KENYA STUDY TOUR FOR ZAMBIAN SPS STAKEHOLDERS

RAISE SPS DIAGNOSTIC REPORT # 41

FEBRUARY 2006

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The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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Mr. Joseph Kigamwa, Consultant to KEPHIS (Kenyan Plant Health Inspection Service)

Mr. Supelwa Sichilima, DAI, MATEP Project

Dr. John E. Bowman, DAI, RAISE SPS Project

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For further information and copies of RAISE SPS publications, contact:

Dr. John E. Bowman
Chief of Party, RAISE SPS Project
DAI
john_bowman@dai.com
(301)-771-7600

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KENYA STUDY TOUR FOR ZAMBIAN SPS STAKEHOLDERS (HELD FROM 6TH TO 10TH FEBRUARY, 2006, IN KENYA)

1. INTRODUCTION

This visit was organised after the Zambia Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO) requested KEPHIS and the Ministry of Agriculture in Kenya for a study tour from 6th to 10th February, 2006. The Zambians wanted to learn how Kenya has been able to deal with issues linked to EU requirements and other SPS obligations which pose a challenge to the Zambian Plant Quarantine and Phytosanitary Services. The Zambian delegation wanted to be familiar with the "farm to airport" trail for horticultural products in Kenya. They specifically requested they wanted to familiarise themselves with how Kenya has dealt with challenges due to EU regulations, SPS obligations, EurepGAP, public-private sector collaboration. This would be complimented by visits to relevant government department linked to SPS, growers, exporters, FPEAK, KFC and certification bodies. The visit was funded by the USAID/EGAT RAISE SPS Project (managed by DAI/USA) and was led by Dr. John Bowman.

The Zambian delegation was led by Dr. Sam Mundia, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives (MACO). A detailed trip itinerary follows, with focused comments on key learning experienced by the Zambia side.

2. DAY 1 (6TH FEBRUARY, 2006)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The visit officially started at the Kenyan Agriculture Permanent Secretary's office, Dr. Romano Kiome. Dr. Kiome welcomed the visitors and gave the account of the Kenyan agricultural scenario–stating that agriculture contributes 26% directly and 27 % indirectly to the Kenyan economy i.e. 53 %; the ministry of agriculture is allocated 11 % of the annual budget allocation; special incentives that have been given to the horticulture sector include zero rating of inputs; and that there is also collaborative effort with the USAID government of between 4–6 million dollars.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- The Ministry of Agriculture is very supportive of the horticultural industry, which could explain why the sector is very well developed. The PS was ready to provide support to development of the sector in the region.
- The Ministry of Agriculture formed a multi- stakeholder National Taskforce on Horticulture to address the challenges faced by the Kenyan Horticultural Producers. This has no doubt contributed to

development of the sector. The existence of a national task force on Horticulture reflects the importance attached to the sector.

- Given that the horticulture and floriculture sectors have great potential for growth, in Zambia, ZEGA and MACO should work together to establishment a multi-disciplinary task force for the sector, as is the case in Kenya. This would support the work of ZEGA in developing the sector.

KEPHIS (KENYAN PLANT HEALTH INSPECTION SERVICE)

The group was able to visit the KEPHIS headquarters in Karen. Here an introductory meeting was held where a general overview of the horticulture sector was given, and KEPHIS discussed how they handle SPS issues in Kenya. The visitors had a chance to briefly meet the Minister for Agriculture, the Hon Kipruto arap Kirwa, who addressed them briefly. Challenges mentioned linked to the sector included appreciation of the Kenyan shilling, bad roads, high freight costs, many smallholders who require EurepGAP certification, etc. The visitors proceeded to the National Plant Quarantine Station (PQS) where they were taken through the processes that occur at PQS. Issues linked to open quarantine, lab facility functions, and PQS links to the horticulture sector were explained. The KEPHIS airport office was also visited and there, the visitors were informed about the daily process - more than 120 inspections were done per day after controlled sampling had taken place, and phytosanitary certificates were issued to those samples which passed the grade.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- KEPHIS, though a quasi government, autonomous institution. It receives a lot support from the Ministry of Agriculture. Being an autonomous institution, it retains all the funds it raises its autonomy has enables the institution to rise funding through provision of services, at a fee, and consulting services. It also raises funds through exporters. The institution is self funding, which has enabled it improve its service delivery; retain staff and purchase the building in which it is housed.

- Its laboratory is well equipped and is therefore able to undertake a lot of analysis, including minimum residue levels and is working towards accreditation. It has improved its turn around time, for samples which is useful for industry in this competitive environment and is working towards accreditation.

- ZARI can benefit by adapting the institutional and funding arrangements of KEPHIS, particularly as regards autonomy and retention of funds for services rendered. Government should therefore seriously consider transformation of ZARI on the lines of ZARI. This would strengthen the financial capacity of the institution and improve service delivery. Realizing that the horticulture sector in Zambia is not as well developed as in Kenya, it is advisable that a comprehensive assessment of ZARI be undertaken, to establish to what extent ZARI can adapt the institutional and funding arrangements, on the lines of KEPHIS. In the interim, government should allow ZARI to raise and retain funds generated, to improve its operations.

- Exporters of fresh produce and other products in Zambia send their samples for analysis abroad, which is expensive for the industry and may not be affordable by many, particularly new entrants in the industry. Zambia should equip the ZARI laboratory to enable it undertake analysis of samples, including MRLs. ZARI can benefit from the process Kenya is going thorough to attain accreditation of its laboratory, which is important for acceptance of results by buyers abroad.

HOMEGROWN LTD. HORTICULTURAL EXPORT CO.

The visitors were also taken to the Homegrown Ltd. company's airport processing unit and were exposed to the various processing procedures employed by the firm prior to export inspections. Homegrown, part of the Flamigo Holdings Group of Companies, produces horticulture products for the European market, vegetables generally destined for United Kingdom. The horticulture crops once produced and packaged on the farm, but are sent to their Jomo Kenyatta International Airport central pack house for palletizing. The company has seven farms in the Lake Naivasha areas in the Rift valley and in the Mt. Kenya region. The company works with 1000 outgrower farmers. All the French beans exported are produced by these family type outgrowers and their produce collected 126 collection points by the company. The company employs 57 agricultural technical Assistants who provide TA to outgrower farmers. The company uses integrated pest management (IPM) techniques to reduce the levels of spray on the farms. The management system is well established which meet international standards.

3. DAY 2(7TH FEBRUARY, 2006)

HCDA (HORTICULTURE CROPS DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY)

The Managing Director of HCDA, Mr. Benjamin Sogomo and his senior staff were on hand to receive the delegation at HCDA headquarters. They were taken through an overview of the horticulture sector and offered explanation as to 1) how the export and domestic horticulture sectors are linked, 2) how the horticulture sector has met the challenges brought by EurepGAP and other standards, and 3) how small-scale farmers are linked to the export market. The delegation was able to see how the produce handling facilities are used, how they came into being, and how they support small-scale exporters.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- HCDA, an organization within the Ministry of Agriculture, offers a number of services, at a cost to farmers, particularly small holder farmers, including training on GAP, new technologies and market requirements. It also offers cold chain facilities, at a cost, undertakes, nursery inspections, product promotions-local and international markets, as well as production and marketing extension services. HCDA collaborates very closely with the Ministry of Agriculture.
- HCDA also assists smallholder farmers in preparing contracts and acts as an arbitrator. The institution provides market intelligence information (local and international) to small growers, who otherwise would not have the capacity to obtain such information. An important lesson learnt was that this has facilitated the development of export companies, which are dedicated to procurement and export of products particularly from small scale farmers.
- HCDC is supposedly autonomous and self funding, generating its fund through; import levy, export licenses, processing fees, registration of fruit nurseries and registration of exporters.
- The existence of export companies, whose main goal is to procure and export procure from small holder farmers was also found to be instrumental in development of the small scale out growers, some of whom had small family holdings.
- HCDA has had a large impact on the development of the horticulture sector, particularly small holder farmers. It was clear that the services offered by HCDA, infrastructure (cold chain and transport) and extension services, at affordable cost, were instrumental in the development of smallholder farmers. It was also clear that government effort is required in the initial stage to promote development of these

groups, before the private sector can take over. Hence it is recommended that Zambian government in close consultation with the private sector should identify an institution, which can provide similar services to small holders.

- The Government, working with ZEGA should encourage the establishment of such export companies, to market produce from small holders. This would also avoid a repeat of the Agriflora situation, which left many small holder farmers stranded.

AFRICERT

The CEO of Africert, Ms. Ruth Nyaga, discussed the activities of AfriCert and how they actually certify agri-food products. The Zambian delegation expressed interest in the services of AfriCert, since they already are involved in certification there. AfriCert mentioned they have currently issued 31 certificates locally and that they have been in business for just over one year.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- AfriCert is a certification company that offers certification to companies, including small holders. This has considerably reduced the cost of certification, particularly for small growers.
- Zambia does not have an accredited certification company like Africert. Given the level of development of the sector, in the immediate term, it may not be a priority to establish a similar company; instead Zambia can negotiate affordable rates with Africert to hire its services, to support the industry. In the long term, ZEGA should encourage the private sector to set up a similar institution.

EAGA (EAST AFRICA GROWER ASSOCIATION)

The East Africa Grower Association (EAGA) Shalimar farm in Naivasha was visited. The General Manager for the farm, Mr. Jim Foxton, guided the delegation on a tour of the farm. The delegation was able to visit the processing unit where packing is done. The farm currently exports 5 to 6 tons of fresh vegetables and fruits from 120 ha of land; these include runner beans, fine and extra beans, baby corn, chillies, baby courgettes. Flowers also are grown under hydroponics on 20 ha of greenhouses–these are mainly roses. The manager mentioned that the lake Naivasha region has the highest concentration of greenhouses under roses in the world and in fact Kenya is the world's leading producer of roses.

4. DAY 3 (8TH FEBRUARY, 2006)

FPEAK (FRESH PRODUCE EXPORTERS ASSOCIATION OF KENYA)

The top managers of FPEAK, Mrs. Sicily Kariuki and Mr. Cosmas Kyengo, discussed all the major issues linked to the association and its role in export. It was mentioned that membership is currently over 80 firms and that FPEAK was formed in 1975. It was also mentioned that the main role of FPEAK is to lobby the government to give a conducive business environment for the horticulture sector. Currently FPEAK is working on developing a EurepGAP-benchmarked market standard called KENYAGAP, which is 60 % complete. The delegation was given examples of how the benchmarking works, e.g. the interpretation of a "fire-resistant warehouse" could mean a metal box for pesticide storage with only one person handling the key. The main challenge of the EurepGAP standard was mentioned as documentation. It was also mentioned that the committee developing the KENYAGAP was a public–private sector entity.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- FPEAK provides a focal and coordination point for the horticulture export industry and runs active lobbing/advocacy and information dissemination programs and also provides technical support and promotes market development. It also holds regional fairs within the country. A representative is sent to EUREPGAP meetings for advocacy purposes. Funding for administrative cost is generated from its members (growers and exporters). The institution also generates revenue from the magazine published (advertisements) and also undertakes occasional consultancies. FPEAK has been instrumental in promoting safety, good agricultural practices, social, ethical and environmental responsibilities for producers and exporters and provides pre-inspection audits to export firms to prepare them for inspections by external auditors.

- The services offered by FPEAK have been instrumental in promoting production and export of floriculture and horticulture products in Kenya. Kenya has made considerable progress in developing the KenyaGAP, an initiative tailored to the Kenya conditions as regards SPS compliance for international markets. Given that conditions in Kenya are similar to those of Zambia, Zambia could benefit from emulating or working with Kenya in developing and advocating for the acceptance of KenyaGAP as a regional standard for meeting EUREPGAP.

Figure 1: Visit to EurepGAP Farm in Mwea (Pesticide Storage Shed)

- ZEGA can benefit from close collaboration with FPEAK and by emulating some of its activities, particularly as it relates supporting farmers, with pre-certification appraisals, training, market development and continuous improvement of standards by beginning to adopt KenyaGAP, an equivalent of EUREPGAP. This is an important aspect, as buyers in Europe, which is the main export market are beginning to demand this compliance.

- Zambia should support Kenya in advocating the use of KenyaGAp as an adequate equivalent of EUREPGAP. This will call for the establishment of a program and an MOU.

NYAKIMA GROWERS ASSOCIATION–MWEA, KENYA

The delegation was able to visit farmers in Mwea where they saw smallscale farmers who are EurepGAP certified by the third party certification firm, BVQI. The exporters who collect produce from these farmers were the Myner and Woni groups. The delegation saw central recording discipline, produce sorting and collection sheds, varietal trials, agro-chemical trials, agro-chemical storage facilities, and irrigation systems.

Key Learning's for Zambia

- Nyakima horticultural is a self-help group and is a registered legal entity, formed in 2005, to grow horticultural crops, mainly French beans and baby corn, for export.. It comprises 35 farmers, 22 of

which are EurepGAP certified by BVQI. Formed in 2005 it The central office keeps all the farmers files and 33 forms are found in each farmers file, for the purposes of EurepGap documentation requirements. Technical assistance for the group is provided by the exporters.

- Small holder farmers produce 40-60 percent of crops exported by Kenya and are able to meet international, mainly European standards requirements.
- Government and private sector partnership in developing small holder farmers has played a key role in developing the small holder sector.
- Most small holders are concentrated in one place, due to the irrigation facility provided by government. This has made it easier to organize farmers and to provide TA and other services.
- The success of the outgrower scheme in Kenya, can be attributable, in part, to irrigation infrastructure which was developed by the government and managed by the small holders. The scheme has enabled the growers to be concentrated in one place, making it easier for government and private sector to organize farmers as well as provide technical assistance and other services and cold chain facilities. It is also cost effective.

Figure 2: Visit to EurepGAP farm in Mwea (trials of new vegetable varieties)

- Kenya has shown that the small holder sector can be mobilized to contribute to national development and exports earnings. The smallholders contribute over 80% of the total horticultural produce in the sector and 40-60 percent of horticulture exports, yet with limited acreage. The government, in collaboration with the private sector and ZEGA, should develop a strategy for promoting the development of small holder horticultural farmers. Zambia can benefit by learning how the smallholder sector in Kenya is nurtured by both the private sector and government.
- A trip by small holder producers of fresh vegetables, like Lubulima Agriculture Commercial and Cooperative Union LACCU, to Kenya would help the small holders learn how their colleagues operate with exporters to promote exports and on how to meet standards of export markets. It would also enable the group to understand the collaboration that exists between the various stakeholders, including government and quasi-government institutions and the type of support smallholders receive, which is critical for advocacy and development of the smallholder sector.
- The Zambia government has been considering establishing irrigation schemes in the country. The government should be encouraged to develop these schemes and can learn from Kenya on how to implement and manage such schemes.

During the evening the delegation was hosted at Serena hotel by the Agriculture Secretary, Dr. Wilson Songa. This was an informal meeting; introductions were done followed by speeches by Dr. Songa and Dr. Mundia.

5. DAY 4 (9TH FEBRUARY, 2006)

TECHNICAL ROUNDTABLE AT KEPHIS WITH SITE VISITS

The Managing Director of KEPHIS, Dr. Chagema Kedera, and the Permanent Secretary of Agriculture in Zambia, Dr. Sam Mundia, led the discussions. Presentations by the Pest Control Products Board and the Kenya Flower Council discussed the roles of the two public and private sector bodies and how they are linked to the horticulture sector. The delegation was then taken on a flower farm tour at Sian Winchester Farm in Karen where they were exposed to some of the latest technologies in flower production. The delegation also visited the WTO-SPS enquiry point and the internationally accredited SPS laboratories at KEPHIS headquarters.

Figure 3: Dinner hosted by the Kenyan Ministry of Agriculture

Key Learning's for Zambia

Pest Control Products Board (PCPB).

- PCPB is charged with the responsibility of regulating the manufacture and importation and marketing of pesticides. It also provides technical services-extension to industry on use of pesticides and also undertakes public awareness activities. Gets its funding from government grants, import fee (2.75% for every consignment), donors, licensing fees, and registration fees.
- Major problem has been that of counterfeit imported products and mislabeled products.
- Control of importation of pesticides and pesticide usage, particularly in view of the counterfeit, is essential. MACO should investigate the level of counterfeiting in Zambia and should also consider putting mechanisms in place which more closely monitor agro-chemical imports.

Kenya Flower Council

- The Kenya Flower Council (KFC) is a voluntary organization formed by 45 growers, who constitute 60-70% of all Kenyan growers, to serve their interests. It is an advisory and regulatory body for flower growers. It also provides technical services to its members including audits which are undertaken within the first six months of membership. KFC is audited by BVQI- which is an accredited external auditor.
- The services offered by the KFC, especially the audits, are key in meeting international buyer requirements. Given the smaller size of the industry in Zambia, it is not recommended that a similar institution be set up–however, ZEGA should consider providing such a service to the industry.

Sian Roses

- Sian Roses is a group of four farms and Winchester Farm ltd, is one of the farms which grows over 10 ha of roses. The other 50 ha is spread across the other three farms. Six varieties of roses are grown under hydroponics, namely; -Red calypso, Hi-society, Circus, Iceberg, Kalahari and Orange. Sian roses

at Winchester farm also has a rose nursery facility, which is involved in the propagation of young, rose seedlings for planting. These are sold both locally and internationally.

Kordes Roses East Africa Ltd.

- Kordes Roses East Africa Ltd is a member of the Kordes Roses group and has divisions located in the cut flower production centers of The Netherlands and Kenya. They have agents located throughout the world. Kordes in Kenya is situated in Karen area, next to Sian Roses. They have a 0.7ha greenhouse area dedicated to plant breeding and other rose experiments.
- The horticulture and floriculture industry in Kenya is proactive in meeting international standards, which has enabled the industry to continue to flourish.
- The private sector has been instrumental in supporting small holder's farmers to the extent that even if government withdrew its services, the small holder farmers would continue to operate with the support of the private sector. This has enabled the industry to benefit from economies of scale, particularly with regard to freight costs and meeting the minimum volumes in export markets.
- There is strong coordination and collaboration among the state corporations, government institutions and the private sector involved in horticulture and floriculture industry, which may be attributable to the existence of a multi-disciplinary horticulture task force, which oversees the development of the industry.
- Reciprocal visits by horticultural farmers, both commercial and small holders, is recommended in order to foster collaboration between Zambia and Kenya particularly for purposes of advocacy in the international fora and markets, addressing sanitary and phytosanitary issues as well as well as matters relating to freight and other costs, for mutual benefit.

6. DAY 5 (10TH FEBRUARY, 2006)

WRAP UP DISCUSSIONS AT KEPHIS

This was the final day of the tour and was dedicated to summary open discussion at a roundtable event at KEPHIS headquarters.

In the introductory remarks, Dr. Kedera of KEPHIS presented some of the key current challenges in the horticulture sector, e.g., electricity is expensive; roads are bad, the increasingly high costs of agro-inputs, and the need for more highly technical advice to reduce production costs. Dr. Mundia of MACO said that the delegation was very grateful as they came to learn, share ideas, see challenges and learn about solutions. He mentioned he was happy see the importance put on the collaboration between the private and public sectors. He mentioned that the Zambian Kwacha had appreciated 38% in the last two months. He hoped that Zambia would emulate what Kenya had done in the horticulture sector.

Zambia gave two presentations–one on plant quarantine plant services (PQPS), and another from the Zambia Exporters Growers Association (ZEGA)

On the **PQPS**, Mr. Arundel Sakala mentioned that some of the challenges included MRLs, pests and resources inflow, a flatoxin in coffee, and detained shipments due to Helicoverpa. He mentioned that Zambia had finished a procedures manual to assist in meeting issues linked to regulation #882/2004. Zambia was also doing pest risk analysis, pest surveys, pest listing, and field inspections. One major

difference with Kenya was the issue of nursery registration, which in Kenya was being handled by HCDA rather than KEPHIS.

On **ZEGA**, Mr. Luke Mbewe mentioned that horticulture came into prominence in the mid 1980s. Copper was a major foreign exchange earner, giving more than 90% of national revenue until earnings started going down in the 1990's. ZEGA was established in 1984. Most horticulture operations are centred around a 60 km radius from the capital city Lusaka. ZEGA has a code of practice to which all exporters must conform. Horticultural exports in 2004 were slightly over 10,000 tons, with all the products being air freighted out of the country. The concept of trucking some of the produce to South Africa is slowly being considered for some fruits and vegetables. Some of the challenges, as in Kenya, include appreciation of the local currency, high freight charges, and the high percentage of produce which is physically inspected. Mr. Mbewe mentioned the need for the region to have a strong voice which can assist at the negotiating table in the world market.

AUDIENCE COMMENTS:

It was mentioned that Zambia's entire export horticulture base was equivalent to just one of Kenya's large export concerns, e.g. Homegrown - hence the need to have a stronger control on activities linked to the sector such as airfreight, agro-chemical provision, and production training.

It was also mentioned that in Zambia, truly small-scale farmers were few and the effect of the Agriflora collapse was devastating to the sector. Small farmers are linked to the Zambia National Union of which ZEGA is a member, although not all farmers are members of ZEGA.

Although no clear reason has yet been given, Agriflora failed possibly because of financial mismanagement, , hence the need for audits and pre-audits.

Zambia also uses open quarantine systems. It was mentioned that it is difficult to reach the standards set because the standards keep changing even before one standard is fully understood by the industry. Information flow is also a challenge due to poor phone/email connectivity.

Is Kenya oversupplying the market? It was emphasised that Kenyan products are cheap with high quality, thus easy to sell. It was noted that Kenya was locked out of certain proprietary varieties (especially roses) although that is changing as certain breeders have been attracted to work inside Kenya. It was noted that in certain EU markets, Kenyan flowers were given second priority to flowers grown in Europe, and that freight charges might be preferentially lower for the European growers. There is need for East Africa "regional training" exercises, as the region has common languages and cultures. It was mentioned that exporters were controlling the value chain from the production fields to the market. The processing marketing was noted as needing significant enhancement.

On GMOs, KEPHIS mentioned they follow the international protocols set. FAO has offered technical support and officers have been trained - currently a lab is being developed and equipped to test GMO products.

It was also mentioned that normally 5% of export shipments are actually sampled during routine inspection processes, but depending on the history of certain exporters, as much as 35% may be sampled (which is highly disruptive to the exporter and the farmer base). It was mentioned that the current KEPHIS Hq facility was bought from Barclays Bank of Kenya. KEPHIS ACL lab is ready to offer services on MRL checks. It was noted that the small scale farmers need to be sensitised to organise

themselves into viable groups, also rural areas are highly lacking for reliable electricity, good farm to market roads, and intermediate level cooling facilities. These are all intervention points for international aid projects.

CLOSING REMARKS:

PS, Ministry of Agriculture Zambia, Dr. Mundia mentioned he was at a loss for words, as they came for a purpose much has been achieved and he thanked the people of Kenya for openly discussing the major challenges which need to be addressed. He mentioned the need for closer cooperation between the private and public sectors, and generally dialogue at all levels, even at regional level. He mentioned that the agricultural sector in Kenya was contributing to more than 23% of GDP, while in Zambia it was only 6% - there was a need for the Zambian agricultural sector to make a higher contribution to the national economy, and addressing the agricultural sector would be one of the best ways to fight poverty in Zambia. Challenges on how best to organise farmers so they can become highly efficient producers and exporters need to be addressed. He thanked USAID Washington and Lusaka for making the trip possible, all Kenyan delegation that made the visit a success.

Dr. Bowman, Chief of Party, RAISE SPS project, mentioned similar exchange visits may be done for Uganda and Tanzania. He mentioned there will soon be a regional meeting organised by FAO along similar issues.

MD KEPHIS, Dr. Kedera, mentioned that whatever support Kenya can give it will give, since the requirements to the market are the same. He mentioned that it was important to integrate issues at the local level.

7. SUMMARY OF KEY LEARNINGS FOR THE ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

The study tour to Kenya was an eye opener for the Zambian delegation. It enabled the delegation to understand many of the reasons for the continued success of the horticulture sector in Kenya, which has over the years continued to grow and developed into a well organized system that is determined to maintain its market share on the global market. Collaboration between the various stakeholders, through the multi-disciplinary horticulture task force, has no doubt contributed to the success of the industry.

The contribution by Kenyan “smallholders” of over 80% of the total produce in the sector was particularly impressive given that the majority of the farmers have very limited acreage. As such, the sector has contributed to poverty reduction in Kenya as it employs well over 70,000 rural families and more than 500,000 direct and indirect employees. The smallholder income from the sector as of 2005 stood at US$47 million. The active involvement of the private sector in supporting small holders, through provision of technical and cold chain facilities, the government irrigation scheme, and government support programs, have no doubt contributed to the success of the small holder schemes.

Furthermore, the establishment of a local certification body, AfriCert which is able to adapt the Kenyan conditions to meet the EurepGAP standards, and the transformation of KEPHIS, which has resulted in KEPHIS being nominated as the national competent authority as required by the EU, are remarkable achievements. Zambia can certainly try to make new, important strides to emulate Kenya in order to improve the services offered by PQPS.

The full benefit from the study tour will only be realized through follow up activities, based on lessons learnt and recommendations made in the respective sections of this report. MACO, ZEGA and other

stakeholders are encouraged to follow up on the recommendations and develop an action plan, which should be submitted to cooperating partners, including the RAISE SPS Project, for further support.

ANNEX 1: THE ZAMBIAN DELEGATION

Name	Titles	Institution
Mundia Sam	Permanent Secretary	Ministry of Agriculture
Mupelwa Sichilima	Policy & Trade Advisor	MATEP Project
Sakala Arundel	Senior Research Agriculture Officer	PQPS - ZARI
Sikiwebele Hargreaves	Acting Chief Planner	Agri -business and Marketing Department
Chikwanda Stephen	Agricultural Economist	Policy and Planning Department
Chitalu Chama	Market Research Officer	Export Board of Zambia
Mbewe Luke	Chief Executive Officer	Zambia Export Growers Association
Mooya Nzila	Plant Health Inspector	Zambia Agriculture Research Institute (ZARI)
Kapaya Ng'andwe A.	Economist, Domestic Trade	Ministry Commerce, Trade and Industry
Bowman John	Chief of Party	USAID RAISE-SPS Project

ANNEX 2: PROGRAMME FOR ZAMBIAN SPS STAKEHOLDERS STUDY TOUR IN KENYA

Date & coordinator	Activity and place	Timing
5/2/06	Arrival	Afternoon
6/2/06 KEPHIS	• Meeting PS, Agriculture at Kilimo. • Introductory meeting at KEPHIS Hq • Handling SPS issues in Kenya. • Plant Quarantine Station. • KEPHIS JKIA Plant Inspection Unit.	8.00–8.30 am 9.00–9.30 am 9.30–11.00 am 11.30–1.00 pm 2.00–5.00 pm
7/2/06 HCDA AFRICERT	• HCDA Hq and produce handling facility. • AFRICERT. • Visit Shalimar Farm, Naivasha, EAGA.	9.00 am–10.30 am 11.00–12.00 am 2.00–5.00 pm
8/2/06 FPEAK	• FPEAK. • Visit small scale farmers in Mwea. • Meet Secretary of Agriculture, Dr. Songa.	9.00 am–10.00 am 11.30–5.00 pm 7.00–9.00 pm
9/2/06 PCPB KFC	• PCPB • Kenya Flower Council (KFC). • Visit Sian Winchester Farm. • Visit WTO enquiry point and ACL labs	9.00–10.00 am 10.30 am–5.00pm. 11.00 am–2.00 pm 2.00 pm–3.00 pm
10/2/06 KEPHIS	**Wrap up session at KEPHIS Hq** • Introduction. • Zambian presentation on SPS. • Question and answer session about the visit • Closing remarks–MD KEPHIS.	9.00 am–12.30 pm
11/2/06	Departure	8.00 am

ANNEX 3: PARTICIPANTS IN THE INTRODUCTORY MEETING WITH THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (MONDAY, 6/2/06)

1. Hon. Minister for Agriculture, Kipruto Arap Kirwa (Briefly present).
2. Tom Bonyo–Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya, bonyotom@yahoo.com
3. Dr. Chagema Kedera–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
4. Dr. Washington Otieno–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
5. Dr. Steve New–KHDP, snew@fintrac.com
6. Joseph Kigamwa–NTH * C/O KEPHIS , kephis@nbnet.co.ke
7. Rachel Ntoyai–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
8. Stephen Chikwanda–Min. of Agric, Zambia, schikwanda@maff.gov.zm
9. H. Sitwala Sikwibele–Min. of Agric., Zambia, hssikwibele@maff.gov.zm
10. Mooya Nzila–PQPS, Zambia, mooyanzila@yahoo.com
11. Dr. John Bowman–USAID Raise SPS, Project, john_bowman@dai.com
12. Dr. Sam Mundia, PS, Min of Agric., Zambia, drssmundia@yahoo.com
13. Chitalu Chama–Export Board of Zambia, ebzint@zamnet.zm
14. Arundel Sakala–PQPS, pqpsmt@zamtel.zm
15. Mupelwa Sichilima–MATEP, mupelwa_sichilima@dai.com
16. Luke C. Mbewe–ZEGA, zega@zegaltd.co.zm
17. Timothy Mwangi–KHDP, timothy@fintrac.com
18. Ngandwe A. Kapaya, Min of Commerce and Industry, Zambia–nakapaya@yahoo.co.uk
19. James Musyoki, KHDP, james@fintrac.com

NTH* - National Taskforce on Horticulture.

ANNEX 4: PARTICIPANTS AT THE WRAP UP MEETING (FRIDAY, 10/2/06)

1. Jane Tum–KENFAP, producers@kenfap.org
2. Tom Bonyo–Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya, bonyotom@yahoo.com
3. Dr. Chagema Kedera–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
4. Dr. Washington Otieno–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
5. Dr. Steve New–KHDP, snew@fintrac.com
6. Joseph Kigamwa–NTH * C/O KEPHIS - kephis@nbnet.co.ke
7. Rachel Ntoyai–KEPHIS - kephis@nbnet.co.ke
8. Stephen Chikwanda–Min. of Agric, Zambia, schikwanda@maff.gov.zm
9. H. Sitwala Sikwibele–Min. of Agric., Zambia, hssikwibele@maff.gov.zm
10. Mooya Nzila–PQPS, Zambia–mooyanzila@yahoo.com
11. Dr. John Bowman–USAID Raise SPS, Project, john_bowman@dai.com
12. Dr. Sam Mundia, PS, Min of Agric., Zambia, drssmundia@yahoo.com
13. Chitalu Chama–Export Board of Zambia, ebzint@zamnet.zm
14. Arundel Sakala–PQPS, pqpsmt@zamtel.zm
15. Mupelwa Sichilima–MATEP, mupelwa_sichilima@dai.com
16. Luke C. Mbewe–ZEGA, zega@zegaltd.co.zm
17. Timothy Mwangi–KHDP, timothy@fintrac.com
18. Ngandwe A. Kapaya–Min of Commerce and Industry, Zambia, nakapaya@yahoo.co.uk
19. Dr. Esther Kimani–KEPHIS (PQS), kephis@nbnet.co.ke
20. Caleb Kiptoo–Africert, rnyagah@africert.co.ke
21. Jotham Ouko–HCDA, hcdamd@wananchi.com
22. Jane Ngige–Kenya Flower Council, kfc@wananchi.com
23. Joshua Odhiambo–PCPB, pcpb@todays.co.ke
24. Kennedy Onchuru–KEPHIS/JKIA, kephisiu@nbnet.co.ke

25. Dr. Rhonest Ntayia–KEPHIS, kephis@nbnet.co.ke
26. Cosmas Kyengo, FPEAK–info@fpeak.org

ANNEX 5: KEY CONTACT PERSONS DURING THE VISIT

1. Min of Agriculture–PS, Ministry of Agriculture, Dr. Romano Kiome, P.O. Box 13473, Nbi
2. Secretary of agriculture, Dr. Wilson Songa, P.O. Box 13473, Nbi
3. Min. of Agric., DDA-Horticulture, Tom Bonyo. P.O. Box 13473, Nbi, bonyotom@yahoo.com; 2716665
4. KEPHIS–MD, KEPHIS, Dr. Chagema Kedera, P.O. Box 49592, 00100, GPO, Nairobi - kephis@nbnet.co.ke; 884545.
5. HCDA–MD, HCDA, Mr. Benjamin Sogomo, P.O. Box 42601, 00100, Nbi, hcdamd@wananchi.com; 827260/1/3/8.
6. AFRICERT–MD, Ms. Ruth Nyagah, rnyagah@africert.co.ke; 0722209908.
7. EAGA–General Manager, Shalimar Farm, Jim Foxton; jimf@eaga.co.ke; 0722204816.
8. KFC–CEO, KFC, Mrs. Jane Ngige; 0720692477; kfc@wananchi.com; P.O. Box 56325, 00200, Nairobi
9. FPEAK–CEO, FPEAK, Mrs. Sicily Kariuki; 4451488/9; P.O. Box 40312–00100, Nairobi, Kenya; info@fpeak.org
10. KHDP–CEO, KHDP, Dr. Steve New; 556728; 556807; P.O. Box 3074, 00506, Nyayo Stadium, Nbi.; snew@fintrac.com
11. PCPB–CEO, PCPB, Mr. Samuel Gachanja; P.O. Box 13794-00800, Nbi; pcpboard@todays.co.ke; 4450242/4446115.