

Knowledge Exchange Network (KEN) Innovation Showcase

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Front cover photos: Workshop participants and facilitators interacting over the course of the workshop in Pretoria, South Africa (*photo*: Cre8tiveEase).

Back cover photo: IWMI representative presenting findings from a multi-dimensional digital inclusivity assessment on the Citizen science for water management in the Limpopo river basin project (*photo*: Cre8tiveEase).

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym	
AI	Artificial intelligence
API	Application programming interface
ASR	Automatic speech recognition
DT	Digital Twin
DSTI	Department of Science, Technology and Innovation, South Africa
GWP-SA	Global Water Partnership Southern Africa
IVR	Interactive voice response
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
KEN	Knowledge Exchange Network
LIMCOM	Limpopo Watercourse Commission
LIMIS	Limpopo Management Information System
LRB	Limpopo River Basin
MDII	Multidimensional Digital Inclusiveness Index
MICE	Measuring Indoor Climate Extremes
miniSASS	Mini Stream Assessment Scoring System
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NLP	Natural language processing
R&D	Research and development
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VR	Virtual reality
YOMA	Youth Agency Marketplace

Executive Summary

The Knowledge Exchange Network (KEN) Innovation Showcase was held at IWMI in Pretoria, South Africa, from 2 to 4 June 2026. Supported by Enabel, the workshop brought together representatives of eight KEN member organizations and project teams, alongside invited stakeholders from UNICEF, GWP-SA and DSTI. It created time for grantees and partners to demonstrate innovations, exchange practical experiences, test their assumptions, and identify realistic pathways for collaboration beyond the grant period.

Across the three days, the discussion moved deliberately from innovation design to integration and, finally, to impact and institutionalization. Day 1 examined the innovation journey, business models, storytelling and demand-driven design. Day 2 focused on data integration, artificial intelligence (AI), citizen science and a rotating Innovation Open House. Day 3 applied the Multidimensional Digital Inclusiveness Index (MDII), examined policy and advocacy strategies, and used a pre-mortem exercise to identify shared risks and protective actions for scaling.

The workshop confirmed that successful digital innovation depends less on a stand-alone tool than on the ecosystem around it. Participants repeatedly emphasized user-centred co-design, trusted relationships, interoperability, human validation of AI outputs, institutional ownership, sustainable financing, accessible communication and continuous capacity strengthening. IWMI's demonstrations focused on how community-generated data, remote sensing, administrative records and modelling can be integrated through a Digital Twin ecosystem and made easier to interpret through WaterCopilot. Partner demonstrations also showed the value of IVR, WhatsApp, radio, mobile applications, digital monitoring tools, remote sensing of land degradation prepaid water technologies and immersive storytelling.

The roadmap discussion identified common threats: weak data integrity, insufficient revenue, limited demand or adoption, fragile partnerships, shortages of specialist talent, hosting and maintenance constraints, and excessive dependence on a small number of champions. Participants proposed diversified funding and revenue models, stronger public-private-NGO partnerships, shared technical services, deliberate succession planning, inclusion audits throughout development, and clearer evidence-to-policy strategies. The workshop therefore produced both immediate learning and a practical foundation for a more active KEN collaboration platform.

Central finding: Digital tools scale when technical performance is matched by user trust, inclusive design, institutional legitimacy, viable financing and a clear pathway from evidence to decision-making.

Keywords: innovation ecosystems; citizen science; digital inclusion; artificial intelligence; Digital Twin; business models; policy advocacy; scaling.

1. Introduction

The International Water Management Institute (IWMI) hosted the KEN Innovation Showcase as part of the Innovation Hub's effort to extend support beyond grant financing. KEN was established to facilitate learning, exchange and partnership among Innovation Hub grantees. The workshop hosted in Pretoria, South Africa built on earlier KEN engagements, including a bootcamp, webinars on business models and government adoption, exchange visits, technical support and the Innovation Hub Days in Dakar.

The timing was important. Participating projects had progressed from early design towards implementation, demonstration and scaling, while many were confronting the same transition questions: Who will use and maintain the innovation? Who will pay for it? How should government and community partners be involved? How can evidence be translated into policy? How can inclusive design and responsible AI be embedded without slowing delivery? The workshop created a shared space to address these questions through presentations, live demonstrations, structured exercises and peer feedback.

1.1. Workshop Purpose

The workshop, themed 'Bridging the Digital Gap: Innovation, Integration and Impact', had three overarching purposes:

- Showcase the innovations, implementation journeys and emerging impacts of KEN members.
- Enable practical knowledge exchange on business models, demand-driven design, data and AI, digital inclusion, and policy advocacy.
- Develop concrete collaboration pathways and an initial roadmap for sustaining and scaling innovations beyond Enabel funding.

1.2. Expected Outcomes

The program was designed to produce the following outcomes:

- Sharper value propositions and more realistic business-model assumptions.
- A shared understanding of how interoperable data systems and responsible AI can support development outcomes.
- Greater awareness of digital exclusion risks and methods for assessing them.
- Practical approaches for government engagement and evidence-to-policy influence.
- An initial set of shared risks, protective actions and partnership opportunities for a future KEN roadmap.

1.3. Participation and Format

Representatives who participated in person and online, Table 1 included Farm Radio International, DeltaSense, GOAL, Practica, PlanAct, Digify Africa, KU Leuven and IWMI as well as Enabel. Invited participants from UNICEF, GWP-SA and DSTI broadened the exchange beyond the KEN grantee group. The workshop combined facilitated plenaries, small-group exercises, practical demonstrations, an Innovation Open House and a field visit.

Table 1. Workshop structure

Item	Details
Dates	2-4 June 2026
Location	IWMI Southern Africa Office, Hatfield, Pretoria, South Africa
Convenor	International Water Management Institute (IWMI)
Support	Enabel Innovation Hub / Knowledge Exchange Network
Format	Hybrid workshop with plenaries, demonstrations, rotating stations, group exercises and a field-visit component

1.4. Structure of this Report

This report presents the workshop context and objectives, synthesizes each day's sessions, consolidates cross-cutting outcomes, and concludes with a collaboration roadmap and recommendations. It prioritizes decisions and transferable lessons.

2. Workshop Program

The three-day KEN workshop programme was structured to guide participants from innovation development and scaling through practical exploration of digital tools, and finally to inclusion, policy uptake and sustainability. Combining participatory exercises, demonstrations and peer exchange, the sessions explored how citizen science, Digital Twins and AI could support development projects. Table 2 summarises the daily themes, core activities and intended progression.

Table 2. Workshop program summary

Day	Theme	Core activities	Intended progression
Day 1	The Innovation Journey	Introductions; Business Model Canvas; storytelling; demand-driven innovation; Practica-GOAL innovation journey	From problem and value proposition to a credible route to scale
Day 2	Data, AI and the Open House	Digital Twin journey; citizen science and AI demonstrations; WaterCopilot; rotating partner showcases	From stand-alone tools to interoperable ecosystems and peer testing
Day 3	Impact, Policy and the Future	MDII; inclusive design discussion; policy and advocacy; pre-mortem and roadmap; closing pact; field-visit	From delivery to inclusion, institutionalization and sustainability

3. Day 1: The Innovation Journey

3.1. Opening and KEN Context

Opening remarks by Mariangel Garcia Andarcia (Project Leader), Alice Bonjean (Enabel Innovation Hub - Communications Officer) and Nora Hanke-Louw (Deputy Country Representative – IWMI Southern Africa) in Figure 1 situated the workshop within IWMI's work on sustainable food systems, water-related risks and inclusive water governance, and within the wider CGIAR research portfolio. Enabel described KEN as the third pillar of Innovation Hub support, complementing financial support and technical learning. Participants were encouraged to use the network to exchange successes and failures, activate partnerships and continue collaboration beyond the grant.



Figure 1. Workshop opening remarks by IWMI and partners

Source: Cre8tiveEase

The opening discussion contrasted isolated innovations with innovation ecosystems. Participants were urged to move from donor-defined impact towards evidence-led articulation of needs, market intelligence and value. An informal 'superpower' exercise surfaced the human capabilities behind the projects (systems thinking, empathy, communication justice, creative visualization, technical problem-solving and translating complexity) and reinforced the importance of multidisciplinary teams.

3.2. Business Model Canvas: From Solution to Value

The Business Model Canvas exercise (Osterwalder and Pigneur, 2010), Figure 2, required teams to revisit customer segments, value propositions, channels, customer relationships, key activities, resources, partners, costs and revenue streams. The facilitator emphasized that technical excellence is not itself a value proposition: users and funders need to understand what changes, for whom, and why the solution is worth adopting or paying for.

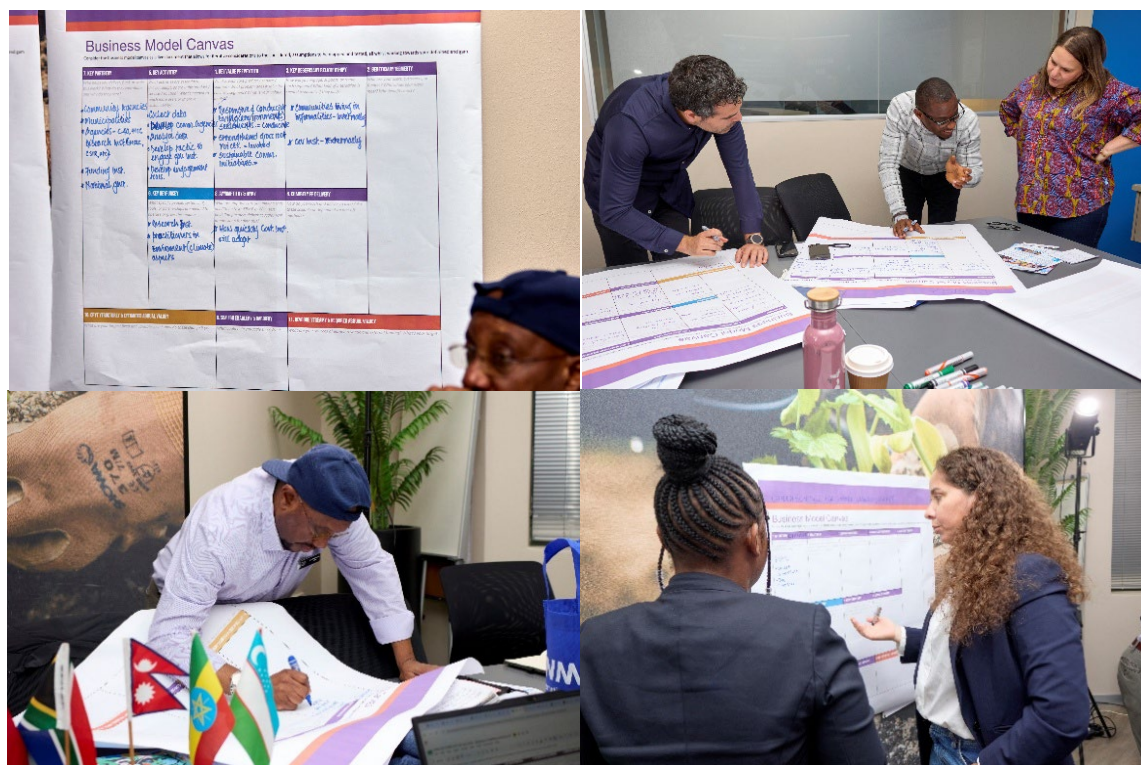


Figure 2. Workshop participants working on their business model canvases
Source: Cre8tiveEase

The exercise generated several concrete business-model insights:

- **Tap & Track** was positioned as an operational management tool for professionalized rural water-service providers. Participants explored packaging the open-source application with complementary hardware and services, building evidence of cost savings and improved reporting, and cautiously assessing whether WhatsApp could simplify role-specific field workflows.
- **Farm Radio International** described a 'data insights as a service' model that combines radio reach with IVR and WhatsApp data collection. Automatic speech recognition and natural language processing would convert unstructured voices into summaries, themes, sentiment and decision-ready data stories for development agencies, government and private clients. The Farm Radio discussion also highlighted an organizational transition: a social-enterprise vehicle could complement the NGO model and create space for a higher proportion of earned revenue while protecting the development mission.
- **PlanAct's** pathway centres on government adoption rather than direct product sales. Participants proposed strengthening the offer through end-to-end partnerships - for example, pairing real-time evidence on informal settlements with organizations capable of implementing housing or building improvements.
- **For IWMI's Digital Twin**, tiered services and subscriptions were discussed as a future option where integrated information can prevent costly delays or poorly targeted investments. The core proposition is avoided cost and improved allocation, not access to another stand-alone dashboard.

Business-model lesson: A need does not automatically create demand. Projects must validate who experiences enough value to adopt, maintain or pay for the innovation and must adapt the organizational vehicle when an NGO-only model cannot sustain the service.

3.3. Demand-Driven Innovation: Practica and GOAL

Practica and GOAL representatives seen in Figure 3 presented a long-term innovation journey in rural water services in Uganda. Their framework distinguished three phases: innovation and proof of concept; field adaptation and modification; and scaling and implementation. Each phase requires different evidence, partners and decisions.

The *Token Tap* case illustrated why technical development and social change must proceed together. Earlier prepaid devices demonstrated that fee collection could support maintenance, but were too costly and difficult to repair locally. Successive iterations reduced the indicative device cost from about USD 7,000 to about USD 250 and simplified the mechanism. The wider system links prepaid access with digital monitoring, Tap & Track, dashboards and professional service providers.

Community acceptance was not automatic. Formal approval from government and district authorities did not guarantee local uptake. Failed pilot attempts led the team to invest in change management, select sites where service failure made the value proposition visible, and examine equity concerns. In some communities, poorer users supported transparent prepayment because informal collection systems had previously excluded them first when pumps failed. Pro-poor provisions and alternative purchase channels remained necessary.

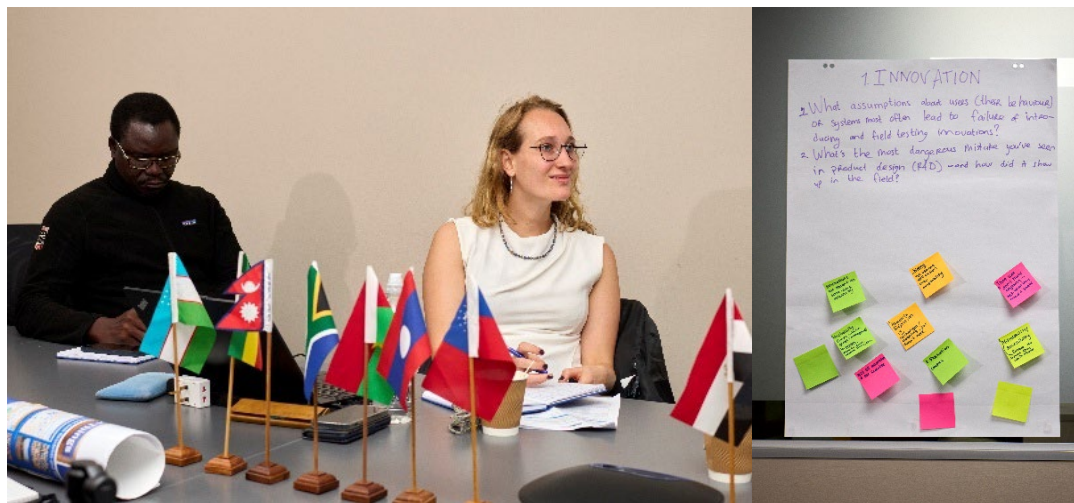


Figure 3. Market-driven sustainable product development session
Source: Cre8tiveEase

The transferable lessons were:

- Start with observed user needs and behavior, not a device looking for a problem.
- Treat failure as design evidence and iterate with communities, implementers and regulators.
- Design for affordability, local repairability and institutional fit.
- Recognize that innovation includes incentives, institutions, service arrangements and financing - not only hardware or software.

3.4. Storytelling and Communication

The storytelling session examined how virtual reality (VR), radio communication and videographics (merging real video and animations), Figure 4 can make remote or hard-to-reach contexts visible. Participants saw value in these formats for donor engagement, impact communication, capacity building, pre-deployment orientation and feedback to communities. The discussion stressed that simplification should improve understanding without stripping away scientific meaning.

Farm Radio's approach added a complementary principle: storytelling can also move upward from communities. Radio, voice and messaging channels can enable people who are rarely present in decision rooms to contribute evidence, while AI-assisted analysis can help organize large volumes of qualitative feedback. Trust, consent, data governance and clarity about how contributions influence action remain essential.

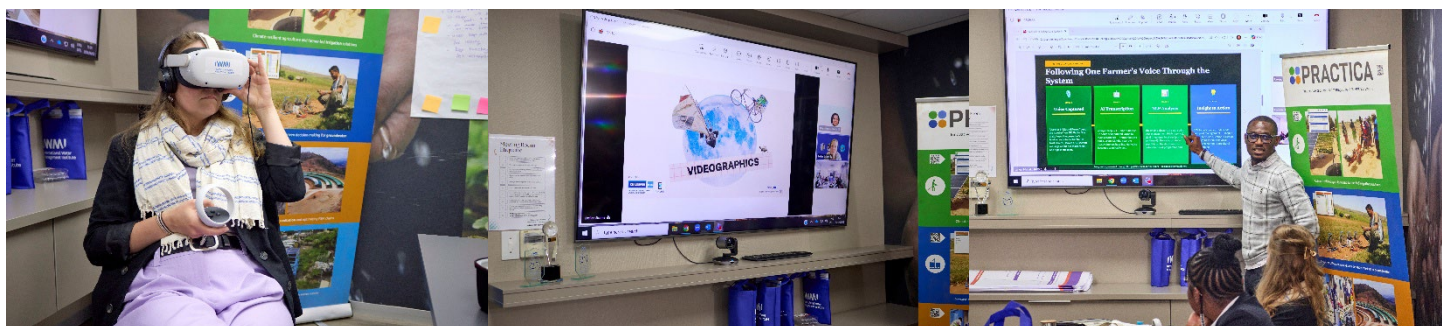


Figure 4. Presentations on telling data stories for impact
Source: Cre8tiveEase

4. Day 2: Data, AI and the Innovation Open House

4.1. User-Centered Design of the Digital Twin Ecosystem

Day 2 opened with IWMI's session 'Designing AI Solutions: From Ideation to Implementation', which traced the development journey of the Limpopo River Basin Digital Twin. Three personas (a basin resident or farmer, a researcher and a water manager) in Figure 5 were used to show distinct information needs. The central problem was not an absolute absence of data, but fragmentation across platforms, organizations and formats, combined with gaps in technical capacity and timely access.



Figure 5. Digital Twin presentation from IWMI
Source: IWMI, 2026

The team applied a user-centred sequence of empathize, define, ideate, prototype, test and scale. Co-design workshops, iterative prototypes, a formal relationship with LIMCOM and its four Member States (Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe), and designated institutional champions helped convert an abstract concept into an evolving operational ecosystem. Participants stressed that paying for stakeholder time, placing interns or technical support within partner institutions, and maintaining continuity with the same champions were practical investments in ownership and adoption.

The platform was described as modular and open, with a growing catalogue of remote-sensing, hydrological, administrative, socio-economic and citizen-science data. The technical demonstration referenced more than 140 integrated layers at one stage of development and a broader catalogue of 247 static and dynamic layers during the live session, illustrating the speed at which the ecosystem was evolving.

4.2. Citizen Science as an Integrated Data Stream

Citizen science was introduced in response to a clear institutional need: water managers wanted visibility of conditions on the ground, while conventional sensors are expensive, vulnerable to theft or damage, and difficult to maintain across a large transboundary basin. The solution was not to build another isolated citizen-science application, but to connect existing and new tools to the Digital Twin.

Demonstrated pathways seen in Figure 6 included:

- mini Stream Assessment Scoring System (miniSASS) data on river health, including AI-assisted image identification of aquatic macroinvertebrates.
- A WhatsApp gauge-plate workflow (GaugeVision) in which citizens submit a location and photograph for AI-assisted water-level extraction.
- Data pipelines for spreadsheets and paper-derived records, including optical character recognition where appropriate.
- YOMA-linked learning and incentive opportunities to support youth participation and skill development.

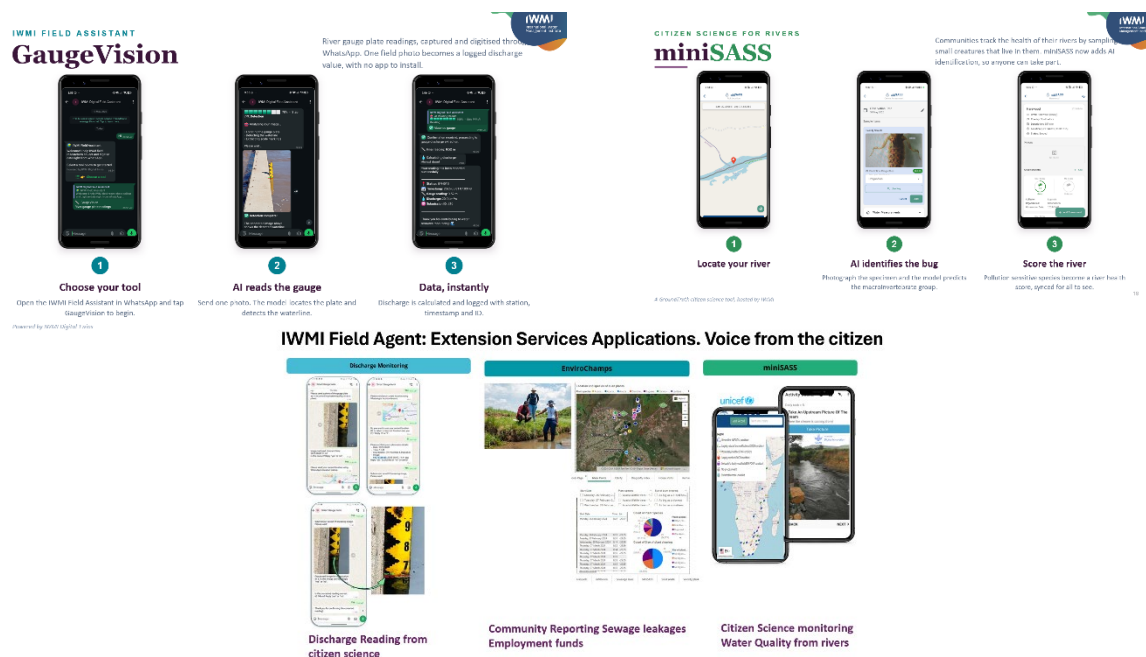


Figure 6. Presentation of citizen science tools
Source: IWMI, 2026

The value of integration is two-way. Water managers gain basin-wide visibility, while citizen scientists should receive feedback on what their contributions reveal and how the information may influence management. Participants recognized that this feedback loop remains a priority for further development.

4.3. WaterCopilot and Responsible AI

WaterCopilot was demonstrated, Figure 7 as a natural-language layer over the Digital Twin. It allows users to ask questions without first mastering a complex catalogue of layers. The same integrated evidence can therefore be approached from the perspective of a citizen scientist, researcher or water manager. Participants distinguished this information and coordination role from formal regulatory decision-making, which remains the mandate of authorized institutions and their official systems such as the Limpopo Management Information System (LIMIS).

WaterCopilot, up close

A retrieval-augmented assistant: every answer is grounded in the basin's own documents and data, not the model's imagination. That grounding is what lets a community member trust it as much as a manager does. Built on Azure OpenAI, shipped to web, Google Play and the Apple App Store.

- Plain-language Q&A
- Web, iOS and Android
- Answers cite their sources

How a question is answered

- Question in plain language
- Retrieve from the knowledge base
- Compose a grounded answer
- Return it with its sources

Limpopo Digital Twin

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Figure 7. WaterCo-pilot introduction presentation
Source: IWMI, 2026

Responsible AI considerations were integrated throughout the discussion. The gauge-plate demonstration showed why a plausible AI reading cannot automatically be treated as verified: a one-centimetre error can materially affect discharge estimates. The proposed workflow combines confidence thresholds, labels for unvalidated data, targeted alerts and human review. Model performance, uncertainty, data provenance and ownership metadata should remain visible.

Responsible AI principle: AI should reduce the effort required to interpret complex evidence, while humans retain responsibility for validation, mandated decisions and the management of uncertainty and risk.

4.4. Innovation Open House

The Open House used rotating demonstration stations so participants could test tools, question assumptions and provide pitch feedback. Stations featured Farm Radio's voice-to-insight approach; Practica and GOAL's Tap & Track and rural water-service innovations; PlanAct's evidence and engagement tools for informal settlements; Digify Africa's educational WhatsApp bots; DeltaSense's innovative tool that detects and monitors landscape degradation; and IWMI's Digital Twin, WaterCopilot and citizen-science workflows, Figure 8. Invited participants from UNICEF, GWP-SA and DSTI connected these demonstrations to youth engagement, regional water governance and the broader South African innovation ecosystem.



Figure 8. Innovation open house presentations and engagement
Source: Cre8tiveEase

The rotating format made complementarities visible. Community communication channels can support the Digital Twin's data and feedback needs; Digital Twin layers can help target locations for partner interventions; inclusive-learning platforms can mobilize youth; and policy-oriented organizations can help convert evidence into institutional action.

5. Day 3: Impact, policy and the future

5.1. The Multidimensional Digital Inclusiveness Index (MDII)

The MDII session reframed digital inclusion as more than access to a device or network. It distinguishes structural inclusion from the user's lived experience of inclusivity and combines them as 'inclusiveness' as seen in Figure 9. A tool may technically be available while remaining unusable, unsafe, unaffordable, linguistically inaccessible or disempowering.

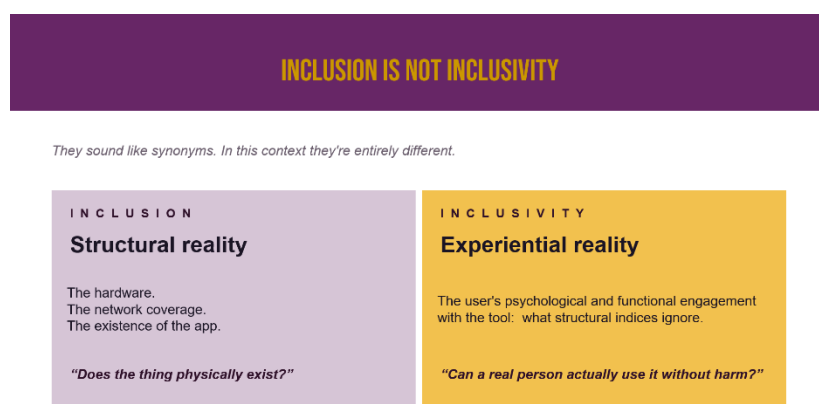


Figure 9. MDII presentation
Source: IWMI, 2026

The MDII (Martins et al., 2024) is organized around three mega-groups: innovation usage; social consequences; and stakeholder relationships. These are disaggregated into seven dimensions, 27 sub-dimensions and 19 indicators. The index produces a five-tier score, but its principal purpose is diagnostic and forward-looking: to identify gaps for iteration rather than label an innovation as good or bad. A full version is used for deployed tools with active users, while an ex-ante version supports early-stage design.

5.2. Application to Citizen-Science Tools

The Digital Twin assessment was conducted while the platform was still evolving and before broad public release. Participants therefore cautioned against reading the score as a final assessment. They recommended embedding MDII throughout the design and monitoring cycle and repeating the evaluation once the intended user base is established.

In Figure 10, elders and Indigenous knowledge holders, youth, school leavers, women and girls, and people with disabilities were discussed as potentially groups at risk of exclusion. The discussion highlighted multiple and intersecting barriers: device ownership, connectivity, language, digital literacy, physical access to monitoring sites, field safety, gender-based violence, disability-specific needs, time, unpaid care work and institutional cultures.



Figure 10. MDII citizen science presentation

Source: IWMI, 2026

Priority design responses included:

- Provide low-bandwidth, multilingual and non-smartphone alternatives where feasible.
- Design participation around different roles so people who cannot safely or physically enter a river can contribute to analysis, validation, communication or governance.
- Integrate youth learning with schools and structured opportunities, while avoiding assumptions that all young people have equal access.
- Develop ethical protocols for Indigenous and local knowledge, including ownership, consent, attribution and limits on reuse.
- Plan for inclusion resources at project inception rather than treating accessibility as a final compliance check.

5.3. Policy and Advocacy for Government Adoption

PlanAct's session, Figure 11 treated policy influence as a route to systemic and durable change. Participants were encouraged to distinguish root causes from symptoms, connect innovations to government processes, and recognize that adoption may take months or years. A case concerning accessible sanitation specifications for informal settlements took approximately 20 months to move through municipal processes, illustrating both the patience required and the scale of impact once specifications change.

Four principles formed the advocacy toolbox:

1. Translation: communicate the same evidence appropriately to technical specialists, officials, decision-makers and communities without losing its meaning.
2. Democratization: ensure affected groups are not only present but able to understand, participate and influence.
3. Networking for synergy: identify other organizations working on related policy objectives and combine pressure, evidence and complementary capabilities.
4. Legitimacy and champions: build credible evidence and cultivate one or more internal government champions who can navigate procedures, agendas and institutional constraints.



Figure 11. PlanAct facilitating the policy and advocacy session break-out groups

Source: Cre8tiveEase

The discussion reinforced that stakeholder mapping must identify each actor's stake, incentives, authority and likely contribution. Evidence from pilots is necessary but insufficient: it must be packaged into a persuasive, timely and institutionally actionable proposition.

5.4. Pre-Mortem and Collaboration Roadmap

The final facilitated exercise, led by IWMI, used a pre-mortem (Klein, 2007; The Strategy Unit, 2018) to move beyond optimistic scaling narratives. Teams first described an end state in which the innovation was used at scale, maintained, financed and producing measurable change. They then imagined that this future had failed and traced the reasons, underlying problems and protective actions. Findings are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. Summary of pre-mortem and collaboration findings

Shared risk	Implication	Protective direction discussed
Weak data integrity and trust	Evidence is not credible enough for adoption or policy use	Common quality standards, provenance, validation and human-in-the-loop review
Insufficient revenue	Teams, hosting and field operations cannot continue after grants	Diversified funding, subscriptions or service revenue, blended finance and social-enterprise options
Limited demand or adoption	A technically sound product remains unused	Continuous user discovery, value testing, integration with existing workflows and better communication
Weak strategic partnerships	Projects cannot cover all technical, delivery and policy functions	Public-private-NGO partnerships and a more active KEN collaboration mechanism
Specialist skill gaps	Development and business functions depend on scarce consultants or individuals	Shared specialist capacity, targeted recruitment, mentoring and succession planning
Hosting and maintenance constraints	Open tools become unavailable or insecure as use grows	Shared infrastructure, open and reusable components, cost-sharing and institutional handover plans
Overreliance on champions	Momentum stalls when a key person leaves	Multiple institutional champions, documented processes and distributed ownership

One example end state was a voice-based data-insights service operating across sectors through radio, IVR, WhatsApp and digital channels. Another envisaged regionally owned Digital Twin components, a modest central maintenance budget, university teaching and a research community that continuously improves the platform. The exercise did not finalize a single binding roadmap; it established the common building blocks from which project-specific and network-level plans can be completed. The session closed with the Closing Pact, in which each project lead named one action their team would own and signed a shared Collaboration Commitment, with network check-ins proposed at three and six months.

5.5. Field Visit Component

The Day 3 program concluded with an afternoon visit to the Olievenhoutbosch informal settlement, led by PlanAct, and community representatives, Figure 12. The visit introduced the settlement context and the Measuring Indoor Climate Extremes (MICE) project, followed by small-group observation of dwelling conditions and the heat sensors installed in homes.





Figure 12. Field visit to informal settlement with heat sensor interventions in Olievenhoutbosch
Source: Cre8tiveEase

6. Cross-Cutting Outcomes

6.1. Innovation is an Ecosystem Capability

Across the workshop, participants rejected the idea that scaling is primarily a matter of adding technical features. Sustainable innovation requires aligned users, implementers, institutions, financing, data standards, communications, maintenance and policy pathways. Partnerships are therefore part of the product architecture rather than an optional dissemination activity.

6.2. Co-Design Creates Ownership but Requires Boundaries

Continuous co-design improved relevance, trust and adoption. It also generated rapid scope growth. Teams need transparent prioritization criteria, documented decision rights and guardrails that protect staff capacity while preserving meaningful user influence.

6.3. Interoperability Creates More Value than Duplication

The Digital Twin demonstration showed the value of connecting existing apps, spreadsheets, sensors, models, remote-sensing products and institutional systems through APIs and data pipelines. New KEN collaborations should begin by asking how a capability can connect to what already exists.

6.4. Inclusion and Responsible AI are Lifecycle Practices

MDII and AI-risk discussions converged on the same principle: assessment must start before deployment and continue as users, data and capabilities change. Public release, scaling and new AI features can alter the risk profile; therefore, one-off audits are insufficient.

6.5. Evidence Must Be Translated into Institutional Action

Real-time evidence has limited impact unless it reaches an actor with authority, in a form they can understand and act upon. Science communication, policy translation, legitimacy, champions and timing are therefore core technical competencies for development innovation.

7. Conclusion

The KEN Innovation Showcase demonstrated the value of moving beyond short presentations towards deep exchange on how innovations are designed, financed, connected, governed and sustained. The three-day progression made the interdependence of these questions visible: a compelling innovation journey needs a viable value proposition; integrated data and AI require trust and human oversight; inclusion requires structural and experiential attention; and impact at scale requires policy legitimacy, institutional ownership and financing.

This cross-pollination, between and across projects, is KEN's greatest strength. The opportunity now is not to create another layer of coordination for its own sake, but to connect the complementary assets already present in the network. The workshop surfaced practical combinations across communication, data integration, citizen science, inclusive design, service delivery and policy influence. Turning these into joint demonstrations, proposals and shared services is the next step in converting the relationships built through Enabel support into a durable innovation ecosystem, one in which the whole is demonstrably greater than the sum of its projects.

The momentum generated in Pretoria should not be left to chance. Making exchanges of this kind a regular feature of the network will ensure that the investment in KEN continues to compound long after the showcase itself.

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