

National Agroforestry Strategy for Kenya Core Committee Meeting

Venue: Cocoa Room ICRAF

Date: 3rd February 2020

Present and absent members as per signatures in the Appendix at the end

Introduction

- Jonathan welcomed everybody to ICRAF and suggested this meeting should not review the minutes from the 21st January 2020 because that meeting was for the wider committee and not the core committee. He outlined that the membership of the core committee was determined during the 29th November 2019 meeting.
- On 21st January 2020 during the stakeholder meeting held at ASCU Mieke Bourne Ochieng and Jane Mumina shared the policy review and received feedback from the stakeholders in attendance. During that meeting input to the pillars for the strategy and stakeholder mapping were also given.
- Jonathan proposed to the members that we would then have to reorganize the agenda that had been shared before by Francis to have the following agenda;
 1. Formal constitution of the core committee.
 2. Deciding on the pillars based on the views shared by the stakeholder meeting held on 21st January 2020.
 3. Resource mobilization.
 4. Planning of the write shop.

Agenda 1: Formal Constitution of the Core Committee

- Chair Samuel Guto from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives said that the one slot that remained empty needed to be filled and noted what the PS Prof. Hamadi Boga had suggested regarding the inclusion of the national lands commission, but based on the stakeholder meeting held on 21st January 2020. It was agreed that we should look at the strategy pillars to decide who will fill the slot and hence have the final structure of the core committee.
- The chair therefore said we look at the pillars and decide which organization will be suitable for the slot.

The chair reviewed the organizations that had been suggested to be in the core committee to be;

1. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives- Co- chair
2. Ministry of Environment and Forestry- Co chair
3. Farmers-Vice Chair
4. ICRAF-Secretariat
5. Council of Governors (COG)
6. National Treasury Representative
7. Representative from the civil society (World Vision Kenya)
8. EU representative
9. FAO Kenya

10. KEPSA
11. Ministry of Education
12. To be filled

Comments from the members

- COG consistency is needed because they have not been attending most of the meetings, though Jonathan said in the November meeting they had suggested that JASCOM should also be included.
- Philip Kisoyan suggested that we need a higher representation of the COG for the future ownership of the strategy because agroforestry implementation is mostly a devolved function.
- It was agreed that the secretariat engage the COG to ensure we get a formal appointment especially a personnel from the agriculture department.
- The chair said he would follow up on the National treasury representative and promised to make sure of his attendance in the next meeting.
- For KEPSA they had never been properly engaged but Philip Kisoyan said that we can have a representative from Kenya National Chambers of Commerce, and he will share the contacts with somebody they are working closely with.
- Ministry of Education representative has been following up and asking about the meetings so they were given the benefit of doubt and Francis said he would follow up to make sure they attend the next meeting.
- It was further suggested that gender issues are cross cutting and that each pillar should be engendered and be social inclusive. We should have a gender representative in the committee, which can be sourced from other strong organizations. The secretariat was tasked with deciding who should be the twelfth member of the committee.
- The pillar leaders should select 10-12 people who will form part of the group focused on the pillar and share with the committee. These should be selected from the large stakeholder group, but the leaders were given leeway to include critical experts who could be missing from the group and they will be proposed to the committee in the next meeting. ICRAF to share the list of the larger stakeholder group.
- They can consult with the secretariat before the meeting and before their lists are presented to the committee.
- The secretariat to prepare TORs for the pillar leads to guide them in choosing the 10-12 people who form each group and their work. The TORs can be circulated for comments before they are adopted.
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Agenda 2: Deciding on the Pillars

- The chair welcomed Mieke to take members through the pillars.
- Mieke said that after the exercise that engaged all the stakeholders on suggesting the key items they thought should be included in the national agroforestry strategy we compiled the notes and she presented the final outcome.
- She further said that the pillars are six in total, and she welcomed comments from the members by asking them what they think we are missing and what could be combined.

- The chair said that this was a precise and good summary and asked for people's reactions. The following were the comments that were given by the members on the pillars:
- Meshack Muga from FAO suggested that commercialization should be a standalone from finance though finance should be linked to value chains.
- Agroforestry practices should be put at the introduction of the strategy and the input of the systems was missing but could be added as a subtopic at the knowledge section.
- Energy instead of being a standalone pillar it was agreed could be one of the value chains as well as food security and nutrition.
- Philip Kisoyan of FAO suggested that ecosystems services that are provided by the agroforestry systems such as biodiversity, soil conservation and water retention were important.
- Jane Njeri from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives said that climate smart agriculture is outlined in the climate change policy and the implementation framework. So far 42 counties have put in place climate change units so we should see how we link to these within the strategy.
- Chair suggested that we could link climate change and ecosystem services especially the ones that are not obvious such as soil conservation and biodiversity.
- Francis Nyambariga from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives said that agroforestry in ASAL could be part of the ecosystems services. He further said that the question was how we show the strategy or activity that would support it as a pillar.
- The chair suggested that ecosystem services could be a guiding principle and it should not be a pillar and all members agreed.
- It was suggested that the strategy should be aligned with the existing climate change and environmental strategies. It should show how it contributes to the existing national frameworks such as AFR100, Bonn challenge and SDGs.
- Jonathan said that lack of a proper home for agroforestry has made it hard to advocate for some of the key issues but we hope the strategy will be comprehensive enough.
- Meshack said that they have finished compiling the FLR implementation action plan with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and main focus is promoting issues of restoration so the strategy should be able to support the course.
- Jane Njeri said that we should also include technology, innovation and management practices.
- Timber should be included in the value chains.
- Charles Nyanjui from FFSPAK suggested that while stating the commercialization we need to consider risk management that is involved, for example fire.
- The chair responded by saying all risk issues will be considered while creating the strategy as a cross cutting issue.
- Under value chains the following were suggested to be included; timber, gums, resins, bee keeping, bamboo, and all the non-timber products.
- Under finance we should include a subtopic on financing mechanism, for example how farmers can access soft loans or grants and institutions that offer them.
- Financing of the strategy should be independent from financing pillar.
- It was agreed that the pillar teams will fill in more details and the specifics for each pillar since they will be the experts.

- It was suggested we should have a group that would look at the risk management, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation.
- It was agreed that each pillar should develop an implementation matrix on activities areas, action plan and a budget of what it would cost for the set activities to be implemented. Each pillar to also do M&E of their activities.
- All members should look for opportunities for financing, what has been successful, existing sustainable financing methods that have been used before and that can be adopted to help across financing the strategy. It was agreed that a small group of people should work on this and come up with a way forward.
- Nyambati from KEFRI suggested that each pillar group should create a way of financing the process, then they can feed the information to the smaller resource mobilization group.
- Philip Kisoyan proposed that agroforestry systems contribution could be addressed under the situational analysis as a rationale for agroforestry. He further said that some are essential services but are not in the value chain, for example pollination and biodiversity.
- It was agreed that climate change and gender should be mainstreamed across all the pillars, but that gender would also stand alone.
- It was anonymously agreed that there should be four pillars, that is:
 1. Enabling environment including institutional framework
 - Identification of stakeholders and the roles they play
 - Institutional framework
 - Stakeholder mapping and involvement
 - Sector coordination
 - Policy
 - Public Private partnership in agroforestry
 - Governance
 - Local community empowerment
 - Validation
 2. Knowledge and communication (research, extension/education, technologies (management practices), innovations, communication)

Research and development

 - Communication strategy
 - Knowledge management
 - Social forestry
 - Agroforestry research
 - Capacity building on agroforestry
 - Tree banks
 - Tree seed system – germplasm (ecosystem services)
 3. Value chain development (incentives and markets) – can be broken down by blocks (semi-arid etc) or by product (timber etc)

Finance component

 - Economic and financial incentives
 - Market and finance
 - Financing mechanisms

- Incentives

Commercialization/Value chain

- Value chain (timber)
- Development of enterprise skills
- Non timber forest products (honey, bamboo etc) in agroforestry systems
- Certification
- Safeguards of the tree farmer
- Risk management (give confidence for investment / insurance)
- Productivity and profitability
- Energy as a value chain (green energy and bio energy) – link to climate change
- Green value chains (climate change sensitive)
- Food security and nutrition (first value chain)

4. Gender and Social Inclusion

- Youth and gender
- Land Tenure and Right to use land
- Marginalized and indigenous
- Culture

The Leaders of the pillar are as follows:

- Policy the two ministries that is Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperative and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.
- Knowledge and Research - KEFRI.
- Value chain Development - FFSPAK
- Gender and social inclusion - World Vision Kenya with the support of the gender expert

Continuation of Agenda 1.

Agenda 3: Resource Mobilization

- Jonathan said that we do have resources from CTCN for technical support and they are also funding the process and ICRAF staff time. He further said that they do have resources for consultation and two meetings that is 1.5 million for write shop and 1.3 million for validation.
- Stakeholder coordination for those cannot afford to attend there are talks between GIZ, Vi Agroforestry who are willing to support regional consultation events, especially in the regions that they are implementing projects. Jonathan said that we need to see how the process could be covered by different partners.
- Irene from World Vision Kenya said that they are involved in several counties and they can potentially offer support in the following; Migori, Homabay and in the Rift Valley- (Baringo, Nakuru) and Elgeyo Marakwet, Isiolo and Laikipia. They might be moving to Narok with a different project so that county can be considered too.
- Irene also suggested that we should come up with one presentation on agroforestry and how it will benefit the farmers so that the counties can have a clear picture and be able to support.

- She further said that we need to know the budget because most grants have different financial years so we should have a clear framework.
- Irene suggested breaking the regional blocks in a manageable way, have a framework then cluster the counties and create a work plan and. Farmers can be sourced to fund the clustered areas.
- It was also agreed that we should develop a road map, timeframe and identify the gaps from what ICRAF can support. Bring on board different partners for support.
- FAO also outlined that they have projects in different regions and they will see how they can support the consultation process.
- The secretariat was tasked with the duty of creating a budget, cluster the counties based on how they should be funded. A budget implication that is what is available, what is next, monitoring implications, and timelines?
- Mieke suggested that since consultation can be in two ways, we could as a secretariat put a survey/guiding questions for farmers to share their insights and this could go out through farmer networks by engaging Vi Agroforestry and Green Belt Movement who deal with the farmers at the grass root level and the second level would be at the regional level consultation with the counties.
- Irene also said that World Vision Kenya are planning to have a national conference on 3rd and 4th June 2020 and we can have few a components from the strategy to look at during that event. The national government are in support of the event, so it would be a good platform to share the draft strategy.
- The chair, on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives said that they have several programmes that can play a key role in funding the strategy engagement process such as the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Programme (KCSAP) which covers 24 counties. He urged the members to see how the process can be embedded in the programme. Resources can also be trapped from NARIGP and KCEP that are being structured; and are all involved in agroforestry. We should create a concrete proposal or concept note and see how we can materialize on the programmes within the ministry.
- Irene said we should also see how we will use the media to talk about some of the components and have the voice of the farmers represented.
- Jane also mentioned the Green Bond Investment by the World Bank that has identified Kenya as climate smart and it's a lucrative chance to get funds but we must show the connection of agroforestry and climate change and gender inclusivity.
- Mieke suggested that members should come up with questions based on the pillars (identifying the issues), and share hem out for more input.

Agenda 4: Planning of the write shop

- To be discussed in the next meeting.

Next steps

First week of April 2020 was set for the write shop (starting 30th March).

Next core meeting to be held on 26th February 2020, venue to be decided by the secretariat and shared later.

During the meeting for 26th February 2020, the secretariat to have a concept note, invitation letter and the draft agenda for the write shop.

NATIONAL AGROFORESTRY STRATEGY DEVELOPMENT FOR KENYA

THE CORE COMMITTEE MEMBERS MEETING

VENUE: COCOA ROOM, ICRAF

DATE: MONDAY 3RD FEBRUARY 2020 TIME: 9.30 A.M – 12.30 P.M.

Sno	Organization/Institution	Representative	Title	Mobile No.	Email address	Signature
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