

Inclusivity and Participation

Concrete Action or Activity (must be a low hanging fruit)	Why it is important do this (also link to IA framework elements)	Sub-activities – the steps or smaller activities that need to be taken	Timeline for delivery (short term < 6 months; medium term = 1 year; long term 2 years)	Lead implementer & others who'll be involved (start with lead and list partners/ collaborators)
1. Build capacity of private sector and CSOs to effectively participate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Inclusivity -Ownership and Ease of implementation -Effective participation -Right, Article 10 (2 a, b & c) 	Stakeholders' identification, mapping and profiling	6 months	Lead: MoA&I <i>Partners: AgCK, CNC, MoD&P, CoG, Treasury</i>
		Awareness creation and training –public participation guidelines, strategy, policy processes, advocacy	Annually	
		Develop structure Private Sector and CSOs engagement mechanism (Communication, engagement approach)	6 months	

Guiding Policy Framework

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Develop and/or Refine the existing policy development schedule and “pathway” to improve alignment with government budgeting cycle and integration between national/county processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of the bottom up input approach to policy development • Currently there is a lack awareness of policy change procedures and processes • Leads to misalignment and poor domestication at the county level • Which leads to improper/inconsistent implementation at the county level • Research has already been done to determine that the existing framework is not sufficient 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Solidify a policy development schedule or “pathway” 2. Improve awareness at the national and county level on this schedule 3. Conduct gap analysis to find out what the issues are 4. Support the implementation of the pathway and ongoing 		The Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (CS)
2. Institutionalize a link between policy makers and the evidence base	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently, evidence-producers are not engaging with decision makers at national and county level • Kenya needs an 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revamp research department within Parliament 2. Strengthen the new research department in the 		Newly created State Department for agriculture Research (SDR)

	<p>impartial, objective body to support Parliamentary actions and policy development (similar to the Congressional Budget Office in US)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Currently there is no bottom up evidence base – policy development needs to better bring in data and evidence from the bottom up to be used for policy reform • Need a clearinghouse of evidence to inform policy decisions • Objective evidence on policy issues allows NSA to advocate for positions 	<p>Ministry (SDR)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Develop a national coordinating body for research and data that is authenticated for as to advise Parliamentarians 4. Build capacity in leaders to respond to issues at the local level 5. Build capacity at local level to contribute data and evidence of CIDPs 		
<p>3. Rationalize policy coordination across the departments within agricultural sector</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National government is in-charge of the policy and yet the departments operate in isolation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement a structure for the Ministry to coordinate policy development and report to the CS 		<p>CS, Ministry of Agriculture & Irrigation</p>

Data and M&E

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<p>1. Strengthen data collection, monitoring and evaluation (institutions, processes, tools, coordination, activities, roles, digitization)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Real time, quality, uniform, reliable and available data • Evidence based data for decision making • Availability of data at both national and county levels • For learning and for corrective action 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish M&E framework 2. Build the capacities of M&E actors 3. Harmonize and coordinate data collection units 	<p>6 months</p> <p>1 year</p> <p>6 months</p>	<p>Policy Directorate at the State Department of Crop Development(SDC) Agricultural Policy Research and Regulation (APRR) <i>Others: JAS, CoG, ARD</i></p> <p>Policy Directorate at the State Department of Crop Development(SDC) Agricultural Policy Research and Regulation (APRR) <i>Others: Evaluation Society of Kenya, Tegemeo, Nairobi University, State Department for Planning and Statistics</i></p> <p>Kenya SAKSS <i>Others: KNBS, KIPRA, Tegemeo, JAS</i></p> <p>Kenya SAKSS</p>

		4. Have a functional E-Atlas. It needs to be populated with validated data	6 months	<i>Others: Committee on Agriculture Nutrition Environmental statistics(ANES)</i>
		5. Create awareness on E-Atlas data availability	6 months	Kenya SAKKS, <i>Others: JAS</i>
		6. Mobilize and allocate resources for data collection and M&E activities	6 months to 1 year	SDC <i>Others: ARD, CoG</i>

Alignment between county and national policy processes

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Domestication of the JSR, NAIP, MTP, IA	Counties are unique-ownership and customization	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train officers in the national government to be competent in carrying out the JSR processes Publicize/share the findings Undertake all the 14 JSR processes at the county level 2. Meeting with the county Assembly 3. Meeting the county Executive committees 	Immediate (6 months)	Joint Agricultural Secretarial (JAS), CADDP unit of the National Government, Agricultural Council of Kenya, Council of Governors, Africa Lead	USAID, Ministry of Agriculture and other development partners
Take inventory of the policies developed by counties and those developed by national government	Harmonize policies at all levels Enrich what has been documented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mapping of activities and actors 2. Compile and disseminate the inventory 	Short-term (within 1 year)	County Government (Department of Agriculture, CEO) and the National Government (Agricultural Secretary-	USAID, Ministry of Agriculture and other development partners

		of policies from the county and national government to the development partners		AS, JAS)	
Formalize agricultural for a at the county level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimize duplication of roles • Smooth operation of county agricultural programs 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Form thematic technical working groups 2. Hold bi-annual stakeholders' accountability fora 	Short-term (Within 1 year)	County Government, county AGCK	USAID, Ministry of Agriculture and other development partners

Policy implementation at county levels

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<p>Establish or Strengthen Food Security Policy Coordination Mechanism at County</p> <p>Create coordination structures at various levels – in each sector like nutrition security, food security (includes ag, livestock, fisheries), agriculture, each has a focal point and they have coordination committee, has terms of reference on how they engage, includes relevant departments.</p>	<p>Structures at the county level for coordination and implementation are not clear (for example food and nutrition policy- the coordination structure at county level is not clear)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct Rapid Assessment of existing county coordination mechanism. 2. Form & Support County Coordination Committee. 3. Develop TOR and build capacity of committee 4. Form county level technical thematic working groups 5. Appoint CAADP focal point in each county to work with the committee. <i>This focal point links to the national level through JASSCM in the county: mechanism for coordinating those players at the county level.</i> 	<p>6 Months</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAADP • JAS • COG • Governor, • CECM- Agric Sector line dept • Relevant CCOs and CDAs • Chair of County Assembly Agric Committee • Farmer organizations, • CSO • Development Partners- AHADI
<p>Capacity Building and roll</p>	<p>Human resources both</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support Counties to conduct capacity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National gov provides needs assessment

<p>out national extension guidelines, cascading and implementation of policies at the county level. (1) Needs assessment – not just for training but other gaps (National gov provides facilitator): come up with a human resource development plan to address gaps (if doesn't already exist in county). (2) Organize training for county ag staff on policy issues, (a) sensitize them on policy (b) give skills to operationalize those policies and translate them into specific programs</p>	<p>numbers and technical capacity (technical trained)</p>	<p>assessment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Sensitization on the revised extension policy 2017 3. Organize training to improve capacity of extension staff & other stakeholders 4. Support counties to develop an extension Strategy 5. Develop Capacity Building plan for the county 		<p>facilitators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AgCK/ NSAs provides private sector input on farmer's needs • County Service Board, Ministry of Agric
<p>Support counties to adopt program based budgeting & mechanism to increase budget allocation</p>		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hold dialogue with county Executive on budget allocation to Agriculture program 	<p>One year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAADP • JAS • COG • Governor, • CECM- Agric Sector line dept • Relevant CCOs and CDAs • Chair of County Assembly Agric Committee

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Farmer organizations, CSO Development Partners-AHADI
Launch budget tracking tool for agriculture	Resource allocation to agriculture, Activity Based Budgeting	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The county leaders should create regular dialogue forum and discussing the budgetary allocation Development of Budget tracking tool Produce annual report Hold investment forums at county levels 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy from Private Sector and CSOs (farmer organizations and ag trade associations at the county level)- AgCK help organize them. The county leaders should create regular dialogue forum and discussing the budgetary allocation
JSR process at the county level	Feedback mechanism M&E of issues	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out 14 JSR process Benchmarking, holding county forums where farmers and governor can meet together and evaluate performance on specific issues. Have a specific day set aside (published well in advance) to review. Production & sharing of report 	2 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CAADP JAS COG Governor, CEC, Farmers, Farmer organizations, County Assemblies Donor NEPAD- Kenya GIZ RESAKKs Node and RESAKSS regional office

		(build capacity to produce reports)		
Increase information flow up and down	Awareness issue at the county level of CAADP and national policy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ATOR Annual (Ag) Trend and outlook report- should be collected from counties and reported out at county level (from NEPAD) 2. There is a lack of picking up grassroots issues and bringing up to the national dialogue (farmers state their needs) 		

