website (www.eafieldschools.net) has been rejuvenated by updating the internet security settings and clean-up of bugs. Access to the website and publicity of the hub's activities currently continues through the AFAAS website (www.afaas.org). During the month of April, 80% direct users were registered in the hubs websites. 17% organic searches were made in the same month. In the month of May 2022, the site had 357 users of which 74.4% directly logged on to the site, while 20.6% used a search referral.																
		<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Social Media</th> <th>Number/percentages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Twitter followers</td> <td>3745</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Twitter followings</td> <td>4983</td> </tr> <tr> <td>You tube uploads</td> <td>22</td> </tr> <tr> <td>LinkedIn connections</td> <td>258</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facebook page reach</td> <td>59.9%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facebook page visits</td> <td>44.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Facebook page likes</td> <td>42.9%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Social Media	Number/percentages	Twitter followers	3745	Twitter followings	4983	You tube uploads	22	LinkedIn connections	258	Facebook page reach	59.9%	Facebook page visits	44.6%	Facebook page likes	42.9%
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Facebook page visits	44.6%																	
Facebook page likes	42.9%																	
		<p>i The hub has successfully been registered in Uganda and now operates as a legal entity.</p> <p>ii A tool for mapping of investment programmes was developed and distributed to country Master Trainers for collecting required information.</p> <p>iii So, far around 37 investments programmes have been mapped/ identified (Annex: List of IPs): 9 in Uganda, 2 in South Sudan, 9 in Burundi, 5 in Rwanda, 5 in Kenya and 7 in Tanzania.</p> <p>iv AFAAS-EA FFS hub in collaboration with MAAIF and the micro scale irrigation investment program supported the development and review of the curriculum for training master trainers and FFS facilitators on micro scale irrigation.</p>																
	1.3. National Events on FS related topics	AFAAS-EA FS Hub participated in the agricultural expo in Uganda. The Eastern region agricultural expo held in Soroti from 4-6 <sup>th</sup> march with a theme of <b>“Enhancing agricultural production through practical irrigation”</b> which was aimed at ensuring food security in Teso Sub-region.																

Project	Key activities	Key achievements
	1.4. Capacity building and coordination mechanisms established and strengthened among relevant actors, institutions and public and private actors involved in FS in Eastern Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i The FS hub organized and conducted a regional refresher and experiences sharing workshop which took place in Kigali Rwanda from 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> June 2022.</li> <li>ii In Kenya the MT supported Pwani University and contributed to the development of FS short courses especially on content and training costing. This is in furtherance of the Institutionalization of FS in Institutions of Higher learning.</li> <li>iii 10 Master Trainers recruited to support the Hub</li> </ul>
	1.5. Contribution toward and promotion of policy engagement and advocacy among actors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i A policy brief titled: Technology and policy options: Opportunities for FS contributing to sustainable agriculture produced and shared with actors.</li> <li>ii The FS hub has contributed to the review of the Kenya National Agriculture Sector Policy (NASEP) which is currently on going while engaging with AFAAS country Forum – Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory services – KeFAAS.</li> <li>iii The hub has drafted a policy brief Titled “Technology adoption and policy options for FS: opportunities for contributing to sustainable agriculture”. This is to be shared with MTs for review and input.</li> <li>iv The hub organised country stakeholder policy dialogues and backstopping missions on the FFS in Burundi, Rwanda, Kenya and Uganda.</li> </ul>
	1.6. Resource Mobilisation	Has part of the resource mobilization efforts the hub is currently in discussions with institutions such as FARA, ASARECA and other partners to form a consortium so as to respond to the IDRC and FCDO call for concept notes under the Climate Adaptation and Resilience (CLARE) research framework.
	1.7. Exploring linkages and possible collaborations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An MoU between AFAAS-EAFS Hub and IIRR in implementation of the LoA was signed and a follow up meeting held on 26<sup>th</sup> march</li> <li>2. The Hub signed an MoU with the M-Advisory Africa, a mobile telephone company with offices in Kenya, Uganda and Ghana. Plans are underway to design instructional programs for farmers with both smart and dumb phones with provisions for online extension support and inputs supply chain management.</li> </ul>



## 5. OUTREACH TO THE LAST MILE

KeFAAS engaged in initiatives that target smallholder farmers. New partnerships were developed to train County government and Extension Officers to reach the last mile, and the trainings included NELK, Development of Policies and procedures, data collection and agri-preneurship among others.

MaFAAS works with DAECC organized field days, which acts as market places for advisory services. MaFAAS is further encouraging professionalism and standardization of advisory services to avoid contradicting information from advisory service providers.

CAMFAAS trained 10 extension agents based at sub-divisional level on how to create and manage cooperative societies in order to better gather farmers group in rural areas.

MaFAAS is now engaging the district stakeholders after fully engagement with some national stakeholders. This will help to establish synergies that will sustain implementation of activities at all implementation levels. The district stakeholder committees known as District agricultural extension coordination committees (DAECC) are made up of extension advisory service players at district level. These ranges from government offices, private sector players and non-governmental organizations.

Scaling up of activities will use these decentralized structures which are there working with local communities. There is need to strengthen such structures and engage them further for sustainable implementation.

## 6. GENDER AND YOUTH FOCUS MAINSTREAMING

Gender mainstreaming remained at the forefront in all interventions undertaken during the period. This involved ensuring participation of both gender in all forums organized and gender desegregated data captured on the same. To this end, KeFAAS Gender focal point participated in a workshop organised by AFAAS at regional level where a detailed workplan on promoting gender policy was developed. The implementation of this workplan will ensure all activities and programs focuses on gender.

CAMFAAS has specific gender working group. In March a gender strategic plan was developed for better inclusion of youth and women within AEAS strategic and agricultural development programs.

One gender representative was supported by MAFAAS to learn and adopt the AFAAS gender strategy which has been developed. The expert is expected to train other extension workers from districts to implement what has been agreed and make sure there is gender inclusion in implementation of advisory services among players. The Forum has

identified and has continued to utilize ICT tools in different engagements including use of virtual platforms such as MS Teams and zoom to hold various meetings.

Further, the Forum has continued to strengthen the e-extension club in Murang'a. The extension club has continued to bring together the extension service providers to share their experiences and learn from AEAS experts including NELK approach.

From previous meetings and conferences MaFAAS lobbied stakeholders to develop digital solutions that will support scaling out of advisory services, member organizations have been adhering to the call and some have developed the apps that have been launched and will soon be reaching out to farmers. Extension farmer ratio has affected the delivery of extension services there is hope that through the digital App many farmers will be reached. Many farmers have been reached through the Mlimi hot line which is being offered by Farm Radio Trust and this has benefited the last mile coverage.

## 7. ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE FOCUS

Environmental and climate change issues continue to affect farmers more so the smallholder farmers in different ways. Through partnership with Practical Training Centre, KALRO Mwea, KeFAAS participated in promoting TIMS in banana production in Tharaka Nithi County. The TIMS included; Tissue Culture bananas, drip irrigation, mulching, intercropping and GAP

MaFAAS has collaborated with stakeholders such as the department of Natural resources management and other players who are stakeholders in CSA. The stakeholders will be working together and capacitate extension workers and land resource officers to better implement CSA activities that will benefit the farmers and also conserve the environment.

The CSA group benefit of some training organized by a CF member of permaculture. One field visit was organised to a permaculture side to let the 15 CF participants learn more about CSA initiatives. This activity was self-sponsored by CF members.



## 8. NUTRITION FOCUS

KeFAAS continued to mainstream nutritional issues in the different interventions. Through the project Integrating Nutrition into Extension KeFAAs continued to sensitize stakeholders on the importance of integrating extension into nutrition and building capacity of the WARD level extension officers.

DAECCs have been encouraged to continue reaching out to farmers with advisory services that are nutrition focused. This will make sure that farmers are healthy and able to do all their farming operations without being affected by diseases caused by malnutrition. The field day organizers have been encouraged to make sure they have more stands for food and nutrition to educate more to adopt. MaFAAS also advised farmers and stakeholders to make sure they use locally produced food items in making nutritious and balanced diets.





## 9. SCALING UP AND SUSTAINABILITY

KeFAAS will ensure sustainability of the project through partnerships and collaboration with both members and other organizations involved in agricultural extension services provision.

CAMFAAS is now able to contribute to the Development of project proposal and developing concept note to increase its financial portfolio. Three proposals submitted under which one has failed, one is under review and one is accepted. The CANALLS project is focus on agroecological lab.

MaFAAS is now engaging the district stakeholders after fully engagement with some national stakeholders. This will help to establish synergies that will sustain implementation of activities at all implementation levels. The district stakeholder committees known as District agricultural extension coordination committees (DAECC) are made up of extension advisory service players at district level. These ranges from government offices, private sector players and non governmental organizations.

Scaling up of activities will use these decentralized structures which are there working with local communities. There is need to strengthen such structures and engage them further for sustainable implementation.



## 10. INNOVATION

The Forum has identified and has continued to utilize ICT tools in different engagements including use of virtual platforms such as MS Teams and zoom to hold various meetings.

Further, the Forum has continued to strengthen the e-extension club in Murang'a. The extension club has continued to bring together the extension service providers to share their experiences and learn from AEAS experts including NELK approach.

From previous meetings and conferences MaFAAS lobbied stakeholders to develop digital solutions that will support scaling out of advisory services, member organizations have been adhering to the call and some have developed the apps that have been launched and will soon be reaching out to farmers. Extension farmer ratio has affected the delivery of extension services there is hope that through the digital App many farmers will be reached. Many farmers have been reached through the Mlimi hot line which is being offered by Farm Radio Trust and this has benefited the last mile coverage.

## 11. CHALLENGES

1. Dependences on AFAAS Secretariat by the country fora and regional fora caused by their low capacities to attract their own funding streams
2. The low numbers of staff at the Secretariat and the country fora to support the development impact through reaching the last mile.
3. Uncertainties caused by low and funding to the AFAAS Secretariat and the country for a yet the demands are for exacerbated by increasingly reducing donor financing due to changes in their priorities.
4. Delays in funding has affected implementation of activities, as some activities that are seasonal have been affected by delays in funding.
5. The increasing changing development landscape created by shocks and changing priorities of the donor communities.
6. Emerging mix in the role of regional research and innovation organisations, thus, a thinking of unification or shared roles, which has implications on mandate and delivery.



## 12. AFAAS KNOWLEDGE, COMMUNICATION AND VISIBILITY

### Websites

The CAMFAAS online agrimarket [www.agrimarketcamfaas.com](http://www.agrimarketcamfaas.com)

### Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/afaasafrica>

### Newsletters published in Mailchimp

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-15457969?e=11cc0a84e4>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-5966910>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-6001662>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-5990218>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-2021>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-5966910>

<https://mailchi.mp/afaas-africa/monthly-newsletter-april-5956738>

### D-groups

#### Twitter

<https://twitter.com/UFAAS13/status/1361937641889882113>

[https://twitter.com/home?utm\\_source=homescreen&utm\\_medium=shortcut](https://twitter.com/home?utm_source=homescreen&utm_medium=shortcut)

#### YouTube

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lclf-yIUbsE&t=45s>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hz\\_W9ywmijQ&t=6s](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Hz_W9ywmijQ&t=6s)

<https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCnBBZq5EvpjAidzHYORVKdA>

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLildZ50m8EEFd0UM05KHDIC3-snZYwIKL>

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLildZ50m8EEFahjK-C0c5ULSTus0DmSu7>

<https://youtu.be/GkaGhHlb8Is>

<https://youtu.be/kjsdG7k5nMo>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KnWMptT8mLk>

<https://youtu.be/dfALWSpDHMQ>

### Website articles

<https://www.afaas-africa.org/caadp-xp4-consortium-reconnect-research-to-extension-r2e/>

<https://www.afaas-africa.org/5008-2/>

<https://www.afaas-africa.org/uganda-forum-for-agricultural-advisory-services-ufaas-awards-agrihackthon-winners/>

<https://www.afaas-africa.org/aaew/aaew2021/documents/>

<https://www.afaas-africa.org/aaew/aaew2021/>

<https://ufaas-ugandacf.org/publications/>







**African Forum for  
Agricultural and  
Advisory Services**  
Knowledge & Novelty  
for Africa's Livelihoods

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