

Enhancing farmers' access and use of conserved germplasm for improved food security and climate resilience: The case of sorghum at Kenya's national genebank

Peterson W. Wambugu^{1*}, Eva Weltzien², Evans Ouma³, Desterio Nyamongo¹, Joseph Ndungu¹, Nora Castaneda-Alvarez⁴, Cleophas Nyanjugu¹, Mathews Dida⁵, Vinter Achieng Otieno⁵, Frederick Rattunde²

Supplementary table

Table S1: Partners' roles in the establishment and management of GUG activities

Partner	Role
Farmer Groups/CBOs	Led PVS and farmer managed evaluation, supported farmer mobilization for on-farm trials and feedback collection.
Extension Service	Assisted in the identification of farmer groups and played a key role in mobilizing farmers and facilitating local-level coordination.
Universities	Supported joint germplasm characterization and evaluation, and identification of suitable farmer groups for GUG activities.
Marketers & Aggregators	Facilitated market access by linking farmers to buyers, sorghum value chains, and aggregation points
NGOs	Provided capacity building through training, and technical support to farmers and communities.
Research Centres	Collaborated in germplasm characterization and evaluation by providing scientific expertise
GeRRI	Provided overall coordination, responsible for germplasm provision, collaborated in joint germplasm characterization and evaluations, and capacity building.