

# National Consultations on Draft Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy

Report on national stakeholders, and County Executive Committee Members' Consultation Workshops



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## Introduction

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. The process resulted in a zero draft strategy anchored on four pillars – (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. The zero draft strategy was presented to three separate consultation forums for feedback from the entire agroforestry stakeholder base across the country. This document reports on the proceedings of the first and second forums while the third forum, involving direct interactions with members of communities across the country, is reported in a separate document.

On 11<sup>th</sup> December 2020 and 14<sup>th</sup> December 2020 national consultation workshops were held respectively attracting 108 and 118 participants from various institutions that represent agroforestry stakeholders across the country. The first workshop on 11<sup>th</sup> involved participants from government ministries, agencies, research institutions, non-governmental organizations, farmer representatives and private sector. The second workshop was dedicated to members of county executive committees (CECs) for agriculture and environment and strategy pillar group leaders while participants from the first workshop had been invited to participate voluntarily as observers to help enrich discussions with the CEC members during pillar content review. Accompanying the letter of invitation to participants was the draft strategy and tool to collate their feedback after reading the strategy. This enabled them to read the strategy before the workshop. The comments collected through the feedback tool are presented (verbatim with minor edits) as Annex II of this report.

The program for the two workshops was outlined as shown in the program provided as Annex 1. It broadly comprised of introductions, background to the agroforestry strategy process and objectives, plenary review of the draft strategy vision, mission and principles, presentation of proposed pillar content and review of the same as group work, group report back and outlining of the next steps before workshop closing. The only difference in the two workshops was in the process of discussion on the strategy implementation and resourcing which was done through group work in the wider stakeholder meeting while in the county government consultation it was conducted as part of the final plenary before outlining of the next steps, closing remarks and vote of thanks.

## Workshop opening, mood setting and workshop objectives

Mieke Bourne (ICRAF) welcomed all the participants to the wider stakeholder consultation workshop and thanked them for taking part to add in value to the national agroforestry strategy draft. She proceeded to allow all members to introduce themselves and mention the organizations they were representing. After that she introduced Jonathan Muriuki (ICRAF) and Francis Nyambariga from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperatives (MoALFC) who would take the participants through the background to the agroforestry strategy process and

objectives. For the County Government consultation workshop Jonathan Muriuki welcomed the participants and went ahead to take the members through the background, agroforestry strategy, process and objectives.

A poll was conducted in both workshops to get the participants perception on different issues and below are the results per workshop.

### **National wider stakeholder consultation results**

#### **Poll 1: Which role best describes you?**

Responses: Chairperson - 1; Community representatives /member - 1; Coordinator -9; Field staff - 9; Managers - 7; Researcher – 14; and, Technical staff - 7.

#### **Poll 2: How are you feeling?**

Responses: Ok - 18; Not quite awake - 1; Terrific - 6; and, Very well - 30.

#### **Poll 3: There is the necessary commitment, capacity and investment for agroforestry development in Kenya.**

Responses: Agree - 60%; Agree strongly - 23%; Disagree - 13%; and, Not sure - 3%.

### **County government consultation results**

#### **Poll 2: How are you feeling?**

Responses (observers and pillar leads not included): Ok - 11; Not quite awake - 1; Terrific - 15; and, Very well - 13.

#### **Poll 3: There is the necessary commitment, capacity and investment for agroforestry development in Kenya.**

Responses: Agree - 51%; Agree strongly - 27%; Disagree - 6%; and, Not sure - 15%.

### **Workshop objectives**

- To provide a background to the development of the draft agroforestry strategy and outline the process and steps taken to date.
- Share the draft strategy with stakeholders to allow them to review and enrich the document.
- Review draft strategy vision, mission and principles to receive feedback.
- Discuss the strategy pillars, monitoring and evaluation and coordination and resourcing to receive suggestions from participants and ensure that nothing is missed out or under/over-emphasized.

The principles of engagement in the workshops were shared as shown in Figure 1, which aimed at enabling free opinion sharing and productive participation.

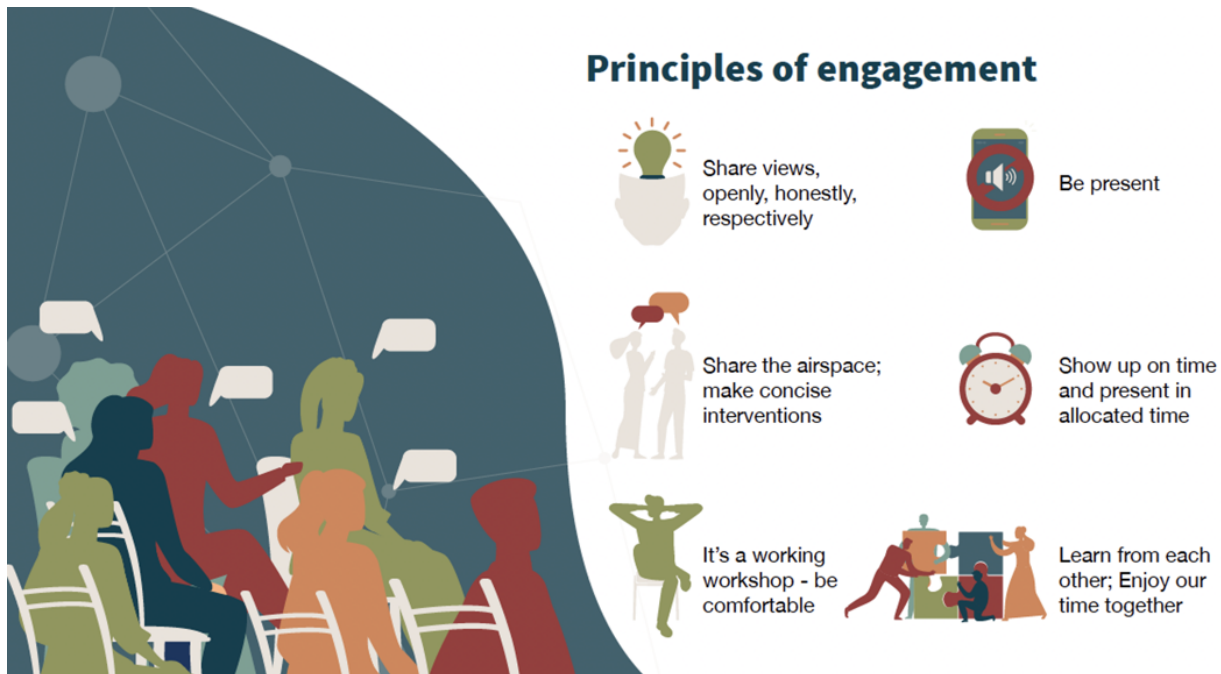


Figure 1: Principles of engagement in the workshop

## Background to the National Agroforestry Strategy, Process and Objectives

Jonathan Muriuki reported that the need for an agroforestry strategy was first discussed during a Regreening Africa Project workshop that was held on October 18 2018 at ICRAF where the Principal Secretary for Agriculture (State Department for Crops Development and Agriculture Research), Prof. Hamadi Boga was in attendance. One of the outcomes from the workshop was the proposal to develop a national agroforestry policy to spearhead scaling. The PS guided the workshop that starting with a strategy would be more effective since the process of creating a policy is long and tedious and that having a strategy would accelerate movement towards a policy. Since agroforestry is domiciled in the ministry of environment and forestry while the ministry of agriculture has mandate over the agricultural landscape it was deemed fit to bring in both ministries to lead the process and ICRAF and other partners would offer technical support.

In 2019 MoALFC submitted a technical assistance (TA) request to CTCN through which ICRAF was facilitated to offer technical support to spearhead development of the strategy with a steering committee co-chaired by MoALFC and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (MoEF). Jonathan said that since by the time they were considering to start the process Vi Agroforestry had started working towards development of a national agroforestry, ICRAF and Vi Agroforestry agreed to jointly engage in the process as guided by the PS and Vi Agroforestry provided the background policy review document they had commissioned as part of the guiding background documents.

Francis Nyambariga said that it was deemed fit to have a coordinating body for the strategy development process and hence a secretariat was formed constituting of ICRAF, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Cooperatives and KEFRI

and they were to report to the 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). In addition, he said that a wider stakeholders group made up of 80 participants 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. The core committee of 15 organizations held the responsibility for of approving all the decisions made by the secretariat as synthesized from the wider stakeholder group since the core committee had been selected with an objective to ensure fair inclusion.

Francis concluded by saying that the members agreed that the strategy approach should be based on four pillars, that is enabling environment, Knowledge and Communication, value chain and gender and social inclusion and members to the said pillars were selected based on their expertise and all institutions and gender equality was observed during the selection process.

The goal of the strategy is to restore productive capacity and build resilience of the agricultural resource base while contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced agroforestry practices in Kenya. The Strategy is meant to scale up agroforestry across the country based upon an enabling environment, good practices on the ground and evidence to support accruing benefits. The strategy preparation process was guided by the policy and strategy formulation process of the Ministry of Agriculture (Figure 2). The implementation period is targeted to coincide with the UN Decade on Ecosystem Restoration (2021 - 2030) while supporting achievement of other commitments such as NDC (2018 - 2022) and the strategic plan for biodiversity.

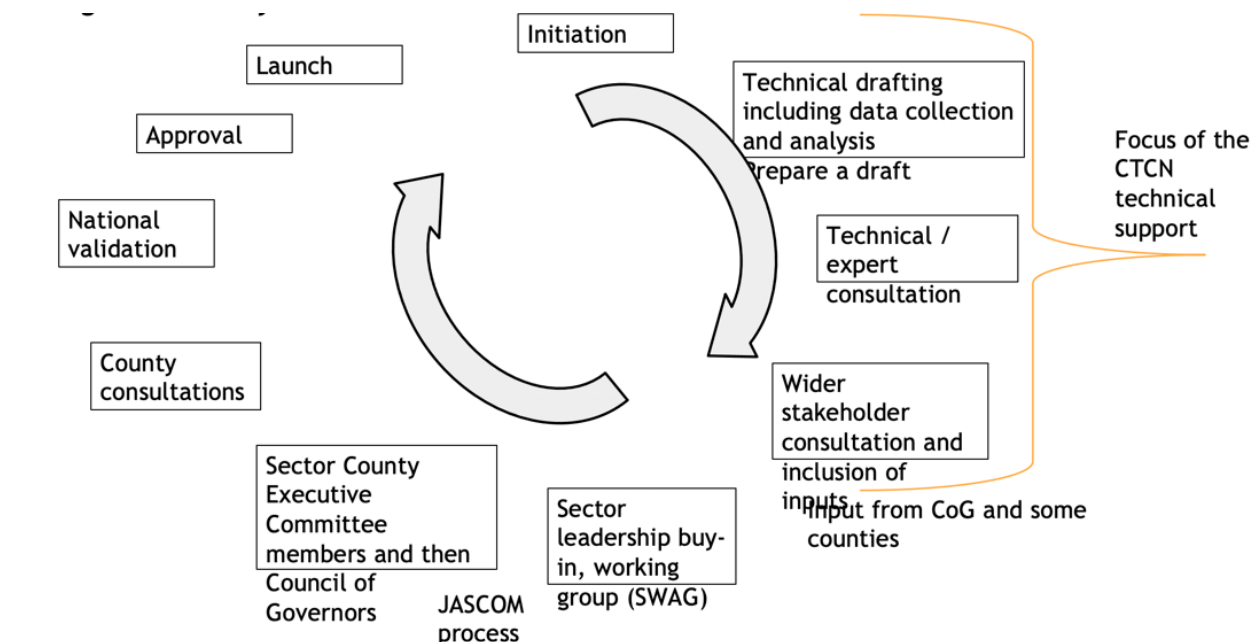


Figure 2: National policy and strategy formulation, review and analysis process in the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

## Objectives of the Strategy

- To improve resourcing and coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at both national and county levels and involvement of non-state actors.
- To enhance professionalism and coordination in agroforestry knowledge creation, management and communication for adoption of context-appropriate agroforestry practices at scale.
- To incentivize investment in agroforestry through strengthening of agroforestry-based value chains (both wood and non-wood) and enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services through incentive systems.
- To create an enabling environment for participation of women, youth and marginalized groups in agroforestry-based value chains.
- To develop a nation-wide participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning framework to track agroforestry development/practices in the country.

## Plenary review of vision, mission and principles

The participants were presented with the vision, mission and principles to review them and give their comments and below are some of the results.

### The proposed vision:

Productive, climate resilient and socially inclusive landscapes enhanced through agroforestry and supporting livelihoods with environmental sustainability.

### Participants' comments on proposed vision

- The vision should be short and to the point.
- It gives a great bigger picture to be achieved in the long-run if all the pillars are achieved.
- The vision is very clear I wouldn't add anything.
- The Vision is concise, clear, well-articulated.
- "Socially inclusive landscapes" seems a too general term for a vision statement. if it could be rephrased.
- A transformation in the developing world, resulting in a massive increase in the use of working trees on working landscape by smallholder's rural household that helps ensure security of food, income health, shelter and energy in a regenerated environment.
- Inclusive landscape, climate which is conducive, and productivity must be hand in hand for the vision to be achieved.
- A fertile land able to sustain food production, and mitigate climatically changes, through agroforestry.
- Inclusion of socially climate resilient landscapes and productivity enhanced by agroforestry and supporting live hoods.

## The proposed mission:

To create an enabling environment for scaling up agroforestry in Kenya through policy mainstreaming and coordination, knowledge creation and management, strengthening of markets and incentives systems, and embedding gender and social inclusion.

### Participants' comments on proposed mission

- Make it simple- to provide adequate, reliable, sustainable agroforestry services
- It is detailed; it captures the various angles the strategy will employ so as to achieve the future it has in place/mind.
- It should be the citizens mission to see that this is achieved they should therefore
- The mission has clearly identified the purpose of the strategy document.
- Really great. it captures a wider array and takes care of every factor in agroforestry as motioned in later pages.
- Is to advance the science of practice of forestry to help realize an agro-forestry transformation throughout the developing world.
- Creating an enabling environment for scaling up agroforestry in Kenya and to restore production capacity.
- providing all the necessary and my time to the company
- Enabling communities to have sustainable and sound economic activities on their land.
- Creating an enabling environment scaling up agroforestry and restore productive capacity.
- The mission mentions gender which is good but I think it should also focus on the youth
- please include technology and Knowledge transfer

### Proposed principles

- Innovation and creativity in context
- Multi-dimensional
- Good governance to ensure proper enforcement and compliance with laws and policies
- Inclusivity, participation and capacity development
- Partnership and coordination
- Economic
- Sustainable land management and climate resilience
- Support to attainment of national commitments and international conventions

### Participants Comments on proposed principles

- Inclusivity of diversity of people in relation to their environment.
- Promotion of public awareness and confidence that in the integrity of the offices involved.
- The seven principles are very specific and deliberate in explaining the road-map to this great and sustainable future where everyone wins. They all need to be acted upon sequentially otherwise there will be less or no good result to report on.
- The principals are straight to the point.
- I find the principles well-structured and consistent with both the mission and vision.

- The general outlook is fine but explanations seem too shallow to egress and give a full outlook of the main points. everything else if perfectly worded.
- It appreciates complexity of agricultural sector both in biophysical and social economics.
- Different knowledge system exists in different areas with different stake holders enabling many local adaptable innovation and matching of appropriate spices to sites right tree for the right place.

## Group work review of strategy pillars (issues, objectives and proposed strategic actions), monitoring and evaluation and strategy implementation and resourcing

Six working groups were constituted to work in one-hour long breakout sessions to review the content in the sections on pillar strategies, monitoring and evaluation and strategy implementation and resourcing. Four groups were based on the four pillars while another group focused on monitoring and evaluation. A sixth group focused on strategy implementation and resourcing in the wider stakeholder group meeting but not in the meeting with CECs where this issue was discussed in the final plenary. Before breakout sessions, group leads were invited to present to the plenary a summary of the content in each of the respective section.

After the brief presentation the participants voluntarily selected and joined the groups they would participate in so as to provide most valuable inputs. The summary outcomes of the group discussions are as presented in the sections below.

### GROUP 1 -Pillar 1: Policy and Institutional Framework

#### Summary content (objectives) presented in plenary

##### Policy, legal and regulatory framework

- To create an enabling policy and legal framework for agroforestry development.
- To outline effective fiscal and non-fiscal incentives to enhance adoption of agroforestry.

##### Institutional framework

- To improve coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at the national and county levels and involvement of non-state actors (NSAs)
- Build capacity of key institutions and stakeholders in order to support agroforestry development

##### Financing mechanisms

- To mobilize and allocate adequate resources sustainably for implementation of programmes.

#### Summary outcomes of group discussion

- Actualization of projects on the ground because of the models we choose to implement our projects is a challenge.

- Lack of political good will can impede the implementation of the strategy especially at the ground level.
- The CECs are ceremonial positions so the directors are more technical and the key people to involve in the process.
- The CECs are brought in because we must have their buy in and then later engage the technical personnel and later involve the Council of Governors at different committees.
- Engage key stakeholders who have impact in the grass root e.g. One Acre Fund, Vi agroforestry and WVK.
- Land tenure issues have to be addressed, distribution of seedlings especially with the ban of plastic bags.
- Smallholder farmers are not fully engaged in the process.
- How is the Lacuna that was left after the Agriculture Act was repealed by AFA? this is catered by the first strategy
- What niche is the strategy going to take at the policy level and to repeal the AFA Act (reforming of the AFA Act). The Crops Act was to implement, developed crop specific bills which will change and the AFA act will be dismantled thus affecting the structure of AFA. Crop bills have been drafted and forwarded to parent ministries for their consideration.
- Detailed risk analysis of the legal system to know the mitigations that can be taken to ensure the implementation of the strategy

## GROUP 2 - Pillar 2: Knowledge and Communication

### Summary content (objectives) presented in plenary

#### Education, training and human resource/capacity development

- To enhance professionalism in agroforestry competencies for training extension officers as well as farmers and land users
- Enhance infrastructure for Agroforestry training and research

#### Research

- To improve engagement of stakeholders beyond public institutions (including farmers, development partners and private sector) in research and development in agroforestry.
- To mobilize resources to enhance capacity to address the needs of diverse stakeholders
- To conduct research in emerging agroforestry issues
- To strengthen participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation

#### Extension, advisory services and communication

- Build capacity of extension and advisory staff in agroforestry
- To improve packaging of agroforestry knowledge and diversify dissemination pathways

### Summary outcomes of group discussion

- A lot more needs to be done on research and development with proper curricular standardization in agroforestry education. There must be also capacity building for innovation.

- Dissemination of knowledge and innovations through training of village based advisors (VBAs), also government institutions i.e. KALRO, KEFRI, agricultural institutions, to avail field days for local communities
- "More should be done on education training and research development with proper curriculum in agroforestry.
- Partnerships and sharing of information by various agencies.
- Extension and advisory services play a key role in agricultural production and improvement of livelihoods in the rural area. So emphasis should be added in the sub pillar.
- Research matters and education that are key to agroforestry practices and capacity development have been clearly captured to make field work better and sustainable.

### GROUP 3 - Pillar 3: Value Chain Development

#### Summary content (objectives) presented in plenary

##### Agroforestry Ecosystem Services

- To enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management.

##### Non wood products

- Promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non-wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey).

##### Timber and Biomass fuels (charcoal and fuelwood)

- Green the biomass energy value chain by improving product value and efficiency in production and use.
- Create an enabling regulatory environment and incentivize growers' and private sector investments in timber and wood biomass value chains.

##### Seed and seedling production

- To support production of good quality seeds and seedlings for diverse tree species and ornamental plants.

#### Summary outcomes of group discussion

- Develop and promote alternative fuel sources (example biogas/briquettes/solar) for households and decrease the cost of these.
- Enhance efficiency of charcoal production through improved technology as well as local and cheap fabrication and improved (portable) kilns and enhanced capacity. And benefits (Increase the price of wood fuel) and gender mainstreaming.
- Increase supply and valuation of wood for wood fuel through allocation of gazetted areas for this purpose (fast growing species) and FMNR, alley cropping, mass tree-planting and prizes, matching of species to contexts, community based nurseries, behavior change example to plant 2 trees for each one cut.
- Proper governance and policies for planning (decentralized), coordination and implementation. Including addressing corruption, mapping stakeholders and partnerships, enforcing production and trade regulations, increased capacity for enforcement,

domestication of laws to county. Enhance cultural, religious and legal regulations/restrictions on individual, producer and user behavior.

- Emphasis on research on the soil and biodiversity conservation.
- The government should stop the import of fruits that we can plant and grow and sell within the country. Importation has posed a major barrier to the growth of our smallholder farmer enterprises. It has also messed up with the market prices forcing farmers to make losses with their products or even to an extent of the products perishing. Besides, turn the farms into attractive sceneries that would bring about tourists and thus increase revenue.
- Encourage tree farming as a form of income and ensure that the pricing set aside for the same are reasonable so that we ensure quality production/planting of the trees.

## GROUP 4 - Pillar 4: Gender and Social Inclusion

### Summary content (objectives) presented in plenary

- Enhance inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in advisory services provision for better access to information, technology transfer and market information.
- Enhance women and youth participation in agroforestry-based value chain development and market systems strengthening.
- Create an enabling environment for women's participation in agroforestry and sustainable land use and management with secure tenure and resource rights.
- Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

### Summary outcomes of group discussion

- Youths - most of the youth have not been properly engaged in Agroforestry - more engagement and more information needed on the importance of agroforestry.
- Need to have more details regarding strategies and guidelines to be employed to ensure this happens.
- How do we make sure the youth come on board - need to incentivize the youth - what is in for the youth?
- Need to undertake a needs assessment regarding youth, women and other vulnerable groups - need to identify the existing technological gaps
- Needs assessment may come after strategies
- Enhance would need to answer the 'how' question - maybe we remove the term how in the objective?
- "How" is answered by the strategies listed?
- Keep the indigenous knowledge in a format that is easily accessible, how can we ensure the endangered species (herbal) can protected and utilized, young people also promote the indigenous knowledge, linking the indigenous knowledge with elderly people with the young generation.
- Where are we starting from - need for a situational survey - value chain survey needed to tell who is participating - to know the level of youth and women participation.

- In the main document there is information of the current status of youth, women and vulnerable people - the strategies here are supposed to address the gaps identified.
- It needs to be clear on how to provide opportunities - need to indicate clear structures that would enable youth engage in AF related strategies - the 'how' question need to be clear.
- Strategies need to be more actionable - and what incentives are there for the youth.
- Financial access - need to be clear on how financial access will be made possible.
- Risk mitigation/insurance - need to be clear and actionable - what does financial inclusion imply.
  - Moving to the next level - commercialization and market chain of the fruits among other agroforestry crops, linkages in the market systems.
  - Opportunity to create forum between the elderly and young people, passing and documenting the indigenous knowledge. (objective 4.1)
  - More buy-in by the youths on indigenous knowledge needed. (4.1)
- While the men might be influential - we need to recognize the patriarchal society we live in - there are also laws - are these men able to influence or would it be business as usual?
- Promote use of men champion to partner in gender and social inclusion.
- The objective to be led by youth and women - emphasis should not be on men championing - sort of partnership.
- Spearheading gives men the leading role - putting us back to where we have been - instead they should work as 'partners' and not spearheading.
- In most cases people listen to men talking about women empowerment compared to women talking the same.
- Using men to promote gender and social inclusion.
- Waiver on tax and land rates to enable women, youths and marginalized group to enable them access credit facility and engage more on agroforestry activities.
- Awareness creation on cultural changes example women owning land.
- Bring men on board to appreciate that women can also own land.

## Group 5: **Monitoring, evaluation, impact and learning**

### **Content presented in plenary**

Main components:

- Monitoring strategy implementation
- Evaluations to determine the exposure to practices and change in actions at the household or community level.
- Tracking of trees grown and type (species), tree cover change.
- Impact assessment to establish to what degree different practices are having an impact on land health, yields, income, food security, resilience, skills for men, women and youth.
- Reflection and learning events.

### **Scope and aims**

Monitoring (the tracking of progress against indicators) and evaluation (assessing if progress is having the desired result in the short term) are critical to support agroforestry development through the implementation of this strategy and to ensure implementation is impactful, cost effective and coordinated.

The monitoring, evaluation, impact and learning strategy aims at achieving the following objectives:

- Encourage and build a culture of pursuing development impact among agroforestry stakeholders.
- Guide new and ongoing agroforestry programme/projects to maximize effectiveness.
- Provide a framework to learn from experience.
- Provide evidence of the agroforestry contribution to the country development outcomes.

### **Monitoring strategy implementation**

The strategy implementation framework outlines a number of indicators that will guide the monitoring of strategy implementation. A comprehensive monitoring and evaluation plan will be developed for specific projects, programs and investments aligned with this strategy.

These plans must include targets, indicators and associated sources of data/means of verification. Baseline data will be drawn from existing studies and reports, with baseline surveys conducted for new projects, and will be used to determine targets and track progress.

#### **Evaluations and tracking**

Evaluations can be conducted to determine the exposure to practices and change in actions at the household or community level. Change in tree cover must also be tracked, using spatial tools combined with farm level data.

Beyond monitoring the implementation of activities, a number of elements should be tracked. These include the number of people (men/women/youth) reached through capacity building and germplasm distribution and the number of trees grown, agroforestry practices being implemented and diversity of trees (and shrubs).

#### **Impact assessment**

Impact assessment measures the intermediate and long-term changes. Impact of agroforestry practice should be measured every 5 years to establish to what degree different practices (options) in different contexts are having an impact on land health (soil organic carbon, soil erosion), yields, income, food security, resilience, skills for men, women and youth.

### **Reflection and learning events**

Every 5 years a reflection and learning event, including key stakeholders, should take place to reflect on monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment results and be used to update the strategy implementation framework as needed.

### **Tools**

A number of existing tools and approaches are employed to monitor many of the indicators and possible impacts associated with agroforestry adoption. These should be strengthened and used systematically where possible with capacity building for local partners and at county level as key focus.

These include crowd-sourcing data collection tools such as the Regreening Africa App, developed through the Regreening Africa project at World Agroforestry. Also, the M-Salm digital tools through Vi Agroforestry and tools from KALRO.

Mapping tools and use of satellite imagery is undertaken by multiple partners including NRT, DRSRS, CETRAD, KFS, RCMRD and World Agroforestry amongst others. Collaboration amongst these partners would be valuable to support capacity building and strengthen the spatial monitoring capacities in the country.

To streamline data collection, analysis and communication, an Agroforestry Dashboard will be developed. The dashboard will bring together diverse evidence sources and partners to share information on agroforestry, to streamline data presentation and enhance decision making.

### **Roles and process**

The coordinating institution for each strategic objective will be responsible for monitoring implementation of the specific activities under the objective, ensuring devolution of monitoring where possible.

The Ministry responsible for Agriculture will establish a secretariat (supported by the agroforestry unit or focal person?) and including county representation, to coordinate implementation of the strategy and M&E, which will provide guidance for correct application of the M&E system and for collating this data and arranging for evaluations. The secretariat will ensure alignment with the National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation Systems (NIMES). Annual collation of M&E results will be presented by the secretariat to CPPMU (The unit responsible for agroforestry will carry out internal monitoring in collaboration with the CPPMU and report to the Ministry responsible for planning) and for wider dissemination to stakeholders. They will also ensure inclusion of monitoring figures to national targets and commitments through multilateral agreements (such as the CBD, NDCs and Bonn Challenge/AFR100 – within the Ministry responsible for Environment).

### **Summary outcomes of group discussion**

- Strong monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be adopted for transparency and accountability

- The five-year period is a good time to measure progress and give time to farmers. On the other hand, it is key to ensure the farmers understand the key indicators that measure performance. Knowledge is power, and thus ensuring everyone in the hierarchy understands what is expected of them, when and how.
- It is capital intensive but needed for long-term evaluation of progress- a Hegelian dialectic that assists in analyzing the cycles of development because ultimately Africa needs to be food secure without endangering the environment. It's now been 60 years free from the yolk of colonialism and we still are not food secure? Now is the time for indigenous home-based solutions and best practice captured by the rights-based approach to development.
- Clear activities need to be structured to ensure all strategies indicated in each pillar can be implemented hence monitored and evaluated.
- State its importance (How, outcome and impact)
- Establish trackable indicators- Proposal (to be generated by each component)
- Establish Logic framework/implementation matrix – to articulate the strategic areas and tied to the objectives). The Log frame for the strategy- to capture KPI for each area (goals, strategic area, output etc). This should include means of verifications (reports, surveys). To establish assumptions for considerations (e.g. resource availability, adoption/willingness of new technologies). Risk assessment
- Establish the cost and time frame – inform resource mobilization
- Cascade and track the indicators at lower level (implementation level) (i.e. who tracks each indicators)
- The logic framework/indicator should clearly articulate/specify the roles and responsibilities (Ministry, partners/collaborators and counties)
- Expand policy analysis- to cover existing stakeholders and new stakeholders including ingoing research
- Impact and outcome assessment – through impact (effects of other implemented flagship, research)
- Roles and process
- On the opening section should be revisited to clarify that the ministry will be overall responsible entity for the M&E framework, then the role, contribution and timeframe of each partner including an intentional mention of the role of the private sector should also be clarified or stated (to achieve this requires a clearly developed logical framework).
- On processes: The linkage between the national government and county governments should be explained to include the different implementation and monitoring pathways.
- Discuss if there is need for a baseline survey to capture the current situation
- Include aspects of result based evaluation on the stated milestones

## GROUP 6 - Strategy coordination and resourcing

### Summary content presented in plenary

- Anchor Ministry - Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
- Role of other Ministries - Environment and Forestry, Water Resources, Energy, Land, Finance, Education, others?
- Role of other national government Agencies - KALRO, KEFRI, KFS, AFA, Universities
- Role of Counties
- Inter-sector coordination - Steering committee?
- Role of non-state actors
- Role of communities
- Role of development partners

### Summary outcomes of group discussion

#### Coordination at the county level

- No steering committee at this level?
- Technical coordinating team at county level - depends on how departments are established in each county
- Create sub-county and ward level coordinating teams to enable reaching out to farmers directly
- Two thirds gender principle to be observed

#### Resource mobilization

- Create a coordinating unit to receive budgetary allocation
- Create a land restoration fund to align with the UN decade on restoration and decide which percentage goes to agroforestry
- Link with other restoration opportunities we can tap into such as FLR, UNEP, CBD, GEF, GCF, GIZ
- Allocate funds from specific trust funds such as NETFund, Fish Levy Trust Fund etc because they contribute to NRM - value the contribution of agroforestry to fund aspirations and allocate a percentage to AF development
- GCF is a huge opportunity - NEMA, KCB and Acumen Fund are accredited entities in Kenya - entities including non state actors can apply to the fund to implement agroforestry projects (KENGEN, Cantas have applied and been approved)
- Counties have different sectoral arrangements than NG – specific votes can be identified

- Seven proposals have been submitted to GCF aligning with seven regional county blocks. Agroforestry is a major thrust in the proposals
- Other major projects in counties have agroforestry as part of their themes and can contribute such as KCSAP and NARIG
- Other opportunities - Private sector contracts eg woodlots for power transmission with KPLC etc

## Next steps and closing

Jonathan Muriuki informed the participants that the next steps would involve the following:

- Community level consultations supported by VI Agroforestry and Wildlife Clubs of Kenya, was in progress in the lake region and was to take part in the other regional economic blocks the following week.
- All the comments given by the participants will be incorporated in the final strategy to ensure every contribution is adhered with and to have a comprehensive document.
- Completion of implementation plan to happen after
- Hand over draft strategy to MoALFC to take place after all the inputs are incorporated in the draft of the strategy. Ministry to facilitate public participation and presentation at the sectoral county committees.
- Public participation supported by JAASCOM
- Finalization and launch of strategy

## ANNEXES

### Annex I: WORKSHOP AGENDA

#### Agenda for the wider stakeholder consultation meeting – 11 December 2020

Time	Activity
8.45-9.00	Coming online
9.00-9.30	Welcome, objectives, background and process
9.30-10.00	Vision, mission, principles review
10.00-10.20	Outline of the pillar strategic objectives
10.20-11.20	Break out groups working on the pillars
11.20-11.45	Report back from group work
11.45-12.00	Next steps, Closing remarks and vote of thanks

#### Agenda for the County government consultation workshop – 14 December 2020

Time	Activity
10.45-11.00	Coming online
11.00-11.30	Welcome, objectives, background and process
11.30-12.00	Vision, mission, principles review
12.00-12.20	Outline of the pillar strategic objectives
12.20-13.20	Break out groups working on the pillars
13.20-13.45	Report back from group work
13:45-14:00	Coordination and Resourcing discussion
14:00-14.20	Next steps, Closing remarks and vote of thanks

## Annex II: Survey results from the participants

Survey tool (created with google docs)

# Agroforestry strategy consultation survey

You have received this survey alongside the draft Agroforestry Strategy so that you can share feedback to enhance the strategy ahead of the consultation workshop. Please fill the below and press submit. Thank you for your time. For any questions, kindly contact Jane Mumina on [mumish85@gmail.com](mailto:mumish85@gmail.com) or 0728812969 or Jonathan Muriuki on [j.muriuki@cgiar.org](mailto:j.muriuki@cgiar.org)

0. Required

1. Email address \*

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2. Please share your name \*

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3. Please share your organisation name \*

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4. Please share any overall input to the strategy document \*

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5. Please provide your input to the Vision \*

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6. Please share your input to the Mission \*

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7. Please provide your input to the Principles \*

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8. Please share your input on Pillar 1: Policy and institutional framework (this could be general comments or specific changes)

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9. Please share your input on Pillar 2: Knowledge and innovation system (this could be general comments or specific changes) \*

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10. Please share your input on Pillar 3: Value chain development (this could be general comments or specific changes) \*

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11. Please share your input on Pillar 4: Gender and social inclusion (this could be general comments or specific changes) \*

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12. Please share your input to the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation chapter (this could be general comments or specific changes) \*

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13. Please share any last thoughts

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Thank you so much for sharing your inputs!

## Survey responses

### Please share any overall input to the strategy document

- 
- Good document, stakeholders should make it alive by including the local citizens, what is in the document should not just remain on paper but practiced.
- The document gives too little attention to natural causes in relation to climate change, land degradation and loss of biodiversity.
- Planting of trees should be mandatory for every citizen if we are to achieve a lot that has been discussed on the document
- The document is well researched.
- it is comprehensive enough. It captures key issues in the Kenyan agricultural setup.
- Smallholder farmer families will have a sustainable, improved livelihood through increased productivity, climate change resilience, security, higher income and great equality between men and women.
- The major beneficial factor in agroforestry is that it provides opportunities for participation in various enterprises e.g. trees and it enables households to sell the surplus.
- Involvement of Village based advisors for effective dissemination of information and practical engagement with the local communities.
- To restore productive capacity and build resilience of agricultural resource while contributing to climate change and mitigation.
- Strategy is detailed and clear though most objectives were not time bound.
- The strategy is well developed but needs to have stronger action points.
- It's a good document since it tackles all the strengths and weaknesses of agroforestry, solutions and way forward.
- The Rights- based approaches to overall development well captured in the Constitution 2010 should be outlined all through the document. This is in line with both Government and Non-state actors' policies.
- Through agroforestry lives are supported especially during these pandemic times
- The goal is to restore productive capacity and build resilience of the agricultural resource base while contributing to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhanced agroforestry practices in Kenya.
- It is good and also very helpful in terms of farming
- The strategic document had a clear statement of Agroforestry's purpose in our economy/society and most importantly the agricultural sector in Kenya.
- I see the Potential positive change Agroforestry will have to the Agricultural sector in Kenya
- The document is clear and concise, but more could be added on gender issues especially on women rights to access and utilize trees.

- The document has brought out most of the key issues that affect agroforestry, but it has not captured the human elephant conflicts that face farmers in rural areas.
- The document has covered the key issues that affect Agroforestry practices, but it has not brought out the issues of incentives, that are lacking to entice the farmers to grow trees.
- Well-chosen strategy that will see the land secured
- The document is in order
- Regarding adaptation of agricultural production to climate change, agroforestry has potential to moderate climate extremes, in particular high temperatures, as well as intra-annual climatic fluctuations. Tree canopies can create a more adequate microclimate for crops and more resilient ecosystems for better food production. On the other hand, a dense tree canopy also reduces incident solar radiation, possibly depressing crop yield potentials. Additional research is needed for guidance on optimum tree cover for climate change adaptation in varied environmental settings, especially in the area of modelling where tools remain inadequate
- The strategies outlined are vital and the most important thing will be the implementation which will bring all the changes we desire to life
- The document hasn't given much attention to natural causes in relation to climate change and biodiversity.
- I find the document to be robust focusing on key issues that affect agroforestry practices but lacking or not addressing certain key issues.
- The document has concentrated on other factors more and left out natural causes in relation to climate change and biodiversity.
- In the document relation to climate change and biodiversity not much attention has been given to the natural causes.
- The document will be successful if it is well implemented.
- It is a good document that if implemented will change the landscapes of Kenya, improve the natural resources and overall environmental resilience for improved livelihoods
- The strategy is great however implementing may prove a challenge
- Key elements have been well encapsulated in the document and inclusive stakeholder engagement
- The document has not given much attention to climate change and biodiversity as a natural cause.
- The document is well thought out and the plan seems quite feasible
- Review of the various pillars, forestry perspectives, contribution to value chains, Dryland forestry (gums and resins and other NWFPs) experience, analysis
- The strategy document is good all in all. Just needs a bit of editing and formatting as well as updating the very old references to better reflect the situation on the ground
- I actively participated in the knowledge pillar group.
- The document is well done; I would love to suggest that you have a toll-free number in relation to agroforestry.

- Finding a solution in improving agroforestry
- Any mechanism put must gear to maximum production and inclusion of all stake holders
- Add a value on it and make some implementation
- It is a great document. It has enlightened me on how to improve the livelihood of my society while at the same time improve the environment.
- Impact should be able to reach to the lowest farmer in the village
- Essential to include women and all social groups in agroforestry management
- Stakeholder creation and mobilization

**Please provide your input to the Vision**

- The vision should be short and to the point.
- It gives a great bigger picture to be achieved in the long run if all the pillars are achieved.
- The vision is very clear I wouldn't add anything.
- The Vision is concise, clear, well-articulated.
- Socially inclusive landscapes seem a too general term for a vision statement. if it could be rephrased.
- A transformation in the developing world, resulting in a massive increase in the use of working trees on working landscape by smallholder's rural household that helps ensure security of food, income health, shelter and energy in a regenerated environment.
- Inclusive landscape, climate which is conducive, and productivity must be hand in hand for the vision to be achieved.
- A fertile land able to sustain food production, and mitigate climatic changes, through agroforestry
- Inclusion of socially climate resilient landscapes and productivity enhanced by agroforestry and supporting live hoods.
- The vision is quite simple and clear and in my opinion is okay
- I like it, since it encourages us Kenyans to try and implement the principles and to have a green country now and generations to come.
- The evolution and potential of agro-forestry for rural development and agriculture is not only quantitative but qualitative and this is best captured by a rights-based approach that takes into consideration the role of the duty bearers (State) and the Rights holders. (Individuals and groups)
- Supporting of livelihoods through agroforestry.
- The productive, climate resilient and socially inclusive landscapes are enhanced through agroforestry and hence supporting livelihoods with environmental sustainability.
- To be able to live in an environment free from chemicals that harm the world.
- Educating the farmers on various environmental changes since most are dependent on the farming culture only.
- It was clear and summarized the core values.
- It was brief and concise.
- The vision is clear but should be shorter.

- Secure our trees, secure our land.
- To explore the potential of agroforestry for providing benefits for livelihoods, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- Creating of self-sufficient agroforestry
- If all the pillars are implemented fully there's much to be achieved in the long run.
- It is well thought out, nothing to add.
- A productive, climate smart resilient systems and socially inclusive restored landscapes enhanced through integration of agroforestry technologies with environmental sustainability for improved livelihoods and income generation.
- The vision aims at attempting to enhance nature to our benefit and sustainability.
- Socio-economic impact to be included.
- Making it inclusive and relevant in a multispectral setting.
- It is well phrased.
- Enhancing agroforestry and supporting livelihoods with environmental sustainability.
- Must be directed towards the intended output within the stipulated time frame
- Productive climate, social inclusive landscapes through agroforestry and supporting livelihood with environmental sustainability.
- Strategy should be incorporated at the grass root level.
- Commercialization of Agroforestry in Kenya.

#### **Please share your input to the Mission**

- Make it simple - to provide adequate, reliable, sustainable agroforestry services
- It is detailed; it captures the various angles the strategy will employ so as to achieve the future it has in place/mind.
- The mission has clearly identified the purpose of the policy document.
- Really great. It captures a wider array and takes care of every factor in agroforestry as motioned in later pages.
- Is to advance the science of practice of (agro)forestry to help realize an agroforestry transformation throughout the developing world.
- Creating an enabling environment for scaling up agroforestry in Kenya and to restore production capacity.
- Enabling communities to have sustainable and sound economic activities on their land.
- Creating an enabling environment for scaling up agroforestry and restore productive capacity.
- The mission mentions gender which is good but I think it should also focus on the youth
- Please include technology and Knowledge transfer.
- We have a lot to do to achieve the goals we have set by 2030 and beyond, it should be our duty to ensure we have attained the target.
- The mission should be furthered to move from charity, to obligation, respect and protection to fulfill human rights objectives.
- Knowledge creation and management hence strengthening markets.

- To scale up agroforestry in Kenya we need to develop policy mainstreaming, coordination, knowledge creation and management, strengthening of markets through incentives system and encouraging gender and social inclusion.
- Having a harsh free chemical country.
- Creating more markets for their produce without involvement of middlemen. Market accessibility.
- Supports the company's vision and furthermore with social and gender inclusion projects a brighter future.
- I liked the inclusion of gender equality.
- Innovation and technology should be seen more in the mission.
- To identify research gaps and overarching research questions for the contributions in this special issue that may help shape current opinion in environmental sustainability.
- Scaling up agroforestry in Kenya through policy mainstreaming and coordination, knowledge creation and management, strengthening of markets and incentives systems, and embedding gender and social inclusion will improve the livelihood of so many Kenyans who depend on agroforestry and hence the quality of life.
- It is well detailed in relation to the vision looking at the future it has in place.
- We are an evolving generation. Everything has gone digital at the moment and incorporating technology in the mission would come in handy.
- The mission matches the vision so if we'll implemented it will comprehend the vision.
- All is detailed according to the vision provided therefore the future is guaranteed.
- Its related to the vision but serious guidelines and co-ordinations are reinforced to easier implementation.
- It is will detailed in relation to the vision, looking at the future it has in place.
- It well thought out, especially with gender and social inclusivity.
- I agree that knowledge creation and management, strengthen the markets and incentives systems, thus embedding gender and social inclusion.
- Providing a solution to enhance agroforestry in Kenya by including society in obtaining solutions
- It is well detailed in relation to the vision it has in place
- The mission is a little too wordy and can be misleading.
- Need to capture the element of sustainability.
- Create an enabling environment for scaling up agroforestry in Kenya through policy
- This will involve steps to be taken to realize the intended vision.
- It concentrates on Agroforestry.
- It combines the key areas in economics and environmental sustainability.
- Create an Agroforestry community in Kenya that promotes equality, commercialization, and policy growth globally.

**Please provide your input to the Principles**

- Inclusivity of diversity of people in relation to their environment.

- Promotion of public awareness and confidence that in the integrity of the offices involved.
- The seven principles are very specific and deliberate in explaining the road-map to this great and sustainable future where everyone wins. They all need to be acted upon sequentially otherwise there will be less or no good result to report on.
- The principals are straight to the point.
- I find the principles well-structured and consistent with both the mission and vision.
- The general outlook is fine but explanations seem too shallow to egress and give a full outlook of the main points, everything else is perfectly worded.
- Tree cropping the humid tropics and application of agro forestry system.
- There must be proper enforcement of laws and policies which should be reflected through inclusivity.
- Encourage research on trees/ shrubs that would be of value as an agroforestry input.
- Since this involves a lot of small holder farmers in rural areas, I think simplicity should be included as one of the principles.
- If they are practiced by each and every person we will achieve a lot in a short period of time.
- The principles of participation or non-participation and accountability of all stakeholders should be better articulated otherwise the dis-empowerment will be followed by an unsustainable framework i.e., development not owned by the citizens.
- We are able to support Economic and agricultural sector through agroforestry.
- The principles support the mission hence justifies the strategy.
- The principles all aim to a clean free environment.
- Giving farmers the value for their produce. Incentives like fertilizers at minimal costs to encourage more produce hence promoting better living standards. And also providing credit facilities.
- Financing and resources mobilization should be addressed.
- Funding, financing and resource mobilization can be more included on a larger scale.
- In the document, I find mobilization of Funds to support the same has not been looked into.
- The principles are very precise and has captured important details that will be necessary for improvement of agroforestry in Kenya. It should include also the recognition of agroforestry in the government as a key sector hence giving it priority in major planning and budgeting that it does annually and just recognizing the role it plays in the livelihoods of Kenyans.
- Come up with plans/methods that encourages research on trees and educate on the importance of agroforestry.
- The document is on point but due to specified principles, serious acts and implementation has to take place.
- Agroforestry should support both rural and urban areas and consider the different climate specific conditions considering the biophysical and socio-economic context like land tenure.

- I agree that putting all the principles together will achieve the vision set by including society and enhancing agroforestry and also regulating it at the same time and giving and in an economic way.
- The principles are very specific and all needed to be acted upon in order to achieve the required outcome.
- Reviewed for multisector orientation and policy compliance.
- We need to consider socio-economic as well as socio-cultural dimensions instead of the economic dimension alone
- They are straight to the point and if acted upon, the outcome shall be satisfactory
- Getting to acknowledge biophysical and social economic contexts matching species to right areas.

**Please share your input on Pillar 1: Policy and institutional framework (this could be general comments or specific changes)**

- Stakeholders play a major role especially when it comes to implementation. It is important that people on the ground such as small holder farmers are incorporated when such frameworks are being built. Their input and perspective will shade a lot of light on some of the challenges mentioned in this section.
- There is need for coordination of agroforestry between the central and the devolved government for this to work.
- Emphasize more on the intuitional input from foundational knowledge to their importance going forward. Some of it is lacking.
- The need to determine whether availability (available?) policies are facilitated in development particularly in agriculture and environmental management in the view of development (devolved?) system of government.
- The role of agroforestry should be adequately acknowledged or mainstreamed.
- A budgetary initiative by both county and national governments to institutions dealing with agroforestry research and management of its outcome will be necessary
- There must be policies and regulations for agroforestry development and its importance should be acknowledged.
- In co-ordination with parliament some these policies should be made laws, kindly emphasize potential overlap and low coordination.
- We have the policies but implementing them is the problem, that's why the weaknesses are more than what has been achieved.
- The principles are multidimensional as the document clearly explains in its SWOT analysis but the rights-based approach is best suited to analyze structures of marginalization and the elephant in the room. Which in Kenya is the emotive land issues and historical and cultural injustices that are rarely addressed e.g. the shamba system experiment and the destruction of the Mau ecosystem.
- Kenya supports agroforestry through legislation and strategies but still, there is low coordination and interaction among the various stakeholders that promote agroforestry, hence we should build capacity of key institutions and stakeholders in order to support agroforestry development.

- If there was coordination from the ministries concerned, and the related sectors e.g. land and water, then this would be easier to implement and promote agroforestry.
- Under institutional framework coordination of government agencies that are broadcasting and related to agroforestry is not clearly addressed.
- Most key policies related to agroforestry have been captured especially the constitution of 2010.
- The implementation plans of different policies and strategies that are related to agroforestry, have not been captured.
- "Agriculture and Food Authority Act (section 22) requires the Cabinet Secretary, on the advice of the Authority, and in consultation with the National Land Commission, to make general rules for the preservation, utilization and development of agricultural land either in Kenya generally or in any particular part thereof. The rules made thereunder may:
  - Prescribe the manner in which owners (whether or not also occupiers) shall manage their land in accordance with rules of good estate management;
  - Prescribe the manner in which occupiers shall farm their land in accordance with the rules of good husbandry;
  - Advise on the control or prohibition of the cultivation of land or the keeping of stock or any particular kind of stock thereon;
  - Advise on the kinds of crops which may be grown on land;
  - Provide for controlling the erection of buildings and other works on agricultural land;
  - Provide for such exemptions or conditional exemptions from the provisions thereof as may be desirable or necessary;"
- Policies are mandatory and establishing of institutions and policies that are free from any interference e.g. political will have a huge impact on development of agroforestry in Kenya.
- It is easy interpreted and thus makes it easier to understand.
- It is very clear and precise.
- I agree that without the right guidelines it would be impossible to execute the policies and right institutional framework.
- We do not generally have a wholesome policy and institutional framework even though it is generally provided for in the Supreme Law which is the Constitution of Kenya, there are still gaps in the law governing agroforestry as some areas have not been covered.
- I believe agroforestry is bankable in the commercial banking space with capacity to realize good returns on investment. There's an opportunity to tap into private partnerships that exist with DFI (Development Financial Institutions). Current loans advanced to the agriculture sector are low compared to other sectors. There's opportunity here for private sector to participate in propelling economic growth and promoting sustainability through agroforestry financing.
- The strategy should be put through a comprehensive risk assessment and a strategic environmental impact assessment. The participation of the draft document should be cascaded to not only CECs but Chief officers and the operatives up to ward level
- Publicizing of the document is important so that the passion is shared.
- A radical change is necessary to determine the sustainability of standards.

- Stakeholder involvement for Agroforestry policy making in Kenya.

**Please share your input on Pillar 2: Knowledge and innovation system (this could be general comments or specific changes)**

- Thorough civic education from national to grassroots level is needed
- Every day is a learning day. Yet, again stakeholders play a role here. An incentives system can be introduced to encourage stakeholders become pro-active in learning, communicating and partake in research efforts. In addition, profits made from such research should be directed back to the community to encourage them even more. Build research centers even within the rural areas so as to create the urge for the locals as well as employment opportunities.
- We should also educate the general public on importance of planting trees so they can also do it for themselves
- There is enough investment and research in this area but there is very little output.
- This Pillar is one of the most analyzed of the 4. It caters for a myriad of factors within the innovation system. Good work on this.
- Agroforestry can increase resources efficiency, enhanced productivity and improved livelihood in rural development.
- A lot more needs to be done on research and development with proper curricular standardization in agroforestry education. There must be also capacity building innovation.
- Dissemination of knowledge and innovative through training of VBA, village based advisors, also government institutions i.e. KALRO, KEFRI, agricultural institutions, to avail field days for local communities
- "More should be done on education training and research development with proper curriculum in agroforestry.
- Partnerships and sharing of information by various agencies."
- In terms of knowledge, ICRAF should lobby for agroforestry to be included in the curriculum as a mandatory subject
- This should be improved to showcase sustainability of knowledge transfer and
- If agroforestry can be a subject so that it may be taught in schools at an early age.
- Development as a driver of change and outcomes for sustainable goals must be clearly spelled out to the right holders and duty bearers. Information that extension officers require rather than having only the raw technical knowhow.
- Individuals getting more knowledge on how to improve their businesses
- Agroforestry knowledge has evolved through education and training, research and innovation, extension and advisory services; These has enabled its spread and hence farmers have found new ways to farm and sell their products to markets.
- On the education and training sector, the government can encourage and involve more youths in agroforestry as well as provide more training institutions and on research, a clear policy and legislation on agroforestry research should be enhanced.
- Extension and advisory services play a key role in agricultural production and improving, including livelihood in the rural area. So emphasis should be added in the sub pillar.

- Research matters and education that are key to agroforestry practices and capacity development have been clearly captured to make field work better and sustainable.
- "Social media, such as Twitter, Facebook, Pinterest and Snapchat, are increasingly used by farmers. They share ideas, discuss pressing issues, debate hot topics or simply connect and exchange knowledge with people who they may not otherwise have access to, such as European level organizations. Joining or starting an online.
- Knowledge network will help farmers rapidly and broadly connect with peers.
- Benchmarking allows farmers to compare their own farm's results with those of similar farms. The dimensions that are usually measured are quality, time and cost. Best practice farms are identified and compared with the results and processes of the other farms studied, this is known as 'benchmarking'. This way, farmers learn how well they perform and, more importantly, why certain farms are successful. Benchmarking is an important tool to exchange knowledge and improve the productivity and sustainability of farms, and it can be an innovative tool for advisers."
- The more informed people will be about the importance and necessity of agroforestry the better and greater the impact it will have in bringing real change that is tangible
- Adapting marketing/advertising methods to help create awareness and educate the community about agroforestry especially within the rural areas will have a major impact.
- The more information passed or shared on importance of agroforestry the greater the impact it will have. The greater the impact the more visible the results/outcome.
- Adapting modern methods that can help reach masses can be if great help towards educating and informing on the same.
- Making it a mandate to use any marketing method whether it's through social medias, radios, television, just but to name a few so as to be create awareness about agroforestry to the community and educate them too. This should be mostly in the rural areas.
- To educate the society and spread awareness, multiple environmental gatherings, advertising and other related activities about agroforestry will have get impact
- Implementing marketing methods that help create awareness and educate the general rural population on agroforestry will have a major impact in the long run
- Adapting to marketing methods to help create awareness and educate our community about agroforestry, especially to those in rural areas,
- I agree that having and sharing information is the best way to continue implementing the strategy after guidelines have been set so that people know what they are doing and why they are doing it.
- I agree that the best way is to continue implementing the strategy after the guidelines have been set so that people know what they are doing.
- To create awareness marketing needs to be adapted so as to educate the community about agroforestry majorly in the rural sector will have a great impact
- The education system in Kenya is generally weak without putting into consideration specific knowledge as regards to agroforestry therefore implementing proves a challenge to attempt to enforce that which people do not understand is futile

- Adapting marketing/advertising methods to help create awareness and educate the community about agroforestry especially within through rural areas will have a major impact.
- Involve Tech hubs to support knowledge share through different media platforms especially to target the youth and build on innovation through involvement with the youth.
- Adopting general means of advertising to help create awareness and educate farmers across society.
- Plenty of up-to date information is missing, since a lot has happened recently in terms of innovation. This is also an area that is very dynamic.
- Inclusion of traditional knowledge and documentation of baseline conditions pre-strategy
- Needs a multi-sectoral approach and fundraising
- Continuous education on social media. Engaging the public through the Annual regional ASK shows. Creation of a toll-free line to help those in need of help to get the help.
- please add a toll-free number for inquiries from farmers. Pay a lot of attention to radio to educate farmers. Also conduct a survey of how effective social media is to farmers so as to know which media to pay most attention to.
- Shows the production levels in the three systems. This allows in choosing the most productive system
- Although there is a great potential in agricultural innovations there is slow uptake in several countries. Attitudes, perceptions play a huge role in spreading the knowledge for actualizing these innovations. Therefore, we need to adapt attitudes that help drive these technologies.
- Promote innovation and grassroots seminars for Agroforestry in Kenya.

**Please share your input on Pillar 3: Value chain development (this could be general comments or specific changes)**

- Emphasis on research on the soil and biodiversity conservation
- The government should stop the import of fruits that we can plant and grow and sell within the country. Importation has posed a major barrier to the growth of our small holder farmers. It has also messed up with the market prices forcing farmers to make losses with their products or even to an extent of the products perishing. Besides, turn the farms into attractive sceneries that would bring about tourists and thus increase revenue.
- Encourage tree farming as a form of income and ensure that the pricing set aside for the same are reasonable so that we ensure quality production/planting of the trees
- Well captured.
- More work is needed on non-identified weaknesses undermining how current value chains are working.
- Simple mixture of trees and crops is not sufficient as improved yield would probably require more varieties, weed control and fertilizers to be truly effective in improving living standards. Agro forestry should form part of rural development thereby meet more of the farmer basic needs.

- Proper development needs to be in place to address inadequacy in technical knowledge on production and value addition. There must be proper mechanism under external factors in pricing to avoid unethical marketing.
- Through research trees should be able to provide fuel, fodder, mulching, and seeds/flowers that are of value to birds/insects.
- There is inadequate technical knowledge on production and value addition.
- Unsustainable production and use of wood energy."
- This pillar should really be emphasized on as it could motivate locals to take agroforestry seriously.
- This is well developed factoring all sectors that need value chain.
- Include specific/deliberate efforts to consider Special gender groups such as elderly, youth and PWDs"
- We should try to increase the value of trees in the country.
- Market-based incentives are narrowly capitalistic to the core. More emphasis and framework should be developed to capture qualitative change. Scandinavian countries excel in this approach.
- Development of new and more markets that have improved lives.
- Agroforestry supports a wide range of value chains diverse products but not compared to crop and livestock sectors. They all use each other to exist hence the Kenyan county governments should support all equally through enhancing multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management.
- More rights on use of idle land should be given to youths and women to promote agroforestry as well as limit migration especially of youths to urban centers.
- It was informative, also learnt a bit on the marketing side of it.
- Most people are reluctant to practice agroforestry because of lack of clear and structured incentives to motivate them.
- All things done should be ones that accommodates the changes needed
- In order for agroforestry systems to be adopted by farmers, they need to be able to make a livelihood from the farm. Supporting farmer organizations can strengthen farmers' economic resilience in various ways; e.g. it strengthens their position in negotiating prices, and enables them to access finance and training, input services and market information. An inclusive market systems approach focuses on connecting farmers to local and regional markets, which have shown to have the highest positive impact (FAO/CSM, 2016), because of a growing middleclass in developing countries and the relatively easy access to such markets by smallholder farmers. Once the producers/cooperatives can ensure a steady stream of a certain volume of products to for example supermarkets or farmers markets, it can increase the price.
- Value chain is an important link in agroforestry and once streamlined will accelerate the development of agroforestry in Kenya.
- The people at large especially farmers and the government need to come up with new methods to help curb /address one of the major challenges which is land degradation and also protect forests. In addition, come up with new ways to help farmers make profits from their lands without affecting trees.

- People/farmers need to be rewarded and coming up with a method of doing so will encourage people to take up agroforestry practices.
- The parties that take role most farmers being one of them and the people in general should come up with ways/ methods to which they can stop land degradation which is the major challenge and also how the government and other institutions could support them to ensure we achieve.
- There should be a way that should be put in place for the farmers to have new ways that will be able to help them have something more from their normal earning i.e. the profits from the land they cultivate without having to affect the trees which we are actually trying to protect.
- The relevant government officials should consult local environmental experts who understand the agricultural sector to find better ways to deal with forest security and land degradation.
- For the agroforestry strategy to work, it needs to be financially viable and the value chain development adds to this.
- Granted there is not a lot of land to exploit as regards to agroforestry therefore it is quite easy to over exploit the readily available land and fail to venture into other means.
- There needs to be clear definition and direction of availability of ready markets. Tap into Intra Africa trade through Africa trading blocs and African trade agreements to support availability of markets beyond Kenyan borders.
- County government engagement should be highly considered.
- The people at large need to come up with strategies on how to curb the major challenges faced now that they are already identified well thought out.
- The baseline conditions of the key AF value chains in each ecosystem should be documented.
- Development of public-private partnerships.
- Looking at better marketing for fruit trees and processing methods.
- Value chains also determined by system chosen.
- In the value chain development people will discuss and understand what changes are needed to change the agroforestry departments. It also enlightens the people from all sets of life from locals, to global. It should also include short term and long-term dimensions.
- We need to identify principles and drivers for scalable establishment in this endeavor. This way we can bring many stakeholders and establish practical ways to deal with complex issues.
- Stakeholders grassroots movement and involvement in decisions regarding national Agroforestry.

**Please share your input on Pillar 4: Gender and social inclusion (this could be general comments or specific changes)**

- Impartiality and gender equity to be emphasized.
- Educate a woman and you educate her family/nation. Agriculture should be made lucrative for everyone. Housewives can be trained on how to use their small kitchen

gardens to turn them into a lucrative business. Incorporate their Chama groups as a means of educating them on proper farming methods, how to sell their products, savings etc. Encourage the youths to start small start-ups that can be funded by various organizations and have incentive systems (besides money) for them. For example, pay school fees, help them build houses etc. something long term for them to appreciate their efforts.

- We should encourage our youths to take up agricultural studies and not to stigmatize the same that way we will have enough knowledge and inclusivity will not be a problem.
- More needs to be done here.
- Social inclusion should be further broken down to cater for new disruptions in societies such as new trends in lifestyle etc.
- The promotion of gender equality and equity is an important strategy for poverty reduction and sustainable development in a country. The concept of gender equality focuses on three main areas namely, empowerment of men and women, enhanced voice and decision making, and reduced workloads for women and equitable sharing of benefits.
- People with Disability (PWD) are still the least recognized and involved in agroforestry and therefore there must be proper engagement and inclusion. Youths to be trained in agroforestry and often participate in training programs.
- Most of our smallholder plots are owned by men while most the work is done by the women, it's important that both gender is involved in agroforestry and share the economic gains that come with this initiative.
- Inclusion of marginalized groups and involvement in agroforestry practices and participation in development processes and accessing opportunities.
- The youth and women should be at the forefront of this.
- Both men and women, young and older should be involved in different activities dealing with tree planting and wood production.
- Excellent points in tandem with the Rights-based approach so well-articulated by the UN policy framework.
- Agroforestry is to benefit every gender.
- Land and tenure insecurity is the major barrier in engaging women and youth in adoption and scaling of agroforestry practices and hence it limits their access to markets and tree planting techniques. Hence we should enhance inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the advisory services.
- More youths and women should get more involved in decision making of use of land and also offer more trainings.
- Should have been expounded a little further but still a strong pillar.
- it was my best one yet, maybe it could have had more to it, because it's one of the most ignored areas.
- Most women lack access to finance due to customary laws that deny them access to land that act as security.
- Finance or lack of it for women due to customary laws cause lack of productive agroforestry practices.

- The land tenure laws are still not well structured for most women to benefit and practice Agroforestry freely.
- Gender equality should be practiced all through.
- Gender equality is a human right and a fundamental condition for reaching sustainable development. However, although many women and men worldwide depend on forests, agroforestry and trees for their livelihoods, significant inequalities exist in their roles, rights and responsibilities. This is reflected in their different ability to participate in decision-making, benefit from forest and tree resources, and respond to changes in forest and tree-based landscapes.
- Gender and social inclusion will help foster a culture that the country has and is still working very hard to achieve of inclusion and gender equality. Hence everyone in the society will feel appreciated and part of the process
- In most communities' agriculture is grouped as a manly responsibility, programs that help educate the girl child/women should be put in place. Most women especially in the rural areas lack basic knowledge/information of agriculture. Such programs can teach women about carbon sequestration thus enabling them to formulate plans that help them have something long term. This will help prevent school dropouts and empower the girl child.
- Women have been left out and laws need to be put in place to ensure women also benefit from agroforestry practices.
- In the society farming has been taken as a masculine job hence creativity in that are being slow. I think if women take up the role to themselves to take care of the land and realize that farming does not only bring food home but also provides for future generations as much as it can be for commercial purposes, there can be great change.
- There should be programs especially in the rural areas that will teach adolescents girls and young women some basic knowledge and information about agriculture. This will indeed help the women at large avoid the early pregnancies which at large causes early marriages and increase of school drop out
- In our rural areas, women are the pillar to the agricultural development but lack appropriate education on how improve agriculture because men have taken fully management and women do the labor. There should be programs that will educate women and help them formulate long terms solutions for major problems they are facing
- There should be provision of basic education to women in the rural areas on the basic information about agriculture and especially on how to conserve trees. Women have always been neglected in the past and lack the basic education.
- In most communities, especially those focused with agriculture, the girl child was kept on the dark as such responsibilities were given to men and boys. Thus programs that help educate women should be put in place.
- Regardless of how well the strategy is thought out, without the participation of the immediate community and especially the marginalized groups, it will be futile effort. This is an important final stage.
- Kenya has worked on encouraging the inclusion of marginalized groups however marginalized groups are not yet necessarily represented when it comes to participation in

the development processes of agroforestry. Inclusivity of women has also not been happening whether in regards to practicing or benefiting from the same.

- All genders should be sensitized on their role in Agroforestry without leaving anyone.
- Compliance to not more than 2/3 gender rule and align the document to the National Youth Policy.
- To remember that gender issues actually cut across all the other strategies.
- Encourage men to participate in training, since they make final decisions on land matters, yet it is the women who actively work the land. Therefore, training should as much as possible include the entire family.
- Forestry helps the livelihoods of both men and women therefore all groups should be included and take part in playing critical roles in the management. The existing inequalities in management, decision-making and benefiting from forestry resources should be addressed.
- Promotion of equality and vulnerable groups formation in Kenya.

**Please share your input to the Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation chapter (this could be general comments or specific changes)**

- Strong monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to be adopted for transparency and accountability
- The five-year period is a good time to measure progress and give time to farmers. On the other hand, it is key to ensure the farmers understand the key indicators that measure performance. Knowledge is power, and thus ensuring everyone in the hierarchy understands what is expected of them, when and how.
- It is excellent
- The document has not captured how monitoring and evaluation will be done. This needs to be clear.
- I find it extensive enough. I need more time to read and go through the finer details captured under it.
- A reflection after a particular period by key stakeholders should take place to access on monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment results and be used to update strategy implementation framework.
- Under the training of VBA's and proper materials given to this group I terms of booklet's to filled it would be easy to collect data and analyzes it.
- Use of existing data to guide now and ongoing programs and provide a framework to learn from experience.
- Very important to measure success and review strategies if necessary
- Not fully developed.
- This can be improved to have a multi-stakeholder responsibility matrix."
- Everything individual should make it their responsibility, to implement, monitor and evaluate agroforestry process.
- Yes, its capital intensive but needed for long-term evaluation of progress- a Hegelian dialectic that assists in analyzing the cycles of development because ultimately Africa needs to be food secure without endangering the environment. It's now been 60 years

free from the yolk of colonialism and we still are not food secure? Now is the time for indigenous home-based solutions and best practice captured by the rights-based approach to development.

- Through agroforestry markets have been implemented and monitored in the right way.
- The strategy implementation framework outlines a number of indicators that will guide in monitoring of strategy implementation. Hence it will achieve its objectives in encouraging and building a culture of pursuing development impact among agroforestry stakeholders. Guide new and ongoing agroforestry programs, provide a framework to learn from experience and also to provide evidence of the agroforestry contribution to the country development outcomes.
- With a good implementation, monitoring and evaluation could help in highlighting the results, challenges, that are faced and going forth it will keep on being reviewed every often and adjusted or improved accordingly.
- The objectives, roles and processes has good flow.
- Clear activities need to be captured to ensure all practices that are indicated in each pillar are implemented and later on monitored and evaluated.
- Evaluation of the changes made, should be mandatory.
- The use of participatory monitoring and evaluation (M&E) approaches is important for guiding local decision-making, promoting the implementation of effective interventions and addressing emerging issues in the course of implementation.
- Implementation is very vital and necessary in order to provide with Kenya with the changes they need and improving the lives. Monitoring and evaluation will provide accountability and also increase the promote the culture of agroforestry development and agro-economy by giving it more confidence.
- Let's assume or rather give it a time frame till 2030, then conduct an assessment. With proper training and materials allocated to the farmers/ communities the outcome would be impeccable/exceed expectations.
- Setting goals and time lines can help more on monitoring, evaluating and selecting the best methods to ensure results by the end of the time
- We will time to evaluate and measure the progress made and allows us to give time to farmers to adjust
- There should be a time frame given to farmers e.g. 10 years in which their general performance can be measured and whether whatever knowledge they acquired has been put into practice.
- We can make an assumption of sudden time frame let's say ten years from now, this will be a good time to measure progress of farmers. Understand key indicator that measures performance.
- The aspect of including gender equality and building a culture of pursuing development, provide a learning experience and contribution to country development.
- in the long term we will be able to measure progress. it also ensures that farmers understand the indicators that help them measure performance.
- This should be strengthened for the success of the strategy.

- Assume or give it time until 2030, it will be a good time to farmers. On the other hand, it is key to ensure the farmers understand the key indicators that measure performance. Knowledge is power and thus ensuring everyone in the hierarchy understands what is expected of them, why, when and how they should do it.
- Assume or give it time until 2030, it will be a good time to farmer's. On the other hand, it is key to ensure the farmers understand the key indicators that measure performance. Knowledge is power and thus ensuring everyone in the hierarchy understands what is expected of them, when and how.
- some strategies may be difficult to measure and may need to be fragmented into measurable activities.
- Implementation should involve a time line, headed towards the major time line. For instance, vision 2030 should include monthly or yearly evaluation to ensure the strategies in place work.
- Consider collaborating with the Kenya Space Agency for mapping and satellite data.
- The MEL implementation framework should be part of the strategy.
- Development of an M&E system
- Periodic monitoring and evaluation by all stakeholder will give the comprehensive perspective.
- The practice is complex and involve different gestation periods as well as stake holders as well as implication of various levels local to globe.
- It is essential to develop a common vision and mission that's relevant to all stakeholders to implement the strategies for forestry management. The monitoring and evaluation stage needs to be tested to identify weaknesses and gaps that should be improved on.

#### **Please share any last thoughts**

- Enhance institutional capacity that aims at creating vigorous public awareness and participation on agroforestry.
- There is need for appropriate responses for robust and sustainable climate change responses for proper resource utilization and so as to develop proper land management for resilience of smallholder croppers.
- For this to work the government needs to educate the citizens on importance of tree planting and how to benefit and earn from them and also encouraging young people to study on agroforestry. But most importantly planting of trees should be a continuous process.
- The document is well researched and should be implemented.
- If properly implemented, this strategic plan is a game-changer in the agroforestry works in Kenya. I'll send more feedback over email.
- Agro-forestry can increase resources efficiency, enhance productivity and improve livelihood and rural developments.
- Agroforestry can provide a more diverse farm economy and stimulate the whole rural economy leading to more stable farms and communities. Economic risks are reduced when systems produce multiple products.

- This is what will save the country on revenue of importation of fertilizers that continue to erode our soils fertility by killing microorganisms.
- Agroforestry can provide a more diverse farm economy and stimulate the whole rural economy leading to more stable farms and communities.
- Use of technology should be adapted to increase yields.
- Good work by ICRAF generally.
- It would have been nice to review the whole strategy including the missing section in Chapter 4.
- Let's all embrace the positive things that involves tree planting in Kenya to make our country to be beautiful, increase food production all over and it will reduce the poverty level and dependence ratio.
- Thank you for the chance to share my thoughts.
- The strategy will restore productive capacity and build resilience of the agricultural resource base as it contributes to climate change adaptation and mitigation through enhancing agroforestry practices in Kenya.
- A clean environment is a safe world for all to live in.
- I would support this strategy because in general it will promote agroforestry and thus improving the livelihoods of many.
- I wouldn't change anything but any additions on the next meeting that haven't been mentioned will be great for the strategy. looking forward to the next. Cheers.
- It's a good document and hope the government support and political wheel
- The Agroforestry Strategy document is a good change in the right direction and I hope good political will support and implement it. It being the first one of a kind in Kenya am very optimistic.
- Brilliant Document! Looking forward to its implementation since its the first Agroforestry strategy
- Save the forests, the trees and everything in it, to save life.
- Agro-forestry is the new word for an age-old practice-that of having trees in the agricultural landscape. It has become more refined in meaning and now connotes trees with a purpose such that the land-use system yields both a food product and a tree product, each meeting the needs of the user of the system. At the same time, the agro-forestry system should be stabilizing in its impact on the environment and stable in its output of products.
- Strengthening of Agroforestry has the capacity and potential of improving the livelihoods of Kenyans and the economy of the country in a great way.
- Knowledge is of importance and it being we are in a digital era use of technology can or should be adapted to help increase yields especially in the rural areas. Leading to more stable farms and communities as well.
- The energy/efforts put in advocating of agroforestry, equal amounts of the same and dedication should also be put in creating awareness and coming up with rewarding systems/methods to entice/encourage farmers/communities to practice agroforestry.

- I believe this is a good initiative towards Agroforestry. Could benefit from the smallest to the largest of farmers and if we'll implemented to help generation and generations to come.
- I think so as to be able to get appropriate responses for sustainable climate change, more and more surveys should be done once in a while so as to know what has been achieved and what has not been achieved
- There is serious need of law enforcers that will ensure that all implementation and guidelines are followed for the positive outcome to be achieved
- There is need to provide education to people especially the rural population on the need for environmental conservation as well as the conservation of trees.
- There is need for appropriate response for robust and sustainable climate change responses for proper resource utilization.
- For proper utilization of resources better climate change and proper land use good responses are needed.
- The strategy will go a long way to changing our environment hence the need to embrace PPPs for resource mobilization and development of a tangible framework to implement the various activities
- Agroforestry can thrive however we need to not only highlight the problems and suggest solutions but also put the same into practice
- This is a great project with a great vision that is achievable if all is put in place.
- There is a lot of good will on the part of process of developing the strategy and the levels of inclusion and participation by all stakeholders are encouraged.....PS include the Directorate of AF in both MOA and Forestry sector (R&D) to improve coordination.
- This is the way to go and we hope the implementation of these strategies will be accorded the necessary support
- I appreciate being involved and ask that the efforts should not relent since the threat to environment does not relent.
- Educating the community in rural areas
- As in any plan results count above everything else. Plans must be in right hands so as to realize results
- I would like to strongly beg for famers education at grass roots levels on seed to plant and also to be directed on where to take the fruits and most to have good markets for their produce
- It's a great project that will help bridge many gaps present in the forestry management currently.
- Grassroots movements are universally the best foundation to creation of long-term projects.

## Annex III: List of participants

### Participants in the wider stakeholder consultation workshop

Name	Organization
Victor Orindi	National Drought Management Authority (NDMA)
Stephen M. Kagio	Bee Keepers - Apiculture platform of Kenya
Faith Alubbe	Kenya Land Alliance
Beatrice Atemo Abisai	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Bernard Chazu	KMD
Patricia Njeru	AFA
Tom Guda	Kenya National BMU Network (Fisher folk representative)
David Mulwa	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Patrick Sampao	ACRE (Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise)
Dr. Harun Warui	UNDP
Esther Muiruri	Equity Bank
Dickens Odeny	National Museum of Kenya
Bernard Opar	National Lands Commission
Stephen Njoka	NEMA
Ibrahim Otieno	Ministry of Energy
Victor Mwangi	Bamboo Association of Kenya (BAK)
Wycliffe Macharia	Better Global Forestry
Immaculate Karimi	Komaza
Martin Kagiri	KICD
Joseph Muhwanga	SNV
Teresa Muthoni Gitonga	International Tree Foundation
Janet Tulula	Directorate of Land Reclamation
Ahmed Mohamed	Garissa University
Nancy Kadenyi	METAMETA
Yegon Patrick	Microsoft
Joyce Njeri	Pesa Pata
Smith Ananda	The Aga Khan Foundation
Agnes Wairimu Nyagah	Kirigu Womens Group
Jane Wambui Njoroge	Jiweze Women Group
Towett Chepchumba	Red cross
Laura Lyayuga	Kenya Livestock Producers Association
Amos Aketch	Komaza
Denis Mburu	Nandi district hospital
Alice Kambura Mutwe	Munjogu Women Group
Irene Rotich	Kenya Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment

Emmanuel Xavier Omondi	Kijani Forest for Change
Davis Chepkonga	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
Sharon Cherotich	bureau veritas
Lena Maina	Kenya National Commission for Human Rights
Mary Oriwa	Mosoriot Teachers Training College
Kenneth Chemwok	Egis International
Anne Nyawira Njage	I & M Bank
Priscah Onkware	Ampath
Sarah Wawira Loice	RedP Kenya
Jeniffer Wamuti	East African World Life Society
Doreen Kibet	EMO
Irene Jepleting	Animal farm organisation
Jim Osoro	Green Africa Foundation
Lilian Matilda	Save the Children
Kenneth Keitany	Liberty Life Assurance
Faith Nyambura Ndung'u	Mercycorps Kenya
Victor Kipkirwa	Andela Kenya
Brian Mugendi	Linkulb Technologies Limited
Cornelia Nthoateng Maputsoe Liku	Catholic University of Eastern Africa
Sheila Nyagethi Makonnen	One Acre Fund
Perin Awour	Judiciary of Kenya-Lands Division
Doreen Chebet	YWAM-WP Education Ministry
Sharon Jebiwott	Indra LTD
Diana Chemtai	Farm Africa
Alvin Muthee	Chepkatet Farmers Association
Adrean Kiai	Better global forestry
Winnie Kiplagat	Cradle Organisation
Thomas Yatich	European Union Delegation -Nairobi
Amos Wekesa	Vi Agroforestry
Philip Kisoyan	FAO-Kenya
Meshack Muga	FAO - Kenya
Robinson Ng'ethe	Gum Arabic and Resins Association (GARA)
Violet Oriwo	Gum Arabic and Resins Association (GARA)
Angela Kyalo	World Vision Kenya
Judy Matu	Association of Women in Agriculture in Kenya (AWAK)
Michael Okumu	CCD
Burunje Nginya	Mbagara Farmers Association
Carolynne Cheptoo	Green Africa Foundation

Winnie Musila	KWTA
Robert Nyambati	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Paul Ongugo	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Dr. Mercy Gichora	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Joseph Machua	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Ebby Chagala	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Francis Nyambariga	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Mugo Ndigwa	Animal Farm Organisation
Alexander Wafula	One Acre Fund
Samuel Guto	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Beatrice Lwambia Kamuli	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & Fisheries
Jane Njeri Reuben	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
George Oselu	KTDA
Blaise Okinyi Akite	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries-State Department for Livestock Development
Jonathan Muriuki	ICRAF
Mieke Bourne Ochieng'	ICRAF
Erick Otieno	ICRAF
Jane Mumina	ICRAF
Diana Kishiki	KFS
Oscar Simanto	KFS
Lenny Maina	East African World Life Society
Wycliffe Utingu	Livestock and Fisheries
Dr Anthony Oulu	GIZ Kenya
Clare C. Lokomol	Ministry of Education
Peter Othengo	National Treasury and Planning
Mercy Wanja Karunditu	Greenbelt Movement
Clement Ngoriareng	KFS
Bernice Gakii Mboyo	Assent Compliance
Sharon Kalunde	Go green Africa
Yvonne Muthoni Mwangi	Mount Kenya Forest Restoration
Janice Rugutt	Kisumu Farmers Association
Joan Makuyu	Mount Kenya Environmental Conservation
Walter Omondi	Ministry of Environment and Forestry
Fr. Charles Odira	KINAE (FBO)
Patrick Sampao	ACRE (Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise)
Esther Muiruri	Equity Bank
Gideon Sitienei	Nandi Farmers Sacco

Charles Kisima	GATSBY AFRICA
Eric Odhiambo Odu	Western Planting Solutions
Kevin Juma	The Nature Conservancy
Charles Nyanjui	Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers Association of Kenya (FFSPAK)
Peter Oloo	KEPSA
Bernard Opar	National Lands Commission
Eng. Stephen Nzioka	Ministry of Energy
Beatrice Mwaura	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Elijah Toirai	Marginalized groups
Carolyne Wanjiku	Forestry Society of Kenya
Victor Mwangi	Bamboo Association of Kenya (BAK)
Chrispus Mugambi	CARE KENYA
Martin Kagiri	KICD
Joash Manyi	KICD
Everlyne Situma	Plan International Kenya
Stephan Lutz	Conservation Agriculture Hub
Victor Mugo Muiru	Climate Smart Agriculture Youth Network
Felix Kiprono Cherwon	KCB Bank
Joan Sang	Swedish Embassy
Tecla Chepchumba	NACOFA
Teresa Nasaka Ochada	University of Eldoret
Jane Wamboi	KWS
Nancy Kadenyi	METAMETA
Eliabeth Wanja	Kenya Climate Change Working Group
Sheila Mbiru	KEFRI
Dr. Michael Okoti	KALRO
Peter Ndunda	World Resources Institute
Joan Simiyu	Kimaeti Farmers CBO
Irene Nabukanda	Western Tree Planters Association
Beson Okombo	Miriu Integrated Project CBO
Phillip Cheruiyot	Marakwet Highland Farmers Association
Emanuel Situma	Wildlife Clubs of Kenya
Daniel Momanyi	Fintea Growers Union
Gerald Ngumbi	Kenya Forests Working Group(KFWG)
Simon Gachuri	Meteorology
Dr. George Muthike	KEFRI-KARURA
Prof. Baloz Bekuta	University of Eldoret

### Participants for the county government consultation workshop

Name	County/Organization
Agriculture CEC members	
Eng. Tonui	Bomet County
Dr. Alukwe	Busia County
Madam Habon Adan Maalim	Garissa County
Dickson Oruko Nyawinda	Homabay County
Michael Semera	Kajiado County
Geoffrey Rutto	Kericho County
David Kuria	Kiambu County
Mwachitu Karisa Kiringi	Kilifi County
Dr. Jackan Gutu	Kirinyaga County
Abdi Godana	Lamu County
Eng. Aluanga	Machakos County
Adullahi	Mandera County
Julius Kaloi	Makueni County
Dr. Nato	Mombasa County
Samwel Maiko	Nyamira County
Eng. Jasper Nkanya	Tharaka Nithi County
Prof. Justus Inonda Mwanje	Vihiga County
Brian Muthoka	Council of Governors
Denis Aluko	Council of Governors
Veronica Wanjiru	Council of Governors
Zipporah Muthama	Council of Governors
Yvonne Ogwang	Council of Governors
Clemency Dorah	Council of Governors
<b>Environment CEC members</b>	
Rahma Abdirahman	Mandera County
Albert Mwaniki	Muranga County
Julius Kaloi	Makueni County
Sanzua	Kilifi County
Geoffrey Vukaya	Vihiga County
Joanne	Kwale County
Mary Nzomo	Trans Nzoia County
Robert Kiteme	Council of Governors
Mwangoma Davis	Taita Taveta County
Denis Owino	Council of Governors
James Muturi	Nyeri County
Jackline Njogu	Meru County

Peris Mongare	Nyamira County
Dr. Joe Towett	Bomet County
Joseph Kamau	Kiambu County
Mulu S	Makueni County
Patrick Kiprop	Council of Governors
P.K.E. W Kennedy (Representative of the Director)	Council of Governors
Stella Orengo	
Susan Wawira	
Baraza Wangwe	
Njue Njagi	
Mussolin Kithome	
Tenda Mtani	Mombasa County
Esman Onsarigo	Kisii County
Caroline Mutinga	Meru County
Mwanajuma Hiribae	Tana River County
<b>Other Participants</b>	
Fredrick Aloo	SDLP
Felix Kiprono Cherwon	KCB Bank
Francis Nyambariga	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Judy Matu	Association of Women in Agriculture in Kenya (AWAK)
Ruth Rwamba Njue	Kiang'ombe Hill Forest
Diana Chemtai	Farm Africa
Doreen Chebet	YWAM-WP Education Ministry
Sharon Jebiwott	Indra LTD
Cornelia Nthoateng Maputsoe Liku	Catholic University of Eastern Africa
Kenneth Keitany	Liberty Life Assurance
Jeniffer Wamuti	East African World Life Society
Doreen Kibet	EMO Society
Davis Chepkonga	Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa
Yegon Patrick	Microsoft
Janet Tulula	Directorate of Land Reclamation
Carolyne Wanjiku	Forestry Society of Kenya
Dr Martin Oulu	GIZ Kenya
Eric Odhiambo Odul	Western Planting Solutions
Nancy W Mwangi	Farmbiz
Beatrice Lwambia Kamuli	Ministry of Agriculture Livestock & F
Dr. Mercy Gichora	Kenya Forestry Research Institute (KEFRI)
Duncan Matisero	Youth for trees

Emmanuel Xavier Omondi	Kijani Forest for Change
Sharon Cherotich	bureau veritas
Amon Kipruto	CleanAir
George Oselu	KTDA
Beatrice Jebiwott	Ruko Community conservancy
Gabriel Teimuge	Mazingira Group
Brian Munialo	Bungoma
Chris Mvuria	Embu County
Shilton Azenga	Homabay
Brian Magure	Kiambu
Felix Muendo	SDEP
Brian Mwangangi	SESSCO
Justus Liku	Care International
Alvin Muthee	Chepkatet Farmers Association
Adrean Kiai	Better global forestry
Immaculate Karimi	Komaza
Towett Chepchumba	Red cross
Laura Lyayuga	Kenya Livestock Producers Association
Amos Aketch	Komaza
Denis Mburu	Nandi district hospital
Agnes Wairimu Nyagah	Kirigu Womens Group
Irene Rotich	Kenya Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment
Kenneth Chemwok	Egis International
Priscah Onkware	Ampath
Lilian Matilda	Save the Children
Victor Kipkirwa	Andela Kenya
Carolynne Cheptoo	Green Africa Foundation
Mugo Ndigwa	Animal Farm Organisation
Alexander Wafula	One Acre Fund
Lenny Maina	East African World Life Society
Wycliffe Utingu	Livestock and Fisheries
Rei Kesis	Baraton University
Wyclife Macharia	Better global forestry
Joan Jepkemei	Uasin Gishu Women Network Group
Carolyne Murugi	
Sarah Jepkemei	One tree planted
Joyce Mathenge	
Jackline Atieno	
Doris Kanana	Kenya women tree planters
Lilian Muliti	Munjogu Women Group

Glory Makena	Better global forestry
Cosmas Mutembei	Mbagara farmers association
Lucy Amwai	Green Belt Movement
Allan Weteba	Equity bank
Loraine Mahelo	Sabaot farmers association
Collins Koech	Nandi planters group
Janet Njioka	ACRE (Agriculture Climate Risk Enterprise
Kenneth Njau	Kenya National BMU Network
Zephyr Waithira	Mercycorps Kenya
Boaz Afeti	Farm Africa
Kennedy Karanja	Bamboo Association of Kenya (BAK)
Solomon Karanja	Mosoriot Teachers Training College
Reuel Ananda	The Aga Khan Foundation
Sarah Mulu	BISEP
Perin Awour	Judiciary of Kenya-Lands Division