

Conference Proceedings

**Agriculture Policy
Effectiveness and Public
Private Policy Dialogue in
Kenya**



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Conference Conveners



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Market Systems Activity



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List of Acronyms

AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AgCK	Agricultural Council of Kenya
AIFA-PDP	All-inclusive Framework on Agriculture Policy Dialogue Platforms
AIRC	Agriculture Information Resource Center
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASEAN	Association of South Eastern Asian Nations
ASTGS	Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ATC	Agriculture Training Centers
ATO	Agriculture Transformation Office
BAPPENAS	National Development Planning Agency
BULOG	National Logistics Agency
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme
CABE	Centre for African Bio-Entrepreneurship
CAS	Chief Administrative Secretary
CASSCOM	County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCT	Coordination Cash Transfer
CECM	County Executive Committee Member
CELAC	Community of Latin American and Caribbean States
CGvt	County Government
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoG	Council of Governors
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DPs	Development Partners
EDE	Ending Drought Emergencies
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FELCRA	Federal Land Consolidation and Rehabilitation Authority
FOA	Farmers Organization Authority
FSN	Food Security and Nutrition
FNSP	Food and Nutrition Security Policy
FNSP-IF	Food and Nutrition Security Policy- Implementation Framework
FNSSA	Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GODAN	Global Data on Agriculture and Nutrition
HH	Household
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IGISC	Intergovernmental and Intersectoral Coordination
JASCCM	Joint Agriculture Sector Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism
JASSCOM	Joint Agriculture sector Steering Committee
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KCDMS	Kenya Crops and Dairy Marketing Systems
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoALF&I	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
NAIP	National Agriculture Investment Plan
NCPB	National Cereals and Produce Board
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization

NSA	Non State Actors
PPD	Public Policy Dialogue
PPPD	Public Private Policy Dialogue
RTC	Rural Transformation Centre
RTI	Response to International
SAGA	Semi-Autonomous Government Agency
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SFR	Strategic Food Reserve
SMS	Short Messages Service
SSU	Shamba Shape Up
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
US\$	United State Dollar
USA	United State of America
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
YPARD	Young Professionals for Agricultural Development

Executive Summary

Agriculture is a key driver of economic and social development in Kenya contributing significantly to food security, income generation, employment and wealth creation, foreign exchange earnings and security of land tenure and management. It contributes significantly to economic development, accounting for 24% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 65 per cent of total export earnings. It is one of the six sectors targeted for delivering 10% annual economic growth under the Vision 2030 and other national strategic documents including the draft Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the Presidential Big Four Agenda.

To unlock the potential, accelerate growth and transform the agriculture sector in the country, require concerted efforts through broad and inclusive coalitions committed to improving the sector's policies, programmes and institutions. This would help address persistent challenges, create an enabling environment attractive for all sector players hence achieve aspirations of national and global development paradigms that are heavily anchored on agriculture including the Big Four Agenda, ASTGS, CAADP and SDGs. These agriculture development strategies accentuate the need for strengthening and aligning policy design and implementation processes to integrate transparency, inclusivity and evidence-based principles. The principles can be achieved through clear and sustained institutional framework for the public and sector stakeholders to effectively participate in policy formulation, implementation and monitoring. Further, the multi-sectorial aspects and cross-sectorial interdependences in African agriculture, demands coordination of the different sectors and actors for attainment of the sustained development of the agriculture sector. Studies on policy effectiveness within the country and globally by FAO and USAID KCDMS of RTI echo similar sentiments. Key lesson and best practice emerging from the policy effectiveness studies underscores the need to institutionalize public participation through joint mutually beneficial collaboration between state and non-state actors. Effective public participation is considered the main instrument for ensuring transparency, participatory monitoring and accountability.

Given the importance of policy effectiveness in transforming agricultural sector in the country, MoALF&I, UNFAO, USAID-KCDMS of RTI and AgCK organized a two day Agriculture Policy Effectiveness and Public-Private Dialogue in Kenya Conference. This was aimed at interrogating sector policy effectiveness, develop road map and action plan on the priority market system policy, capacity and institutional issues from 12 USAID-KCDMS target counties, draw lessons from local and international experiences and build consensus on a suitable and effective PPPD model for Kenya. The Conference brought together 137 sector stakeholders who were provided with an opportunity to interact, interrogate existing arrangements and propose way forward to improve policy effectiveness in Kenya. Best practices and suitable models in inclusive policy dialogue and coordination to transform agriculture and achieve 100% food and nutrition security in Kenya were discussed.

The event was graced by Chief Administrative Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, Dr. Andrew Tuimur. The Chief Guest emphasized on the need for effective policies to enable the country realize 100% food security and noted the willingness of the Ministry to work with other stakeholders towards this end. Others who graced the occasion included: FAO representative in Kenya, Mr. Robert Allport; representative of EU delegation to Kenya, Mr. Andrea Ferrero; Chief of Party USAID-KCDMS, Mr. Tom Carr; Chairman of Agricultural Council of Kenya, Mr. Justus Monda and; Deputy Governor of Kiambu County, Mr. James Nyoro. They all echoed the need for an enabling environment to transform agriculture through effective policies, realized through continuous public-private dialogue processes.

Drawing from the conference speakers and plenaries, key bottlenecks amid myriad of opportunities for accelerated agricultural growth were highlighted. Agriculture development is the anchor to the realization of various blueprint development strategies. However, the sector is faced with numerous challenges which could be addressed through effective policies. Notably, policy formulation and implementation is weak characterized by: (i) adhoc public participation-despite being a constitutional requirement mechanisms for constructive engagement generally lacks; (ii) fragmented interventions due to weak coordination within and across governance units and amongst sector stakeholders; (iii) lack of inclusivity amongst existing coordination frameworks with such efforts mainly focusing on state organs excluding the private sector, CSOs, youth and women and; (iv) multiple and fragmented policies which makes implementation difficult.

Effective policies remain the driver to unlocking and sustaining agriculture sector potential. To this end, it is imperative for the country to realize effective agricultural policies. This can be attained through:

- i. Institutionalization of public participation in policy dialogue processes through an effective mechanism that would ensure inclusive policy dialogue from design stage, implementation and in monitoring and evaluating effectiveness. This would ensure responsive policies formulated around identified needs as well as ownership hence commitment and support towards their implementation.
- ii. Evidence based policy formulation and implementation through robust, reliable and credible data collection, collation, processing and generation of data products and services to inform country level policy processes.
- iii. Coordination at various planning units at the ministry level need improvement to facilitate holistic planning, budgeting and implementation of various interventions.
- iv. Consolidation of multiple sector policies into one overarching master policy for the sector given the lengthy laborious, resource intensive and bureaucratic process of developing policies.
- v. Learning, contextualizing and upscaling local, regional and global best practices in policy processes.

To facilitate the realization of the conference recommendations, a task force comprising of AgCK, CoG, the Ministry, JASIGS, KCDMS-RTI, FAO, YPARD, KEPISA and KESSF was

formed to meet and interrogate the recommendations and develop an action plan towards their realization.

1. Background and Introduction

1.1. Context

Agriculture is a key driver of economic and social development in Kenya contributing significantly to food security, income generation, employment and wealth creation, foreign exchange earnings and security of land tenure and management. It contributes significantly to economic development, accounting for 24% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and 65 per cent of total export earnings. It is one of the six sectors targeted for delivering 10% annual economic growth under the Vision 2030. The sector will play a key role in the achievement of 100% food and nutrition security which is one of the objectives of the presidential Big 4 agenda.

Despite the promising potential of the sector, the country is yet to address multiple challenges facing it. Productivity has been stagnating for some of the major staple crops such as maize, Rice and wheat. Inadequate performance of the agricultural sector amid continuous high population growth has posed critical challenges to food security in Kenya. Between two to four million people, largely from ASAL areas, receive food aid annually and the country's dependence on food imports is growing. Food prices are very high and the national food poverty headcount rate (proportion of food to poor individuals) for Kenya is 32%, implying that 14.5 million individuals do not meet the recommended food poverty line threshold. While Kenya has some good overarching policy and strategic frameworks (e.g. Vision 2030), food and agricultural policies have faced several challenges, including inadequate planning-programming-budgeting systems at both national and county levels.

To transform Kenya's agriculture, it is imperative to build broad and inclusive coalitions committed to improving the sector's policies, programmes and institutions through effective dialogue process. A review of past policy processes is critical to understand the gaps and identify a more impactful policy that delivers 100% food and nutrition security. A continuous dialogue among all sector players is required for effective implementation of the ASTGS and the Presidential Big 4 agenda. The much-lauded Kenya's development paradigm embracing public participation and public private partnerships (PPP) needs to be supported by a more formal consultative mechanism across the two levels of government to address the challenges of food and nutrition security and sustainable agricultural development.

To realize shared agricultural growth and transformation and deliver the desired 10% annual economic growth, there is a need for a robust enabling environment that is attractive for all sector players. Under a business as usual scenario, the SDG2 food security and nutrition targets (end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture) may not be achieved by 2030. A set of policy effectiveness analysis, case studies and reviews was thus carried out to: (i) determine key socio-economic and agro-ecological drivers of child malnutrition in Kenya with a special focus on ASAL areas; (ii) review evidence to determine the extent which the policy responses in Kenya are relevant, adequate and realistic to address immediate

and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition; (iii) determine the degree to which policy implementation in the counties is adequately resourced and assess political economy factors that may prevent the adoption and/or implementation of the right set of measures and actions to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition by 2030; (iv) discuss key policy, institutional and capacity issues on market systems at national level based on case study results on market systems in 12 counties in Kenya; (v) draw lessons from best international practices in Latin America and Asia in inclusive policy development, inter-governmental and inter-sectoral coordination, and participatory monitoring and evaluation to achieve food and nutrition security; and (vi) review and share lessons and challenges from alternative agricultural policy models in Kenya.

The role of evidence-based and all-inclusive policy processes cannot be overemphasized in the country. International best practices show that public participation needs to be institutionalized and jointly-led by state and non-state actors. Effective public participation is the main instrument for ensuring transparency, participatory monitoring and accountability.

Given that agriculture is a private sector driven operation, Public Private Partnership Dialogue (PPPD) is the new development paradigm and a constitutional requirement in Kenya. The ASTGS has called for the creation of an enabling environment for multiple partnerships, cooperation and coordination. CAADP programme advocates for the establishment of a peer review and inclusive dialogue mechanism to improve growth, address poverty, and enhance food and nutrition security outcomes. An all-inclusive PPPD mechanism at all levels should bring together Government, Development Partners, the Private Sector, Farmer Organizations, and other sector players. A good example is the USAID Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems Development (KCDMS) project which is collaborating with 12 county governments (Kitui, Makueni, Taita Taveta, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Homa Bay, Busia, Vihiga, Kakamega, Bungoma and Siaya) and key sector stakeholders to initiate county-led Public Private Dialogues (PPDs) as a step towards concretizing the respective county policy agendas. Lessons borrowed here can be rolled out to other counties and up-scaled to the national level.

It is in recognition of this, that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation (MoALF&I) with initial support from the European Union, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), United State Department of International Development (USAID) through the Kenya Crops and Dairy Markets Systems (KCDMS) organized a stakeholders' conference on 15th and 16th May 2019. The Conference was to provide an opportunity for stakeholders interactions, interrogate existing arrangements and propose way forward to improve policy effectiveness in Kenya. Best international practices and suitable models in inclusive policy dialogue and coordination were discussed to inform agriculture transformation and achievement of 100% food and nutrition security.

1.2. Objectives of the conference

Objectives

The main objectives of the conference were to:

- Verify and validate the findings of different studies, reviews and refine the recommendations;
- Deliberate on best approaches and suitable models for effective PPPD;
- Provide a platform for the 12 KCDMS project target counties to share findings from their respective PPDs on key policy, institutional and capacity issues with stakeholders at the national level.

Result Areas

- Results of policy effectiveness analysis were discussed to: identify options for improving policy effectiveness based on lessons from past experiences; and define the role of PPPD in improving effectiveness of policy development and implementation at national and county levels.
- Case study results on market systems in 12 counties in Kenya were discussed to: identify key policy, institutional and capacity issues on market systems that require national level interventions; develop a roadmap and action plan on the priority policy, capacity and institutional issues – for the national policy and capacity development agenda; and discuss roles of key stakeholders in the policy making processes, domestication and alignment.
- Best country practices (Latin America and Asia) in PPPD shared to borrow best lessons that are applicable to Kenyan context.
- Consensus and synergies were built on a suitable and effective PPPD model for Kenya at various levels. The ultimate aim was to come up with the next model and forms a committee to steer the process.

Methodology

The Conference ran for two days and was structured into thematic sessions with guest speakers, presentations, break-out sessions as well as panel and plenary discussions. The conference brought together 137 participants mainly from the National Government, County Governments, Private sector, Development Partners, Non-Governmental Organizations, Women and Youth Organizations and Community Based Organizations; relevant to the conference themes and objectives.

1.3. Opening and scene setting

The Agriculture Policy Effectiveness and Public-Private Dialogue in Kenya Conference was officially opened by The Chief Administrative Secretary of Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, Dr. Andrew Tuimur. Others who graced the occasion was Deputy Governor of Kiambu County, Mr. James Nyoro, who gave the key note address while FAO representative in Kenya, Mr. Robert Allport; representative of EU delegation to Kenya, Mr. Andrea Ferrero; Chief of Party USAID-KCDMS, Mr. Tom Carr; Chairman of Agricultural Council of Kenya and Mr. Justus Monda as conveners gave welcoming remarks.

The speakers shared their interest in ensuring effective policies that would transform agriculture sector in Kenya. They highlighted the need for inclusive, consultative and evidenced based policy processes as well as coordination towards ensuring effective agricultural policies.

'This stakeholders' dialogue is important in driving the agenda of transforming Kenya's agriculture and we hope that such forums will be organized frequently to support the attainment of food and Nutrition Security for the country'

Robert Allport, FAO Programme Coordinator

Robert Allport, FAO Programme Coordinator, addressing the conference participants, the FAO representative, Robert Allport, appreciated government's political good will in transforming the sector as a critical pillar to sector growth. He underscored the need for concerted efforts between private sector, government and development partners in addressing various challenges facing agriculture sector. He noted with concern, the continued dependence on imports amidst rapid population growth and marginal yield increase of various crops notably cereals, making it difficult to achieve 100% food and nutrition security laying basis and importance of the sector stakeholder dialogue.

'Agriculture is private sector driven but requires an enabling policy and institutional environment to thrive'

Andrea Ferrero, EU Delegation in Kenya

Andrea Ferrero, EU Delegation in Kenya, while giving his opening remarks highlighted the ongoing agriculture sector support from EU to Kenya including ASDSP phase II and

11th EDF amongst others given the importance of the sector to Kenya's development as well as to EU given that EU remain a major market for Kenya. For example, in 2018 Kenya's agricultural exports to EU accounted for 21% of export amounting to more than Ksh.131Billion. He lauded the new agriculture strategy that would provide necessary framework to harmonize agriculture development between the two levels of governance and with private sector, towards enhancing competitiveness of the sector. However, he noted that coordination amongst sector actors remained a big challenge amidst other challenges that require sound policy frameworks to be addressed. He concluded by affirming the continued support from EU in supporting agricultural sector growth in the country.

Tom Carr, Chief of Party- USAID-KCDMS Implemented by RTI International, highlighted about the project. He stated that the project is hinged on market systems approach through support to private sector initiatives in horticulture and dairy. The project seeks to ensure existence of enabling environment for private sector to thrive and generate sustainable incomes by supporting County Governments to implement policies. He urged the Government to support initiatives geared towards creating conducive institutional and legal frameworks at national and county levels.

Justus Monda, Chairman of Agriculture Council of Kenya, welcomed participants to the conference. He pointed out that consultations provide stakeholders with opportunity

to interrogate policy making process and provide inputs to policy making process. He appreciated the work by the government and echoed the need for continued collaboration amongst sector actors in addressing the challenges facing the sector. He challenged the participants to use the conference to generate solutions in ensuring effective policies in the country while noting that the Council would go out of its way in making the conference an annual event.

'As a country the status quo cannot continue if we are to develop'

James Nyoro, Deputy Governor, Kiambu County

Dr. James Nyoro, Deputy Governor, Kiambu County, while giving key note address argued that devolution is a key milestone in the country's recent

history with development reaching the grassroot citizens. He expressed the immense passion by counties to support agriculture development evidenced by many development initiatives at the counties. To upscale the initiatives, policy dialogue as well as development and implementation of appropriate policies is paramount. However, he expressed his concern on the many challenges facing the agriculture sector including heightened population growth. He lauded the various initiative in support of agriculture including the new agriculture strategy but expressed concerns that its implementation required all-encompassing intergovernmental coordination mechanism. He called on the stakeholders to jointly own the existing coordination mechanism, JASSCM formed in 2016 by the Intergovernmental Forum. He also noted the importance of private sector in agriculture development and called for development of supportive policies for enabling environment.

'No country has ever developed without paying attention to food production.'

Dr. Andrew Tiumur, Chief Administrative Secretary, MoALF&I

Dr. Andrew Tiumur, Chief Administrative Secretary Ministry of Agriculture Livestock, Fisheries & Irrigation in making his opening

remarks appreciated the conference conveners noting the idea was noble. Agriculture is the key driver of the economy as highlighted in national development agenda, however, most value chains are faced with multiple challenges that require to be addressed. This formed the basis for the new agriculture strategy which seeks to improve the incomes of smallholder famers through increased productivity, value addition and enhanced resilience. Its realization would require effective dialogue in policy development and implementation by all stakeholders. He expressed that the development of the new agriculture strategy was very consultative which should be the approach in policy development in the country. In addition to effective policies, resourcing, coordination and collaboration amongst stakeholders were also critical in agriculture transformation. He urged stakeholders present to implement the outcome of the conference, and noted that the ministry was committed to support any policy discourse that would support realization of the sector objectives.

2. Effectiveness of Policy Response and Implementation

2.1. Analysis of Food and Agricultural Policy Effectiveness in Kenya: Implication for Future Policy Development to Achieve 100% Food and Nutrition Security

FAO in conjunction with the Joint Agriculture Secretariat conducted a study that focused on assessing the effectiveness of FNS implementation in the country. The study was designed to ascertain dissatisfaction among the stakeholders not witnessing any significant transformation in the rural areas despite the government spending resources in developing instruments that are aimed at realizing the policy objectives. The study found many gaps in the institutional arrangements and level of effort placed in ensuring sustainable policy implementation at both levels of government.

The presentation highlighted a worrying downward trend in food and nutrition security in the country which was costing the country heavily in terms of financial resources.

The presenter went further to highlight drivers of food and nutrition challenges noting that there are multifaceted. The four key drivers of child nutritional outcomes identified included: (i) Environmental elements, agro-ecology, seasons and shocks (drought), influence nutrition; (ii) Access to food (food poverty) correlated with child nutrition – own food production and food stock; (iii) Mother and household characteristics, education and nutritional status of mother, associated with child nutrition and; (iv) Child care, water supply and sanitation, health and sanitation affect child nutritional status.

On the other hand, at national level, the drivers were mainly aligned to political economy factors of neglect to the poor which results in food poverty. A good proportion of the national budget is spent on SAGAs or parastatals, but not on the key drivers of malnutrition, with parastatals being avenues for widespread corruption, distortions and disincentives in agricultural investment, poorly targeted subsidies, distortions and diverse resources. The distortions has had negative impact on rural labour due to outward migration threatening food security.

Facts

Child stunting declined from 35% in 2006 to 26% in 2014 but increased to 29.9% in 2015/15

Prevalence of anemia among women of reproductive age was 27.2% in 2016 with insignificant improvement compared to 2012 when it was 27.5%

Undernutrition cost between 2010 and 2013 estimated at \$38.3 billion of GDP due to losses of workforce productivity, USAID

Annual productivity loss estimated \$1.28 billion due to malnutrition, UNICEF'

The presenter noted that political economy challenges have their roots in weakness of the governance systems. These include (i) Organizational structure; Example, the Ministry of agriculture has five departments each with its own policy, planning and finance sections. (ii) Planning frameworks and approaches - Limited integration between national, sectoral and county plans. (iii) Coordination mechanisms - weak inter-governmental and inter-sectoral relations. (iv) Public participation - Informal and ad-hoc- no structured engagement forum and (v) weak monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems. At the county level, policy implementation is hampered by several challenges including low priority to agriculture hence inadequate funding, inadequate human resource and capacity, weak link between the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and sectoral plans and strategies due to limited domestication and ineffective M&E systems. It is also affected by several political economy issues including relations between the legislature and the executive, governor's manifesto versus CIDP priorities, recurrent versus development expenditure and nominal public participation.

Key messages

To tackle the FNSSA challenges in ASAL it is instructive to complement safety net programmes with comprehensive development programmes – exit social protection/ EDE (Best country practices), Target women and girls and better coordination between NDMA and MoALF&I.

There is need to address policy reforms to address Political Economy and Governance Challenges. Reform non-performing SAGAs (e.g. sugar factories, NCPB). Reform subsidy programmes (adopt a model similar to Zambian e-voucher system). Institutionalize public participation to foster stakeholder ownership of policies and strategies through dialogue forums and improve governance at the Ministry through consolidation of policy and planning units as well as address fragmentation of departments.

Improve the process of planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation. It is important to adopt best practice. Finalize key sectoral policies e.g. draft Agriculture Policy. Adopt integrated planning, budgeting and monitoring process at national, sectoral and county levels and improve on information and knowledge management by strengthening Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC) to perform this key area.

Improve coordination and collaboration. Strengthen the Joint Agriculture Sector Consultation and Coordination Mechanism (JASCCM), operationalize the Food and Nutrition Security Committee (FNSC) and strengthen planning, programming and budgeting at the two levels of government.

Scale up best practices of counties to improve policy implementation. There is a need to consider a public participation model that has yielded desired results (e.g. Makueni). Adopt a model where Governors are recognized as best achievers in ending hunger, poverty, youth employment, women empowerment, ending corruption among other best practices.

The plenary discussions echoed key messages from the presenter citing exclusion of women and youth in policy discourse, unstructured public participation, minimal

involvement of private sector in policy processes, low prioritization of agriculture commensurate to the low level of funding, non-existence of an effective M&E system, existence of many policies on food and nutrition with low impact in addressing the same, ineffective multi-sectoral coordination and collaboration, overemphasis on production at the expense of other value chain activities including value addition and dwindling public extension officers. To this end some remedies to resolve policy ineffectiveness in the country were proposed including strengthening of existing coordination mechanisms, adoption of innovative technologies to trigger agricultural growth and development, consolidation of many agriculture policies into one overarching policy and explore effective policy domestication approaches.

Discussants on adequacy of policy effectiveness to address food and nutrition security in the country, highlighted similar challenges as discussed by the presenter and plenary.

Ms. Phidel Hazel, Kenya Country Coordinator, YPARD, observed that policies do not give much attention to the people who do the work in the agriculture sector. In this regard, policy should be formulated to take into consideration the needs of women and youths in use of factors of production. In addition, succession management in agriculture is critical in allowing the young take up agricultural activities.

Mr. Leonard Kubok, Ag. Food Crops Directorate, AFA, stated that the agriculture policy is not well structured to take into consideration the voices of some farmers. He emphasized the need for a mechanism that would enable farmers participate in policy dialogue to transform Agriculture. He further added that, it is necessary to improve citizens' knowledge on revenue collection for them to be supportive of the initiative.

Mr. Esmán Onsarigo, CECM Kisii, noted that there are various policies on PPP developed. However, he regretted that at the county level, they are largely implemented in meetings. The private sector is not involved. He implored upon the county governments to invest the little funds they receive from the national government to bring the private sector on board. There is need to address the mistrust between the public and private sector. The big private sector players are able to influence policies while the small holder farmers continue to be left out. Capacity building is critical to address the challenges with the function being under the national government. On extension service provision, he called upon the county governments to develop innovative PPP to facilitate provision of extension services by private sector players.

2.2. Learning from Latin America and Asia (Ecuador, Peru, Indonesia and Malaysia)

The presentation was organized into five sections each highlighting important policy effectiveness practices of: Coordination and collaboration practices and strategies; Strategies to achieve FNS and food sovereignty; Management and coordination of

Coordination, collaboration practices and Strategies: Inter-governmental and inter-sectoral coordination (IGISC) is anchored on the National Planning and Budgeting process. Public participation is well planned where all the key actors clearly articulate their priorities and forge shared vision. Planning is based on contributions from village level. The process is also reversed to communicate to the sub-national governments and their citizens giving them feedback on inputs considered from the consultation process

Strategies to achieve FNS and food sovereignty: Policies and strategies focus on Food and Nutrition Security (FNS) availability regardless of whether imported or locally produced. Food sovereignty or self-sufficiency is also gaining popularity with focus being on local production to avoid external influence. The FNS strategies are based on national policy and have main target of ending hunger and ensuring full FNS within a given time. Asian countries use price stabilization policies and Strategic Food Reserves as mechanisms for ensuring food security. On the other hand, both Asian and Latin America countries have programmes linking farmers to other value chain actors as means to realizing food sovereignty.

agriculture service delivery; Programmes of social inclusion, leaving no one behind and; M&E, data and information management.

Musrenbang, which are multi-stakeholder forum in Indonesia are charged with planning. The platform identifies and select community development priorities through a process of negotiation, reconciliation and harmonization of different development priorities between government and non-governmental stakeholders that helps reach consensus on development priorities and budgets. Through the e-Musrenbang process, government officials from the village through to the provincial level can enter information on their proposed community programmes and budgets on a specific website and view the results online once programmes and budgets are approved by the central government.

Price stabilization strategies: In Malaysia, BERNAS manages the country's rice market with the objective of ensuring players in the rice industry have sufficient margin to enable them to continue their respective businesses. It also promotes market stability and rice price stabilization that is conducive for sustainable domestic production of rice. In Indonesia, BULOG is state trading agency for stabilizing rice prices. BULOG's price intervention avoids replacing private activities with parastatal operations. Private firms dominate the rice grain value chain and BULOG controls only a small volume of the marketed surplus.

Food sovereignty: In Peru, the government established INCOPA to link smallholder of native potatoes with researchers & market chain actors. The Celebration of Mistura of Peru is the largest food festival in Latin America. The Malaysian, annual Kuala Lumpur Food Festival takes place every September to celebrate diversity of foods. The festival provides an opportunity to celebrate the contribution of the Malaysian Farmer as well as

Management and coordination of agricultural service delivery:

Agricultural service delivery involves civil society, farmer organizations and private sector operations. In both Asia and Latin America utilize different techniques in agricultural service delivery including farmer to farmer, multi-stakeholder extension service provision, participatory research in linking research to extension and special programmes

Programmes of social inclusion, leaving no one behind:

In Peru, Ecuador, Malaysia and Indonesia, Social Inclusion is linked to Rural Development to support provision of agricultural services to underdeveloped areas as well as improving access to schools, health facilities, piped water and electricity to villages. These activities are all prioritized, monitored and reported.

provide an opportunity to showcase innovations in the agricultural sector.

The Peru's extension service system involves collective action between farmers, researchers, NGOs, private and public specialists. Farmer-to-farmer extension model is also popular in both Indonesia and Peru. Farmer Facilitators provide an additional advantage as they have their own farms where farmers can learn by doing.

In Indonesia, farm trials and demonstrations involve researchers, extension workers, government officials and farmers. Farmer organizations play a significant role in farmer extension, rural finance and water user associations. In Peru and Ecuador women are appointed office holders of established associations.

FELCRA, Government Corporation in Malaysia is mandated with rehabilitating and developing idle and underutilized lands into commercial palm oil, rice paddy and rubber farms to transform the livelihood of rural population. The Rural Transformation Centres (RTCs) serves as one-stop service centres and provide different services including agricultural services to a majority of Malaysian farmers.

To fight corruption in provision of government services in agriculture, in Malaysia there are mechanisms to ensure integrity within the sector. The Farmers Organization Authority (FOA) has Integrity Officers at both the national level and in the decentralized units of the organization and the National farmers' organizations' Tribunal that addresses crimes of officials within the farmers' organization structure.

Malaysian approach to social inclusions divides economy into 'capital economy' and 'people economy' to focus on the rakyat, the people. In Indonesia, Raskin (Rastra) has been designed as a programme of subsidized rice delivery targeted at the poor.

With regards to social assistance programmes, the Peru's Juntos provides a bi-monthly transfer of some US\$70 to

M&E, Data and information management: The regional platforms for Food and Nutrition Security information systems are well established in Asia and Latin America

660,000 poor female households (pregnant or have kids under 19), mainly in the rural areas. The BDH of Ecuador offers a monthly stipend of US\$ 35 to low income mothers in its Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programme.

The ASEAN Plus Three Food Security Information System (AFSIS) is implemented under the ASEAN Plus Three cooperation. AFSIS was established to provide accurate, timely and reliable information on FNS in the region. In Latin America and Caribbean, CELAC hosts a Platform for FNS. The platform provides a regional overview of key features of the process of eradicating hunger and poverty to member countries. It provides the latest information available on FNS.

M&E systems in Asia are well linked to the planning systems. The Integrated Results-based Management System (IRBM) incorporated in the M&E framework allows ministries to indicate sets of strategic & operational indicators at ministerial, program and activity level. Indonesia has two M&E regimes; one conducted by line ministries and the other coordinated by the Local Government Technical Unit (OPD). Each of the levels conducts an audit of outcomes at programme level (evaluation) and outputs at activity level (monitoring). The M&E results are submitted to the National Planning Agency (BAPPENAS), which assesses the progress of plan implementation and identifies issues that need to be addressed.

3. Main Policy Issues

3.1. Lessons learned from Agriculture Policy Issues from the 12 USAID-KCDMS counties

Agricultural production is mainly traditional characterized with low yields and increasingly degraded soils. Dairy and horticulture are critical sub-sectors that should be transformed from subsistence to innovative, commercially – oriented enterprises in order to trigger agricultural growth and contribute to the desired 10% economic growth. Smallholders produce 70% of the milk in Kenya, yet the subsector is constrained by lack of good breeds that are high yielding, nutrient-deficient animal feeds, limited quality control and food safety mitigation measures, insufficient aggregation and inadequate cooling processing infrastructure. On the other hand, export and value-addition opportunities in horticulture, although growing, are currently absorbing only a small fraction of the quantity produced by smallholder farmers. Previous interventions have shown increased diversification by smallholder farmers from the dominant staples of low value into horticulture and dairy.

Agricultural transformation requires a robust enabling environment that attracts private sector investments. Investors tend to consider agricultural sector risky, especially at the primary production level, hence the need for mechanisms to reduce risks to encourage private sector investments. In addition, agriculture is a broad sector that embraces other Non-State Actors (NSAs) such as farmers, agribusinesses, producer organizations and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Counties should, individually and collectively work in partnership with all sector stakeholders while ensuring that there are specific programs targeting the youth and women.

The Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems Development (KCDMSD) is a five-year (October 2017 – September, 2022) programme of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). It is funded as part of 'Feed The Future', the U.S Government Global hunger and food security initiative that helps to increase agricultural production and reduce poverty and malnutrition in Kenya. The Kenya Crop and Dairy (KCD) programme is being implemented in 12 counties (Kitui, Makueni, Taita Taveta, Kisii, Kisumu, Migori, Homa Bay, Busia, Vihiga, Kakamega, Bungoma and Siaya) and is designed to spur competitive resilient markets systems in Kenya's Horticulture and Dairy sub-sectors.

In an effort to facilitate market systems in an enabling policy environment, in 2018, the USAID-KCDMS collaborated with the 12 county governments and key sector stakeholders to facilitate county-led Public Private Dialogues (PPDs) as a step towards concretizing the respective county policy agendas. The PPD workshops provided an opportunity to build trust among parties, as well as provide solutions and appropriate policy options. They were county led, and brought together participants drawn from both public and private sectors to deliberate on business practices that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable, contribute to overall food security and poverty reduction, and support more efficient and inclusive agricultural and

food systems. The idea was to identify, and tackle risks associated with agricultural investment, such as inconsistent and unpredictable agricultural sub-sector policies or the existence of legislative, regulatory, or institutional bottlenecks.

The outcomes of the workshops included (i) A common understanding to CIDPs; (ii) A team approach towards the implementation of the CIDPs and ADPs; (iii) Collective identification of policy, institutional and capacity gaps and opportunities;(iv) A common understanding of the role of counties, USAID, KCDMS, and other development programs in each county vis-à-vis the implementation of the various CIDPs and; (v) A road map/action plan to address key policy, institutional and capacity gaps identified. This was presented in form of County Policy Matrixes.

Challenges Hindering Private Sector Investments in the Counties

- Inadequate policy and legal frameworks
- Weak Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) and lack of frameworks.
- Weak Coordination between National Government and County Governments.
- Inadequate technical staff in terms of numbers and capacity

3.2. Status of Seed systems: Key issues and possible interventions

The seed system is a central to agricultural transformation in Kenya and thus the need for a clear and in-depth understanding of the dynamics of seed demand in the Country including the agro-ecological and socioeconomic factors that influence seed demand. It is important to note that there are various sources of seeds for smallholder farmers in Kenya includes agro dealers (12%), government (5%), NGOs (1%), farm saved (36%), local markets (40%) and neighbors (6%) (McGuire & Sperling, 2016).

Challenges facing the seed sub-sector

- Politics of agri-food systems
- Economics of seed production and distribution
- Policy gaps such as lack of legal definition of an agro-dealer with the law only recognizing seed merchants and dealers
- Climate change
- Social-cultural factors
- Inadequate information on new seed varieties

Possible areas of Interventions for strengthening the seed subsector:

- There is need for the government to work closely with the private seed sector. For instance, seed companies could lead in creating direct linkages with other value chain actors, testing novel technologies, and upscaling new seeds to create a sustainable seed value chain. Case study; development of a bean seed innovation system in Northern Tanzania)

- Technical assistance on production and commercialization is needed for emerging seed companies so as to bridge the gap on seed information where wrong/misleading information is disseminated to producers.
- Collaboration between farmers and research institutions/seed breeders. It is important to focus on farmer preferred and market traits during development of new seed varieties to enhance their adoption by farmers. Research have shown that farmers still prefer traditional seeds with specific traits which 'modern' seeds lack.
- Price remains an important factor in seed adoption. There is need to examine input subsidy programs to promote improved seed varieties and quality seed. However, this can only work with a clear targeting during distribution/mode of delivery.
- Promote public participation/consultative policy processes on seed systems development.
- Explore the role of farmer organizations and rural enterprises as seed providers. This would require interrogation of the role of the current seed regulation as either catalysts or barriers for the two categories.
- Examine ICT based seed information delivery to farmers (including sms, mobile platforms, call-in phone service, farmer phone databases) to improve access to information and integrate it with other approaches (extension, feedback mechanisms).

3.3. Extension and Advisory Services: Case of Shamba Shape Up

Shamba Shape Up (SSU) is a locally produced educational TV series that seeks to give small-scale farmers in East Africa the practical tools and knowledge they need to improve productivity and income on their farms ("shambas"). Focused on agricultural development, the series demonstrates that practical and accessible methods and approaches that can bring about significant livelihood improvements on small farms, often at very low, or even no cost. By visiting farms in different regions of Kenya, the program addresses real, relevant issues and provides a local context for learning. SSU is created by Mediae, an organization dedicated to improving the livelihoods of large audiences in Africa through the development of educational, entertaining, and effective media

In support of the TV series, Mediae operates an SMS system, through which the audience can SMS to receive free learning leaflets based on an episode or a particular agricultural topic. In addition, viewers can SMS specific agricultural questions to the Mediae team and partners. Active social media groups have also been established with close to 42,000 members. These members are able to develop peer-to-peer discussion beyond the TV program. An online portal engages learning and interaction beyond the TV series. Episodes are hosted on an online portal called the Africa Knowledge Zone, and it has the potential to host other relevant educational material.

Research forms a key component of SSU. Its usage is carefully monitored to understand which elements of the program are most useful and which elements can raise productivity on farms. This is then used to inform future SSU content and approaches. The program is currently broadcast every weekend across Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania in both English and Swahili and receives approximately 9 million viewers each week. So far over 428,566 households have benefited from adopting Shamba shape up recommendations through increased profits or improved households' situations. Dairy farmers who watched SSU and made specific changes to the milk production practices as a result benefited by over US \$ 24,139,863.

3.4. The Future of Livestock with a focus on ASAL- Lessons from Africa Sustainable Livestock (ASL) 2050

Kenya is in the midst of unprecedented demographic, socio-economic, policy and technological transformation. By 2050, beef consumption will grow by 277%, further, Milk, Eggs and Chicken consumption will grow by 171%, 289% and 211% respectively. Consequently, there will be a significant increase in livestock populations and productivity to meet the demand. Livestock systems will transform and will have a major impact on society in the long term. Major public health, environmental and socio-economic problems might emerge in the medium to long-term. These predictions will require us to tap into anticipated opportunities and address the challenges more effectively. The Africa Sustainable Livestock 2050 therefore explore the future to characterize possible futures of the livestock sector and anticipate emerging livestock-related opportunities and challenges for evidence-based policy decision investments.

Emerging Challenges and Threats

- Cities and urbanization: Kenya will be highly urbanite in 2050 (role of peri urban farms, city manager's role in ensuring safe ASF).
- Environmental pressure: Decline in per capita availability of arable land, H₂O, encroachment (environmental and public health risks).
- Loss of livelihoods due to continued fall out in extensive systems
- 2050 will be characterized by more intense interactions between animals and humans on the farm, along the value chain and in market places. Risk of outbreaks of endemic zoonotic diseases will be higher.
- Zoonotic diseases and trend towards AMR. The risk of spread of emerging and endemic infectious diseases is high, can cause major impacts beyond the livestock sector.
- Increased number of middle-scale in and around peri-urban areas represent a risk for public health and the

Emerging opportunities

- Growing business opportunities for livestock keepers. Overall Cattle increase by 120% in best scenario
- Economic development will support intensification of livestock systems (Growing business opportunities for input suppliers, automation technologies and service provision) – ASAL commercial destocking and feedlots model.
- Emergence of middle and large-scale farms serving urban areas- a key player in cities food provision, a dynamic source of income for farmers and value chain agents and a network of profitable farms with possibilities to innovate, invest and apply new technologies.

3.5. Data and Statistics

Data is a fundamental component of evidence-based policy development, innovation and knowledge creation and agricultural transformation at large. Kenya has a few credible data sources including Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research organization (KALRO), universities and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). KALRO is also in the process establishing the big data while the National Agricultural research Policy is under review to bring on board the private sector. The Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS) has a lot of data which might however fall short of useful details to support agricultural policy development.

There are various possible interventions that could change the current situation as highlighted below:

- There is need to develop data and information systems that; Support data capture at various levels including research and field level frameworks, and promote value added data aggregation at various levels from the lowest level such as Ward Level and linkage of this data to the County, national levels and if possible extend the linkage to the continental frameworks;
- Promote integration of curricula for agriculture with a skills orientation through linked of field engagement with data sourcing/processing;
- Promote evidence-base planning and decision-making processes for sustained agricultural transformation.
- There is need to develop human capital to collect and collate data for evidence to support policy development.

Data challenges

The agriculture data value chain in Kenya is weak as there are gaps at the various segments of the chain.

- Data collection gap due to weak M&E system not integrated with extension system
- Unharmonized data from public and private sector - Veracity of data is dependent on data standards
- Inaccessibility of data from private sector
- Lack of credible agriculture data both at the County and National level
- Poor resource allocation for agriculture-related data collection, collation and analysis

- There should be consideration for allocation of resources to support data creation and management process.
- There is also need to develop credible open data centers to facilitate ease of access for the available data which obviously prompts the need for policy that can address data ownership, data capture and access and a framework for end to end data management.

4. Towards a Dialogue Platform

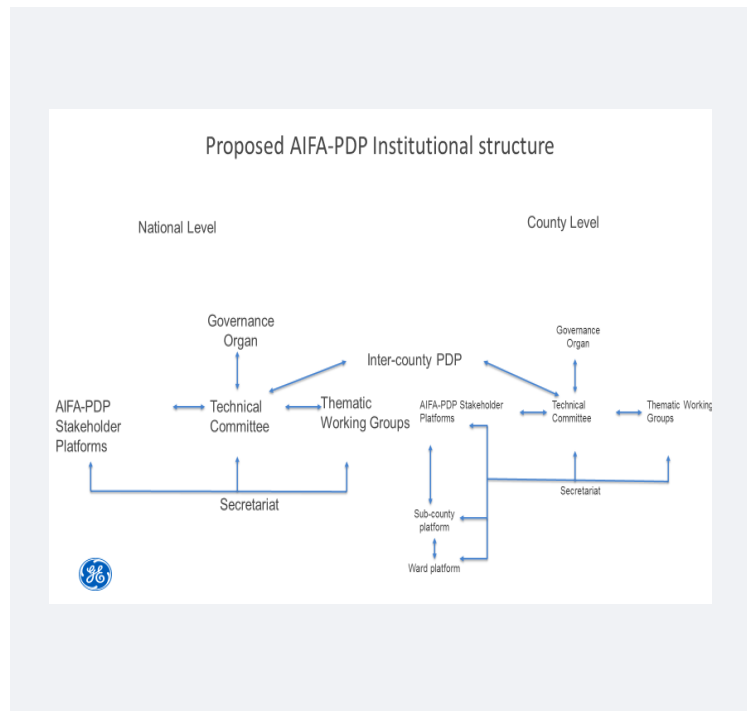
The Agricultural Council of Kenya (AgCK) pitched for an independent, all-inclusive institutional/organizational structure/platform to operationalize the agricultural sector public private dialogue process at the county and the national level.

The structure would bring together the (inter-governmental, inter-sectoral and multi-stakeholder) public, private and civil society organizations together with a mandate to launch and articulate sector propositions for comprehensive, objective, impactful and time bound responses to the sector issues. The PPPD structure would realize a credible public participation process.

Currently, there is no all-inclusive platform that brings the triple public, private and civil society organizations together under a structured arrangement. The Kenya Constitution 2010 provides for public participation in development processes. However, the quality of public participation processes is not guided by any quality standards.

It was proposed that the membership of the PPPD would include both the public and private sector institutions/organizations in agriculture. AgCK proposed for a 15-member Steering committee to concretize the proposed PPPD platform and steer the implementation.

The need to have an all-inclusive structure was underscored, however views were expressed to review of the Intergovernmental Relations Act 2012 with an intention to strengthen the Joint Agricultural Sector Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism (JASCCM) and include the Private Sector, CSOs, Research and Academia in the membership of its structures. The law as currently constituted does not allow private sector participation in JASCCM. Meanwhile, these categories can be represented in JASCCM as ex-official or be invited on need basis.



5. Conclusion, Recommendations and Way forward

Effective policies remain the driver to unlocking and sustaining the agricultural sector potential. To this end, it is imperative for the country to realize effective agricultural policies. The conference recommended the following:

- i. Institutionalization of public participation in policy dialogue processes through an effective mechanism that would ensure inclusive policy dialogue from design stage, implementation and in monitoring and evaluating effectiveness. This would ensure responsive policies formulated around identified needs as well as ownership hence commitment and support towards their implementation.
- ii. Policy formulation and implementation should be evidence based hence the need for robust, reliable and credible data collection, collation, processing and generation of data products and services to inform country level policy processes.
- iii. Coordination at various planning units at the ministry level need improvement to facilitate holistic planning, budgeting and implementation of various interventions.
- iv. Multiple sector policies should be consolidated into one overarching master policy for the sector given the lengthy laborious, resource intensive and bureaucratic process of developing policies.
- v. It is important that the country learn, contextualize and upscale local, regional and global best practices in policy processes.

To facilitate the realization of the conference recommendations, a task force comprising of AgCK, CoG, the Ministry, JASIGS, KCDMS-RTI, FAO, YPARD, KEPISA and KESSFF was formed to meet and interrogate the recommendations and develop an action plan towards their realization.