

OFFICIAL FEEDBACK FORM

DIALOGUE DATE	Thursday, 17 June 2021 14:30 GMT +03:00
DIALOGUE TITLE	Accelerating Financing & Investments in Kenya's Frontier Counties Livestock, Fisheries and Crops
CONVENED BY	UN SDG Partnership Platform, Frontier Counties Development Council, Concern Worldwide Kenya
DIALOGUE EVENT PAGE	https://summitdialogues.org/dialogue/24787/
DIALOGUE TYPE	Independent
GEOGRAPHICAL FOCUS	Kenya

The outcomes from a Food Systems Summit Dialogue will be of use in developing the pathway to sustainable food systems within the locality in which they take place. They will be a valuable contribution to the national pathways and also of interest to the different workstreams preparing for the Summit: the Action Tracks, Scientific Groups and Champions as well as for other Dialogues.

1. PARTICIPATION

TOTAL NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

41

PARTICIPATION BY AGE RANGE

0 0-18

5 19-30

28 31-50

7 51-65

1 66-80

0 80+

PARTICIPATION BY GENDER

25 Male

16 Female

Prefer not to say or Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS IN EACH SECTOR

4 Agriculture/crops

1 Fish and aquaculture

9 Livestock

Agro-forestry

2 Environment and ecology

3 Trade and commerce

Education

2 Communication

Food processing

Food retail, markets

Food industry

3 Financial Services

Health care

Nutrition

National or local government

Utilities

Industrial

12 Other

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS FROM EACH STAKEHOLDER GROUP

3 Small/medium enterprise/artisan

1 Large national business

4 Multi-national corporation

3 Small-scale farmer

Medium-scale farmer

Large-scale farmer

7 Local Non-Governmental Organization

5 International Non-Governmental Organization

Indigenous People

1 Science and academia

Workers and trade union

Member of Parliament

1 Local authority

1 Government and national institution

Regional economic community

12 United Nations

International financial institution

1 Private Foundation / Partnership / Alliance

Consumer group

Other

2. PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT

HOW DID YOU ORGANIZE THE DIALOGUE SO THAT THE PRINCIPLES WERE INCORPORATED, REINFORCED AND ENHANCED?

We encouraged a high level of inclusivity through our wide partnering networks for Dialogue participation. Also, the principle of gender balance guided the panelist composition.

HOW DID YOUR DIALOGUE REFLECT SPECIFIC ASPECTS OF THE PRINCIPLES?

Since the Dialogue was focused on identifying concrete financing and investment opportunities in the counties concerned, the session was very action-oriented and built around clear next steps to be taken, to further curate these opportunities into successful deals. Further, as these opportunities were discussed, clear guidance was given on the inclusion of women, youth, climate action, and leaving no one behind being cross-cutting for each breakout group discussion.

DO YOU HAVE ADVICE FOR OTHER DIALOGUE CONVENORS ABOUT APPRECIATING THE PRINCIPLES OF ENGAGEMENT?

It is important to allow enough time for discussions and for the facilitators to prompt various views to come out.

3. METHOD

The outcomes of a Dialogue are influenced by the method that is used.

DID YOU USE THE SAME METHOD AS RECOMMENDED BY THE CONVENORS REFERENCE MANUAL?

☒

Yes

☐

No

4. DIALOGUE FOCUS & OUTCOMES

MAJOR FOCUS

This Dialogue focused on the significant untapped potential for lucrative business investments within livestock, fisheries, and crops in the 10 Frontier Counties of Kenya, and on securing stronger financing for the sectors. The dialogue also catalyzed the ecosystem supports, with the aim of curating the potential into a pipeline of viable and investible deals. Structural, policy-level and climatic shock-related actions and opportunities to be identified to de-risk investments in these sub-sectors were also given focus.

ACTION TRACKS

	Action Track 1: Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all
	Action Track 2: Shift to sustainable consumption patterns
	Action Track 3: Boost nature-positive production
✓	Action Track 4: Advance equitable livelihoods
✓	Action Track 5: Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress

KEYWORDS

✓	Finance	✓	Policy
✓	Innovation	✓	Data & Evidence
	Human rights	✓	Governance
✓	Women & Youth Empowerment		Trade-offs
		✓	Environment and Climate

MAIN FINDINGS

A. key opportunities identified in group discussions:

- Hides and skin sector, with significant potential in youth involvement in value-add. Further information/data required to guide investments.
- Milk – millions of litres a day untapped, with infrastructure development required by county governments, as well as transportation and the whole supply chain.
- Meat value chain
 - Secondary and tertiary markets – need for cold chain investments and transportation. County Governments to create an enabling environment & incentives to attract private investors
 - Organized markets – livestock marketing associations across the FCDCC Counties; Kenya Livestock Market Information System (<http://www.lmiske.go.ke>), physical market places and designated timing for livestock markets
- Commercialisation of fodder production - need to provide sufficient feed to sustain livestock during dry periods.
- Fruits and vegetables
 - Garissa mangoes in season when no production elsewhere in the country; Watermelons also significant.
 - Tomatoes - access to equipment to support value addition is needed (say, solar dryers)
 - Further utilization of the potential on groundnuts.
- Community capacity and livelihoods in the region, with a linkage between wildlife conservation and food security (white giraffe in Garissa - global attraction)
- Water as a game-changer in the region - bankable opportunities for commercial exploitation and business models to unlock and distribute water in Northern Kenya; new technologies to be incorporated
- Gum arabica with strong potential to transform community livelihoods
- Mudfish farming in water bodies - still has unmet market demand
- Seafood from Lamu, particularly crabs as some of world's finest - protection of the industry and youth involvement needed.

Of these, priority opportunities to include:

1. Livestock – abattoirs:
 - Isiolo abattoir project for export meat products
 - additional local abattoirs to produce meat products for domestic markets
 - Value-add of skins/hides
2. Camel milk industry – 6-10,000 litres daily potential for scaled-up & commercialization
3. Fishing – Lamu, Marsabit and Turkana
 - need to upgrade fishing techniques/equipment, cold chain infrastructure
 - lobster, crab snapper tuna as key species
4. Crops production:
 - Potential of waterways of Tana, Enyiro, Turkwell, and Dawa Manderu to be harnessed to enable crops production in significant areas of arable land
 - Ground nuts for contract farming
 - For some crops, Frontier Counties can produce the most premium products in the market which gives them a competitive advantage.

Complementary:

- Gum Arabic
 - To support livelihoods particularly in Wajir, with numerous value-add possibilities from cosmetics to food industry, ceramics and textiles etc.

B. Structural/policy-/partnerships related steps to be taken:

- Processing and value addition of products to be supported through the adoption of new, efficient & sustainable technologies and business models as key in driving competitiveness and in promoting trade in local, regional and international markets in the value chains
- Create a livestock masterplan led by the State Department for livestock at the national level

- Relevant and accurate data information around meat and milk/value chains
- Need to create a Kenya livestock information system and a Beef Board for Kenya
- Improve functionality and accessibility of livestock insurances
- Leverage on existing climate adaptation financing, incl. linking with the counties' climate adaptation funds
- Support to enabling environment and coordination of animal health issues through county structures, including mass vaccination campaigns
- Livestock Market Association across the FCDC counties can be utilized to strengthen partnerships
- Further work on relevant county policies, bills and frameworks; effective county governance influence
- Critical need to look for alternatives beyond livestock as livelihoods, further expanding into crops etc.
- Challenges include lack of commercialization culture and mindset, lack of understanding of value-chains from investors' point of view
- More focus on developing water resources and educating the communities in the area about the use of natural resources - FCDC Council to develop a programme to educate the communities
- Improvement of general and specific knowledge within the communities. Information asymmetry creates difficulties for efficiency of markets;
- Creation of a comprehensive model in terms of producers, marketing, etc. and need to be market-driven; notion of groups of cooperatives, such as in India/China
- Gap between private and public sector; limited access to finance by private sector actors
- Public-private partnerships -related legislation to be improved for a better contextual fit
- Functional models for de-risking to be employed (such as Red Cross in Garissa).
- Create working arrangements around the opportunities/working groups to cluster the opportunities and to curate the business plans - to be convened by SDG Partnership Platform.
- An investment conference for FCDC will be convened later in the year where these curated plans can be presented.

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OUTCOMES FOR EACH DISCUSSION TOPIC

Steps to be taken & challenges to be resolved:

- Create a livestock masterplan which is led by the State Department for livestock at the national level
- Relevant and accurate data information around meat and milk/value chains
- Leverage on existing climate adaptation financing, incl. linking with the counties' climate adaptation funds
- Enabling environment and the issue of animal health: how counties undertake mass vaccination campaigns
- Partnerships and opportunities - Livestock Market Association across the FDC counties
- Need for a Kenya livestock information system
- Create a Beef Board for Kenya
- Relevant County policies, bills and frameworks, Climate adaptation funds to be tapped into
- Functionality/accessibility of livestock insurances improved
- Critical need to look for alternatives beyond livestock as a livelihood
- Challenges include lack of commercialization culture and mindset, lack of understanding of value-chains from investors' point of view
- Need for effective county governance influence
- More focus on developing water resources and educating the communities in the area about the use of natural resources - FDC council to develop a programme to educate the communities
- Improvement of general and specific knowledge within the communities. Information asymmetry creates difficulties for efficiency of markets;
- For some crops, Frontier Counties can produce the most premium products in the market which gives a competitive advantage.
- Creation of a comprehensive model in terms of producers, marketing, etc. and need to be market-driven; notion of groups of cooperatives, such as in India/China
- Gap between private and public sector, there's limited access to finance for the private sector
- PPP-related legislation to be improved for a better contextual fit
- Functional models for de-risking to be employed (such as Red Cross in Garissa).
- Create working arrangements around the opportunities/working groups to cluster the opportunities and to curate the business plans - to be convened by SDG Partnership Platform.
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AREAS OF DIVERGENCE

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