

## KENYA ECOLOGICAL ORGANIC AGRICULTURE INITIATIVE (EOAI) 2015 ANNUAL REPORT

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



Report By The Country Lead Organization (CLO)



**Kenya Organic Agriculture Network**

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## **General Overview**

### ***Background***

Ecological organic Agriculture (EOA) in Kenya is growing as evidenced by new businesses, more farmers converting and being certified organic as well as the new interests from researchers, media and consumers. The demand for ecologically produced products has continued to grow in Kenya especially in the major cities. Consumer survey conducted by KOAN and Organic Denmark in 2014 indicated that there are close to 300,000 organic consumers who are ready and willing to buy organic fruits and vegetables. The number of certified organic farmers to supply domestic market has not grown in tandem with the increased demand. A baseline survey conducted by IFOAM in 2015 indicated that the expansion of organic businesses is currently hampered by lack of organic products. Though there is clear demand for organic products from traders logistical organization required to ensure consistency of supplying organic products especially from smallholder farmers hinders the flow of products to the market. There is also limited consumer awareness of the benefits of consuming organic foods among the general population limiting the preference for organic produce among consumers. The current awareness of the contribution of healthy eating to minimized incidences of lifestyle diseases among the middle income group provides an opportunity for expansion of organic markets in Kenya. Research in Ecological Organic Agriculture research is required to ensure that farmers, trainers/extension officers and other operators do not engage in trial and error but practice EOA based on scientific evidence. The research information, production information and market information also need to reach the target audiences through tools and media that can easily reach them. The aforementioned are the basis of the Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative, (EOAI).


### ***Status***

In Kenya, there has been a lot of support towards the initiative by various actors including policy makers. There have been changes in the focus of organic agriculture policy development where the ministry advised the shift of focus to development of a strategy. The development of an organic agriculture strategy will hasten the process of entrenching support of organic agriculture in Government policies and programs. The open field trials of genetically modified maize were approved by the Biosafety Authority. This will affect the certification programs of organic products for export market. Other Challenges facing the sector include competition and misinformation from CSOs and actors especially those pushing for their own interests e.g GMOs, fertilizers and managing diverse interests of EOA actors.

### ***Moving Ahead***

In order to attain critical mass necessary to influence policy changes and increase adoption of Organic Agriculture, there is need to enhance partnerships and networking among EOA actors. It is through strengthening the National Platforms and facilitating meetings for actors that they can share and identify common ways of pushing the EOA agenda together and leverage on each other's strengths. In this regard, the CLO intends to organize more foras where Pillar Implementing Partners can engage more, establish mechanisms of inter sharing of information and joint implementation. Engagement of stakeholders will be the other way to engage particularly on policy development, informing them on the various developments and leveraging in case of similar activities.

## PILLAR 1: RESEARCH TRAINING AND EXTENSION

	<p><b>PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: EGERTON UNIVERSITY</b></p> <p><b>Name of the Responsible Person:</b> Prof. J. Gowland Mwangi PhD, DDG Deputy Vice Chancellor (Research &amp; Extension)</p>	
<p><b>Project Title:</b> Mainstreaming Ecological Organic Agriculture (EOA) into National Policies, Strategies and Programmes in Africa</p>		<p><b>Reporting Period: Jan- June 2015</b></p>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1: Ecological Organic Products related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented and actors capacitated to translate it into practices and applications</b></p>		
<p>Output 1.1: Increased knowledge of research into use, needs and priorities about EOA practices in the entire value chain</p>		
<p>Output Indicators (from log frame)</p>	<p>(1) Types of information shared on research gaps and new insights (2) Number of actors in various VCs participating in sharing the research agenda gaps and insights (3) Level of actors' satisfaction with EOA research results</p>	
<p><b>Activity 1.1.1</b></p>	<p><b>Conduct in-depth assessments to document available technologies on EOA research into use.</b></p>	
<p>Activity Indicator</p>	<p>Assessment report with identified EOA research available</p>	

(logframe)	
Baseline	No review of EOA research in Kenya has ever been conducted.
Summary of progress within the reporting period	A report detailing research related to ecological organic agriculture has been written. This report features data collected from Three Training Institutions (Egerton University, University of Nairobi and Jomo Kenyatta University of Agricultural Technology), Threes Research Organizations (ICIFE, ILRI, KALRO) and Three Practicing Institutions (Sian roses, Finley, KIOF ). This report was developed by scientists from Egerton University. The areas of where research gaps were identified were: nutrient efficiency in plants, balanced soil fertility management, beneficial organisms e.g. bee pollinators, policy studies on organic agriculture, organic extension experts, linkage between research and extension, livestock diseases and parasite management, therapeutics, organic markets, and post-harvest management of organic produce. Egerton University has developed a prototype database/ repository for all the research reviewed and field practices. To access the repository follow the link <a href="http://www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke">www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke</a>
Project Targets	Documented EOA technologies and practices.
Analysis, Remarks	Collection of the research materials on EOA is a continuing activity. Different institutions will be targeted in oncoming data collection activities.

Activity 1.1.2	Identify knowledge gaps needs and priorities by gender in the development of specific EOA value chains including local seed varieties.
Activity Indicator (logframe)	Knowledge needs assessment report
Baseline	A comprehensive understanding and documentation of EOA knowledge gaps is lacking. Hence the need to investigate them including priorities by gender in the development of EOA commodity value chains
Summary of progress between the reporting period	<p>(1) Five guidelines for developing questionnaires for identifying Knowledge gaps from EOA value chain actors were developed based on East African Organic Agriculture Products Standards.</p> <p>(2) A questionnaire for collecting data from producers was developed.</p> <p>(3) Field data were collected from over 100 producers in Kajiado, Kirinyaga, Murang'a and Tharaka Nithi Counties.</p> <p>(4) Data on knowledge gaps were collected from producers. The exercise will continue for other value chain actors in the next quarters.</p> <p>(5) Knowledge Gaps Report is available and submitted to CLO.</p>
Project target	Knowledge gap reports will be used to develop training materials and training curricula for organic farmers.
Analysis, Remarks	Curricula and training materials will be developed from the identified gaps. Due to budgetary limitations it was only possible to limit the research to producers, but other value chain actors will be investigated in the coming months.

Activity 1.1.3	Create and regularly update of database of EOA research into use at national level.
Activity Indicator	Online database of EOA research accessible nationally and globally.
Baseline	A comprehensive database on existing EOA research information not in place.
Summary of progress between the reporting period	<p>(1) A comprehensive database of EOA research is currently has been compiled. Information is being appended constantly into the database. The first prototype database in excel was submitted to the CLO, subsequent information updated into online repository.</p> <p>(2) An online repository for the research identified has been created and hosted in the Egerton University website, this repository is regularly updated and can be accessed at <a href="http://www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke">www.eoa.egerton.ac.ke</a> . The online repository was presented to EOA stakeholders.</p>
Project Target	To link EOA research repository hosted at Egerton university with other major international databases.
Analysis, Remarks	The next phase, second half of Year 2016, involves reviewing theses and research outputs from other research, teaching and practicing institutions and checking for updates from institutions already reviewed.
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	Research findings on EOA practices in Kenya are yet to be validated.
Summary of progress between reporting period	A Proposal on EOA research entitled “Determination of Pesticide Residues on a Variety of Foods And Animal Feeds in Kenya: A Case of Nakuru County” has been developed. This proposal has been submitted to different funding organisations awaiting funding.
Project Targets	(1)Literature on EOA practices being reviewed continuously. (2)A proposal to validate research findings on EOA practices developed.
Analysis, Remarks	Egerton University has decided to re-write and re work the proposal to enable a small study to be conducted with available funds from the University. Financial constraints have motivated this move, but the University is committed to conduct the study as it is continues searching for funds for the bigger proposal.
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 is not available in Kenya.
Progress between reporting period	A catalogue of local knowledge with potential application in EOA was done for EOA producers as part of the producer knowledge gaps. The report has been submitted to the CLO. This catalogue covers practices from five counties in Kenya (Kirinyaga, Nairobi, Kajiado, Murang’a and Tharaka Nithi (P1 Annex 4)

Project Targets	Document knowledge gaps in all EOA value chain actors
Analysis, Remarks	Due to financial constraints, the first phase had to concentrate on local knowledge among producers, the next phase of study will address local knowledge among the rest of the value chain actors i.e. Input manufacturers, processors, traders and consumers.
Activity 1.1.6	Initiate demand-driven research based on 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 the same under the current project.
Progress between reporting period	Research Proposal developed on “Determination of Pesticide Residues on a Variety of Foods And Animal Feeds in Kenya: A Case of Nakuru County”. The proposal was submitted to the CLO and other funding organisations. Research to be initiated when funds become available.
Project Targets	Develop proposals
Analysis, Remarks	Target changed after consultation with the Country Lead Organization for lack of finances to support it
<b>Output 1.2: Capacity for organizations and implementation of EOA practices developed and strengthened</b>	
Output Indicators (from log frame)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of training materials for short courses - Number of short courses launched</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of training material to conduct training - Number of organizations implementing recommended EOA curricula</li> </ul>
Activity 1.2.1	Identify training needs for EOA actors by gender (Producers, extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers) in the value chains
Activity Indicator	List of training needs for EOA actors by gender in selected value chains developed.
Baseline	Inadequate knowledge and documentation of training needs for EOA actors by gender who include producers, extension service providers, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers in selected value chains. Hence the need for the study.
Progress between reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• EOA Knowledge Gaps Report contains information on training needs for farmer actors in the organic agriculture value chain prepared.</li> <li>• Stakeholders' workshop held on the training needs identified.</li> <li>• Study on training needs in Baringo County was conducted and a training on bee keeping conducted.</li> <li>• Stakeholders' workshop held on the training needs identified.</li> </ul>
Remarks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity SDC 1.2.1 on Identify Training Needs for EOA Actors by Gender in the Value Chains (producers, extension agents, marketers, processors, regulators and consumers) and Activity SDC 1.2.2 on Supporting Periodic Review of Curricula and Development of Training Materials for Relevant Training Institutions with Stakeholders (practitioners, institutions and policy makers), we both pegged on Egerton receiving relevant information from SACDEP's baseline data and then conducting a Stakeholders' Workshop to verify the findings.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SACDEP’s Report was received late and contained insufficient information to enable Egerton complete its part competently with the quality expected.</li> <li>• With approval from the CLO, Egerton identified Knowledge Gaps on EOA Producers and partially completed the target. These Knowledge Gaps which Egerton identified among producers will be used to achieve Activity SDC 1.2.1, 1.2.2 and 1.2.3 in 2015/2016.</li> <li>• Training needs for Bee Keepers in Baringo County identified and the actual training already conducted.</li> <li>• Report attached (P1Annex 1)</li> </ul>
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 training centers/colleges which train on EOA have their curricula and training materials reviewed
Baseline	EOA curricular not regularly reviewed and updated in Tertiary institutions of learning.
Progress between reporting period	This activity was not conducted in 2015
Project Targets	At least one training institute or University willing to incorporate EOA in its curriculum
Analysis, Remarks	The activity was planned for upcoming quarters

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	There was a lack of adequate awareness among stakeholders on the recommended EOA curricula and training materials. Hence the need to sensitize them on existing EOA curricula
Progress between reporting period	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An initial stakeholder sensitization workshop held at ICIPE and the list of participants available.(please explain more on the dates of the workshop, dates and outcome of the workshop)</li> <li>• Once other curricular are ready in the future quarters, more sensitization workshops for the same will be conducted.(P2 Annex 2)</li> </ul>
Project Targets	Sensitize stakeholders on the whole EOA value chain.
Analysis, Remarks	Curriculum sensitization will be done in subsequent workshops to be organized.
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 each of the following <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Farmers</li> <li>B. Extension service providers</li> </ul>
Baseline	There exists limited EOA training materials and programs. Most of these programs are reserved for use by training institutions and rarely ever used for general farmer

	training.
Progress between reporting period	As a follow up to the stakeholder workshop held at ICIPE, Egerton University engaged the CLO in talks over the possibility of training bee keepers on EOA, especially in Baringo county where population of bee farmers is very high and organic certification would be easier owing to the low pollution levels (Baringo is an ASAL area therefore crop farming which is the biggest threat to organic bee colonies due to use of chemicals is reserved for few farms which are capable of irrigating their farmlands). A preliminary status visit was conducted and a report developed on the possibility of having such a training and what gaps existed. A 3 day workshop was held from 7 <sup>th</sup> -9 <sup>th</sup> Dec 2015 on Honey Production, Packing and Marketing at the Chemeron Dryland Research Training and Ecotourism Centre guided by the theme <u>Beekeeping for Enhanced Food and Economic Security</u> in Kenya.
Project Targets	Training modules developed and avenues to include EOA topics/modules found.
Analysis, Remarks	Other trainings and workshop are scheduled for other value chains.
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, a participants' attendance sheet, a copy of a certificate and a report on training.
Baseline	Limited training opportunities in form of short courses for actors in EOA value chains exist. Most of these are reserved for farmers under contract to companies processing

	organic produce commercially.
Progress between reporting period	As reported in 1.2.4, a training workshop was conducted for bee keepers in Baringo. List of participants, attendance sheet and copy of certificate provided to CLO. P1 Annex 3
Project Targets	At least 15 farmers/ stakeholders trained as Trainers of Trainers in EOA practices and technologies
Analysis, Remarks	Development of other training material will be conducted in the year 2016 after the knowledge gap research of other value chain actors have been conducted.

### Key Achievements

The key achievements in Pillar 1, which is being implemented by Egerton University include the successful development of a detailed ***Research Data Collection Template*** (Tool Guide), which was approved for implementation by different experts and practitioners in a Stakeholders Workshop held at Cool Rivers Hotel in Nakuru to ensure high quality, accuracy and reliability in identifying research studies conducted on EOA. The information gathered using the Template was used to develop an ***Online Research Database*** that can now be accessed over the internet. Another key achievement is the development of ***guidelines for identifying knowledge gaps*** among ***farmers, processors and input manufacturers*** along the EOA value chains. Following the guidelines, a research survey was conducted to determine farmers' knowledge gaps and a report on the study findings was prepared and submitted to the Kenya Organic Agriculture Network (KOAN), which is the Country Lead Organization. The Report formed the ***basis for preparing a training curriculum*** for farmers in organic agriculture and was also used for ***training 33 beekeepers*** in Baringo County. The training was

jointly organized by Egerton University Baringo County Government, KOAN and Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO). The Egerton University Team prepared a *research proposal on levels of pesticide residues* in vegetables and animal feeds in Nakuru Country. This proposal, which is worth USD 210,000 (Ksh. 21m) has not yet found a willing donor who can fund it for implementation

### **Major Challenges**

The major challenge was inadequate funding for research work that made it extremely difficult to involve qualified profession in conducting evidence-based research, which is critical in influencing key policy makers to support organic agriculture. Institutional barriers in the form of bureaucracies slowed down data collection. There were cases, for instance, where multiple communication channels (e.g. telephone, courier and email) were used to make appointments but still failed to achieve intended results and where senior officials in certain institutions refused to talk to junior researchers. Long distances between organic agriculture farmers and people claiming to be organic farmers with no idea what organic farming was all about also posed a challenge. Lack of digitized records in some institutions forced the researchers to identify research gaps manually from theses and other research reports making the exercise difficult, tedious, expensive and time consuming.

### **Lessons Learnt**

Research in organic agriculture is inadequately funded and the results of what has been done so far is not well documented. Furthermore research studies related to organic farming are largely fragmented and the words organic agriculture are often omitted from the key words of the studies. Within the public domain, the value of organic agriculture is not well understood. Once sensitized



most members of the public are willing to support promotion of organic agriculture and to change their eating habits in favor of organic agriculture products.

### **Recommendations**

The public and particularly the policy makers can only appreciate the value of organic agriculture if they are given evidence-based research that is conducted by credible researchers. Consequently, organic agriculture stakeholders should look for innovative ways of increasing support for research in organic agriculture particularly at Universities. In order to make data storage and retrieval easier and faster, organic agriculture stakeholders should promote on-line data bases particularly of academic documents. Farmers, processors, input manufacturers and students should be trained on organic agriculture in order to appreciate its value and usefulness in keeping families healthier. Research institutions as well as state and county governments should join together to promote organic agriculture. Researchers should conduct more research in organic agriculture and to make sure that the findings are well documented.



## PILLAR 2: INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

### PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER: ICIPE BIOVISION FARMER COMMUNICATION PROGRAMME

Outputs	Indicators (log frame)	Baseline	Progress during reporting period	Project Targets	Analysis, Remarks
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Awareness and knowledge of the value and practices of EOA is increased	Number of people whose awareness and knowledge of EOA practices has increased				
<b>Activity 2.1.1:</b> Conduct gap analysis in information and communication strategies beyond the coverage of the Pilot Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap analysis and Information communication strategy report</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consultant submitted the gap analysis report which was reviewed by the FCP team and recommendations given to consultant. Amendments were made and a final draft has been submitted. <b>(P2Annex 1)</b></li> </ul>	No specific quantitative targets set.	<p>Key findings include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Average age of farmers is 44 years</li> <li>interactions between EOAI and the populations in the areas of study is 54%</li> <li>The most trusted sources of information are NGOs/CBO representatives, Government representatives and Radio.</li> </ul> <p>The key recommendations were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand current communication collateral and widen the choice of mass media for more effective information delivery.</li> </ul>

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EOAI needs to strengthen its positioning, create and maintain a presence through the creation and application of a strong brand identity</li> </ul>
<b>Activity 2.1.2:</b> Develop sensitization and communication strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documentation of the strategies developed</li> </ul>	None	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1<sup>st</sup> draft of the communication strategy has been submitted.</li> </ul>		The strategy document will be reviewed in the first quarter of 2016 and when ready will be shared with stakeholders for implementation.
<b>Activity 2.1.3:</b> Prepare and avail information and communication materials on EOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sample of information and communication materials developed.</li> </ul>		5 Posters were designed developed. 35 copies of the posters were printed for use by field staff as training aids. <b>(P2Annex 2)</b> Topics identified for the posters included compost making, green manure, soil fertility, post harvest.		A total of 35 posters were printed to be distributed to field staff for use as training aids.
<b>Activity 2.1.4:</b> Sensitize EOA stakeholders and actors in the value chain through workshops, media,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No of workshops held</li> <li>Regular updating of the EOA website</li> </ul>		No workshop held during the reporting period.  EOA website was continuously updated during the reporting period. <a href="http://www.eoa-africa.org">www.eoa-africa.org</a>		A workshop planned for policy makers in Kakamega did not take place. This has been rescheduled for quarter 2, 2016.  The website serves as a source of up to date information on EOA. It serves as a dissemination tool both for information on EOA technologies as well as events

websites					taking place
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Extension and communication support systems are strengthened	Quality and quantity of Extension and communication support systems.				
<b>Activity 2.2.1:</b> Establish support communication infrastructure (farmer resource centres, information hubs, websites, databases and other data/knowledge repositories)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of farmer resource centres, information hubs, websites, databases and other data/knowledge repositories established</li> </ul>		No new resource centre developed. The two resource centres under the programme based in Western Kenya were supported with resources to ensure efficient service delivery to farmers.	No specific quantitative targets set.	The resource centre staff are supported with funds for communication and travel, information materials, inputs for holding demonstrations and field days.
<b>Activity 2.2.2.:</b> Train farmers and extension agents in use of innovative communication strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of extension agents trained (gender segregated</li> </ul>		A 3 day workshop was held in December in Kakamega targeting farmers and extension officers. 33 (13 female, 20 male) participants attended the workshop.		The workshop created awareness of the EOA initiative to the participants as well as building their capacities in EOA technologies. Topics covered included Innovative use of ICT in agriculture, conservation agriculture and gender issues in agriculture. <b>(P2Annex 3 –</b>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of farmers trained to train others (gender segregated)</li> </ul>		<p>Approximately 200 farmer trainings were conducted by field staff, reaching 3250 (2000 female, 1250 male) farmers. 10 youth groups were trained, reaching 160 youth (60 female, 100 male). (P2Annex 4)</p>	<p>programme of workshop). The draft report is currently being reviewed.</p> <p>The field officers trained farmers and youth groups on various EOA technologies such as soil fertility improvement, preparation of organic fertiliser and pesticides. (P2Annex 5)</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.2.3:</b> Prepare and avail policy briefs and guidelines on ICT applications in EOA to relevant policy makers and other stakeholders.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number and types of communication and extension repositories developed.</li> </ul>		<p>No activity during the reporting period.</p>	<p>A similar activity was budgeted for under SSNC funded component and hence there was no need to carry out this activity.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.2.4:</b> Create linkages and partnerships among actor organizations in involved</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of partnerships established.</li> </ul>		<p>Partnerships established with:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries – collaboration in farmer training.</li> <li>Anglican Development</li> </ol>	<p>Partnerships established with different players along the value chain to ensure farmers get assistance in all aspects of EOA. The field staff continued working with the partners previously identified.</p>

transfer and dissemination of EOA practices			<p>Services - extension services</p> <p>iii. Rural Outreach Programme – extension services.</p> <p>iv. Send a Cow - providing inputs to farmers.</p> <p>v. Biodiversity for food and nutrition (BFN) – assists in trainings on nutrition and establishment of vegetable gardens.</p> <p>vi. Micro-finance institutions – assist in giving farmers credit facilities</p> <p>vii. Farm input suppliers – provide inputs to farmers.</p>		
<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>				

<p><b>Activity 2.3.1:</b> Prepare questionnaires and collect data on impact of EOA materials and information distributed to the farmers and extension officers</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study report</li> </ul>		<p>The survey was carried out in the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. Questionnaires were administered to 300 respondents - farmers, extension agents and researchers to gather information on the level of awareness and value of EOA in their areas of practice. <b>(P2Annex 6)</b> A draft report is ready and is being reviewed.</p>		<p>Reviewing of the report will be completed in the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2016 and the findings used to improve dissemination of EOA information.</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.3.2:</b> Carry out supervision visits to the resource centres</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of supervisory visits made to the field and M&amp;E tools used</li> </ul>		<p>No supervision visit made during the reporting period.</p>		<p>The team did not have time to undertake the visit as planned as the team was involved in other activities such as the EOA study (September) and workshop (December)</p>
<p><b>Activity 2.3.3:</b> Prepare progress, biannual and annual reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of Progress and Annual Reports</li> </ul>		<p>1 biannual report (July – December 2015) prepared and availed to CLO 2016 workplans revised and submitted to CLO.</p>		<p>Reports prepared and submitted to CLO.</p>

## Other activities

### Planning meetings.

- Participated in National platform meeting on 12<sup>th</sup> November 2015 to share achievements and challenges in implementation in 2015
- Participated in 1 planning meeting on 9<sup>th</sup> November organized by the CLO to ensure harmonisation of workplans for 2016.

### Capacity building.

- Attended a writeshop on developing guidelines for gender and Monitoring and Evaluation organized by PELUM Kenya.
- Field officers attended a capacity building workshop held in Nakuru in October organized by Biovision Farmer Communication Programme

## Challenges


Challenge	Effect/activities most affected	Way forward
Delays in funding from donors	Delays in implementation of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Early disbursement of funds by donor</li></ul>
Financial constraints	Low allocation for some budget lines hinders implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide more resources and adequate funds allocation to proposed activities</li><li>• Encourage partnership between the PIPs to carry out similar activities together.</li></ul>
Understanding of EOA and lack of standards	Fragmented promotion of EOA by field staff.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Develop common understanding of concept and standard approaches,</li><li>• Common standards set in the region</li><li>• Preparation of curriculum.</li></ul>



High staff: farmer ratio	Training of farmers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Upscale use of ICT in information dissemination</li> <li>• Linkages and networking between partners</li> <li>• Set up more resource centres</li> </ul>
Limited Empirical facts/evidence on performance of EOA (superiority of EOA over conventional agriculture)	Promotion and subsequent adoption of EOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More research and proper documentation of facts on performance of OA</li> </ul>
Inadequate manpower to train on EOA	Capacity building on EOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• More capacity building of officers as trainers</li> <li>• Engage community resource persons (TOTs)</li> </ul>

### **Lessons learnt**

- Many farmers are open to learning new sustainable agricultural technologies though adoption takes a while.
- Marketing and access to credit remain major challenges for farmers.
- 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.
- 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.

<b>PILLAR 3: VALUE CHAIN DEVELOPMENT</b>					
<b>PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER – KENYA ORGANIC AGRICULTURE NETWORK (KOAN)</b>					
<b>REPORTING PERIOD: JAN - DEC 2015</b>					
<b>OUTCOME 3: Ecological Organic Products related knowledge along the value chain is increasingly documented and actors capacitated to translate it into practices and applications</b>					
<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators (logframe)</b>	<b>Baseline/ Current Situation 2014</b>	<b>Progress between reporting period 2015</b>	<b>Project Targets</b>	<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>
<b>Output 3.1</b> Access to market information and capacity of value chain actors to access data on organic products increased	-3000 consumers reached with information about benefits of organic products, where to buy and who are the other	Consumer awareness Level not yet determined at the beginning	4000 consumers reached through various consumer awareness activities.	100 organic farmers, 5 traders participate in market activities	More consumer awareness and education is required. Currently demand for organic products is higher

	actors in organic industry(For the 2014 the target actors are consumers)	but 2014 a consumer survey was conducted which reported 12% in Nairobi	<p>2 traders participated at the Biofach international trade in Germany in February (P3Annex 1)</p> <p>The exporters catalogue and Green Shopping guides were updated and reprinted (P3Annex 2)</p> <p>In liaison with Green Peace International and the Institute of Culture and Ecology, KOAN organized participated in the Ecological World Food Day on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2015</p>		than supply. The strategy of reaching the 12% of the population around 250,000 people will require more resources
3.1.1; Develop and update	Copies of green	No copies available	500 copies of green shopping	Develop and print and	Data collection and compilation

national database of actors (producers, processors, traders, consumer, regulators) in the organic commodity value chains (1 Green shopping guide)	shopping guide produced		developed.	distribute 500 copies of green shopping guide, a database of organic producers and traders	took more time.
3.1.2 Support of at least 2 organic farmers' markets	Meeting minutes, photos of farmers markets, list of participants.	One market at Rusty Nail Restaurant Karen	Support provided to 2 Organic markets: at the US embassy and UNRC more than 200 consumers attend the market weekly (Annex photos)	Organize at least 2 farmers meetings, meetings with partners and monitoring of the 2 farmers markets	More effort need to be put on development of guarantee system for the market
3.1.3 Support organization and participation of stakeholders in 2014 Nairobi international trade fair	1) Participant list of traders 2) List of enquiries made on EOA products 3) Photos of visitors being educated on EOA opportunities	An event no baseline	2 traders were supported to attend, Biofach trade fair in Germany. More than 100 trade contacts were made	Undertake preparatory meetings with NITF, establish a demonstration, repair the stand, hire tables and chairs, transport materials and staff to the venue	-The cost for supporting participation for Biofach is high. KOAN supported paying for the stand while traders paid for their own expenses. The NITF activity was replace with Biofach due to resources

					constraints
3.1.4 Conduct consumer awareness through media, promotional materials, mobile phones	1) Develop consumer awareness materials in partnership with OCA and use social media to reach more consumers	Consumer awareness level was not established	OCA was supported to develop IEC materials and update Blog and twitter account. 300flyers were printed on 10 reasons to go organic and distributed. In total more than 3,000 consumers were reached. (P3 Annex 4)	Planning meetings held between KOAN and OCA, design and printing publicity materials for targeted market segments, design mobile and email alerts	More information dissemination through social media is required especially for Organic Consumers alliance. <a href="http://www.oca.co.ke">www.oca.co.ke</a>
<b>Output 3.2</b> Capacity in value chains development for organic products is enhanced	Quantity and quality of market produce by participating farmers improved by 20%	Only few extension staff trained on value chain development	23 extension staff working with 1250 farmers trained on Value chain Development in June. The objective was to train them as master trainers so that they can go and train others. After training, they	20 extension staff and 300 farmers trained on value chain development and entrepreneurship	The Master training should be coupled with business development mentoring for effectiveness. Value chain development skills are important for market development and facilitation

			trained the farmer groups they are working with and most are now supplying to markets (P3Annex5)		
3.2.1 Support MTs to conduct 1 national TOTs trainings for extension agents, lead farmers and service providers on value chain development	Call for application from CSO, projects and companies, selecting participants, organizing 3 days national TOT held	None of the TOT's participating on the training was facilitating value chains	12 TOTs selected and oriented on value chain development in their preferred value chain (P3Annex6)	Call for application from CSO, projects and companies, selecting participants, organizing 3 days national TOT held	Value chain development process is a long-term process success requires minimum 3 years
3.2.2 Support 2 national TOT farmer trainings on value chain development	Selecting 2 TOTs, develop training materials, organize lead farmer trainings in different regions.	None of the selected TOT's have value chain development knowledge	4 TOT's working with 4 CSO's were selected and supported to undertake value chain development	Selecting 4 TOTs, develop training materials, organize lead farmer trainings in different regions.	The support for value chain development was for specific activity geared towards supporting value selected value chain. Since value chain

					development requires a high investment; the support should be increased in future.
3.2.3 1 training to stakeholders in entrepreneurships and development of business plans	Inviting traders for the training, engaging a business consultant, organizing one training on entrepreneurship undertaken	No trader had developed a business plan or attended such a training	3 traders and 3 CBOs were trained on entrepreneurship and business plan development process (P3Annex 7)	Inviting traders and CBO's for the training, engaging a business consultant, organizing one training on entrepreneurship undertaken	This training can help businesses to be focused  The traders and lead farmers are being encouraged to develop business plans and strategic plans for their businesses
<b>Output 3.3</b> Capacity in quality assurance for supporting collective marketing of organic products to the domestic, regional or export markets is enhanced	300 smallholder farmers are trained on quality assurance systems and participate in the organic markets	15 extension staff had been trained for training inspectors was available	250 extension working with 20,000 farmers were trained on ICS development respectively(P3 Annex 7)	250 extension workers and 120 organic farmers trained in quality assurance systems	ICS and PGS development is a continuous process since changes take place in the project
3.3.1: 1 Training for local organic inspectors	3.3.1: 1 Training for local organic inspectors	No curriculum had been developed	A training curriculum was developed in partnership with	3.3.1: 1 Training for local organic inspectors	The training was changed to development of curriculum for

		for Organic, fair trade, Rainforest alliance and Global gap	Egerton University for Organic, fair trade, Rainforest alliance and Global gap		Organic, fair trade, Rainforest alliance and Global gap for wide scale application and adoption.
3.3.2: Train and Facilitate at least 3 producer associations nationally in the use of Internal Control System (ICS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for market access	3.3.2: Train and Facilitate at least 3 producer associations nationally in the use of Internal Control System (ICS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for market access	2 PGS group were already approved while 2 ICS groups had 660 farmers	6 more PGS groups were prepared for approval. This was done through advisory support and capacity building. 3 ICS projects support to increase organic outgrowers: Macadamia fans farmers increased from 1500 to 3,000 . the farmers are growing macadamia nuts, bananas and cassava. TSA was certified with 6,000	3.3.2: Train and Facilitate at least 3 producer associations nationally in the use of Internal Control System (ICS) and Participatory Guarantee System (PGS) for market access	ICS and PGS development process is continuous due to the increment of farmers in the projects annually



			farmers growing macadamia and cashew nuts, Jungle nuts farmers increased from 4,000 to 14,000 growing macadamia nuts, coffee, avocado and honey. The ICS support was done through capacity building and advisory visits		
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**Key Achievements**

- The development of curricula by the industry together with the University has been very good and the drafts are now at point of internal review at the University and the next will be by the external reviews resulting to credible curriculum that will add value to the sector.
- Value Chain Development Trainings, ICS and PGS trainings have had incredible results especially on the Macadamia and Coffee export chains. Through these, there has been an increase in farmers participating in the value chains from 5,000 to 17,000 in macadamia and 200 to 15,000 farmers in Jungle Nut Company.
- The local market is also growing as evidenced by new local outlets and expansion of the old.

**Challenges**

- Though the local market is expanding, there are still few outlets and the volumes they demand is relatively low.
- The diversity of organic products is low mainly fresh horticultural produce but there is potential to include others.

- Due to the high demand for organic products, there is an emerging trend of quacks labelling their products as organic in the market. There is need for policy enforcement by Kenya Bureau of Standards, who are the custodian of the East Africa Organic Product Standard to that only those who comply to the standard use the word Organic.

### Lessons Learnt

- It is strategic to work with traders in the promotion of organic trade.
- Consumers are willing to buy organic products provided they are assured that the products are genuine.
- Trade promotion is not only expensive, but also time consuming.

## PILLAR 4: SUPPORTING AND CEMENTING: STEERING, COORDINATION AND MANAGEMENT

PILLAR IMPLEMENTING PARTNER – KENYA  
ORGANIC AGRICULTURE NETWORK (KOAN)



REPORTING PERIOD: 2015

**OUTCOME 1:** Fully functional multistakeholder 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 organisation of markets and value chains that promote Ecological Organic Agriculture.

<b>Outputs</b>	<b>Indicators (logframe)</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Progress between reporting period ( January – June 2015)</b>	<b>Project Targets</b>	<b>Analysis, Remarks</b>
<p><b>Output 4.1.2</b> Organize at least one meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons</p>	Strategic Plan Meeting Report	EOA Action Plan developed in 2012	Kenya EOA actors were updated on the progress about the EOAI. Kenya EOA actors were acquainted with the continental EOA Strategic Plan. Kenya EOA actors identified key priorities to be considered in the Kenya EOA Strategic Plan (P4 Annex 1)	Reviewed EOA 2015 – 2020 Strategic Plan and Action Plan Identifying of key priority areas that were to be considered in the Strategic Plan	There is need to domesticate the Strategic Plan for future use for the EOA actors in Kenya.
<p><b>Output 4.1.3</b> Sensitize various actors and stakeholders in the country about the</p>	Back to office Reports	Actors and other stakeholders have limited awareness on the value of EOA development	Organized participation in Kenya Livestock Producers Association Exhibition in Murang'a where farmers, traders and partners participated for 2 days. This was an opportunity to promote and	Organizing for the stand, inviting farmers, traders, partners and other actors to participate in the	There is need to participate in similar events in other counties to promote and disseminate information of the importance

value of EOA in development			<p>disseminate information of EOA Initiative to various actors in the Agribusiness sector in Muranga County. Traders also got the opportunity to sell their organic products. (P4 Annex 2)</p> <p>Organized and participated in the Nakuru Agricultural Show for 6 days. Traders, partners participated in the agricultural fair under the Egerton University stand.</p> <p>In both events the stands received many visitors and many enquiries made on EOA Initiative. (P4 Annex 3)</p>	<p>events. Organize material and information on EOA initiative to sensitive various actors in the agriculture sector on EOA Initiative.</p>	<p>of EOA initiative. This also enables awareness creation on EOA in various areas in the Country.</p>
<p><b>Output 4.1.4</b> Undertake policy gap analysis on the current policies as related to EOA development.</p>	Gap analysis report	There is no in depth study to guide on the policy gaps that can help in OA policy	Undertook a Policy Gap Analysis for the Macadamia Value Chain in Embu and Kirinyaga Counties	Study undertaken	The Macadamia Value chain was chosen because many companies have recruited many farmers in those Counties and is currently leading in terms of Value chain with most

					certified small holder farmers.
<b>Output 4.1.5</b> Lobby for inclusion of EOA into national policy making processes, strategies and investment plans.	Policy brief	There is no in depth study to guide on the policy gaps that can help in OA policy development	National Policy Cluster Forum held at Sportsview Hotel Nairobi for Nairobi and Central Members Supported Key stakeholders to review the Agricultural Policy Draft 3. Key recommendations from this review were included in the Draft 4. (P4Annex 4)	Updates shared and deliberations on the draft OA policy draft	
<b>Output 4.1.7</b> Develop directory and database of members of the national platforms and development partners	Kenya Ecological Organic Directory	The directorate for all Ecological Organic Agriculture Actors and members was not in place	All EOA stakeholders in Kenya were requested to verify and update their contact information. This was consolidated into one Ecological Organic Agriculture Directory for Kenya and is available in both soft and hard copy. Dissemination of the directory enhances more networking amongst the EOA actors. It also leads to increased interaction amongst the Ecological Organic Agriculture stakeholders. (P4 Annex 5)	Develop directory and database of members of the national platforms and development partners	The Directory published should be updated yearly to include new Ecological Organic Agriculture actors and members. Compile new information about Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative. There is need to increase the

					number of copies to be printed to enable outreach to the increasing number of organic actors.
<b>Output 4.1.8</b>	Active National Platform with steering Committee established and strengthened	Organic traders who have been producing mainly for local markets had been seeking to have an opportunity to have their products sold within the East Africa Region.	Supported 1 organic trader (macadamia fans) and 2 EOA Staff to participate in the The 3 <sup>rd</sup> African Organic Conference for 5 days. This was a learning exchange visit amongst traders and an opportunity for traders to network with other traders within the region. Macadamia Fans had an opportunity to market their products as well as get orders for their organic products from buyers from Nigeria. There was an opportunity for learning since there was a field day organized.	Support participation in regional fora	There is need to organize similar regional forums in future for the traders, to enhance knowledge for the participants and give them opportunity to market and increase their incomes.
<b>Output 4.1.10</b>  Organize at least one	Minutes of the Meeting of the Steering committee	The combined work plans for 2015	3 meeting were conducted.  The First meeting was organized	Prepare annual work plans and budget through	There is need to Identify activities that

<p>meeting for bringing together country partners to share experiences and lessons</p>	<p>members, PIPs and CLO with adoption of work plans</p> <p>Minutes for the PIPs' meeting</p> <p>Minutes for PIPs meeting</p>	<p>have not been agreed on.</p> <p>No work plans in developed for 2016</p>	<p>for steering committee members, PIPs and CLO to agree on the 2015 work plans. (P4Annex6)</p> <p>The second one meeting for PIPs to identify areas where activities in the work plans could be merged (P4 Annex7)</p> <p>The third meeting was conducted for the PIPs to develop 2016 workplans using the new format send by the Lead Organization.</p>	<p>participatory processes</p> <p>2016 work plans developed</p>	<p>can be merged or undertaken together for increased synergies and budget optimization</p> <p>Joint work plans forums for the PIPs should be encouraged</p>
<p><b>Output 4.2.2</b></p> <p>Strengthen capacity of CLOs and PIPs in project coordination and implementation</p>	<p>Capacity of CLOs and PIPs strengthen in Website Design and Management Training report</p>	<p>Only a few PIPs and CLO project staff training in Website Design and Management</p>	<p>Organized a 3 day training on Website Design and Management for PIPs and CLO project staff. 8 Project staff selected from PIP and CLO organizations were trained on Website content, Design and Management (P4 Annex 8)</p>	<p>Organize a training in website Content, Design and management for PIPs and KOAN</p>	<p>PIPs and CLO project staff need to have their capacities to built in other areas to enhance their capabilities in project implementation</p>

<p><b>Output 4.2.5</b></p> <p>CLOs conduct project supervision, support, monitoring, evaluation and reporting to executing agencies and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>Back to office reports on various progress Field visits conducted</p>	<p>No previous monitoring and evaluation and supervision on EOA programmes</p>	<p>Conducted 3 Progress Field Visits for 3 key projects selected by the 3 PIPs to determine the progress of EOA initiative for the selected programmes (P4 Annex 9)</p>	<p>Undertake monitoring visits Coordinate PIPs reporting and consolidate reports and share with the lead agency and other stakeholders</p>	<p>Adequate time should be allocated enable determination of the progress in various programmes</p>
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### Challenges

- Some PIPs spent less than 70% of the first disbursement by October. As a result, the second disbursement for the year was not done
- Some budget lines are very minimal and not enough to undertake the stipulated activities.
- Pillars implement activities independently and this jeopardize impact. During planning, Pillars identified activities that could be implemented together to leverage on budgets and impacts but more should be done on this. For example farmers benefiting from research pillar should be linked to the Information Pillar and be Linked to Markets under the Value chain pillar. This can ensure that the limited budgets are not spread thin and impact is made real.

### Lessons Learnt

- There is need and value for Pillars to work together, share information regularly and leverage on strengths and budgets.



- There is need to re-evaluate budgets and instead of implementing all the activities budgeted for, PIPs to prioritize activities that can have the desired change/impact and merge budgets to meet the needs of priority activities. At the moment merging budget are only allowed within 10% which is insignificant.
- More investments is required to organize logistics of moving products from farmers to the market in terms of setting up bulking centers organizing transport, deliveries which traders are not willing to invest in.
- There are a number of policies, bills and Acts of parliament that are currently under review and there is need to keep track and contribute to ensure EOA is mainstreamed in relevant pieces of legislation.