



**SIANI**  
Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative



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# Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative (SIANI) - Kenya Chapter (SKCEG)

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**Raising Agricultural Production to the Next  
Level**

**Final Report**

**November 2016**

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## **1.0 Background Information**

### **1.1 Swedish International Agriculture Network Initiative (SIANI)**

Established in 2008, Swedish International Agriculture Network Initiative (SIANI) is a communications platform financed by the Swedish International Development Cooperation agency (SIDA) to enhance collaboration among international development actors with a focus on reducing poverty through agricultural production. Its vision is sustainable food security and nutrition for all. It brings together people and institutions connected to Sweden and who are working on food security and agricultural issues.

One of their implementation modalities is to work through expert groups that bring together people focused on a specific topic to contribute to a holistic understanding of that topic. Each group includes people from at least two sectors (academia, NGOs, Business or Government). The goal is to create an environment that can foster new insights and questions. The group members volunteer their time and other contributions and SIANI covers the facilitation of logistics and organizes events and outputs. Membership to the initiative is free and open to all interested individuals.

### **1.2 Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP)**

ASDSP is a national framework programme for the realization of the national agricultural sector development strategy (ASDS) 2010 - 2020. The overall goal of the Programme is “to facilitate commercialization of agriculture”. It uses three prolonged strategies to reach this objective, supporting sector coordination, natural resource management and social inclusion and value chain development. It is one of the major programmes financed by Government of Sweden jointly with the Government of Kenya in the natural resource sector with high expectations on sector reforms, increased productivity, incomes, employment and food security.

In order to understand the status of agricultural commercialization in Kenya, the programme conducted a national baseline study in 2013. The study was broken down into three surveys, household, agribusiness and policy and institutional situation. The survey findings showed a worrying trend regarding the status of household food security, agricultural productivity and incomes as compared to the overwhelming potential; prevailing rural poverty, unemployment and underemployment; and low participation by youth and women in agricultural development.

### **1.3 ASDSP Baseline, 2013**

The ASDSP baseline was carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF), Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), University of Nairobi (UoN), and the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA). It covered all the 47 counties and involved interviews with more than 20,000 actors. Consequently, three reports were made for each of the 47 counties in addition to the three national reports. The exercise was planned to take half a year, but it took three and a half years between start up and the final launch. The main objective of the baseline studies was to: prepare pre-programme/baseline information on the programme related indicators as specified in the programme document and the programme log-frame. More specifically the baseline was to:



- Collect data on and analyse the verifiable indicators from the programme log frame;
- Collect and analyse the relevant information of existing situation of programme’s target beneficiaries, and;
- Enhance understanding of the characteristics and determinants of actors’ activities, management practices, access, and control.

The Baseline covered 3 areas: (1) Household, (2) Agribusiness, and (3) Policies and Institutions (Figure 1).

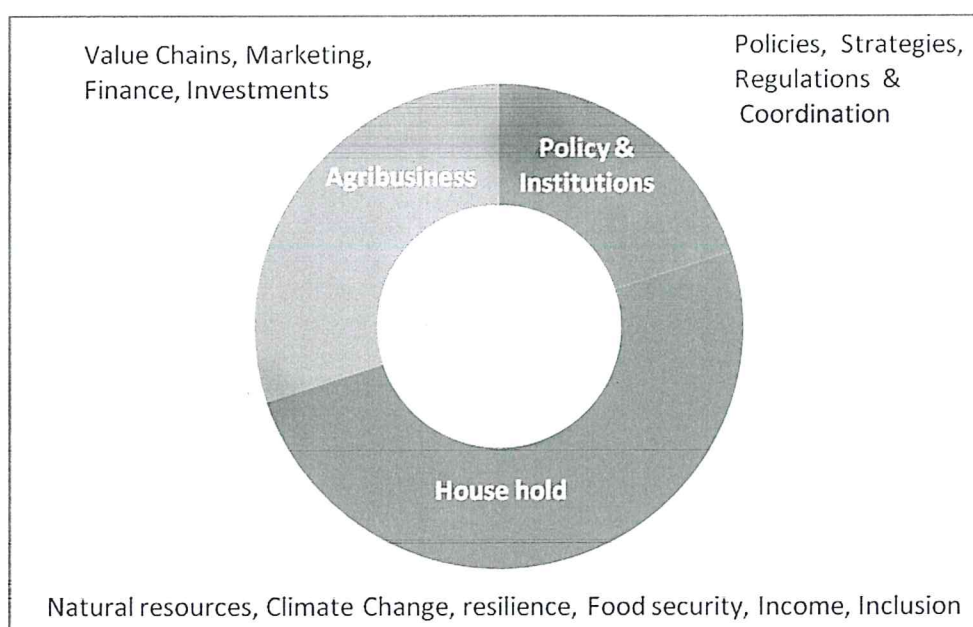


Figure 1: The three focal areas of ASDSP baseline

#### 1.4 Some Findings from the ASDSP Baseline

As mentioned above the findings of the baseline revealed a worrying trend regarding the status of agricultural development in the country. The status of household food security, food productivity and incomes compared to the overwhelming potential; prevailing unemployment and underemployment; and low participation by youth and women in agricultural development was particularly revealing. The household baseline gave at hand that majority of farmers have no land title deed and access to agriculture and financial services; have low access to markets and levels of commercialization and are food insecure. The survey also contradicted the notion that women have low access to land than men by noting that there was no differential access to land by gender (women, men and youth). The policy survey noted that there were many policies without implementation strategies, some of the policies were not aligned to the constitution, there was no sector-wide M&E, the two levels of government did not have a clear coordination and consultation framework, there were inadequate staff capacities and more critical in the counties and that the public sector budget to the sector is low.

The agribusiness survey noted that value addition as a strategy for commercialization was limited due to lack of resources, skills and markets, agro-producers operated at low capacities calling for groups, women dominated the agribusinesses and the use of mobile phone dominated as a medium for information access. The study also noted that most of the value chain actors spent more on wages to run their business and this eroded the profit margins. Completion from poor quality produce was also reported and this was associated with the poor regulatory mechanism in place for agricultural produce and products.

The findings from the baseline study lead to the conclusion that agriculture in Kenya is far from commercialized. Most farmers produce at subsistence level and market eventual surplus. There is a lot of evidence that this type of agriculture is a loss venture for the producers and don't provide sufficient material for a vibrant trade or viable processing industry.

The baseline reports and the data can be accessed from ASDSP website; [asdsp.co.ke](http://asdsp.co.ke), or [asdsp.fastlinksystem.com](http://asdsp.fastlinksystem.com).

## **2.0 The Concept- Wake up the giant now!**

### **2.1 Initial Thinking**

As discussed above the findings in the baseline showed a worrying trend regarding the status of household food security, productivity and incomes. Some of them are pointed out in the previous section. Agriculture is the driver of the Kenya economy contributing to between 26 and 30 % of the county's gross domestic product (GDP), but the transformation of the sector as anticipated in policies doesn't happen. Considering the big potential for agricultural development which exists in Kenya, increased productivity and production is supposed to lead to fewer people being involved in direct on farm activities, larger land holdings, more on farm income, more people involved in off-farm activities, etc. However, the baseline showed us that the state of the agricultural sector was not good at all, and it's more subsistence than commercial in nature. Further, the baseline gave a true picture as opposite to the rosier picture often given in other reports. It indicated that something drastic needed to be done to make agriculture a pathway out of poverty. Business as usual is not an option.

Based on the situation depicted above, there was a feeling that this insight needed to be communicated to a bigger audience and also reach out to the policy and decision makers of the government and other sector actors. In this regard, a need was identified to create a think tank who could continue to analyse the ASDSP baseline and other data and tease out important issues that will eventually lead to better commercialization. The think tank was to be a senior group with analytical capacity, experience and high standing in the sector. Initially, the thought was to set up a task force, funded by ASDSP, and working in the usual way, through going away for retreats and meetings with facilitation. However, the question arose on where such a taskforce would derive its mandate from, given that high-level decision makers were not yet sufficiently sensitized on the relatively gloomy picture as shown in the baseline. Analysis of the findings could be too challenging and therefore not well received by decision makers and politicians. Therefore it was concluded that it was better to start at a lower and smaller level; discuss these issues first at a technical level, and gradually come out with evidence-based messages directed towards policy makers about the need to change approaches in the sector.

After carrying out some search for potential collaborators for delivering on the identified need, Swedish International Agricultural Network Initiative (SIANI) presented an ideal stakeholder expert group. Communication with the SIANI then started and this led to the development of a concept proposal for funding to support a Kenya Chapter of SIANI.

### **2.2 Initial Concept - August 2015**

In consultation with SIANI, ASDSP developed a concept of creating an expert group on sector analysis. The initial concept recognised the importance of policy makers who, with a well-informed and engaged policy formulation process can have a significant impact on all aspects of agriculture development. Therefore, the proposal was to create an interdisciplinary expert group with membership drawn from the private sector, academia, civil society, policy, financial institutions and government, capable of providing policy makers and other stakeholders with a holistic analysis of the agricultural sector.

The expert group's findings were to inform implementation of the current ASDSP phase I, the design of an eventual second phase of the programme and also contribute to capacity development in the sector.



The group was to have linkages with other global networks engaged in the sector. Information collected and analysed would be made freely available for use by interested parties.

The scope of work was to highlight issues holding-back commercialization of agriculture, with a special focus on food and nutritional security. Using the ASDSP baseline survey as a starting point, the expert group would attempt to answer three questions:

- WHAT is the current status of the agricultural sector in Kenya?
- WHY is the sector the way it is?
- HOW can stakeholders harness the sector’s potential and remove obstacles to commercialisation?

The proposal included about 30 senior people who had shown interest to work with SIANI. Through this work the following deliverables were expected:

**Table 1: Expected deliverables from the SIANI Kenya Expert Group under first approach**

<b>Question</b>	<b>Output / Expected Deliverable</b>
<i>What?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 report on the state of agriculture in Kenya</li> <li>• 1 dataset (7 sub-sets)</li> <li>• 10 case studies with in-depth analysis of selected value chains</li> <li>• 5 status briefs on issues of particular relevance</li> <li>• 2 county comparative analysis briefs on selected sub-sectors</li> </ul>
<i>Why?</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 report answering why the sector is in its current state</li> <li>• 7 development briefs/papers (targeted analysis based on the Why-report)</li> <li>• 6 country comparative analyses</li> <li>• 10 policy briefs</li> <li>• Roadmap for the How-question</li> <li>• Open seminar-series arranged (10 events )</li> <li>• Participation in 7 national and 3 regional conferences (one expert presenting one paper/conference)</li> </ul>
<i>How?</i> (2017)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 report presenting the findings on how to tackle challenges (way forward for Kenya)</li> <li>• 1 Synthesis report (what, why, how)</li> <li>• 10 policy briefs</li> </ul>

Unfortunately, this first approach did not yield any results since the experts did not take up the assignment as proposed during the first meeting which was well attended. In view of this development, the core expert group had to adopt by redrawing the concept so that the same objectives could be achieved through a different methodology.

### 2.3 Amended Concept-May 2016

As described above, the voluntarily model that was to be applied in SIANI didn't provide sufficient incentives (the reasons for this can only be guesswork) to attract the Senior Experts (SEs). After having done several attempts to revitalize the first meeting the core team realized that another approach had to be taken. The new SKCEG was proposed to focus on bringing together Junior Experts (JEs)/young professionals in the agricultural field and to give the "emerging" experts a platform to hone their skills and make a contribution to the sector. The theme was therefore changed to a less ambitious one: "raising agricultural production to the next level". The SEs would then be used to validate and add value to the work from the young professionals. The change of approach to working with the JEs was motivated by the following factors:

- i. Junior experts have fresh perspectives and can bring new ideas to the table that can innovate Kenyan agricultural policy its implementation.
- ii. Junior experts have fewer established networks than their senior counterparts, and their derived benefit from being included in an initiative such as SIANI would be greater.
- iii. The SIANI initiative would provide these JEs with hands-on experience in converting research into policy-relevant information.
- iv. Junior experts engaged in post-graduate studies are more flexible with their time and thus able to give the commitment needed for the initiative. The work put into SIANI can contribute towards the completion of their degrees, or identify areas needed for further research, creating a strong incentive to be committed to the SIANI initiative.
- v. Junior experts today will be the leaders of the field tomorrow, building a culture of network and collaboration today can forge the bonds between the SEs tomorrow.

This second approach of the initiative was to be achieved through recruitment of 5-10 post graduates in the agricultural domain (50% gender balance). A meeting with the JEs and the core group members would be convened to narrow down the list of suggested policy areas to five. This would then be followed by a three-week research and writing retreat for JEs under the guidance of one or more core group experts, the expected outputs being 5 situational analyses. The situational analyses would then be presented to the core group and if possible other interested experts. The SEs would give inputs to enable the JEs to write policy briefs. After this, the JEs were supposed to go for a one week retreat to produce 5 policy briefs. This was to be followed by a junior expert symposium held at one of the universities (networking opportunity for young professionals in the field), with media present - also serves to introduce JEs to the SIANI network initiative. Due to the delayed start and the time constraint, the outputs were also cut down to the following:

- i. Database: shared and made freely available online
- ii. 5 situational analyses (5-10 pages each)
- iii. 5 policy briefs (1-3 pages)
- iv. 1 policy dialogue: presentation of the policy briefs to policy makers.



- v. 1 junior agricultural expert symposium: presentation of the policy briefs to fellow students.

### **3.0 Implementing the Concept**

#### **3.1 Setting up the Project**

The SIANI project was approved in October 2015. The first challenge was to get the institutional setup in place. As ASDSP is a Government of Kenya Programme, funds can only be channelled through treasury and must then be included in the National budget. In practice, therefore, the funds from SIANI could not be channelled through ASDSP and an alternative way had to be sought. The vision was that the first concept of SIANI should only be a beginning which should later grow into a recognized think tank for policy analysis. Therefore it was important that SIANI was anchored in a Kenyan institution. The Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization(KALRO)was identified as a suitable organization given that they receive research grants from various donors, hence the SIANI funding could be easily administered through their operational funding mechanisms. Two Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) were developed; one between Stockholm Environmental Institute (SEI) and KALRO for disbursement of funds from SEI to KALRO, and the second one between KALRO, ASDSP and SKCEG, clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the three partners. Under the MOUs, the role of ASDSP was to provide secretarial and logistical functions and it committed KES 2.5 million as a contribution to SIANI. KALRO would be the fund's administrator and SKCEG would set up a management structure for implementation of the project and implement it.

SKCEG was organized into a core group of 6 experts and a Junior Professional to provide secretarial services and give overall guidance to the processes. Day to day administration was done by a bilateral associate expert. The larger expert group was divided into 6 thematic areas or nodes.

It took KALRO quite a long time to consider the memorandum; at the end, they had two requirements which made it impossible to establish the partnership. First, they required 15% of the funds as an administration fee, and secondly they indicated that they can only do an agreement with registered organisations, SKCEG was not registered and registration in Kenya takes a long time. At this point, NIRAS Natura who were contracted to provide TA for ASDSP offered to administer the funds. A contract between NIRAS NATURA and SEI was signed by mid-March 2016 and the first requisition was done early April 2016. Thus, due to cumbersome administrative procedures, it took 5 months to set up the administrative framework for SIANI. In retrospect, it might have been more appropriate to approach the Kenya Institute for Public Policy analysis-KIPPRA or even register the Think Tank as the Kenyan institution to spearhead this.

#### **3.2 The Senior Expert Group Approach**

As SIANI also had funding from ASDSP, a first meeting with the expert group for sensitization and induction to SIANI work( Appendix 1 - TOR expert groups) was convened on 17th February 2016 before the contractual arrangements with SEI were in place. The meeting had good participation and the experts were divided into the following nodes:

- i. Productivity



- ii. Environment
- iii. Infrastructure
- iv. Socio economic characteristics
- v. Processing/value addition
- vi. Markets and trade
- vii. Services

The respective expert groups were to collect data, analyse and prepare a write-up within their area of expertise. Basically, the working groups were to meet and work on their own with one or two joint meetings in between. Guidelines were developed and thereafter sent to the expert groups. Focus was the commercialization of the Agricultural Sector in Kenya and the analysis is based on commodities. A consolidated report was planned for May, which would then serve as basis for the policy briefs. During the first meeting, there was considerable enthusiasm among the group members who went ahead to develop action plans and outlines for their respective groups. However, the core group felt that some more guidance was needed.

As there are so many commodities in the sector in Kenya a total of 15 value chains were selected and grouped into 3 categories as follows:

- i. Well on the way to commercialization; dairy, fish, poultry, maize and banana.
- ii. Big potential for commercialization; cassava, meat, honey, mango, Irish potatoes.
- iii. Outliers can be considered for commercialization; local vegetables, agroforestry, soya bean, sorghum, pasture.

In early April (about one and a half month after the first meeting) when there should have been substantial inputs from the respective nodes it was realized that nothing was going on in the subgroups. Therefore the core group met and designed a new approach - workshops. Three one-day workshops were planned in two sets. The first set to initialise the work was supposed to be held in April, followed by a second set to finalize in May. At each of the workshops, two experts from each subgroup would attend. This meant that each expert would set aside one to two days during the two months to complete the work. The workshops would still be focused according to the three categories of commodities as described above.

The output from the workshops would then be compiled into three what-and-why reports that focus on nearly commercialized commodities, the emerging commercialized commodities, and finally the potentially commercial commodities. This also meant that the outputs would be reduced. There would be three reports, each responding to the “What” and “Why” questions within each category of commodities. For example, there would be one report describing the situation for nearly commercialized commodities (what) and explaining the likely reasons for the situation (why).

This new approach was communicated with dates and allocation for the workshops. The response was lukewarm and only 5 of the 32 SEs responded. As a result, it could be concluded that SIANI didn't offer enough incentive for the SEs. The reasons were not clear, but probably a mixture of them being busy, not being used to this type of critical analysis and no financial incentive. Probably the most important reason was the latest. However, gradually the idea of working with the youth started to take form.

### 3.3 The Junior Expert Group Approach

The concept for the JEs is explained in [Section 2.3](#) above. An elaborate description of who the JEs were is presented in Appendix 2. The thrust remained commercialization and value chains, but bearing in mind that the farmers in Kenya could be divided into three categories:

- i. *Low level or subsistence*- very low level of productivity and production often at a loss, to a large degree for subsistence. This is the majority of the farmers.
- ii. *Intermediate level*- intermediate level of productivity and emerging entrepreneurship skills, greater degree of marketing of produce
- iii. *High level*- fully commercial producer, producing for the market.

The vision of the agricultural sector should be to raise the majority of producers, that is, the low level to medium level and the medium level to the high level. This will be through a value chain approach so as to achieve pull as well as push effects in the sector. Also, the three levels needed different types of interventions. The situational analyses and policy briefs to be developed by the JEs were, therefore, to respond to the actualization of this vision. Shortly, this was going to be achieved through the following activities:

- i. Update the database initiated by one of the JEs using the ASDSP baseline data.
- ii. Identify a specific police area related to a value chain and to agricultural commercialization, use the data base and other secondary data to describe the situation.
- iii. Write a policy brief, based on the situational paper.
- iv. Disseminate the papers and brief to senior expert group and other fora.

A core group of SEs would guide and supervise the work of the JEs during this work. It was planned that these activities should take place between May and August 2016, which also coincided with the school breaks. Ten JEs were recruited from the following institutions:

- i. University of Nairobi – Faculty of Agriculture.
- ii. Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT).
- iii. Egerton University.
- iv. Moi University.

Initially, the work proceeded according to plan and the JEs spent 3 weeks on writing the situational papers. Out of the more than 30 SEs, 7 took on the challenge to coach the JEs, Appendix 4. The JEs were exposed to problem trees and cause-effect analysis. When JEs presented their outputs to the core group of experts, they were assessed to have been generally weak and needed a lot of further inputs to be acceptable. The SEs divided papers between themselves gave them a critical reading and provided inputs to the junior expert for improvements. One important realization among the senior expert in the core group was that the students were hardly up to the task to do a good and critical analysis. This probably



has to do with how teaching is done at the higher learning institutions or even worse, probably throughout the whole education system. Students are not really stimulated to engage critical thinking.

At a relatively early stage, two of the juniors opted to quit while 8 remained up to the end. As a result of the weaknesses identified an additional week paid extension of the writing period was put in place. The juniors then presented the improved papers and were given further inputs from all the SEs. At an early stage, an editor also volunteered to go through all the papers and provide editorial comments. The degree of acceptance of the corrections and how these were applied varied between the JEs. A few of them seemed to more or less ignore most of the comments and kept on presenting the same again and again. Others were very receptive and made great efforts to collect further data and improve on their papers.

Several coaching meetings were held and the SEs also communicated with the JEs via e-mail. The process went very slowly and by early October the papers were at an acceptable standard to be presented to the larger expert group. An invitation for a joint junior-senior expert group meeting went out. The idea was that the JEs should present their papers to the larger senior expert group and get critique. Thereafter each of the groups formed during the first expert group meeting in February should take on one paper and improve its content. This was to lead to publishable products.

At the day of the meeting, only the usual reduced senior expert group turned up, together with the JEs. This was disappointing, but the ones present went through the programme. Further a short evaluation/reflection session was held.

During the last week of October, ASDSP had a big launch of the three baseline reports with about 350 persons from the sector in attendance. The launch was graced by the Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Deputy Chair of Council of Governors (COG), the Chair of the COG Agriculture and Lands and the Principal Secretary, State Department of Agriculture. During this occasion, one of the JEs presented his paper on the importance of Data and statistics for the agricultural sector.

## 4.0 The Products – Situational Analyses and Policy Briefs

The long and arduous journey of the SIANI Kenya Chapter draws to a close in the month of November 2016 having achieved a number of quick results and vital lessons learned that can inform the design of a possible second phase of the initiative. The main products as envisaged in the second proposal were situational analysis reports and policy briefs on thematic areas that have a bearing on commercialization of agriculture in Kenya. A total of 8 situational analyses and their accompanying policy briefs were produced. These are described in detail as follows:

### 4.1 Summary of the products

1. **Agricultural Data: *Increasing Investment in Agricultural Data for improved planning and decision making.*** The Paper addresses key issues regarding agricultural data in Kenya which include access and sources of agricultural data and information, reliability of agricultural data and information and investment in agricultural statistics. It established that agricultural data in Kenya is not easily available and is of poor quality. Data is often contradictory, inconsistent and unrealistic. While the bulk of Kenya's agricultural policies are focused on improving agricultural productivity, especially for smallholder



households, investment in production and management of accurate statistics for agriculture have been inadequate over the years, a situation that often leads to inadequate policies, poor planning and inappropriate decision-making. Limited emphasis and low prioritization of information in the sector have contributed to information outputs being not fully used in policy and decision making. The paper gives totally 11 Policy recommendations within the following areas:

- Access to agricultural data
- Reliability of agricultural data
- Investment in agricultural data

2. **Farmer Organization: *Strengthening of Dairy Cooperatives for improved commercialization of the dairy sector***: The Paper found out that most small-scale dairy farmers sell only 55% of their produce compared to the over 85% required to qualify as a commercialized enterprise. Collective action among smallholder farmers through cooperatives from production to marketing can improve efficiency along the value chain and thus improve commercialization. Strengthening cooperatives is a solution to most problems faced by smallholder dairy farmers. The major issues identified were:

- Weak legal framework for cooperatives development.
- Weak regulation of cooperatives.
- Market barriers and exploitable market practices.
- Existence of monopolistic processors.

Policy recommendations indicated the need to: *review of the Cooperatives Act, benchmarking and documentation of best practices, develop human and institutional capacities, put in place self-regulation mechanisms and strategies through collective action.*

3. **Agricultural Mechanization: *Increasing Commercialization of Cassava Value Chain through Mechanization (Busia & Kilifi)***. Production and use of cassava tubers for food, animal feed and starch production is low in the country; the national yield is about 15 % of potential. This is due to poor agronomic practices, and poor postharvest handling and processing tied to this is also cultural aspects. Low mechanization and little processing, significantly affects the commercialization of cassava tubers and its by-products. Issues identified include: **farm size** which affect mechanization; very little **access to credit** and **taxation on farm machinery**; poor access to **machinery suppliers** and service centres, insufficient access to **information on technologies** along the whole value chain, and little profit in processing. Policy recommendation include: more **research** into the cassava VC, create **market demand** for cassava through awareness on use; develop

simple processing equipment; technology training and transfer; access to credit through CIGs and Coops; research into social and economic impact on land consolidation; PPPs on machinery hire and strengthening of extension services.

4. **Maize Profitability: *Maize Production and Profitability in Maize Surplus Counties in Kenya.*** Under present conditions maize farming is unlikely to get the small scale farmers out of the poverty trap. Maize can be profitable if yields are increased (sufficient land for cultivation) and costs for production are reduced. Key Issues; *maize is not profitable* anywhere at subsistence level; at low production levels for subsistence **OPVS gives better gross** margins than hybrids; at present yield level maize gives a per capita income of **5 KES/day and hectare** (less than 5% of poverty level). Policy recommendations include: more **research and analysis** to assess what land size, farming system and agronomic practices can make maize farming profitable, work out **alternatives to maize** for small scale farmers, research if OPVS are not a better alternative than hybrids for small scale farmers.

5. **Soil Management: *Increasing Maize Production in Kakamega County through Improved Soil Management.*** The Paper confirmed that declining soil fertility and increased soil acidity, high cost of farm inputs, limited access to relevant services and declining arable land contribute to the decline in maize productivity of which only 35% of the maize produced is marketed. The analysis shows that soil degradation has been observed in 70% of the farms in the county due partly to sheet erosion. Issues: maize productivity in Kakamega **only a quarter of potential**; major reason is **degraded soils**; land degradation is severe, including increasing acidity and reduced organic matter content; **fertilizer** use is quite high but often wrongly used; **increased lease** of land means less care for the land.

Policy recommendations; develop and share with service providers a **framework for sustainable land use practices**; develop a policy on **soil management and land governance**.

6. **Indigenous Chicken Production: *Increasing Commercialization of Indigenous Chicken in Machakos County through Improved Production.*** The demand for organic foods is increasing due increased health awareness among the population. Not at least is the demand for local poultry steadily increasing. Low inputs in the production of indigenous chicken (IC) result in low productivity. Extra efforts are needed in the management of indigenous chickens in the areas of **breeding** stock and breeding practices, **feed quality**, quantity and feeding regime, **housing** and hygiene, **diseases control** and treatment to improve flock and sizes, egg production and hatchability, body weight gain and chick survival rates.



7. **Infrastructure: Effect of Road Conditions and Networks on Commercialization of Mango Value Chain:** Kenya has an average annual mango production of 275,708 tons. Mango is the second most important fruit in Kenya after the banana in terms of area, production, and income. The crop involves over 200,000 small scale producers who contribute about 65% of the mango production in Kenya. Despite the favourable conditions compared to many other countries the mango still suffers from **low level of production and commercialisation**. One major issue is *losses* of about 40% and a contributing factor to this is the **poor road** network. Good roads could decrease losses to about 15%. Comparatively the road network is denser than in Brazil but less than Pakistan. However, quality, manifested through paved roads is poorer. Policy recommendations include; private sector and communities should **mobilise complimentary funds** to government funds for road construction and maintenance; small scale farmers should improve on spacing and other **agronomic practices**; and further **research** is needed on the links between infrastructure and commercialisation of agriculture in Kenya.
  
8. **Power in Soya Beans production: Improving Commercialization of Soya Beans through increased Energy Input:** Demand for soybean in Kenya is over 120,000 metric tonnes per annum whereas annual production is only 2,000 to 5,000 metric tonnes per year. Kenya has potential to meet the gap and there are indications that three hectares of soya beans grown twice a year could sustain a family at lower middle income in favourable areas. Energy is one of the most determinant inputs in agriculture. Human energy is expensive and increases cost of operations. For example to produce soybeans on one hectare costs about 107 USD if human energy is used compared to USD 65 for mechanised. The paper provides an analysis of use of power in production, transport, marketing and processing. The amount of energy used in agricultural production, processing and distribution should significantly increase in order to feed the increasing population and meet other social and economic goals. Mechanization could reduce human drudgery and raise outputs by either increasing the crop yield or increasing the area under cultivation. Thus, **Kenya's potential to commercialise soya beans depends on increasing its productivity, scale of production, reduce dependency on expensive human labour and development small scale processing technology.**

#### 4.2 Publication of the Products

It is important that the work done under SIANI is being published. The papers will be given a further brush with the help of SIANI- SEI at ICRAF. Probably four to five of the papers are of sufficient quality and interest to be published and printed. They will also be put on ASDSP website; [asdsp.co.ke](http://asdsp.co.ke), or; [asdsp.fastlinesystem.com](http://asdsp.fastlinesystem.com) and hopefully also on the SIANI website. As there are funds remaining from the ASDSP contribution the SKCEG will have a small symposium at one of the universities end of January early February 2017.



## 5.0 Analysis and Recommendations

### 5.1 Attainment of the objectives

From the onset, the SIANI Kenya Chapter sought to achieve two main objectives: First, it sought to answer the three questions, What, Why and How regarding commercialization of Kenya's agricultural sector. During the current phase of SIANI only questions regarding the "What" and the "Why" would be addressed. Hopefully, the "How" could be addressed in a later phase. Secondly, the initiative sought to create awareness about the findings of the "What" and the "How" questions in order to inform the "How" question. Under the first objective, the specific expectations were to describe the current situation of the agricultural sector in Kenya, explain why the situation has developed or are as described and propose ways for formulating policies and actions to get an improved situation for Kenya's agricultural sector.

Regarding "What", it was achieved to some extent. The baseline provided a picture that despite the Kenyan agricultural sector being a major driver of the economy and growing at 5-6% per annum it is basically subsistence. Commercialisation is very low (only 40% of households had access to markets, rudimentary processing, very low productivity about 10% Of potential), mechanization is low 12% mechanized planting). There is very low income for small scale farmers (KES 18/capita day for crops, and KES 12/capita day for livestock and KES 39 for off-farm activities). Food security is low, 61% of household don't have enough food and food diversity index is just above 2 on a scale of 12. The discouraging figures painting a bleak picture of the livelihood among Kenyan rural household goes on and on. The JEs only captured this to a slight extent. However, it also indicates that opportunities for Kenyan agriculture are tremendous. If productivity, entrepreneurship and market access could be substantially enhanced among small scale farmers there is no reason why the growth in the sector could be double digit.

The second question "Why" was answered to a limited extent. The answer comes out in form of weak or misguided policies, and several detailed issues were defined in the problem trees. These included lack of reliable data for policymaking and planning, lack of skills among the whole value chain, poor market linkages, lack of entrepreneurship, expensive inputs etc. For the SEs it supported the realization that key problems for the sector to address include; low productivity among actors in the value chain, lack of entrepreneurship skills, poor access to markets and poor coordination at all levels. This realization served as important inputs in defining the problem to address in ASDSP II.

The last question "How" was not to be addressed during the short time period available. However, to some extent was addressed by the junior expert as can be seen in the previous section, the products.

As a conclusion, even though SKCEG didn't fully achieve the intended results in relation to the three questions it was a useful exercise. It has raised serious doubts about the way the agricultural sector is going, i.e., the expected transformation is not happening. SKCEG has some indicative figures and results which support this notion and slowly there is a growing realization that the sector cannot continue with business as usual approach of doing things. Regarding the aim to create awareness it was not achieved to the extent intended. The major reason for this is, of course, the failure to mobilise the commitment of the senior expert group. It is however anticipated that with a second phase, this will be achieved together with what has not been achieved regarding the first two questions on the "what" and "why".

## 5.2 Experiences from the Junior Experts

All JEs appreciated input of the senior experts and the experiences they gained through SIANI. Generally, it was a good experience to them. This is evident from their remarks captured in the following text box.

### **Comments from the Young Professionals on their experiences with the SIANI work**

“.....impactful experience, where I learnt more than academic literature.....”- *Francis Thiong’o*

“.....nothing short of educative and inspiring, able to grow my knowledge base through meaningful interactions, all the while sharing experience with fellow peers. I’m grateful for the opportunity to offer my perspectives on key issues constraining commercialization...”- *Renato Awour*

“.....such an application and discovery experience. The challenges were there for growth while the opportunities were the reward of being a junior expert.....”-*Mildred Ondusi*

“.....the experience gained one more step in building my skills, tough challenges faced were all a teacher. Thank you SIANI...”-*Annah Kimeu*

“.....informative and challenging.....”-*Julie Apopo*

“....a platform for sharing information, develop network with experienced professionals. The junior approach a good blend of energy, ambition and curiosity with experience and knowledge...” – *Steve Vundi*

## 5.3 Experiences from the Senior Experts

The senior experts had a number of enlightening experiences from the SIANI process. These range from the state of information about the agricultural sector in Kenya with regard to quality production and dissemination (in the context of the ASDSP baseline and sector-wide data) as well as the quality of work that can be produced by our young graduates given the current education system. Regarding the data issue, they observed that statistical capacities in the sector are low, a situation that has seen professionals produce data and reports with glaring gaps or that are not properly analysed and synthesized to address key questions pertinent to commercialization. The technical competencies of fresh graduates in critical situational analysis and effective communication of scientific/sectorial issues were observed to be wanting. They also observed that the volunteer spirit is very low among Kenyan professionals who apparently can’t give time to any worthy venture where there are no monetary gains. This points to a major flaw in the current government operating mode where people have to be paid every time they do something even if it is within their regular work assignments; a situation that has created a culture of laziness or disincentive whenever there are no financial incentives for work.

The senior experts, however, noted that the young professionals have immense potential and time that can be well utilized to tackle some of the critical questions facing the sector as far as commercialization if they can get proper advice and guidance from professionals in the sector. In this regard, there is a strong recommendation from the experts for a structured mentorship arrangement in the sector so as to ensure smooth handing over of the baton to the young professionals.

In principle, the experts observed that Kenya is still very far from achieving commercialization of the agricultural sector and policies, strategies and institutions currently in place do not have the requisite threshold for driving the agricultural transformation agenda at the right pace. This calls for a critical



approach to the implementation of existing policy measures and strategies for the sector in order to link the policies to reality. It is critical that this insight is communicated to senior policy and decision makers and those they deepen this understanding.

Given that the Papers from the junior experts have elicited interesting findings that require continued analytical work, the senior experts felt that there is need for partnerships with more stakeholders needed to carry the work forward, hence their proposal for talks with SIANI Sweden to continue supporting the Kenya Chapter in addressing the third objective area which could not be substantively addressed in the current first phase given the challenges discussed hereinabove.

#### **5.4 Challenges and Constraints**

SKEGC faced a number of challenges that hindered its capacity to fully meet the objectives set out at the onset. Some of the challenges include the following:

- i. Low commitment from the sector professionals and stakeholders to supporting the implementation of the tasks set out for SIANI Kenya Chapter.
- ii. Serious gaps and inaccuracies in data and information on the agricultural sector in Kenya.
- iii. Limited technical capacities among the young professionals as far as critical thinking and elicitation of key issues facing the agricultural sector are concerned.
- iv. Low spirit of volunteerism among the Kenyan professionals.
- v. Institutional bottlenecks and short-sightedness in addressing critical issues facing the agricultural sector.
- vi. Closed system approach to doing businesses among most of the institutions and stakeholders in the agricultural sector which made it difficult for the junior experts to access and utilize information and resources in local institutions.

#### **5.5 Conclusion and Recommendations**

One of the reasons of the evolvement of SIANI is the “perception that agriculture is a neglected sector”. The work initiated by this collaboration between Siani and the Kenya Chapter confirms this perception. The eight situation papers and their policy briefs, as well as deeper analysis of the ASDSP baselines, confirm this perception. It is clear from these analytical works that although there are supportive policies for agricultural development, there are no commensurate strategies to implement the policies. There is need for a strong vision and long-term development plan for the sector. This should be based on realistic, evidence-based and home grown policies strengthened by experiences from elsewhere.

This collaboration has also brought a new dimension in Kenya about mentoring young professionals. Although the country has a policy on youth mentoring, the target is mainly with private business and less with public institutions. In the agriculture sector, this collaboration has provided a challenge to the sector players to seriously consider mainstreaming mentoring of young professionals not only as recipients of productive assets but also deepening of their knowledge in the sector through guided critical analysis of issues. The sharing of the analytical works among the professionals in the sector globally will enhance



capacities and most importantly for Kenya, it will catalyze debate on prioritizing agriculture development at both levels of government.

In light of the above conclusion and the mixed findings and observations from the first phase, the SKEGC strongly feels that the good intent of the initiative should be continued beyond the level already reached. In this context, the experts wish to recommend to SIANI Sweden to consider extending support to a second phase that will delve further into a more focused analytical work around the already established issues in the documented policy briefs and situational analyses. This will in essence address the third question of HOW to support tackle the underlying aspects hindering commercialization in the selected value chains. In addition, the support will be used to leverage other government and private sector support for establishment and structured running of mentorship programmes for the junior experts in the sector.



## **Appendix 1: Terms of Reference for the Senior Experts Group**

### **Background**

Kenya's Agriculture Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 lays down the roadmap for development of the sector so that it contributes to making Kenya a middle-income country by 2030. To achieve this, the strategy targets users working towards the development of the sector. Of particular importance are the policy makers who with a well-informed and engaged policy making process can have a significant impact on all aspects of agricultural development. Experts from different, but related fields, who together with stakeholders analyse the sector, play an important role informing the policy reform process.

ASDSP is a national framework programme for the realization of the national sector strategy. It is one of the major programmes financed by Government of Sweden and Government of Kenya with high expectations on sector reforms and food security. It encompasses three broad objectives of sector-wide coordination, natural resource management and value chain development.

A national baseline study carried out for ASDSP provides first insights into the state of the agricultural sector, which needs to be explored further. The survey findings showed a worrying trend regarding the status of household food security, food productivity and incomes compared to the overwhelming potential; prevailing unemployment and underemployment; and low participation by youth and women in agricultural development.

With the backing of Sida and in consultation with SIANI, ASDSP developed a concept of creating an expert group on sector analysis. It is an interdisciplinary expert group consisting of membership drawn from private sector, research, academia, civil society, policy, financial institutions and government, capable of providing policy makers and other stakeholders with a holistic analysis of the agricultural sector.

### **Mandate and Scope**

The expert group's findings will not only inform the programme, but to also contribute to the general capacity development in the sector. The group will have linkages with other global networks engaged in the sector. Finally, the work of the group will also contribute to the Swedish Policy on Global Development, with emphasis on agriculture. Information collected and analysed will be made freely available for use by interested parties.

The expert will focus on the producer segment of the agro-value chain in the context of markets for inputs and output, rather than analysing production in a vacuum.

The scope of work will be to highlight issues holding-back commercialization of agriculture, with special focus on food and nutritional security.

### **Objective:**

To facilitate a holistic understanding of emerging issues within Kenya's agricultural sector through capacity development of strategic partners.



### Specific Objectives

- 1) Describe what is the current situation of the agricultural sector in Kenya (what)
- 2) Analyse issues hindering commercialisation of the agricultural sector in Kenya (why)
- 3) Suggest how stakeholders can harness the sector's potential and remove obstacles to commercialisation? (How)

Specific objective 3 will be addressed in a possible phase II of the project

### Tasks and activities

Using the ASDPS baseline survey as a starting point, the expert group will attempt to answer three questions:

Regarding the '*What question*' or the situational analysis of the agricultural sector in Kenya, the following activities will be undertaken:

- 1) Desk review of the current situation;
- 2) Scoping and analysing the information available;
- 3) Presentation of the findings to the group of experts for review;
- 4) Publish the findings of 'what agricultural sector looks like in Kenya.

In answering the '*Why question*' regarding the current situation of agriculture, the following activities will be carried out:

- 1) Establishing benchmarks for a better agricultural situation focusing on bio-physical, policy and institutional setup and environmental concerns;
- 2) Documenting and comparing the growth path of agriculture in similar countries and other developed economies;
- 3) Establishing challenges to agricultural development (Commercialization);
- 4) Publish the findings of 'why' agriculture situation in Kenya assumes its current status; target policy makers and other stakeholders with the information generated

These tasks will be performed during Phase I of the project, while the following tasks will be executed during a possible phase II.

In answering the '*How can it be done*' question, the following activities will be undertaken:

- 1) Experts will analyse all the relevant issues that respond adequately to key prioritized agriculture challenges and develop feasible agricultural commercialization development scenarios through scenario modelling, desk reviews, peer review meetings, workshops/meetings;
- 2) Publicize agreed expert responses targeting national and international stakeholders through papers, briefs, workshops, meetings and seminars

### Working modalities

The expert group shall use the process of information collection and analysis to develop capacity and build partnerships with other stakeholders. The collaborative nature of the project between various institutions will lay the foundations for future cooperation between diverse stakeholders.

The group will hold dissemination seminars with relevant stakeholders for purposes of capacity development and ownership of the process. By making the information freely available to all interested parties, networking will be strengthened. In addition, publicity systems such as mass media foras, articles and website publications and networks will be used to reach a wider audience. ASDSP will act as a host and focal point for the expert group, with the intention to dilute this responsibility gradually as the expert group consolidates.

The work will be performed at 3 levels: i) the core group, ii) the thematic subgroups, and; the wider expert group.

1. The core group consists of 7-10 members and will coordinate and drive the expert group's activities. The core group will call on the experts to contribute input to the process, drawing on each expert's area of expertise and consolidating this knowledge.
2. There will be 7 thematic subgroups within the following areas:
  - a. Productivity
  - b. Environment
  - c. Infrastructure
  - d. Socio-economic characteristics
  - e. Processing/value addition
  - f. Markets and trade
  - g. Services

The thematic subgroups will perform data collection and analysis within their respective subsets. Out of this, they will produce products as specified below under outputs.

3. The wider expert group will, give overall guidance and direction to the project. It will also validate and approve the products. Through its network, it will also spearhead awareness creation and lobbying.

### **Timeframe**

Phase I of the project ( What and Why) will be done during the period 1<sup>st</sup> February to 31<sup>st</sup> July 2016, see work plan **appendix 1**.

## Outputs

## Notes

<p><b>What and Why</b></p>	<p>1 report on the state of agriculture in Kenya and why it has developed this way: covering a chapter on each of the seven sub-groups in the framework</p> <p>1 dataset (7 sub-sets)</p> <p>10 case studies with in-depth analysis of selected value chains</p> <p>10 policy briefs based on the findings of the state-of-agriculture-report</p> <p>Open seminar-series arranged to present the findings of the expert group (4 events )</p> <p>Participation in 7 national and 3 regional conferences (one expert presenting one paper/conference)</p> <p>Roadmap for the How-question</p>	<p>Each thematic sub-group will draft the chapter covering their section of the framework</p> <p>The database drawn from the ASDSP baseline is to be populated by complementing data to fill in gaps</p> <p>Experts will select 10 value chains that will be analysed in more detail along the general analysis of the state of Kenya's agricultural sector</p> <p>Targeting policy decision makers the briefs will draw upon the findings from the state of agriculture report</p> <p>These are an opportunity for experts to showcase the findings and policy recommendations of the SIANI expert group</p> <p>Interested experts can receive funding to participate in conferences, presenting on the findings of the SIANI expert group.</p>
<p><b>How (2017)</b></p>	<p>1 report presenting the findings on how to tackle challenges (way forward for Kenya)</p> <p>1 Synthesis report (what, why, how)</p> <p>10 policy briefs</p> <p>5 open seminar series arranged</p> <p>8 comparative analysis briefs</p>	



ANNEX A- Revised work plan for SIANI-Kenya chapter expert group

Task	February	March	April	May	June	July
Desk review of literature and data for dataset and WHAT and WHY report						
Populate and consolidate dataset						
Dataset workshops x 4						
Dataset publication/sharing						
Analyse and write up of WHAT and WHY report						
Peer review of WHAT and WHY report draft						
Revision of WHAT and WHY report						
Validation of WHAT and WHY report						
Editing and publication of WHAT and WHY report						
Write up of 10 case studies based on WHAT and WHY report						
Editing an publication of 10 case studies						
Write up of 10 policy briefs						
Editing and publication of policy briefs						
4 seminar series (2x case studies; 2x policy briefs)						

## Appendix 2: List of Junior Experts and their Profiles

### 1. Mr. Stephen Vundi Mungula - Project Secretary/Administrator/ Lead Junior Expert:

Stephen holds a B.Sc. (Hons.) Agricultural Economics and Resource Management, Moi University Second Class Upper Division: As the **lead junior expert, secretariat and administrator** in the SIANI Kenya Chapter, he developed a data set and assisted in the establishment of the SIANI expert group chapter in Kenya (SKCEG). He produced a situational analysis paper on **Kenya Agricultural data Status focus on open data sources** and a policy brief on **investing in Agricultural data for evidence-based decision making and planning**. Stephen also took over the running of the SIANI secretariat after the Swedish Bilateral Associate Expert. **Finally, the database was almost entirely developed and inputted by Stephen.**

2. **Ms. Julie Fiona Apopo** B.SC. (3<sup>rd</sup>-year student) pursuing Agricultural Economics and Rural Development, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology. As a junior expert in the SIANI Kenya Chapter, she developed a situational analysis paper and a policy brief on **Strengthening of cooperatives for improved commercialization of the dairy sector in Kenya.**

3. **Ms. Renato Arlette Awuor** (Bachelor of Science degree in Environmental & Bio systems engineering, the University of Nairobi). She has experience in planning and design of water conservation structures such as boreholes, small dams and water pans. As a junior expert in the SIANI Kenya Chapter, she developed a situational analysis paper and a policy brief on **increasing commercialization of cassava value (Busia and Kilifi) chain through mechanization.**

4. **Mr. Francis Thiong'o** is a 4<sup>th</sup>-year student from the University of Kabanga pursuing a bachelor's course leading to a degree of science in agricultural economics and resource management. At SIANI he worked on a situational analysis paper **Maize Production and Profitability in Maize Surplus Counties in Kenya.**

5. **Ms. Mildred Omufisi Ondusi** (B.Sc. Biosystems Engineering - Upper Division Second Class Honors, University of Nairobi). As a junior expert, she developed a situational analysis paper and policy brief on; **increasing maize production in Kakamega County through improved soil management.** Apart from SIANI she is a Graduate Engineer with experience in selection, sales and operation of engines, generators, pumps and other machineries and waste management through bio digesters to produce affordable energy. Her interest stands in environmental engineering in the areas of waste and natural resource management.

6. **Ms. Annah Mwelu Kimeu**, (B.Sc. Agricultural Economics and Resource Management, First Class Honors, and M.Sc. Agricultural Economics and Resource Management - Markets Major). As a SIANI Junior Expert she developed a situational analysis paper and policy brief on; **increasing commercialization of indigenous chicken in Machakos County through improved production.** She has over five years of work Experience as an Enterprise Facilitator and



Researcher for Integrated Agricultural Research for Development (IAR4D) in various countries in Africa (East Africa and Southern Africa Countries).

7. **Mr. Mbwya Amenda Astone** (BSc. Environmental & Biosystems engineering - 2nd Class Honors Upper Division, University of Nairobi). As a junior expert he developed a situational analysis paper and policy brief on; **Road Conditions and networks in commercializing of Mango value chain (in producing counties in Kenya)**. A Graduate engineer with 6 years professional experience in Natural Resources Management projects including renewable energy (H.E.P).
8. **Mr. Kennedy Juma**, currently 4<sup>th</sup>-year at Egerton University pursuing B.Sc. Agricultural engineering. As a junior expert in the SIANI Kenya Chapter, he developed a situational analysis paper and a policy brief on **how underutilization of power is contributing to low commercialization of soybean in Kenya**.

## **Appendix 3: Terms of Reference for the Senior Experts Group**

### **Background**

Kenya's Agriculture Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010-2020 lays down the roadmap for development of the sector so that it contributes to making Kenya a middle-income country by 2030. To achieve this, the strategy targets users working towards the development of the sector. Of particular importance are the policy makers who with a well-informed and engaged policy making process can have a significant impact on all aspects of agricultural development.

ASDSP is a national framework programme for the realization of the national sector strategy. It is one of the major programmes financed by Government of Sweden and Government of Kenya with high expectations on sector reforms and food security. It encompasses three broad objectives of sector-wide coordination, natural resource management and value chain development.

A national baseline study carried out for ASDSP provides first insights into the state of the agricultural sector, which needs to be explored further. The survey findings showed a worrying trend regarding the status of household food security, food productivity and incomes compared to the overwhelming potential; prevailing unemployment and underemployment; and low participation by youth and women in agricultural development.

With the backing of SIDA and in consultation with SIANI, ASDSP developed a concept of creating an expert group on sector analysis. Initially this group was composed of senior experts drawn from the public sector, academia, research, NGOS and the private sector. For various reasons the senior experts were unable to allocate sufficient time necessary for this work. It was therefore decided to complement the senior group with a group of junior agricultural experts with various research backgrounds.

The junior group will be guided by senior experts. Four senior experts will follow the junior experts more closely.

### **Mandate and Scope**

The senior guiding expert will provide continuous support to the junior expert in their endeavour to develop a situational analysis on specific issues holding-back commercialization of agriculture, with special focus on food and nutritional security.

### **Objective:**

To guide Junior Experts to produce quality outputs

### **Specific objectives**

Provide guidance to the JEs in choosing and narrowing down on a specific topic related to the commercialisation of agriculture in Kenya and staying on track with the chosen topic

- Provide input and expert advice to the JEs problem tree, concepts, situational analysis, and policy briefs

- Assist the JEs where possible to access information related to their chosen topic
- Support the JEs to generate publishable written outputs (situational analyses and policy briefs)

### **Tasks and activities**

- Continuous follow up and input to the JEs written outputs (problem trees, concept, situational analysis paper, policy brief)
- Attend SIANI meetings with the JE group
- Assist the JEs with advice on the subject matter and staying on track
- If possible connect the JEs with relevant people in the field
- Provide/connect the JEs with relevant literature and data

### **Working modalities**

The senior guiding expert will work in two phases

#### **Phase I: Situational analysis**

During a four week write shop, be accessible and available for assisting the Junior Expert, by providing advice, guidance and input on the JEs work towards producing a situational analysis on a chosen topic – electronically and if needed face to face

- Read and comment on the final output and drafts written by the JEs
- Provide input and advice to the problem trees and concepts written by the JEs
- Participate workshop meetings with the SIANI core group and junior experts to discuss their progress and provide guidance
- Participate in the validation seminar

#### **Phase II: Policy briefs**

During a one week writing retreat for JEs to write up the policy briefs, be accessible and available for assisting the JEs by providing advice, guidance and input on the JEs work towards producing a policy brief.

- Read and comment on the final output and drafts written by the JEs.
- Attend meetings with the JEs to discuss their work, including the validation meetings for the written out puts.

#### **Phase III:**

Attend the policy dialogue meetings and student symposium events and support the promotion of the policy briefs and situational analysis papers

### **Timeframe**



- Phase I: Situational analysis guidance May 17<sup>th</sup> to June 12<sup>th</sup> + attend validation seminar
- Phase II: Policy brief guidance June 12<sup>th</sup> – June 20<sup>th</sup> + attend validation seminar
- Phase III: Attend policy dialogue and Student Symposium - July

## Outputs

- Written comments on the problem trees, concept, situational analysis drafts, policy brief drafts
- JEs’ submissions of 1 situational analysis paper and 1 policy brief each to the SIANI core group
- Participate in the validation seminars of the written outputs (one for situational analysis papers, 1 for the policy briefs)

## Responsibilities and obligations

The senior guiding expert agrees to commit time and efforts to guide the Junior Experts as agreed in this document.

To compensate for the time and possible costs associated with this commitment, the SIANI Kenya Chapter will provide the following to the senior guiding expert:

Phase I		Amount (KSH)	Criteria
Honorarium commitment	for	20 000 total	Disbursed upon JEs’ submission of one situational analysis paper each of publishable quality
Phase II			
Honorarium commitment	for	5 000 total	Disbursed upon JEs’ submission of one policy brief each of publishable quality
Total		25 000 KSH	

## Signatures

.....

.....

Name:

Name:

Senior Guiding Expert

SIANI Kenya chapter representative

## Appendix 4: List of Senior Experts and their Profiles

### Kiara Japhet + Chair:

Mr. Kiara is trained in natural resource management specialist and has worked in the rural context in Kenya for many years. He has a track record of working with participatory processes and the whole project cycle management, especially within the rural development and natural resources management. He has appraised, formulated, implemented and evaluated numerous rural development programmes. He has worked with development partners and has wide network with

development experts and is familiar with requirement of many development partners regarding project financing. He is also currently engaged in consultancies in rural development projects with bias on strategic planning and quality assurance. He is currently part of NIRAS Technical Assistance team to ASDSP

#### **Mikael Segerros - Secretariat:**

Mikael is a Consultant working for NIRAS Sweden. He was trained as an Agronomist, but almost 40 years work in the Agricultural Sector, mainly in Africa but also in Asia and South America has made him a jack of all trades in Rural Development. He started his work as a volunteer in Angola in the seventies and is presently the adviser to the national Agricultural Sector Development Support Programme and also team leader to the NIRAS team. He has worked in several long term positions in English and Portuguese speaking Southern Africa and Kenya. Mikael is also practicing farming as a hobby on a 109 ha crop-livestock farm in Zambia. Hopefully, that can soon be translated into farming as a business involving surrounding communities.

#### **Sigrid Ekman - Project Secretary:**

Sigrid Stensrud Ekman works as a program officer on agriculture, environment and climate change at the Swedish Embassy in Maputo. She holds a master's degree in Economics from Fudan University in Shanghai and has researched Chinese investments and trade in forestry and agriculture in Mozambique for the Centre for International Forestry Research (CIFOR). Until recently, she worked as an adviser to the Agricultural Sector Development Program in Kenya, promoting value chain development and commercialization of small-holder agriculture, where she supported the establishment and management of the SIANI expert group Kenya Chapter.

#### **Kennedy Olwasi - Secretariat:**

Kennedy Olwasi is an agronomist with specialization in crop protection; an institutional capacity development specialist; a climate change scientist and a policy expert with over 19 years' experience in public and private sector. Current undertaking involves policy formulation, institutional capacity development, project formulation and climate change research. He has a B. Sc. And MSc in Agronomy from Egerton University, a certificate in policy formulation from Institute of Capacity Development in Pretoria South Africa and is currently undertaking a Ph.D. in Climate Change Adaptation from the University of Nairobi.

#### **Albin Ruto Sang – Core Member:**

Mr. Sang is a career civil servant, started working in 1983 July after graduating in the University of Nairobi with a BSc in Agriculture. He worked at district before being transferred to Nairobi as Project Manager of National Dairy Development Project in 1989. He went to The Netherlands, Wageningen Agricultural University to do MSc in Management of Agricultural Knowledge Systems (1990-1992) Graduated with Ir. In 1997, joint IFAD project in Western Mt. Elgon as a coordinator. I also worked in Nyanza and Nairobi Province. Travelled to the University of Colorado Denver as a visiting scholar for two months in 2012. Has traveled to many countries in Africa, Asia, Europe and the USA. Has contributed a lot in policy making and technology development and on changed management practices. Been head of extension services in Livestock and active member of Animal Production society, Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services.



### **Caleb Kiprono Metto – Core Member:**

Caleb is the Founding Executive Director of the Youth Agency for Development of Science, Technology and Innovation (YADSTI). He has been involved in numerous local, regional (EAC) and international pro-youth initiatives and community development efforts. He represents the youth voice in several policy platforms such as the Agricultural Sector Partners Association (ASPA) Forum - Kenya, the Monitoring and Analysing Food and Agricultural Policies (MAFAP) Project implemented by FAO, the African Science, Technology and Innovation (ASTI) Forum led by the African Development Bank (AfDB) and UNESCO, and the Changing Course in Global Agriculture (CCGA) Project implemented by the Swiss Development Corporation (SDC) and the Government of Kenya. He is a recent beneficiary of a competitive scholarship by Millennium Institute (US) and Biovision Foundation (Zurich) which enabled him to attend an intense technical training on Model-based Socio-economic Planning for Policy Analysis and Integrated Development using System Dynamics in Norway. His academic background is in Computer Science (University of Nairobi) but he has developed strong bias for agricultural disciplines. He has also undertaken numerous multi-disciplinary capacity building courses with international universities through correspondence.

### **Prof. Eng. Bancy Mbura Mati – Core Member:**

Prof. Mati holds a Ph.D. degree in Rural Land Use and GIS from Cranfield University, UK; MSC in Land and Water Management and a BSC in Agricultural Engineering, from the University of Nairobi. Prof. Mati is the Director, Water Research and Resource Centre (WARREC) at Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology (JKUAT). She is an active consultant, with clients who include: the World Bank, FAO, IFAD, NEPAD, UNDP, GIZ, AGRA, ICRAF, ILRI, IWMI, EAC, IGAD, LWI, NBI, Sida, ASARECA, WRMA, MoALF and MENR among others. She has previously worked with ICRISAT as Programme Manager of IMAWESA, an IFAD funded Programme that covered 23 countries in Africa. She has also previously worked with the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and with the Ministry of Agriculture. Prof. Mati has over 140 publications and made 9 documentary films on land and water management. She is an articulate speaker and passionate about sustainable land and water management.

### **Wilson Kinyua– Core Member:**

Wilson Kinyua is a macroeconomist with over 40 years' experience in public and private sector with specialization in Policy Formulation, Institutions Development and Restructuring, and Projects Formulation and Evaluation. He has a B. Sc. in Economics and Statistics, Makerere University and Master in Development Economics, Williams College, USA. Wilson has served in senior positions at the National Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning and National Development, Central Bank of Kenya and in commercial banking. Wilson is now a private consultant serving mainly governments and development partners in Kenya and Africa region.

### **Orodi Odhiambo– Core Member:**

Orodi Odhiambo is a seasoned researcher and lecturer from the University of Nairobi, Kenya. His main interest and competencies lie in integrated Waterhed, Integrated Sanitation Management, Natural Resources Management, Water Use Efficiency, bio-resource recovery, renewable energy development and management (Pico, micro hydropower, biogas), social marketing, capacity building and community service, Climate Change Adaptation Mechanisms ( water resources and bioenergy, adaptive management), water management for agricultural and livestock production, domestic use and ecological and ecosystem functions, workshop facilitator, trainer and strategic project



development and management. He has received awards, recognitions and research grants from international bodies on water management. He has experience as a regional consultant with local and international institutions who include but not limited to; EU-GTZ, Sida, Danida, Red Cross, GIZ, Bidco Ltd- Kenya.

#### **Andrew Dibo- Core Member:**

Agricultural Management, Agribusiness and Agribusiness Expert

**Current:** A freelance consultant on agriculture, agribusiness, food security and livelihoods.

**Past:** Agricultural extension management, agribusiness development and livelihoods expert, Government of Kenya

**Education:** Egerton University (Kenya), University of Saskatchewan (Canada), University of Guelph (Canada), Washington International University (USA)

**Summary:** An innovative, dynamic, committed and deadline-oriented agriculture, food security, agribusiness, livelihoods and rural development expert with over thirty years of experience possessing the ability to understand, define and shape client needs. Pro-active and having a proven ability to improve processes and people by promoting best practice procedures.

#### **Dali Mwangore- Editor;**

Dali Mwangore has over 25 years of experience in communication and information management. She first worked with UNDP in Mombasa before moving to The World Agroforestry Centre in Nairobi, where she worked in the information and creative unit as editor and writer. Since 2002 she has been consulting for several organizations. She was editor for 12 years of Pachyderm, a journal of the IUCN. She was also communications consultant for 8 years for an IFAD-funded project. She also worked as programme officer at ASCU and is a communications consultant for ASDSP. She has a BA in information and communication science and is currently working on her MSc project in agricultural information and communication management with the University of Nairobi. She trains in science communications at the Training Centre for Communication, University of Nairobi. She is passionate about agricultural communication and information management.

## Appendix 5- Financial expenditures Report

### First Instalment – SEI Funds:

Date	Purpose	Currency	Funds Received	Payments
18/4/2016	First Disbursement	SEK	62,500	
	Currency loss	KES	191,611	
18/4/2016	<b>KES:</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>498,125</b>	
	Senior Experts Honorarium			
	(10) Junior Expert Write shop Allowances	KES		367,500
	Communication/Internet (10) Junior Experts	KES		15,000
	Printing and Stationary	KES		3,500
	Publicity Media			
	Bank Charges	KES	1,170	
	<b>Outgoing Balance</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>110,955</b>	

### Second Instalment- SEI Funds:

Date	Purpose	Currency	Funds Received	Payments
1/7/2016	Incoming Balance 1 <sup>st</sup> instalment		110,955	
8/7/2016	Second Disbursement	USD	15,000	
	Currency loss	KES	41,764	
	<b>KES:</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>1,485,000</b>	
	(1) Senior Experts Honorarium	KES		25,000
	Editor (Dali Mwangi) Stipend	KES		180,000
	(6) Junior Expert Stipend	KES		210,000
	Lead Junior Expert (Steve Vundi) Stipend-9 months	KES		450,000

	Printing and Stationary			
	Publicity Media			
	Bank Charges	KES	960	
	(1) Senior Experts Honorarium	KES		25,000
	<b>Outgoing Balance</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>704,995</b>	
	<i>Outstanding Payments;</i>	<i>KES</i>		
	<i>(7) Senior Experts Honorarium</i>			<i>(175,000)</i>
	<i>Lead Junior Expert Stipend- 6 Months upto November 2016</i>			<i>(300,000)</i>

**Final Instalment- SEI Funds:**

Date	Purpose	Currency	Funds Received	Payments
11/11/2016	Incoming Balance 2 <sup>nd</sup> instalment		704,955	
25/11/2016	Final Disbursement	USD	6,586	
	Currency loss	KES	0	
	<b>KES:</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>658,688</b>	
	(7) Senior Experts Honorarium	KES		175,000
	Lead Junior Expert (Steve Vundi) Stipend- 6 months	KES		300,000
	<b>Outgoing Balance</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>888,683</b>	
	<b>Cash in hand</b> (4;Senior Experts Honorarium)	<b>KES</b>	<b>100,000</b>	
	<i>Fund Commitments;</i>			
	<i>Publicity and Media</i>			



**ASDSP Funds**

<b>Date</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Funds Received</b>	<b>Payments</b>
<b>October 2015</b>	<b>Disbursement</b>	<b>KES</b>	<b>2,500,000</b>	
	Senior Experts Allowance			14,000
	Junior Expert Honorarium			
	Communication Junior Experts			
	Meeting Costs			343,050
	Printing and Stationary			48,000
	Publicity Media			
	Bank Charges			
	<b>Outgoing Balance</b>	<b>KES</b>		<b>2,124,850</b>
	<b>Outstanding/Commitments-Activities/Commitments;</b>			
	Student/Professionals Fora			(2,124,850)
	Publicity/Media			

**Mikael Segerros**

**Secretariat – SIANI Kenya Chapter Expert Group**

