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Farmers and Farmer Organizations Engagement on the Draft Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy 2021 – 2030



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1. Introduction

The agricultural sector contributes significantly to Kenya's food security, income generation, employment creation and poverty reduction. The agriculture sector is mainly dominated by small-holder farmers with most production being carried out on farms averaging 0.2–3 hectares. This small-scale production accounts for over 75% of the total agricultural output and over 70% of marketed agricultural produce. Low adaptive capacity by these smallholder producers (in both crops and livestock value chains) exposes them to climate shocks while the continuing trend of land degradation exacerbates their vulnerability. Increasing adaptive capacity by smallholder actors in agriculture is therefore a key objective of Kenya climate actions.

Agroforestry has been identified as a key climate change adaptation and mitigation approach in Kenya. Practice of agriculture also confers many benefits to individual farmers and other value chain actors beyond climate change actions. However, despite the demonstration of benefits of agroforestry practices in many pilot programs, nationwide action has been hampered by lack of an overarching policy framework and a strategic document that can inform investment by ministry of agriculture towards agroforestry development. To fill this gap the ministry of agriculture, livestock, fisheries and cooperatives applied for technical assistance by the Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN) for development of the Kenya National Agroforestry Strategy 2021 – 2030. CTCN, through World Agroforestry (ICRAF) supported stakeholder engagement processes that developed a draft strategy that drew input from a wide stakeholder base including the farming community. Among the key stakeholders engaged was Vi-Agroforestry, an organization that has spearheaded agroforestry development in the Lake Basin Region for decades and has been building the capacity of farmer organizations to take agroforestry practices to scale.

In line with the Kenya Constitution 2010 requirement for public participation in all policy processes the proponents of the draft strategy held consultative meetings with a wider stakeholder base across the country in order to ensure the draft captured their aspirations. While meetings with formal organizations were held virtually due to COVID-19 restrictions, network and literacy challenges required that a certain level of physical interaction be involved when conducting consultations with farmer representatives. ICRAF therefore partnered with Vi Agroforestry and one of their partner farmer organizations, Wildlife Clubs of Kenya to conduct these meetings.

This report documents discussions held with farmers and farmers organizations drawn from the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB) in December 2020 (facilitated through Vi Agroforestry and WCK) and those from 18 other counties across the other regions of the country in February 2021 (facilitated by ICRAF through WCK). The discussions were held within the framework of engaging

stakeholders on the draft National Agroforestry Strategy for Kenya 2021-2030. Within this context, the Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) with support from Vi-Agroforestry (Vi-AF) and ICRAF, as a contribution to the stakeholder engagement process, decided to target farmers and farmers organizations as a key stakeholder segment.

Vi Agroforestry is a Swedish NGO, improving livelihoods of small-holder farmer families through agroforestry and sustainable agriculture land management. The organization has been working in the East Africa region for over 30 years, primarily around the Lake Victoria Basin in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Rwanda. Since its inception, Vi Agroforestry has reached 1.8 million people and helped planting over 100 million trees. The foundation of Vi Agroforestry's work is sustainable agriculture and agroforestry. As a mechanism for contributing to the mitigation of effects and impact of climate change.

Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK) is a national non-profit making conservation education organisation established in 1968 and supports wildlife clubs in schools throughout the country. WCK also works with community groups to create eco-friendly environment and raise awareness in conservation of wildlife and the environment in general. The organisation has its headquarters in Nairobi and regional offices in Kisumu, Nakuru, Mombasa, Meru and Kitui.

World Agroforestry (ICRAF) is a centre of science and development excellence that harnesses the benefits of trees for people and the environment. Leveraging the world's largest repository of agroforestry science and information, they develop knowledge practices, from farmers' fields to the global sphere, to ensure food security and environmental sustainability. ICRAF is the only institution that does globally significant agroforestry research in and for all of the developing tropics. Knowledge produced by ICRAF enables governments, development agencies and farmers to utilize the power of trees to make farming and livelihoods more environmentally, socially and economically sustainable at scales.

2. Objectives and Methodology Process

2.1 Objectives

An inception meeting involving representatives from Vi- Agroforestry, ICRAF/World Agroforestry Centre, and WCK agreed to focus the engagement on:

- Creating awareness among AF farmers and farmers organizations regarding the proposed national AF strategy for Kenya 2021-2030
- Eliciting feedback and inputs from farmers and farmers organizations regarding the proposed AF strategy

2.2 Methodology

A creative and innovative participatory workshop methodology was adapted (see Annex 1 and 2 on workshop organization and protocols and list of participants respectively). It applied the state-of-the-art approaches in two aspects, namely:

- By being cognizant of the unique ways in which farmers express their needs and demands. We used a participatory approach that enables farmers to conduct own diagnose/situation analysis and come up with key strategic issues that a national AF strategy should address. Key outcomes of such an approach were:
 - It enabled a fuller participation of farmers in analysing and understanding their local AF systems.
 - It served as a capacity strengthening process, equipping farmers with experiences on to how to identify and articulate their needs, set priorities, and demand for better/appropriate services.
- By focusing on topical issues under each pillar of the draft national AF strategy, the process provided an opportunity to capture emerging issues, trends, patterns and dynamics in a manner that can provide advanced nuances to the strategy's situational analysis and eventually contribute to a more robust strategic analysis.

To keep the workshops manageable, both in terms of observing COVID-19 measures and stimulating interactions the number of participants per workshop was limited to not more than 25 (twenty-five) in the Lake Region block meetings, while smaller numbers were involved in other counties, at most 10 participants. However, participants were as representative as possible with respect to, for instance, gender, age, community, farmer groups and members playing different roles in farmers/community organizations. The workshops were designed to take approximately half a day. Selection of venue took into consideration COVID-19 measures that have been sanctioned by public authorities. The officers WCK who conducted the exercise in other counties (apart from Lake Region) undertook field visits to observe and have a feel of the agroforestry systems being carried out by farmers in order to better facilitate the farmers' discussion.

2.3 Selection of Counties

Whereas the LREB consists of 14 counties, it was foreseen that all counties may not be reached owing to time limitations and/or absence of an active local farmer/community organization that is networked with Vi-Agroforestry or WCK. As a result, option to combine some counties were explored. In such cases, homogeneity in terms of the dominant agroforestry practices, farmer organizations that cover more than one county, and ease in mobility were key factors in

considering this option. Eventually two counties - Nandi and Migori were omitted due to absence of a local partner (see table 1 on counties, FOs, and workshop schedule)

County	Main local partners/FOs	Schedule
Kisumu	Cereal Growers Association (CGA) -Kisumu	Wednesday 9 th Dec 2020
Siaya	West Gem Savings and Loan Organization (WEGSALO)	Thursday 10 th Dec 2020
Homabay	Miriu Integrated Project/recently registered as a Cooperative	Friday 11 th Dec2020
Busia/Bungoma	Kimaeti farmers' association	Saturday 12 th Dec 2020
Kericho/Bomet	Fintea growers coop union	Monday 14 th Dec 2020
Kisii/ Nyamira	Gusii coffee Cooperative union	Tues 15 th Dec 2020
Bungoma	Luchendi and 3KM SACCOs	Wed 16 th Dec 2020
Trans Nzoia	Western Tree Planters Association (WETPA)	Thurs 17 th Dec 2020
Kakamega	Western Tree Planters Association (WETPA)	Friday 18 th Dec 2020

The exercise was aimed at getting a wide cross section of community members so as to get in depth information about agroforestry practices in counties with different eco climatic conditions.

	WCK REGIONS	COUNTIES VISITED	Workshop/Focus Groups Schedule
1	NAKURU	UasinGishu Narok Nakuru Elgeyo Marakwet Baringo	21/12/20 19/12/20 14/12/20 17/12/20 15/12/20
2	MOMBASA	Kilifi Kwale Mombasa	14/12/20 15/12/20 17/12/20
3	MERU	Tharaka, Meru Embu, Isiolo	21/12/20 22/12/20 18/12/20 19/12/20
4	NAIROBI	Muranga Nyeri Kajiado	17/12/20 18/12/20 19/12/20
5	KITUI	Kitui Makueni Machakos Garissa	14/12/20 15/12/20 16/12/20 18/12/20

2.4 Selection of Farmers.

The targeted participants were men, women, and youth farmers who are members and/or officials to local (mostly farmers) organizations partnering with Wildlife Clubs of Kenya (WCK), Vi-Agroforestry and their networks. Participants were selected based on their active role in practicing and promoting agroforestry activities. They were also a representative of different groups of farmers, paying attention to often marginalized categories such as the youth, women, and the poor.

The targeted participants were men, women, and youth who are members and/or officials of local (mostly farmers) organizations, community based organizations, local/international NGOs supporting farmers groups and youth and county officials responsible for agriculture and forest activities.

Participants were selected based on how active their respective community/farmer groups are in practicing and promoting agroforestry activities. Special attention was given to representatives of different groups of farmers, paying attention to often marginalized categories such as the youth and women.

2.4 Feedback Session

A feedback session with WCK, Vi-Agroforestry and members of the national core committee of the National AF strategy (led by Ministry of Agriculture and ICRAF) was held on 22nd December 2020 via Microsoft Team platform. In this meeting, emerging potential inputs into the draft strategy from the farmers consultations were validated and later incorporated in the draft strategy. This revision was included in the draft that WCK shared with farmers in other counties. A feedback session with WCK regional officers with ICRAF's lead staff was held on 23rd February 2021 via zoom and other emerging potential inputs validated.

3. Results

3.1 Awareness creation about the draft National AF strategy

The key messaging involved a brief background information sharing that the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Cooperatives (MoALFC) with support from ICRAF and other stakeholders were spearheading the process of formulating the first National AF strategy. That a draft had been produced and stakeholder consultations were going on. That WCK and Vi-Agroforestry had taken a unique approach in supporting the process by sponsoring consultation meetings with farmers and farmers organizations in the Lake Region Economic Bloc (LREB). WCK later took up role to support the same process in other counties across the country on behalf of ICRAF.

The session elicited brief reflections from participants. On one hand, it was about why the government and stakeholders were keen on developing an AF strategy (the why now question). On the other hand, it was a farmer-level retrospection on the implications of practising AF without an elaborate policy, regulatory and institutional framework. About the why now question, the main themes revolved around the increasing negative effects and impact of climate change, and the reference to the constitutional commitment to increase tree cover in the country to 10%. The farmer-level retrospection evoked negative experiences with AF, related to access to support services and value capture, as summarized by the quotes below.

“is that why we don’t get good returns from our tree products?” (a female participant in Kisii/Nyamira workshop)

“Then does it mean that we have been practicing something that is illegal? Or not recognized by the government?” (A disabled male participant in Kakamega workshop)

“is that why the government rules on tree harvesting and marketing are so punitive to a farmer?” (a male participant in Bungoma workshop)

“Is that why there is no proper arrangements to support farmers, we can’t even get certified mbegu/planting materials like we do for other crops like Maize?” (a male participant in Kitale workshop)

In this regard, the facilitators took them through the draft strategy starting with the main objectives and finally looked at the pillars as well as the strategic issues in order to find out whether they could relate to the suggestions and if there were gaps that they felt needed to be filled so that they come out clear and facilitators could pick them. In order to achieve the intended result, the officers approached the discussions using focused Group Discussions (FGD) and made the sessions very interactive and participatory in order to make the farmers comfortable in order for them to express themselves with a lot of ease. In cases where some participants could not read or even understand Kiswahili or English facilitators sought the help of translators.

3.2 State of agroforestry and understanding of the same in the counties

An analysis of farmers organizations (FOs) represented in the LREB workshops suggests that the concept of farmers organizations connected to the promotion of AF is nascent in Kenya¹. As a result, and as expected, FOs’ capacity on AF promotion is weak and currently, functioning is limited to provision of basic support services- such as provision of, often subsidized, planting

¹ For example, WETPA was indicated to be the oldest Tree planting FOs to be registered in Kenya (in 2008).

materials; extension and advisory services; and some elements of advocacy. Partnerships with donor funded programs and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), such as Vi-Agroforestry, was noted as the major source of organizational, technical, and financing support. Further, discussions with participants revealed that there are two types of FOs that promote AF. Those whose core objective is to promote trees-on-farms and those who promote trees-on-farms as a secondary objective. The former is a more recent development and includes the Farm Forestry Smallholder Producers' Association of Kenya (FF-SPAK, registered in 2013) and its six affiliates (including WETPA representing Western region). The latter include cooperatives and other producer organizations engaged in other commodities and services such as Tea, Coffee, Cereals, Beekeeping, and savings and credit. It was observed that FOs engagement in fruits was a rare phenomenon in the region. In terms of organizational structure, a trend of starting with basic legal formats (i.e., self-help groups) and gradually upgrading into more advanced formats (i.e. Farmers associations and cooperatives) was observed with the case of Miriu Integrated Project (MIP) and Kimaeti FA.

In the coast region farmers had interacted with forest products to a great extent before and they had benefited in various ways. This had influenced most of them to engage in agroforestry with the intention of getting all needed forest products from their own farms. Across the country farmers appreciated that they derive a lot of benefits from the trees that they have planted on their farms, including;

Item	Region	AF Benefits
1	Coastal Region – Kilifi, Kwale, Mombasa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Source of income (cash) from sale of poles, ornamental plants -Construction materials (timber, poles for building) -Source of fuel (firewood and charcoal) for domestic use -Coconut oil, coconut thatches (makuti), brooms, palm wine and mats -Source of food (fruits, vegetables and nuts) -Source of traditional medicines -Provision of shade at home compounds -Attract bees for honey making -Attract butterflies for bee keepers (Kilifi near ASF (Arabuko-Soko Forest)) -Provide fodder for livestock -Used for fishing traps, canoes and oar-making

2	Central Region – Muranga and Nyeri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fire wood for domestic use -Fire wood for sale (especially to tea factories) -Fodder for domestic animals -Control of soil erosion -Wood for construction -Fruits -Carbon sequestration -Medicine
2	Upper Eastern –Embu, Tharaka Nithi, Meru and Isiolo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Medicine -Wood for carving -Fuel wood -Timber for construction -Food/ Fruits -Fodder for domestic use
3	Lower Eastern – Kitui, Machakos and Makueni	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Wind breakers -Conservation of soil -Fruits -Fodder
4	Rift Valley – Nakuru/ Baringo/ Elgeiyo Marakwet	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Timber -Firewood/Charcoal/wood energy -Fruits – Mangoes, avocados -Bee keeping -Medicinal derivatives in Narok and Baringo -Fodder for animals
5	Kajiado County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fodder -Fruits -Wood for Construction -Fire wood -Wood for building
6	Garissa County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Animal feeds (crushings pods of P.juniflora) -Fodder for livestock -Flood control -soil conservation -Building materials (poles,etc) -Medicinal purposes -Shade -wood carvings -Fuelwood

3.3 Characterisation of AF Systems in the Regions/Counties

3.3.1 Production systems

The starting point in the rapid characterization of the local AF systems entailed mapping the most preferred trees species planted or managed in farmlands in the communities where the participants were drawn from. The farmers in all regions visited acknowledged that their involvement in AF was due to the various benefits that they derive from the trees that they have planted on their farms. The benefits also dictated the kind or species of trees that they planted depending on the region.

It was observed that the AF productions systems were quite similar in the LREB region. In terms of choice of tree species, exotic wood tree species were rated as the most preferred by farmers. They are followed by indigenous, fruits and fodder trees in that order. Overall, Eucalyptus was projected to continue to lead the pack in terms of preference by farmers due to the value of its tangible products, despite the concerns about its perceived negative effects on the environment. Indeed, in one workshop Eucalyptus was projected as unstoppable. Challenges expressed about the indigenous trees segment were gradually decline of certain species and limitations in accessing quality planting materials. Fruit trees - mangoes, avocado, guava, and oranges - were noted to be dominated by traditional varieties. However, adoption of modern varieties and practices were predicted to be on an upward trend linked to increasing demand for fruits and products. The fodder trees segment did not attract strategic discussion and due to limitations of time probing was not pursued.

In the coastal region, farmers preferred trees that were fast growing and with a ready market, as well as trees that had multiple uses or benefits such as trees that provided medicinal products, fruit trees, those that attract bees for honey and trees that have ornamental value such as ashok. Four tree species; Ashok, Coconut, Mango and Casuarina, were recoded to be the most planted trees, with coconut being the most dominant. In Central region farmers preferred those trees that; provided fodder for livestock, firewood for domestic use and sale, and wood for construction. A number of trees were grown on farms by the farmers including; eucalyptus, Cyprus, grevillea, croton, avocado and mango trees with eucalyptus and grevillea dominating the landscape because of their benefits. In the Rift valley region, Kajiado and Nakuru county farmers planted similar species to those planted in the central region but they also planted the jacaranda (Kajiado), and acacia, cypress, podocarpus, pine and wattle trees (Nakuru). Farmers in Kajiado county reported challenges related to livestock management i.e. cows and goats entering their farms and eating trees and crops. In Nakuru, the dominant tree species planted is Grevillea.

In Lower eastern counties of Kitui, Machakos and Makueni, the trees that dominate the landscape include; *Senna siamea*, Grevillea, neem tree, Eucalyptus, croton, mango and Avocado. One unique tree use in the region that came out very prominently and influenced farmers to plant trees was the aspect of wood carving, this provided ready market for the farmers. Most

farmers were also aware of the dangers of planting Eucalyptus trees particularly in some of the dry areas surveyed but they said that the benefits that they received from this tree species outweighed the associated demerits.

In Garissa county AF tree species were mainly the fruit trees (mangoes, citrus), Neem tree, Acacia sp. *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) used for animal feeds and carvings, and *Boswellia serrata* tree - for resin extract. The AF systems in Garissa are very important in flood control along river Tana besides minimising the vagaries of soil erosion. AF systems in this county depend heavily on irrigation from Tana River.

3.3.2 Support Services

Discussions around this topic were anchored on the questions “What are the main resources and services required and/or accessed by farmers to support adoption of AF activities in this community? who are the main providers and funders? and what are the experiences of participants with these services?”.

The supportive ecosystem for adoption of AF in all regions was judged as underdeveloped. It can be characterized as follows:

- It is basic in terms of nature and range of services provided. The main support services include uncertified planting materials; extension and advisory approaches that are skewed towards technology and knowledge transfer methods; and licensing rules on wood products that are perceived to be unfavorable to farmers in the way they are operationalized.
- Provision is dominated by public agencies (e.g., KEFRI, KFS, MoA); donor funded international and local actors; and farmers and community-based organizations (CBOs). Indeed, belonging to an FO or CBO that promotes trees planting was associated with increased likelihood of engaging in AF activities, especially for women.
- Limited presence of the private sector and market mechanisms in funding and provision of support services. As such subsidy dominated arrangements were noted to constrain the evolution of private sector-led and market-based mechanisms for delivering support services, especially for planting materials – an opportunity space that was highlighted as attractive to young men. One Acre Fund (OAF), a social enterprise operating in the LREB region, was highlighted as a lead actor pioneering market-based mechanisms for access to certified seeds for *Grevillea*.

Financing and tree insurance were the often-cited desired support services that were missing or least developed. To worsen matters, the current dominant practice of marketing tree products

individually and via intermediaries dampens any scope of integrating financial services at the farmers level (see section 3.3.3. on value capture below).

Farmers in the coastal region reported that they received support from nine institutions as indicated below;

Organization	Locality	Services offered
KOMAZA	Ganze, Dabaso	Offered training on growing of eucalyptus Offered eucalyptus seedlings, fertilizers to contracted farmers Offered market for eucalyptus poles
Moringa Kenya	Mida, Mijomboni	Offered training on benefits and how to grow Moringa tree to contracted farmers Offered Moringa (drumstick tree) seeds Purchases seeds and leaves of Moringa tree
SACDEP Kenya	Dabaso	Offers training on importance of growing fruit trees to farmers
KALRO	Msabaha	Sells variety of fruit tree seedlings to farmers at center Has held a few Field Day for farmers to learn
KEFRI	Gede	Offers training to organized groups Collects seeds from farmers, tests, certifies & packages them for sale Sells variety of seedlings at Gede Regional Research Center Has held field day for farmers to learn about tree growing, and associated values
A ROCHA KENYA	Watamu, Arabuko-Sokoke Forest	Offers training on tree nursery establishment to contracted farmers adjacent to ASF Links benefits of trees & tourism to students from adjacent to ASF
KFS	Gede, Sokoke, Jilore, Dida	Offers tree seedlings to farmers adjacent to ASF Offers training to organized groups on tree nursery management
Kipepeo Project (NMK)	Gede, ASF adjacent community	Offers training to contracted bee & butterfly farmers Trains on trees/ plants suitable for butterfly farming Purchases honey from farmers and refines for sale Purchases butterfly pupae from farmers & exports
MOA Extension officers	At Sub county offices	Visit and offer extension services to farmers upon invitation only.

In central region, things were very different where we recorded that they only received support from; the Ministry of Agriculture which provided them with fruit tree seedlings while past support by the Green Belt movement with seedling potting papers could be recalled. Various organizations were reported in the Rift valley region including World Vision in Baringo, Nakuru and Elgeyo Marakwet Counties, and Kerio Valley Development Authority (KVDA) supporting production of Mangoes in Elgeyo Marakwet County through supply of seedlings.

3.3.3 Value Addition and Value Capture

The questions “What are the main benefits of practicing AF that farmers in this community have experienced? and what stops farmers from getting more benefits?” anchored the discussions around this topic.

About the main benefits of practicing AF, participants highlighted both tangible and intangible (ecosystem services) benefits. The major tangible benefits listed were source of incomes, building and construction materials, and food. Medicinal aspects were not prominent in discussions. However, herbal tree species were reported as mostly self-propagated; requiring minimal maintenance practices; and/or sourced from public or community forests. The leading ecosystem services benefits listed were soil enrichment and health, aesthetic, association with attracting rainfall, carbon sequestration, and protection services – such as windbreaker, shade, and fencing. These reflections suggest a growing recognition and appreciation of the value of ecosystem services among farmers (Note: elderly participants confirmed these observations via a before-and-after comparison along a historical perspective on uptake AF practices in the communities). Most farmers/participants had not taken part in a Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) program. However, they were all unanimous that farmers should be compensated for ecosystem services offered by trees on farmland.

The core value chains for both wood and non-wood (fruits) products were observed to be short. Often involving the farmer, a farm gate intermediary/broker, and the end-user. Institutional buyers such as tea factories, schools, and hospitals were highlighted as a major end-user segment. However, since this end-user segment is mostly intermediated by brokers, AF farmers are poorly integrated in the markets. The workshop in Kericho and Bomet raised sustainability concerns about the insatiable demand for wood by local tea factories.

Other than when used for own consumption, value adding activities linked to the farm level were reported to be minimal. According to participants, most farmers sell raw products (e.g., standing tree or raw fruits) at farm gate and individually. Horizontal coordination among farmers in accessing output markets was reported to be very rare or non-existent. Without even the basic function of aggregating tree products (even through tools such as inventories) the bargaining power of farmers is likely to remain highly compromised. It further makes other transformative

opportunities elusive - such as integrating financial services in AF enterprises or FOs taking up more proactive roles in easing the operationalization of the tree harvesting and marketing rules (within the principles of self or co-regulation).

3.3.4 Gender and Social Inclusion/Exclusion

Topical gender and youth inclusion/exclusion aspects/questions were integrated into the three discussion topics outlined above. Overall, an intersectional perspective was weaved-in in the discussions. This perspective affirms men, women, and youth as key social groups in the society but goes further to recognize that these groups are not homogenous. It therefore applies other social identities or factors that interact with these social groups in shaping inclusion/exclusion experiences. Further, we choose to probe discussions in a manner to identify any progressive or transformative (innovative) practices that might be taking root in the communities, with a focus on those addressing land and tree tenure insecurity faced disproportionately by women and the youth. Combining these approaches, the discussions were expected to reveal the characteristics of youth and/or women who are least or most likely to participate in, and/or access benefits of AF activities. As well as the types of men who are least and most likely to implement transformative practices in easing the land and tree tenure challenges faced by women and youth. These nuances offer practical insights to those designing interventions aimed at addressing social exclusion in AF.

Across all communities, it was confirmed that it is men who mostly own trees-on-farms. However, a shift towards joint decision making, especially on long term trees, was reported as getting more entrenched in some communities such as in Bungoma. Inheritance was reported as the dominant mechanism for accessing land for AF investments. Interestingly, most actors mapped in LREB region as having been active in provision of support services, especially extension and advisory, were thought not to exhibit a deliberate focus in targeting women and youth as a marginalized social group, save for Vi-Agroforestry and her local partner FOs.

Asked what types of women and youth tend to exercise some forms of ownership of trees-on-farm, discussions were able to reveal interesting trends pointing to intersectional factors. For women, these factors included marital status *“widows and single women”*; family background *“those from enlightened or progressive families, understanding husbands who have shun some traditional mindsets”*; access to land *“those who have their own land either because they have bought through their other sources of income -salary or business- or have been gifted by their parents”*; social networks *“those women who belong to groups that promote tree planting”*.

For the case of the youth, most of the intersectional factors discussed were related to life cycle stages and family, individual, and community level factors. Examples were advanced of life cycle events that break the ‘waithood’ to land inheritance *“when a young man completes or drops out*

of school or starts a family; those are signs he needs to be shown his piece of land to start his life". "In other cases, young men start fuelling conflicts or troubles in the family as a way of communicating that they need to be independent". "Also, when a parent dies, especially the father, this sets the stage for subdivision of land".

Other common themes were families of understanding parents, who are aware of the benefits their children will reap in the future from investing in trees; youth who are have a passion and are proactive about investing in AF.

For daughters, the practice of inheriting land from parents was observed to be rare though on a gradual upward trend, perhaps influenced by the new land laws that Kenya has recently enacted and community enlightenment. However, this trend could be getting more acceptances in certain communities than others. For example, participants in Bungoma/Busia workshop were more positive about such cases as increasing as opposed to those in Kericho/Bomet and Kisii workshops. Another trend discussed was that of youth who are based in urban areas and towns, mostly involved in wage or self-employment, as increasingly finding trees as an attractive venture to use their 'idle' land in rural areas.

4. Conclusion

As a way of concluding the session on characterization of the local AF system, a group work exercise followed by a plenary session was organized, anchored by the following question: "Given the analysis of the current state of the local AF system as we have so far discussed (and as captured in the flipcharts on the walls), what are the 2-3 key strategic issues that the draft national AF strategy should not miss?"

The key strategic issues identified could be themed into:

- Farmers access to knowledge and skills on AF – including decision support on soil suitability/testing, site/species matching, and choice of quality planting materials.
- Support for farmers organizations at various levels (micro-meso-macro-apex), to play a bigger role in promoting AF, especially market linkages
- Address the unacceptable state of dependence on uncertified planting materials
- Mechanisms for farmers to access funds to finance establishments of trees-on-farm and to cushion them from selling tree products at throw away terms due to desperation caused by depressions in revenue flow.
- A better organized marketing system for AF products – including standardization of products, farmer friendly regulations on harvesting and marketing.

- Friendly and attractive policies to encourage women and youth to be involved in AF activities while sensitizing farmers/parents on the benefits of encouraging youth and women to participate.

After the plenary presentations on key strategic issues that an AF strategy should not miss in the context of the local AF systems, the key elements of the draft National AF strategy were shared with the participants: the vision, key pillars, and a run through some of the key strategic issues (participants were provided with a printout for ease of reference). Across all the workshops, it was affirmed that indeed, the key elements of the draft national AF strategy aligned well with the context specific issues in the local AF systems appraised.

Consequently, the overall conclusion of this report is that the key elements – vision, pillars, and strategic issues – are well aligned with the AF systems in the LREB region. Further, the situational and strategic analyses informing the draft national AF strategy are equally relevant and consistent with the local AF systems appraised. However, the farmers and FOs perspectives gained via the workshops can bring more nuances to the situational analysis and contribute to sharpening of the strategic analysis (as outlined in the next section on recommendations). Other gaps or areas of emphases that were captured as recurring issues expressed in the workshops were:

- The need to come up with a powerful communication strategy to support the implementation of the AF strategy equivalent to the *“ukikata mti moja panda mbili”* slogan that was the hallmark of the soil and water conservation campaign in the 1980s.
- Catch them young – introduction of AF topics in primary and secondary education curriculum
- To provide FOs with some benchmarks to guide how to assess county governments’ commitment to implementation of the strategy (e.g., integration of AF in CIDPs and county budgets).
- Asked how they can contribute to an effective implementation of the strategy, common response centred around farmers willingness to share data on adoption and related farmer level issues.

5. Recommendations

In table 2 below, we present suggestions of inputs that can be integrated in the draft national AF strategy in light of the interpretation of the feedback gathered during the LREB regional workshops.

Table 1: Potential nuances that can be integrated in the draft strategy based on this report

Pillar	Situational analysis	Strategic analysis.
1. Policy and institutional framework	A recognition of FOs as key actor in the institutional framework and characterization of the status.	<p># Consequently, to the recognition in the strategic analysis there is scope for an additional strategic issue and objective. For example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic issue 1.2.3 Nascent and weak farmer organization around trees-on-farm. • Strategic objective 1.2.3 Strengthen the capacity of FOs to articulate farmers needs and influence the policy and regulatory framework related to AF.
2 Knowledge and innovation support system	We find that technology/ knowledge transfer is the dominant approach embraced by extension services on AF. This means there is scope for AF extension services to broaden approaches to address complex problems such as those related to value addition and access to gainful markets for tree products and quality assurance for planting materials. Such as promoting collective projects and personalized decision support approaches (e.g., on soil suitability and site-species matching)	#Some of the action strategies under strategic objectives 2.3.1 and 2.3.2. can be expounded to commit to embracing other extension approaches beyond technology/knowledge transfer.

<p>3 value chain development</p>	<p># that coordination among farmers around AF as an enterprise is nascent and currently restricted to basic support functions (i.e., extension services and access to planting materials). # therefore, that there is very limited bargaining and value addition functions that are played by FOs as farmers mostly market raw products (standing trees, raw fruits etc.) and individually. # brokers are dominant intermediaries between farmers and different end user segments of AF products. # that application of standards is almost non-existent. # that whereas a potential exists for FOs to play a key role in easing the operationalization of harvesting and marketing regulations on wood products (within the context of self- and co-regulation principles) this opportunity is yet to be exploited.</p>	<p>#the nascent nature of, and weak, coordination among farmers around AF as an enterprise could be elevated into a strategic issue 3.3.5 (<i>both on wood and non-wood products, but more specifically on wood products</i>), as it hinders farmers from capturing a fair share of value/revenue.</p>
<p>4 Gender and social inclusion/exclusion</p>	<p># there are transformative/ progressive (innovative) practices emerging that are addressing the land and tree tenure challenges faced by women and the youth. # and that, while these practices may be few and thinly spread in the communities, they may offer practical insights on strategies for addressing social exclusions risks identified in the AF strategy.</p>	<p># efforts to study and document these innovative practices is the starting point in identifying and scaling effective strategies for addressing social exclusion risks. This could therefore be prioritized as an action strategy under strategic objective 4.1.3. or as an additional strategic issue (4.1.5) broadly addressing knowledge and evidence gaps on social</p>

		inclusion/exclusion in different AF systems and with a special focus on innovative practices and strategies (and intersectionality, as addressed below).
	# intersectional factors (e.g., those related to marital status, family background, ethnicity, social networks (membership to groups promoting AF), life cycle stages in the case for youth (e.g., starting own family, completing or dropping from school, access to non-farm income source)) are rife in determining women and youth's chances of owning and/or controlling benefits from an AF enterprise.	#intersectionality could be recognized e.g., as an aspect under the guiding principles of this AF strategy (for example, it can be integrated under principle no. 4 on inclusivity). #in addition, this could further be addressed under a strategic issue on knowledge and evidence gaps on social inclusion/exclusion in AF systems as suggested above.

Following is a summarized list of the issues synthesized from workshops held in other counties.

Pillar 1: Policy and Institutional Framework for

- Establish insurance facilities for AF farmers to cushion them from unforeseen natural catastrophes such as locusts, droughts, diseases, floods etc (this goes beyond agroforestry into general fiscal economic policies but also part of DRR processes)
- Establish marketing boards that would take care of AF farmers both in marketing voice and funding (value chains – pillar 3)
- Incorporate the grassroots structure of pastoralists elders in rolling out Agroforestry in the community (incorporated in 1.2.1 bullet 4)
- Encourage interdisciplinary AF research e.g. AF & health sector (part of pillar 2 – covered in 2.2.3)

Pillar 2: Knowledge and innovation support system

- AF to be considered as a key extracurricular activity in learning institutions (covered in 2.1.1 but would be part of curriculum following CBC framework)

Pillar 3: value chain development

Strategic issue 3.1.1 to enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management

- To integrate forest planning with agriculture, animal husbandry, and other land use to ensure maximum benefits and productivity (included)

Strategic objective 3.2.4 promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non- wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey)

- Enhance agroforestry practices specific to improving standards in wild fruit value chains (included in bullet 3 of 3.2.4)
- Enhance marketing and packaging of the wild fruits e.g. drying mangos using solar driers and packaging (included in bullets 6 and 12 of 3.2.4)
- Quality assurance/ adulteration of non-wood products e.g honey to be checked (included in bullet 6 of 3.2.4)

Strategic objective 3.3.2 create an enabling regulatory environment and incentivize growers and private sector investments in timber and wood value chain

- Devise implementation mechanisms that promote wood carving and cottage industry. (added as extra bullet in 3.3.1 where it fits)
- Promote fast growing trees for wood carving (added in extra bullet in 3.3.1)

Pillar 4: Gender and social inclusion/exclusion

Strategic issue 4.1.3 land and tree tenure (ownership, access and use rights) system

Strategic objective 4.1.3 promote policy, institutional and social innovations that enhance access to secure plant tree tenure among youth and women

- Promote policy and frameworks that understands culture as an underlying issue in every community and device ways to support the marginalized gender e.g. women and the youth in AF practices. (implied in bullet 4 of 4.1.3)

Annexes

Annex 1: List of Regions and Counties and number of participants

	WCK REGIONS	COUNTIES VISITED	NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS CONSULTED		
			Women	Men	Total
1	NAKURU	Uasin Gishu	2	3	5
		Narok	2	3	5
		Nakuru	4	4	8
		Elgeyo Marakwet	2	3	5
		Baringo	1	4	5
2	MOMBASA	Kilifi	5	5	10
		Kwale	5	5	10
		Mombasa	3	3	6
3	MERU	Tharaka Nithi	4	2	6
		Meru	2	4	6
		Embu		6	6
		Isiolo	3	2	5
4	NAIROBI	Muranga	5	5	10
		Nyeri	2	8	10
		Kajiado	3	6	9
5	KITUI	Kitui	5	4	9
		Makueni	6	3	9
		Machakos	4	5	9
		Garissa	1	5	6
6	WESTERN	Kakamega	7	14	21
		Bungoma/Busia	11	16	27
		Trans Nzoia	9	16	25
		Bungoma	10	19	29
7	KISUMU	Kisumu	8	19	27
		Siaya	7	18	25
		Homabay	8	16	24
		Kisii/Nyamira	6	22	28
		Kericho/Bomet	6	20	26
	TOTAL	30	131	240	371

Annex 2: Workshop organization and facilitation protocols: Farmers and farmer organizations engagement on the draft National AF strategy

REQUIRED

A “representative” group of people (Max. 25 PAX) who are knowledgeable about the local AF context and the community in general. Ideally, they should represent experiences of different groups of farmers who practice AF in the community. And including those holding leadership and management positions in farmer/community organizations that promote AF in order to be able to provide information on a wide range of issues within the local AF system. Both men, women and young males and females should be included as much as it is possible.

- A meeting location that is easily accessible to participants without high exposure to COVID-19 e.g., less time in public transport and away from urban areas prone to high traffic of people
- A venue with a large wall, where the group will all feel comfortable and will be shaded from the sun and able to practice COVID-19 public gathering measures.
- A facilitation/discussion guide
- Cards/A5 paper (Assorted colours).
- Flip chart papers.
- Masking tape.
- Large felt-tip pens in more than one colour.
- A pre-prepared profile of the local AF context (where possible)
- A notes taker – WCK staff?
- Provide participants with large printouts highlighting key elements of the draft national AF strategy

FACILITATION OUTLINE

OBJECTIVE		
1. To create awareness about the draft (proposed) national agroforestry (AF) strategy 2021-2030 among farmer representatives across the country. 2. To elicit inputs and feedback on the draft strategy from farmers (men, women, and youth) and farmers organizations' perspectives.		
Learn about:		
Labels	Topic	Data and information tools/techniques
1.	Introduction (30 mins): About the participants and farmers organizations/CBOs represented in the workshop (including objectives of the workshop and background/genesis on the draft National AF strategy)	Welcome remarks by the hosting farmer organization, WCK, Vi – AF. Including basic workshop routines including Covid prevention measures being taken (10 mins) . A short questionnaire to gather profile of participants (7.5 mins) . Self-introduction (7.5 mins) Presentation on workshop objectives, program, norms and genesis on the draft National AF strategy (5 mins) .
2.	Understanding the context of the local AF system (45 mins): the dominant agroforestry system/practices; participation of men, women and youth; main benefits of AF to the community and households; how developed AF value chains are; and experiences with AF development programmes/projects/regulations/support services; Including importance of farmers organizations/CBOs.	Use a questioning style to generate discussion and information about the key selected features of the local AF system (45 mins) .
3.	Identifying strategic issues in the context of the local AF system (45 mins) Given the local AF context what are the priority strategic issues that an AF strategy	Groups-based discussions to highlight the main factors enabling and constraining further investments in, and benefits from AF. Groups can be

	<p>targeting farmers and farmers organizations should address (a pre-exposition discussion)</p>	<p>based on response to Agree/neutral/Disagree provoking statement or on the three field level pillars in the draft strategy (i.e., 2,3, and 4) (20 mins)</p> <p>A plenary discussion to synthesis the main issues from the group discussion above (20 mins).</p>
<p>4.</p>	<p>Exploring Alignment between National AF strategy and local AF system (45 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exposition to the draft AF strategy- the goal, key pillars, strategic issues/objectives and action strategies (focusing on field level pillars 2,3 and 4). • Reconciling strategic issues at the two levels: a post-exposition discussion to highlight among others, what is missing? where are the gaps? What needs to be (de)emphasised? Role of farmers and FOs in improving effectiveness of implementation 	<p>A presentation/exposition on the draft AF strategy (15 mins).</p> <p>(Print out some of these in A3 and put on the wall. Stay at the objective level when highlighting as it will take too long otherwise)</p> <p>A plenary discussion to identify gaps and misalignments in strategic issues at the two levels (30 mins).</p>

FACILITATION/DISCUSSION GUIDE

Date:

Location/venue:

Counties represented:

Number of participants: Men..... Women..... Young males..... Young female.....

1. Introduction

1.1A) **BEGIN** by welcome remarks from a representative of the host farmers organization/CBO, WCK and Vi-AF.

1.1B) Provide guidelines for a self-introduction session (These instructions can be on a printed paper or up on a flip-chart): Each participant to share/write:

- i. Their names,
- ii. Gender:
- iii. Age category: i) Youth, ii) Not youth
- iv. Where you come from: County..... ward ...
- v. How many years have you practiced AF (planting of trees on farms)?
- vi. Who/what has inspired you the most to invest in planting and managing trees on farmland?
- vii. The three topmost trees you have planted in the farmland
- viii. Up to three most important benefits of AF you have experienced so far
- ix. Up to three most pressing barriers that discourage you from increasing trees on farmland.

To save on time participants can write down these details on a piece of paper (an adapted questionnaire) that is passed over to the facilitators for a consolidated analysis. Then plenary introduction session is restricted to *Names, wards, years practising AF*.

1.1C) Introduce the objectives of the workshop, program and norms for the day and the genesis of the draft national AF strategy for Kenya 2020-2030. A presentation backed by PowerPoint slides/printouts or written on flip chart.

1.1E) Summarize by highlighting the key features about the profile of participants and confirm how many are in each social category (of men, women and youth) and officials of farmers organization or CBOs.

2. Understanding the context of the local AF system

Use questioning style to generate discussion and information about the key features of the local AF system.

2.1A) Which are the three topmost trees that are planted on farmlands in the county/communities that the participants come from. These will vary by farm niche (where planted in the farm) – in the homestead, in the field, on boundaries so ensure this is captured as well. Probe: Does the choice of trees and planting arrangements vary from sub county to sub county? Between men, women and youth? Between the poor and the rich? How and why?

2.1B) What are the main contributions of the local AF system (refer to the main trees identified) to the community? Which types of households² (in terms of primary sources of income and

²Probe following the typology on household transformation categories suggested in IFAD (2019): i) subsistence farm, ii) diversified, iii) specialized farm, iv) transitional rural, and v) non-farm (landless and transformed).

livelihood) benefit most/least from AF practices in this community? How and why? (Also in terms of benefits who in the HH benefits/controls the most there is a gender/youth dimension in here)

2.1C) How 'developed' are the AF value chains (e.g., in comparison to the dominant agricultural value chains)? Probe: Are there value-adding facilities connected to the AF products from the community? Are there businesses offering support services? What are the dominant sources of information and advice on AF by farmers? Who has invested in the AF value chain? Can you see a progression towards an advanced value chain/business?

2.1D) Probe whether participants have experience of AF development programmes and projects (including regulations)? Were they supported by the government, foreign donors or local private industry? What have they contributed? Are there some which have focused on women and youth engagement? How important are farmers organizations or CBOs in supporting uptake of AF practices?

3. Identifying strategic issues in the context of the local AF system

3.1A) **Option A:** An Agree/Neutral/Disagree opinion statement to provoke a debate. E.g., ***In my experience in this community, (men, women and young) farmers have adequate access to support services and incentives required to plant more trees and benefit from AF practices (compared to other xxx dominant farm-based xxx commodities in the community)?***

- i. Organize groups discussion session based on responses taken by participants to discuss and document their main reasons informing their opinion and suggestions on how incentives and support services can be improved in the future (For instance they may all disagree but the reasons for this may vary which could also form the basis for the groups).

(Option B: Is to group participants according to pillars 2, 3, and 4 to discuss: 1) challenges faced by farmers in accessing AF information and advice (knowledge) and what opportunities exist, including areas where farmers organizations need to improve their support; 2) challenges faced by farmers in gaining better incomes and more benefits from AF practices and what opportunities exist, including areas farmers organizations need to improve their support; 3) Challenges faced by women and youth in engaging in AF practices and in accessing equitable benefits and what opportunities can be exploited, including areas farmers organizations can make contributions)

- ii. Facilitate a plenary session to for each group to share their reasons and suggestions.

- iii. Do a quick RECAP of the main themes emerging from the group discussion outputs. Probe for high level summaries on: What are the most critical issues that a strategy to promote uptake of AF by farmers and farmers organizations should pay attention to?

- iv. Motivate and link the participants to the next session (sharing of the key highlights on the pillar, strategic issues and key elements in the proposed National AF strategy). Alert them to pay attention to the key elements of the proposed strategy to be able to comment how it aligns with the local issues? Probe:
 - do the proposed issues and strategies address the real issues that stop you from planting more trees/managing trees better, and benefiting more from AF practices?
 - What aspects are missing?
 - What needs to be given more weight?
 - How/what can farmers and farmers organization contribute in making the implementation of the strategy more effective?

4. Exploring Alignment between National AF strategy and local AF system

4.1A) A presentation about the key elements of the draft national AF strategy (*provide participants with large printouts*): highlighting

- i. The main goals – as a breakdown of key components of the vision statement (may make sense to bring the genesis here also)

- ii. The pillars and their sub-components

- iii. The strategic issues

- iv. And strategic objectives and action strategies - delving into pillars 2,3 and 4 in greater detail – particularly focusing on the areas/issues that might have featured in session 3 above.

- v. Revisit the sub-questions in session 3 part iv above (*if time allows a group discussion can be organized or inputs can be sought in plenary*)

The end: Thanks participants, link them to next steps and close the discussion

Annex 3: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM LOWER EASTERN COUNTIES (KITUI, MACHAKOS AND MAKUENI)

STRATEGIC ISSUES.

1. A STRENGTHENED POLICY AND INSTITUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Sub Pillar 1.1 – Policy, legal and regulatory framework.

No issue

1.2 – Institutional Framework

No issue

1.3- Financing

Strategic issue 1.3.1: inadequate resources for implementation of AF programs.

Strategic objective 1.3.1: To mobilize and form communal table banking groups for implementation of AF programmes.

Strategies

- Farmers to create table banking groups, merry go rounds to enable farmers access loans to carry out AF..
- National government and county governments to allocate fund for AF

2. A ROBUST KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT SYSTEM

2.1 Education, training and human resource/capacity development.

Strategic objective 2.1.1 lack of public awareness and education

Strategies

- Need for proactive ,awareness, advocacy and campaign on AF issues
- Strengthen, enhance and documentation of indigenous knowledge on sustainable practices. For example Kambas have traditional respect for trees and they use traditional control methods that have also resulted in the sustainable utilization of the resources. E.g. they avoid cutting large trees for charcoal. They use dead trees for firewood.

2.2 Research

Strategic issue: 2.2.4 low involvement in participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation wakens AF innovation momentum.

Strategic objective 2.2.4: To strengthen and empower participatory in the planning, design and implementation of AF programmes

Strategies

- Collaborative planning including farmers, extension workers, experts in several areas and technical advisors.

2.3 Extension, advisory services and communication

Strategic issue 2.3.1 weak capacity in extension and advisory services in agroforestry

Strategic objective 2.3.1

- Liaises with leaders of groups undertaking development activities to strengthen extension services

3. AGROFORESTRY VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPED

3.1 Agroforestry Ecosystem services

Strategic issue: 3.1.1 unlimited appreciation of agroforestry ecosystem services

Strategic issue 3.1.1 to enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management

Strategies

- 🌱 To integrate forest panning with agriculture, animal husbandry, and other land use to ensure maximum benefits and productivity



3.2 Non wood products

Strategic issue 3.2.1: declining livestock productivity due to low quality fodder and pasture.

Strategic issue 3.2.2: limited investment in the production and marketing of fruits, nuts and honey.

Strategic issue: 3.2.3 limited investment in the productivity, and marketing of herbal medicine, gums and resins.

Strategic objective 3.2.4 promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non- wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey)

Strategies

- Enhance agroforestry practices specific to improving standards in wild fruit value chains
- Enhance marketing and packaging of the wild fruits value chain
- Form associations
- Drying mangos using solar driers and packaging
- Improve on the quality

3.3 Timber and Biomass fuels (charcoal and Fuel wood) value chains

Strategic issue 3.3.1 unsustainable production and use of wood/biomass energy products from farms.

Strategic objective 3.3.1 green the biomass energy value chain by improving product value and efficiency in production and use.

Strategies

- select, test and promote high value timber and biomass energy chain value to fit into alternative livelihoods commodity development options

Strategic issue: 3.3.2 unsupportive and uncoordinated environment for wood and biomass value chain.

Strategic objective 3.3.2 create an enabling regulatory environment and incentivize growers and private sector investments in timber and wood value chain

Strategies

- Devise implementation mechanisms that promote wood carving and cottage industry.
- Strengthen regulations on tree harvesting
- Promote fast growing trees for wood carving

3.4 seed and seedling production

Strategic issue 3.4.1 under – developed tree seed and seedlings supply systems.

Strategic objective 3.4.1: to support production of good quality seeds and seedlings for diverse tree species and ornamental plants

Strategies

- Select high value seedlings that are fast growing and resistant to termites
- To support production of seedling propagation and management.

4. ENHANCED GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN AGROFORESTRY

Strategic issue 4.1.3 land and tree tenure (ownership, access and use rights) system

Strategic objective 4.1.3 promote policy, institutional and social innovations that enhance access to secure tree tenure among youth and women

Strategies

- promote land fragmentation, planning, management and tree tenure among the youth and women

Strategic issue 4.1.4 Gender and youth based constraints in access to financial services.

Strategic objective 4.1.4: Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women youth and other vulnerable groups

Strategies

- strengthen financial infrastructure

- build the confidence in making decision on their own financial decisions

Pictorial presentation of the interviews

Discussions and AF practiced in lower Eastern





Annex 4: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM GARISSA COUNTY

Agroforestry Strategy 2020-2030 Engagement; Pillars, Sub pillars and Strategic Issues

Methodology Used:

1. Participants introductions
2. Presentation/sharing of the Draft National AF Strategy Goal, Pillars, Sub-pillars and Strategic Issues.
3. General open interactive discussions of AF in line with the strategic issues

PILLAR 1: STRENGTHENING POLICY AND INSTUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Sub-pillar 1: Policy and Institutional Framework

Strategic Issue 1.1.1: To create an overarching enabling policy and legal framework for agroforestry development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- A policy and legal framework to encourage AF in communally owned land. Because much of the land is communally owned, so how can farmers practice AF?
- Apart from the irrigation policy the county lacks other policies to foster AF. E.g. to regulate charcoal burning through a certification program.
- Policies and legal framework to regulate activities of Dadaab refugee camp. Such to help curb environmental issues and mushrooming of settlements as a result of the camp. Can the refugee camp be an opportunity for AF growth?

Strategic issue 1.1.2: Inadequate and ineffective incentives for agroforestry promotion.

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

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Using technologies e.g. seed balling which is an easier way for pastoralists to plant acacia trees and offering seeds to grow and sustain acacia and other species that are of great benefit to livestock.
- Offering financial support and incentives to already established social structures e.g. the Xagnug platforms.

- Providing title deeds to AF farmers. This will enable them to embrace AF as a form of livelihood source. The communal land ownership proves a challenge to AF development for individual farmers.
- Combating crop and livestock diseases as well as pests e.g. locusts
- Water-investment to ensure water from Tana River can reach to as many areas as possible. Because the entire county is a semiarid area. Proper water harvesting and storage infrastructure will be instrumental.
- Provision of equipment as well as training programs to the local community to improve and diversify on AF forms.
- Compensation scheme for animals that die of drought

Sub-pillar 1.2 Institutional Framework

Strategic Issue 1.2.1: Lack of an overarching institutional framework to enhance coordination of agroforestry development in the country.

Strategic Objective 1.2.1: To improve coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at the national and county levels with strategic involvement of non-state actors.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Develop county AF institutions
- To incorporate pastoralists community links e.g. Xagnug partnerships in AF planning in national and county levels.
- Institutionalize mobile service as part of the national and county AF infrastructures to reach nomadic communities.

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

Strategic Objective 1.2.2: Build capacity of key institutions and stakeholders in order to support agroforestry development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Increase county budget allocations on AF.
- Part of UN allocation to Dadaab refugee camp be used for AF development to conserve environment and enhance food supply.
- Human-wildlife conflict compensation to community/ AF farmers

Sub Pillar 1.3: Financing Mechanisms

Strategic issue 1.3.1: Inadequate resources for implementation of agroforestry programs.

Strategic Objective 1.3.1: To mobilize and allocate adequate resources sustainably for implementation of agroforestry programmes.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Offer financial credit to farmers
- Running AF livestock keeping as a competitive business (not having large herds of livestock that will be wiped out by drought)
- Encourage cross border market development

PILLAR 2: ROBUST KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Subpillar 2.1 Education, training and human resource/capacity development

Strategic Issue 2.1.1: Lack of professional standards and low capacity to guide delivery and regulation of agroforestry advisory to practitioners.

Strategic Objective 2.1.1: To establish/implement professional standards for development and regulation of agroforestry advisors and practitioners

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- To develop AF education and interpretation guidelines for refugees
- Highlight usefulness of invasive species e.g. *Prosopis juliflora* (Mathenge) through educational institutions.
- Inventory and documentation of indigenous AF practices
- To fully orient teaching methods towards AF

Strategic issue 2.1.2. Inadequate infrastructure for wide ranging research such as laboratories, land as well as human and financial resource limitations.

Strategic Objective 2.1.2: Enhance infrastructure for agroforestry training and research.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Develop research infrastructure to enhance trees and livestock system
- Multi-stakeholder approach and research to combat climate change

- Incorporate AF training as part of Kenya police/security agent's social responsibility in the county.

Sub pillar: 2.2 Research

Strategic issue 2.2.1: Research for development agenda not adequately driven by the needs of core value chain actors (weak customer focus).

Strategic Objective 2.2.1: To improve engagement of stakeholders beyond public institutions (including farmer's organizations, development partners and private sector) in research and development in agroforestry.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Incorporate Xagnug platforms in social AF research
- To involve nomadic pastoralists in research whose movements are guided by grass and Tana River water source.
- Inventory of key stakeholders in the county to be involved in AF. Such include the refugees camp like Dadaab.

Strategic Objective 2.2.2: Inadequate information on emerging issues such as agroforestry and climate change.

Strategic Objective 2.2.2: To conduct research on emerging/topical issues at the nexus of agroforestry and sustainable development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- How refugees influence agroforestry practices
- Focusing on how insecurity affects agroforestry
- Nomadic pastoralism and growth of AF
- How different land tenure system affects AF practices e.g. communal land ownership in Garissa and agroforestry.
- Tapping on invasive species for AF benefits

Strategic issue 2.2.3: Low investment in participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation wakens agroforestry innovation momentum.

Strategic Objective 2.2.3: To strengthen participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- To focus and closely involve social structures in AF e.g. community elders, Xagnug partnerships, refugee representatives
- A body to lead AF efforts in the area to bring together county government, social AF groups, individual AF farmers,

Sub-pillar 2.3 Extension, advisory services and communication

Strategic Issue 2.3.1: Weak capacity in extension and advisory services in agroforestry.

Strategic Objective 2.3.1: Strengthen capacity of extension and advisory staff in agroforestry.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Include new thematic areas to be addressed through extension services e.g. religion and Agroforestry, health and agroforestry
- Improving the county's AF extension services

Strategic issue 2.3.2: Poor tapping of innovative communication technologies to advance sharing of agroforestry information.

Strategic Objective 2.3.2: To improve packaging of agroforestry knowledge and diversify dissemination pathways.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Revive the ASK show in Garissa county for AF farmers and stakeholders to package and showcase AF practices.
- Using local language to package and interpret AF information
- Including appropriate and diverse social target groups in AF dissemination

PILLAR 3. AGROFORESTRY VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPED

Sub pillar: 3.1 Agroforestry Ecosystem Services

Strategic Issue 3.1.1: Limited appreciation of agroforestry ecosystem services.

Strategic Objective 3.1.1: To enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Tap on invasive species to enhance environmental benefits and products
- Minimise/control ways that promote soil erosion and land degradation e.g. charcoal burning, overgrazing.
- A comprehensive AF strategy around the Dadaab refugee camp
- Combating climate change effects
- Focus on Tana River as an ecological and AF lifeline of the county.
- Immense benefits of acacia seedling species in sustaining livestock and community.

Strategic Objective 3.2.4: Promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non-wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey).

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Getting a ready market to make non-wood agroforestry products competitive
- Developing a certification program for non-wood products'
- The Dadaab refugee camp to purchase local non-wood products instead of UN importing them
- Comprehensive education on non-wood products.

Sub-pillar 3.3 Timber and biomass fuels (charcoal and fuel wood) value chains

Strategic Issue 3.3.1: Unsustainable production and use of wood/biomass energy products from farms

Strategic Objective 3.3.1: Green the biomass energy value chain by improving product value and efficiency in production and use

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Can pastoralists use cow dung for biogas energy?
- Encourage development of wood fuel woodlots
- Guidelines to regulate wood harvesting in the farms because the land is largely communally owned and everyone appears to have a right in wood harvesting.
- Proper enforcement of wood harvesting laws e.g. charcoal burning that has a market across border on Somalia.
- Making of briquets as alternative to firewood

Sub pillar 3.4: Seed and Seedling Production

Strategic Issue 3.4.1: Under-developed tree seeds and seedlings supply systems

Strategic Objective 3.4.1: To support production of good quality seeds and seedlings for diverse tree species and ornamental plants.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Target local appropriate seedlings
- Selection of the seedling and seeds species with a careful consideration of the quickly spreading *Prosopis juliflora* , *mathenge*
- Supply of seedlings and seeds to farmers

PILLAR 4. ENHANCED GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN AGROFORESTRY

Strategic Issues 4.1.1: Gender, youth and vulnerable groups based constraints in access to agroforestry information and advisory services.

Strategic Objective 4.1.1: Enhance inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in advisory services provision for better access to information, and advisory.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Use already existing successful AF youth practices to influence other young people e.g. chairman of the AI - Falah self-help group chair Abdirizack Issack Omar and Abdikadir an agroforestry farmer who has won recognition from Total eco-challenge and Netfund.
- Target youthful social events and activities
- Encourage social development platforms
- Incorporate such AF information at the UN Dadaab refugee program

Strategic Issue 4.1.2: Gender and youth based constraints in access and control over benefits of agroforestry-based value chains development and markets.

Strategic Objective 4.1.2: Enhance equitable access to, and control over, benefits of agroforestry-value chains and market system by women, youth and marginalized or vulnerable groups.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Encourage youth innovations
- Encourage AF as part of urban planning due to big number of young people migrating to nearby towns.
- Diversify to other forms of AF systems

Strategic Issue 4.1.3: Land and tree tenure (ownership, access and use rights) system.

Strategic Objective 4.1.3: Promote policy, institutional, and social innovations that enhance access to secure land and tree tenure among youth and women

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Strategies on how youth can practice and benefit from AF in land that is currently communally owned
- Follow the property sharing guidelines for polygamous families since it's the predominated practice in the land
- Handle inter clan land resource use conflicts that affect the youth and women.

Strategic Issue 4.1.4. Gender and youth based constraints in access to financial services. Strategic Objective 4.1.4: Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Fund youthful social structures
- Make loans available

Strategic issue 4.1.5. Knowledge and evidence gaps on social inclusion/exclusion questions.

Strategic objective 4.1.5. Enhance research and learning on social inclusion/exclusion topics

Strategies

- Youthful led research programs





Annex 5: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM UPPER EASTERN COUNTIES (EMBU, MERU, ISIOLO AND THARAKA NITHI)

The following are the captured deliberations of farmers and Farmer Organizations on the Draft Agroforestry Strategy for Kenya 2020-2030. The discussions were confined according to the main pillar, respective sub-pillars and strategic issues.

Font key:



Embu County



Meru County



Isiolo County



Tharaka Nithi County

PILLAR 1: STRENGTHENING POLICY AND INSTUTIONAL ENVIRONMENT

Sub-pillar 1: Policy and Institutional Framework

Strategic Issue 1.1.1: To create an overarching enabling policy and legal framework for agroforestry development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Policy to regulate demarcation and development of new roads/infrastructure in AF zones
- ❑ A regulatory framework on investor/facility demands and rates
- ❑ Policy guidelines on the formation of CBOs
- ❑ Harmonize and reorient inter institutional processes and statutes towards agroforestry
- ❑ Develop appropriate policy guidelines for land use and zonation in agroforestry zones
- ❑ Incorporate policies on water harvesting and storage in the County (Intergraded Water management plans as part of the Water Act 2002)
- ❑ Harmonize the livestock and rangelands policy (While the policy for forests emphasizes the need to increase tree cover, the livestock (agriculture) policy encourages livestock-keepers to clear trees on rangelands to encourage grass growth)
- ❑ A policy of tree cover as a criteria for social services
- ❑ Review and align the existing and newly developed county agricultural by laws towards promoting Agroforestry in line with policies.

Strategic issue 1.1.2: Inadequate and ineffective incentives for agroforestry promotion.

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

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Feasibility & introduction of other forms of agroforestry (that require less farm space)
- ❑ Capital/loans
- ❑ Available market for the AF products

- ❑ Support of income generating activities that protects forest
- ❑ Land lease programs
- ❑ Ranching, conservancies
- ❑ Irrigation and water saving technologies

Sub-pillar 1.2 Institutional Framework

Strategic Issue 1.2.1: Lack of an overarching institutional framework to enhance coordination of agroforestry development in the country.

Strategic Objective 1.2.1: To improve coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at the national and county levels with strategic involvement of non-state actors.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Promote and strengthen development of sub-county AF network
- ❑ Regulate and streamline individuals and civil society organizations involved in offering/promoting agroforestry incentives (authenticate).
- ❑ Incorporate the grassroot structure of pastoralists elders in rolling out Agroforestry in the community
- ❑ Identify a county/inter-county AF response institution

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

Strategic Objective 1.2.2: Build capacity of key institutions and stakeholders in order to support agroforestry development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Encourage government and county government financial allocation for AF disasters e.g. forest fires
- ❑ Undertake a need analysis, identify and create key institutions needed to support agroforestry development in the county
- ❑ Global conservation/protection status that channels support to AF
- ❑ Tapping on extended producer responsibility to support AF
- ❑ National irrigation and drainage policy of 2009 (one of the policy objectives is: mobilize resources and investments in irrigation and increase government financial allocation to irrigation to at least 2% of the annual national budget)

Sub Pillar 1.3: Financing Mechanisms

Strategic issue 1.3.1: Inadequate resources for implementation of agroforestry programs.

Strategic Objective 1.3.1: To mobilize and allocate adequate resources sustainably for implementation of agroforestry programmes.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Advocate and Encourage sacco investment on AF
- Farmers lack capital to start AF initiatives- accessing credit. (Could this support be channelled through CBO? To encourage AF to belong to CBO-CBOs gives them a voice, a sense of belonging, a platform to share ideas, avoid boredom)
- Market financing regulatory framework facility is largely inexistent; or the moment they are dependent on brokers
- Lobbying for international awards/AF support programs
- Protected areas social responsibility support-AF buffers around the Meru National Park Constituency Development Fund to support AF groups/Civil Society Organization
- Constituency Development Fund to support AF groups/Civil Society Organization

PILLAR 2: ROBUST KNOWLEDGE AND INNOVATION SUPPORT SYSTEM

Sub pillar 2.1 Education, training and human resource/capacity development

Strategic Issue 2.1.1: Lack of professional standards and low capacity to guide delivery and regulation of agroforestry advisory to practitioners.

Strategic Objective 2.1.1: To establish/implement professional standards for development and regulation of agroforestry advisors and practitioners

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Design a SOP of monitoring and evaluation each agroforestry system
- Advocate for agroforestry activities in extracurricular curriculum needs
- Benchmark AF curriculum levels with established counties and countries in the world.
- Agroforestry needs analysis for physically challenged groups/institutions
- Advocate for agro-silvopastoral for business investment trainings in pastoralists
- Incorporate AF in the diverse traditional subjects/disciplines
- Incorporate non-formal platforms in development and delivery of AF content

Strategic issue 2.1.2. Inadequate infrastructure for wide ranging research such as laboratories, land as well as human and financial resource limitations.

Strategic Objective 2.1.2: Enhance infrastructure for agroforestry training and research.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Invest and encourage in facility research
- Decentralize research infrastructure to county level
- Create appropriate environment for investment in AF infrastructure development
- Incorporate mobile research infrastructure services for Agroforestry
- Cross-sectorial infrastructure (integrating other sectors e.g. meteorological society, wildlife, water, land)

Sub pillar: 2.2 Research

Strategic issue 2.2.1: Research for development agenda not adequately driven by the needs of core value chain actors (weak customer focus).

Strategic Objective 2.2.1: To improve engagement of stakeholders beyond public institutions (including farmer's organizations, development partners and private sector) in research and development in agroforestry.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Encourage interdisciplinary AF research e.g. AF & health sector
- Incorporate value chain product facilities in research
- AF research based on gender and participation of vulnerable/marginalised groups
- Private developers and investors
- Archive/documented oriented research to draw and share perspectives experiences to pastoralist's communities.

Strategic Objective 2.2.2: Inadequate information on emerging issues such as agroforestry and climate change.

Strategic Objective 2.2.2: To conduct research on emerging/topical issues at the nexus of agroforestry and sustainable development.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- People's changing trends and preferences Vs. agroforestry
- Merging AF disease and pests' documentation, information sharing and sustainable solutions. Application and incorporation of new ICT into AF practices in localities
- Environmental health as a key ingredient of AF success Gender focus on social and economic AF transformations
- Incorporate indigenous knowledge in adaptation and mitigating climate change

Strategic issue 2.2.3: Low investment in participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation wakens agroforestry innovation momentum.

Strategic Objective 2.2.3: To strengthen participatory learning, monitoring and evaluation.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❓ Streamline AF communication, operations and improvements amongst the diverse institutions/players
- ❓ Strengthen civil society engagements in Participation and implementation of AF
- ❓ Which is the head institution to roll out AF strategy & practices?

Sub-pillar 2.3 Extension, advisory services and communication

Strategic Issue 2.3.1: Weak capacity in extension and advisory services in agroforestry.

Strategic Objective 2.3.1: Strengthen capacity of extension and advisory staff in agroforestry.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❓ [New target areas for extension services e.g. learning institutions](#)
- ❓ Encourage inter-county and country AF exchange visits as a learning platform
- ❓ Refresher courses/retraining, capacity building and commitment of AF extension officers
- ❓ Ensuring technical follow up and support of AF initiatives
- ❓ Document and share agro-silvopastoral success stories
- ❓ Youth led (vulnerable groups) - AF extension programs

Strategic issue 2.3.2: Poor tapping of innovative communication technologies to advance sharing of agroforestry information.

Strategic Objective 2.3.2: To improve packaging of agroforestry knowledge and diversify dissemination pathways.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- [Established community forest associations as a pathway for AF dissemination.](#)
- Package interpretative AF information to diverse social groups including non-formal platforms, physically challenged people and local decision makers.
- [Designing and package participatory AF programs](#)
- [Re-evaluation of AF content in line with changing social preferences and emerging trends](#)
- [Marking world agroforestry day e.g. in India it happens](#)

PILLAR 3. AGROFORESTRY VALUE CHAINS DEVELOPED

Sub pillar: 3.1 Agroforestry Ecosystem Services

Strategic Issue 3.1.1: Limited appreciation of agroforestry ecosystem services.

Strategic Objective 3.1.1: To enhance appreciation of multiple agroforestry services that include biodiversity conservation, species diversity, soil and water management.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- [Land reclamation and restoration processes](#)
- Proper land use and management as a way of safeguarding agroforestry services
- Combating increasing environmental threats to sustain ecosystem services
- [Honouring global ecosystem service days \(e.g. international day of forests, World Water Day\)](#)
- [Sensitization, capacity building and training programs on AF values](#)
- [Inventory and documentation of localised/area based Agroforestry ecosystem services](#)

Strategic Objective 3.2.4: Promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non-wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey).

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❓ [Quality assurance/ adulteration of non-wood products e.g honey to be checked](#)
- ❓ Interventions to combat environmental challenges to encourage production of non-wood products e.g. over-use of fertilizer in Maua hampers apiculture
- ❓ Investment returns analysis of non-wood products as compared to other crops

- ❑ Analyse and Streamline the agro-silvopastoral value chain
- ❑ Farm planning and management guidelines
- ❑ Encourage market and production investment

Sub-pillar 3.3 Timber and biomass fuels (charcoal and fuel wood) value chains

Strategic Issue 3.3.1: Unsustainable production and use of wood/biomass energy products from farms

Strategic Objective 3.3.1: Green the biomass energy value chain by improving product value and efficiency in production and use

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Develop sustainable options in reusing farm waste for energy
- Development of biomass woodlots
- Timber/fuelwood/charcoal certification program
- Promote innovations and investment on affordable clean energy alternatives
- Review of government taxes to encourage importation and uptake of green biomass options
- Enforcement of laws on charcoal wood extraction

Sub pillar 3.4: Seed and Seedling Production

Strategic Issue 3.4.1: Under-developed tree seeds and seedlings supply systems

Strategic Objective 3.4.1: To support production of good quality seeds and seedlings for diverse tree species and ornamental plants.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Mechanism to fight plant diseases and pests
- ❑ Incorporate new seedling propagation methods e.g. seedballing for pastoralists

PILLAR 4. ENHANCED GENDER AND SOCIAL INCLUSION IN AGROFORESTRY

Strategic Issues 4.1.1: Gender, youth and vulnerable groups based constraints in access to agroforestry information and advisory services.

Strategic Objective 4.1.1: Enhance inclusion of women, youth and vulnerable groups in advisory services provision for better access to information, and advisory.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ❑ Training programs on roles of youth, women and men in society
- ❑ Encouraging women, youth and vulnerable groups to form organised AF groups. Such groups to act as platforms for information sharing and entry points to such groups.
- ❑ Target organised events e.g. sports that bring such groups together (Lewa downs marathon)
- ❑ Involve youth social celebrities in reaching to the young people
- ❑ AF to be considered as a key extracurricular activity in learning institutions

- ☐ Mechanisms to highlight agroforestry as an economic viable option and competitive to other forms of livelihoods

Strategic Issue 4.1.2: Gender and youth based constraints in access and control over benefits of agroforestry-based value chains development and markets.

Strategic Objective 4.1.2: Enhance equitable access to, and control over, benefits of agroforestry-value chains and market system by women, youth and marginalized or vulnerable groups.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Incorporate youth friendly innovations and ICT in managing and regulating AF; that youth can control and benefit in running the AF
- Diversification of AF products and initiatives
- Encourage parents/elders to youth sharing of information and learning about AF
- Encourage transitional initiatives amongst elders/men

Strategic Issue 4.1.3: Land and tree tenure (ownership, access and use rights) system.

Strategic Objective 4.1.3: Promote policy, institutional, and social innovations that enhance access to secure land and tree tenure among youth and women

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- ☐ Training programs to youth, women and vulnerable groups on land use planning and management.
- ☐ Highlight successful youth led AF programs to encourage AF positivity, land ownership and use rights among the youth

Strategic Issue 4.1.4. Gender and youth based constraints in access to financial services. Strategic Objective 4.1.4: Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

Additional Strategies/Gaps:

- Availability of capital and loans to youth
- Government funded youth initiatives on AF
- Capacity build youth, women and vulnerable groups on other forms of agroforestry systems

Strategic issue 4.1.5. Knowledge and evidence gaps on social inclusion/exclusion questions.

Strategic objective 4.1.5. Enhance research and learning on social inclusion/exclusion topics Strategies

- ☐ Youth led research programs
- ☐ Encourage youth participation in AF programs

Annex 6: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM COASTAL COUNTIES (KILIFI, KWALE AND MOMBASA)

FARMERS RESPONSES ON THE FOUR (4) KEY PILLARS

Pillar No. 1 **Strengthening of Policy and Institutional Environment**

Policy, legal and regulatory framework

Gaps identified:

- Farmers have *not been involved* in the development of any policy, legal and regulatory framework document.
- Generally farmers felt that they have not been educated (*awareness, training on policies*) on the existing policies.
- Farmers are unaware of Agriculture (Farm Forestry) Rules 2009, and the Charcoal Rules 2009.
- Farmers want to be involved in demarcation and development of new *roads/infrastructure* in their areas to ease transportation of their produce.AF
- There was no public participation/ involvement in the development of the above Rules- therefore there was no input (views, suggestions, and opinions) from them. So they felt that there was need to have the policies *domesticated* to take views of the local farmers.
- The policies do not promote and meet the local farmer's needs and *security to invest in agroforestry*.
- Participants have only been subjected to harassment by County askaris, KFS guards when they transport charcoal to the market from their homes. Participants reiterated that they have to part with cash (*kitu kidogo*), for the *askaris* and guards to allow them to sell their products.
- The farmers felt that the policies need to be revised (home-made), but the process has be involve them. This would ensure that they are able to give their input (socio-economic).
- By getting involved, (*INCLUSION*) the farmers felt that they will be better placed, knowledgeable and aware of the policies- and will be able to undertake agroforestry activities with enthusiasm.
- In the same aspect, the farmers will be able to point out their challenges, grievances and seek long term solutions.
- Farmers felt that their participation in policy making will enable them identify sources of financing agencies, credit facilities and thus empower them to form Farmers group Organizations and carry out agroforestry activities with success.
- Farmers felt that there was need for AF practitioners to carry out a proper *Feasibility study* that will enable farmers to introduce of other forms of agroforestry (that involve less farm space)
- Farmers felt that there was need to ease conditions for them to *access loans* so that they may be able to invest in AF programmes
- Farmers asked for organization for *availability of market* for the AF products locally
- Farmers said that there was little *institutional backing of IGA's* (income generating activities) that protects forest, and that AF organizations should give that a consideration.

- Farmers want support in terms of making *boreholes* that will be used in irrigation and introduction of *water saving technologies*.
- Peri-urban farmers felt that the County government should *create green spaces* in the towns so as to promote greener cities. Fruit trees should be planted and not only ornamental trees.
- Peri-urban farmers felt that Counties had very *restrictive by laws* when it comes to keeping any form of livestock in towns. They felt that the law should be harmonized to allow keeping of livestock, albeit in small numbers.

Pillar No. 2 Robust Knowledge and Innovation Support System

Gaps identified:

Farmers felt that Indigenous *Knowledge (IK)* in Agroforestry was not well incorporated in the agroforestry programs. Farmers felt that IK was a well rich of information-especially on traditional uses of trees and plants (medicinal, traditional artefacts etc.) that have remained untapped.

Farmers said that institutions implementing agroforestry programmes should make a deliberate move in undertaking *research on various traditional uses of trees and plants*, as well as come up with value addition mechanisms to the associated products-to enhance marketing. By doing so, they will realize the potential importance's of these rich resources.

Farmers felt that only a few organizations have taken the initiative to study herbal uses of indigenous trees, e.g. KEFRI, Gede, and unfortunately have failed to "**acknowledge**" the local peoples input in their presentations.

Farmers felt that social research should also be carried out on *land tenure systems* and their effect on successful implementation of agroforestry programmes. Presently, there is a lot of land subdivision among family members –especially where polygamous families are involved.

Farmers felt that institutions undertaking research should accord the local youth to become assistants in their projects. They decried the fact that *outsiders* come, and carry out research without the **engaging the locals** thus ending up not collecting valid data.

Farmers felt that it is high time agroforestry was considered as a vital subject to be included in the *education system* especially at the Vocational Training Centers (VTC), and rejuvenation of the 4K clubs to encourage the youth to embrace farming.

Farmers felt that institutions carrying out agroforestry programmes should come up with *model demonstration farms* in the community. Through these, farmers would be able to interact with extension officers at the ground, learn, adopt and replicate lessons learned on their farms.

Farmers asked for introduction of *Young Farmers Champions* in the community levels, so as to champion farming, so as to enhance (stimulate) the youth towards farming as a career.

Farmers said that different *models of communication and AF materials* should be enhanced and used in awareness creation to farmers by organizations undertaking agroforestry-including local FM radio stations e.g. Kaya FM, Pwani FM (farmer interviews etc.); as well as posters, booklets etc.in local language.

Farmers felt that there was need to form *Ward Environmental Committee* to oversee issues of agroforestry, give advice, oversee training and institute support systems locally.

Farmers requested that there should be consideration for *substantial allocation of finance* towards Agro forestry both at National and County level as this is the backbone of the country's growth.

Sub-pillar 3 Agroforestry Value Chain Developed

(Agroforestry Ecosystem Services)

- The socio-economic and biodiversity benefits and values of agroforestry products are many.
- To begin with, participants **agreed and appreciated** that local ecosystems provide several services to the communities (fuel wood, medicinal herbs e.g. neem, ornamental plants e.g. cycad, butterfly pupae (for butterfly farmers), fodder (for livestock), honey (for bee keepers), water, and social amenities for those who have invested in ecosystem-based ecotourism facilities e.g. Mida Creek board walk that was established by A Rocha Kenya, and users of the boardwalk pay towards generation of high school fees for needy children from the locality (ASSETS), Mida Eco-camp (owned by ASFADA –Arabuko-Sokoke Forest Adjacent Dwellers Association-a CFA group. This has employed locals), Crab Shack Restaurant (a CBO for youth located at Dabaso), Eco-Dhow Restaurant (located at Mida Creek-owned by a women mangrove-based CBO), Hell's kitchen (located in Marafa-Magarini sub county, Nyari view point (located at Sokoke-Ganze sub county) among many others.
- All these facilities have been established because of their proximity to the unique ecosystems.
- The farmers agreed that the opportunities for establishment of more of these kind of facilities are many, e.g. tree houses, camp sites, floating restaurants.
- Regarding promotion and application of PES, and carbon credit, the farmers had no knowledge of the same.

Gaps identified:

- AF organization should *register and capacity farmer's* practicing AF at ward level, so as to be able to map them into groups and offer supporting systems easily (training, seeds, funding, marketing etc.) Currently they are not registered.
- AF to support farmers *establish and develop quality seeds*, tree nurseries, and support them market their seedlings.
- Farmers need *grants and incentives* for diverse projects including IGA's within / adjacent to forestry ecosystems e.g. creeks, forests, wetlands as well as for quality production of diverse species of tree seedlings.
- Promote agroforestry for *soil and water conservation* together with practices such as soil restoration structures, no-till farming (FGW-farming God's Way), cover crops, nutrient management, use of compost and manure, improved grazing etc.
- Create healthy systems of *evaluation and monitoring* of ecosystem services e.g. tidal creeks, wetlands, river banks etc.
- AF to boost agroforestry practices specific to *improving quality of fruits and nuts* value chains.
- AF needs to *introduce and promote application of (PES)* Payment of Ecosystem Services and carbon credits as a new source of income generating activity, as most farmers are not knowledgeable of the same.

- AF should *regulate agroforestry product value chains* whereby farmers are not swindled by middlemen.
- Promote Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration of land and trees (*F/PMNR systems*).
- Farmers felt that there should be *formation of a marketing boards* for other nut and fruit crops e.g. Coffee Board of Kenya, Pyrethrum Board of Kenya, that will help the farmers market their products efficiently, for example Cashewnut Board of Kenya, Coconut Board of Kenya.
- Farmers felt that AF organization should offer *Insurance (security)* to farmers against effects of prolonged drought, locust in areas that are susceptible to such effects e.g. Kinango and Ganze sub county.

(Non-wood products)

Farmers reported that there was a *decline of livestock* productivity because:

- Population increase led to decrease of land for farming-thus no space for grazing
- Climate change, prolonged drought led to low availability of fodder
- Increased urbanization (more land was taken up for building houses)
- Land fragmentation, there has been a lot of sub division of land among families, leading to a decrease of space for free range livestock.
- Increase in livestock theft (due to joblessness among youth)
- Increase in livestock diseases, and inability to meet veterinary charges.

Farmers reported that there was need to *increase in production of fruits, nuts and honey* because:

- There was plenty of market-however this was challenged by perishability of fruits (esp. mangoes, pineapples, cassava, guavas etc.)
- There was dire NEED to *bring investors on board* to invest in fruit processing factories.
- There was need for *improving road networks* so as to reach farmers, perishable fruits were getting destroyed due to delays..
- Farmers reported that there was need to *enhance productivity and marketing of herbal medicine*, gums and resins.e.g. Neem (mwarobaini) products among many others Farmers felt that there was thus need to enhancement of herbal medicine-through promotion of planting trees with herbal medicine value and standardization of hygienic, packaging and marketing.
- Farmers called for Introduction of *improved breeds* of livestock and zero grazing, as most of them were still keeping the local breeds that although hardy and disease resistant, their milk production was very low.

Timber and Biomass fuels (charcoal & fuel wood) values

Farmers said that there was no promotion of sustainable production and use of wood fuel, and that people still used the traditional 3 stone and charcoal jikos.

This has resulted to a lot of wood fuel consumption that defeats the pace of growing trees.

Farmers reported that there was therefore need for:

- Introduction, training, promotion on use of *modern energy saving* (improved jikos, charcoal briquettes)

- Promotion of *alternative sources of energy* (e.g. biomass) There was a lot of waste from coconut husks. They wanted a research done to find ways of utilizing the husks.
- Introduction of *fast growing trees* that produce quality fuel wood, and timber.
- Promotion & price reduction of solar power.

Farmers felt that there was need to introduce *trees species* that:

- Reduce conflicting *harvesting policies*, because currently there appeared to be a conflict between the County by laws and the Forest by laws.

Farmers said that they should be supported to:

- Produce *quality seedlings* through trainings They should also be provided with potting bags (that are expensive and difficult to obtain as they have been banned by the government-NEMA)

Pillar No. 4 Enhanced Gender and Social Inclusion in Agroforestry

Strategies:

- Enhance relationships between Indigenous Knowledge (IK) of agroforestry and Formal Knowledge (FK) development networks (education and training, research, and AFEAS).
- Nurturing partnerships, networks and linkages with knowledge providers (extension services, markets, technology providers).

Gaps identified:

Farmers agreed that, women, youth and the vulnerable were *mostly excluded* from getting information and support from agroforestry services. There was a biased trend.

Farmers agreed that most traditionally, most meetings are attended by men, and in the event that women, youth and the vulnerable attend, they are not at ease to speak up.

The farmers reported that it is crucial that during such meetings/ trainings the 3 groups *should be separated* so as to enable the youth, women and the vulnerable feel free to speak up.

Farmers agreed that *land ownership is a major deterrent*, as women, you and the vulnerable do not have land rights; as such, they cannot make decision about what trees should be planted, where and when. It is mostly the man who makes the decision.

Farmers further said that when agroforestry products are sold, it is the household leader (*the man*) *who make decision* on how the money obtained from the sale (e.g. poles, timber) should be utilized.

The farmers therefore **proposed the need for:**

- The issue of *land tenure and ownership* (and user rights) should be addressed, and it policies should be developed to give the women, youth and the vulnerable some equal rights. There's need to create awareness on existing (pro-women) land right laws and policies through capacity building of the community. Persuasive persons should be used to rally the policies that empower the disadvantaged.
- Awareness creation should be done to inform and *educate men* on the need to include youth, women and the vulnerable in land management. Create more opportunities for information sharing and learning.

- Financing agencies should further support women, youth and the vulnerable so that they may *access financial* resources e.g. KWFT, main stream banks and local SACCOS.
- Farmers agreed that there was need to enhance *Education and awareness* on cultural and tradition practices that hamper the participation of the women, youth and the vulnerable in the society.
- Promote the importance of *inclusivity*, so that the contributions by gender and youth, and vulnerable towards AF value chain development is appreciated.
- Register and promote women and /or youth, and the vulnerable in friendly agroforestry *value chains enterprises* e.g. fruits and honey processing.
- Support women and youth and the vulnerable to be able to *access financial support* so as to sustain and expand their farming dealings through government credit guarantee schemes, loans and linking them to donor agencies.

Annex 7: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM RIFT VALLEY COUNTIES (ELGEYO MARAKWET, NAKURU, NAROK AND UASIN GISHU)

▪ **Strategic issues/objectives**

Strategic Objective 2.2.1: To improve engagement of stakeholders beyond public institutions (including farmer's organizations, development partners and private sector) in research and development in agroforestry.

- Participatory monitoring, evaluation and learning
- Promotion of learning from farmer to farmer experience
- Development of AF extension Material
- Incentivize AF/NRM steering committee
- Capacity Building of AF advisors
- Support counties to integrate agroforestry into CIDPs and county spatial plans (CSPs).

Action strategies, (what is missing? The gaps? What needs to be (de)emphasised? Role of farmers and FOs in improving effectiveness of implementation

1.2 Institutional Framework

Strategic issue 1.2.1: Lack of an overarching institutional framework to enhance coordination of agroforestry development in the country.

Strategic Objective 1.2.1: To improve coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at the national and county levels with strategic involvement of non-state actors.

- Establishment of Ward Environmental Committee to oversee issues of agroforestry
- Streamline the practice of AF to be under the agriculture ministry for easy access to information as the agriculture ministry has offices at the local level

1.3 Financing

Strategic issue 1.3.1: Inadequate resources for implementation of agroforestry programs.

Strategic Objective 1.3.1: To mobilize and allocate adequate resources sustainably for implementation of agroforestry programs.

- Agro forestry to be considered during the budgetary allocation

Pillar 3: Value Chain Development

▪ Strategic issues/objectives

- Registration and capacity build the tree nursery operators for quality production of tree seedlings including ornamental plants.
- Control pollution caused by use of pesticides.
- Provision of subsidies and incentives for quality production of tree seeds of a high diversity of species including innovating around indigenous germplasm.
- Establish quality declared tree seed sources and mother blocks at community level.
- Organize seed and seedling producer associations for quality germplasm production at community level.
- Promote application of Payment of Ecosystem Services and carbon credits as a new source of income for land management, restoration, and conservation and sustainable.
- Promote agroforestry for soil and water management in combination with practices such as soil restoration structures, no-till farming, cover crops, nutrient management, manuring and sludge application, improved grazing, efficient irrigation.
- Support strengthening of community institutions for successful community conservation areas.
- Establish robust mechanisms for valuation and monitoring of ecosystem services.
- Enhance agroforestry practices specific to improving standards in fruits and nuts value chains.
- Standardize the entire agroforestry product value chains from seedling production to product consumption.(Eliminate middlemen)
- Promote farmer managed natural regeneration of land and trees (F/PMNR) systems.
- Strengthen farmer organizations through an inclusive market systems approach
- Promote standardization and improved valuation of biomass energy products (link to tree commercialization strategy).
- Promote private sector investments in timber and related value chains originating from agroforestry systems (e.g. in aggregation and processing infrastructure; embedding support services such as research, improved inputs, and information and advisory; partnerships with growers' organizations).

- **Action strategies, (what is missing? The gaps? What needs to be (de)emphasised? Role of farmers and FOs in improving effectiveness of implementation**

Strategic Objective 3.2.4: Promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non-wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey).

- Establishment of a marketing board like the Coffee board of Kenya, Pyrethrum board of Kenya, that will help the farmers access/market their products and remove middlemen from the chain

Strategic Objective 3.3.2: Create an enabling regulatory environment and incentivize growers' and private sector investments in timber and wood biomass value chains.

- Mitigation Measures of drought, termites locust in ASAL areas has not well been captured

Pillar 4: Gender & Social Inclusion

Strategic Objective 4.1.4: Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

Strategies

- Promote linkages between indigenous sources of agroforestry knowledge and formal knowledge development networks (education and training, research, and AFEAS).
- Nurturing partnerships, networks and linkages with knowledge providers (extension services, markets, technology providers).
- Develop IEC materials tailored to appeal to marginalized social groups- youth, women, less literate
- Develop framework to support local knowledge for inclusive agroforestry technology. - Infusing gender in all efforts on knowledge brokerage.
- Promote gender and youth sensitivity in AF value chain development policies and programs.
- Profile and promote women and /or youth friendly agroforestry value chains e.g. fruits, fodder, woodlots.
- Develop guidelines on gender and youth sensitive AF value chain development including aspects of risk mitigation, insurance etc
- Create awareness on existing (pro-women) land right laws and policies through capacity building of the community influential persons and champions. (Peer to peer learning, role models, exchange programmes).
- Develop a framework for agroforestry information around tenure and user rights.
- Promote inclusion of women, youth and other vulnerable groups within the leadership of management committees through leadership empowerment programs and awareness creation on the importance of inclusion of women in key leadership positions.

- Promote use of men champions to support gender and social inclusion in land related decisions and improve women-access to information including awareness creation on cultural change e.g. women owning land
 - Create an enabling environment (policies and regulations) to allow women, youth and marginalized groups to use land as collateral to access financial resources (for example waivers on tax and land rates)
 - Promote implementation of existing pro-women land reforms/policies for inclusive sustainable land management.
 - An affirmative action to enable women, youth among other vulnerable groups to participate in agroforestry policy making process and implementation.
 - Create an agroforestry fund (revolving fund) example pesa mfukoni for the value addition opportunities which can provide seeds and incentives for women, youth and other vulnerable groups to start and scale up agri-business.
 - Proper and sustainable utilization of energy saving options to enable households realize more savings hence become more credit worthy.
 - Facilitate agroforestry-based commercial engagements such as leasing idle land for agroforestry.
 - Support women and youth to access commercial financing to sustain and expand their agri-businesses through government credit guarantee schemes.
 - Promote inclusive sustainable value chains e.g. fruits, fodder, woodlots.
- **Action strategies, (what is missing? The gaps? What needs to be (de)emphasised? Role of farmers and FOs in improving effectiveness of implementation**

None



Figure 1 Registration



Sanitizing before the session



In Mogotio World vision board room



Keiyo engagement

Annex 8: UNEDITED STRATEGY INPUT SUGGESTIONS FROM NYERI, MURANGA AND KAJIADO COUNTIES

GAPS TO BE FILLED WITHIN THE AGROFORESTRY STRATEGY 2020 - 2030

1.2 Institutional Framework

Strategic issue 1.2.1: Lack of an overarching institutional framework to enhance coordination of agroforestry development in the country.

Strategic Objective 1.2.1: To improve coordination of agroforestry development in the country through harmonization of the institutional framework at the national and county levels with strategic involvement of non-state actors.

- Entrench a policy that integrates livestock keeping with agroforestry
- Establishment of Ward Environmental Committee to oversee issues of agroforestry
- Create a physical office within the County Government offices where farmers can go to seek assistance in connection with AF.
- Streamline the practice of AF to be under the agriculture ministry for easy access to information as the agriculture ministry has offices at the local level

1.3 Financing

Strategic issue 1.3.1: Inadequate resources for implementation of agroforestry programs.

Strategic Objective 1.3.1: To mobilize and allocate adequate resources sustainably for implementation of agroforestry programs.

- Agro forestry should be considered as a budgetary item and funds should be allocated

Pillar 2: Robust Knowledge and Innovations Support

- Knowledge dissemination/ media to be used should include radios and most preferably in their vernacular languages

Pillar 3: Value Chain Development

- **Strategic issues/objectives.**
 - Come up with seed and seedling producer associations for quality seed production at community level.
 - Establish robust mechanisms for valuation and monitoring of ecosystem services.

- Strengthen farmer organizations through an inclusive market systems approach
- Promote standardization and improved valuation of biomass energy products (link to tree commercialization strategy).

Strategic Objective 3.2.4: Promote investment in productivity, standardization and marketing of non-wood agroforestry products (livestock feed, fruits, nuts, gum and resins, herbal medicine and honey).

- Establishment of a marketing board like the Coffee board of Kenya, Pyrethrum board of Kenya, that will help the farmers access/market their products and remove middlemen from the chain

Strategic Objective 3.3.2: Create an enabling regulatory environment and incentivize growers' and private sector investments in timber and wood biomass value chains.

- Strengthen policies/ frame works on tree harvesting

Pillar 4: Gender & Social Inclusion

Strategic Objective 4.1.4: Enhance provision of financial knowledge and opportunities for women, youth and other vulnerable groups.

Strategies

- Address the issue of culture, to deal with land ownership because in many instances men own the land and they have to give a consent for tree to be planted or be cut. The youth do not own land and therefore have to wait until they inherit the land and this is the only time they are able to practice AF.
- Develop guidelines on gender and youth sensitive AF value chain development including aspects of risk mitigation, insurance
- Support women and youth to access commercial financing to sustain and expand their agri-businesses through government credit guarantee schemes.
- Promote inclusive sustainable value chains e.g. fruits, fodder, woodlots.