

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 3rd NATIONAL AGRICULTURE SUMMIT

Theme: Leaving no one behind for Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture Competitiveness



DATE: 4th -5th JULY 2023 **VENUE:** KICC



AGRICULTURE SECTOR NETWORK
The voice of Kenyan agriculture

National Agriculture Summit

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development

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FOREWORD



Dr Bimal Kantaria – Chairman, ASNET

It gives me great pleasure to present the report of the 3rd National Agriculture Summit held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre from 4th to 5th July 2023. The theme of the Summit was: Leaving no one Behind for Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture Competitiveness. The Summit was the third in a row since the formation of the Agriculture Sector Network (ASNET), an umbrella body of all Agricultural sector stakeholders and the Agriculture board of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). The Summit successfully brought together the private and public sector stakeholders as well as development partners under one roof for a two-day stock-taking and experience-sharing event. Various topics were presented and discussed in eight-panel discussions where expert discussants drawn from diverse organizations ably led the participants through an exposition of the role played by their organizations towards contributing to the improved performance of the agricultural sector. The panels were on Food systems resilience and competitiveness, Food systems governance, Trade and investments, Sanitary and Phytosanitary systems for market access, Agritech innovations in food systems, Agricultural Transformation through value chain development, Livestock and Fisheries resources and Food Security and Nutrition. All these panels brought out options for improving the performance of the industry through an all inclusive approach that will involve the private and public sector and all value chain actors to work harmoniously to achieve the expected impact. The panels also revealed a need for a deliberate effort by both government and private sector to create awareness of diverse services and products ranging from markets to digital services and facilities. At the end of the Summit, a communique and a ten-point action plan was presented and this will form the basis of the stakeholder scorecard for the next Summit. Let me once again welcome you to read the report so as to get the details of what was discussed during this important summit.

I wish you all the best as you read the report.

Dr. Bimal Kantaria , Chairman, ASNET

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ACCRONYMS

AfCTA - African Continental Free Trade Area	MD - Managing Director
AGRA - Agricultural Green Revolution for Africa	MEAC - Ministry of East African Community
ASNET - Agriculture Sector Network	MESPT - Micro Enterprise Support Programme Trust
ASTGS - Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy	MITED - Ministry of Industry Trade and Enterprise Development
ATO - Agricultural Transformation Office	MOALD - Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
BETA - Bottom Up Transformation Agenda	MRL - Minimum Residue Level
BMOs - Business Management Organizations	MSMEs - Medium, Small, and Medium Enterprises
CASSCOM - County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee	MT - Metric Tons
CCCG - County Commodity Cluster Group	NGO - Non-Governmental Organization
CCVCP - County Commodity Value Chain Platform	PCPB - Pesticide Control Products Board
CGA - Cereal Growers Association	PS - Principal Secretary
CMA - Cereal Millers Association	R&D - Research and Development
CS - Cabinet Secretary	REDI - Rural Economic Development Initiative
CSF - County stakeholder forum	SDD - Senior Deputy Director
EAGC - East African Grain Council	SMEs - Small and Medium Enterprises
EPA - European Partnership Agreement	SPS - Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
EU - European Union	SWAGs - Sector Working Groups
FAO - Food and Agriculture Organization	TBT - Technical Barriers to Trade
ICT - Information Communication Technology	TEI - Team Europe initiative
IGFA - Intergovernmental Forum on Agriculture	UAE - United Arab Emirates
IGRTC - Intergovernmental relations, technical committee	UK - United Kingdom
IPPC - Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems	USA - United States of America
JASSCOM - Joint agricultural sector steering committee	USAID - United States of America International Development
KALRO - Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization	WHO - World Health Organization
KAM - Kenya Association of Manufacturers	WOAH - World Organization of Animal Health
KCDMS - Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems	VC - Value Chain
KEBS - Kenya Bureau of Standards	KNFF - Kenya National Farmer Federation
KEMLEIC - Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council	CEO - Chief Executive Officer
KENTRADE - Kenya Trade	WHRC - Ware House receipt Council
KEPHIS - Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service	WHRS - Warehouse Receipt System
KEPSA - Kenya Private Sector Alliance	
LDRI - Local Development Research Institute	
M&E - Monitoring and Evaluation	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 3rd National Agricultural Summit took place on the 4th and 5th of July at the Kenyatta International Conference Center. Different ASNET member organizations and stakeholders in the Agriculture sector attended the occasion.

The Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Development, Hon Mithika Linturi, officially opened the summit and was closed by the Director of Policy and Research in the State Department of Livestock. The Summit sessions consisted of presentations, panel discussions, and plenary discussions where participants interacted with the presenters and discussants. Various products and services were displayed by different organizations at the KICC exhibition area.

There were nine groups of presentations and panels which were, Food systems resilience and Competitiveness, Food Systems Governance, Trade, and Investments, Food Safety and Phytosanitation, Digitization and green technologies, Value Chain Development, Food Security and Nutrition, Livestock and Fisheries, and Intergovernmental Relations. Discussants and presenters ably handled these panels.

The food system resilience and competitiveness topic on day one exposed the participants to various points of view on strengthening our food systems. The discussants delved into the topic and concluded with a call to shift our approach from the conventional inorganic inputs only dependent system to one that will sustain and regenerate soils as well as avail safe food. Added onto this was the need to make Kenya's agriculture more competitive through an infusion of agribusiness skills and increased agro-processing of local and imported produce.

The food governance topic revolved around the relationships between actors in the respective value chains, and the conclusion was that it is necessary to build strong farmer institutions linked with the private sector to facilitate effective farmer operations. Speakers appealed to the government and the private sector to increase support to the agriculture sector, as was the case last season through the fertilizer subsidy program, which, combined with favorable weather, has led to bumper yields that should be utilized properly to avoid wastage.

On trade and investment opportunities, the African Free Trade Area and the European Partnership Agreement (EPA) both provide opportunities for Kenyan agri-businesses. The Kenya Network Trade Agency has been at the forefront to coordinate the various trade agreements and to remove barriers to trade within the country. While a lot of information is

available on the Agency's web page the summit participants expressed the need for information to be made available widely and especially at county level to ensure that all the value chain actors are aware of the existence of the business opportunities.

Panelists discussed Food Safety and phytosanitation and covered standards that govern food safety issues and the regulation of pesticides. Discussions revealed the need for regulatory bodies and other stakeholders to redouble efforts to create more awareness of the safe use of pesticides and product standards. Additionally, regulators were called upon to work on harmonizing the disparity in safety requirements for export produce compared to local produce, where the former seems more stringent.

Digitization and green technologies is a topic that attracted the audience's attention. KUZA biashara articulated how they use simple digital technologies to scale up the uptake of technologies and innovation by smallholders through a network of youth entrepreneurs in extension. The panel discussion made an exposition of the various agritech organizations' role in helping the farmers transform their practice. The take-home message was that digital technologies span the farming scales with benefits at every level and more awareness is needed, especially at the county level, where extension services are inadequate.

Panelists elaborated on the transformation of the food system through the value chain development topic, whose curtain raiser was a presentation on the manufacturing potential available in the country. The presenter illustrated the huge manufacturing potential in the country after which the panelists representing maize, potato and coffee elaborated on the strategies adopted by actors to enhance the performance of their value chains. The conclusion was that there is need for persistent dialogue between the private and public sector to clear the bottlenecks in the value chains.

The livestock and fisheries panel elaborated on the opportunities available in the value chains out of the many more available. The discussions shed light on the operations, and the take-home message was that there are immense opportunities in the Livestock sector for private-sector investment. However, there is a need to finalize the livestock master plan to serve as a basis for the investment decisions.

The Food Security and Nutrition topic panelists illustrated how the organizations in the panel dealt with food availability in the communities they work with. The members called upon the Ministry of Agriculture to fast-track a bill to facilitate blending maize with other cereals such

as sorghum and millet and also develop a regional food balance sheet. Finally, all actors must be involved in critical value chains linked to output and input markets.

Overall, the various presentations, panel and plenary discussions brought out salient issues which if implemented would increase the contribution of the agriculture sector to the country's economy besides creating employment opportunities. The call for more agroprocessing, increase in agribusiness skills coupled with the trade opportunities through the AfCTA and EPA are issues that would benefit the sector to a large extent. This coupled with strong farmer institutions linked to the private sector would be beneficial to the sector while infusion of strategies to make the country's food system more resilient will further enhance the returns from the sector. To make agriculture more inclusive, application of digital solutions should be expanded and particularly in cases where counties are unable to provide extension services. Persistent dialogue between stakeholders is important to remove value chain profitability bottlenecks and policies to enhance blending ought to be fast tracked. The various actions needed are summarized in the communique and the ten-point action plan from the summit.

DAY 1 – JULY 4TH, 2023

SESSION 1: OFFICIAL OPENING

6.3 OPENING PRAYER – MS. JANE MUSINDI- CHAIR, ASNET TECHNICAL ADVISORY GROUP

The summit started with a word of prayer led by Chair of ASNET Technical Advisory Group, Ms Jane Musindi

6.4 OPENING REMARKS: ARCHITECT LEE KARURI – CHAIR, ASNET TRUSTEES



Architect Karuri welcomed the Cabinet Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development, Hon Mithika Linturi, the Chief Guest, and the accompanying guests. After that, he welcomed all the delegates and thanked them for having spared time to attend this important summit. He added that the two days summit would discuss ways of transforming food systems to enhance trade for the improvement of the economy of this country. The discussions will be through presentations, panel discussions, and individual contributions from the participating delegates. He affirmed ASNET's commitment to continue collaborating with the Ministry of Agriculture and all public and private sector stakeholders to increase the Agricultural sector's contribution towards the economy of Kenya. He ended his remarks by wishing everyone a productive interaction during the summit.

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6.5 INTRODUCTION REMARKS FROM ASNET: MS. AGATHA THUO - GENERAL MANAGER, ASNET



Ms. Agatha Thuo started with a welcome to all the delegates. She highlighted the role of the Agricultural Sector Network (ASNET) and the Agriculture board of the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). The network serves as an umbrella body for all the agricultural sector stakeholders. The network membership comprises Associations or Business Member Organizations (BMOs), Corporates, Medium, Small, and Micro enterprises (MSMEs), Financial Institutions, and Apex farmer Organizations. She stated that the summit is the third in a row since the formation of ASNET; stakeholders have achieved several milestones since the previous two conferences. The network has provided input in formulating agricultural value chain development and trade policies through the ASNET Policy and advocacy committee. She continued to point out that the private sector is vital in developing technology and offers essential services, including financial solutions. It is, therefore, imperative to have an all-inclusive dialogue. She added that ASNET plays a crucial role in Agricultural Value Chains development and facilitates trade, and deals with the inclusivity of the youth and other marginalized groups. She explained that in this year's summit, the theme of "Leaving no one Behind" comes when we need to think of how to transform our food systems to move our agriculture sector to the next level. She extended her gratitude to the Ministry of Agriculture (MOALF&C), Ministry of East African Cooperation (MEAC), and Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development (MITED) for facilitating regular KEPSA/ASNET Public-Private Round table Dialogues platforms in which trade and investment barriers have been resolved promptly. She also thanked the development partners who have also played a role in facilitating the various programs in the network. In line with the summit's motto of "Leaving no one behind, she ended her remarks by calling for collaboration and cooperation among diverse stakeholders to overcome the myriad challenges

in the agricultural sector and embrace the vast potential therein. She concluded her remarks by welcoming all the delegates to the plenary sessions and the displays in the exhibition area from diverse stakeholders.

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6.6 REMARKS FROM ALLIANCE FOR A GREEN REVOLUTION IN AFRICA (AGRA: MR. JOHN MACHARIA- COUNTRY MANAGER, AGRA, KENYA



Mr. Macharia started his remarks by giving an overview of AGRA, established 16 years ago to help African governments transform their agriculture. He added that in Kenya, AGRA has been working with the National and County governments in agricultural development to ensure that the country is self-sufficient in food production and creates employment. He indicated that positive changes have occurred in food production and fish stocks. He mentioned existential threats to the sector associated with climate change, the Russian-Ukraine war, and the sector's competitiveness. He also observed that nearly 75% of the population is under 25. With the current age of the Kenyan farmer being 55 to 60 years, there is a need to think of how to transfer the role of producing food to the youth population if food security is to be there until 2030. It is gratifying to have a summit like this one with a very appropriate theme of leaving no one behind to deliberate on ways to address the prevailing challenges. He ended his remarks by inviting the Agribusiness delegates to the D room of the AGRA forum to be held in Da-re-Salam later this year..

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6.7 REMARKS FROM BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION – MR. RICHARD ERLEBACH, DEPUTY DEVELOPMENT DIRECTOR, BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER



Mr. Erlebach started his remarks by commending the Government, ASNET, and all concerned with organizing the 3rd National Agriculture Summit. He further stated that the summit is an opportunity to learn how to jointly contribute towards improved productivity, food security, and nutrition throughout Kenya. He pointed out that achieving Sustainable Development Goals and eliminating poverty in Kenya are fundamentally linked to food security and improving agricultural productivity. Achieving sustainable impact requires the input of the government, private sector, investors, and development partners. He further stated that the UK government has a long history of supporting agriculture and food security in Kenya through projects focusing on traditional crops adaptable to climate change and climate-smart modern technology like improved seeds and livestock breeds. He also talked of many partnerships and investments that the UK government is involved with that involve research, technology, and innovation through the government, research institutions, start-ups, innovators, and farmers across the whole food security value chain to increase crop and livestock productivity. He cited the case of UK support to KALRO in the commercialization of Aflasafe, aimed at reducing the risk of Aflatoxin. Another area that the UK government has been playing a part in is expanding Kenya's social protection since 2007, when the commission started a hunger safety net program to deliver cash to the poorest and most vulnerable populations in the ASAL areas. The UK government also advocates for cold storage along significant food production and distribution corridors to reduce post-harvest losses. In addition, the UK government has funded trade facilitation implemented by Trademark Africa to improve the efficiency and capacity of transport, logistics, and trade infrastructure, supporting ICT systems and improving the regulatory and policy environment for trade. Also

funded is the Africa Food Trade and Resilience Program, which works closely with AGRA to promote a predictable and enabling environment for regional trading. He ended his remarks by calling upon all stakeholders to spare no effort in fostering agricultural development because it is only through a collaborative effort that we can all mitigate the devastating effects of climate change.

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6.8 REMARKS FROM GERMAN HIGH COMMISSION - MR. DANIEL GUENTHER, HEAD OF GERMAN GOVERNMENT COOPERATION



Mr. Gunther expressed his pleasure in attending the 3rd National Agriculture Summit. He went on to state that the summit has come when the World has multiple crises, including climate change, the Covid Pandemic, and the Russian aggression in Ukraine, causing a hike in food, energy, and fertilizer prices. Mr. Guenther commended the organizers for choosing a befitting theme, 'Leaving no one behind,' which captures the situation well. He added that millions of farmers are involved in food production for their families and surplus for trade, and the question is how the different stakeholders can work together to facilitate efficient operations of the smallholder farmer. Mr. Guenther congratulated ASNET for bringing together diverse stakeholders. He added that continuing with Business as usual is not an option because our agricultural system cannot cope with the myriad challenges. There is a need for Agriculture in the whole World to be a resilient, inclusive, and sustainable undertaking. He pointed out that sustainability is tri-dimensional, comprising producing without compromising food availability for future generations, ecological integrity, and the

well-being of all communities to be maintained, and this is true all over the World. With its Farm to Fork strategy, the EU has set up a plan for producing and distributing food without harming the ecological environment and taking the welfare of small farmers in Europe. The TBF initiative through the Green Deal aims to make Agriculture more resilient and sustainable. Through the Kenya-Europe Economic Partnership Agreement, the EU is Kenya's first export destination and second-largest trading partner, thus opening the economy for Kenyan farmers. The belief is that with innovation, Kenya has the potential to be a powerhouse in agricultural production which will not only be for local consumption but could be exported in the region, and the sector will also be a source of employment for the youth. He concluded with a call to action, mentioning that if we are to rise above the effects of climate change and the global pandemics, we cannot continue with Business as usual.

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6.9 CO-HOST STATEMENT – MR. VICTOR OGALO, DEPUTY CHIEF EXECUTIVE KENYA PRIVATE SECTOR ALLIANCE (KEPSA)



Mr. Ogalo started by acknowledging the efforts made by different stakeholders and further stated that it is sad to be talking about food shortage 60 years after independence. He decried the ever-increasing food import bill that has risen from Ksh 128bn in 2020 to 201bn in 2023 and raised concern that the government could inject all this money into the agricultural sector to develop it. He stated that drought was the main reason for last year's import bill increase but expressed disappointment that past trends have shown drought recurs every five years. Despite this certainty, the government never employs any contingencies measures, and this ought to change. He expressed the need for all stakeholders to work together to end the importation of 80% of the country's food and to increase the number of counties that

produce more than 30% of the food eaten in the counties from the current seven. He called for Public-Private partnerships to foster efforts to the perpetual food crisis in Kenya.

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6.10 REMARKS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT OF BLUE ECONOMY – DR. RODRICK KUNDU -DIRECTOR, STATE DEPARTMENT FISHERIES & BLUE ECONOMY)



Dr. Kundu made remarks on behalf of the PS State Department of Fisheries and Blue Economy and started by expressing his satisfaction with the befitting theme of the summit. He explained that the State Department of the Blue Economy focuses on establishing a resilient food system in Kenya through fresh-water and marine fisheries. He added that Kenya has fish for food and trade, and the Blue Economy strives to contribute towards responsible production for food, business, and sustainable management of Kenya's fish resources. He explained that Kenya produces 164000 MT worth Ksh 30bn and added that stocks in the wild have been dwindling and aquaculture has been filling the consumption gap. Dr. Kundu stated that the supply chain is focused on Nile Perch and Tilapia and projected that by 2030, farmed fish production will be 15000MT and sufficient to feed the growing population. He listed challenges such as overfishing, limited feeds, water systems pollution, and conflicts in resource use. He stated that the government is addressing these challenges by formulating appropriate policies, increasing digitization for accurate data on fish stocks, and climate change mitigation measures. In line with the summit's theme, the department encourages youth and women to engage in fisheries and fish production. To

conclude, he stated that there is a need for a collective effort to sustain fish production and take advantage of opportunities available in the Blue Economy.

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6.11 REMARKS FROM STATE DEPARTEMNT, COOPERATIVES – MR. PATRICK KILEMI – PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, COOPERATIVES



The PS started his remarks by stating that the role of the State Department of Cooperatives is to facilitate the aggregation of produce to solve the problem of smallholder farmers whose population is 18 million. They own small pieces of land, and to put together tradable volumes, there is a need to aggregate for economies of scale. He explained that there is a need to reward the farmers by paying them well; otherwise, production will remain low. He further explained that it is possible to organize smallholder farmers to produce crops that can be value-added, and the by-products can support other value chains. A good example is cotton production for the apparell industry and the cotton seed cake that can be used for livestock feed to reduce the high cost of livestock feeds. By organizing production and paying the farmers well, the small-scale farmers will be motivated to produce, which will significantly uplift their livelihood and hence will not be left behind. He cited the case of Kajiado County, where KCC installed four coolers to collect surplus milk, and they collected 40000 liters. He added that KCC could collect more milk if more coolers were installed. He also informed the summit that the country is expecting a bumper maize harvest in the next two or so months, and it is

imperative to think of how to handle the produce by preparing the cereals stores and availing dryers to avoid the drying of maize on the tarmac roads.

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6.12 REMARKS FROM STATE DEPARTMENT, LIVESTOCK HON. PROF JONATHAN MUEKE PRINCIPAL SECRETARY, LIVESTOCK



Prof Mueke started his remarks by commending ASNET for playing an essential role in bringing together the private sector, the government, development partners, and civil society to facilitate coherence in the agricultural industry. He stated that his department identifies with the theme of 'Leaving No One Behind' by being involved in the bottom-up economic agenda via the leather, dairy, and meat industries. He listed eight objectives that the department is focusing on to enhance its contribution towards a transformed food system which include:- 1) promotion of improved livestock feeds and range resource management, 2) promotion of animal health and food safety, 3) promotion of value addition, marketing, and investments, 4) strengthened research and extension services, 5) institutionalization of cooperation and collaboration with county governments, 6) ensuring sustainable livestock development with a diverse range of products, 7) development of livestock master plan and

finally 8) develop institutional and legal capacity. The three anchors towards the objectives include 1) increased small-scale pastoralists and livestock owners' incomes, 2) increased agricultural output and value addition through agro-processing hubs, and 3) increased household food resilience by including animal products in strategic food reserves. He reiterated his department's commitment to enhanced agricultural sector performance for job creation, increased productivity, and value addition

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6.13 HOST STATEMENT –DR. BIMAL KANTARIA, CHAIRMAN, ASNET



The Chairman started his remarks by acknowledging the support given to ASNET by GIZ and other organizations such as AGRA, FAO, USAID, and others since its formation. He also commended the Chairman of the ASNET Board of Trustees, Architect Lee Karuri, members of the technical committees and advisors, the 120 Business Member Organizations, and the 12 value chains involved and also commended the Ministry for allowing the PSs to be involved in the monthly sector roundtable dialogues which used to be virtual but are currently physical. The Chairman commended the current government for its focus on agriculture and discussed the flagged value chains. He expressed concern about the host ministry of the cotton value chain between the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Trade and the same with Pyrethrum and edible oils. Dr. Kantaria further referred to the bumper crops that farmers will harvest due to the fertilizer subsidy program. He added that the Ministry had

done a fantastic job of strengthening the Public-Private Sector Partnerships through which two programs, namely the youth and the 4k Club programs, have been supported. He added that 1200 schools are participating, and the target is 10000 schools. The Chairman also talked about the Technology and Innovation the Center, whose ground-breaking ceremony will be by the President at Kabete Campus soon. In addition, Chairman spoke about opening trade opportunities for business people in Kenya due to the signing of the EU and the EPA and the AfCTA agreement.

The Chairman raised some concerns that the Cabinet Secretary needed to address. The first was the need for involvement of the Private Sector in the production of wheat and maize on the 500000 acres of land set aside for this activity. He pledged the commitment of the Private sector to invest in this venture to boost Kenya's food security. The second was a request for the involvement of more companies and fertilizer stockists in the subsidy fertilizer distribution. He explained that this was due to the country's wide distribution of stockists. The other concern was a request for the resumption of dialogue between the Ministry and the Cereal Millers Association(CMA) concerning improving food security. The Chairman also raised concern about the fast-tracking of a Ksh 14 billion for purchasing and drying the surplus maize from the bumper maize harvest expected in a few months. He also touched on the Coffee sector, where he indicated that there is a need to involve large-scale coffee producers in the coffee talks spearheaded by the Deputy President. He finally ended his remarks by commending the CS for the improvement in the interaction between the Ministry and the Private sector. He finished his remarks by welcoming the CS to open the summit officially.

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**6.14 OFFICIAL OPENING ADDRESS FROM CHIEF GUEST –
HON. MITHIKA LINTURI - CABINET SECRETARY, MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT**



In his opening address, the Chief Guest started by commending the leadership of ASNET and the relationship between the Ministry and ASNET that continues to grow more vital to increase Kenya's food security. He appreciated all the delegates drawn from all walks of agriculture professional life and expressed his wish to see agriculture grow to another level. He appealed to all to be open about improving the sector and testified of his experience as a farmer and averred that feeding Kenyans is a joint venture between the government, the private sector and the citizens and asked representatives of these actors to ask themselves of their roles in the process. He informed delegates that the per capita consumption of maize in Kenya is one bag per person per year and 134 kg of meat per year and the important question is for each person to ask how much contribution they have made towards producing what they consume. He went on to explain that climate change has been a challenge and there is need to embrace climate smart techniques in form of crop varieties that are drought escaping/tolerant as well as disease and pest resistant. The CS stated that crop farmers must deliberately improve production. He noted that the expected bumper harvest is a reality; hence, there is need to be ready for it and added that it is worth noting that the bumper harvest can be attributed to the good rains within the season in many areas but also to the deliberate decision made by the government to supply affordable fertilizer to the farmers. He informed the delegates that the ministry is reviewing the strategy to make it more inclusive and hence leave no farmer behind. He added that owing to the bumper harvest, his ministry would provide dryers and warehouse receipts for storage. He averred that an appeal has also been made to the treasury through the food security committee to allocate funds for purchasing the surplus production.

The CS further indicated that the high food importation costs cited by one participant were shameful to the country, and the government is trying to reduce the bill. He opined that there are improved technologies to be used, such as irrigation, mechanization, and a change of mindset to rid the country of imports sixty years after independence.

On registering students into 4k Clubs, he stated that every school should have a demonstration plot. Commenting on the 50000 acres set aside by the government for maize and wheat production, he informed delegates that every actor, including the private sector, will be allowed to participate in this strategic process. The government is also ready to engage with the Cereal Millers Association while trying to understand the background of the happenings before the new government took over power. He added that the process is rigorous and involves the parliamentary committee, and will soon come to an end.

About the coffee talks initiated by the Deputy President, he apologized for the omission of the large-scale producers. He promised to take more actors on board in future sessions of the talks. He also announced the upcoming discussions on tea that will be held in Kericho and the dairy, miraa, and 'muguka' talks to ensure that the farmer gets good returns for their labor and create employment. He ended his remarks by thanking all and officially opened the Summit.

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SESSION 2: PRESENTATIONS AND PANEL DISCUSSIONS

6.15 PRESENTATION 1: NATIONAL FOOD SYSTEMS TRANSFORMATION,- DR. DAVID AMUDAVI – EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, BIOVISION AFRICA TRUST



The CEO of Biovision Africa Trust started his speech by introducing his organization which develops various technologies for use by farmers. He added that his organization is a center of excellence for agrotechnology and collaborates with multiple partners.

He stated that the country expects the agriculture sector to be functional, and the question that begs answers is what it will take to transform the food system. He added that the right to food is a constitutional right, but how this is assured is a different matter. He raised concern that there is a need to understand the actors in Kenya's food system to be fair to all, and this underlines the need for good governance. He added that there is a need for a safe food system to meet the population's needs and also safeguard the natural resource base. He proposed that Agro-Ecology, which embraces various values without overreliance on mineral inputs, could be tried.

He informed the summit that FAO expects countries to share their actions since the food summit conference, and if Kenya still needs to formulate a framework for action, this has to be soon. He reiterated the need for our environment to support production sustainably in resilient production systems. The CEO referred to diverse challenges confronting efforts to transform food systems where interests and influence are the main ones. As a nation, there is a need to explore pathways such as scaling up climate resilience, lowering the cost of nutritious food and good food system governance. He emphasized the need for good

management to ensure healthy food delivery and a desire for impact. The above requires government commitment to various declarations, such as the Malabo Declaration. There is a need for intensification, business development services, strengthening of extension services, infrastructure, and market, zero waste economy where waste is converted into organic manure, strategic resources to reduce Post-harvest losses and institutional policy environment (see annex 4)

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6.16 PANEL DISCUSSION 1: THE RESILIENCE OF KENYA'S FOOD SYSTEMS AND AGRICULTURE SECTOR COMPETITIVENESS

Panelists: *Mr. Tito Arunga (FAO Rep), Mr. Richard Ndegwa (Rep PS, State Dept of Crops), Mr. Armin Kloechner (Programme Director, Cluster Agriculture & Rural Devpt, GIZ), Dr. David Amudavi (CEO Biovision), Dr. Bimal Kantaria (Chair, ASNET), Mr. John Maina (Rep PS Livestock)*

Moderator : *Mr. Johnson Mwakazi*



Panelists shared their views on how to infuse resilience and agricultural competitiveness into Kenya's food system. The discussion started with a proposal to end the 'maize dependency syndrome,' which leads to the desperation of families whenever there is a maize shortage in the country. Panelists proposed that the government should strengthen alternative value chains blended with maize to increase the volume of processed products. The alternative

value chains could also be crops that could be eaten as alternatives to maize, even though that would mean a change in eating habits. The discussants challenged the government to avail adequate funding, which is yet to happen. They also proposed that the country be zoned for crop suitability to take advantage of competitive advantage, market pull, and strong market linkages.

The panel raised the need for guidance on how to utilize fragile lands such as pastoral lands in a sustainable way to safeguard people's livelihoods. The government should ensure the proper use of these lands to avoid endangering the environment and people's livelihoods. In addition, Agro-Ecological farming could benefit environmental sustainability and safe food and safeguard against erratic access to inorganic input.

Discussion on agricultural competitiveness revolved around the need to build entrepreneurial skills and coordination of actors. Panelists also called for inclusivity to build value chains, and suggested an emphasis on agro-processing for re-exporting into the region rather than pursuing the elusive production increase. In addition, they proposed an emphasis on aggregation, market linkages, and shortening of supply chains through farmer organizations given the small-scale nature of production in Kenya. This process could take advantage of digital tools to reduce information asymmetry

The chair of ASNET informed the delegates that the country is expecting a bumper harvest in the next few months, and the price of food will come down. Dr. Bimal says they are cleaning up the stores to prepare for maize. He added that to create resilience, the farmers should move to agro-processing and value addition. The government should work with the private sector to develop more manufacturing industries in the agricultural sector.

Another question was on what opportunities there are in agriculture and what solutions are in place for processing and value addition, to which the panelist responded by saying that agriculture should go beyond production to market access. They added that this could be through the digitizing agenda, which is significant for the sector.

Panelists expressed that there must be political goodwill and leadership for agriculture to improve. They pointed out that given the large amount of resources needed in agriculture, the recent budget allocation of Ksh 80 billion should be revised. An observation was made that counties are not employing new officers that those in the system can mentor and that

market pull rather than production push should be encouraged. Farmers should be able to differentiate those brokers (marketing agents) who exploit them.

Discussants challenged agriculture stakeholders to think beyond inorganic fertilizers and invest in other environmentally friendly fertilizers that will go a long way in protecting soil health. There is a need for consumer education and awareness about what they eat, and shortening the supply chain will help reduce the issue of brokers.

A panelist opined that transformation is a disruptive process affected by external shocks, low or nonexistent extension services, and an excluded smallholder farmer. The discussion ended with an urgent call for the agricultural sector to spearhead the formulation of a food systems transformation roadmap/framework that will spell out the tools and actors to be involved.

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Afternoon Session

6.17 PANEL DISCUSSION 2: FOOD SYSTEMS GOVERNANCE

Panelists: *Mr. Leonard Kubok (Coordinator, Agriculture Transformation Office), Ms. Agatha Thuo (General Manager ASNET) Ms. Mary Karanu (Convener, Right to Food Coalition), and Dr. M'Mailutha Mwenda (CEO, Kenya National Farmers Federation).*

Moderator: *Mr. Johnson Mwakazi -*



In answer to the definition of governance in food systems, the panelists expressed that it is the relationships among the value chain actors. The panelists added that no one should be left behind for governance to be effective in the value chain. They said every actor within the value chain matters, hence the need to build solid farmer institutions linked with the private sector to facilitate effective farmer operations. There is also a need for a robust private sector that supports each other, and ASNET has been trying to bring the Private industry together with the farmers. This action ensures that the private sector understands the needs of the farmers, with a good example being banks and Microfinance Institutions that have come up with tailor-made financial products. The panel asked the policy-level actors to reexamine whether there is coherence in policies to facilitate working together in the value chain.

Panelists expressed a need for smallholder farmers to have access to agricultural extension and inputs in addition to favorable fiscal policies. There is also a need to reexamine why the cooperatives and farmer associations failed to work and take action aimed at addressing the identified gaps. In addressing the food systems challenges, there is a need for action-oriented thinking, persistence, and lobbying for an increase in funding to the sector of up to 10% as per the Maputo declaration. ASNET is taking center stage in supporting conversations between the private sector, civil society, ATO, state Department of Livestock, and Crops. There is an urgent need to initiate dialogue within each value chain on how to transform them, and this will help in value chain transformation for food systems transformation.

The panel discussion concluded that the way to transform Kenya's small-scale agriculture is to ensure that farmers speak in one voice, empowering them to interact with the brokers who also play an essential role in the value chain.

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6.18 PRESENTATION 2 : OPPORTUNITIES IN AFRICAN CONTINENTAL FREE TRADE AREA (AFCTA) AND REGIONAL TRADE COMPETITIVENESS – MS JANE MUSYOKI (PRINCIPAL E-PORTAL & TRADE FACILITATOR, KENYA TRADE NETWORK (KENTRADE))



Ms. Musyoka introduced Kenya Trade Network Agency (KenTrade), a state corporation under the National Treasury established in January 2011. The agency was mandated to develop, implement and manage the National Electronic Single Window System (KenyaTradeNet System) and to facilitate trade. She explained that it is an online platform that serves as a single entry point for parties involved in international business to lodge documents electronically for processing and approvals and make payments for goods imported or exported in the country.

She affirmed that Kenya is importing more than it is exporting and stated that exports are the backbone of any country. She emphasized the need to increase the scope of manufacturing as per the Kenya Kwanza manifesto. She said KenTrade has pursued the African Continent Free Trade Area (AfCTA) pact.

She explained that AfCFTA, a free trade area pact, came into effect on 1st January 2021, and 54 of the 55 African union Members have signed the agreement. The deal aims to provide goods and services to 1.2bn people within the AU geographical boundaries. Once fully

operational, it will be the largest free trade area in the World. The trade area has potential to have a combined gross domestic product of \$3.4 trillion but this will largely depend on significant policy reforms and trade facilitation measures across African signatory nations. She added that the AfCTA aims to reduce tariffs among members and cover policy areas like trade facilitation and services as well as regulatory measures like sanitary standards and technical barriers to trade. Trading under the agreement started in January 2021 but there are ongoing negotiations about trade in goods and services, intellectual property rights, investments and competition policy, and e-commerce. She stated that a guided trade initiative (GTI) in October 2022 allowed some free trade between eight countries that met minimum requirements under the agreement: Cameroon, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Mauritius, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Tunisia. Under this arrangement, Kenya exported Chloride batteries, Energy saving jikos and ceramic tiles to Ghana, while Tanzania exported sisal. Ms. Musyoka explained that the European Partnership Agreement (EPA) is another opportunity with far-reaching effects on the Kenyan economy. The agreement waived tariffs on Kenyan agricultural products exports to the EU. She added that Kenya could leverage these pacts and agreements to trade in the region and internationally and reduce imported food items. She further explained that an ICT hub for goods and services managed by KenTrade helps to facilitate the integration of Kenya SMEs to leverage regional exports. In addition, KenTrade plans to intensify work with county governments through the extension officers to popularise the benefits of AfCTA, EPA and other beneficial trade arrangements (see annex 4).

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**6.19 PRESENTATION 3: BOTTOM UP ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION
AGRIBUSINESS AGENDA: PRIORITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES – DR.
DOMINIC MENJO, FOOD SECURITY ADVISOR OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDENT-PRESIDENT ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION
SECRETARIAT.**

Dr. Menjo started his presentation by explaining the vigorous consultative process undertaken during the run-up to the 2022 elections to develop and deliver results from the Bottom-up Plan. The presidential economic transformation secretariat coordinates the implementation of the bottom-up plan's critical priorities. He explained that the secretariat does not implement or seek to play the role of implementing body or agency but supports implementation bodies or agencies by unlocking challenges and bottlenecks to ensure that

the outcomes as envisaged in the bottom-up plan are achieved. The Agricultural projects aim to address hunger and poverty, reduce cost of living, create jobs, and increase foreign exchange. The interventions include the provision of adequate working capital, management of risk, the transformation of two million resource-poor farmers from deficit to surplus, raising productivity of crucial value chains (low-hanging fruit) maize, dairy, and beef, reducing import dependence (edible oils, rice) and revamping of underperforming and collapsed export crops (coffee, pyrethrum, cashew, bixa, avocado, nuts).

The government has set seven commitments to address the interventions, which are well-managed farmers' organizations to provide adequate working capital, risk management instruments, input finance, and extension input for two million farmers, raise

the productivity of critical value chains by 50%, reduce food import bills by 30%, revamp collapsed cash crops and expand emerging ones and boost tea chain through branding and blending. The main result areas in the logical framework include achievement of food security, reduction of food imports, and increase in exports (Annex 4).

6.20 PANEL DISCUSSION 3: TRADE AND INVESTMENTS

Panelists: *Ms Jane Musyoki (KENTRADE), Ahmed Farah (Country Director, TradeMark Africa), Mr. Adolfo Cires (Programme Manager, EU Delegation), Mr. Andrew Egalla (Green without Borders), Mr. Erastus Muthura (representing Group Director, Food and Agriculture, Equity Bank)*

Moderator: *Ms. Lydia Kimani, (ASNET WTO, TBT Committee)*



The discussions started with a question posed by the moderator on how many private sector players were aware of the existence of AfCFTA. In response, the panelists indicated a need to create awareness of the AfCFTA and increase conversation with the private sector. The ICT platform set up by KenTrade plays a crucial role in sensitizing private sector players.

In response to a question on how Equity Bank addresses the challenge of low financing in agriculture, the bank representative responded that the bank came up with a 'Marshall Plan' post-COVID with six pillars. Three of these pillars touch on agriculture, and the first is food, agriculture, and extractives, with a 30% finance liquidity. The second pillar is value addition and logistics, where the bank provides up to 15% financing to create employment in manufacturing. The third pillar is where the bank supports access to the market in partnership with Trade Mark Africa and brings on board investors who can invest in the value chains, farmers, and SMEs.

In response to a question on the opportunities availed by the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), the panelists stated

that this is an agreement aimed at boosting trade in goods and creating new economic opportunities to enhance Kenya's economic development. The deal took rather long to sign, but with its signing, Kenyan products from different companies can be exported to the EU region without any tariffs. The EU has also been working with the Team Europe initiative

(TEI), which aims to identify critical priorities that constrain development in Kenya. ASNET has been crucial in facilitating awareness and discussions on this development.

Responding to how the private sector has taken up facilitation from the World Trade Organisation, panelists explained that KenTrade has set up the single window system (KenTadeNet System). The number of days to clearance at the port has been reduced from ten (10) to one or two. In addition, the trade information portal facilitates market linkage. Still, the issue is how to get this digital app to reach a larger audience i.e., get more traffic on these platforms. KenTrade is also working on redundancies to ensure that traders export efficiently, and this has led to a saving of 62% of total administrative costs. Close working relations with the private sector and county government are expected to leverage other existing solutions.

A participant asked how to strike a balance between food and trade. Various suggestions were offered in response to this. Among them were an increase in production volumes to sell more, support youth startups in agri-business, and a reduction of post-harvest losses. The proposed county aggregation and business parks will also play a part in helping to make trade efficient while ensuring that the community remains food secure. Access to financial assistance from Equity Bank will also assist the farmers in their respective farming activities..

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6.21 DAY 1 CLOSING REMARKS – DR. BIMAL KANTARIA:

Dr. Kantaria crowned the day with some closing remarks in which he commended all the presenters, panelists, delegates, and exhibitors for their active participation. He also acknowledged the Cabinet Secretary and the accompanying guests for gracing the summit and officially opening the conference. He also encouraged all the participants to the network since the forum provides a suitable environment for stakeholders to meet and engage. He finally appealed to all participants to visit the splendid displays in the exhibition area. In conclusion, he called upon all stakeholders to note where they were supposed to take action and wished all a lovely evening.

SESSION 3

6.22 PRESENTATION 4.1 : SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY SERVICES (SPS) NOTIFICATION AND TRADE CONCERNS –Dr. Faith Ndunge – Head of Phytosanitary and Bio Security, KEPHIS

Dr. Faith Ndunge started the day with a presentation on sanitary and phytosanitary notification and trade concerns. She highlighted the mandate of KEPHIS as being to administer and enforce sanitary and phytosanitary measures, regulate matters relating to the protection of seeds and plant varieties, establish service laboratories to monitor the quality and level of toxic residues in agro-inputs, irrigation water, plants, soil and produce. KEPHIS also undertakes plant variety testing and description, seed certification, and plant quarantine control and inspects the grading of plants and products at the ports of entry and exit.

Kenya's Main Export products include Flowers, fruits, vegetables, herbs, and ornamentals exported to Europe, the UK, UAE, Australia, and the USA. In addition, Kenya exports Avocadoes to South Africa, China, Malaysia, and Russia and tea to Pakistan. For all these produce, regulations about notifiable pests and pesticide residues determine market entry. She went further to inform the summit that through EU reg (2023/174), the minimum allowed level of hot capsicum was increased to 20% for hot capsicum from Kenya, effective 16th April 2023. Various products detected with excessive MRLs in the last year include peas, tarragon, and avocado, as well as one case of microbiological contamination. Among the measures instituted to contain such occurrences are field audits, regular meetings with stakeholders, development of protocols, and risk-based sampling. Adhering to regulations helps maintain markets and safeguard consumers' health.

KEPHIS supports market access by conducting Pest Risk Analysis and collaborates with government agencies and the private sector. The aim is to secure sustainable markets, create awareness, and build the capacity of actors in the bean and peas value chain to remove the restrictions.

6.23 PRESENTATION 4.2. REGULATION OF PESTICIDES IN KENYA – DR. ESTHER KIMANI, -MANAGING DIRECTOR, PCPB



Dr. Esther Kimani, MD, Pest Control Products Board, started by describing the Pest Control Products Board as a Statutory organization of the Kenya Government. The PCPB was established under the Pest Control Products Act, Cap 346, Laws of Kenya of 1982, to regulate the importation and exportation, manufacture, distribution, and use of pest control products.

The mandate of PCPB is to assess pest control products' safety, efficacy, quality, and economic value and consider the premises' suitability for licensing purposes. Issues import and export licenses and investigates and prosecutes contravention of the pest control products act. The body also supervises the disposal of obsolete or undesired pest control products, advises the Cabinet Secretary, and creates awareness.

The MD explained that pesticides are regulated to ensure farmers access safe, quality, and effective pest control products. Pesticides are toxic and can cause harm to human health and the environment if not handled properly. There is a possibility of counterfeit products in the market, hence the need to set standards for all stakeholders to create a level playing field. The PCPs registration process timelines depend on several factors that include completeness of the application, delays in addressing technical data requests, efficacy trials, failure to appoint local agent-PCP Act Cap 346 4(2) by the manufacturer, delays in submitting experimental samples/payment to testing institutions and delay in submitting analytical samples by the client.

She also informed the summit that PCPB is empowered to suspend or deregister a certificate of registration if the application's content is false, new information indicates that the product is unsafe, or the manufacturing, storage, or formulation premises are unsuitable.

PCPB also issues import/export permits through the KENTRADE portal.

Dr. Kimani informed the summit that all registered products require an import license from PCPB, while all products handling premises have to be approved. The organization also offers analytic services through its laboratories to enforce the provision of PCP Act Cap 346. Users can find registered products on the institution's Website, <http://www.pcpb.go.ke>; the list is updated quarterly. (see annex 4)

6.24 PANEL DISCUSSION 4: STRENGTHENING SPS SYSTEMS FOR MARKET ACCESS

Panelists: *Dr. Esther Kimani (MD, Pest Control Products Board), Mr. Godfrey Nyangori AgriFi Programme Manager, (MESPT), Ms. Violet Nyando, (Rep CEO Cereal millers Association),) Dr. Josia Sianda (Rep Head of Phytosanitary and Bio-Security KEPHIS), Dr. Allan Azegele (SDD of Veterinary Services and Vice Chair CODEX Alimentarius Commission)*

Moderator: *Ms. Jane Musindi*



The moderator asked the panelists about the relationship between the global and local food safety committees and standards. In response, a panelist explained that the World Trade Organization has agreed sanitary and phytosanitary measures since 1995, which outlines various actions to be followed by member states as they engage in trade. The World Organization of Animal Health (WOAH), International Panel for Plant Pest Control (IPPPC), and Codex Alimentarius are the three bodies that coordinate the SPS worldwide. The Ministry

of Trade coordinates the SPS committee in Kenya and the chairing organization is KEPHIS. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock are members. The focal point for CODEX is the Ministry of Health, and the implementer is KEBS. CODEX is a committee of the FAO and WHO that coordinates food standards and was formed sixty years ago. The commodity or general committees develop the standards, while expert scientific committees elaborate the procedures. Kenya joined the CODEX standards in 1969 and the national CODEX committee coordinates and provides necessary positions whenever international standards are discussed. Standards are aimed at protecting human health and have a significant influence on Kenyan Standards.

In response to the question of how growers and millers ensure no aflatoxin enters the food system, panelists explained that in Kenya, there are farmers who grow seed and others who grow grain. KEPHIS closely monitors the seed in the field for seed farmers, but the commercial grain is tricky to monitor due to the diversity of management practices. There are challenges with farmers ensuring adherence to the safety standards related to pesticide sprays, post-harvest handling, transport, packaging, and storage. Farmers are encouraged to use Aflasafe to protect the crop in the field from aflatoxin contamination. Cereal Growers Association (CGA) trains farmers to apply aflasafe to ensure safety. Farmers are also encouraged on the available technologies to avoid contamination, but decontamination is done if the product is contaminated. The sector should look into more ways and structures of dealing with contaminated cereals. The challenges faced are non-adherence to regulations, counterfeit seeds, and seed monitoring along the borders.

Panelists explained that whoever controls seeds also controls the food system. The law is unambiguous on what steps to take in all stages of the VC, but adherence to the legislation is not assured. Another area is the menace of counterfeit seeds, which is a major risk to food for consumers, growers, and traders. KEPHIS occasionally checks the seed in the stockists' stores, and seed quality stickers with codes are used to authenticate seeds through a text message. At times there is a breakdown in the working relations of the state agencies, and this leads to confusion. Occasionally, KEPHIS takes samples at the border points and analyses to check on the level of contamination.

In response to a question on how SPS can be domesticated at the county level, panelists stated that there are initiatives to inculcate a culture of food safety and to disseminate the

same. In collaboration with the National food safety, committees have been set up at the county level where the national bodies are represented. Efforts have also been made to support a change in the philosophy and attitude on food safety at the county level and this effort is continuing.

Panelists pointed out many pesticides, including banned ones, are in the market. Pesticides are poisonous, and hence care has to be taken while using them and should be used for the purpose that they are meant for. PCPB continually conducts surveillance but the dynamic business environment and ethics hinder the realization of expected results. However, sensitization of dangers posed by improper use of pesticides is an area that needs to be emphasized by all stakeholders in the various value chains. No harm can befall us when pesticides are used as per PCPB recommendations.

Responding to the question on how flour on the shelf can be contaminated, panelists explained that contamination by aflatoxin can occur anywhere along the value chain; hence, it is impossible to tell where and how the product is contaminated. At times the contamination happens along the supply chain, or there could be a breakdown in the sampling process. Storage of the product can also lead to food being contaminated, which calls for all actors in the value chain to be vigilant.

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6.25 PRESENTATION 5: DIGITIZATION AND GREENTECH SOLUTION IN AGRICULTURE – MR. SRIRAM BHARATAM (KUZA BIASHARA LTD)



Mr. Sriram stated that current extension approaches are suboptimal and unsustainable. He noted that the agricultural sector has challenges such as intergenerational crises, weak government extension services, donor grants tied to projects, smallholders' credit being collateral-based, and a need for data-driven decision-making. Kuza creates opportunities for youth and small business owners to learn, connect and grow through entrepreneurship. He added that the solutions to counter agripreneur challenges are crop advisory, quality agri inputs, markets, and credits. Also, getting the last mile REDI selecting, incubating, and getting youth ready as Agri Entrepreneurs, digital learning content built by listening, creating universal learning opportunities for all on demand and in context, and providing the youths with personalized extension services at the Farmgate.

KUZA biashara works in partnership with the governments (National and County), progressive leaders seeking transformative solutions, forward-thinking companies looking to use business as a force for good, and development agencies, i.e., Donors, funders, NGOs exploring scalable and sustainable solutions. KUZA is creating an impact by transforming farmers from subsistence to commercial farming (see Annex 4).

6.26 PANEL DISCUSSION 5 – AGRITECH INNOVATION IN FOOD SYSTEMS

Panelists : *Mr. Muchiri Nyaga, Exec Director Local Development Research Institute - (LDRI), Mr. Allan Oombo (Aerocopter), Karl Nyabundi (Rep DG KALRO), Ms. Sheilah Birgen (Country Leader, Kenya Innovate UK KTN Global Alliance Africa), Mr. Frankline Agolla (ATO), Mr. Fredrick Achar, (M&E Lead, Agribora)*

Moderator: *Dr. Wilson Songa, ASNET Steering Committee*



The moderator raised a question on how organizations are using technology to derisk smallscale farmers. In response, the panelists described how their organizations are addressing this issue. Agribolla is using technology to make smallscale farmers bankable. Innovate UK KTN Global Alliance Africa connects large organizations to work with the farmers to boost productivity. The organization also helps to put in place traceability mechanisms. It sets up innovation networks on legumes and nuts, focusing on connecting innovators in UK and Kenya to boost food security.

KALRO, in collaboration with partners, has developed several digital products for use by the value chain actors and uses technologies to get down to the users for the development and dissemination of the technologies. KALRO is open to data sharing as per the ministry data framework. LDRI is a think tank that works on food security, health, and good governance, focusing on extension systems by promoting good agricultural practices and market linkages. Aerocopter uses AI and aerial images to give farmers relevant information. At the same time,

the Agricultural Transformation Office (ATO) focuses on delivering one of the nine (9) flagships in ASGTS, which is digitization, but data is the missing link and critical for agriculture transformation.

In response to how farmers adopt good agricultural practices (GAPs), Aerocooper provides drone services for information on crop monitoring, yield prediction, and spray services. On spraying, the organization first agrees with the client on the amount and type of pesticide to be used. Kenya Innovate UK- KTN global alliance links farmers growing perishable products with people who can do value addition because smallholders often cannot access markets, and most need capital for value addition. It was further stated that Agribora helps farmers to aggregate their produce owing to the small volumes produced. The organization also allows farmers to access credit and customized loans using income flows.

In conclusion, digital technologies have a significant role, but there should be more awareness for impact creation in counties where extension services are limited.

6.27 PRESENTATION 6:

6.1 REMARKS FROM KCDMS BENEFICIARY,- MR. BONIFACE WEKESA, NALULINGO AGROVETSLTD)



The Kenya Crops and Dairy Market Systems (KCDMS) was a five-year (Oct 2017– Sept 2022) program of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The program is funded under Feed the Future, the U.S. Government’s global hunger and food security initiative that helps increase agricultural production and reduce poverty and malnutrition in Kenya. KCDMS activity is being implemented in 12 counties and is designed to spur

competitive, resilient market systems in Kenya's horticulture and dairy sectors. KCDMS also seeks to improve access to information and productivity-enhancing agricultural inputs for smallholder farmers through sustainable commercial supply channels

Mr Boniface Wekesa of Nalulingo Agrovets Ltd is one of the beneficiaries of KCDMS. The agro vet in Bungoma has set up an extension system and now has 20 extension officers. Nalulingo has expanded outreach through the Stockists by building their capacity i.e., human capacity and software upgrades. The agro vet has also expanded services in climate-smart agriculture, where it tests soil. Nalulingo has fertilizer royalty programs through which farmers can redeem Ksh 20 for every Ksh 100 purchase, which can be used elsewhere. The Agrovets currently has 12 youths employed permanently, and in general, Agrovets have reached the last mile in the agricultural sector in the areas they serve.(Annex 4)

6.28 6.2.UNLOCKING FERTILIZER SUBSIDIES THROUGH THE PRIVATE SECTOR- DR. ENOCH MONDA, DIRECTOR, ENOCHEM AGROVET LTD



Dr. Enoch Monda, who represented agro vets from Western, Lower Eastern, and Nyanza, started his presentation by stating that the need for proper and well-coordinated agricultural input supply is a challenge the sector is trying to solve. According to Dr. Enoch, the government and the private sector should supply inputs to the farmers as a critical component. Kenya has 10,000 plus agro-dealers, with 350 in the Western, Lower Eastern, and Nyanza regions. Agro dealers play an important role in getting crops and animal inputs to the farmer. Agrodealers are distributors/Stockists and extension agents offering training. He explained that agro-dealers are essential in distributing farm inputs to farmers, county

government, national government institutions, and Stockists to ensure the farmers have improved access to quality farm inputs. He also gave another role as acting as the first line of agricultural information through the provision of extension services to the farmer and as a trusted link between the farmer and the efficient localization of agriculture inputs, soil testing, and field demos. They also partner with the county and national governments to provide agricultural services and products to farmers. The final role is linking farmers to other stakeholders such as microfinance institutions, insurance providers, Agritech providers, direct market, and other services necessary for successful production.

He added that the government could leverage established distribution networks and expertise to reach remote areas since the Agro dealers understand the local agricultural ecosystem and have developed strong relationships with farmers. This allows agro-dealers to efficiently distribute fertilizers, provide technical assistance, and offer tailored recommendations based on the specific needs of farmers. The Agro dealers bring innovation and market-driven approaches to the subsidy system by introducing competitive pricing, bulk procurement, and product diversification.

He further listed various ways the Agrdealers can support the government subsidy program by being included in the production, planning, and procurement process, participating in the county and national fora and market research, and collecting farmer data. Just as an illustration, Dr. Monda listed the achievement of the Agro dealers in the last season concerning fertilizers, lime, and soil test as follows: -

Seventy-eight thousand farmers reached 664MT of fertilizer, 800MT of lime, and 20000 rapid soil tests. He ended his presentation by calling on the government to include the agro vets in the various activities of the sector (Annex 4).

6.29 MANUFACTURERS ROLE IN THE GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE VALUE CHAINS –MR. ANTHONY MWANGI, CHIEF EXECUTIVE, (KAM)



The Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM) was established in 1959 to advocate for creating an enabling environment that supports Kenya's industrialization. KAM has membership from 14 manufacturing sectors, namely: Food and beverage, Metal and allied, Leather and footwear, Chemical and allied, Textile and apparel, Plastics and rubber, Paper and paperboard, Timber wood and furniture, Pharmaceutical and medical equipment, Automotive, Energy, electrical and electronics, building, mining and construction, service and consultancy, and agriculture and fresh produce.

KAM has seven regional offices in Nyanza/Western Region, South Rift Region, North Rift Region, Lower Eastern Region, Central Region, Nairobi Region, and Coast Region. The manufacturing vision by the year 20230 is as follows:

Grow manufacturing sector contribution to GDP from 7.8% to 20% by 2030.

Create 1 million jobs.

Enhance value-added output from the current USD 8.5B to 50B within the same period.

Kenya Association of Manufacturers' focus areas are global competitiveness, agriculture for industry, SME development, and export and growth.

Mr. Mwangi explained that KAMs role in the agriculture for industry sector is to facilitate industry commitment for off-take (market). This is done by mapping out county agro strengths and capabilities for feasible investments e.g., barley, wheat, etc. The Government and the county's role is to create synergies and facilitate the integration agenda (land, inputs, fiscal incentives, etc.) to impact job creation, earn foreign exchange, save foreign exchange, and inclusive economic development.

He elaborated on Kenya Association of Manufacturers' quick win and Strategic bets as fast racking of operationalization of the Naivasha textile and apparel business park, reducing the

cost of power for local textile mills, strengthening the enforcement of anti-dumping policies/trade remedies, developing more strategies to promote local sourcing through buy Kenya Build Kenya initiative, develop three regional centers of excellence to support development of textile and apparel specific technology, develop R&D of a seed program to help farmers produce quality cotton with minimum price guarantee and revival of cotton ginneries.

He concluded his presentation with a description of the amount of money the country can earn from improving cotton production, for the apparel industry imports 93% of the fabric. Yet, it can be sourced locally if farmers are facilitated. He lamented the import of used clothing, where half of the imports are waste clothes. Kenya ironically exports clothes and apparel to the US and other destinations and only makes 500 million Us Dollars versus a total potential income of 1.3 trillion USD. In livestock, a lot of potential is going to waste through neglect of facilities in the country due to stalemate between government departments and ministries, leading to a lot of job and income loss. He ended by pledging the willingness of KAM to engage with all the stakeholders (Annex 4)

6.30 PANEL DISCUSSION 6 – TRANSFORMING THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR IN KENYA THROUGH CROP VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

Panellists : *Mr. Wachira Kaguongo (CEO National Potato Council), Mr. George Watene (Program manager, Global Coffee Platform) Gerald Masila(Executive Director, EAGC), Ms. Rosemary Nyamu, Rep Director Crops Management), Dr. Kiplimo Langat (Nandi Crops Officer), Mr. Noah Nasiali Kadima (Chief Executive, Afarmers HortiLive Media)*

Moderator : *Mrs. Jane Ngige, ASNET Vice Chair*



In response to a question on bringing the youths into Agribusiness, a panelist stated that they could only engage in agriculture if we show them the financial benefits they will enjoy from the sector. He added that there is a need to strive to change the image of African farmers in addition to the use of digital technology to attract more youths into the agricultural space.

Another panelist stated that introducing 4K clubs in schools would make the young generation more interested in Agriculture. For the youths to see the value of agriculture, they should be taught how to cut on waste, which will increase production and make the youths financially stable. The youths should also be encouraged to take up other roles in agriculture eg, logistics, like in Holland, where a lot of logistics is done as opposed to farming. Another panelist asserted that giving the youths a voice and providing them with market information is good. Warehouse receipts are central (critical), and the warehouse regulator is important. The receipt is universally acceptable as money that the youths can bank. However, some challenges must be overcome, including policies by Ministry of Agriculture and collective

action by organizing farmers into cooperatives. It is also essential to select a suitable value chain in their area and change the mindset in dealing with single farmers.

The CEO of the Potato Council said that the potato crop is a food crop that was not considered a key crop, but this changed 12 years ago when NPCK was formed and promoted the potato as a competitive crop. He added that the potato is the first food crop to be regulated by AFFA, and it is prudent to develop county strategies and support it at the county level. The CEO pointed out that the efforts of the NPCK are recognized worldwide, and Kenya will host the World Potato Congress in 2026, while May 30th has been set aside as Potato Day. A panelist noted several challenges affecting the sector, including inefficiency in processing machinery, failure to use data to do better, and double taxation when moving from one county to another.

The Coffee Platform was described as a multi-stakeholder platform that brings coffee stakeholders together, including the national and county level public, private sector, and other support partners. The idea is to get all the stakeholders to deliberate on the challenges in the value chain. The VC used to be vibrant in the early eighties, but this changed over the years due to various factors. There are multiple inefficiencies in production and even processing. There is also a problem with the low use of available data, but much has to be done to improve the returns from this cash crop.

The East African Grain Council (EAGC) was cited as an example of what persistence in pushing the government can yield following the successful launch of the Warehouse Receipt System (WHRS) by pursuing the creation of a Warehouse Receipt System Council (WRSC) Act to regulate the whole process. The other role played by EAGC is to encourage collective action, which has been of help due to the small-scale nature of our agriculture.

In conclusion, the three value chains demonstrate that the private sector can play a significant role in taking relevant steps to unlock the economic potential of the value chain, with the key being a proactive dialogue between the private and public sectors.

6.31 PANEL DISCUSSION 7 – MOVING LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES RESOURCES TO THE NEXT LEVEL

Panelists : *Mr.Khalif Abey, Chief Executive, Kenya Camel Association, Ms.Susan Njeri, Chief Executive, Commercial Aquaculture Society of Kenya (CASK), Mr.Nicholas Ngahu (CEO, Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council (KEMLEIC), Ms. Mildred Pita (Head Public Affairs Science Sustainability Africa Crop Science, Bayer East Africa), Dr. Christopher Wanga, Director of Livestock, Policy Research and Regulation*

Moderator: *Dr Ignatius Kahiu –ASNET Board Member*



The panel discussion started with an elaboration of the role played by the different organizations presented.

The Kenya Camel Association panelist stated that the association aims to enhance the camel value chain but has faced the challenge of climate change and conservancies in the ASALs. He added that the value of the camel was ably demonstrated by the last drought, where the camel sustained many households in the 14 ASAL counties.

The Commercial Aquaculture Society of Kenya panelist explained that the society's membership comprises commercial fish producers. The presenter then highlighted the gap between the different value chain nodes. Efforts by the government to stimulate fish production did not take off as envisaged due to the misunderstanding that occurred. In the fish value chain, there is a need to sequence fish production to ensure continuous fish

supply. If configured similarly to KTDA or the country's successful milk producers and processors, the fish value chain could become successful.

The Kenya Meat and Livestock Exporters Industry Council (KEMLEIC) panelist explained that KEMLEIC promotes Kenyan meat abroad. The countries involved are Dubai, UAE, Saudi, Kuwait, Oman, Egypt, and soon Indonesia. The council can also add value for 20% of the meat and offload it to the local market.

The Africa Crop Science Bayer East Africa panelist explained that the company deals with research and they have a graduate program. They have a project in Lodwar on irrigation systems where they have introduced new and innovative irrigation approaches and improved nutrition for the community. They have introduced new crops to the pastoral communities, and the World Food Programme is purchasing some, like sorghum. These innovative technologies have now been adopted in 880 Households.

The Directorate of Policy Research panelist explained that policies should be facilitative, not punitive. The idea behind the policy document is to harmonize understanding of the operations to synergize but not compete. He further pointed out that climate change will likely lead to an increase in the ASAL areas, and the private sector should be on the lookout to identify areas of investment in the newly created ASALs. He also pointed out that various policy documents guide the operations of the Livestock Department.

He pointed out that the livestock sector has a lot of investment opportunities in the livestock sector, including dairy, meat, leather, and others. He informed the summit that there is an ongoing effort to do a livestock master plan to coordinate operations in the sector.

From the above account, it is clear that the livestock sector has many underutilized resources, as illustrated by the camel, fish, and cattle cases. There is scope for the private sector to leverage this potential investment area that ranges from the main products to the byproducts. Preparation of the master plan by the department should therefore be fast-tracked to be used as a basis for the investment decision.

6.32 PANEL DISCUSSION 8 –FOOD SECURITY: INNOVATION AND NUTRITION

Panelists : *Mr Gerald Masila-CEO, EAGC, Mr David Kinyua Humanitarian, Resilience and Inclusion Lead British High Commission, Ms. Sheillah Birgen- County Lead, Kenya, Innovate UK KTN Global Alliance Africa Mr Isaac, Nguka AGRA*

Moderator: *Mr.Johnson Mwakazi*



In response to a question on how the UK supports interventions in the ASALs the British High Commission panelist stated that the support is through cash transfer programs. The program works with the Government and particularly in social protection. This approach has an impact on all value chains and the community livelihoods.

Responding to the question on how to ensure physical food availability, the panelist explained that there is a need to develop regional food balance sheets, which require good data, especially on production. He added that the Ministry of Agriculture should develop a policy to facilitate the blending of maize with other cereals such as sorghum and millet. In addition, the panelist added that food increase could be through increased productivity, conducting more research, and involvement of youth and women besides linking production with the market.

6.33 PRESENTATION 7 :INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS: ADDING MORE VALUE - MR STANLEY MBAGATHI, POLICY COORDINATOR ADVISOR

Mr. Mbagathi explained that the intergovernmental framework refers to a structured system of collaboration, communication, and decision-making between different levels of government, such as national, regional, state, or local government. It establishes a framework for consultation, cooperation, and coordination among these various government entities. The purpose of an intergovernmental framework is to facilitate effective governance and address complex issues requiring multiple government levels' involvement. It fosters collaboration, information sharing, and joint decision-making to achieve common goals and enhance public policy outcomes. He added that in terms of structure, the Intergovernmental framework involves establishing formal systems, processes, and mechanisms that enable dialogue and engagement among Government entities. These frameworks define the roles, responsibilities, and powers of each level of government and its institution and tools for resolving conflicts and disputes.

Mr. Mbagathi further explained that the ITGF framework is anchored in the Constitution based on the commitment of the national and county government to jointly develop the agricultural sector while ensuring compliance with schedule 4 of the Kenyan Constitution, articles 6,174,186 187, and 189, the intergovernmental relations act 2021, the county governments act and the public finance act among other laws and guiding documents. Various committees at the National, County, and implementation coordination levels exist. These include the Governance level Intergovernmental relations, the technical committee (IGRTC) intergovernmental forum on Agriculture (IGF-A), the Joint agricultural sector steering committee (JASSCOM), and the JASSCOM Secretariat (JAS-IGS). At the county level, there is the County agricultural sector steering committee (CASSCOM) which is cascaded to the sub-county level (sub-CASSCOMs) and the ward level (ward-CASSCOMs. At the implementation level, there are stakeholder/thematic platforms: County commodity Cluster Group (CCCG), county stakeholder forum (CSF), and county commodity value chain platform (CCVCP).

Practical Application of the Principle of Subsidiarity.

The principle of subsidiarity is a political principle that states that decisions should be made at the lowest level of government that can effectively address the issue at hand. Consequently, national policy is made at the national government level while managing policy implementation is at the county level resource should follow these functions.

Ensuring that resources follow the function means that the resources allocated to a particular process should be aligned with the purpose of that function. In other words, the resources should be sufficient to allow that function to achieve its objectives, but they should be adequate. By allocating resources in a way that is aligned with the purpose of each function, it ensures that:

Resources are used efficiently and effectively.

It avoids waste and duplication of efforts.

It aids in the achievement of the set objectives.

It creates a sense of alignment, purpose, ownership, and accomplishment.

It enhances democracy by respecting the tenets of the Constitution and the rule of law.

Characteristics of functional intergovernmental framework

Clearly defined roles and responsibilities.

Open communication channels.

Regular consultations and meetings.

Forum to address emerging and complex issues.

Joint planning frameworks.

Joint decision-making processes.

Effective data collection and management to inform policy and planning.

Mechanism for conflict resolution.

Through the agricultural sector intergovernmental framework led by the Joint agricultural sector steering committee (JASSCOM), will be able to implement the many policies in the sector, including agricultural sector growth and transformation strategy (ASTGS), and thus contribute to the National Economic transformation agenda in a structured bottom-up

approach. Further exploration and adoption of such a framework in all other sectors of the country is encouraged (Annex 4).

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SUMMIT COMMUNIQUE & ACTION POINTS

The Delegates representing various actors in the agriculture sector, namely; The Private Sector under the auspicious umbrella of ASNET, the Public Sector represented by the MoA&LD, and indeed all stakeholders in the Agriculture sector gathered at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre on 4th and 5th July 2023 for the 3rd National Agriculture Summit.

The theme of the Summit was “Leaving No One Behind: For Food and Nutrition Security and Agriculture Competitiveness.”

This joint Summit hereby;

1. Express their gratitude to all the stakeholders, the Sponsor organizations, and partners for organizing a successful National Agriculture Summit, 2023, which is a follow-up to the 1st and 2nd National Agriculture Summits held on 26th – 27th February 2020 at Safari Park Hotel and 26th – 27th May 2022 at KALRO Headquarters respectively. The Summit provided a forum for stakeholders to express their views on the status of the agriculture sector, the respective participating partners’ roles, and further actions for Food and Nutrition Security, Food Systems transformation, and Competitiveness in the Agriculture sector.

2. Recognize the critical role played by the Agriculture Sector towards the performance of the Kenyan Economy and hence the need to increase and boost efforts towards improving the performance of the diverse value chains within the sector. The delegates aired the need for the participants to implement recommendations and actions arising out of the many fora held at various levels and periods and that a new approach is needed to put an end to “Business as Usual” and assume a results-oriented approach to turn around the performance of the Kenyan Agriculture Sector.

3. Take Note that there are challenges associated with food systems transformation and their governance and that there is a need for mechanisms to address these challenges through a concerted effort of all the stakeholders in the sector. There is, therefore, a need to involve all the stakeholders and actors in addressing these challenges.

4. Commend the important role played by the Private sector in the Agriculture sector and the need to raise awareness at the County level to create a robust farmer-Private Sector linkage. The private sector roles within the value chains span production, transportation, processing, marketing, and financing.

5. Stress the urgent need to build capacity and sensitize farmer organizations, associations, and other farmer platforms regarding trade opportunities availed by bodies like AfCTA in the country and at the County level. While the need for aggregation is likely to be addressed through the establishment of Agro-Business parks in various counties, there is still a need to sensitize farmers on the critical role that organized farmer groups can play and especially in addressing a long-time challenge of unscrupulous businesses

6. Highlight the severe concern in the field owing to the lack of adequate extension services, which has led to farmers and other stakeholders being denied a source of agricultural information. Government should explore alternative ways to provide extension services, such as digital tools.

7. Acknowledge the expected bumper crop and call upon the government and the private sector to make arrangements for collecting and storing the grain and other food that will soon be harvested. This will ensure that the country remains food self- and the food importation budget goes towards transforming value chains.

Specifically, the National Agriculture Summit identified ten(10) Action Points for intervention before the next National Agriculture Summit, scheduled for 3rd- 4th July 2024.

Effective communication and inclusivity for all is an absolute priority

1. Involve Academia and Research, Civil Society, and Consumers in the Monthly Public-Private Roundtables. The dialogue platforms should take place once every month and should

be Co-Chaired by the Private Sector and the Cabinet Secretary Appointee. Further to the Commitment by the CS to engage frequently with the Private Sector, the Summit proposes a once every four months ASNET-Cabinet Secretary's Round-table.

2. The Farmers should Produce for Markets; In support of the Bottom-up Economic Agenda (BETA) of the Kenya Kwanza Government; The Agroprocessor, the Farmer must minimize the information asymmetry and Facilitate industry commitment for off-takers. To map out producers, especially for Cotton, leather, pyrethrum, edible oils, and other key value chains for local processing and local textile and Apparel Sector.

3. Allow the private sector to access the 500,000 acres of available government land for production to boost food security efforts

4. Agree on timelines for outstanding payments owed to cereal millers and re-engage with them to buy the enormous maize harvest in October.

5. Work with the Private Sector to implement the National Agriculture Extension Policy to strengthen extension service. The new policy underscores the increased role of the Private Sector in extension Service delivery and innovative extension mechanisms including digital platforms. This will lead to more youth mainstreaming in the Agriculture Sector.

6. Boost private sector extension efforts by ensuring that the Agri-professionals bill is discussed and passed by parliament.

7. Involve more than 10,000 agro-dealers (Agro-vets and fertilizer companies) in the fertilizer subsidy program for the benefit of all and easy access by all farmers. Allow all 9 new fertilizer blending factories in the fertilizer subsidy program, and not limit it to 2 only.

8. Cascade ASNET to the Devolved Units and Create awareness of opportunities under AfCFTA and leverage on existing local trade opportunities – farmer organizations/associations and involvement in trade

9. Admit ASNET in Intergovernmental Organs, IGF, JASCOM, CASCOM, SWAGs for Coherence in the formulation of favorable Policies and an enabling Business Environment and Creation of an Intergovernmental/inter-ministerial Consultative Forum with Private Sector for Coherence of Cross-cutting policies.

10. Together with the Private Sector, create awareness of the New Food Safety Policy and build the capacity of the Private Sector Actors under the New Food Safety Policy and the Food and Feed Safety Coordination Bill, 2021 as Food Business Operators, both at the National and County levels.

6.34 CONCLUDING REMARKS – DR. BIMAL KANTARIA

Dr Bimal Kantaria made concluding remarks in which he thanked the participants for their level of interaction, the Development partners, and the Ministry of Agriculture for funding the Summit. He ended his remarks by wishing all safe travel back to their respective places and invited all to the next National Agriculture Summit in July 2024. He thereafter invited the representative of the PS Livestock to make closing remarks.

6.35 OFFICIAL CLOSURE OF SUMMIT - DR. CHRISTOPHER WANGA, DIRECTOR, LIVESTOCK POLICY AND REGULATION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF LIVESTOCK

The PS representative started his official closing remarks by congratulating ASNET, the development partners, and all those who in one way or the other made the two days National Agricultural Summit a success. He profoundly thanked ASNET for mobilizing the private sector to be in a position to dialogue with the government. He also called upon ASNET to reach out and bring the farmers on board to facilitate growth in the sector. This will ensure that as we discuss issues that touch on the farmers' operations, they will be there to give an accurate picture of the circumstances. Another reason to onboard the farmers is to make them realize the commercial side of farming with a good example being crops like soya beans for cattle feed and other uses that are constantly being imported and yet can grow locally. He also asked ASNET not to sit back and wait for policy instruments to be formulated without the network members' input. He thanked all the discussants and presenters for their very insightful viewpoints that exposed the participants to the various services and products available. He commended all for sparing time to be in the Summit to brainstorm strategies

to enhance the effectiveness and impact of the agricultural sector towards the improvement of the Kenyan Economy. The Summit has provided a unique opportunity for stakeholders in the sector to meet and share ideas and even widen their

networks. He then called upon the organizers to share the resolutions and action points about the ministry to allow the concerned to prepare a scorecard to be read out in the next Summit. With that, he wished everyone a safe journey back to their places and declared the Summit officially closed.

ANNEXES

6.36 Annex 1: Participants list



participants National Ag Summit.pdf

6.37 Annex 2: Organizations attending the 3rd Agriculture Summit



6.38 Annex 3: Participants expectations

NATIONAL AGRICULTURE SUMMIT

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on food security.

BUILD AN AGRI-BUSINESS NETWORK

Network and also contribute to matters of food and nutrition security in this Country.

Networking with other like minded stakeholdersto improve my role as a farm inputs supplier for enhanced food safety

Get to network and more so learn where the industry is on matters smart agriculture, how the ministry is imposing policies on matters climate change and sustainable agriculture

models and modern breeding technologies to boost food and nutritional security and income

To link with different agricultural sectors to discuss challenges and come up with practical solutions to curb them hence improving the sector both public and private sector leaving no one behind.

Annex 4: Presentations



FOOD SAFETY AND
THE PRIVATE SECTOR



CEREAL MILLERS ASSOCIATION Paloma.pdf



INNOVATE UK GAA - Alternative Proteins.pdf



KAM CEO's
Presentation - ASNE



BETA_ Agriculture
Pillar Playbook_ ASN



Agric. Summit[1] -
Stanley Mbagathi.ppt



KUZA.pptx



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6.39 Annex 5: Photo gallery – Summit and Exhibition

