

EAST AFRICAN REGIONAL RCE WORKSHOP HELD AT GOLF HOTEL
KAKAMEGA
FROM 1ST TO 2ND AUGUST 2013

**THEME: PROMOTING COLLABORATION FOR SUSTAINABILITY IN RESEARCH
AND DEVELOPMENT**

**OPENING CEREMONY HELD AT MASINDE MULIRO UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE
AND TECHNOLOGY**

DAY ONE: 1ST AUGUST 2013

MORNING SESSION CHAIR: GABRIEL ANGULE

TEAMS REPRESENTED:

- 1) RCE Greater Nairobi
- 2) RCE Greater Pwani
- 3) NEMA Nairobi , Kilifi
- 4) RCE Kakamega Western
- 5) RCE Nyanza
- 6) RCE Central
- 7) RCE Mau
- 8) RCE South Rift
- 9) KOEE
- 10) WWF – Pwani
- 11) NCCK
- 12) RCE Greater Eastern Uganda
- 13) Kenyatta University
- 14) Maseno University
- 15) MMUST
- 16) Maasai Mara University
- 17) Dedan Kimathi University
- 18) Mount Kenya University
- 19) Catholic University

Bill Ouda from Directorate of Research and Linkages welcomed all participants on behalf of Prof. Zachary Getenga who is away in Cameroon. The chairman, RCE-Kakamega and also national chair welcomed all participants and reported that four RCE's have been acknowledged by UNU and two are on the way. He expressed the need to share across the region and rope in Rwanda, DRC and South Sudan. There was also need to engage with policy makers in Kenya and Africa. There was expectation to broaden this network in order

to achieve effective collaboration for sustainable development. It was reported that Kakamega County Government, MMUST and RCE Kakamega had done much to facilitate the workshop. It was reported that Kenyatta University is working in collaboration with Nairobi University to begin an ESD Masters Programme. There is need to seek devolution and self-management in carrying out activities and reporting on concrete functions.

Prof. Dr. Elizabeth Abenga the Acting Deputy Vice Chancellor Academics and Substantive International Linkages welcomed all delegates to the university of choice. She expressed that collaboration and Networking is key in pooling resources towards research and development. Sharing experiences, multi - disciplinarity, and networking are all important in resolving problems (Social, Economic, Political, environmental). The key was to meet objectives and expectations, expand towards other areas and expand towards other areas of further research. Environmental issues are varied and emerging for instance electronic waste and nuclear discharge. The university generates, reposit and disseminates knowledge. The Centre for Kakamega Forest Research is seeking how to develop the entire region. Knowledge generated is not only for academic credentials and the shelves, but needs to benefit others via industry, NGO's, government line ministries and other stakeholders in the network. She officially declared the workshop open.

The Kakamega County Commissioner, Mr. Hillary Mibei also standing in for Hon. Governor K. Oparanya, thanked RCE Kakamega and all stakeholders for organizing the workshop. He noted that at the inception of NEMA in 1999, environmental issues have been coming to the fore. Severe drought as a result of deforestation led to a wake-up call and subsequent efforts to restore the Mau water towers have borne fruit. The challenge now is to maintain / sustain the momentum. He took cognizance of efforts by the former Prime minister Rt. Hon. Raila Odinga in environmental conservation and observed that we all need to be nature friendly. Kakamega County hosts the only tropical rain forest in East Africa and resources have been earmarked towards her preservation. Use of participatory approaches in these activities is necessary. Kenya Forest Service is involved in silk farming. He explained that town planning and cleaning coupled with a working sewerage system are still issues of governance. As at now the work stalled after civil society obtained a court order towards this. The central and county governments are all collaborating towards mainstreaming all their activities towards environmental conservation. "Who would have thought back in the 1970's that you would walk into the supermarket and find water more expensive than milk?" he paused. With talk on the Carbon Credit Scheme, it may be that in future, the air we breathe will have a metre. He then officially opened the workshop.

The NEMA Director General, Dr. Macharia introduced his team and went ahead to explain their mandate, making reference to the first document on Sustainable Development 1992 and Genesis 2 where man was commanded to take charge of the environment. After the Rio meeting, ESD was introduced. The former President Daniel Moi participated in the meeting

and later developed a task force towards environmental conservation. In 2002 DESD came into force and NEMA began spearheading this initiative although the Ministry of Environment should have done this. Equally, the Education did not take up the role on ESD. Eight strategies were proposed, one being Regional Centers of Expertise. RCE is a loose network of stakeholders in sustainable development. UNU acknowledges all RCE's. NEMA began lobbying universities to come on board. Kenya is one of the leaders as we have 4 acknowledged RCEs and 3 that are coming up. However a few teething challenges include:

- i. Are these RCE's delivering on their mandate? Do people around us know ESD including the *boda boda* rider?
- ii. Is the government committed to the RCE mandate? Universities play a central role in RCE mandate implementation. However, they lack resources. NEMA for instance has Kshs. 200 million like all other government departments / organizations. It is important to collaborate with RCE's on what is well researched and planned in order to tap into these resources for effective implementation. Co-planning is key in achieving tangible development. Research should be focused towards resolving community problems.
- iii. NEMA is also concerned with effective RCE governance. NEMA is working with UNU in coordinating the November Global Conference at Gigiri, UNEP Headquarters where over 170 RCE's worldwide are expected to be in attendance.

Various County Government executive representatives were introduced including Rose Omondi representing Hon. Elsie Muhando of Ministry of Health services, the County Sanitation Commission concerned with town cleanliness and environmental sustainability, Lucy Kamara of Dedan Kimathi University, Prof. Magenda of Maasai Mara University, Monica Omulo of Maseno University and OSIENALA (Friends of Lake Victoria), Barasa of KOEE, G. Wafula of NEMA Kilifi, RCE Pwani, Mbarak of WWF Pwani, Kweyu of Sports Science MMUST RCE Kakamega and Malenje of NCKK and friends. Odari of Kakamega RCE offered a vote of thanks.

SESSION 1: Introduction to the Workshop and Global RCE Network

AFTERNOON SESSION CHAIR: GEOFFREY BARASA

Delegates were requested to pair up and express their expertise and expectations during the workshop. Among those highlighted were:

Expertise:

- i. Disaster Management
- ii. Music & Business Management
- iii. Environmental Protection and Child Trainer

- iv. Counselling Psychology
- v. Sociology
- vi. Soft Skills Trainer
- vii. Governance and Coordination
- viii. Educational Psychology
- ix. Research and Evaluation
- x. Environmental Management
- xi. Sports Science Skills
- xii. Use of ICTs in enhancing ESD
- xiii. E-Learning Facilitator
- xiv. Peace Advocacy
- xv. One year experience in implementing ESD to learners
- xvi. Engineering and Construction

Expectations:

- i. Learn about ESD
- ii. Make friends
- iii. Increase my network
- iv. Understand roles of RCEs
- v. Networking of RCEs for conservation
- vi. Broaden knowledge on RCE issues
- vii. How RCE programmes can solve social problems facing the 21st century society
- viii. RCEs role in peace keeping
- ix. Transformative learning
- x. Policy formulation and legislation
- xi. Networking and friends raising
- xii. Global practical and participatory approaches in promoting community's attitudes towards ESD
- xiii. Exchange and sharing of ideas
- xiv. Learn how others manage their challenges
- xv. Acquire knowledge & skills in establishing projects for sustainable development in local communities
- xvi. Meet other RCEs and know what they are doing
- xvii. Learn from success stories of other RCEs
- xviii. Enhanced collaboration for African RCEs
- xix. To understand / know measures put in place by RCEs to ensure ESD has been integrated into the curriculum
- xx. Understand how far RCEs have gone in implementing ESD and also major milestones the RCEs have achieved

- xxi. The role of different stakeholders in preparation for the forthcoming 8th Global Conference
- xxii. Use of ESD in addressing environmental degradation in slum areas

After the exchange Abel Barasa Atiti the UNU representative outlined the following Expertise of the regional workshop:

1. Develop trust for one another
2. Learn from each other
3. Network level is the most challenging
4. Collaboration
5. Governance and Coordination
6. Transformative Learning
7. Research, linkages and community engagement
8. Continental sharing on how RCEs have influenced community development
9. Policy research and convincing governors
10. More information needed for development of an RCE manual
11. Forums for capacity development via workshops, global conferences. ESD needs to take lead in sharing to attract donor funding for development projects.

Expectations:

- 1) Develop motivation
- 2) Methodologies
- 3) Skills to implement projects
- 4) Share case stories
- 5) Explore possibilities of undertaking a huge collaborative project at national / continental level
- 6) To enlarge network to reach the rest of Africa
- 7) Make recommendations on how to enhance ESD and RCEs in Kenya, East Africa and the world
- 8) Develop documented agenda for presentation at the Africa conference in Abuja Nigeria
- 9) Roadmap for collaborative projects

He gave a historical acknowledgement of various RCE's in East Africa and noted that each would included: Kampala, Central Kenya and Upper Eastern.

Sachiko Yasuda Principle Programme Associate ESD Programme, UNU-IAS – Japan

This was her first trip to Kenya and Africa. She began by outlining the Decade on Education for Sustainable Development (DESD) and defining what an RCE is. She expounded on how the RCE Network is developed and gave the way forward.

(i) Introduction to the UNU-IAS ESD programme:

DESD mooted in 2002 by Japanese Government and NGOs. Rio conference deliberated on this. Officially began from 2005 – 2015 to achieve the MDGs. Objectives of DESD:

- Advancing ESD via multi-stakeholder initiatives (RCEs)
- Contribute to transformation of higher education
- Contribution to Sustainability
- Develop joint research programmes via expanded networks with other UN agencies such as UNESCO.

(ii) What is an RCE:

- Proposed by UNU as its contribution to DESD
- A Network of formal, no-formal and informal education and learning-related institutions who are mobilized to promote ESD In the regional (sub-locational) and local levels
- RCEs aspire to achieve the goals of DESD by translating its objectives into regional-local contexts in which they operate
- Acknowledged by UNU based on the recommendations of the Ubuntu committee of Peers for RCEs

(iii) Development of the Global RCE global objectives Network :

- 2006 1st Global conference now annual
- 170 RCEs worldwide: Asia Pacific 44, America , Europe , Africa 22. Map available on RCE Website
- Programme of RCE conferences worldwide. Encouraging international network and sharing on issues such as: Environment, Health & Sanitation, Youth issues and activities / projects
- Contact details and communication
- Common declarations of Global RCEs to focus on Four points of actions available in the RCE network
- RCE has been highly recognized at international levels
- UNU consultation frameworks organized regionally by UNESCO to further enhance DESD: ESD should be integrated into all forms and types of education, ESD should be integrated into sustainable development in all sectors not just education.

(iv) What is ahead?

- Assessment of the RCEs towards 2014 - Identifying successes and challenges
- Enhance capacity building and research activities on priority thematic areas

- Strategic engagement with relevant policy processes and networks
- Develop an overall plan of action based on the Tongyeong Declaration to feed into wider post - DESD action plan.

It was reported that UNU & UNESCO together with the Government of Japan are organizing Global RCE Conference in November 2014 to celebrate end of the decade, to celebrate the culmination of DESD. What is your achievement? What are the remaining challenges and what can be done to ameliorate them? There is need to secure funding for implementation of projects. Develop joint proposals via discussions and consultations. This will be enhanced during the Global RCE conference in Nairobi. Registration is to begin in August 2013. All forms are available on RCE portal. Delegates were encouraged to make applications before then.

Abel Atiti on Governance

There is need for RCEs to share concept papers on this. Governing an organization is different from governing a network which is several organizations together. Discuss challenges plus success stories and share. He defined RCE governance as coordination of several organizations. Network governance needs to be bottom up as opposed to top down. Focuss should capture democratic principles and have an African perspective (Ubuntu Philosophy). Mutuality and common identity is very important. Developing trust is the first step without which there is no network. It is important to have a common identity such as a logo. This produces maximum ESD value than one organization. The whole is greater than the part. Everything revolves around trust. How do you handle finances and accountability? There is tendency to produce generic structures. How often do you meet? It is important to have boards, committees and sub-committees.

The Ubuntu Philosophy

This is ancient worldness with extreme humanness. This has remained solid in Asia. It involves caring, compassion as values, that are breaking across Africa. this could be the underlying source of the many problems we face. A person is a person through other persons. An RCE is an RCE through other organizations. It is based on three concepts:

- **Collective Finger Theory**

One finger cannot kill a louse. You need all stakeholders on board. It was advanced by Mbithi in Good Management policies. This emphasizes collaboration. For instance, one journalist can put the good story in the news and it attracts funding to your work survival is very important. The value of togetherness. How do you foster togetherness? There is need to respect members and have ways of resolving conflicts.

- **African Tree Concept**

Roots (organizations), leaves and branches – projects (community based e.g KEEP). Value of sharing information. In ESD, the more you share the stronger you become. Patenting is very important e.g. emikombero is already patented by the Chinese. No one patents general knowledge.

- **The Light Lamp Concept**

From one major light to others. Do a stakeholder analysis: what value are the stakeholders bringing? Allow other teams to grow in a multilevel format. Many secretariats are volunteering. The major goal is to bring change before the benefits follow. This the magic that brings synergy in the RCE.

PLENARY:

The delegates were distributed into three groups to discuss three questions:

1. Challenges in RCE Governance and Coordination

- i. Coordination is difficult because it is a loose network
- ii. No rules / regulations making it easy to lose members
- iii. No common interest that deals with all members
- iv. Lack of communication
- v. Agenda not easily agreed upon
- vi. Interference with host institutions e.g. MMUST with personal agenda wants to direct how things are done conflicting with the RCE mandate
- vii. No constitution that subscribes members to follow a certain protocol allowing for monkey business
- viii. Trust is broken when ideas are stolen to obtain donor funding
- ix. Some RCEs are strong in certain areas and ignore others leading to dissatisfaction
- x. No clear strategic plans on how to conduct day to day activities leading to limited funding
- xi. Public private partnerships a challenge
- xii. Visibility of the RCE wanting – there is need for greater advertisement. What impact can you make?
- xiii. Education and finance are a challenge
- xiv. Management of transition in leadership
- xv. Ownership of RCE concept is a challenge – knowing what's in it for me (buying the idea)
- xvi. Problems of funding

- xvii.** Attitude problems and lack of appreciation for what is happening e.g. time and events.

2. Structure for Governance and Coordination

- a) Kakamega and Greater Pwani began by developing the RCE policy with a governance structure – steering committee / coordination. Stakeholder analysis meetings to identify partners / stakeholders. Formed sub – committees headed on rotational / willingness / expertise basis.
- b) Involvement of theme based networks within the RCE e.g. WWF, NEMA, Natural Resources who fund the programmes without putting pressure on the hosting institution.

3. What has worked well for your RCE in terms of Governance and Coordination?

- i. Involvement of MMUST as a Host in facilitating Research, Coordination and linkage of RCE – Kakamega, as well as the county government.
- ii. RCE Central – Kimathi University has a community Outreach program. Perceived as a community based institution in motto. They have also had NEMA support in training.
- iii. Busitema University hosts Greater East Uganda RCE and receives support from Ministry of Education; Plan International and other NGOs around Tororo. The 2nd alternate contact Anniceta Apiyo Principal of Soroti School of Nursing has now moved to Arua School of Nursing in the same capacity.
- iv. RCE Greater Nairobi is hosted in KU. Individual members have given contributions to facilitate programmes. NEMA has helped a lot in this as a strong member. There has also been volunteerism and personal commitment.
- v. RCE Kakamega and RCE Busitema have an operational document.
- vi. RCE Kakamega has regular meetings for reporting back on assignments.
- vii. Collaboration from all stakeholders.
- viii. Mentoring to raise the younger RCEs.

RCE Kakamega Western later remained and distributed into five groups led by the county government representatives to discuss and come up with policy documents on key thematic areas pertaining to Kakamega County. These were: Education, Health, Environment, Agriculture and Sports, Youth & Culture.

DAY TWO 2ND AUGUST 2013
MORNING SESSION CHAIR: BILL OUDA
RCE PRESENTATIONS

1) RCE GREATER NAIROBI

Presented 11 thematic areas they concentrate on in addressing emerging challenges

2) RCE KAKAMEGA WESTERN

Presented on Effective RCE Leadership outlining their leadership structure and a three prong approach to problem resolution. The presenter reported three major sustainable development challenges namely: Societal, Economic and Environmental to which he explained major sustainable development opportunities following the same order which the RCE has sought to exploit to resolve the challenges. Their Standards, Governance and Policy document was also unveiled highlighting the vision, mission, broad strategic ESD objectives, core values and mandates. The presenter also defined leadership, compared leadership versus management, styles of leadership and roles of a leader. He expounded on effective communication, key elements of communication, strategies for effective communication, team work and team building and benefits of teams. Finally he defined Managing for Results, explaining important questions to ask, points to ponder in MFR and the importance of measuring performance. An excerpt of the full report is addendum to this document.

3) RCE PWANI

Presented a project approach to problem resolution. They have an RCE newsletter funded by partner NGOs and reported on other projects that are underway. Main challenges include funding and cases where major development projects are undertaken by individual organizations rather than through the RCE. There was also involvement of county government as stakeholders.

4) RCE CENTRAL

Hosted by Kimathi University and still young. Have developed a vision based on ESD. Focussed on environmental sustainability, agriculture and food security. There are challenges of forest encroachment, wildlife-human conflict in Nyandarua, floods and landslides in Kirinyaga and Nyeri. It was reported that they are undertaking water recycling and ecotourism to improve the local economy. There is a biogas center within the university. However there is need for prioritization of key challenges.

5) RCE SOUTH RIFT

Encouraged by NEMA and seek to stretch as far as Tanzania. Creating awareness using the Maasai Mara Community Outreach Centre funded by USAID. The centre is well facilitated with in-house and portable equipment. They focus on education, wildlife conservation and

agriculture. The Maasai are in transition from pastoralist livelihoods to agrarian/sedentary living. Illiteracy levels are still high upto 60% in adults. They seek to establish e-learning centres. Waste management is another key issue especially in the town areas of Narok, Oloitoktok and Ololunga. The university creates awareness on forest conservation via charcoal bricks in Ololunga, use of small solar lamps and soil conservation. The main challenge remains full registration on the RCE in order to scale up projects and seek funding. They currently capitalize on the visibility of the world famous Maasai.

6) RCE GREATER EASTERN UGANDA

Hosted by Busitema university and covers areas in Eastern part of Uganda. The chairman is Dr. Edward. They partner with banks in Uganda. They are still at initiation stage and looking forward to begin various projects. Focus is on Mount Elgon area which has been faced with many landslides in the recent times and on reaching secondary schools as well as elementary schools.

TRANSFORMATIVE LEARNING

BY Ombajo Misava Edward OF RCE- KAKAMEGA

It involves linking communities with learning institutions to bring about effective learning. Every learning session must be adaptive to the local environment. How do we use a project for transformative learning? RCEs should promote life-long learning. Have a paradigm shift in thought, feelings and actions. Promote critical self reflection. Develop communities of practice (COPs). Our organizations must affect other organizations. It involves building small ideas into larger economic returns such as living on two butterflies the KEEP style. There is need for sharing in newsletters, portals, ICT and phones. Develop good databases for information dissemination. Use electronic resources and social media. Areas of focus should include:

- i. Transformative education to capture ESD issues
- ii. Communication
- iii. Help everyone to be good learners
- iv. Have examples on how transformative learning has helped your project. Walk the talk. This will be key for development of the module. Nairobi river cleaning is a good example.

In a learning institution, there is need to plan for projects apart from just lecturing; so that at the end of semester you can evaluate the outcomes. An example from NEMA was in action learning. The director highlighted the UN 1972 Report on Environmental Education which is a summary of aspects that greatly improve livelihoods.

FAITH BASED ESD

BY BARASA OF KOEE

He reported that KOEE has been pioneering ESD in Kenya for the last 10 years. In collaboration with Association for Religious Leaders in Kenya (ARK) and KIE they have developed an Faith Based ESD toolkit.

Values are mainly obtained from faith. In their study they found that Christians, Muslims and Hindus all have the same basic values. The tool seeks to promote faith based values and positive behavior. For instance must you kill every snake you come across when only 30% are poisonous as explained at the KEEP stand. Key areas of focus include:

- i. Stewardship for the environment
- ii. Respect for God's creation
- iii. Wise use of resources
- iv. Justice and fairness in the use of resources
- v. Transformative learning in resource mobilization. Over 70% of schools and colleges are affiliated to a religious organization.

The toolkit has been developed with a curriculum matrix on how religious values can be mainstreamed across the curriculum. This will be piloted in various areas in order to prepare all ESD schools to become Eco – schools. Plan to replicate this in the region. This has already been introduced in Rwanda, and the team will soon proceed to Tanzania and Uganda. A non-formal toolkit will be developed for use in Sunday schools, madrassa and other non formal settings.

VISIT TO THE SHAMILOLI BUMA FARM

The bus ride to Shamiloli was exciting as we had to cross three rivers to reach the Buma farm. The owners Zippy and her daughter Hellen who were delegates were quite friendly and welcoming. They explained their vision for fish farming and integrated agriculture. After various trials they have now involved experts to plan and manage the 3 acre farm. The farm on the fringes of Kakamega forest produces fish and traditional vegetables for sale in Kakamega town hotels. They plan to expand into horticulture such as tomato production. The farm is a demonstration and learning for local residents on modern agricultural practices. The farm also employs effective drop irrigation to ensure production throughout the year. Delegates enjoyed a sumptuous appetizer at the conclusion of the one hour tour of the farm and bought vegetables.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The delegates were treated to great entertainment by gospel artist cum business lady Jael Sheka Tokoko from DRC who attended the workshop and prays for RCE introduction in the Congo. Dr.

Nguka the country chair challenged RCEs to engage with their respective county governments when they are still at formative stages. He gave the example of RCE Kakamega which is working closely with the Kakamega County Government via the Ministries of Health, Education, Environment, Agriculture and Sports & Culture. Mrs. Omondi representing Hon. Elsie Muhanda of Health reported that she had learnt much from the workshop and that together with a team from the RCE they are working on management of health systems in the county. Mr. Mulala representing Agriculture and Livestock was glad and reported that they are looking forward to lowering the average age of people involved in agriculture from the current 60 years. Mr. Bukhala representing Education, Science and Technology reported that the county government are very keen on improving education standards. There is need for RCEs to come out and share new ideas with the community. Focus is on handling ECD which is the foundation, sustainable education to the young at village polytechnics to reduce crime. There is need for RCE to be involved in policy formulation. Peter Mathias under the environmental level at the sub-county level reported their involvement in issues of tourism, town cleanliness and environmental protection.

PLENARY

Which issues need to be addressed in strengthening RCEs across the East African Region?

a. Challenges

- i. Funding: Where and how do we get the money for RCE Coordination? RCE Greater Nairobi – Dr. Mary Otieno.
- ii. Governance Structure: RCE Pwani – Dr. Maarifa
- iii. Mobilisation of Stakeholders and Community Mobilisation – RCE South Rift – Prof. Mangenda.
- iv. Networking and dissemination of Research Findings
- v. Integrating Transformative Learning in the Formal, Non-formal and Informal sector- RCE Kakamega.
- vi. Engagement of Policy Makers (Training & Lobbying) – National Coordination Team.
- vii. Collaborative Research Projects – RCE Mau
- viii. Team Management
- ix. RCE Action Plans (lacking)
- x. Project Management.

b. Strategies and Solutions

- a) Funding at RCE level: Coordination needs to be done by the hosting institutions. NEMA supports the national level. As for regional coordination, there is need to look into how to fund this.
- b) The five areas identified were assigned as prescribed and the RCEs agreed to present their first drafts by the end of September.

c. Regional Collaboration

How will we engage them? There are two RCEs in Uganda, one in Tanzania and none in Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan and DRC. One way proposed by NEMA was to lobby via East African Network of Environmental Compliance and Enforcement (EANECE) at their upcoming regional conference. A brief report was given on preparations for the Abuja Conference later this month. It was reported that the RCE Kakamega delegation to the conference would include the County Governor and his four ministers.

d. Announcements on Global Conference

- i. Suggestion that NEMA and RCE Greater Nairobi organize to register participants to the conference.
- ii. Do an assessment with key stakeholders to highlight success stories.
- iii. RCEs were encouraged to report online to enable all other people to read.
- iv. RCEs were cautioned on Policy Research in dealing with policy makers and this would form part of the agenda in Abuja Nigeria.

e. FEEDBACK FROM PARTICIPANTS (WORKSHOP EVALUATION)

Three things Learnt from the Workshop

1. Experiences shared by various RCE representatives
2. Involvement of Government in RCEs case of Kakamega RCE
3. Various components of RCE
4. Networking
5. Governance
6. Collaboration for Sustainability
7. Resource mobilization
8. Ubuntu Philosophy
9. How other RCEs in Kenya began and are working
10. The use of Faith Based ESD
11. Transformative Learning
12. The Importance of a governance Document for RCEs
13. Best Practices for other RCEs
14. Team working has great impact in the community
15. It is good to organize stakeholders for a to share ideas
16. Herbal medicine
17. The little Resources that are available can help change a life

How to use what I have Learnt to Improve

1. Improve my skills in Transformative Education to build capacity for the stakeholders
2. Use it in capacity building
3. I will mobilize groups and introduce RCE to them
4. I will put in place appropriate structures in developing poverty reduction projects
5. Use for networking, Education and Empowerment

6. I will roll out flagship projects for RCE GN
7. I will recast the governance structure of RCE GN
8. I am going to engage CBOs Community Health Workers on board and the community at large to reduce poverty and high price of vegetables from outside the county
9. I will engage the governors of RCE GN
10. I will use what I have learnt to strengthen and enhance the RCE and sensitization of more people
11. Establish closely related projects

What I liked

1. Networking and sharing of the experiences
2. Trip to Buma farm
3. The singing of Jael Tokoko sister to Angela Chibalonza
4. It was good and encouraging
5. Commitment
6. Formation and Strengthening of RCE framework
7. RCE long term objectives, missions
8. The broad scope of RCE
9. The teething challenges facing RCEs
10. Transformative Food Security Projects (Shamiloli Farm)
11. The need to engage Policy Makers.
12. Well organized programme
13. The field visit
14. The friendly RCE Kakamega
15. There was good presentation and Facilitation
16. Interactive Sessions
17. I liked the way the workshop was well planned and how coordination was done
18. I liked the way each and every person was presenting
19. Interactive nature
20. Well organized event with representation from other countries
21. Venue arrangement including meals
22. Supply of Resources
23. Willingness to share / openness

What I Disliked

1. Hopefully none. Bring us more workshops in order to make our county improve on sustainable livelihoods, food security and also on our well being.
2. Time management / keeping
3. Time limitations

4. This being an international conference, I expected to have it streamed live / online and even have in place live filming of every aspect for future reference and self evaluation as RCEs.
5. Scatter of litter everywhere.

The Workshop was officially closed by Abel Atiti Barasa of UNU Japan.

Report compiled by

STEPHEN A. OPANGA

On Behalf of:

- 1. Ombajo Misava Edward-----Main Contact**
- 2. Angule Gabriel- Alternate Contact**
- 3. Dr. Gordon Nguka---- Coordinator**