

CGIAR Research Program Roots, Tubers, Banana (CRP RTB) EU value chain proposal planning

Workshopreport¹

26 June, 2012 Kampala, Uganda

¹Prepared by Dr. Dai Peters, International Consultant and Facilitator of the Workshop.

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1. Background and process

At the request of EU to prepare a project proposal for expanding utilization and reducing postharvest losses in RTB, the CGIAR Research Program Roots, Tubers, Banana (CRP RTB) held a stakeholders' workshop in Kampala, Uganda, as the project would be based in Uganda when approved. Uganda is the most suited country to develop innovations to address these needs because: 1) it has all the RTBs—banana, cassava, sweetpotato, potato, and even yam, though not nearly of the same importance as in West Africa, and 2) all the CRP RTB centers, namely CIP, CIAT, IITA, and Bioversity have presence in Uganda. Thus, Uganda is the ideal country to develop and test these innovations that can later be adapted to apply to other East African countries.

A proposal planning workshop was thus organized and held on 26 June, 2012 in Kampala. The preworkshop assessment identified 15 potential partner institutions that have relevant experiences working with RTB in Uganda. A total of 30 participants were invited to the workshop to ensure that the proposal take into consideration of the views of the RTB stakeholders in Uganda.

With that in mind, this workshop aimed to achieve the following objectives:

- Identify key products of banana, cassava, sweetpotato, and potato that are most relevant for development in Uganda, with the possibility of expanding them to the rest of East Africa;
- Identify research agenda to develop a range of Innovation and technologies for testing;
- Identify the partners with relevant background and expertise to engage in proposal implementation;
- Potential sites where each of the research activities can be carried out; and
- Identify the key elements of gender strategies

The workshop was meant to select an initial set of products, innovations, partners, and sites based on opinions of the workshop participants. These selections will be screened and fine-tuned based on expert opinions during the proposal development process. The final selections, however, will narrow these selections down to the realistic and accomplishable sets of productions, given the timeframe and budget of the proposed project. These selections will be based on the market opportunity assessment to be conducted at the onset of the project in order to ensure that these decisions are demand driven, rather than being driven by research interests and agenda of the partner institutions.

The workshop summary provides the following products:

- 1. Principle constraints and opportunities to increased use of products derived from these four crops
- 2. List of potential research agenda and technologies and innovations for testing

- 3. Partner organizations and their relevant experiences regarding these four crops
- 4. Potential project sites for each of the products
- 5. Key elements of gender strategy

The summary starts with the list of the workshop participants to give an overview of the potential partners, followed by the workshop program to indicate the workshop process. Product option identification outlines the priority products and the associated selection criteria which include the constraints, opportunities, potential research agenda, potential sites, and key elements of gender considerations. This summary reports ends with the presentation of partner organizations' experiences with cassava, sweetpotato, banana, and potato.

2. Workshop program and workshop participants

Below is a list of the workshop participants and their profile, followed by the workshop program (for full contact information of all participants, please see the Annex attached below).

First Name	Last Name	Position	Institution
John	Jagwe	Team Leader	Farmgain Africa
Wilberforce	Serwanga	Project Coordinator	Africa 2000 Network
Jogo	Wellington	Agricultural Economist	Bioversity International
Anne	Rietveld	Associate Expert Value Chain	Bioversity International
		Development	
Eldad	Karamura	Regional Coordinator	Bioversity International
William	Tinzaara	Associate Scientist	Bioversity International
Jim	Lorenzen		IITA
Dixon	Busie B. Maziya	Crop Utilization Specialist	IITA
Florence	Namara	Engineer (Mechanical)	Uganda Industrial Research Institute
			(UIRI)
Ahmed	Magumba		USAID LEAD
KizitoMusoke	Henry	Executive Director	VEDCO
Nancy	Rapado	Programme Director	VEDCO
Agnes	Namutebi	Senior Lecturer	Makerere University
Michael	Kirya	Business Development Advisor	African Innovations Institute
Simon	Byenek Ogwal	Project Manager	Africa Innovations Institute
James	Ssemwanga	Managing Director	The Ssemwanga Centre Ltd
William	Wamala	Director of Research	NARO-Buginyanya
	Wagoire		
Gorrettie	Ssemakula	Head, Sweetpotato Research	NARO-NaCRRI
Nankinga			
Elizabeth	Khakasa	Research Assistant/Food	NARO-Kawanda
		Scientist	
Abel	Byarugaba	Research Officer	Kachwekano-ZARDI
	Arinaitwe		
Kephas	Nowankunda	Research Scientist	NARO/NARL
Elmar	Schulte-	ICM Specialist	CIP-Nairobi
	Geldermann		

First Name	Last Name	Position	Institution
Susan	Corning	Regional Operations Leader	CIP-Nairobi
Sarah	Mayanja	DONATA Research Assistant	CIP-Kampala
Robert	Mwanga	Sweetpotato Breeder, Liaison Scientist, CIP-Kampala	CIP-Kampala
Graham	Thiele	Director, CGIAR Research Program Root Tuber and Bananas	CIP-Lima
Ulrich	Kleinwechter		CIP-Lima
Rogers	Walamaku	Cluster Development Advisor	IFDC
Joseph	Okalebo	Coordinator	SSOSPA
Thomas	Bukenya		TomCris Enterprises
Dai	Peters	Workshop facilitator	Consultant

	-	1
8:30 - 9:00	Registration and Welcome	Robert Mwanga
9:00 - 9:10	Introduction of participants	Dai Peters
9:15 - 9:20	Introduction of workshop program	Dai Peters
	Rules of the game	
9:20 - 9:30	Expectations of this workshop	Susan Corning
9:30 - 9:45	Introduction of CRP RTB	Graham Thiele
9:45 - 10:00	RTB project logframe	Graham Thiele
10:00 - 10:15	Presentation on gender coaching	Sara Mayanja
10:15 - 10:45	Coffee/tea break	
10:45 - 11:45	Presentations on crop options	
(10 -15	Banana	Bioversity
minutes per	Sweetpotato	• CIP
presentation)	Cassava	• IITA
	Potato	• CIP
11:45 - 13:00	Identification of institutional expertise and	Dai Peters
	experiences	
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch	
14:00 - 15:30	Products, markets, technology, and site	Small group discussions based
	identification exercise	on crops
15:30 – 16:00	Coffee/tea break	
16:00 - 16:50	Group presentations in plenary	Dai Peters
16:50 - 17:00	Future steps in proposal development	Graham Thiele
	Closing remarks	Eldad Karamura

3. Product option identification

Each of the four crops—cassava, sweetpotato, banana, and potato—have a range of possible products that can be derived from the crop. Some of the products are for food consumption while others are for industrial applications; some are for local markets while others may target the broader regional, national, and even international markets; some are for direct utilization while others require processing.

Each of the products comes with a set of constraints and opportunities, and the potential of developing these products are based on the considerations of food security and market opportunities. Not all the potential products are relevant to Uganda, and the selection of the products to develop should be demand-driven, demand for food security or for income generation. Once selected, the option-identification exercise was to identify the relevant research agenda needed to develop innovations to overcome the constraints of the production development.

The participants identified the following products of each crop as the priorities to develop in Uganda.

Cassava

Product	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Fresh roots	Chips	Starch
Selection criteria	Famine reserve crop for	Marketable on both the local	Growing demand for
	Uganda	and international markets	industry
	High calorie food	Livestock feed	
	Staple food for most	Flour production	
	homes	Beer production	
Markets/utilization	Household	Household, industrial,	Industry; textile, food,
		regional, and international	packaging industry
		markets	
Constraints	Perishability	Cost-effective and efficient	Competition from
	Short life after harvest	drying technologies	alternative starch sources
		Varietal issues	like corn starch
		Optimum harvest age for	Quality of the starch being
		maximum yield	produced
		Household processing level	High production costs
Research agenda	Need varieties with a long	Optimum harvest age for	Starch modification
	shelf life	maximum yield	Variety research to get
	Technologies that can	Optimum particle size for	those that give high amount
	increase the shelf life	chips used for dairy feed	of starch
	Nutrient dense cassava	Efficiency of drying	
	varieties(proteins and	technologies	
	vitamins)	High dry matter	
		Utilization of cassava peels	
Sites	Masindi, Lango sub-region	Teso sub region, Paliisa,	Lango sub-region, Busoga
	and Acholi Sub-region	Tororo, Busia, West-Nile	region, Acholi Sub-region,
		region	West-Nile, Masindi
Gender	Women are responsible	Gender friendly technologies	Women use starch for
	for household food	like the chippers and dryers	stiffening their clothes
	security		Improve women's income

Group members

BusieMaziya –Dixon—IITA, Nancy Phoebe Rapando, Namara Florence, Byenek Simon Ogwal, Kirya Michael, Walamaku Rogers, Khakasa Elizabeth, Magumba Ahmed

Sweetpotato

Product	Option 1	Option 2
	Fresh roots & vines for food & feed industry	Sweetpotato composite flours
Selection criteria	Perishability & bulkiness	Narrow utilization base
Markets/ utilization	Home & industry use	Industry use
Constraints	 Market linkages (producer to the buyer) Seed availability/ seasonality of roots VAD Storage 	 Suitable varieties Drying & processing techniques Storage & Packaging technologies Articulating demand and supply VAD
Research agenda	 Varietal improvement Value chain analysis Storage pests Storage technologies (merge indigenous knowledge with improved technologies) 	 Value chain analysis Shelf life stability (processing & storage options for flours) Variety screening
Sites	Eastern & central Uganda	Eastern & central Uganda
Gender	 Women predominate sweet potato production & processing Women, elderly & children more prone to VAD 	 Women predominate in processing. Men predominating at cash points.

GROUP MEMBERS

Gorrettie Ssemakula – NARO, Sarah Mayanja – CIP, Joseph Okalebo – SSOSPA, Agnes Namutebi – Makerere University

Banana

Product	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3
	Market- acceptable fresh cooking and desert fruit with long shelf-life and minimal PH damage	High quality beverages (wine and gin) targeted for urban and export markets	Instant mashed cooking banana product (instant Matooke)
Selection criteria	- Need for exploiting new market opportunities (Urban and export markets) and increase investment in the banana subsector -Need for reducing PHL resulting from in-transit ripening of fruit - Only one green cooking banana cultivar is currently available with extended shelf-life for long distance marketing; need to diversify products on market - Most of marketed desert bananas have a very short	- Utilization of surplus production during peak-production of green cooking bananas (wine) - Increased use of banana biodiversity by differentiating wine-markets (wine) - High rural and urban demand for beer-banana products outstrips supply (gin) - Suitable for processing on different levels (on-farm and industrial) (Wine and gin) - Increased incomes for farmers in marginal banana-farming areas (gin)	- Need for exploiting new market opportunities (Urban and export markets) and increase investment in the banana subsector - Matooke or steamed mashed green cooking banana is the traditional and most popular dish in Uganda - Preparation of Matooke is labour and time consuming Utilization of surplus production during peakproduction of green
Markets/utilizat ion	shelf-live Fresh fruit for rural, urban and export markets	Rural, Urban and regional markets. Utilization of residues for feed/soil amendments.	cooking bananas Urban and export markets
Constraints	- PHL not quantified along the banana value chains - Bio-chemical and physiological processes associated with fruit ripening in local varieties are not clearly understood - Cultivar susceptibility to post-harvest fruit diseases is not determined, especially for highland bananas - Optimum harvest time is not determined for the different highland banana cultivars - Potential demand for differentiated fresh fruit along the value chain is not determined	- No quality standards established for banana-based beverages (wine and gin) - No cost-benefit analysis for current and potentials processing methods (wine and gin) - Juice properties (yield, taste, consistency, smell, colour) of beer-banana cultivars not established (gin) - Currently no differentiation (on basis of cultivar or age) for banana wine (wine) - Current marketing approaches/ practises have not been evaluated for their cost- effectiveness.	- The Presidential Initiative in Banana Industrialization (PIBID) has made claims to develop such a product but so far they have concentrated on flour of green cooking bananas - Required investments to start a factory and develop the product will be high - Consumer acceptability will be an issue - Experiences from banana flour (PIBID) learn that prices paid to farmers are low therefore not providing incentives to farmers to sell to factory
Research Agenda	- Quantifying PHL along the value chains as basis for indentifying intervention areas - Comparative study of fruit bio-chemical and physiological qualities associated with	- Determining best practices in beer-banana management and harvesting to optimize juice yields for different cultivars - Making costs-benefit analysis for current and superior	- Developing parameters for processing green cooking bananas into instant Matooke - Consumer study to assess consumer acceptability

- Screening for extended shelf-life, susceptibility to PH diseases, PH damage resistance in relation to consumer preferences - Determining optimum harvest age for different cultivars - Evaluating harvesting techniques for small-holder farmers - Characterizing the value chains for differentiated fresh fruit - Establishing demand for differentiated fresh fruit along value chains	gin) - Market study to estimate potential demand for improved banana-based beverages (wine and gin) - Establishing quality procedures / standardization (wine and gin) - Screening of beer-banana cultivars for determination of juice properties (gin) - Development of differentiated products on basis of cultivar used and age of product (wine and gin) - Evaluation of current	- Making a Cost-benefit analysis
	marketing strategies (packaging, labeling, promotion, market outlets etc.) and identification of areas for improvement (wine and gin)	Areas with high production
Bushenyi Desert bananas: Mukono, Mubende,	Gin: Luwero, Kiboga	such as Mbarara, Bushenyi
Men and women smallholders have different roles in banana production and marketing - Cultivar diversity is maintained on farm by women - Rural-Urban wholesale and/or brokering is dominated by men - Urban Market retailing dominated by women - Purchase and preparation of cooking bananas mainly by women - Existing knowledge gaps with regards to roles of childheaded households, womenheaded households, HIV-victims and elderly in banana value chains	- Wine: Labor for on farm processing often provided by women but control of processing and marketing often by men - Gin: Both women and men process; processors are of all ages. Labor for some laborintensive stages of process often provided by young men - Gin: Rural retailing (bars) often done by women in childbaring ages or elderly (those that cannot work land because of care for young children or old-age) - Households (men, women and children) are affected by alcoholism. Higher percentage	- The use of an instant Matooke will considerably reduce labour and time spent for those responsible for food preparation (women in general) This will be especially valuable for working women in urban areas - The establishment of a processing factory will provide employment for both men and women in rural areas
	life, susceptibility to PH diseases, PH damage resistance in relation to consumer preferences - Determining optimum harvest age for different cultivars - Evaluating harvesting techniques for small-holder farmers - Characterizing the value chains for differentiated fresh fruit - Establishing demand for differentiated fresh fruit along value chains Cooking bananas: Mukono, Mubende, Men and women smallholders have different roles in banana production and marketing - Cultivar diversity is maintained on farm by women - Rural-Urban wholesale and/or brokering is dominated by men - Urban Market retailing dominated by women - Purchase and preparation of cooking bananas mainly by women - Existing knowledge gaps with regards to roles of child- headed households, Women- headed households, HIV- victims and elderly in banana	life, susceptibility to PH diseases, PH damage resistance in relation to consumer preferences - Determining optimum harvest age for different cultivars - Evaluating harvesting techniques for small-holder farmers - Characterizing the value chains for differentiated fresh fruit - Establishing demand for differentiated fresh fruit along value chains - Characterizing the value chains for differentiated fresh fruit - Establishing demand for differentiated fresh fruit along value chains - Development of differentiated products on basis of cultivar used and age of product (wine and gin) - Evaluation of current marketing strategies (packaging, labeling, promotion, market outlets etc.) and identification of areas for improvement (wine and gin) - Evaluation of current marketing strategies (packaging, labeling, promotion, market outlets etc.) and identification of areas for improvement (wine and gin) - Wine: Bushenyi Gin: Luwero, Kiboga - Wine: Labor for on farm processing often provided by women but control of processing and marketing often by men - Gin: Both women and men process; processors are of all ages. Labor for some labor- intensive stages of process often provided by young men - Gin: Rural retailing (bars) often done by women in child- baring ages or elderly (those that cannot work land because of care for young children or old-age) - Households (men, women and children) are affected by

Group members

Eldad Karamura, James Ssemwanga, Henri Kizito Musoke, Wellington Jogo, William Tinzaara, Jim Lorenzen, Kephas Nowakunda, Anne Rietveld

Potato

Products	Option 1	Option 2
	Ware potato (table potato) + seed potato	Processed Products*
Selection criteria	 High demand of table potato in both rural and urban areas. Source of income to household in potato growing districts High potential for export 	 High demand of processed potatoes urban areas. High potential for export
Market /utilisation	 Staple food in potato growing region Very short growing season i.e., can get 3 crops a year Local and regional markets available (E. African Region) 	Local and regional markets available (E. African Region)
Constraints	 Very high poverty levels forcing farmers to sell table potato early at very low prices to meet the household demands. Lack of appropriate storage technologies. Pest and diseases. Poor harvest techniques 	 Instability in prices of the row materials (potatoes) and other inputs. Lack of adapted varieties with good processing qualities
Research Agenda	 Research in appropriate storage facilities for increased shelf life. Management of both infield and post harvest diseases and pests. Selection of appropriate varieties Testing models for the best access to credit 	 Research in appropriate storage facilities for increased shelf life. Management of both infield and post harvest diseases and pests. Selection of appropriate varieties
Sites	South western region and eastern region in the Mt Elgon area	South western region and eastern region in the Mt Elgon area and central region (Kampala)
Gender	Equity in sharing and utilization of outcomes from the potato industry by women, youth and men	Equity in sharing and utilization of outcomes from the potato industry by women, youth and men

^{*}Process products: Crisps (snacks), Chips (French fries), Potato starch, Frozen potato (fries), Potato flour, Feed (potato peals)

Group Members

Dr William Wagoire (NARO- Buginyanya ZARDI), Dr. ElmarGilderman (CIP), Mr. BukenyaThomas (Tom Cris Enterpriceses), Mr. John Jagwe (Farm Gain Africa), Mr. Serwanga Wilberforce (Africa 2000 Network), Mr. Arinaitwe Abel (NARO- Kachwekano ZARDI)

4. Expertise and experiences of potential partner institutions

During the workshop, the participants were asked to identify the relevant experiences and expertise they had in relation to the four crops. The following tables of each crop summarize these institutions' expertise that could potential be drawn to identify and implement the proposed project.

1. NARO • Product safety analysis	
 Cassava flour product development Cassava cultivar screening Cassava postharvest processing 	
SSOSPA-Uganda Postharvest handling – processing of ca Cassava flour and flour product developed.	
UIRI Design and fabrication of cassava chipp Training fabricators in machine building Starch extraction	ers and graters
 A2N-Uganda Cassava Farmers' Organization Cassava value chain development Cassava market analysis Cassava value addition options 	
5. Ssemwanga Center • Cold storage fresh processing	
VEDCO Farmer level knowledge and technology dissemination (extension) Development of marketing chain linkage Policy and advocacy Mobilisation of producer association	
7. FARMGAIN • Market opportunity identification • Supply and demand analysis	
Screening varieties for end-use quality of Flour product development Development of labor saving device equality of Value chain analysis Capacity building Improving nutritional quality of traditions.	uipment
 Africa Innovations Institute Working with industry in product development of commercialization Analysis of group dynamics and development institutional support Identification of critical control points in developing robust quality control system processors 	opment and ping mechanisms for n processing and
10. LEAD • Multiplication of screened varieties to i • Value addition for increased market according to the screened varieties to i	
Value addition for increased market act Development of high quality flour/stard	

	Banana			
1.	TomCris Enterprises	Food processing of banana crisps		
2.	NARO-NARL	 Banana based product development Banana cultivar screening/characterization Preference Shelf-life/storage Marketability Banana marketing Farmer organization Value chain mapping Value chain analysis 		
3.	FARMGAIN Africa	Market opportunity identificationSupply and demand analysis		
4.	Ssemwanga Centre	Cold storageFresh processing		
5.	Bioversity	 Variety selection tools including cultivar identification and characterization Postharvest losses assessment, including diseases Use of biodiversity for Nutrition and health Value Chain development Organizing stakeholder platform Small and medium banana processing Market structures and analysis 		
6.	VEDCO	 Participatory research and knowledge management and dissemination (extension) Development of market chain linkages Policy advocacy Mobilization of producer associates 		
7.	IITA	 Flour quality Product development Assess cooking quality 		
8.	Makerere	 Food technology and nutrition Product development shelf life stability and quality assessment (juice & puree) 		
9.	A2n-Uganda	 Banana farmer organization Market chain development Market chain analysis Production planning &VA 		

	SWEETPOTATO			
1.	TomCris Enterprises	Food processing of sweetpotato crisps		
2.	SSOSPA-Uganda	Processing of OFSP		
		Flour and flour products development		
3.	Ssemwanga Center	Production of OFSP		
		Cold storage		
		Fresh root processing		
4.	VEDCO	On-farm knowledge development, management and		
		dissemination (extension)		
		Development of market chain linkages		
		Product development		
		Policy advocacy		
		Producer association mobilization		
5.	Farmgain-Africa	Market opportunity identification		
		Supply and demand analysis		
6.	NARO	Breeding, (OFSP, DM, DPSP) OFT, Multiplication		
		Flour products development		
		Nutritional composition		
7.	Makerere University	Food Technology and nutrition		
		Quality assessment of stored roots & flour products		
8.	CIP	Breeding (OFSP, DM, DPSP)		
		Value Chain analysis and development		
9.	A2N-Uganda	Farmers' organization in the southwest – Kabale		
		Value addition options		
		Market outlets in the S. Western region		

	POTATO			
1.	NARO	 NARL (Kawanda), UIRI Testing nutrition composition of potatoes Processing qualities of potatoes Kachwekano-ZARDI and Buginyanya-ZARDI Identification of varieties with desired processing characteristics Testing ware potato stored Understanding potato value chain 		
2.	UIRI	 Technology transfer of potato chips processing equipment Acquisition Construction Installation Trail runs 		
3.	VEDCO	Potential since we are just moving in the potato growing area (Knowledge dissemination)		
4.	Farmgain-Africa	Market opportunity identification Supply and demand analysis		
5.	CIP	 Value chain linking farmers to markets Global regional knowledge transfer Storing technology Varieties/Breeding 		
6.	A2N-Uganda	Working with UIRI to test the appropriateness of different potato varieties in Kabale		

Annex. Full contact details of the participants

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