



## **Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy Development Strategy Pillar Members Consultations Annex Report**

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## Introduction and process

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) submitted a technical assistance (TA) request to the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) towards development of the Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy 2021 – 2030. The request was premised on the importance of agroforestry in meeting land restoration, food production and climate change adaptation and mitigation among other aspirations. CTCN appointed World Agroforestry (ICRAF) to support delivery of the TA request through a multi-stakeholder process involving a wide spectrum of actors across the agroforestry institutional ecosystem.

Kenya has a rich agroforestry research and development history involving several pilot projects by various partners. A tree planting culture is also vibrant in several parts of the country which implies a rich knowledge base at the community level, albeit hampered by a myriad of drivers of tree cover loss in both forests and farmlands. Several legislative actions and strategic documents also exist that support an agroforestry promotion agenda. Review of materials that resulted from all this capital, and a national stakeholder mapping process conducted in 2018 identified four critical pillars for a national agroforestry strategy namely: – (i) A strengthened policy and institutional environment; (ii) An integrated/robust knowledge and innovation support system; (iii) Developed value chains; and, (iv) Enhanced gender and social inclusion. Stakeholder engagement was based on these pillars, with pillar groups disaggregating into even more focused sub-pillars to mine information from background documents and grey literature. A questionnaire was also sent to farmer organizations in various parts of the country to collate issues pertinent to them for inclusion into the strategy. A write-shop had been planned to synthesize all this material through a guided process that would generate a draft strategy on which feedback from wider stakeholders would be sought before finalizing a strategy version for final validation. COVID 19 pandemic however made physical meetings untenable and a process of consultation through virtual meetings on zoom platform was adopted.

To facilitate virtual consultations, a secretariat was formed constituting of ICRAF, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperatives and KEFRI to lead the process under the guidance of a Core committee which comprised of 15 organizations including, Non-governmental organizations (Vi Agroforestry and World Vision Kenya), research institution (KEFRI), private sector (KEPSA) and farmer apex organizations (FFSPAK). A wider stakeholders group made up of 93 participants from 45 organizations (Annex 2) was constituted after a stakeholder mapping exercise to ensure all the key stakeholders who play a key role in agroforestry practice in Kenya were involved in the development. A letter to formally nominate the participants was sent by the Ministry of Agriculture indicating which pillar group they would participate in (Annex 1) and a tool for data gathering sent to them to help them with gathering relevant information for the pillar (Annex 3). Appointed members were however free to participate in more than one pillar group if they wished to. A total of 24 meetings were held between May and September 2020, with pillar groups disaggregating into sub-pillars for more focused discussions. This greatly enriched the product.

Data and information gathered were analyzed using three major tools. Firstly, a current situation analysis was generated for each pillar, taking stock of key progress, major achievements and outstanding and emerging challenges. Secondly, a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis was accomplished building from sub-pillar level. Thirdly, the PESTEL (pays attention to political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal aspects when evaluating internal and external factors) analytical lens was integrated in the analyses of the current situation and the SWOT. These three analytical tools guided the identification of strategic objectives and strategic actions. Annex 5 gives the raw synthesis of the SWOT tables and strategic objectives as well as strategies developed for the strategy pillars by the groups prior to editing and cleaning for redundancies by the secretariat. Further, considering this is the first national agroforestry strategy in the history of the Republic of Kenya, the results of these analytical tools laid the philosophy upon which the values, principles, vision and mission of this strategy are derived. A physical meeting was therefore held at KEFRI offices in Muguga on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2020 (when COVID infection rates appeared to ease off before the second wave in Kenya), to generate the vision, mission and principles (see report as Annex 6). Following this meeting, a zero draft of the strategy was finalized and sent to a wider stakeholder group across the country for validation processes in December 2020.

The annexes that follow therefore summarize the work done in the stakeholder consultation process supported by CTCN through World Agroforestry, culminating in the production of the draft Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy for wider stakeholder validation and adoption.

## ANNEX 1: LETTER OF APPOINTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AS PILLAR MEMBERS

Dear Sir/Madam

RE: APPOINTMENT OF PILLAR MEMBERS FOR DEVELOPING THE NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY STRATEGY 2020-2030

The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC) has received Technical Assistance from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) with funding from the European Commission to formulate a National Agroforestry Strategy (2020 – 2030). The strategy will promote the establishment and sustainable management of farm forestry to achieve the government aspiration of maintaining a farm tree cover of at least 10% on any agricultural land holding and thus providing livelihood and environmental benefits.

The strategy preparation is a multi-stakeholder process guided by a core committee drawn from a number of technical institutions. To enhance participation by all relevant stakeholders the committee has agreed to form 4 pillar groups that will drill down into the detailed strategy drafting. These are: 1. Enabling environment; 2. Knowledge and Communication; 3. Value chains; and, 4. Gender and inclusion.

Expectations of pillar team members are:

- Identify available information, including studies, reports and experience from the topic that will inform the strategy writing. These materials should either be summarized by the pillar team or sent to the secretariat for summaries to be prepared.
- Meet virtually to bring together their experience to provide concrete input into the strategy writing process.
- Once in-person meetings are possible, the pillar members will meet for a write shop to refine the draft strategy.
- Reflect on feedback received through wider stakeholder consultation.

You have been identified as having expertise to contribute to developing the **Pillar on Enabling Environment for the National Agroforestry Strategy**. This pillar is being led by **Samuel Guto of MoALFC, Beatrice Atemo of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry and Oscar Simanto of Kenya Forests Service**.

We expect this engagement to be finalized by September 2020 but we do not foresee the process taking a very substantial amount of your time. We trust however that you will find this exercise to be useful and a valuable contribution to your personal and institutional goals in addition to the contribution it will make to the nation.

While the pillar leaders will be in contact with you to initiate the process of engagement you are welcome to seek any clarification you might have on the process from the Secretariat representatives – Francis Nyambariga of MoALFC ([nyambariga.f2014@gmail.com](mailto:nyambariga.f2014@gmail.com)) or Jonathan Muriuki of ICRAF ([j.muriuki@cgiar.org](mailto:j.muriuki@cgiar.org)).

## ANNEX 2: LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED IN STRATEGY PILLAR DISCUSSIONS

	<b>Organisation</b>	<b>Pillar 1 Enabling environment</b>	<b>Pillar 2 Knowledge and communication</b>	<b>Pillar 3 Value chain development</b>	<b>Pillar 4 Gender and social inclusion</b>	
1	Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise (ACRE)		Patrick Sampao			1
				Patrick Sampao		2
2	Agroforestry Association of Kenya (AAK)		Charles Mbutia Kamangu			3
3	Association of Women in Agriculture in Kenya (AWAK)	Jackline Odundo				4
					Judy Matu	5
4	CARE KENYA				Crispus Mugambi	6
5	Council of Governors	Anne Tek				7
6	Directorate of Land Reclamation	Janet Tulula				8
7	Egerton University/Tegemeo Institute		Raphael Gitau			9
8	Equity Bank			Esther Muiruri		10
9	FAO - Kenya	Meshack Muga				11
			Philip Kisoyan	Philip Kisoyan		12
					Husna A. Mbarak	13
10	Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FFSPAK)			Charles Nyanjui (lead)		14
11	Forestry Society of Kenya				Carolyne Wanjiku	15
12	Gums and Resins Association (GARA)	Robinson Nge'the				16
				Violet Oriwo		17
13	Garissa University			Ahmed Mohamed		18
14	Gatsby Africa			Charles Kimani		19
15	GIZ Kenya	Dr. Martin Oulu			Dr. Martin Oulu	20
16	World Agroforestry (ICRAF)	Jane Mumina				21
		Mieke Bourne				22
			Jonathan Muriuki			23
				Grace Koech		24
					Zanelle Nguru	25
					Joan Kimaiyo	26
17		Dr. Michael Okoti		Dr. Michael Okoti		27

	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)		Boniface Akuku			28	
			Dr. Anthony Esilaba			29	
				Dr. Festus Murithi			30
					Violet Gathara		31
18	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)	Paul Ongugo				32	
			Dr. Mercy Gichora (lead)		Dr. Mercy Gichora	33	
			Dr. Robert Nyambati			34	
			Dr. Ebby Chagala			35	
			Sheila Mbiru			36	
				Dr. George Muthike		37	
				Joseph Machua		38	
19	Kenya Climate Change Working Group				Eliabeth Wanja	39	
20	Kenya Forest/tree Growers Association			Rtd. Col. Humphrey Njoroge		40	
21	Kenya Land Alliance	Faith Alubbe			Faith Alubbe	41	
22	Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA)			Peter Oloo		42	
23	Kenya Forests Service (KFS)	James Wainaina				43	
			Oscar Simanto			44	
				Rose A. Akombo		45	
					Diana Kishiki	46	
24	KINAE (FBO)				Fr. Charles Odira	47	
25	KIPRA	Victor Mose				48	
26	KTDA			George Oselu		49	
27	KWS		Jane Wambui			50	
28	KWTA		Dr. Winnie Musila			51	
29	Marginalized groups				Elijah Toirai	52	
30	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives	Samuel Guto (Lead)				53	
		Fredrick Aloo		Fredrick Aloo		54	
		Timothy Owang			Timothy Owang	55	
		David Ombalo				56	
		Dr. Betty Akunga				57	
		Blaise Okinyi Akite			Blaise Okinyi Akite	58	

		Davies Makilla				59
		Patrick Chege				60
			Lumumba Kokeyo			61
		Francis Nyambariga	Francis Nyambariga	Francis Nyambariga		62
				Kennedy Ongera Orumo		63
		Benard Kimoro	Benard Kimoro	Benard Kimoro	Benard Kimoro	64
		Beatrice Lwambia Kamuli			Beatrice Lwambia Kamuli	65
					Jane Njeri Reuben	66
					Beatrice Mwaura	67
31	Ministry of Education	Clare C. Lokomol				68
32	Ministry of Education	Winrose Rono				69
33	(KICD)		Martin Kagiri			70
34	Ministry of Education CDACC/TVET	Zipporah Wanjiku Njoroge				71
		Dan Marungu				72
35	Ministry of Energy			Bernadetta Mwendu Muthini		73
		David Mulwa				74
	Ministry of Environment and Forestry	Beatrice Atemo Abisai				75
36					Margaret Egesa	76
37	National Lands Commission	Bernard Opar				77
38	National Treasury and Planning	Peter Odhengo				78
39	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)		Victor Orindi			79
40	Nations Museums of Kenya			Dickens Odeng		80
					Beatrice Mutua	81
41	RECONCILE				Tracy Apiyo	82
42	Rongo University		Prof Daniel Nyamai			83

43	United Nations Development Program (UNEP)	Dr. Lily Murei			Dr. Lily Murei	84
44	Vi Agroforestry	Jeniffer Wambua				85
			Amos Wekesa			86
				Gerald Katothya	Gerald Katothya	87
				Grace Ruto		88
					Elizabeth Mwiyeria	89
					Celina Butali	90
45	World Vision Kenya				Irene Ojuok (Lead)	91
					Angela Kyalo	92
					Bernard Owino	93

## ANNEX 3: GUIDELINE TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION BY PILLAR MEMBERS PRIOR TO SYNTHESIS MEETINGS

### Pillars:

1. Enabling environment
2. Knowledge and communication
3. Value chain development
4. Gender and Social Inclusion

### Main areas for data collection

- 1. What is the current status of the pillar topic in the different regions of country?** *(ICRAF can support this with input from the pillar team)*

Pillar 1 - outlined in the policy review, but the sector coordination status could be discussed further

Pillar 2 – what is the current extension system for agroforestry including the financial and human resources available, training institutions and training materials (draw some from the agroforestry status report to be shared soon) and how it differs across the county

Pillar 3 – what are the key value chains – consider products and regions (central, western, coast, arid and semi-arid) and how developed are they?

Pillar 4 – what is the status of gender and social inclusion with respect to agroforestry in the country

- 2. What are the key challenges and bottlenecks for the pillar topic in the regions of the country**

What information is available for each pillar on the bottlenecks to improvement – what is stopping success? Where is the information? What efforts have been made to document and disseminate the information? Are there any reports or experiences that we can draw from on this?

- 3. What has worked well in the past for the pillar topic (or relevant to it) in the country**

Think about the previous programs/projects or interventions related to the pillar that have helped overcome bottlenecks and have had success. What information is available on this?

- 4. What do you see as the priorities for investment by the government and its partners relevant for this pillar in scaling up agroforestry in the country for the next ten years.**

Think about what has worked well and the information available on status and bottlenecks to inform these priorities. What are the relevant government supportive instruments?

### Types of data and how it can be collected

Data can be in the form of reports, briefs, scientific articles, spreadsheets of data, maps, photos and testimonials from colleagues.

Each team member should see what data they can find on their pillar topic under each of the four areas outlined above as well as any relevant supportive government instruments that are known. The template below can be used for bringing the data together.

Pillar number \_\_\_\_

Pillar team member name \_\_\_\_\_

Main area for data collection	Summary text	Data source (report, data sheet, map, scientific articles, testimonials) give details and share data
Current status of the pillar topic		
Key challenges and bottlenecks		
What has worked well in the past		
Priority investments by government and partners		
Relevant supportive government instruments (strategies, policies, regulations etc)		

## ANNEX 4: SCHEDULE OF ALL MEETINGS HELD DURING CONSULTATION PERIOD

Date	Group meeting	Number of participants
18th May 2020	Secretariat & pillar leads	8
19th May 2020	Secretariat and all pillar members	37
26th May 2020	Gender and social inclusion pillar	12
27th May 2020	Knowledge and pommunications pillar	11
28th May 2020	Enabling environment pillar	20
4th June 2020	Value chains pillar - Non wood subgroup	8
8th June 2020	Value chains pillar - Service subgroup	7
9th June 2020	Enabling environment - Institutional framework subgroup	10
9th June 2020	Enabling environment pillar - Policy/legal subgroup	6
9th June 2020	Enabling environment pillar - Finance subgroup	8
10th June 2020	Knowlegdge and communication pillar	9
12th June 2020	Value chains pillar	7
11th June 2020	Value chains pillar - Timber and woodfuel subgroup	4
15th June 2020	Secretariat and pillar leads	6
17th June 2020	Enabling environment pillar - Policy /legal framework subgroup	8
22nd June 2020	Enabling environment pillar -Institutional framework Sugroup	9
26th June 2020	Core committee	10
26th June 2020	Gender and social inclusion pillar	10
3rd July 2020	All strategy pillar members	50
30th July 2020	Gender and social pillar	13
6th August 2020	Value chains pillar	12
7th August 2020	Enabling environment pillar	15
11th August 2020	Value chains pillar - Timber and biomass sub pillar	4
14th August 2020	Knowledge and communication pillar	10
1st October 2020	All pillar groups (development of vision, mission, principles and revision of strategic issues)	20

## ANNEX 5: SWOT AND PESTEL ANALYSIS AND DRAFT STRATEGIC ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR THE KENYA AGROFORESTRY STRATEGY AS DEVELOPED BY PILLAR GROUPS BEFORE FURTHER SYNTHESIS

### ENABLING ENVIRONMENT PILLAR 1

#### 1.1 Policy, Legal and Regulatory Framework

##### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kenya's 2010 Constitution and Vision 2030 requires that at least 10% tree cover be achieved and maintained on all the land area of Kenya.</li> <li>The existence of a new draft Forest Policy 2019, Energy Acts 2019 and EMCA Act.</li> <li>Forest Conservation and Management Strategy 2016.</li> <li>Constitutional requirements for multi-stakeholder participation in formulating policies and legal instruments.</li> <li>Enabling social and political environment for promoting agroforestry in a multi sectoral setting.</li> <li>The MOEF has a National Strategy for Achieving and Maintaining Over 10% Tree Cover by 2022.</li> <li>Kenya National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2018-20 promoted agroforestry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of specific policy, regulations and strategy for agroforestry development.</li> <li>Limited alignment of existing Agroforestry related Policies and Acts such as Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 to Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy, Forest Conservation and management Act and the Constitution 2010.</li> <li>Lack of recognition of agroforestry in the national accounting system.</li> <li>Weak enforcement and compliance of existing laws and regulations.</li> <li>The role of agroforestry is not adequately acknowledged or mainstreamed in Kenya's development policies and legislations.</li> <li>Lack of policy/institutions that advocate for commercialization of agroforestry interventions.</li> <li>Inadequate financing mechanisms and other incentives to promote uptake and adoption of production of trees and wood products.</li> <li>Lack of sufficient resources for implementation as well as robust monitoring systems.</li> <li>Gender inequality and inadequate inclusivity of women and youth in agroforestry activities, ownership, control and access to land, assets and financial. (addressed in pillar 4)</li> <li>Subsidy systems and incentives that favour monoculture agriculture over agroforestry/ agroecological approaches.</li> </ul>

##### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Existence of international conventions, treaties and agreements, which have been signed and ratified by Kenya.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insufficient resources and lack of sustainable financing systems for implementation of plans and programmes.</li> <li>Conflicting interests among actors and lack of clarity of devolved/shared functions.</li> <li>Lack of domestication framework of international conventions, treaties and agreements.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 1.1.1:** Lack of an enabling policy and legal framework for agroforestry development.

**Strategic Objective 1.1.1:** To create an enabling policy and legal framework for agroforestry development.

#### **Strategies**

- Formulation and development of specific policy and regulations on agroforestry.
- Review and alignment of existing agroforestry related Policies and Acts (E.g. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 to Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy, Forest Conservation and management Act to the Constitution of Kenya, 2010).
- Carry out an impact assessment of Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules 2009 and draw lessons learned.
- Enforce compliance of existing laws and regulations on agroforestry.
- Ratification, adoption and domestication of international conventions, treaties and agreement in agroforestry.
- land tenure arrangements that provide the security for men and women farmers to invest in the long-term agroforestry systems on their land.

(gender and finance strategies handled in other sections)

**Strategic Issue 1.1.2:** Inadequate and ineffective incentives for agroforestry promotion.

**Strategic Objective 1.1.2:** To outline effective fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to enhance adoption of agroforestry.

#### **Strategies**

- Integrate robust incentives (for growing, maintaining and...) in the revised farm forestry rules/regulations.
- Integrate valuation and payment for ecosystem services (PES) relevant to access and benefit sharing (ABS) policies and legal frameworks.
- Review agriculture land policies and associated incentive/subsidy systems to ensure they are not conflicting/restricting agroforestry development. (to be further developed)

## 1.2 Institutional Framework

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different institutions at global, multinational organizations, national, county governments, private sector, institutions address agroforestry.</li> <li>• Availability of institutions involved in promoting agroforestry development in the country e.g. KEFRI, KALRO, KFS, ICRAF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate coordination among the various actors and stakeholders that develop and promote agroforestry.</li> <li>• Inadequate skills/capacity and advisory services.</li> <li>• Lack of a joint platform for sharing agroforestry knowledge and information.</li> <li>• Weak coordination and institutional framework in enforcement of the existing laws and regulations.</li> <li>• Limited financial resources, capacity, knowledge and policy support to institutions.</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives to enhance production of wood and wood products in the private sector. (will be covered in pillar 3)</li> <li>• Inadequate access to credit facilities by farmers.(will be covered in pillar 3)</li> </ul>

### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Availability of other coordination mechanisms to learn from.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conflicting interests among actors and lack of clarity of devolved/shared functions.</li> <li>• Agroforestry activities are carried out in isolation by various actors and institutions.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 1.2.1:** Inadequate coordination of various actors involved in agroforestry development.

**Strategic Objective 1.2.1:** To create a stakeholder coordination mechanism for agroforestry development in the country.

### Strategies

- Formulation of a coordination mechanism for agroforestry development in a participatory manner. (Organize inter sectoral coordination for better policy coherence and synergies and to avoid duplication of roles.) – more details to be added
- Identify and support development of a coordination and support mechanism for agroforestry in the counties (which could be housed in the agriculture or climate change unit).

**Strategic Issue 1.2.2:** Inadequate capacity and resources to support agroforestry development.

**Strategic Objective 1.2.2:** Enhance cross-sectoral and intergovernmental coordination, resources, enforcement and capacity building

## Strategies

- Support counties to integrate agroforestry into CIDPs and county spatial plans (CSPs) that supports at least 10% tree cover in the county.
- Implement the Maputo declaration by allocating 10% of both national and county budgets to agriculture, with agroforestry included, to enable investment in advisory services among others.

## 1.3 Financing Mechanisms

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of financing such as grants and subsidies to support agroforestry programmes and projects by government agencies.</li> <li>• Good returns realized from agroforestry encourages private investment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate incentives to enhance production of wood and wood products in the private sector.</li> <li>• Inadequate access to sustainable credit facilities for agroforestry investment by farmers.</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives to promote production of tree products through agroforestry.</li> <li>• Lack of sufficient resources for implementation of programmes in agroforestry as well as robust monitoring systems.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existing funding such as UNFCCC include the Special Climate Change Fund and Least Developed Countries Fund managed by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund under the Kyoto Protocol. The GEF also has a climate change focal area to deliver on its role as a financial mechanism of the UNFCCC. The REDD+ under the UNFCCC. Also, the UNCCD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bureaucratic process and procedures in accessing donor funding.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 1.3.1:** Inadequate resources for implementation of programmes in agroforestry.

**Strategic Objective 1.3.1:** Adequate resources for implementation of programmes are sustainably allocated.

## Strategies

- Enhance smallholder farmer access to finance and credit facilities.
- Promote global financing for agroforestry. e.g. GEFF
- Enhance budgetary support for agroforestry activities at national and county levels.
- Develop incentives to promote agroforestry.
- Establishment of tax incentives for PES by national governments could help guarantee the availability of funds for PES transactions.

- Create Payments for Ecosystem Services (PES) as a way to incentivize land users to properly manage and conserve their natural environment thus ensuring the flow of ecosystem services.

*Human resource/capacity building moved to pillar 2 under education and training*

## KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATION PILLAR 2

### 2.1 Extension and advisory services (including communication)

#### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Several actors involved in providing Agroforestry extension and advisory services (AFEAS) in Kenya.</li> <li>• Existing relevant policies, strategies, legislations and plans.</li> <li>• The role of knowledge, information and technology is well articulated in policies and legislations including: The Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2029), Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS 2010 - 2020), Science and Technology Act, Cap. 250 of 1977, the Kenya Communications Act of 1998, National Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Policy 2006, and Vision 2030 among others.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No clear policy and strategy on agroforestry extension.</li> <li>• Number of extension providers to farmers is very low (1:2000).</li> <li>• Inadequate digital platforms.</li> <li>• Poor facilitation and support, both technical and financial.</li> <li>• Inadequate harmonization and policy streamlining from national to county governments.</li> <li>• Inappropriate models for agroforestry in terms of research-extension-farmer linkages.</li> <li>• Low capacity of extension service providers at county level.</li> <li>• Low enforcement and compliance to policies and legislations.</li> <li>• Weak institutional capacity and linkages for the dissemination of existing technologies in research organizations.</li> <li>• Low adoptability of agroforestry to natural resource systems at the farm level.</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to innovate and adapt agroforestry systems to climate change.</li> <li>• Inadequate innovations in seed source, supply chain and support systems.</li> <li>• Weak research-extension-farmer linkages.</li> <li>• Low development of agroforestry technologies for ASALs.</li> <li>• Low adoption of technologies by farmers.</li> <li>• Most technologies have not been interpreted into local languages.</li> <li>• Highly experienced personnel have retired.</li> <li>• Weak agroforestry/NRM knowledge and communication strategy.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge management and communication strategies for agroforestry research and development.</li> <li>• Lack of access to reliable and current information coupled with wide communication gaps between researchers and farmers.</li> <li>• Lack of access to appropriate information methods and technologies for sustainable land management.</li> <li>• Insufficient research on the structure of farmer communication patterns.</li> <li>• Lack of collaborative monitoring and evaluation to assess flow of information and adoption of agroforestry practices.</li> <li>• Lack of outreach frameworks for timely information dissemination of agroforestry Technologies Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs).</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opportunities for agroforestry products, value addition and linkages to markets.</li><li>• Donor supported programmes in agroforestry.</li><li>• Involvement of youth in agroforestry.</li><li>• Willingness to invest in agroforestry.</li><li>• Increase in digital infrastructure and capacity.</li><li>• Digital literacy capacity.</li><li>• Collaborative consortium amongst agroforestry R&amp;D organizations and Alliances for agroforestry scaling model. Community-based and mass media channels for communication to farmers.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Insecurity in ASAL areas.</li><li>• Illegal logging.</li><li>• Climate change.</li><li>• Disasters and calamities.</li><li>• Farmers who lack the means to acquire farming knowledge from formal sources often rely on information within their informal social networks.</li></ul>

**Strategic Issue 2.1.1:** Weak capacity in extension and advisory services in agroforestry.

**Strategic Objective 2.1.1:** To improve extension and advisory services for agroforestry.

### Strategies

- Mainstreaming of appropriate research-extension-farmer models.
- Build capacity of agroforestry for extension staff (numbers and technical skills).
- Development of agroforestry extension training materials (including in local languages).
- Capacity building of farmers on agroforestry.
- Mobilize adequate resources to improve extension and advisory services.
- Create awareness and advocacy on value of agroforestry.

**Strategic Issue 2.1.2:** Lack of digitization in agroforestry sector.

**Strategic Objective 2.1.2:** To create and enhance digitization in the agroforestry sector related to extension and advisory services.

### Strategies

- Develop appropriate digital platforms for accessing agroforestry related information and (to be added)
- Develop e-infrastructure for the agroforestry sub-sector.
- Develop non-conventional approaches to packaging agroforestry innovation and information.

*May need additional strategic objective and strategies on communication.*

## 2.2 Research

### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Accumulated knowledge and experience in agroforestry research provides a solid base for information sharing between NARS and stakeholders which support future research and development activities.</li> <li>Agroforestry research can effectively integrate natural resource management in farming systems on one hand and on the other, introduce commodities for income generation and enhancing livelihoods of smallholder farmers. It also factors in the socio-cultural set up of the smallholder production systems in the region.</li> <li>NARS are strong and well established in terms of human and physical capacity to effectively implement and even take regional leadership in some of the research and development themes in agroforestry, for example, KEFRI, KALRO, KEMFRI, KIRDI, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No clear policy and legislation on agroforestry research.</li> <li>Agroforestry research topics are not prioritized nationally.</li> <li>Inadequate research capacity to innovate and align agroforestry systems to climate change.</li> <li>Inadequate innovations in developing seed sources, seed supply chain and support systems.</li> <li>Weak research-extension-farmer linkages.</li> <li>Research in agroforestry technologies for ASALs lags behind.</li> <li>Low adoption rate of technologies by farmers.</li> <li>Available information on most technologies has not been interpreted into local languages.</li> <li>Highly experienced personnel continue to retire with institutions not having rolled out clear succession plans for research continuity.</li> <li>Few institutions involve their partners/stakeholders in carrying out impact assessment of the research process and output.</li> </ul>

### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participatory and collaborative approaches in agroforestry research.</li> <li>Established international research institutions, NGOs and private research firms are based in Kenya.</li> <li>Kenya National Agroforestry Steering Committee was created and hosted by NACOSTI predecessor in (1999). It can be re-activated and the right level of people with time to dedicate to meetings appointed.</li> <li>Differences in perception of importance of agroforestry can be harmonized across institutions through adoption of a national strategy.</li> <li>NARS can utilize available resources more efficiently through collaboration, for example, ARIDSAK Project (KALRO/KEFRI/ICRAF) in Kibwezi, and DARP (KEFRI/Uni of Nbi/KARI/ICRAF at Katumani).</li> <li>Capitalize on the geographical location of institutions to further research in topics of agroforestry that directly benefit those regions.</li> <li>Adopt information communication technologies to supplement existing dissemination products for addressing client needs.</li> <li>Develop structured linkages with the main clients such as extension service, NGOs, farmer's groups, in technology transfer process.</li> <li>Agroforestry creates a bridge for achieving many sustainable development goals and international development agenda for citizens. Recognize expertise in institutions by adopting concept of "centres of competence" as basis for collaboration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Declining trends in partner funding.</li> <li>Political instability and ethnic conflicts in some regions of the country.</li> <li>Lack of an appropriate mechanism for economic valuation of forests, trees on farms and in the landscapes, etc.</li> <li>COVID 19, HIV/AIDS and other looming pandemics.</li> <li>A taboo for a woman to plant trees.</li> <li>Resource use conflicts.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 2.2.1:** Research and development to include needs of stakeholders (customer focus).

**Strategic Objective 2.2.1:** To improve engagement of stakeholders beyond public institutions to include farmers, development partners and private sector in research and development in agroforestry.

### Strategies

- Participatory research - emphasis on collaborative projects that bring together specializations of institutions.
- Gender mainstreaming research to address land tenure and benefit sharing issues at household level.
- Incorporate Indigenous Technical Knowledge (ITK) in research and development such that it adds value to current practices by communities since agroforestry is an age-old practice.
- Learn from farmer experiences to refine technologies (hedgerows).
- Apply ICT to emerging areas such as product development, marketing, policy briefs, technology to better address stakeholder/client needs.

**Strategic Issue 2.2.2:** Mobilize resources for R&D in agroforestry by aligning research programmes to SDGs and other international initiatives.

**Strategic Objective 2.2.2:** Raise necessary resources to support agroforestry research and development programmes through alignment to SDGs and related international initiatives

### Strategies

- Agroforestry for Poverty Alleviation and Income-Generation - a paradigm shifts towards market-led and income-generating agroforestry with increased focus on a “trees for cash”. This will involve increasing research on high-value trees/crops and income-generating production systems.
- Promote agroforestry for sustainable production and environmental resilience.
- Emphasize on increased national production of key staple foods by raising yields through intensification of agriculture.
- Promote cooperation between the emerging private sector and the existing regional markets such as COMESA, EAC and others.

**Strategic Issue 2.2.3:** Maintain and expand relations with key development partners.

**Strategic Objective 2.2.3:** Maintain and expand good relations with development partners and donors.

## Strategies

- Create opportunities to engage them in proposal and project development to sustain Rapport.
- Hold regular networking events where partners are invited to speak about and share experiences and priority programmes for funding in their Country docket.

**Strategic Issue 2.2.4:** Participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation.

**Strategic Objective 2.2.4:** To strengthen participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation.

## Strategies

- Institutionalize research impact assessment through the development of appropriate indicators involving all partners/stakeholders in the regions where AF programmes have been rolled out.
- Streamline relations in the NARS system so as to create synergies between actors in the national efforts to develop AF.
- Kenya National AF/NRM Steering Committee requires the right level of people with time to dedicate to meetings to be the ones to be appointed.
- Harmonize differences in Institutional perception of importance of AF.

*Objective and strategies linked to infrastructure inadequacies for research moved to education and training 2.3*

## 2.3 Education and training (combined with: Human resource/capacity building from Pillar 1)

### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existence of universities, colleges and training institutions training professionals in agroforestry.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of standardization of curricula in agroforestry education nationally and regionally. Lack of formal curriculum.</li> <li>• Lack of innovative approaches to integrate the science and practice of agroforestry.</li> <li>• Limited documentation of formal support to education and training agroforestry.</li> <li>• Kenyan farmer average age is 60 years and youths are not involved in agriculture.</li> <li>• Inadequate Centre's for training farmers on agroforestry techniques.</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge on agroforestry value chains.</li> <li>• Land ownership: Youth do not have access to land</li> <li>• Inadequate quantitative data to demonstrate /determine agroforestry's socio-economic and conservation benefits, etc</li> <li>• Little emphasis on knowledge and information needs assessment.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The existence of African Network for Agroforestry Education (ANAFE) promoting the institutionalization of Agroforestry (AF) in education programmes in universities and technical colleges.</li> <li>• Support by NGOs and international organizations to Agro-sylvo technologies for pastoralists.</li> <li>• Economic attractiveness of agroforestry to farmers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A number of cultural beliefs and traditional practices hinder agroforestry development.</li> <li>• Conflict as some agroforestry Centre were transferred to the Ministry of Energy which has created implementation conflicts.</li> <li>• Climate change.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 2.3.1:** Inadequate skilled personnel to train farmers and land users on agroforestry value chain techniques.

**Strategic Objective 2.3.1:** Enhance professionalism in agroforestry competencies to ensure there are skilled personnel to train farmers and extension officers on agroforestry including agroforestry curriculum development. (Improve access to resources for agroforestry curriculum delivery including infrastructure, human and financial resources.)

### Strategies:

- Develop a curriculum on agroforestry for farmers, universities and training colleges. (including raising the resources)
- Policy advocacy to integrate agroforestry training in tertiary agricultural institutions including TVETs.
- Develop Information Educational Communication materials [IEC] (advisories) on agroforestry.
- Establish centers for training farmers and service providers on agroforestry techniques.
- Capacity building of personnel and infrastructure. Strengthen education and training institutions to mainstream the science and practice of agroforestry in curriculum delivery.

**Strategic Issue 2.3.2:** Address Infrastructure inadequacies in research such as laboratories, curricula, land scarcity, human and financial resource limitations.

**Strategic Objective 2.3.2:** Enhance infrastructure for Agroforestry research

### Strategies:

- Collaboration is necessary to utilize available resources more efficiently e.g. ARIDSAK (KALRO/KEFRI/ICRAF) in Kibwezi, DARP (KEFRI/Uni of Nbi/KARI/ICRAF at Katumani which have were success stories.
- Research institutions to capitalize on their physical locations for further research in AF for the regions.

**Strategic Issue 2.3.3:** Lack of innovative approaches to integrate the science and practice of agroforestry.

**Strategic Objective 2.3.3:** Develop innovative ways of delivering agroforestry training and education in response to emerging issues.

**Strategies**

- Undertake training needs assessment.
- Retooling lecturers in current and evolving methods of agroforestry teaching and learning.
- Develop relevant training materials.
- Develop e-learning and distance learning agroforestry programs to widen the scope of reach.
- Use informal learning methods such as social and electronic media seminars and fellowship programs

**VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT PILLAR 3**

*Consider Value Web development*

Strengthen quantitative data to demonstrate/ determine agroforestry’s socio-economic and conservation benefits, etc

**3.1 Ecosystem Services – Agroforestry services**

**Internal factors/Environments**

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support from both National and County governments as well as partners and investors.</li> <li>• Existence of Agriculture (Farm Forest Rules) 2009 and Draft National Forest Policy, 2019.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emphasis on mono-cultural practice reduces species diversity.</li> <li>• Low bird diversity distribution occurs in agroforest areas with the lowest diversity occurring in woodlots (timber plantations).</li> <li>• Decrease species richness and abundance of forest specialist birds in transition from natural forest to exotic timber plantations</li> <li>• Limited adoption of Recommended Management Practices (RMPs) by resource poor farmers.</li> <li>• Species shift along the slopes due to climate change.</li> <li>• Farmers’ vulnerability to climate change.</li> <li>• Undervaluing of soil carbon making farmers vulnerable.</li> <li>• Inadequate incentives for farmers to engage in carbon trading.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Constant increases in recreational forest areas, attractive ecotourism sites, cable games, physical exercises and recreational facilities.</li> <li>• The indigenous agroforestry knowledge and practices contributes to conservation of tree diversity.</li> <li>• Agroforestry with a mixture of crops and shrubs under canopy of trees contribute to biodiversity conservation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social cultural issues where women and youth are denied right to decide on use of land.</li> <li>• Conflict in sharing of agroforestry benefit grown on communal land.</li> <li>• Rising human population and urbanization threaten the distribution of species owing to cultural practices and valued trees.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 3.1.1:** Limited recognition of agroforestry ecosystem services.

**Strategic Objective 3.1.1:** To enhance delivery (appreciation) of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, above and below carbon storage, soil and water management.

### Strategies

- Promote agroforestry systems that are developed from preservation of forest remnant trees, natural regeneration, planting of a mixture of crops and shrubs, conservation of biodiversity, farm forestry, woodland regeneration, home gardens and boundary planting.
- Promote application of PES as a new source of income for land management, restoration, conservation and sustainable use which will have significant potential for promoting sustainable ecosystem management.
- Enhance institutional capacities of all actors and the sharing of knowledge on payment schemes for forest environmental services at the national and county levels.
- Promote soil and water conservation through soil restoration, no-till farming, cover crops, nutrient management, manuring and sludge application, improved grazing, efficient irrigation.
- Promote indigenous agroforestry knowledge and practice, innovation and technologies which will help corresponds to the diversity of indigenous peoples and the different contexts they inhabit.
- Promotes recreational forest activities, ecotourism and cable games.

*Review to consider PES, how agroforestry services can be valued and monitored. Also, indigenous germplasm (increased diversity and high quality germplasm for enhanced adoption and scaling) and management of species.*

### 3.2 Non-wood (Livestock services & fodder)

#### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Existence of National Livestock Policy 2012, Draft Livestock Bill, Draft Rangeland and Pastoralism Strategy and Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture strategy and implementation and Community Land Act 2016.</li> <li>• The existence of Participatory Rangeland and Grassland Assessment Methodology which is to enhance rangeland health.</li> <li>• ASAL Policy (2012) from devolution which covers ASAL areas.</li> <li>• The Kenya constitution 2010 schedule 4</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Declining livestock production and productivity.</li> <li>• Increased frequency and magnitude of droughts and floods causing livestock productivity losses and deaths.</li> <li>• Greenhouse gases emission due to clearing of forests and grassland for livestock grazing.</li> <li>• Overstocking of livestock causes soil erosion and environment degradation.</li> <li>• The ruminant feeds available to farmers are of low quality and low digestibility.</li> <li>• Land degradation and poor grazing management</li> <li>• Inadequate allocation of funds by the counties</li> </ul>

#### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The willingness of donor support for programs to promote establishment of livestock feeds and markets; natural resource management; establishment of fodder trees; Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience.</li> <li>• Enabling environment.</li> <li>• Availability of land.</li> <li>• Awareness creation by the Constitution, people know more about their rights on use of community land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agro-ecological and ecosystem shifts leading to alteration in fodder quality and quantity.</li> <li>• Insecurity and conflict.</li> <li>• Invasive species e.g. <i>Prosopis</i>.</li> <li>• Up hazard settlement and water sources/encroachment on the forest or private land.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 3.2.1:** Declining livestock productivity.

**Strategic Objective 3.2.1:** To enhance availability of forage (fodder) resources to match (support) existing livestock units.

#### Strategies:

- Improving fodder production, conservation and feeding management (consider technology, species, germplasm).
- Control invasive species.
- Improved grazing management systems and rangeland development in the ASAL areas.

## Non-wood (fruits, nuts and honey)

### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Importance of fruits and nuts recognized in National Food and Nutrition Security policy, Agricultural Sector Transformation and growth Strategy (ASTGS)- 2019-2029, Big Four Agenda pillar on Food and nutrition security, Manufacturing and Health for all and KALRO Strategic Plan (2017-2021), Kenya Climate Smart Strategy, KEBS and Good will from communities associated with the income.</li> <li>• The existence of national beekeeping policy framework.</li> <li>• High demand, market available.</li> <li>• Kenya Climate Smart Strategy for Carbon sequestration.</li> <li>•</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited investments in R&amp;D for fruits and nuts.</li> <li>• Low value addition/processing.</li> <li>• Un-developed markets.</li> <li>• Low prices for fruits and nuts.</li> <li>• Expansion of agriculture and clearing of natural vegetation.</li> <li>• Diversity of fruit and nut species is limited.</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge and skill on bee behavior, preventing the swarming, siting of the apiary and identification of plants that attract bees.</li> <li>• Use of traditional hives with poor production quantity.</li> <li>• Environmental degradation due to deforestation which creates difficulties in finding of pollen and nectar.</li> <li>• Agro-chemical sprays like insecticides, fungicides, and herbicides poisoning colonies.</li> <li>• Scattered beekeeper producing minimal quantities are unable to sustain growing demand for honey and honey products.</li> <li>• Limited start-up capital to invest in commercial modern beekeeping hives honey value chain.</li> <li>• Weak linkage between producers and potential micro-finance institutions for credit provision.</li> <li>• Lack of business plans for honey production.</li> <li>• Negative climatic change factor such as seasonality of rainfall and temperature affect bee keeping.</li> <li>• Social and cultural factors hinder women from performing apiary management practices.</li> <li>• low intake of honey by consumers due to limited promotion and their dismal knowledge of honey's properties, benefits and uses.</li> <li>• Poor marketing infrastructure and information, high prices and poor market organization.</li> </ul>

### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is un-exploited potential for generation of household incomes and economic development in the country.</li> <li>• Fruits/nuts are important for nutrition security.</li> <li>• International trade.</li> <li>• Emerging of modern technologies in bee keeping activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not highly prioritized in development policies and strategies as compared to other value chains.</li> <li>• Fragmentation of land.</li> <li>• Emerging Pest and diseases.</li> <li>• Pricing mechanism.</li> <li>• Climate change.</li> <li>• Unethical marketing practices.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 3.3.1:** Limited investment in the productivity and marketing of fruits, nuts, and honey.

**Strategic Objective 3.3.1:** Investment in the promotion, productivity and marketing of fruits, nuts, and bee products.

**Strategies:**

- Diversify species and technologies.
- Enhancing agroforestry practices.
- Enhance value chain development of fruits nuts and bee products.

**3.3 Non-wood (Gums and resins combined with herbal medicine)**

**Internal factors/Environments**

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Forest policy and National Forest Programme recognizes the role of Non-Wood Forest products in the Kenyan economy.</li> <li>• The existence of a draft regulation on gums and resins awaiting gazettelement.</li> <li>• High demand for the product at international market.</li> <li>• Kenya Pharmacy and Poisons Board (PPB) accreditation.</li> <li>• Trade secrets protection through KIPi?</li> <li>• Extensive of vat experiences and indigenous knowledge on herbal production</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of clear policies, strategies, and incentives on development of gums and resins.</li> <li>• Lack of standards for production of gums &amp; resins products.</li> <li>• Inadequate information on prices, product flow, processing, and marketing options.</li> <li>• Inadequate germplasm availability.</li> <li>• Degradation of natural habitats (forests and woodlands).</li> <li>• Waning traditional governance means inadequate protection, conservation and production at grassroots.</li> <li>• Medicinal plants are rarely domesticated &amp; cultivated on-farms</li> <li>• Genetic erosion in the wild flora.</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge on ecology &amp; production</li> <li>• Misidentification of herbal plants.</li> <li>• Inadequate germplasm availability.</li> <li>• Inadequate capacity to produce &amp; manage including lack of aggregation to pool resources</li> <li>• Inadequate quality inputs, insurance, financial support, conservation and production of the plants</li> <li>• Limited herbalist associations/cooperatives.</li> <li>• Lack of safety, quality standards and efficacy of traditional remedies.</li> <li>• Lack of standardized mode of preparation of medicinal herbs unlike in China and India.</li> <li>• Genetic erosion especially the wild flora and habitats due to desertification privatization, land grabbing and population pressure.</li> <li>• Lack of data and statistics on material collected from the wild and traded.</li> <li>• Poor harvesting technique and storage conditions of the remaining plants/parts of plants in the wild.</li> <li>• Insufficient market surveys on commercial herbal medicine ventures/markets/outlets for the products.</li> <li>• Incidences of fungal infection (Aflatoxin and Fumonisin) of herbal medicine products.</li> <li>• Inadequate knowledge and misidentification of herbal plants by practitioners.</li> <li>• Insecurity to access some of collection sites</li> <li>• Adulteration of herbal medicine products.</li> <li>• Lack of toxicology, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic data for herbal medicine.</li> <li>• Lack of official recognition of indigenous Kenyan medicine and its practitioners (NATHEPA's) work by the Ministry of Health.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gums and resins production done in seven ASAL Counties in Kenya with Kitui and Meru having potential if developed.</li> <li>• Support by development partners and NGOs to grow <i>Acacia senegal</i> on trial plantations and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) technique.</li> <li>• International markets.</li> <li>• Rich plant diversity within a range of habitats estimated 7,500 plant species growing naturally in the country.</li> <li>• In situ and Circa situ (on farm) have not been fully used to conserve existing plant diversity.</li> <li>• Opportunity for research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Few initiatives have been made for Plantation production of <i>Acacia senegal</i> var. <i>kerensis</i>.</li> <li>• Bio-piracy of herbal medicine.</li> </ul>

**Strategic issue 3.4.1:** Limited investment in the productivity and marketing of herbal medicine and gum and resins.

**Strategic Objective 3.4.1:** Develop clear policies on production and marketing of gum and resins (herbal medicines) to enhance investment in production and marketing. *Could be combined with strategic objective 3.3.1*

### Strategies:

- Promote gum and resin domestication and cultivation on-farm.
- Standardize the value chain (entire chain) from the seedling production to consumption.
- Enhance the governance of herbal medicine, gum, and resins especially at community and county level.

## 3.4 Non-wood (Ornamental plants).

### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of national horticulture policy in 2012 offered interventions for production, support services, marketing in local and regional market.</li> <li>• High diversity of adaptable ornamental plants.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate financial instruments, incentives and subsidies.</li> <li>• Inadequate technical knowledge on production and value addition.</li> <li>• Inaccessibility to quality/certified germplasm.</li> <li>• Seeds are collected locally leading to inbreeding.</li> <li>• lack of structured market and undeveloped value chain limit the growth of tree nursery industry.</li> <li>• Insufficient research on alternative production material due to ban of poly bags.</li> <li>• Mushrooming vendors.</li> <li>• Un certification of quality plants.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased demand and proliferation of ornamental tree nurseries across the country especially in urban.</li> <li>The emerging enterprise in ornamental plants for income and employment creation.</li> <li>Trade both local, regional, and international</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informal seed vendors appear to have competitive advantage over established institution.</li> <li>New entrants and substitutes.</li> <li>Lack of competitiveness.</li> <li>Water scarcity.</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 3.5.1:** Advocate for subsidized costs of production.

**Strategic Objective 3.5.1:** To bring sanity within the production system of ornamental plants to enhance quality and competitiveness. (how to provide subsidized costs of production?)

### Strategies:

- Register and capacity build the ornamental plant vendors for quality production.
- Control pollution caused by use of pesticides.
- Provision of subsidies and incentives.

## 3.5 Timber and Biomass fuels (Charcoal and fuelwood)

### Internal factors/Environments (Micro Analysis)

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The energy Act, 2019.</li> <li>Government subsidies e.g. vat and custom duty exemption on raw materials towards efficient stove production.</li> <li>Government commitment to the development of the energy sector.</li> <li>Revised forest Act 2020.</li> <li>Unmet demand for timber products.</li> <li></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Uncoordinated approach in policy formulation and implementation by the relevant ministries and agencies.</li> <li>Inadequate legal and institutional framework.</li> <li>Weak enforcement of the legal and regulatory framework.</li> <li>Low uptake of innovations such as efficient biomass production and utilization technologies and afforestation programs</li> <li>Inadequate user and practitioner's awareness, poor user convenience, socio-cultural bias and low technical and financial capacity</li> <li>Inadequate data on biomass production and consumption.</li> <li>Infestation of pests and diseases in the farms.</li> <li>Low uptake of modern technologies for extraction and processing.</li> <li>Poor site species matching.</li> <li>Weak research (tree breeding).</li> <li>Unfavorable regulations on harvesting and marketing.</li> <li>Inadequate incentives to enhance production of wood and wood products in the private sector.</li> <li>Inadequate access to credit facilities by farmers.</li> </ul>

## External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The government (Ministry of Energy) with development partners support projects in efficient and suitable use of Biomass.</li> <li>• Energy Act 2019 and incentives (subsidies)</li> <li>• Widespread awareness on energy conservation for sustainability concerns.</li> <li>• Availability of donors to commercial tree farming</li> <li>• support climate change adaptations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Competing interests over land use between biomass production, food production and other commercial uses.</li> <li>• Increase in population and urbanization</li> <li>• Climate change effects and impacts.</li> <li>• Alternative sources of energy (e.g. Bamburi interest in casuarina but now is switching to coal)</li> <li>• Deforestation and land degradation.</li> <li>• Negative climate change impacts (weather conditions, drought, rainfall variability).</li> <li>• Emergence of new pests due to climate change (diseases, insect pests, weeds)</li> </ul>

**Strategic Issue 3.6.1:** Unsustainable production and use of wood/biomass energy products

**Strategic Objective 2.6.1:** Upgrade the biomass energy segment focusing on improving the value of products and efficiency in production and use

### Strategies

- Promote uptake of improved technologies and practices for sustainable production (e.g. use of invasive tree species such as *Prosopis juliflora*, use of tree branches for charcoal) and efficient processing of biomass (e.g. charcoal, briquettes) energy products.
- Promote uptake of improved technologies and practices for efficient use of biomass energy products (e.g. use of improved cook stoves, promotion of alternative sources of energy).
- Promote standardization and improved valuation of biomass energy products.
- Promoting technologies and innovations for value-added processing of agroforestry products for local and external markets.

**Strategic Issue 3.6.2:** Limited knowledge/understanding of the opportunities and constraints within the wood product value chains (timber, poles, firewood) by producers.

**Strategic Objective 3.6.2:** Incentivize growers' and private sector investments in timber (and related) value chains.

### Strategies:

- Promote measures aimed at improving growers' motivation to invest in timber and related value chains (e.g. improving access to information and advisory, quality inputs, financing models, demand driven research outputs (e.g. in tree breeding and suitability matching), growers' coordination, and high value end products and markets).
- Promote private sector investments in timber and related value chains originating from agroforestry systems (e.g. in aggregation and processing infrastructure; embedding

support services such as research, improved inputs, and information and advisory; partnerships with growers' organizations).

**Strategic Issue 3.6.3:** Unsupportive and uncoordinated enabling environment for wood and biomass value chains.

**Strategic Objective 3.6.3:** Strengthen the enabling regulatory environment of wood and biomass value chains.

**Strategies:**

- Ensure the relevant (tree harvesting and marketing) regulatory frameworks are favorable to trees and products originating from (farms) agroforestry systems.
- Device implementation mechanisms that promote principles of inclusiveness and ease of access to regulatory services (e.g. including elements of self-regulation and co-regulation).
- Harmonize conflicting policies affecting the biomass energy segment.

*Consider cross-cutting objective(s) and strategies on enhanced germplasm supply, species diversity and improvement and marketing of products / access to markets*

## GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION PILLAR 4

### Internal factors/Environments

STRENGTH	WEAKNESS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Policy on Gender and Development adopts gender mainstreaming and empowerment of women.</li> <li>• The Constitution of Kenya 2010; only two thirds of members of elective public bodies and public service employees can be of the same gender and encourages equitable sharing of benefits among both men and women.</li> <li>• National Forest Programme 2016-2030 Recognizing gender and rights of vulnerable and marginalized people as part of emerging issues is critical especially when domesticating international commitments into forests policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender inequality and inadequate inclusivity of women, youth and other vulnerable groups (VMGs) such as people living with disabilities; people living with HIV and AIDs and people recovering from alcohol and drug abuse in the society in agroforestry activities, ownership, control and access to land, capital, properties, assets and financial resources such as credit.</li> <li>• Inadequate extension/advisory services offered to women and youth and other VMGs.</li> <li>• Youth lack knowledge in agroforestry and often do not participate in trainings.</li> <li>• Female farmers and youth have limited access to markets and to tree planting techniques and variety choices.</li> <li>• Gender inequality and inadequate inclusivity of women and youth in agroforestry activities, ownership, control and access to land, assets and financial.</li> <li>• Women are limited in accessing markets and marketing platforms.</li> <li>• Lack of inclusion of women and youth in designing and implementing adaptation strategies and policies.</li> <li>• Lack of clear strategy that support inclusive agroforestry approaches that addresses barriers to gender and social inclusion.</li> <li>• Mechanization and nature of tools in agroforestry are discriminatory against women and the elderly.</li> </ul>

### External Factors/Environment

OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroforestry has the potential to offer substantial benefits to women and other marginalized groups.</li> <li>• Donor and NGOs support for programmes that mainstream gender issues in agroforestry activities exist.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Socio-cultural barriers, beliefs and negative gender stereotypes that limit women in decision making, tree ownership and land inheritance.</li> <li>• Youth mind set about labour intensive nature and perceive agroforestry as an activity for the old, uneducated and poor.</li> <li>• Social conflicts in agroforestry groups due to economic interests by some members and governance issues.</li> </ul>

#### **4.1: Inadequate inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in support services.**

**Strategic Issue 4.1.1:** Inadequate inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in advisory service provision. Inadequate access to appropriate technologies and information (include indigenous knowledge and information about markets).

**Strategic Objective 4.1.1:** Inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in advisory services provision. Gender inclusivity in knowledge brokerage to enable access to information, technology transfer and market information. *(could later be combined with extension section in Pillar 2).*

##### **Strategies:**

- Identifying indigenous knowledge present in communities and linking them to networks for information.
- Nurturing partnerships, networks and linkages with knowledge providers (extension services, markets, technology providers).
- Support mechanisms and capacity for the creation and adaptation of content in local languages and contexts to ensure equitable and timely access to agricultural knowledge by resource-poor men and women farmers;
- Create platforms (online and face to face) for peer learning and knowledge sharing – for youth
- Assist communities to package information to knowledge providers.
- Linking scientific research and information to indigenous knowledge.
- Use of ICTs in technology dissemination especially those that are targeting women, youth and vulnerable people in the communities.
- Develop framework to support local knowledge for inclusive agroforestry technology. - Infusing gender in all efforts on knowledge brokerage.

#### **4.2: Inadequate access to agroforestry-based value chains development and markets.**

**Strategic Issue 4.2.1:** Inadequate access to agroforestry-based value chains development and market systems strengthening by women, youth and vulnerable groups.

**Strategic Objective 4.2.1:** Enhanced women and youth participation in agroforestry based value chain development and market systems strengthening.

##### **Strategies**

- Strengthen capacity building of women, youth and vulnerable groups on viable agroforestry value chains.
- Provide more opportunities for engagement of youth in agroforestry related business.
- Promote women led value chains e.g. fruits, fodder, woodlots.

- Enhance women and youth driven agroforestry value chains group formations for competitive advantage and ease in market access e.g. cooperatives, producer organization, market organizations.
- Facilitate gender responsive market linkages along agroforestry value chains and enterprises.
- Enhance financial inclusion among women and youth groups to facilitate participation in value chains.

#### **4.3: Unequal access to land and land tenure (ownership, access and land rights).**

##### **Strategic Issues 4.3.1**

- Inadequate knowledge on access and use of land in agroforestry.
- Lack of information on land rights.
- Lack of inclusion on decision making bodies and decision-making processes.

**Strategic Objective 4.3.1:** To create an enabling environment for women participation in sustainable land use and management. - Secure tenure and resource rights within agroforestry system.

##### **Strategies**

- Capacity enhancement, awareness and continuous training for women, youth and all vulnerable groups on land tenure and rights. - Develop a framework for agroforestry information around tenure user rights.
- Inclusion of women within the leadership of the management committees
- Improve women-access to information and have men as champions for gender inclusiveness in the land-related decisions. - Identify men champions to spearhead gender and social inclusion in land related decisions.
- Create enabling environment for women to use and own land; enable use of land as collateral when accessing financial resources.
- Establish and promote proper land use and management processes. - Building strong and secure tenure regimes in the agroforestry system to ensure inclusion of women, youths and people with disability.
- An affirmative action to enable women, youth among other vulnerable groups to have documentation that shall facilitate the use of their land as collateral when accessing financial resources.

*Consider interventions to contribute to the implementation of the pro-women land reforms/policies that have already been enacted in Kenya.*

#### **4.4: Inclusive financial access for agroforestry. Financial inclusion (could be moved to the finance sub-pillar under Pillar 1 or incorporated in 4.1.1)**

##### **Strategic Issues 4.4.1:**

- Inadequate financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.
- Inadequate access to inclusive finance (soft Agroforestry loans).

**Strategic Objective 4.4.2:** Provide adequate financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

### Strategies

- Agroforestry Fund (revolving fund) example pesa mfukoni for the value addition opportunities.
- Proper and sustainable utilization of energy saving options.
- Agroforestry commercial engagements example leasing idle land for agroforestry.
- Support women and youth to access commercial financing to sustain and expand their agri-businesses.
- Providing seed funding and incentives for women, youth and other vulnerable groups to start small agro-business.
- Advocate for the adoption of innovative low cost agroforestry approaches.
- Provision of asset based financing and low interest soft loans and flexible payment schedules.
- Promote women, youth and vulnerable group led value chains e.g. fruits, fodder, woodlots.

*Proposal to focus on land tenure challenges, access to and control over benefits and limitations in accessing agroforestry support services including advisory, financial, inputs, research etc and a root cause analysis for the strategies.*

# ANNEX 6: KENYA NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOP ON DEVELOPMENT OF STRATEGY VISION, MISSION AND PRINCIPLES AND REVISION OF STRATEGIC ACTIONS

KEFRI - October 1st 2020

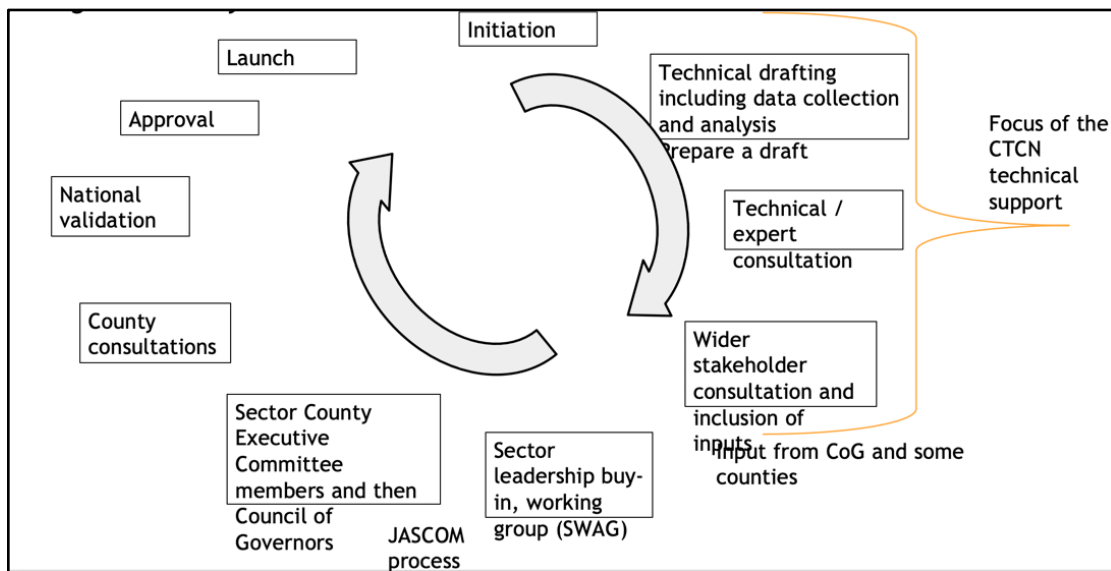
## Agenda

- Welcome and update on progress
- Vision, Mission and Principle development
- Pillar SWOT, objective and strategy review and enrichment
- Next steps and close

## Covid restrictions

- Keep social distance
- Wear your mask
- Wash hands often
- Don't share stationary (we have a marker pen, sticky notes etc per person)
- We will take lunch by 12.30 to reduce congestion

## National Policy and Strategy Formulation, Review and Analysis Process in Ministry of Agriculture Kenya



## Vision, Mission and Principle development

- VISION is what we specifically want the world to look like. It is bigger than us but something we can contribute to. It is not specific to agroforestry but rather is seeking the larger scale aspirations for the society and environment.

- MISSION is what the strategy is doing to make a substantive contribution towards the realization of the vision.
- PRINCIPLES act as a shared reference point to guide implementation and reflect our aspirations.

Example: National Climate Change Response Strategy 2010

The vision of the NCCRS is for a prosperous and climate change resilient Kenya

Mission of the Strategy is to strengthen nationwide focused actions by ensuring commitment and engagement of all stakeholders towards adapting to and mitigating against climate change.

Kenya's Vision 2030

- The Kenya Vision 2030 is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment.
- The **Economic Pillar** aims to achieve an average economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustaining the same until 2030
- The **Social Pillar** seeks to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment
- The **Political Pillar** aims to realize an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable democratic system

## Visioning

Visioning is a method for collaboratively outlining a compelling vision of a preferred future. Visioning a desirable future is an important step in creating a powerful strategy to achieve a particular purpose.

## Agroforestry Development by 2030 – Visioning

Dimensions	Economic (e.g. finance, investments, resource allocations, subsidies, informal and formal markets, livelihood strategies, etc.) ,	Socio-cultural (e.g. education, health, marginalized or underserved groups)	Agricultural Productivity (e.g. crop and livestock and land management, aquaculture, supply/value chains, food security, nutrition, etc.)	Environment (e.g. natural resources, ecosystem function - water, land, biodiversity, energy)	Institutional (e.g. government sectors/ cross-sectoral relationships , and communications, etc.)
Desired outcomes	Agroforestry value chains are developed and contribute to improved livelihoods	All community members are more resilient due to diverse and more abundant trees in their land	Intercropped and mosaic farming systems with trees produce greater yields and products	Greater ecosystem services due to enhanced agroforestry practice.	Cross-sectoral and diverse partners engage in promotion and support of agroforestry at national to local levels
<b>What</b> has to be in place to support the desired outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mechanisms for private sector to invest in tree based value chains and entrepreneurship and incentive structures</li> <li>• Robust and linked research, advisory and support services at multiple levels and producer focused</li> <li>• Mechanisms to incentivize and coordinate multiple stakeholders and cross-sectoral efforts</li> <li>• Availability of quality germplasm and matching of species to locations</li> </ul>				
<b>What</b> has to be in place to sustain the desired outcomes?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enabling policy and institutional environment</li> <li>• Sustainable funding mechanisms and incentive structures</li> <li>• Resilient ecosystems</li> <li>• Society respects and values equity, education and prosperity of all its members</li> </ul>				

### Mission

- A mission is there to answer the question “why does the strategy exist?”
- It is what the strategy is doing to make a substantive contribution to the vision.

- Sector Example from Climate Change: *to strengthen nationwide focused actions by ensuring commitment and engagement of all stakeholders towards adapting to and mitigating against climate change.*
- The Mission of the “Rwanda Agroforestry Strategy” is to promote leadership and synergies in agroforestry, and engage coordinated action and implementation, through the procurement of knowledge, capacity, tools, rules and regulations, to increase the adoption and development of agroforestry at scale, for the benefit of the farmer, community and the whole nation.

## Principles

- Good principles serve as a shared reference points in conversations about the implementation of the strategy.
- They should reflect aspirations – the way we want to things to be done.
- Consider the users of the strategy and the implementers when designing the principles.

## Basic principles and key entry points of the Rwanda Agroforestry Strategy

- **1.** A national inter-ministerial agroforestry platform is necessary to ensure coherence, coordination and delivery of benefits from widespread adoption of agroforestry as a sustainable practice across the country, including policy interventions that underscore the need for agroforestry to support sustainable agricultural intensification and provide incentives to farmers;
- **2.** Innovations and participative approaches integrating options by context approach across each agro-ecological zone (AEZ) and land use system (LUS), are key for guiding local action and prioritizing national agroforestry research, creating a bottom-up mechanism for ensuring that research results meet farmers’ needs.
- **3.** Strengthening extension services and capacity building of local actors in agroforestry with appropriate training and communication tools are key to foster co-learning for performing agroforestry options and scaling up.
- **4.** Stakeholder engagement shall be necessary to develop and document diverse and inclusive agroforestry options suitable across AEZ and LUS combining traditional and scientific knowledge, to create a basis for coherent development action in land restoration and soil health, fruit trees for improved nutrition of local population and income generation, for wood energy and timber production as well as in reducing climatic change effects, degradation of land, forests and watersheds, wood shortage (including fuelwood), crop failure, malnutrition and poverty.
- **5.** Profitable quality tree produce and diverse value chains shall be structured through optimization and innovation to offer opportunities for smallholder farmers, youth and women. The strategy shall focus on setting up an enabling environment for farmers to access the markets of multiple agroforestry products, investment in agroforestry value chains and value addition. It shall promote and empower women and youth through vocational training and development and agroforestry entrepreneurship.

## Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy - Guiding Principles

- Multi-dimensional, considering short, medium and long term: This strategy will, at every stage, take into account global to local implications, as well as short, medium and long term time scales.
- Country and context specific: This considers the socio-economic, political, cultural and environmental circumstances; the institutional and technological context; political will, resource

availability and mobility; social and political awareness, and overall capacity. The strategy appreciates that there is not a single “perfect” approach, and the approach taken is informed by principles of good practice and adapted based on specific circumstances and context.

- Intergovernmental and participatory: The strategy recognizes distinctiveness and interdependence of the two levels of government in line with Kenya’s Constitution and the Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2013. It has adopted a cross-sectoral approach which takes advantage of potential synergies.
- Sustainable agriculture..
- Good Governance...
- Environmental Management...

### Vision and Mission statements and Principles

- VISION is what we specifically want the world to look like. It is bigger than us but something we can contribute to– think 10 years in the future.
- MISSION is what the strategy is doing to make a substantive contribution towards the realization of the vision.
- PRINCIPLES act as a shared reference point to guide implementation and reflect our aspirations.
- Discuss in your table group over the next 30 minutes, have one rapporteur and capture your vision, mission and 5-6 principles

### Vision suggestions by Table groups

- **Vision 1:** A greener, biodiverse, well protected and resilient agricultural landscapes that ensures sustainable livelihoods in Kenya
- **Vision 2:** Viable livelihoods and a low carbon and resilient development pathway sustained by agroforestry in Kenya
- **Vision 3:** Excellent Agroforestry resources for resilient ecosystem and sustained livelihood
- **Vision 4:** Inclusive and sustainable bio diversified farming system with increased tree cover for climate resilient and economically empowered households and the nation at large.

**Vision capture at plenary:** Agricultural landscapes/ecosystems that are resilient (climate change), biodiverse and (inclusive) economically empowered (sustainable/viable livelihoods) households/people sustained by agroforestry in Kenya

### Mission suggestion by Table groups

- **Mission 1:** Agroforestry practice is mainstreamed, well coordinated, financed and implemented in Kenya for improved livelihoods
- **Mission 2:** To create an enabling environment for promotion of knowledge, information, technology and innovation for agroforestry product value chains that are gender responsive and inclusive.
- **Mission 3:** To promote agroforestry value chains for resilient ecosystem and sustainable livelihood
- **Mission 4:** To strengthen agroforestry through an enabling environment, research, development and learning, value chain upgrading and social inclusion.

### **Mission capture at plenary – (not completed):**

To create an enabling environment for mainstreaming agroforestry in the landscapes

Mainstreaming of agroforestry ...

development that creates incentives (enabling policy environment)

Enabling environment – what do we mean here

Enabling policy environment, enhanced knowledge and communication, value chains and gender inclusion

through enhanced coordination for policy, planning and action, promotion/support of value chains, strengthening finance/resources, enhance knowledge management and innovation, promotion of social inclusion.

### **Elements of principles suggested by Table groups**

- Good governance to ensure proper enforcement and compliance with laws and policies
- Sustainable land management to promote eco-agriculture
- Public participation and inclusivity to encourage ownership and promote transparency
- Promote use of economic incentives to motivate practice of agroforestry
- Mainstreaming of agroforestry in policies, legislations, and plans
- Innovation and creativity
- Multi-dimensional –considering short, medium and long term
- Multisectoral
- Intergovernmental and Participatory including Public Private Partnerships (PPP)
- Context specific
- Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and agricultural intensification
- Good governance
- Environmental and social management including trade offs
- Green growth
- Partnerships (SDG 17)
- Climate change mitigation (combating desertification) e.g. Climate smart agriculture
- Biodiversity conservation (Convention on biodiversity)
- Restoration opportunities assessment
- Functional Market system
- Indigenous knowledge
- Community participation (value chain groups)
- Coordination on agroforestry value chain programs
- Food security
- Agroforestry value chains financing
- Inclusivity
- Focus on small-scale farmers
- Social accountability

- Capacity development
- Sustainability
- Species site matching (Right tree right place)
- Incentives (Economic sense)

#### **Principles elements merge attempt – need to bring down to 6/7 principles**

1. Innovation and creativity
2. Multi-dimensional –considering short, medium and long term
3. Context specific - Species site matching (Right tree right place)
4. Mainstreaming of agroforestry in policies, legislations, and plans
5. Farmer focused, with an emphasis on small-scale farmers and respectful of indigenous knowledge
6. Inclusive - Indigenous knowledge - Focus on small-scale farmers - social accountability
7. Coordination - Intergovernmental and Participatory including Public Private Partnerships (PPP) - Multisectoral
8. Inclusive – Participation - Public (community) participation and inclusivity to encourage ownership and promote transparency / Partnerships (SDG 17)
9. Economic - Functional Market system, Green growth, Incentives (Economic sense), Agroforestry value chains financing. Promote use of economic incentives to motivate practice of agroforestry
10. Good governance to ensure proper enforcement and compliance with laws and policies
11. Sustainable land management to promote eco-agriculture - Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and agricultural intensification - Food security - Environmental and social management including trade offs - sustainability
12. Support to (attainment of national commitments) international conventions Climate change mitigation (combating desertification) e.g. Climate smart agriculture , Biodiversity conservation (Convention on biodiversity), Restoration opportunities assessment
13. Capacity development