

# **LAUNCH OF THE ASDS AND SIGNING OF THE KENYA CAADP COMPACT**

**A Report on the Proceedings of the Information  
Sharing Workshop and the Ceremony for Signing  
the Kenya CAADP Compact and Launching of the  
ASDS, 23–24 July 2010, Kenyatta International  
Conference Centre (KICC), Nairobi, Kenya**

**Compiled for the**

**Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit  
(ASCU)**

**By**

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# Executive Summary

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## **1. About the workshop**

The workshop was organized by the Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) to facilitate the signing of the agreement between Kenya Government and Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) on the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the launching of Kenya's Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS). The two-day workshop was held on 23-24 August 2010 had two components – the ASDS/CAADP information-sharing workshop held on the first day and the signing and launch ceremonies held on the second day. It was attended by over 400 persons drawn from sector ministries of the, Development Partners, COMESA, Farmers, Pastoralists, and Fisher folk, cooperators, Universities, researchers and general public. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya Hon. Mwai Kibaki graced the official signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact and the launch of the ASDS on the second day of the workshop.

This report documents the activities and achievements of the ASDS/CAADP workshop whose specific objectives were: To take stock of the initiatives of the Kenya Government in the reform process and implementation of regional commitments; To enable stakeholders make input to the work done by the six Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), which are ASCU's implementation organs for the ASDS; and To launch the ASDS by signing the Kenya CAADP compact. In addition to the signing the Kenya CAADP Compact and launch of the ASDS, other outputs of the workshop included the identification existing gaps in the strategies and action plans developed by ASCU's technical working groups (TWGs) against the set targets and principles set by the CAADP.

## **2. Workshop process**

The first task of the workshop was an agenda setting session that included a welcome address and establishing a common understanding of the objectives of the workshop, the expected outcomes and the workshop process. The aim of this agenda setting was to make participants conversant with program.

Gaps in TWG strategies and action plans were identified through ASDS/CAADP information sharing involving prepared presentations and discussions of the same in plenary and breakout group sessions. The first group of presentations shared the

overview of the CAADP framework and the progress of its implementation at international (NEPAD) and regional (COMESA) levels, and a presentation of Kenya's ASDS and how it linked with the CAADP. The second group consisted of detailed presentations of the four CAADP Pillars. The third group consisted of plenary presentations of the findings and recommendations of the four breakout groups formed to review the action plans of the Kenya's TWGs. The four groups had been constituted earlier on the basis of the four CAADP Pillars and held separate deliberations for one hour prior to their report-back at the final plenary.

Signing of the CAADP Kenya Compact was preceded by endorsement speeches by representatives of CAADP stakeholder organizations including Kenya's ministries of agriculture and finance, development partners, COMESA, AU and NEPAD. Launch of the ASDS was preceded by the keynote address.

The report was produced by analyzing and summarizing the presentations and plenary discussions as captured from submitted PowerPoint sets and rapporteurs notes. Conclusions are drawn from analysis of achievements of the workshop and recommendations have been made based mainly on the post-compact road map set by the CAADP secretariat.

### **3. Activities and outputs**

The workshop was implemented in two groups of activities: The information sharing workshop held in Sessions 1-3 on Day 1 and the ceremony for CAAD compact signing and launch of the ASDS performed in Sessions 4-5 on Day 2.

#### **3.1 Session 1: Introduction to CAADP (1) – Overview presentations**

The first group of workshop presentations, which were delivered during this session shared information on the CAADP framework and the progress of its implementation at international (NEPAD) and regional (COMESA) levels, and a presentation of Kenya's ASDS and how it linked with the CAADP.

Three CAADP overview presentations were delivered and discussed.

- Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and its implementation in Africa - *by Komla Bissi, CAADP Agribusiness and Value Chain Advisor, AU-NEPAD*
- CAADP Implementation in the COMESA Region - Progress and Lessons Learnt – *by Dr. Sam Kanyarugika (CAADP Coordinator), Senior Agricultural Advisor, COMESA*

- The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Its Linkage to the CAADP Compact – *by Dr. Romano Kiome, Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture/ Chairman ICC*

A plenary session after the three presentations demonstrated satisfactory engagement of participants, especially farmer representatives, in the information sharing process. They raised issues that showed their concerns for delays by government in implementing the CAADP, their wish to be adequately involved in the process and their potential to make a useful contribution in priority setting.

### **3.2 Session 2: Introduction to CAADP (2) - Detailed presentation of CAADP Pillars**

Four CAADP Pillar presentations were made during this session. These were:

- Pillar I: Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) – *by Dr. Benson Chisholm (Pillar I Focal Person), Senior Lecturer and Land*
- Pillar II: Improving Access to Markets and Infrastructure - *by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa*
- Pillar III: Reducing risk and improving food security - *by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa*
- CAADP Pillar IV: Agricultural research - *by Dr. Joseph Methu, Head, Partnerships and Capacity Development, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (SARECA)*

### **3.3 Session 3: Breakout group sessions**

A short plenary presentation before the breakout sessions enabled the moderator to explain the importance of the breakout sessions as they shouldered the responsibility of delivering the key outputs of the workshop. The moderator also took time to explain the basis for group formation and the work process for each group. He finally named the groups and their respective workstations. All the four groups completed their deliberations and presented reports at the plenary.

#### *3.3.1 Group 1/CAADP Pillar I Report: Land and water management*

The group discussed the objectives and tasks of the TWG on Sustainable Land Environment, and Natural Resource Management and achievements made to date. Participants pointed to issues they considered as gaps that the TWG could take up into its agenda and the chair made some responses to these observations. The identified gaps include climate change issues, poor agricultural extension services,

and land and water use policies to reduce hunger in the midst of too much land and water, and management of coastal resources. The group made recommendations focusing on these gaps. The discussant (CAADP pillar representative) made observations on the work of the country team so far with recommendations on way forward.

### *3.3.2 Group II/ CAADP Pillar II Report: Market access*

The group focused its deliberation on what were perceived as gaps in policy, program design and implementation in respect of the action plans of two country TWGs, i.e., *Agribusiness Market Access and Value Addition* and *Agricultural Inputs and Financial Services*. Farmers and district agricultural stakeholder representatives raised most of the issues captured here below. Identified gaps in policy development included several non-existent policies as well as those that poorly served the intended target groups. Five existing policies/programs were identified as poorly developed and requiring review: Agricultural Finance Policy, Agricultural Infrastructure Development, Market Access, Farmer Organizations Development, and Value Chains. The group recommended filling the policy gaps and reviewing poorly designed policies and programs.

### *3.3.3 Group 3 / CAADP Pillar III Report: Food Supply and Hunger*

This group discussed the terms of reference and activities of the TWG on Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Programmes since its inception. In particular, the group shared information about the action plans that had been developed and the need for consultants to accomplish some of the activities. Participants expressed lack of information on on-going processes, which limited their ability to contribute at the group discussions. The group identified challenges that small farmers encounter, which should inform TWG program strategies and action plans: High cost of inputs; absence of or weak farmer organizations at community level, poor access to services, post harvest food losses, pastoralism and taxation. The group made recommendation to address these gaps.

### *3.3.4 Group 4 / CAASDP Pillar 4 Report: Agricultural research*

The Working Group reviewed the terms of reference of the TWG on Research and Extension and then proceeded to identify the current challenges in the in the area of knowledge management that should inform program development. The following issues featured inadequate funding of research, the need to include NGOs along with private sector, inability of poor farmer to access demand-driven extension services, the need to develop a working research and extension model, improving research and extension under CAADP through harmonious collaboration between the TWGs and Pillar teams and incorporation of social science in agricultural knowledge management.

### **3.4 Sessions 4: Signing of Kenya Compact and Launch of the ASDS**

The key activity of Session 4 was the dissemination of agricultural sector strategies and programs through a televised agricultural sector documentary. Session 5 was the ceremony proper when, when functional and development partners read endorsement speeches in support of the Kenya Compact and the ASDS. The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta on behalf of the Kenya Government and Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya COMESA Secretary General on behalf of COMESA, signed the Kenya Compact. This activity was followed by the keynote address delivered by Hon. Mwai Kibaki, the President of the Republic of Kenya, after which the President declared the ASDS launched and operational.

## **4. Conclusions and recommendations**

The workshop realized all the intended results in both quantity and quality. All the workshop objectives were achieved, including excellent sharing of information and identification of gaps in the strategies of ASCU's TWGs. The workshop also enhanced stakeholder commitment to the implementation of Kenya CAADP Compact. In addition, the report makes tangible recommendations for action based on the now well-understood post-compact roadmap and the support obtainable from the CAADP Secretariat.

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## 1.0 Introduction

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### 1.1 Background

In June 2008, the government launched the Kenya Vision 2030 as the new long-term development blueprint for the country. Its vision is to transform Kenya into a *“globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by 2030”*. Its aim is to transform Kenya into *“a newly industrializing, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment”*.

The Vision 2030 identifies agriculture as one of the key sectors to deliver the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate envisaged under the economic pillar. With the launching of Vision 2030, it became imperative to revise Kenya’s Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) to capture these new developments. The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) has been developed to provide a guide for the public and private sector’s effort in addressing major development challenges facing the sector, taking into account the ongoing institutional and policy reforms. ASDS also incorporates agricultural policy proposals contained in the Vision 2030 medium-term plan.

The ASDS strategy takes into account other regional and international initiatives such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in which the United Nations member countries pledged to reduce extreme hunger and poverty by the year 2015. In developing the ASDS, the government perceives that the agricultural sector has been largely revived and is now set on the path for further development. The overriding goal of the ASDS is to achieve a progressive reduction in unemployment and poverty.

Kenya’s Agriculture Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU) organized the workshop titled *Launch of the ASDS and Signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact* with the overall objective of launching of the ASDS. The climax of the workshop was the signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact in fulfillment of Kenya’s commitment to this COMESA initiative. The theme of the workshop was *“Towards Innovative, Commercially-oriented and Modern Agriculture”*. The ASDS launch and the Kenya CAADP Compact signing ceremonies, which took place on the second day of the workshop, were preceded by the ASDS/CAADP information-sharing workshop held on the first day.

The two-day workshop was held at the Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi, on 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24 July 2010 and attended by a total of 400 persons drawn

from among Kenya Government Ministries, Development Partners, Farmers, Pastoralists, Fisher folk, co-operators, Universities, researchers and interested publics. COMESA was represented by a delegation consisting of Dr Sindiso Ngwenya, the COMESA Secretary General, Dr. Sam Kanyarukiga the CAADP Coordinator and other members of the CAADP secretariat. His Excellency the President of the Republic of Kenya Hon. Mwai Kibaki graced the official signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact and the launch of the ASDS on the second day of the workshop. The full list of participants is shown in **Annex 1**.

## **1.2 About this report**

This report presents a summary of the proceedings of the workshop. It has been assembled by the workshop moderator from notes captured by the team of ASCU rapporteurs and supplemented with slide sets of the actual presentations and copies of speeches. It summarizes the presentations and key points emanating from the plenary sessions and speeches at the following six stages:

- Agenda setting contribution through the welcome and opening remarks
- Overview of the CAADP and progress of its implementation and continental and regional levels
- Development of Kenya's ASDS and how it links with the CAADP
- Discussion of the structure and strategies of the CAADP Pillars
- Consideration of how the ASDS conforms with CAADP strategies through analysis of action plans of the TWGs
- Key points from the speeches during the ASDS launch and Compact signing ceremony of Day 2

Full accounts of the speeches by COMESA Secretary General and the keynote address by the President of the Republic of Kenya are reproduced in Annexes 1 and 2. A copy of the draft CAADP Kenya Compact is given in Annex 3, while the Programme of the Forum and List of Participants are given as Annexes 4 and 5, respectively

In addition to capturing the events of the two-day workshop, the report aims to guide ASCU on post-compact activities. For this reason, the report presents in some detail the strategies of the four CAADP Pillars, the post-compact road map and the principles and targets established by Heads of State to guide CAADP implementation at country level. The report also captures the kinds of assistance the country should expect from COMESA during the post-compact period. Contributions from plenary

sessions should also guide ASCU on investment choices and in refining the action plans of the TWGs.

It should be understood that information presented in this report is not in itself adequate in informing post-compact implementation of CAADP. This is partly because the presentations themselves could not convey all that one should know about CAADP and partly due to insufficient time for deliberation on emerging issues. For in-depth information on CAADP, one will need to visit the CAADP<sup>1</sup> website, and further analysis of investment programs will be necessary through established round-tables for implementation of CAADP at country level.

## **2.0 Setting the Workshop Agenda**

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The Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Livestock Development, Mr. Ken Lusaka delivered the welcome remarks. He reiterated the factors challenging food production in Africa. In particular, he identified climate change, conflicts, low productivity, and lack of organized markets as being key factors. The PS drew the attention of the participants to the CAADP objectives, which reflect the aspirations of the Heads of State as stipulated in the Maputo Declaration of 2003. He praised the link between CAADP and ASDS and emphasized that the ASDS would be the tool to implement CAADP in Kenya.

In a brief presentation, the workshop moderator explained the objectives, expected outputs and process of the workshop as follows:

### **2.1 Workshop objectives**

- To take stock of the initiatives of the Kenya Government in the reform process and implementation of regional commitments
- To enable stakeholders make input to the work done by the six Thematic Working Groups (TWGs), which are ASCU's implementation organs for the ASDS
- To launch the ASDS by signing the Kenya CAADP compact

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<sup>1</sup> <http://caadp.net>

## **2.2 The expected outputs:**

- Gaps in the action plans of the TWGs vis-à-vis the CAADP Pillars identified and recommendations on how to deal with them discussed
- The Kenya CAADP Compact signed as a sign of commitment to the CAADP initiative
- The ASDS launched to mark the start of implementation of the Kenya CAADP Compact

## **2.3 Workshop process**

Annex 2 shows the workshop program. The actual timing of events scheduled on Day 1 were delayed significantly especially during the morning sessions. The timing shift was mainly due to late start and some lengthy but necessary presentations of Session 1.

Day 1 of the workshop consisted of three groups of detailed PowerPoint presentations, each followed by a plenary discussion. The first group of presentations shared the overview of the CAADP framework and the progress of its implementation at international (NEPAD) and regional (COMESA) levels, and a presentation of Kenya's ASDS and how it linked with the CAADP. The second group consisted of detailed presentations of the four CAADP Pillars. The third group consisted of plenary presentations of the findings and recommendations of the four breakout groups formed to review the action plans of the Kenya's TWGs. The four groups had been constituted earlier on the basis of the four CAADP Pillars and held separate deliberations for one hour prior to their report-back at the final plenary. The session was managed by a chair and a moderator while proceedings were recorded by a team of rapporteurs.

Day 2 was characterized by speeches from representatives of CAADP stakeholder organizations including Kenya's ministries of agriculture and finance, the private sector in Kenya, development partners, COMESA, AU and NEPAD. The climax of the session was the signing of the Kenya Compact and Key Note Address by His Excellency the President. The session was managed by a master of ceremony, with Agriculture PS as chair.

### **3.0 Session 1 - Introduction to CAADP (1): The CAADP Framework and Progress of Implementation**

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During this session, representatives of the CAADP Secretariat presented three papers, which participants discussed in a plenary session. Details of the presentations are available at the ASCU and CAADP websites. The following were the titles and main contents of the presentations:

#### **3.1 Presentations**

##### ***3.1.1 Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and its implementation in Africa - by Komla Bissi, CAADP Agribusiness and Value Chain Advisor, AU-NEPAD***

The presenter gave a broad overview of the CAADP principles and processes and the status of its implementation at continental level.

The specific topics included:

- Rationale for establishing CAADP,
- Objectives of CAADP including its set targets and principles
- CAADP's key Partner Institutions
- CAADP implementation process
- Status of CAADP implementation to date: This included the effort made by countries towards signing the CAADP agreement, progress by countries in developing investment plans and the key investment areas selected by the countries.

##### ***3.1.2 CAADP Implementation in the COMESA Region - Progress and Lessons Learnt – by Dr. Sam Kanyarugika (CAADP Coordinator), Senior Agricultural Advisor, COMESA***

The presentation focused on implementation of CAADP in the COMESA region comprising 19 member countries and covered CAADP progress in three RECs, i.e., the South African Development Cooperation, (SADC) and East Africa Community (EAC). The presentation was given in two parts.

Part 1 covered the status of implementation of CAADP by countries in COMESA region and had seven components:

- Importance of agriculture in COMESA region
- Causes of food insecurity in the COMESA region
- COMESA support to countries implementing CAADP
- CAADP Compact signature status of COMESA countries
- Post-Compact roadmap, implementation challenges and recommendations to countries
- Regional programs of COMESA in support of CAADP implementation
- Challenges in CAADP implementation, and
- Recommendations

Part 2 dealt with the CAADP Regional Compact currently under preparation.

***3.1.3 The Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and Its Linkage to the CAADP Compact – by Dr. Romano Kiome, Permanent Secretary- Ministry of Agriculture/ Chairman ICC***

The Permanent Secretary gave the background of the process of reforms in the country especially in the agricultural sector. He made reference to the early reforms undertaken in 80's which did not yield much and, instead, resulted in a decline in development assistance and a reduction in investment in agricultural sector by the Government of Kenya.

The presentation explained the agricultural policy development process in Kenya. It revealed that in 2003 the Kenya government launched the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) to address the declined economic development. The agriculture sector subsequently launched the Strategy for the Revitalization of Agriculture (SRA).

The outlined the steps to be undertaken in consultation with COMESA to fast track the process of implementing the CAADP after signing the Compact. These included completion of the Medium Term Investment Plan (MTIP), Final consultation meeting, and Technical review with NEPAD to be done by September 2010. He said this would help address the post-compact roadmap for Kenya.

**3.2 Plenary Session 1**

During the plenary discussions held after the three presentations farmer participants raised a number of issues. The following six issues arose during the plenary:

- Why had Kenya taken so long to sign the compact? – question by Sheikh Kassim Zane (Kwale)
- Could there be any disadvantages of signing the compact?
- How long would it take to accomplish the steps of the CAADP process?
- Following the President’s announcement in 2008 to raise the agriculture budget to 8% of the national budget, what was the current government position on commitment to the agricultural sector?
- To what extent had fisheries issues been addressed in the ASDS?
- How would resource mobilization be done to satisfy implementation of ASDS and CAADP without causing competition within the sector?

The Permanent Secretary and the presenters responded to the issues. He emphasized that Kenya was still on track and had therefore not delayed. Many fundamental steps had to be followed to ensure all-important issues were considered before signing the Compact. The PS did emphasize that some of the activities undertaken under different programs already contributed to the development of the program. In addition, the COMESA secretariat said the process could be enhanced. On Kenya achieving the Maputo declaration on commitment of 10% of the National Budget, the PS did clarify that the commitment was yet to be achieved but efforts were underway towards realizing that target.

## **4.0 Session 2 - Introduction to CAADP 2: The CAADP Pillars**

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Four presentations were made during Session 2 of the workshop, one presentation on each CAADP Pillar. All four presentations reiterated the rationale for the CAADP initiative by emphasizing the importance of land and agriculture in African economies and the challenges to agriculture-led growth. In discussing the CAADP pillars, the presenters gave re detailed information that country teams need to guide and support both pre and post-compact activities, which were lightly covered in the overview presentations. These include CAADP principles and targets, the CAADP entry points, program development and M&E tools for countries, the post-compact road map and the post-compact pillar support.

### **4.1 Presentations**

**4.1.1 Pillar I: Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) – by Dr. Benson Chisholm (Pillar I Focal Person), Senior Lecturer and Land Management Specialist, University of Zambia**

The presentation covered the components of SLWM, important characteristics of and opportunities for growth through SLWM and the dominant issues related to land use in the SSA. Participants were exposed to the three strategies of the Pillar: soil fertility and sustainable land management, reliable agricultural water control systems, and land policy and administration. An update on progress and way forward in implementation of the Pillar were also presented.

**4.1.2 Pillar II: Improving Access to Markets and Infrastructure - by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa**

Prof. Sheryl Hendricks, on behalf of Mr. Baba Dioum of Conference of Ministers of Agriculture of West and Central Africa (CMA/AOC) who was engaged in another conference, delivered this presentation.

The presentation focused on objectives, strategic areas and implementation progress of the pillar. Using research-based evidence, the presenter gave illustrative of the importance of agriculture in promoting industrial growth and opportunities available for agricultural market development. This Pillar is apparently the most complex in strategy design, with four (4) thematic areas: Increasing competitiveness and international opportunities, improving trade infrastructure and commerce, value chains development, and technical capacity strengthening. Within the four strategic areas, the Pillar has identified nine (9) themes in which it pursues 21 strategies for meeting the thematic objectives and targets.

**4.1.3 Pillar III: Reducing risk and improving food security - by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa**

The presentation elaborated on issues associated with food security, and explained why it remains a systemic problem in Africa. It illustrated the link between poverty and food security and the central role of CAADP Pillar III towards the realization of MDG 1. The need for pro-poor growth policies is articulated, hence the focus of this pillar's Framework for African Food Security (FAFS) on improving resilience by reducing vulnerability as its key program strategy. The key elements of the presentation are summarized here starting with the general background on food security and poverty.

**4.1.4 CAADP Pillar IV: Agricultural research** - by Dr. Joseph Methu, Head, Partnerships and Capacity Development, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (SARECA)

Acting on behalf of Dr Monty Jones of the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA), who is the Pillar IV Focal Person, Dr Joseph Methu represented Pillar IV institutions. He presented a paper under the title: *Supporting Pre-and Post-Compact Processes in Eastern and Central Africa*.

The presentation started with a listing of Pillar IV institutions, which include the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and its affiliate sub-regional research organizations (SROs), and National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS). He explained that the Framework informs the implementation strategy for Pillar IV for African Agricultural Productivity (FAAP), which was evolved specifically as a framework for implementing the Pillar. The strategic objective is *to strengthen agricultural knowledge systems in delivering profitable and sustainable technologies that are widely adopted by farmers resulting in sustained agricultural growth*. Through FAAP Pillar IV had identified weaknesses in the areas of research capacity, end-user involvement in research, farmer support system, fragmented internal and external innovation support systems, and inadequate investment in agricultural research for development (ARD) as the key areas requiring investment. The Pillar would three principle elements: institutional and services reform, including the efficient use of resources, increasing total investment in agriculture, and harmonizing funding. In addition, the Pillar recommends a paradigm shift from the technology package approach to integrated research approach where all stakeholders are active participants in technology development rather than passive recipients of technology.

## **4.2 Plenary 2**

Due to time limitations, this plenary session was shifted to the afternoon and combined with breakout group sessions.

## **5.0 Session 3: Breakout Groups and Report Back**

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### **5.1 Criteria and agenda for work groups**

Session 3 of the workshop started on time after lunch break on Day 1. A short plenary presentation before the breakout sessions enabled the moderator to explain the importance of the breakout sessions as they shouldered the responsibility of

delivering some key outputs of the workshop. The moderator also took time to explain the basis for group formation and the work process for each group. He finally named the groups and their respective workstations.

The breakout groups were required to deliberate on strategies and action plans of the agriculture sector's TWGs in comparison to the strategies recommended under the respective CAADP pillars. In the process, they were expected to identify important gaps in the TWG strategies and action plans and make recommendations on how to fill the identified gaps. Each group was then expected to compile its findings and recommendations into a report to be presented for discussion at the final plenary session.

Four working groups were formed based on the four CAADP pillars. Group membership was based on three principles:

- Members of the TWGs who attended the workshop joined the work group on the CAADP pillar relevant to their TWG. This was applicable to members of four TWGs, which represent the four CAADP pillars at country level.
- Members of the two TWGs with crosscutting mandate (i.e. (i) Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Reforms (LRIR) and (ii) Agricultural Inputs and Financial Services (AIFS)) were expected to join groups of their interest with the two TWG chairpersons ensuring fair distribution of their members across the working groups. However, most members of AIFS opted to join the Working Group on Pillar III.
- All other participants could join any working group based on personal interest

The four working groups were as follows:

Group 1: CAADP Pillar 1 – Land and water management

- Core TWG: Environment, Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management
- Representatives of cross-cutting TWGs (LRIR & AIFS)
- Other participants

Group 2: CAAD Pillar 2 – Market access

- Core TWGs: Marketing and Value addition and AIFS
- Representatives of LRIR
- Other participants

### Group 3: CAADP Pillar 3 – Food supply and hunger

- Core TWG: Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Programmes
- Representatives of cross-cutting TWGs (LRIR & AIFS)
- Other participants

### Group 4: CAASDP Pillar 4 – Agricultural research

- Core TWG: Research and Extension
- Representatives of cross-cutting TWGs (LRIR & AIFS)
- Other participants

The convener of each working group was the chair of the relevant TWG (or a member of the TWG if the chair was not at the workshop). The convener chaired the working group while the Focal Person (or his representative) for the CAAD pillar was the discussant. Each working group nominated a rapporteur and agreed on who would prepare and deliver the report at the plenary. Groups spent up to 1.5 hours on their deliberations before report back. Due to limited time, the report back presentations were allocated only 5 to 10 minutes each.

## **5.2 Group 1/CAADP Pillar I Report: Core TWG - Environment, Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management**

The convener/chair (TWG chair) briefed the group on the role and strategies of the TWG and its achievement to date. Participants pointed to issues they considered as gaps that the TWG could take up into its agenda and the chair made some responses to these observations. The discussant (CAADP pillar representative) made observations on the work of the country team so far with recommendations on way forward. This report presents details of the discussions and the group's recommendations.

### *5.2.1 TWG's role and strategies*

The overall goal of the TWG is to contribute to the attainment of vision 2030 by promoting sustainable use and management of the environment and natural resources.

The main strategies are:

- 1) Provision of general oversight on the operations of sector ministries
- 2) Provision of technical and managerial guidance and advice
- 3) Organizing policy engagement meetings/workshops for

- 4) Managing the undertakings on technical assessment
- 5) Review of land management undertakings supported by donors
- 6) Mobilizing support for capacity building
- 7) Working with existing national and regional programs/projects to build synergies and maximize their outputs. Currently, such programs/projects include Lake Victoria Environment Programmes, Arid Land Resource Management project, Mountain Kenya East Project, Kenya Agricultural Productive and Sustainable land management project.

The work of the TWG shall not be academic; instead, it shall be practical and oriented to application on the ground. For instance, the TWG would like to go onto the MAU (Forest) issues and see how it can advise the government and other stakeholders to support in addressing the problems emanating from Mao. The TWG shall act as a think-Tank for the government on matters of the environment.

#### *5.2.2 Specific activities and tasks*

The TWG would achieve its objectives by undertaking the following specific activities and tasks:

- Stocktaking and analysis of policies to identify barriers, bottlenecks,
- Stocktaking and analysis of sustainable land management practices for the various agro-ecological zones
- Stocktaking and assessment of natural resources; these include review of data, determination of gaps, integration of resource management, national use system and assessment of degradation.
- Documentation of best practices and approaches, lead the development of SLM guidelines, build institutional capacities for SLM and prepare a digitalized natural resource database

#### *5.2.3 Achievements to date*

The TWG held consultations with various stakeholders through presentations on thematic issues e.g. environment, land and water resources. The purpose of these consultations was to build baseline information on what existed on the ground.

Through consultations, the TWG had accomplished the following:

- Set performance objectives, indicators
- Draft Work plan developed

- Earned recognition by the Ministry for the Development of Northern Kenya through a request to support the organization of a forum on addressing the problem of the arid and semi arid areas to held in the second half of the 2010

In his contribution the discussant (Pillar I rep) acknowledged the achievements attained in Kenya, which he considered as very comprehensive. He suggested the need the country team to open up and share experiences with other countries. He further explained the involvement of Pillar 1 Institution in supporting countries in the CAADP process. He urged the TWG to proceed and developed a prioritized work plan

#### 5.2.4 *Gaps identified in action plans*

The participants raised several issues, which the TWG could look into. It is to be appreciated that many participants may not have been fully conversant with action plans so far put in place by the TWG and some of their problems may already have been included in the plans.

- 1) Climate change and associated problems: For example:
  - What solutions are being developed for farmers regarding soil degradation, which persists as a major cause of low productivity for small-scale farmers? Why can we not set up soil testing laboratories that are cheap for farmers?
  - Weak application of forest laws encouraging further degradation of forest resources.
  - Air transport restriction is serious problems affecting small-scale farmers. Air transportation of flowers was being restricted as it adds to carbon (carbon footprint) load. What are we doing about climate change and the restriction on air transportation?
- 2) Poor agricultural extension services: We want the government and development partners to promote the “back to land” policy by revamping agricultural extension services. Extension should not be demand driven and should not be tied to markets.
- 3) Food insecurity despite too much land and water: How can these resources are used more effectively to enhance food security? Establish programs on water harvesting to enhance food productivity. For example:
  - We are losing rainwater because there is no space where water can be stored or harvested. Repossess specific areas that are natural basins to conserve/harvest water and compensate the owners to settle somewhere

- Government should subsidize water harvesting equipments
  - Land allocation in sloppy areas
  - Land restoration activities, reforestation
  - Road infrastructural development is eating into the agricultural land, therefore farmers should be assisted to increase productivity in the remaining limited land
  - Marginal areas and communal lands (mostly used for grazing), what measures have been taken to manage the resources and implement land rehabilitation programs
- 4) Management of coastal resources including the coral reefs: The corals reefs have degraded which is affecting the local farmers. There is need for a national program on marine and coastal management.

#### 5.2.5 Recommendations

There is need for programs focusing on both adaptation and mitigation of climate change. For example:

- 1) Conservation tillage should be encouraged to maintain soil fertility
- 2) Promotion of community forestry and agroforestry to involve communities with particular attention to fragility of forest soils which can be lost very easily
- 3) Promotion of land use planning to guide land allocation
- 4) Encourage people to have woodlots to reduce dependence on forest resources and promote other energy sources.
- 5) Establishment of common/public small dams to assist farmers with limited plots
- 6) Subsidy for dam construction materials, e.g. membrane for water retention and prevention of evaporation

### 5.3 **Group II/ CAADP Pillar II Report: Core TWG - Agribusiness Market Access and Value Addition; Crosscutting TWG: Agricultural Inputs and Financial Services**

The Working Group on Market Access focused their deliberation on what were perceived as gaps in policy, program design and implementation in respect of the action plans of two country TWGs - the *Agribusiness Market Access and Value Addition* and *Agricultural Inputs and Financial Services*.

Farmers and district agricultural stakeholder representatives raised most of the issues captured here below.

### 5.3.1 *Gaps in policy development*

The following were identified as policy gaps:

- 1) Non-existent policies
  - Agricultural insurance policy
  - Agricultural inputs policy
  - Agribusiness policy
  - Food safety and Quality Assurance Policy
  - Guidance on contractual farming
  
- 2) Policies not designed well to benefit target groups
  - Micro-finance policy does not address needs of small farmer organizations/self help groups/CIGs that are existent in many areas and in need of finance/credit for farming.
  - Agricultural loans should be designed to allow for Muslim law with regard to interest
  - Top-down approach to policy formulation –does not address real issues faced by farmers
  - Awareness creation on policy formulation is lacking

### 5.3.2 *Gaps in program design and implementation*

- 1) Agricultural Finance Policy and Programme Implementation
  - Processes for acquiring loans are too bureaucratic and lengthy
  - AFC is not operational in some parts of the country
  - Farmers are not aware of financial products, programs and services available to them. They therefore obtain normal bank loans.
  - Production subsidies should be provided to support some important but forgotten value chains, such as cotton and livestock.
  - Warehouse receipting should be made to work and linked with agricultural financing.
  - Farmers feel that input voucher implementation has not worked well. Some of the selected outlets lacked inputs.
  - Current loans are more commercial than agricultural.
  
- 2) Agricultural Infrastructure
  - The government constructing large village storage facilities and provide support for on-farm storage for both crop and livestock products.
  - Government should invest more on infrastructure for value addition and processing

- Government should support farmer organizations in acquiring quality assurance equipment – to test for aflatoxin, pesticides etc.
  - Current irrigation technology is poor, expensive and lacking completely in some areas.
  - More investment is required in water storage, conservation, and renewable energy for agriculture, and access roads.
- 3) Market Access
- More should be done to link farmers to markets
  - Competitiveness for Kenyan products in local, regional and international markets should be pursued and traceability ensured.
  - Value addition centers should be brought closer to farmers/farm gate.
  - Collection centers should be established to ensure organized sales and marketing.
  - Encourage liberal markets.
- 4) Information Technology and Information Management
- Farmers are not able to access information available for production and marketing.
  - Farmers should be trained better to enable them benefit from ICT technology used to disseminate information.
- 5) Farmer Organizations
- The meeting recognized farmer organizations as an important entity in moving forward developments the two thematic areas/pillars
  - FOs can help deal with exploiting of farmers by middlemen
  - FOs should be strengthened
  - Women's representations and participation at leadership level should be improved
- 6) Value Chains
- Explore value chains and have potential in improving farmer's incomes e.g. ocean fishing, orphan crops.

### 5.3.3 Recommendations

Recommendations for action are inherent in the statements of the identified gaps. For example:

- 1) Fill policy gaps: Effort should be made to develop the non-existent but necessary policies, while the poorly designed ones should be reviewed to bridge the identified gaps.

- 2) Programme design and implementation: Desirable but non-existent implementation programs should be developed, while those that are not realizing the desired outcomes should be reviewed and better focused, with built-in monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

#### **5.4 Group 3 / CAADP Pillar III Report: Core TWG - Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Programmes**

The Chairperson of the TWG gave a brief on the TORs and activities of the TWG since its inception. In particular, the group shared information about the action plans that had been developed and the need for consultants to accomplish some of the activities. Participants decided to point out issues concerning the on-going processes, which limited their ability to contribute at the group discussions, before proceeding to identify the challenges facing farmer in the country and their recommendations for action.

##### *5.4.1 Observations on work undertaken so far*

Farmers raised the following concerns:

- 1) The stakeholders had not seen the Food Security and Nutrition Policy and therefore, were not in a position to know whether the major issues affecting food security in the country had been taken on board.
- 2) The action plan developed by the TWG needs to provide clear programs that are implementable while clearly defining the role of farmers in the whole process.

##### *5.4.2 Challenges that farmers face*

Farmers identified the following challenges that face them in the country and proposed that these should form the entry point for the implementation of ASDS and CAADP:

- 1) High cost of inputs for small scale farmers
- 2) Farmer organization at the lower levels such as locations and sub locations are still very weak.
- 3) Poor access to services, e.g. small scale farmers who need mechanization services do not have access to the services
- 4) Post harvest food losses remain a major challenge and food policy should focus more on post harvest and storage
- 5) Taxations issues to need revisiting
- 6) Pastoralism had been paid little attention in government policies
- 7) Development of infrastructure and markets should be intensified.

### 5.4.3 Recommendations

- 1) CAADP secretariat appreciated the direction of the work being implemented by the TWG and emphasized the need to move on to program development as envisaged in the ASDS.
- 2) The consultative process should be more inclusive to include farmers (especially grassroots based farmers), civil society and NGOs. A starting point is to increase farmer representation in the thematic working groups and programs.
- 3) Programmes should be developed to cover the key challenges facing farmers as listed above, for implementation in the next phase
- 4) Special attention should be given to building capacity of farmers and farmer organizations and the NAAIAP should be enhanced to cover more farmers.
- 5) Synchronize the programs under ASDS and CAADP.

## 5.5 Group 4 / CAASDP Pillar 4 Report: Core TWG - Research and Extension

The Working Group reviewed the terms of reference of the TWG on Research and Extension and then proceeded to identify the current challenges in the in the area of knowledge management that should inform program development.

### 5.5.1 Terms of Reference for TWG on Research and Extension

The TWG on research and extension is accountable for the following eight functions:

- 1) Review past consultative initiatives in research and extension
- 2) Take inventory of the capacity for effective agricultural research and extension
- 3) Assess the extent to which the current Research and Extension strategies and activities have embraced goals of SRA/ASDS
- 4) Coordinate the activities for various task forces under the TWG to ensure they focus on their tasks
- 5) Roll out the NASEP and provide guidance on its implementation
- 6) Coordinate the process for finalizing the NARS policy
- 7) Develop a framework for investment in extension and research
- 8) Provide the SRA National Steering Committee and Technical Committee with relevant information for decision-making

### 5.5.2 Gaps and challenges

- 1) Too much emphasis had so far been placed on extension at the expense of research and funding.
- 2) Much emphasis had been placed on the inclusion of the private sector in research and extension but the need to bring NGOs on board had been overlooked. The intension of the ASDS is to be all-inclusive.
- 3) How will demand-driven extension service be paid for considering that most of those who need it are the rural poor? There are innovative producers who are demanding and paying for extension services but the service has been slow in taking on the poor.
- 4) Strategies for up scaling and rolling out a successful research and extension model would have to focus not just on Kenya but on the whole region.
- 5) There is need to develop effective mechanisms to enable TWGs and the Pillars work together to avoid development of 'silos'.
- 6) Will the DCUs add or remove value in the working of the ASCU. There are plans to commission a review of this and come up with a properly coordinated mechanism
- 7) There is need to ring fence the agricultural research under CAADP. This would bring in efficiency.
- 8) Social science research in the agricultural research has been neglected. A lot of research has been done but due to poor packaging, it is not effective. The TWG has taken up this issue.

## **6.0 Signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact and Official Launch of the ASDS**

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The key activities of Session 4 were the signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact and the launch of the Kenya ASDS. The two ceremonies were preceded by a televised dissemination of agricultural sector strategies through a documentary and endorsement speeches by functional and development partners.

Several ministers and senior officers in the government of Kenya, representatives of development partners, civil society organizations, NGOs, farmers and public, attended the function. Hon Mwai Kibaki, the President of the Republic of Kenya was the Chief Guest.

The PS in the Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Romano Kiome delivered the introductory remarks. Hon. Dr. Sally Kosgey, Minister for Agriculture and Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance read other messages from the government. Mr. Donnel Platz, Representative of the Head of EU Delegation in Nairobi and Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya, Secretary General, COMESA, delivered messages from partner organizations. The texts of these speeches can be accessed at the ASCU website.

The Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance, Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta on behalf of the Kenya Government and Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya COMESA Secretary General on behalf of COMESA, signed the Kenya Compact. This activity was followed by the keynote address delivered by Hon. Mwai Kibaki, the President of the Republic of Kenya, after which the President declared the ASDS launched.

## **7.0 Conclusions and Recommendations**

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The workshop realized all the intended results in both quantity and quality. The following were the key achievements of the workshop:

### **7.1 Achievement of workshop objectives**

#### *7.1.1 Sharing of information achieved*

- 1) The need to improve agricultural productivity to alleviate poverty and the seriousness of the problem at hand were disseminated.
- 2) Local stakeholders have understood the CAADP framework and its strategies.
- 3) CAADP secretariat and RECs were updated on progress made by the country in implementing the CAADP as well as existing programs on which CAADP can build.
- 4) Local stakeholders were exposed to the work of the different TWGs established for CAADP implementation. They were also able to recognize the importance of their role in the process. At the same time, TWGs to know of farmers concerns that should guide the development of the action plans of the TWGs.

#### *7.1.2 Gaps in TWG strategies identified*

All four Working Groups came up with substantive concerns and recommendations that should be addressed in TWG action plans. Even the few questions that were raised in the first plenary session seem to have been adequately captured in the group reports. Responses by the chair to some of those issues are a good addition to the guidance required by the TWGs.

#### *7.1.3 Stakeholder commitment to ASDS/CAADP built*

The information-sharing workshop successfully brought on board various categories of ASDS stakeholders. Most importantly the representatives of farmers, private sector and civil society made their contributions, some of the first time, to

the development of action plans for implementation of the ASDS. The few attendees are now aware of the processes that go into strategies aimed at improving their welfare. The multiplier effect of their subsequent actions will improve stakeholder ownership of the processes.

The Kenya-Compact was successfully signed by the Government and COMESA and the ASDS launched by His Excellency the President. This was a major milestone in the implementation of the ASDS as it both the Government and COMESA-NEPAD committed themselves to the implementation of the CAADP. Development partners who were adequately represented in witnessing the ceremony also made irrevocable commitment to support the efforts of the Government and her CAADP partners. Other stakeholders including farmers, private sector and civil society were enjoined in the commitment through representation. Signing of the Kenya-Compact and launch of the ASDS gave ASCU and the sector ministries the impetus it had awaited for quite some time to proceed to implement the ASDS.

#### *7.1.4 Workshop process completed*

Except for delays in starting the workshop on Day One, all scheduled activities were realized, albeit with shortened time allocations in some cases. The workshop process could have been more efficient if the moderator had been fully involved in the planning stages to acquaint him fully with the plans. More particularly, it could have been useful if the program carried all the necessary information on presenters and detailed time allotment to the presentations. In addition, perhaps the roles of the chair and the moderator could have been better clarified.

## **7.2 Recommendations on Way Forward**

The process of implementing the CAADP following the signing of the Compact is standard, the road map having been set out by the Secretariat. The post-compact road map came up repeatedly at various stages of the workshop. Other obligations for countries have also been mentioned in the COMESA presentation. This section of the report is a condensation, in their logical sequence, of what Kenya needs to do in implementing the launched ASDS.

- 1) Develop and endorse an outline of the post-compact roadmap: Each TWG needs to develop a post-compact road map setting out the schedule and timeframe for executing the standard activities recommended by the CAADP framework. This would involve key representatives of relevant stakeholders within the sector in close consultations with the relevant CAADP Pillar.

- Assistance of subject-area experts shall be sought. The TWG road maps would then be harmonized at a joint forum to produce the country road map.
- 2) Implement the post-compact road map in line with the standards CAADP steps and principles. The following implementation guideline has been set by COMESA:
    - a) Develop detailed investment plans: Immediately after signing the compact, country teams should engage COMESA to coordinate and provide technical assistance in the development of detailed investment plans. The draft report shall be submitted to CAADP within three months of signing.
    - b) Conduct technical review: COMESA will coordinate a joint technical review of the investment plan to be conducted by AU/NPCA, Pillar Institutions and Resource Group experts.
    - c) Conduct high-level business meeting. One to two weeks after the technical review the Investment Plan High Level Business Meeting is jointly organized by COMESA and AU/NPCA, to present the plan to Development Partners and other Stakeholders for endorsement and commitment of financing.
    - d) Mobilize funding: The endorsed Investment Plans are then eligible for International funding, including access to the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) Facility at the World Bank.
    - e) Organize program evaluation and review. Evaluations and reviews should be organized at Pillar/TWG level in consultation with CAADP Secretariat and Pillar teams.
  - 3) To aid implementation of post-compact activities, ASCU needs to secure and familiarize itself with program guides developed by the CAADP Secretariat, as well as the kinds of services that Pillar teams can provide. This report provides information on what documents and services that are available and where they can be found.
  - 4) Continent-wide data indicated that even though 19 countries had so far signed the compact, only ten countries had uploaded their compacts on the website. It is recommended that the signed Kenya-Compact and other CAADP-related study reports be uploaded onto the CAADP website ([www.caadp.net](http://www.caadp.net)) for online access.



**Annex 2: Programme for the Launch of ASDS and Signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact  
23-24 July 2010 Kenyatta International Conference Centre, Nairobi, Kenya**

| <b>DAY 1 - FRIDAY, 23 JULY 2010: ASDS/CAADP INFORMATION SHARING WORKSHOP</b> |  |
|--|--|
| Chair  | : Dr. Wilson Songa, Agriculture Secretary  |
| Moderator  | : Dr. Vitalis Musewe, Consultant   |
| Rapporteurs  | : Mr. Nicholas Muba, ASCU<br>: Mr. Simon Muhindi, ASCU   |
| 08.00-08.30 Hrs  | Registration   |
| <b>0830-1030 Hrs</b>   | <b>Session 1: Introduction to CAADP (1) – Overview presentations on CAADP</b>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Setting the Agenda, by Chair, Moderator</i></li> <li>• <i>Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Programme (CAADP) Framework and its Implementation in Africa: Progress and Lessons Learnt. By Dr. Komla Bissi, CAADP Agribusiness and Value Chain Advisor, AU-NEPAD</i></li> <li>• <i>CAADP Implementation in the COMESA: Progress and Lessons Learnt. By Dr. Sam Kanyarugika (CAADP Coordinator), Senior Agricultural Advisor, COMESA</i></li> <li>• <i>The ASDS and its Linkage to CAADP. By Dr. Romano Kiome, Permanent Secretary- Ministry Of Agriculture/ Chairman ICC</i></li> <li>• <i>Plenary 1: Q&amp;A on General Issues on CAADP and ASDS</i></li> </ul> |
| 1030-1045 Hrs  | HEALTH BREAK   |
| <b>1045-0100 Hrs</b>   | <b>Session 2: Introduction to CAADP (2) – Detailed presentations on CAADP Pillars</b>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>CAADP Pillar I: Extending area under Sustainable Land and Water Management (SLWM) and reliable water control systems by Dr. Benson Chisholm (Pillar I Focal Person), Senior Lecturer and Land Management Specialist, The University of Zambia</i></li> <li>• <i>CAADP Pillar II: Improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa</i></li> </ul>  |

|  |   |
|--|---|
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• CAADP Pillar III: Improved food supply, reduced hunger and improved response to food emergency crises by Prof. Sheryl Hendricks (Pillar III Focal Person), Food Security Researcher, University of Pretoria, Republic of South Africa</li> <li>• CAADP Pillar IV: Improving agriculture research technology dissemination and adoption by Dr. Joseph Methu, Head, Partnerships and Capacity Development, Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (SARECA)</li> </ul> |
| 1300-1400 Hrs  | LUNCH BREAK   |
| <b>1400-1600 Hrs</b>   | <b>Session 3: Break-Out Sessions on CAADP Pillars vs TGW Strategies and Action Plans</b>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 1: CAADP Pillar 1 – Land and water management / TWG on Environment, Sustainable Land and Natural Resource Management</li> <li>• Group 2: CAADP Pillar 2 – Market access / TWG on Marketing and Value addition</li> <li>• Group 3: CAADP Pillar 3 – Food supply and hunger / TWG on Food and Nutrition Security Policy and Programmes</li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Group 4: CAADP Pillar 4 – Agricultural research / TWG on Research and Extension</li> </ul>   |
| 1600-1615 Hrs  | HEALTH BREAK  |
| 1615-1645 Hrs  | Plenary 2: Report-back Presentations by Break-Out Groups  |
| 1645-1700 Hrs  | Recap   |
| <b>DAY 2 - SATURDAY, 24 JULY 2010: SIGNING OF KENYA CAADP COMPACT AND LAUNCH OF ASDS</b> |   |
| 0800-0830 Hrs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arrival and Registration of Guests</li> </ul>  |
| <b>0830-1100 Hrs</b>   | <b>Session 4: Opening</b>   |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural Sector Documentary</li> <li>• Entertainment</li> </ul>  |
| 0930-1000 Hrs  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HEALTH BREAK</li> </ul>  |
|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Invited Guest are Seated</li> <li>• Arrival of His Excellency the President of Kenya and Her Excellency the First Lady</li> </ul>  |
| <b>1100-1345Hrs</b>  | <b>Session 5: Compact Signing and ASDS Launch Ceremony</b>  |

|               |  |
|---------------|--|
|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NATIONAL ANTHEM</li> <li>• Welcoming Remarks, by Dr. Romano Kiome, PS-Ministry of Agriculture; Dr Kiome invites the representative of the European Union Delegation to Kenya to make brief remarks</li> </ul>   |
|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Entertainment</li> <li>• Endorsement Remarks by Mr. Donnel Platz, Representative of the Head of EU Delegation to Kenya</li> <li>• Endorsement Remarks from COMESA, by Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya, Secretary General, COMESA</li> <li>• Highlights of the Kenya CAADP, by Hon. Dr. Sally Kosgey, Minister for Agriculture. Hon. Dr. Kosgey invites Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta to speak</li> <li>• Brief Remarks by Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance</li> <li>• His Excellency the President witnesses the signing of the Kenya CAADP Compact by Hon. Uhuru Kenyatta and Mr. Sindiso Ngwenya</li> <li>• Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Finance Hon. Kenyatta invites His Excellency the President to make the keynote address and officially launch the ASDS</li> <li>• His Excellency the President, Hon. Mwai Kibaki, CGH, MP, makes his address and officially launches the ASDS</li> <li>• NATIONAL ANTHEM</li> </ul> |
| 1345-1500 Hrs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• LUNCH</li> </ul>  |
|               | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Guests Depart at their Leisure</li> </ul>   |