



# Report of the CRC-TRR 228 Future Rural Africa – Summer School in Kenya, 29<sup>th</sup> July – 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019

## Table of contents

<b>Foreword</b> .....	2
<b>Detailed daily accounts</b> .....	4
<b>Day 1 - Moderated panel discussion: theoretical debates</b> .....	4
<b>Day 2 – Lecture series: Anticipatory politics and the transformation of rural Africa</b> .....	5
Talk 1: “Politics of anticipation” by Prof. Detlef Müller-Mahn.....	5
Talk 2: “Future visions and present conflicts: Infrastructure projects in Isiolo, Kenya” by Prof. Kennedy Mkutu (USIU), Marie Müller-Koné (BICC) & Evelyn Atieno (USIU).....	6
Talk 3: “Special Economic Zones: anticipations, borders and false hopes” by Dr Eric Kioko (KU), Winnie Changwony (KU).....	7
<b>Day 2-4– Breakout groups discussions</b> .....	7
Group One.....	9
Group Two.....	10
Group Three.....	11
Synthesis of group work – what was learnt? What do we bear me mind? .....	12
<b>Day 3: “Global change and emerging new role and importance of Africa: Impacts on NRM/SLM and implications for sustainability research” by Dr. Boniface Kiteme, CETRAD</b> .....	12
<b>Day 4: Lecture series: Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa</b> .....	13
Talk 1: “Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa” by Dr. Bernard Bett, ILRI.....	13
Talk 2: “One Health in Kenya: Designing Interdisciplinary Studies”, by Dr. Annie Cook, ILRI.....	13
<b>Day 5: Excursion</b> .....	14
<b>Acknowledgement</b> .....	15
<b>Appendices</b> .....	16
Appendix 1. Agenda .....	16
Appendix 2. Photos of participants (students and presenters/organizers) .....	18



## List of acronyms and abbreviations

ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid
CETRAD	Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development
CRC	Collaborative Research Center
ILRI	The International Livestock Research Institute
KU	Kenyatta University
LAPSSET	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) corridor project
LNRA	The Lake Naivasha Riparian Association
NRM	Natural resource management
SLM	Sustainable land management
UON	University of Nairobi
USIU, Africa	United States International University Africa

## Foreword

The second annual CRC-TRR 228: Future Rural Africa Summer School was held in Nairobi and Naivasha, Kenya from 29th July to 2nd August 2019 under the theme of “Exploring socio-ecological transformation through the lens of Future Studies.” Attendees engaged with an exceptional and varied programme that included a series of lectures, presentations and workshop discussions that furthered understanding, encouraged collaborative research and stimulated debate.

The Summer School provided early career researchers with training to enhance their theoretical knowledge and jointly explore the conceptual potential of Future Studies, particularly in relation to the thematic focus of the CRC. It also provided a platform for mutual sharing of ideas, expertise and experiences. The transformation of rural Africa was explored by building on wider debates on anticipatory politics to engage with the ways in which global policy dynamics impact on socio-ecological transformations. In addition, the Summer School explored how land-use change as well as changes in the management of natural resources are being anticipated and integrated into both community-based and state-run projects, national plans and development programs.

The Summer School was initiated at the British Institute in Eastern Africa (BIEA) in Nairobi, with introductory lectures given by Prof. Dr. Detlef Müller-Mahn (CRC spokesperson-University of Bonn) and Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister (Center for Development Research-University of Bonn). A great number of delegates were welcomed from our partner institutions in Kenya and Tanzania, for whom Prof. Dr. Borgemeister included in his lecture an overview of the function, scope and potential of Collaborative Research Centres as well as an insight into the German Universities Excellence Initiative in light of the recent announcement that the University of Bonn has been conferred Excellence status. This was followed by a panel discussion with experts from science, policy and society mediated by Dr. Christiane Stephan (University of Bonn). The experts included Dr. Alice Kaudia (Executive Director of Ecoentrepreneurs Ltd., Former Environment



Secretary at Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources), Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister (University of Bonn), and Dr. Eric M. Kioko (Kenyatta University, Kenya)

All attendees then transferred to Naivasha and the Lake Panorama Hotel became the conference centre for the rest of the week. Informative lectures and presentations were given by Prof. Dr. Detlef Müller-Mahn (University of Bonn), Dr. Kennedy Mkutu (United States International University, Nairobi), Dr. Eric Kioko (Kenyatta University), Dr. Annie Cook and Dr. Bernard Bett (International Livestock Research Institute), Winnie Changwony (Kenyatta University), and Boniface Kiteme (Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development, Nairobi). The Summer School ended with an excursion that included a guided tour to the Hell's Gate National Park and the Olkaria Geothermal power plant both located south of Lake Naivasha in Kenya.



*Participants of the Summer School, 31.07.2019*



## Detailed daily accounts

A summary of all activities of the Summer School and the participants and their affiliation is shown in Appendix 1 and 2 respectively.

### Day 1 - Moderated panel discussion: theoretical debates

#### ***Title: "Futures in the making in Eastern Africa - Perspectives from academia, politics and civil society"***

This panel discussion involved selected experts from science, policy and society into a reflection on current processes of future making in Eastern Africa. It especially looked into the wide spectrum of scientific practices of doing and communicating research on current social and ecological dynamics: This exchange allowed expanding the spaces for collaborative knowledge production within the CRC. Yet, this panel took a step beyond academia and discussed with partners in Kenya, whose perspectives on the future in Eastern Africa can or should be involved in interdisciplinary research. Panelists agreed that, as future-making involves complex dynamics within socio-ecological systems, researchers require exchange with other societal actors to define who the experts are and which types of knowledge(s) need to be incorporated in research. Research needs the regular input from other societal actors, among them actors from politics, the media and civil society.

Moderator: Dr. Christiane Stephan (Department of Geography, University Bonn)

Panel members:

- Dr. Alice Kaudia (Executive Director of Ecoentrepreneurs Ltd., Former Environment Secretary at Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources)
- Dr. Eric M. Kioko (African partner of CRC-TRR 228, Research Fellow with expertise in social & cultural anthropology)
- Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister (Principal Investigator in CRC-TRR 228, Director of the Department of Ecology and Natural Resources Management, ZEF)

#### ***Main question:***

**How can we as researchers reflect on current processes of future-making within societies and socio-ecological systems?**

#### ***Sub-questions:***

Which/whose future perspectives are relevant in our specific disciplines? Where are our blind spots?

Which perspectives and knowledge types need to be incorporated in order to support policy makers, public opinion leaders (the media) and civil society?



Panelists and the audience discussed the current processes of future-making in their countries which should be addressed in the CRC research including. Panelists also highlighted challenges of studying processes of future-making and futures and discussed the prospects of applied science helping to improve the livelihoods of people.

The future perspectives and collaboration of local communities, scientists and politicians was found relevant in future-making. The main blind spots identified were lack of proper communication particularly between researchers and policy makers. Neglect of researchers focusing on the perspectives of the youth, women, the elderly and the educated were also identified as important considerations often not emphasized as they should in the process of future-making. There was consensus that there should be collaborative forums to translate scientific language into simple language for a non-scientist about the aspects of our research.

## **Day 2 – Lecture series: Anticipatory politics and the transformation of rural Africa**

This lecture series explored how goals, standards and indicators are used to determine socioecological futures. This element builds on wider debates on anticipatory politics to engage with the ways in which global policy dynamics impact on socio-ecological transformations.

### **Talk 1: “Politics of anticipation” by Prof. Detlef Müller-Mahn**

The lecture began with an in-depth discussion on different forms, methods, institutions and ways to assess the future that have been used in history and across different cultures. The relevance of the future, anticipation and Africa were discussed. Terminologies associated with future-making including uncertainty, risk, aspiration and anticipation were introduced and different ways of navigating the future were discussed. The lecture ended with exploration of the challenges and questions that affect research on anticipation.

The discussion after the lecture highlighted the following issues:

- Besides “unknown unknowns” (former US-minister for defence Donald Rumsfeld) also talked about “known unknowns”
- Expectations and anticipations are not necessarily the same. Those concepts deserve further theorisation
- To what extent are future visions ideological (e.g. in terms of class, race, gender, etc.)
- It is relevant to also theorise different levels of agency of various actors, the role of information/ facts/ knowledge (also: ‘perceived knowledge’) when it comes to utopia-formation, future-making and politics of anticipation
- It is problematic to claim that the future is entirely unknown, because individuals, social groups and societies has/ have knowledge about the future. The future to many people is not ‘radically open’ (Neil Smith). Both discontinuations and continuations from the past to the present and to the future do play a major role



- Different time-horizons of social groups matter, since the near future (a few hours, days) and distant future (many months, years and decades) are not necessarily the same thing

Talk 2: “Future visions and present conflicts: Infrastructure projects in Isiolo, Kenya” by Prof. Kennedy Mkutu (USIU), Marie Müller-Koné (BICC) & Evelyn Atieno (USIU)

The lecture described the the visions of the future by actors in Isiolo county, and current conflicts, and explored their relationship. Isiolo is located in the north of Kenya, on the Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia-Transport (LAPSSET) corridor project and is historically marginalized, climatically challenging, with communally-owned land inhabited by pastoralists. The lecture explored this in a case study entailing interviews carried out from 2018 and 2019 to illustrated diverging visions of the future among mainly pastoralists and elites. For the elites, mainly business people, Isiolo was envisioned as a potentially high-modernist business hub, where pastoralism had limited or no role to play in the future. For the pastoralists, there were fears of displacement and dispossession under the emergence of mega-projects targeted in Isiolo and they did not see efforts by the government to protect them from this. There were fears of estrangement or further marginalization of the pastoralists with new immigrants taking over political power, loss of land, and fears of violence and war.

The discussion after the lecture highlighted the following issues:

- High-modernist development plans clash with pastoralist livelihoods (extensive grazing) and communal land tenure.
- Frontier attitude by state planners: They take land to be empty of people/development: pastoralists have to be converted to modernity; Trust land/not registered Community land: can be easily grabbed by state/elites
- Pastoralist livelihoods are not part of official development vision
- The abattoir is a vision which considers pastoralism as part of the future, but is considered a “white elephant” by local actors
- Local actors see their futures either outside of pastoralism (agriculture, land titling, trade, tourism) or outside the LAPSSET corridor (pastoralists having to move to other areas)
- This leads to two kinds of fears among local population :
  - i. Fear of displacement and adverse impacts of development
  - ii. Fear of missing out on development benefits (due to low levels of education)
- In the economy of anticipation, elites from inside and outside Isiolo seek economic and political gain by:
  - Fencing and buying land, putting up structures along the LAPSSET corridor



- Playing the ethnic/ identity card: Mobilizing against external influence in the public domain (radio, social media)
- Increased contestation and anxiety
- Traditional cattle-raiding is re-interpreted in light of planned LAPSSET corridor: Do elites want to displace us through insecurity, to benefit from LAPSSET?
- Real risk of heightened armed conflict due to high level of armed civilians/ police reservists
- Is it possible to halt the greed and incorporate pastoralist visions of development? And so avoid conflict?

Talk 3: “Special Economic Zones: anticipations, borders and false hopes” by Dr Eric Kioko (KU), Winnie Changwony (KU)

This lecture explored the future under Special Economic Zones (SEZs) defined as demarcated geographical areas within a country’s national boundaries whose business rules are often more liberal, from those that prevail in the national territory. Examples include export-processing zones (EPZs), free-trade zones (FTZ), and free ports are all different forms of SEZs. The clamour for SEZs has intensified in much of Africa. Kenya is no exception. Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are in a rush to replicate East Asia’s economic success that is modelled around export-oriented manufacturing through SEZs, despite the many failures that these zones are increasingly associated with.

In Kenya, the LAPSSET corridor has accelerated the demand for SEZs in particular counties where the planned corridor traverses. Just like the expectations that come with implementation of the LAPSSET corridor, the creation of SEZs create a mixture of excitement, expectations, hopes as well as fears at the local level. During the CRC Summer School 2019, Eric Kioko explored this emerging topic using the case study of Isiolo and Meru counties. He situated the work within the politics of anticipation debate, but further analysed local level experiences along Brian Larkin’s ideas of expectations of infrastructure (Larkin, 2013) and James Ferguson’s work on expectations of modernity (Ferguson, 1999). Winnie Changwony, a master student at Kenyatta University, presented alongside Eric Kioko. Her case study of Isiolo focused on ongoing land claims and accompanying privatization processes as well as institutional dynamics in Nakurat-Gotu conservancy, a community based conservancy primarily owned by Turkana and Borana communities, which is at the centre of LAPSSET-related struggles over space.

### **Day 2-4– Breakout groups discussions**

In the course of three days, the crosscutting theme of the Summer School “Politics of anticipation”. was discussed in breakout working groups and plenaries under various themes arising from lecture series, previously selected journal articles, participants empirical field work. These discussions revolved around attempting to answer the following questions:



1. How can we empirically approach the future through politics of anticipation? What are the methodological challenges?
2. How are politics of anticipation related to the environment?
3. Which categories and concepts are relevant? How do we define/apply/distinguish anticipation, risk, uncertainty, hope ...?
4. What forms/styles of anticipation can conceptually be differentiated (hope, fear, probability etc.)? What future results out of these forms of anticipation? How do these futures relate to each other empirically?

With these themes in mind, participants were asked to try and understand how various theoretical approaches of anticipation with respect to future making can be translated to more specific concepts that can be used in empirical research as shown in Figure 1. This process involves defining a theoretical background and concepts and what these have to do with politics of anticipation. Questions are then formulated and field research using specific methods generates findings that are interpreted leading to modification of theory after the empirical research.

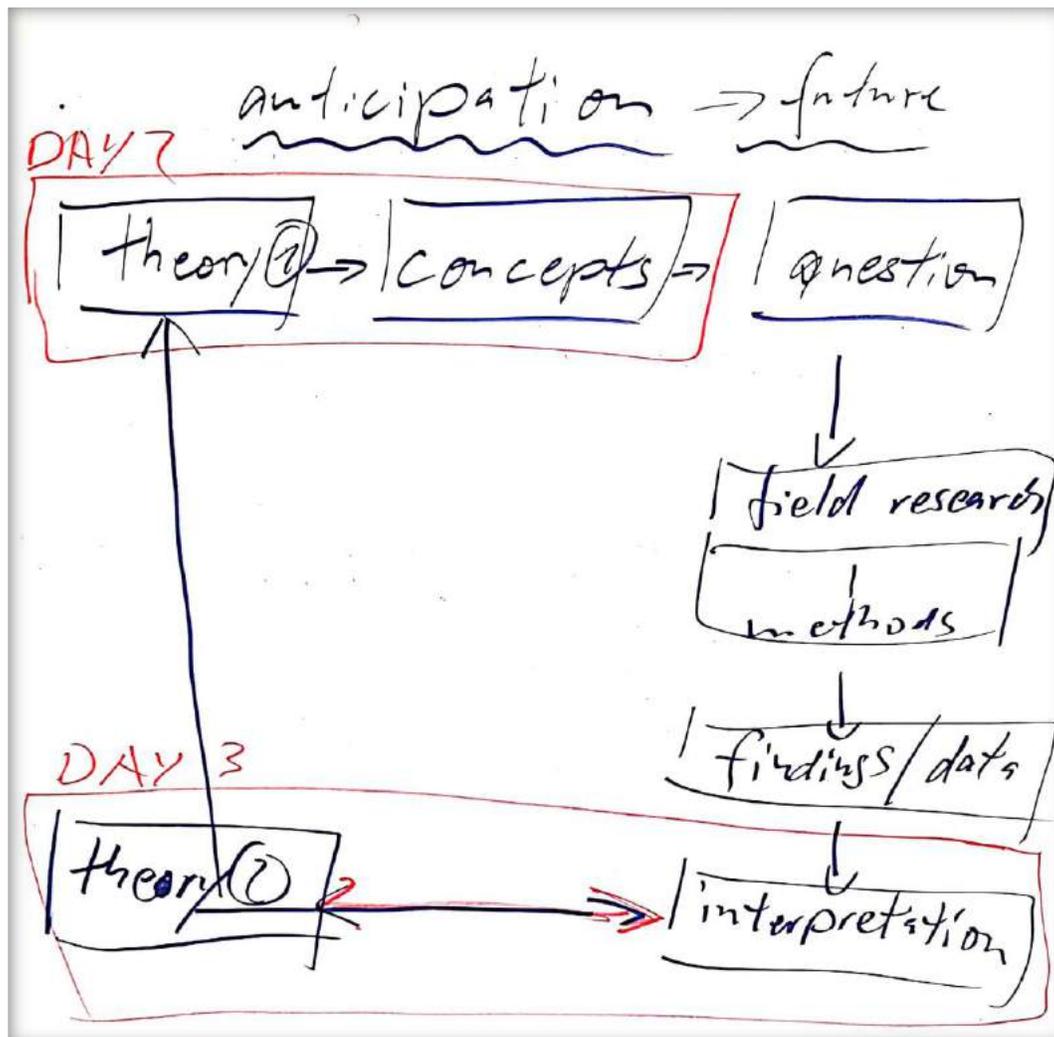


Figure 1. Framework of discussion on anticipating the future



## Group One

The first group started their discussion about different forms of anticipation by thinking through remarks that anticipation and expectations are roughly the same. They agreed that anticipation involves an element of action (if someone anticipates rain, she will plant maize) while expectation involves a strong normative component (if someone expects a student to come to the meeting, the student's failure to do so will result in, e.g., blaming the student). They also discussed what the opposite of anticipation could be. Potential candidates were lethargy, suspension and risk-taking. They tried to organize the concepts anticipation, possibilities, probabilities, expectation, hope and aspiration into a conceptual grid (Figure 2).

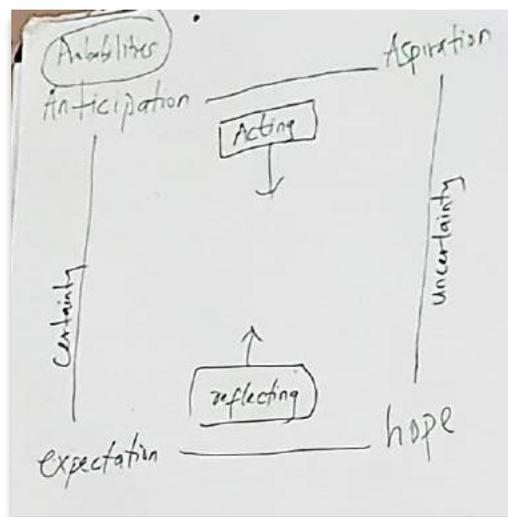


Figure 2. The relationship between anticipation, aspiration, hope and expectations

All these ideas were developed after each group member had presented an empirical case that related to the topic of anticipation. The group also suggested several ways to empirically approach the future through politics of anticipation including historical approaches, qualitative and quantitative approaches, participatory and community visioning as well as modelling and simulations.

The methodological challenges were discussed under three headings: 1) accessing the “field” (e.g. getting permits, finding local informants, gatekeeper-problematic etc.), 2) being/staying in the “field” (e.g. respondent fatigue, lying and deceiving, cross-cultural misunderstandings, issues of monetary compensation) and 3) leaving the “field” (e.g. sharing of results with participants, feeling of guilt to have left no impact, on-going flow of information). Participants agreed, however, that these three stages are nested in one another as one always has to find new informants, new interviewees etc. These three phases were coupled with ways how we deal with data: 1) getting valid data, 2) organizing data and 3) interpreting data. Some of the different challenges found regarding the first three can be found in the protocol below. Regarding data compilation, organization and interpretation the group discussed different ways how to compile, organize and



interpret data (diaries, transcripts, already analysis etc.) and how these different forms have repercussion on theory development and analysis.

## Group Two

The second group had an avid discussion around the relationship between anticipation and hope and the extent to which the past(s) inform future(s). One example from field experience showed how there is a propensity to focus only on present problems and their resolve, resulting in the perception of the future only so far as there is concern over the *near* future. This conceptual understanding prevents thinking around a visionary future detached from the present. The cyclical nature of agricultural patterns as well as governments also shapes relationships with not only the future but also understandings of the past. In this way the past is also constantly being reinterpreted as presents move through time towards multiple futures. These consistently changing perceptions of past events and processes as the future unfolds was considered a key point in framing temporal understandings. The importance of conceptual definitions and differentiation was also discussed. They explored some of the language around ‘visions’ and their associated terms, drawing out particular words that have clear positive connotations, negative connotations, and those that can be either. Positive terms included hope, wishes, aspirations, dreams and visions. Negative terms included risk, fear, nightmares and despair. Terms that encompass both positive and negative aspects included expectations, uncertainty, anticipation, development and realities (Figure 3).



*Figure 3. Relevant categories and concepts that that relate to anticipation and the future*

The group also came up with several fundamental themes, topics and categories that they deemed relevant for discussion based on the varied disciplines and field sites. These included farming/farmers, land, ecology and exogenous factors and all were explored in details with



examples and illustrations. The discussion then moved to methodological challenges of fieldwork were more readily recalled and there was some debate as to the distinction between methodological and fieldwork challenges. It was agreed that in some cases challenges could be considered in both categories. Examples of challenges included bureaucracy, difficulty in accessing to secondary data from institutions, mistrust of researchers by potential informants and interviewees moral and ethical considerations as well as overcoming trust, suspicions and the influence of previous researchers.

### Group Three

In the third group, the discussion was focused on how politics of anticipation related to environmental dynamics as well as on methods and challenges associated to the research in the context of this question. An initial activity in the group was to highlight and briefly discuss some basic topics deemed important in the context of a multidisciplinary research such as prognosis of environmental changes (forecast, anticipation), uncertainty versus indeterminacy and the discrimination of causes and effects as well as predictions (outcomes). A clear interaction between past, present, and future was found to be a source of confusion leading to many projects approaching the future by studying the past, and assuming changes (decisions) the present always affect the future. Hence aspirations and perceived probabilities and possibilities constantly influence the current decisions, thus the present. Further discussions were held around the topics anticipation and imagining, calculating, and performing the future, as well as the terms preemption, precaution, and preparedness. Some additional concepts discussed during the session, which are associated either to politics of anticipation or/and environmental dynamics included colonialism, social dynamics, equality, governance, biodiversity loss, degradation, conservation and cultural values

In order to put research in the context of the question mentioned before, a list of methodologies was collected among the participants, indicating also in which extent these methodologies can contribute on the research of future-making. Since the group was diverse in disciplines and topics handled in own research projects, there was a long list of methodologies, which were classified into four major groups. There was a large disciplinary diversity in the members of the third group hence a wide range of methodologies to empirically approach the future were highlighted such as interviews, literature reviews, observation and mathematical modelling. Finally, the group highlighted several methodological challenges including information overload, sampling difficulties, data interpretation, difficulties in relating to stochastic nature of environment, sophisticated and expensive sampling and experimental tools.



Synthesis of group work – what was learnt? What do we bear me mind?

### **Comments from Audience:**

- Experimentations of the future; which extent can the present influence the future
- Theorize more on the dynamics of socio-transformation
- Formalization of the ideas
- We should dare to challenge the concepts and try to develop them-try to think against or beyond the concepts discovered.

### **Comments from Prof. Detlef Müller Mahn:**

- Determinants of future-openness and closeness – the future is uncertain to a certain extent but it is not completely open.
- Possibility- circularity between the present and the future that is constructed to social science methods.
- Distinctions between possible/constructed anxiety and desires of the future which has economic effect
- When we try to make sense of the future/ alternative approach to try to understand how society develops. We should think about the future as a filter in which we approach the society
- How we relate the past, present and the future, past/future dependence trajectories and the roots of what we observe in the present and the past => Understanding the connection through the pathway of societal change

Be explicit of the challenges of doing research in these topics. Where is it easy and difficult to find example through the concepts. What the concepts mean in the study of research. For example, the challenges of doing research in the future making for purpose of doing future research

### **Day 3: “Global change and emerging new role and importance of Africa: Impacts on NRM/SLM and implications for sustainability research” by Dr. Boniface Kiteme, CETRAD**

Dr. Boniface Kiteme began by discussing the dynamics of a rapidly changing and challenged world. These included a rapidly growing population, increased inequality, declining agricultural land with increases in food prices, changing food consumption patterns, rapid urbanization with increased neglect of rural areas as well as rapid and unsustainable exploitation of natural resources. The lecture then moved to the emerging new role and importance of rural areas in Africa where the potential of unexploited or untapped resource base is still high but where there is increased competition over land resources, environmental services and degradation. Examples and illustrations of the impacts of horticulture on river water and land grabs for export commodity production and not for local food production were presented.



In addition, the consequences and impacts of increased competition over land resources, environmental services, and degradation were explored including increased economic disparities, social segregation (socially & spatially), poverty and food crisis. The implications for sustainability research was discussed. One implication was re-evaluation of rural contexts in Africa, the emerging new role and importance and multi-functionality of small-scale farmers in Africa. This it was argued entailed a redefined research agenda in addressing increasing competition over natural resources and degradation, increasing economic disparities, social segregation and resulting high poverty levels and promotion of rural development through endogenous solutions. Overall, there was emphasis that the principles and practice of research partnership (particularly north-south) on the one hand, and trans-disciplinarity (bridging disciplines (paradigms) *and* science and society) on the other hand, should be given more serious and genuine attention.

#### **Day 4: Lecture series: Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa**

The purpose of this lecture series was to explore how land-use and other environmental changes are being anticipated and integrated into projects.

Talk 1: “Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa” by Dr. Bernard Bett, ILRI

This session discussed how drivers of change (e.g. land use, climate and population changes) affect socio-ecological systems and hence changes in infectious disease risk particularly zoonotic diseases (i.e. diseases that can be transmitted between wildlife, livestock and people). The discussion was structured into two sessions. First the lecture introduced concepts on ecosystem services, and a case study on the effects of flood irrigation on the risk of selected mosquito-borne infections that was implemented by ILRI in Bura and Hola. Results from the case studies showed an association between irrigation and seroprevalence of selected pathogens. Vector borne diseases e.g. brucellosis were high in irrigated areas (mosquito related) than in non-irrigated areas. There was a discussion about plausible future scenarios included urbanization, land consolidation, increased conflicts, changing consumption patterns to more meat/milk diets with less production than demand particularly due to drivers of change discussed but for which new and improved technology may aid in reducing risks. It was argued that it is important to focus on diverse aspects such as labour and power relations or marginalization of certain community group, not just disease risk when anticipating environmental dynamics. The second session focused more on the linkages between gender, livelihoods/occupation and other social contexts with disease risk using data collected from the case study identified above.

Talk 2: “One Health in Kenya: Designing Interdisciplinary Studies”, by Dr. Annie Cook, ILRI

This lecture introduced the concept of ‘One Health’, whose mission is to improve food and security, while reducing poverty by achieving the best health outcomes for people, animals, plants and the environment. The economic costs as well as the limitations of the approach were discussed.



The lecture also explored in details various zoonotic disease such as Rift Valley Fever, Malignant Catarrhal Fever and Brucellosis particularly in Kenyan using several case studies. The speaker also discussed several tips for good research with the participants including government partnership and strong collaboration. Finally, groups were asked to discuss environmental consideration of implementing zoonotic disease prevention measures as well the social and economic implications.

### **Day 5: Excursion**

The Summer School ended with an excursion that included a guided tour to the Hell's Gate National Park and the Olkaria Geothermal power plant both located south of Lake Naivasha in Kenya. Below are some pictures taken during the excursion.





*Photos showing impressions of Summer School participants during the excursion, 02.08.2019*

## **Acknowledgement**

This Summer School required the dedication, time and expertise of several individuals, and the collaboration and support of several institutions. Gratitude is expressed to the German Research Council (DFG) for funding the Collaborative Research Centre TR-228 Future Rural Africa under which this Summer School was conducted as part of the integrated research and training group. Gratitude is extended to all the speakers including Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister CRC; Prof. Dr. Detlef Müller-Mahn CRC; Dr. Kenney Mkutu, USIU; Dr. Eric Kioko, KU; Dr. Boniface Kiteme, CETRAD; Dr Annie Cook, ILRI and Dr Bernard Bett, ILRI. We also thank the moderators of the various sessions including Dr. Christiane Stephan, Dr. Miguel Alvarez and Dr. Mario Schmidt all of the CRC. Our gratitude extends to the Mr. Silas Wanjala, LNRA for guiding us on the excursion, the British Institute of East Africa for providing a venue for the opening of the Summer School. Finally, we thank all the student participants of the Summer School for their dedication in the various programs during the Summer School and CRC partners in Kenya and Tanzanian universities who recommended them.



## Appendices

### Appendix 1. Agenda

#### Day 1. Monday, 29<sup>th</sup> July, Nairobi

Time	Activity	Speaker/Moderator
9:00 – 10:30	Welcome speech Introductory lecture	Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister, ZEF, CRC Dr. Erick Kioko, KU, CRC
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	Moderated plenary discussions Title: "Futures in the making in Eastern Africa - Perspectives from academia, the media, politics and civil society"	Dr. Christiane Stephan, CRC
<b>13:00 – 14:30</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:30 – 16:00	Transfer to Naivasha	
16:00 – 17:00	Hotel check-in	
17:00 – 18:00	Introductions	

#### Day 2. Tuesday 30th July, Naivasha

Time	Activity	Speaker/Moderator
9:00 – 11:00	Lecture series: <i>Anticipatory politics lecture and the transformation of rural Africa</i>	Prof. Dr. Detlef Müller-Mahn, CRC Dr. Kenney Mkutu, USIU Dr. Eric Kioko, KU, CRC
11:00 – 11:30	Tea/Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	Discussion following lecture	
<b>13:00 – 14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:00 – 16:00	<b>Workshop:</b> Discussion of key position papers Key readings of pre-selected key position papers to be either critiqued or defended	Dr. Miguel Alvarez Dr. Mario Schmidt
16:00 – 18:00	Workshop cont. <b>Group poster making</b> Poster making around the selected thematic areas	

#### Day 3. Wednesday 31st July, Naivasha

Time	Activity	Speaker/Moderator
9:00 – 10:30	<b>Lecture: Global Change and Emerging New Role and Importance of Africa</b>	Dr. Boniface Kiteme, CETRAD, UON Kenya



10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee break
11:00 – 13:00	Discussion of poster group work outcome
<b>13:00 –14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>
14:00 – 18:00	Presentation and discussion of poster outcome

#### Day 4. Thursday 1st August, Naivasha

Time	Activity	Speaker/Moderator
9:00 – 10:30	<b>Workshop:</b> Discussion of key position papers	
10:30 – 11:00	Tea/Coffee break	
11:00 – 13:00	Lecture: <i>One Health in Kenya Designing Interdisciplinary Studies</i>	Dr Annie Cook, ILRI
<b>13:00 –14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:00 – 15:30	Lecture: <i>Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa</i>	Dr Bernard Bett, ILRI
15:30 – 15:45	Tea/Coffee break	
16:00 – 16:30	Lecture cont.: <b>Anticipating environmental dynamics in sub-Saharan Africa cont.</b>	
18:30 – 19:30	Dinner	

#### Day 5. Friday 2nd August, Naivasha

Time	Activity	Speaker/Moderator
9:00 – 12:30	Excursion Hell's Gate National Park and the Olkaria Geothermal power plant, Naivasha.	Mr. Silas Wanjala, LNRA
<b>13:00 –14:00</b>	<b>Lunch</b>	
14:00 – 15:30	Departure and transfer to Nairobi	



## CRC – TR 228 Summer School 2019



Ann Adoyo  
Otieno, KU



Jono Jackson,  
CRC



Susan Wanjiru  
Mbutia, KU



Chigozie Nweke-  
Eze, CRC



Vincent Opondo,  
NCRC



Winnie  
Changwony, KU



James Wanyoike,  
KU



Léa Lacan, CRC



Astrid Matejcek,  
CRC



Tobias Simiyu,  
KU



Evelyne Atieno  
Owino, USIU



Naswiru  
Tibanyendela, CRC



Bisrat  
Gebrekidan, CRC



Halima Omari  
Mangi, KU



Rene Vesper,  
CRC



Editha Ndunguru,  
UDSM



Bernice Sainepo,  
CRC



Antony Ogolla,  
CRC



Marie Müller-  
Koné, CRC



Leudega Msoka,  
Mzumbe Uni.



Gideon  
Hartmann, CRC



Veronica  
Mwangi, UoN



Scofield Muliru,  
UoN



Moses Karugi,  
KU



## CRC – TR 228 Summer School 2019



**Prof. Dr. Detlef Müller-Mahn**

CRC 228 Future Rural Africa spokesperson and professor development geography, University of Bonn



**Prof. Dr. Christian Borgemeister**

Director Center for Development Research (ZEF), University of Bonn



**Dr. Kennedy Mkutu**  
Associate Professor

United States International University-Africa



**Dr. Boniface Kiteme**

Scientist/lecturer University of Nairobi



**Dr. Tom Kariuki**

Director of the Alliance for Accelerating Excellence in Science in Africa (AESA), African Academy of Sciences



**Dr. Elizabeth (Annie) Cook**

Scientist - Veterinary medicine/epidemiology at International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)



**Dr. Bernard Bett**

Scientist- Veterinary medicine/epidemiology, International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI)



**Dr. Eric Kioko**

Lecturer/ Research Fellow, Kenyatta University



**Dr. Mario Schmidt**

Postdoctoral researcher, University of Cologne, CRC 228 Future Rural Africa



**Dr. Christiane Stephan**

Postdoctoral researcher, University of Bonn, CRC 228 Future Rural Africa



**Dr. Juliet Kamau**

Postdoctoral researcher, University of Bonn, CRC 228 Future Rural Africa



**Dr. Miguel Alvarez**

Postdoctoral researcher, University of Bonn, CRC 228 Future Rural Africa