

# KENYA ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (EOAI) 2016 ANNUAL YEAR REPORT

## Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa



*Report By CLO Kenya*



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**March 2018**

## **General Overview**

### **Background**

In Kenya, 2017 was an election year, which saw the country undergo two national elections in a period of less than six months apart. This had significant impact on agriculture in general and overall political stability in the country. During the year also there was a ban of export of avocados due to limited supply which affected Organic avocado exporters.

On a positive note the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries together with the stakeholders finalized the Kenya Organic Agriculture Policy, which was submitted to the Principal Secretary in the last quarter of the year. A number of County Governments expressed interest in EOA and it is envisaged that this will be translated into policy formulation and budgetary allocation.

For more impact and synergy, KOAN has been involving the Pillar Implementing Partners, (PIPs) in bringing them together for planning and implementation of activities. To increase outreach, six contact points have so far been established to disseminate, collate information and create awareness in the various regions. The idea is to have organizations collect information from the ground and bring to the national level and at the same time disseminate information on what is happening in other regions to the local areas where the Contact points are located.

Strong supporters of organic agriculture activities and services from different regions in the Country have so far been engaged to expand the network and communication flow between members and like-minded organisations willing to enhance the visibility of Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. These Organizations in partnership with the CLO have collated information, disseminated and created awareness on Ecological Organic Agriculture in the various regions in the Country.

During the year, there was drought and many areas in Kenya did not receive adequate rains. This negatively affected production of crops in terms of yields, quality and in some cases led to increase in the prices. However, organic farmers reported more resilience on their farms and some could even harvest something unlike their conventional counterparts.


Below are the specific details for the EOA implementation by the various Pillar Implementing Partners for the period between January to December for the year 2017.

### **PILLAR 1: RESEARCH TRAINING AND EXTENSION**

#### **PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: EGERTON UNIVERSITY**

Egerton University leads Pillar 1 on Research, Training and Extension in the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. In summary the Pillar objective is to make sure ecological organic products related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented and actors

capacitated to translate it into practices and application. Since the onset of the project Egerton University has been able to achieve much while also encountering many challenges. Under Training and Extension the most prominent of the achievements include the development of an Organic Producers’ curriculum, which was developed after conducting a knowledge gaps research on Organic producers from various parts of the country. Apart from the knowledge gaps studies that have been conducted on organic producers and processors, the university developed an online database for organic agriculture related research which is accessible at [www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke](http://www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke). This database contains over 500 academic documents and reports and is continuously being updated with new documents. A content analysis was conducted on the collected research documents which revealed a changing trend in Organic Agriculture Research.

		<b>PILLAR 1: Research, Training And Extension</b> Implementing Partner: Egerton University Kenya	
<b>Project Title: Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa</b>		<b>Reporting Period:</b> <b>January – December, 2017</b>	
OUTCOME 1: Documented ecological organic agriculture products and knowledge along the value chains (VCs) and actors capacitated to apply the knowledge.			
Output 1.1: Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities of EOA practices in the entire value chain			
Output Indicators (from log frame)	(1) (2) (3)	Types of information on research gaps and new insights shared. Number of actors in various value chains (VCs) participating in sharing the research gaps and insights. Level of actors’ satisfaction with EOA research results.	
Activity 1.1.1	Conduct in-depth assessments of available documented technologies on EOA research.		
Activity Indicator (logframe)	Assessment report with identified EOA research.		

Baseline	Several volumes of literature have been collected in the past 3 years of the project. A content analysis of these literature was conducted in 2016.
Summary of progress between reporting period	<p>Literature on EOA research in Africa and Kenya in particular continues to be updated on a manual database. Over 300 documents on livestock and crop related topics have been collected during the period.</p> <p>A content analysis was conducted on the collected research documents. In total 86 research-based documents were assessed guided by various parameters such as research topic, authorship pattern, type of information resources accessed, methodology used, region of study, keywords, thus forming the bases for the content analysis. It was found out that 57 publications concentrated on research in crops while 29 publications concentrated on research in animals. In both fields of research, it was found out that majority of publications were co-authored by more than six authors whereas others were authored by one author. Patterns on the date of publication indicated that majority of the documents on animal research were published between 2014 to 2016(21%) a clear indication of their uptodateness, whereas 19% of the publications were published between 2010 to 2012. P1 ANNEX 5</p>
Project Targets	Documented research on EOA vegetable and bee keeping products.
Analysis, Remarks	Collection of the research materials on EOA is a continuous activity. The planned data collection activities and screening of new research developments will target new research institutions as well as those that have already been reviewed.
Activity 1.1.2	Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of specific EOA value chains.
Activity Indicator (logframe)	Knowledge needs assessment report.
Baseline	EOA knowledge gaps have been identified for Farmers and Processors in Year 2 and Year3 of the project respectively.

Summary of progress between the reporting period	Although Egerton University had initially proposed to conduct knowledge gaps study on input manufacturers and extension officers in EOA value chain, feedback from stakeholders and the continental steering committee had the view that Pillar 1 should focus on direct impact activities and less on field surveys. Egerton and the National Steering committee decided that the university would work with SACDEP in conducting training for farmers and for extension officers.
Project Target	Knowledge gap reports will be used to guide the development of training materials and curricula for farmers, extension officers and for Tertiary Institutions of learning.
Analysis, Remarks	The national steering committee, and EOA stakeholders opinion to shift research from surveys to more trainings and field experiments has helped Egerton to have a greater impact through the EOAI projects.
Activity 1.1.3	Create and regularly update the EOA research database at national level hosted by Egerton University in partnership with networks like NOARA and other research institutions.
Activity Indicator	A nationally and globally accessible online EOA research database.
Baseline	A database system exists that was developed by Egerton University.
Summary of progress between the reporting period	<p>(1) A comprehensive EOA research database is being compiled and constantly updated.</p> <p>(2) The online Research repository that was previously hosted at Egerton University was moved to the main Ecological Organic Agriculture Website (<a href="http://www.eoai.org/research">www.eoai.org/research</a>). The database system has capability for multiple authors and content moderators. Egerton University. Retains Super-admins rights and moderator rights. Currently data entry is on-going to transfer all the data from the manual database. The University will conduct capacity building and sensitization of</p>

	stakeholders on how to use and continue operating the system.
Project Target	To link the EOA research repository hosted by Egerton University with other major international databases.
Analysis, Remarks	Content analysis of all literature collected during the year has been reviewed and a content analysis developed. The unreliability of Egerton University servers brought about the need to move the system to more reliable hosting and this coincided with the development of the main EOAI website which became the most logical place to move the website.
Activity 1.1.4	Validate research findings in EOA practices through demonstrations and case studies/success stories.
Activity Indicator	A proposal for validating research findings on EOA to be developed.
Baseline	Validated research findings on EOA practices in Kenya was scarcely available.
Summary of progress between reporting period	<p>Egerton University is finalizing a study on the cultivation of highland cocoyam (<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> (L.) Schott) var. <i>antiquorum</i>) also known as “arrowroot” or “Nduma” in Kenya which is mainly cultivated in East African region by smallholder farmers for subsistence in the wetlands and river banks). The study is aimed at identifying the appropriate seedbed and optimum planting depth for optimum rain-fed organic cocoyam production and ran for 2 years i.e. 2016 and 2017. The results for 2016 season showed that there was no significant difference of tuber yields between double dug and flat seedbed. The results also showed that a planting depth of 60 cm produced the highest tuber yield, followed by 45 cm and 30 cm respectively. The planting depth had significant effect on other yield components such as tuber girth and length. From the results it was therefore recommended that either double dug or flat seedbed and a planting depth of at least 45 cm should be adopted as a production practice for rain-fed high tuber yield in organic cocoyam. See P1 Annex 1 2017</p> <p>Pest and disease control remains a major challenge in organic production</p>

	<p>systems, unlike conventional systems where pest control products are available off the shelf, organic producers most times have to rely on various cultural strategies both singly and in combination with concoctions made on farm. Private sector actors have stepped in to provide off the shelf organic pesticides and disease control, products whose efficacy is yet to be independently ascertained. Egerton university acting on the recommendation of stakeholders and the national steering committee endeavored to test the efficacy of organic pest control products that specifically targeted the fall army worm or purported to do so.</p> <p>SEE P1 ANNEX 3 (Organic Pesticides Study)</p>
Project Targets	<p>Literature on EOA practices is being continuously reviewed.</p> <p>Two proposals to validate research findings on EOA practices developed namely: 1. Land management for rain-fed organic cocoyam production 2. Efficacy of commercially available organic pesticide.</p>
Analysis, Remarks	<p>A report on the preliminary findings on rain-fed organic cocoyam production is provided as well as photo-captions showing the results. P1 Annex 1 2017. Some of the challenges experienced in the cocoyams (arrowroots) were from disruptions caused by the frequent civil unrest at the University, which created inconsistencies and delayed harvesting of the cocoyam sowed in 2016 and planting of the 2017 batch.</p> <p>The project on inoculation and testing of efficacy organic pesticide starts in the 2018 long rainy season</p>
Activity 1.1.5	Document application of local knowledge to development of EOA
Activity Indicator	A catalogue of local knowledge with potential application in EOA developed
Baseline	A comprehensive documentation of local knowledge applications in EOA was not available in Kenya.

Progress between reporting period	A concept was developed to study the indigenous knowledge and practices of the Ogiek community in production and conservation of crops, livestock, honey, medicinal plants and water catchments. Ogiek community living in the Mau forest possess extensive knowledge on harmonious interaction of people with the environment for livelihood support and for posterity. The study investigated the knowledge, practices and transition of the same from one generation to the next and the preferences of contemporary agricultural practices to traditional practices. The study instruments were developed and 120 households interviews conducted. The preliminary analysis indicate that the Ogiek people depended on the Mau forest almost exclusively a few decades ago and have a rich experience on how to keep bees and obtain medicine from the forest while conserving the forest from any form of destruction. Most of the knowledge gathered is of relevance to Ecological Organic Agriculture. The synthesis and reporting is on-going.
Project Targets	Documented knowledge gaps in all EOA value chain actors
Analysis, Remarks	Egerton University is located a few kilometers away from the Mau East Forest and it was easy for the University researchers to access the research area and to enter the community through the elders who are already personally known by some researchers
Activity 1.1.6	Initiate demand-driven research based on a competitive approach
Activity Indicator	Research undertaken in a topic of critical interest.
Baseline	There was no locally available EOA competitive ongoing demand driven research. Hence the need to initiate one under the current project.
Progress between reporting period	A Master student of Egerton University, Ms. Teresa successfully defended her Masters research Proposal on “ASSESSMENT OF HUMAN EXPOSURE TO PESTICIDE RESIDUES IN EXOTIC VEGETABLES SOLD IN SELECTED MARKETS IN NAKURU TOWN, KENYA”. Moi University was identified as the best laboratory to conduct her study. The Masters student has since finished analyzing her samples of organic and conventional vegetable produce sourced



	<p>from different markets in Nakuru and Nairobi.</p> <p>The preliminary results show that conventional produce sourced from the market had high levels of commonly used pesticides which were pyrethroids whose active ingredients were; Lamba-cyhalothrin and Cypermethrin.</p> <p>Other interesting finding was that Spinach, popularly known to less spray by pesticides contained higher levels of the above listed chemicals than Kales which is sprayed more often. The social survey conducted on farmers had indicated that they seldom sprayed on spinach. See P1 Annex 2 2017. A full paper on the study has been submitted for presentation in the 12<sup>th</sup> Egerton university International Conference and Agricultural Summit.</p>
Project Targets	Research proposals developed.
Analysis, Remarks	<p>Securing reagents was a major challenge, there was a waiting period of over 3 months for some of the standards which had to be imported.</p> <p>Getting organic produce in Nakuru presented a challenge as well, the student was forced to source produce from organic markets in Nairobi.</p>
Output 1.2: Capacity for organizations and implementation of EOA practices developed and strengthened.	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed training materials for short courses.</li> <li>• Number of short courses launched.</li> <li>• Use of training material to conduct training.</li> <li>• Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula.</li> </ul>
Activity 1.2.1	Identify EOA actors' training needs in the value chains by gender (Producers, extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers).
Activity Indicator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of Farmers Trained.</li> <li>• Number of Extension service providers trained.</li> </ul>

Baseline	Inadequate knowledge and documentation of training needs for EOA actors by gender.
Progress between reporting period	<p>Egerton University using the results of the organic producers knowledge gaps and feedback from the stakeholders conducted TOT training in partnership SACDEP- Kenya. Over TOTs were trained on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organic Soil Fertility Management</li> <li>• Crop field and storage pests, diseases and control.</li> <li>• Organic, standards, certification and audits, Setting of ICS, Documentation required for certification</li> <li>• Enterprise selection, Marketing Channels, Group marketing contract farming, Record keeping, Profit &amp; Loss calculations, Entrepreneurship</li> </ul> <p>List of participants available – P1 ANNEX 6</p>
Remarks	By partnering with SACDEP, Egerton University was able to focus more on delivering quality practical content while the logistics were handled by SACDEP Kenya, who have a great grassroots coverage and direct access to farmers and organic extension officers.
Activity 1.2.2	Curricular targeting actors of the value chains to be reviewed based on the findings documented in Output 1.2.1.
Activity Indicator	At least 3 EOA training centers/colleges have their curricula and training materials reviewed.
Baseline	Available curricular was not regularly reviewed and updated.
Progress between reporting period	KIOF curriculum is under review by curriculum experts in Egerton University. The University experts drawn from the different fields of agriculture worked on the several components of the curriculum. This was compiled and reviewed by stakeholders. While appreciating the process in improving the KIOF curriculum, the stakeholders recommended a more comprehensive EOA curriculum that can be widely adopted by any Tertiary training institution and

	not KIOF only. See P1 ANNEX 7 (KIOF DRAFT CURRICULUM)
Project Targets	At least one training institute or University to incorporate EOA in its curriculum.
Analysis, Remarks	Greater stakeholder engagement and more funds required to develop a universal EOA curriculum for Kenya. This will require greater financial commitment.
Activity 1.2.3	Sensitize stakeholders about the recommended EOA curricula and training materials.
Activity Indicator	Stakeholders active in EOA value chain to be sensitized on EOA curricula.
Baseline	KIOF current curriculum not up to standard with the current provisions of Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development
Progress between reporting period	Egerton university and KIOF presented a curriculum to EOA stakeholders. It emerged from the workshop that instead of focusing on KIOF as an institution a curriculum should be developed for all EOA training institutions. The consultant from the Kenya Institute of Curriculum Development (KICD) detailed the curriculum development and approval process which he reiterated severally that includes extensive stakeholder consultation and engagement coupled with benchmarking. The process could take months even years before approval and would require significant financial commitment. Using the developed curriculum draft as a starting document will allow for a faster final EOA curriculum development when additional resources come through.
Project Targets	The whole EOA value chain actors sensitized on the EOA curriculum.
Analysis, Remarks	More funds and wider strategy include more stakeholders and institutions needed

Activity 1.2.4	Support development of EOA training programs and materials based on training needs assessment and curricula reviews.
Activity Indicator	One set of training materials for: A. Farmers. B. Extension Service Providers.
Baseline	Egerton Developed training material for farmers and extension officers in 2017.
Progress between reporting period	TOTs were trained following the KIOF-EOA draft curriculum, this training was a partnership between Egerton University and SACDEP-Kenya.
Project Targets	Training modules developed and avenues to include EOA topics/modules found.
Analysis, Remarks	The continued partnership between Egerton and SACDEP enhances synergy in implementing the EOAI project as well as utilize resources efficiently.
Activity 1.2.5	Support short course trainings for targeted actors in EOA value chain to build capacities on identified gaps.
Activity Indicator	Each training to have a copy of a training program, participants' attendance sheet, certificate and training report.
Baseline	Training of farmers conducted in 2016
Progress between reporting period	TOTs trained by Egerton and SACDEP Kenya. Egerton University conducted training of TOT at SACDEP Kenya on the 21 <sup>st</sup> to 22 <sup>nd</sup> of September 2017. See P1 ANNEX 6A &6b

Project Targets	Organic Value Chain Actors trained to build their capacity in the identified knowledge gaps.
Analysis, Remarks	The training was a success. The TOTs appreciated the attention and detail that experts from Egerton brought to the table as well as SACDEP Kenya's grassroots mobilisation and connection, which made for a great collaboration

## CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT IN 2017

### Challenges

1. **Time vs Resources** – teaching, research, activities. Egerton university does not recognize research related activities in its job policy and does not allocate any time towards them, which means most researchers have to carve out time from their busy schedules for research. EOA project has not been any different, but we have achieved a working balance that helps us achieve project objectives without compromising on quality of output.
2. Rely on students to carry out activities – Due to resource challenges it becomes increasingly hard to engage seasoned researchers to undertake some research studies in EOA. In order to bridge this gap the project team occasionally engages MSc and PhD students to carry out studies under the supervision of Prof. Birech and Mr. Macharia who are both accomplished in their fields and can request the services of other researchers in accomplishing the tasks.
3. Interruptions – Trade Union disputes. The public university scene in Kenya was marred with chaotic episodes and was highly unpredictable in the year 2017. There was a total of 4 trade union disputes that led to closure of the university and general go slow of activities.
4. Prevent access to Research Stations leading to repeat studies - When put into perspective the trade union disputes led to blocked access to experiments and discontinuation of most of the ongoing experiments since they are located on the university farm.
5. Bureaucracy – This mostly affects access to funds, but with early planning and submission of reports it becomes easier to manage. The main challenge has been in submitting financial reports which have to go through the internal audit process before being released for scanning and dispatch to country lead organization.
6. Feedback mechanism from stakeholders challenging – In order to conduct demand driven research and respond to emerging issues in the EOA fraternity a more streamlined feedback mechanism has to be developed.

## **Lessons**

1. Collaboration best way forward – Through joint activities and collaborations Egerton has been able to accomplish most of the set objectives for 2017. The close collaboration with KOAN and SACDEP has enabled us to go from strength to strength in leading EOA Research Training and Extension Pillar
2. More time to be spent on planning joint actions up to activity level. Planning to be more detailed and timelines more defined. – Egerton university has developed operational timelines for each and every activity which has allowed us to be on target in achieving project objectives.

## **PILLAR 2: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION**

### **PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: FARMER COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME**

This pillar is the vehicle through which EOA reaches out to a majority of stakeholders on the continent. The pillar is complementary to the Research, Training and Extension (RTE) pillar through creation of increased awareness and knowledge of value and practices of EOA and strengthening extension support systems. The poor communication and lack of dialogue among research institutions, extension agents and rural farming communities has resulted in mismatch of demand and provision of appropriate technologies, consequently leading to perpetual food insecurity, low incomes and environmental degradation among smallholder farmers. This pillar aims to use a range of information and communication strategies, products and technologies to share insights and lessons from experiences by farmers, processors, marketers, extension agents as well as researchers to sensitize the public, including policy makers on the importance of EOA in general and organic agriculture in particular. The mandate of the IC pillar is to package and disseminate information produced from research so that it is accessible and appropriate to farmers.


The outcome of this pillar is *'Producers are systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and motivated to apply them by having access to strengthened advisory and support services'* and it has 3 outputs as follows:

1. Awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA is increased
2. Extension and communication support systems are strengthened
3. Effective implementation of the pillar activities is enhanced

In Kenya, the IC pillar is implemented by Biovision Farmer Communication Programme. This is a programme of Biovision Africa Trust that works towards improving livelihoods of smallholder farmers through information dissemination using integrated communication channels.

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	<b>Pillar 2: Information and Communication</b> <b>Systematically informed and made aware about the EOA approaches and good practices and strengthened advisory and support services</b> <b>Pillar Implementing Support Services Communication Programme</b>			<b>Project Targets</b>
	<b>Indicators</b> <small>(log frame)</small>	<b>Base line</b> <small>Responsible person: Pauline Manda</small>	<b>Progress during reporting period</b>	

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<b>Output 2.1: Increased awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of people whose awareness and knowledge of EOA practices has increased</li> </ul>			
<b>Activity 2.1.1: Establishment of school gardens</b>				
Awareness creation (meetings with field staff, teachers and pupils)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of meetings held</li> <li>• No. of people trained</li> </ul>		1 workshop held with 21 participants – school children, parents, teachers to train on the school garden concept. <i>(Kenya IC pillar Annex 1. Workshop report)</i>	1 workshop
Setting up of school gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of gardens established</li> </ul>	Non e	Inputs were purchased and 2 gardens established in 2 different schools, 1 private and 1 public school. The pupils tended the gardens as planned. The vegetables planted included amaranth, African nightshade, Slenderleaf, jute mallow and sweet potato.	2 gardens established
Hold a field day at the school garden sites.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No. of field days held</li> <li>• No. of participants attending the field days.</li> </ul>		1 field day was held with 78 participants (adult female 22, adult males 26, girls 25, boys 5) at Mundika Girls Primary School to increase their skills and knowledge in nutritive value, production and marketing of indigenous vegetables. The pupils showcased their demonstration sites where they had planted indigenous vegetables. Other stakeholders who participated were representatives from KALRO <sup>1</sup> Alupe, ADS <sup>2</sup> and farmer groups undertaking value addition. <i>(Kenya IC pillar Annex 2. BTOR EOA field day)</i>	2 field days held.  At least 100 participants attending the field days.
Purchase of equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Equipment and materials purchased.</li> </ul>		2 water tanks were purchased to assist in storage of water for the school gardens.	1 drip irrigation kit and 1 vegetable drier purchased.

<sup>1</sup> KALRO – Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organisation.

<sup>2</sup> ADS – Anglican Development Services.

<b>Activity 2.1.2: Prepare and avail information and communication materials</b>					
Design and printing of Communication Strategy	• Printing of Communication Strategy		The communication strategy was designed and printed and is in use to inform the most appropriate pathways for information dissemination. ( <i>Kenya IC pillar Annex 3. Communication strategy</i> )	Communication strategy in place and shared with stakeholders.	C sh 20
Prepare training posters for farmer trainings	No. of training posters developed and availed for training		No activity undertaken within the reporting period.	6 training posters developed.	T 20 m
Develop and print training manuals	• No. of manuals developed, printed and availed for farmer trainings.		6 manuals developed and designed and currently being reviewed before printing. The content of the manuals is on benefits, production practices, harvest and post-harvest management of different crops, namely cowpea, amaranth, spider plant, black night shade, pumpkin, jute mallow.	3 training manuals developed and availed to field staff as training materials.	Pr qu TI fo fa
Prepare reference material using TOF magazine	• No. of materials produced.		6 reference books using TOF magazine editions, from No. 1 published in April 2005 to No. 148 published in September 2017 have been produced for use by field staff as reference material.	6 books produced.	T pr O pr sc in ag ar hu he TI fi fo sc to
<b>Activity 2.1.3. Sensitize EOA stakeholders and actors in the value chain through workshops, conferences, websites</b>					
Meetings with stakeholders to discuss collaboration.	No. of meetings held. No. of stakeholders engaged.		No activity undertaken within the reporting period.	2 meetings held. 2 partnerships established.	T w co

<b>Output 2.2:</b> Strengthened extension support systems.	Quality and quantity of Extension and communication support systems.				
<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Improve support communication infrastructure (farmer resource centres, information hubs, websites, da					
Salary for staff - 2 staff based SINGI resource centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of staff supported</li> </ul>		Two staff based in SINGI Resource Centre in Busia County, Western Kenya continued to be supported with resources to ensure efficient service delivery to farmers. They carry out farmer and youth trainings on relevant and appropriate sustainable technologies and practices. <i>(Kenya IC pillar Annex 4 – Sample field report)</i>	2 staff supported to carry out EOA activities at the resource centre.	TI su co in ho da th to pi
Purchase of cameras and laptops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of cameras purchased</li> <li>No. of laptops purchase</li> </ul>		2 laptops and 1 camera were purchased in September and availed to field staff to assist in their work.	2 cameras purchased  2 laptops purchased.	TI th re fi an re th
Purchase of motorcycle for KALRO Kakamega Resource Centre.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of motorcycles purchased</li> </ul>		2 motorcycles were purchased and availed to field staff in Kakamega and Busia in October to assist in carrying out field activities.	2 motorcycles purchased and availed to field staff.	TI st ef
Branding of resource centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No. of centres branded</li> </ul>		The branding process was undertaken and completed in September. Two resource centres, KALRO Kakamega in Kakamega County and SINGI Resource Centre in Busia County were re-branded and signage also put at some of the demonstration plots established by the field staff with beneficiaries. <i>((Kenya IC pillar Annex 6. BTOR Branding resource centres in Western)</i>	2 resource centres branded	TI in re th

<b>Output 2.3:</b> Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• % implementation of the activities vs resources used</li> </ul>				
<b>Activity 2.3.2: Monitoring and evaluation</b>					
Carry out supervision visits to the resource centres.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of supervisory visits made to the field</li> </ul>		1 supervision trip undertaken to monitor field activities at Kakamega and SINGI Resource Centres. The monitoring activities include asset checking, compliance and activity monitoring of the field staff, engaging the staff to share their challenges and successes and visiting farmers to assess extent of implementation and adoption of the technologies trained on and adopted. ( <i>Kenya IC pillar Annex 7. BTOR Monitoring visit to resource centres</i> ).	1 supervision trip undertaken	
<b>Activity 2.3.3:</b> Prepare progress, biannual and annual reports.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No of Progress and Annual Reports written</li> </ul>		1 Annual report of IC pillar (Jan – December 2016) and 1 biannual report prepared and availed to CLO during the year.	2 reports written and availed to the donor for review	R su ac re F fi st an ec fa pr to K hi ag in un fa W w dr tr

**Other activities**

- Participated in 1 planning meeting organised by the CLO for all the PIPs to ensure harmonisation of work plans for 2017. It was attended by PIPs implementing both SDC and SSNC funded components of EOA.
- Participated in a validation workshop for FCP evaluation to determine the effectiveness of FCP in implementing Pillar 2. The draft report is currently being reviewed by stakeholders and is expected to be completed in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter.
- Participated in 1 monitoring visit with the CLO to different PIP activities in August 2017. Institutions/organisations visited included Egerton University (Pillar 1) in Njoro, Community Rehabilitation Empowerment Programme [CREP] (Working with KOAN under Pillar 3) in Awasi, Kisumu County and Isembe Farmer group (working with FCP under pillar 2) in Shibule, Kakamega County.
- In collaboration with support from SSNC, 3 farmers were supported to participate in a learning and sharing exchange visit with farmers from Uganda. (*Kenya IC pillar Annex 8. BTOR Farmers' exchange visit to Uganda*)
- Participated in a National Steering Committee meeting to share Pillar implementation progress in July 2017.
- Participated in a workshop organised by Bioversity International for its partners and shared the work of EOA in Busia in promoting production of indigenous vegetables.
- 5 field staff participated in a capacity building workshop to enhance their skills and knowledge on advocacy. The key aspects covered were: choosing advocacy priorities; setting measurable objectives; Mapping target audiences; working in partnerships for advocacy and monitoring and evaluating advocacy.

## Challenges

Challenge	Effect/activities most affected	Way forward
Low understanding of EOA and lack of standards by organic agriculture service providers.	Fragmented promotion of EOA by field staff. Differing information is provided about the same technology, causing some confusion for the farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop common understanding of approaches through liaising with training providers</li> <li>• Preparation of standard curriculum.</li> </ul>
High staff: farmer ratio	Training of farmers – the field staff cannot meet the demand for trainings requested by farmers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upscale use of ICT in information dissemination</li> <li>• Linkages and networking between EOA and other organisations like Welthungerhilfe, Anglican Development Society for training in sustainable agriculture.</li> <li>• Set up more resource centres</li> </ul>
Low availability of organic inputs	Farmers not able to implement some EOA technologies/practices.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improve linkages with organic input suppliers</li> </ul>

## Lessons learnt

- Many farmers are open to learning new sustainable agricultural technologies though adoption takes a while. some reasons include farmer perceptions of organic agriculture as ‘backward’, lack of organic inputs, provision of subsidies of chemical inputs.
- There is need to increasingly target the youth in agricultural activities and the programme needs to come up with technologies that are tailored to their needs. These include innovations in agribusiness (market oriented agriculture), and ICT applications in agriculture.
- Involvement of women in kitchen garden establishment helps enhance food and nutritional security in the home.

Working with partners has enhanced our outreach in terms of number of farmers reached as well as area covered.


## PILLAR 2: VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT

### PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: KENYA ORGANIC AGRICULTURE NETWORK (KOAN)

#### Introduction

Over the years, the numbers of organic farmers has been growing. By the end of 2017, the number of organic farmers had grown to reach 40,000. These farmers are actively supplying organic markets in Kenya and in the international market. Currently close to 3,500 farmers are involved in selling organic produce to different outlets, mostly in Nairobi. The farmers are either certified through the third party certification system or through Participatory Guarantee System. The produce marketed by these farmers include vegetables fruits, salads, herbs, spices, pulses, and processed products that includes honey, jams, daily products, dehydrated vegetables, herbal teas and dried fruits. To differentiate the products in the market, they are labeled with East Africa Organic Mark which identifies organic products in the market. Certification for domestic market is currently being done by ACERT, ENCERT or Nesvax Control.

In the domestic market, there are various outlets where organic farmers can sell their products. These include; Kalimoni greens organic shop, Bridges Organic Health Restaurant, Organic farmers market at Bridges Organic Health Restaurant, US embassy, International school of Kenya, Purdy Arms, The HUB and Ridgeway Mall. Organic products are also sold through the three main supermarket chains; Nakumatt, Uchumi, and Chandarana supermarkets and in Zucchini green grocers. Recently Carrefour Supermarket has opened organic section in two of its branches. Since there is a current undersupply of organic products, organic farmers are encouraged to participate in marketing organic products through these outlets.

		<b>END-YEAR REPORTING FOR THE YEAR 2017 SDC</b>			
<b>Pillar 3: Value Chain Development Implementing Partner: KOAN</b>			<b>Reporting Period: January to December 2017</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 3.0: Increase of access to market by 30%</b>					
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicator s (log frame)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress between reporting period</b>	<b>Project Targets</b>	<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>



<p><b>Output 3.1.6:</b> Support development of organic market in Kenya</p>	<p>Support implementation of 1 farmers markets, 1retailers selling organic foods</p>	<p>4 farmers markets and 3 retailers</p>	<p>The 1 market selected were: 1) The Bridges - farmers market The market has been supported by way of providing flyers, banners and aprons <b>ANX 1</b> Farmers market visits and advisory <b>ANX 2</b> One retailer selected; a) Carrefour Supermarkets Supported with publicity materials and on-shelf promotion of organic products <b>ANX 3</b></p>	<p>1 farmers market and 1 retail shop/super market supported</p>	<p>There has been increased sales of up to 20% as the farmers are have clean uniform aprons and are easily identifiable,  The retail shop shelves have been branded and banners strategically placed in the organic sections during promotions.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.7</b> Support organization and participation of stakeholders in national, regional and international trade fair</p>	<p>Support trader in Biofach 2017 and 4 traders in NITF 2017</p>		<p>One KOAN staff was supported to attend Biofach 2017 <b>ANX 4a</b> while 4 traders participated at NITF September/October. <b>ANX 4b</b></p>	<p>One staff participated in Biofach 2017 and 4 traders participated in NITF</p>	<p>The budget for supporting participation of Biofach 2017 was co-shared with networking and partnership budget.</p>
<p><b>Output 3.1.8:</b> Conduct consumer awareness through media, promotional materials,</p>	<p>Printing of banners, fryers, key holders and media interactions</p>	<p>Promotional materials printing and distribution</p>	<p>500 flyers, 2 roll banners and 50 aprons printed and distributed <b>ANX5</b></p>	<p>Promotional materials are printed and distributed</p>	<p>There has been increased interest in organic products and organic farming stemming from the increased media coverage and the distribution of the fryers and other</p>

mobile phones					communication materials
<b>Output 3.2.2:</b> Conduct training in Value Chain Development and Marketing for at least 10 Master Trainers (MTs) taking into account gender and youths	10 MTs, organize training	1 training done	12 MT (4 F, 8 M) trained on value chain development One MT training <b>ANX 6</b>	10 MTs trained on value chain development	More follow ups need to be done to mentor the trainees so that they can learn by doing.
<b>OUTCOME 2: Capacity in value chains development for EOA products enhanced (30%)</b>					
<b>Output 2.1 3.2.4:</b> Support national TOTs to undertake value chain development	3 MTs Supported to undertake Value chain development and Marketing	None of MTS are supported	3 MTS selected ( <b>ANX 7</b> )	3 Master trainers selected and supported	The MTs supported should be continuous to enhance adoption
<b>3.2.6:</b> Train and support stakeholders in entrepreneurs hips and development of business plans	10 entrepreneurs trained on development of business plans and 3 assisted to implement business plans	None Trained/supported	10 entrepreneurs selected for training ( <b>ANX 8</b> )	10 trained and 3 supported	Training and support will be done in September
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Enhanced capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of					

organic products to the domestic, regional or export markets enhanced (20%)					
<b>3.3.2:</b> Train and Facilitate at least 2 producer associations nationally in the use of Internal Control System (ICS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for market access	1 PGS 1 ICS and 2 trainings	1 PGS and ICS training in the year	PGS training undertaken in June 15 groups represented by 45 officials (9 women an 36 men) <b>ANX 9</b> and ICS training in October ( <b>ANX 10</b> )	1 PGS 1 ICS and 2 trainings	Training for selected groups out of the 15 trained planned for 2018. More ICS training should be done.
<b>3.3.3:</b> Facilitate implementation of third party certification approach	3 mentoring visits and 2 field visits	1 monitoring visit done for ICS	Mentoring visits scheduled for September. Projects selected ( <b>ANX 11</b> ).	1 mentoring visits	1 mentoring visit done for Jungle Macs during external inspection
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Effective implementation of the pillar activities enhanced (20%)	Activities successfully implemented		100% of activities undertaken	100% of activities successfully undertaken	Delay in disbursement of funds affects commencement of activities.

## CHALLENGES

1. The growth in market opportunities has not matched the growth of certified organic farms. This has limited the supply of organic products in organic shops outlets, supermarkets and farmers markets.
2. Delay in disbursement of funds at the beginning of the year makes commencement of activities to delay.
3. Some farmers participating in the organic markets buy non certified products and sell through the farmers markets.
4. Competition among operators for farmers enrolled in organic projects especially those working in the same region

## **LESSONS LEARNT / FOR FUTURE LEARNING**

- Establishing and maintaining close collaboration with private companies as an important component to create ownership and therefore sustain the activities for intervention. This was a lesson learnt during development of internal control systems and facilitation of certification for the two target projects. It can also be noted that when dealing with private companies, it is important to get a commitment from them whether they really want to invest and support Ecological organic activities in their businesses. This will ensure that the activities initiated will continue after the end of the intervention project.
- There is an increasing demand of ecological organic products especially among middle income group
- For organic to get the attention of the public and create a following (actual consumers) there is need to build on consumers awareness especially on Kilimohai mark. There is also need to create interest of the policy makers so that organic can be mainstreamed.
- Organic consumption should move to the mainstream markets especially the supermarkets and mainstream shops such as green grocers, where more consumers do their shopping.
- More effort need to be put on development of guarantee system for the local market. This should also be integrated with surveillance on the use of the kilimohai mark.
- Social media is an important tool for educating young consumers on benefits of consuming organic food.
- ICS and PGS development is a continuous process. The changes in staffing levels of organic project means there is need for continuous capacity building

## **PILLAR 4 COUNTRY LEAD ORGANIZATION**

### **Introduction**

In Kenya, 2017 was an election year, which saw the country undergo two national elections in a period of less than six months apart. This had significant impact on agriculture in general and overall political stability in the country. During the year also there was a ban of export of avocados due to limited supply which affected Organic avocado exporters.

On a positive note the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries together with the stakeholders finalized the Kenya Organic Agriculture Policy, which was submitted to the Principal Secretary in the last quarter of the year. A number of County Governments expressed interest in EOA and it is envisaged that this will be translated into policy formulation and budgetary allocation.

For more impact and synergy, KOAN has been involving the Pillar Implementing Partners, (PIPs) in bringing them together for planning and implementation of activities. To increase outreach, six contact points have so far been established to disseminate, collate information and create awareness in the various regions. The idea is to have organizations collect information from the ground and bring to the national level and at the same time disseminate information on what is happening in other regions to the local areas where the Contact points are located.

Below are the specific details for the EOA implementation by the various Pillar Implementing Partners for the period between January to June for the year 2017.

The CLO has developed the Kenya Ecological Organic Agriculture Directory which has information of all EOA stakeholders, what they are doing including is updated annually changing with the increase in number for the Organic Agriculture stakeholders and practitioners. There has been involvement of the Government (both County and National government) in the forums organized and conducted by the Initiative. Through these forums Action plans have been developed to influence and include Organic Agriculture activities in resources allocation.

Strong supporters of organic agriculture activities and services from different regions in the Country have so far been engaged to expand the network and communication flow between members and like-minded organisations willing to enhance the visibility of Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. These Organizations in partnership with the CLO have collated information, disseminated and created awareness on Ecological Organic Agriculture in the various regions in the Country.



**ANNUAL REPORTING FOR THE YEAR 2017**

<b>Pillar 4:</b> Country Lead Organization	<b>Reporting Period: Jan – Dec 2017</b>
<b>Pillar Implementing Partner:</b> Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN)	

**OUTCOME 1:** Fully functional multi-stakeholder platforms at the national level, regional and continental levels, mutually agreeing on well coordinated and concerted action, informed by scientific evidence and local knowledge lead to positive changes in public policies and investment plans, in technical standards and certification procedures, in research agenda and training curricula, in advisory and information practices and in the organization of markets and value chains that promote Ecological Organic Agriculture.

Outputs	Indicators (logframe)	Baseline	Progress between reporting period ( January – December 2016)	Project Targets	Analysis, Remarks
<p><b>Activity 4.1.2</b> Organize at least one meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons</p>	<p>Minutes for the PIPs’ meeting</p>	<p>Forums for sharing experiences and lessons previously organized</p>	<p>A meeting for PIPs was organized to discuss the 2017 Work Plans and to identify activities that could be implemented jointly, the EOA progress so far made, Reporting timelines, Give updates from the Regional and Continental Steering Committees forums and Joint Fundraising opportunities <b>Annexure P4- 1</b></p>	<p>Pillar Implementing partners brought together to share out the progress so far made in EOA Initiative</p>	<p>Joint efforts from the Partners are very vital in fundraising for Ecological Organic Agriculture to adequately enable deliverables</p>

<p>Activity <b>4.1.3</b></p> <p>Sensitize various actors and stakeholders in the country about the value of EOA in development</p>	<p>Back to office Reports</p>	<p>Actors and other stakeholders have limited awareness on the value of EOA development</p>	<p>Participated in a field day organized by Caritas Agriculture Programme in Limuru. The event was aimed at extending knowledge and skills, and creating awareness of existing farming initiatives  <b>Annexure P4-2A</b></p> <p>Participated in the World Environmental day hosted at Egerton University organized by NEMA and Ministry of Environment and other partners.  <b>Annexure P4-2B</b></p> <p>Participated in the Nakuru International Trade Fair. KOAN together with partners and stakeholders participated in</p>	<p>Identify and organized activities and inviting stakeholders, partners and other actors to participate in the events and fairs. Organize material and information on EOA initiative to sensitize various actors in the agriculture sector on EOA Initiative.</p>	<p>The event that served as a learning event for farmers and the community people. Farmers were congratulated for their efforts and contribution towards food security and safety to the community</p> <p>Noted was the increase in awareness of the organic super foods interestingly from the male populace in the Region as compared to the previous year due to the inquiries made about the organic products by the participants to the fairs.</p> <p>There is</p>
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			<p>the agricultural fair under the Egerton University stand. This was an opportunity to promote and disseminate information of EOA Initiative to various actors in the Agribusiness sector in Nakuru County</p> <p><b>Annexure P4-2C</b></p> <p>Many enquiries made on EOA Initiative and on the organic products and markets.</p>		<p>need to participate in similar events in other counties to promote and disseminate information of the importance of EOA initiative.</p>
<p><b>Activity 4.1.5</b></p> <p>Lobby for inclusion for EOA into National policy making processes, strategies and investment plans</p>	<p>Activity Report</p>	<p>As a follow up Workshop for technical Policy making task force</p>	<p>Organized a 3 days' workshop for the Ecological Organic Agriculture Technical Policy Makers Team to review and update the EOA Policy, to Edit, Format and Design the Draft Policy and to</p>	<p>There was need to have a technical committee meeting to effectively look through the current draft for updating and rationalization as we move</p>	<p>A final draft with incorporated comments and inputs from the EOA stakeholders ready for submission to the Permanent Secretary Ministry of</p>



			agree on the next steps to hasten implementation of the Organic Agriculture Policy. <b>Annexure P4- 3</b>	towards finalizing the document for approval and implementation	Agriculture
<b>Activity 4.1.7</b> Update directory and database of members of the national platforms and development partners	Kenya Ecological Organic Directory	The increase in the number of Ecological Organic Agriculture Actors and stakeholders the directorate needs to be updated annually	The Directory was updated to include new growing numbers of Ecological Organic Agriculture actors and members. Compile new information about Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. <b>Copies Available on request</b>	Collating of information on new Ecological Organic Agriculture actors from within the network and from Members for updating. 500 copies were printed	Updating this directorate should be done annually since Organic Agriculture is growing with new actors getting interested and therefore increase in numbers in Ecological Organic Agriculture practitioners .
<b>Activity 4.1.8</b> Support participation in regional and international fora	Activity Reports	The Programme has previously supported traders to participate in other	Supported traders, farmers and EOA staff for a learning exchange visit in Uganda for 3 days. <b>Annexure</b>	Organize a Learning exchange visit for traders and farmers to Learn from an	Case study learning for farmers and traders is important for EOA Implementat

		<p>fora</p> <p>No similar learning visit has been organized for the Policy markers.</p>	<p><b>P4- 4A</b></p> <p>Supported Policy Makers and EOA staff to participate at the Biofach <b>Annexure P4-4B</b></p>	<p>export oriented company and understand how the ICS works, Participatory guarantee system (PGS) for local market certification, learn from NOGAMU and the NOGAMU organic shop and understand its operation and also understand entrepreneurship in Uganda organic sector(organic restaurant) and organic farmers market and understand its operation.</p> <p>To organize for participation of Policy makers in the international fair as a sensitization forum for purposes of influencing positive policy outcomes and also as a learning experience on</p>	<p>ion and success. Similar visits for learning and also for organic trade across boarder should be enhanced by the EOA programme.</p> <p>Action Plans developed with focus on influencing the Ministry of Agriculture to allocate resources towards similar events and also</p>
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				Organic Agriculture success stories.	participate in similar events.
<p><b>Activity 4.2.4</b></p> <p>CLOs convene at least two national platform meetings a year for PIPs and other stakeholders</p>	Report	Previous forums for the National Platform Stakeholders conducted	<p>One National stakeholders forum carried out to share progress on Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative in Kenya</p> <p>To identify key focus areas for thematic clusters</p> <p>And to plan for the EOAI Strategic Plan-Kenyan Chapter <b>Annexure P4- 5</b></p>	Stakeholders made aware of the progress of EOAI and the highlights for the upcoming plans, Carried out the SWOT Analysis for the Sector, Stakeholders needs analysis conducted based on areas of interests/thematic cluster during the stakeholders meeting.	Need to involve other key players in within and without the Sector, in the subsequent National Platform Forums
<p><b>Activity 4.2.5</b></p> <p>CLOs and PIPs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders</p>	Consolidated Monitoring and evaluation reports	Monitoring and evaluation conducted annually	Monitoring visits jointly carried out with BvAT to Egerton University and the demonstration Farm at the University. Kamicha Kabondo PGS Group in Awasi, Isembe Faith Available and Teachable Women Group in	Members of the EOAI National Steering committee were involved conducting field visits to acquaint and appraise the progress of EOAI project implementation by the PIPs and CLO.	There is need for these visits to be conducted annually to access the progress so far made by Pillar Implementing Partners in EOA Initiative.

			<p>Kakamega, SINGI Resource Centre in Busia, Several schools including Mundika Boys High school, Namalenga Group Each project presented to the monitoring team, how they are implementing activities, their challenges and capacity needs they would prefer to get to achieve their goals</p> <p><b>Annexure P4-6</b></p>		
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### **Challenges**

- Farmers, CSOs, Counties willing to convert/support to Organic Farming but need demonstrations - material and farm/plot for proof.
- Input products costly and not accessible to farmers

### **Lessons Learnt/Future Learning**

- Stakeholders in different counties have unique and different needs and priorities and therefore there is need to establish that before carrying out activities.
- To bring on board likeminded CSOs and other stakeholders to increase awareness creation on EOAI
- There is a notable improvement in interaction on inter and intra-pillars in the implementation of Pillar activities both SDC and SSNC funded as a result of networking sharing forums for Pillar Implementing partners
- Need for increase and enhancing awareness campaigns to increase level of participation in EOA activities by Private institutions and companies.

