

**FWC SIEA 2018 - Lot 2: Infrastructure, sustainable growth and jobs
Delegation of the European Union to Kenya**

Final Evaluation of the Standard and Market Access Programme (SMAP)

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi
FWC SIEA 2018 – LOT 2
Request N°2019/404885/1

Final Report
29 July 2019



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KENYA

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This evaluation is supported and guided by the European Commission and presented by AETS. The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Commission

Table of Contents

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION	3
1.1. OVERVIEW	3
1.2. DESCRIPTION OF THE SMAP INTERVENTION LOGIC	4
1.2.1. Objectives and Expected Results	4
1.2.2. Budget Distribution and Implementation Modality	5
1.2.3. Stakeholder Map	7
1.3. OBJECTIVES OF THE FINAL EVALUATION OF SMAP	7
1.4. EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY	8
1.4.1. Specific Methods and Consultation Strategy	8
1.4.2. Inception Phase	8
1.4.3. Combined Desk / Field Phase	8
1.4.4. Synthesis Phase	8
2. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS	9
2.1. PROGRAMME DESIGN AND RELEVANCE	9
2.1.1. Contribution of SMAP to Kenya's needs and priorities in the relevant sectors of intervention	9
2.1.2. Appropriateness of programme approach and methodology for achievement of objectives	9
2.1.3. Appropriateness and quality of log-frames	12
2.1.4. Degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid responses to changes in circumstances	12
2.2. EFFECTIVENESS AND PERFORMANCE	13
2.2.1. Degree of flexibility and adaptability of SMAP to planned Outcomes and Results	13
2.2.2. Unplanned results / Outstanding areas of intervention	16
2.2.3. Degree beneficiaries are already benefitting from programme results	18
2.2.4. Validity of assumptions and risk assessments and effect on achievement of specific objectives	19
2.3. EFFICIENCY AND VALUE FOR MONEY	20
2.3.1. Level of planned activities completed as scheduled	20
2.3.2. Extent to which activities undertaken have allowed stakeholders to improve efficiency (i.e. lower costs; less time) of agency mandate	21
2.3.3. Extent to which programme resources were adequately managed and delivered; quality of work plans and day-to-day management (management of the budget, personnel, etc.); respect of deadlines.	21
2.3.4. Quality of information management and reporting and extent to which key stakeholders are kept adequately informed of the program progress (including beneficiaries/target group)	22
2.4. LIKELY IMPACT AND WIDER EFFECTS	23
2.5. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF ACHIEVED RESULTS	25
2.5.1. Level of policy support provided by SMAP and responsiveness of authorities –	25
2.5.2. Prospect for sustainability of SMAP benefits, including financial viability, recurrent cost financing and asset maintenance	26
2.5.3. Institutional changes likely to stay in place and supported by adequate government funding	27

2.6. EU ADDED VALUE AND COHERENCE WITH RELEVANT EU STRATEGIES AND PROGRAMMES OF OTHER DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS	27
2.7. DONOR COORDINATION AND ENGAGEMENT WITH OTHER REGIONAL/GLOBAL PARTNERS	27
2.8. INCORPORATION OF CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES	28
3. OVERALL ASSESSMENT	29
4. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED	32
4.1. MAIN CONCLUSIONS	32
4.2. KEY LESSONS LEARNED	33
5. RECOMMENDATIONS	35
5.1. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FOLLOW UP SHORT-TERM ACTIONS BY EACH INSTITUTION	35
5.2. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR A FUTURE EU ACTIONS IN TRADE-RELATED ASSISTANCE TO KENYA IN A POST-COTONOU ERA.	37
5.2.1. <i>Recommendations that relate to International Trade</i>	37
5.2.2. <i>Recommendations that relate to Public Health and Food Safety</i>	38
ANNEX 1 – TERMS OF REFERENCE	39
ANNEX 2 – PROFILE OF THE EVALUATORS	55
ANNEX 3 – INTERVENTION LOGIC MATRIXES OF KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS AND UNIDO (REVISED AND UPDATED)	57
ANNEX 4 – EVALUATION MATRIX	92
ANNEX 5 – LIST OF LITERATURE AND DOCUMENTS	97
ANNEX 6 – LIST OF PERSONS/ORGANIZATIONS CONSULTED	107
ANNEX 7 – MINUTES OF THE FINAL WORKSHOP WITH STAKEHOLDERS	111
ANNEX 8 – LIST OF TA TEAM AND SHORT-TERM EXPERT SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER SMAP	120
ANNEX 9 – OTHER TRADE RELATED DONOR INTERVENTIONS WITH RELEVANCE TO THE SMAP PROGRAMME	122

Acronyms

ACP	African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States
ARIS	Animal Resources Information System
AU-IBAR	African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources
BMOs	Business Member Organisations
CFS	Container Freight Service
COLEACP	Europe-ACP Liaison Committee
COPE- AFRICA	The Centre of Phytosanitary excellence – Africa
COR	Coast Region
CVA	Commonwealth Veterinary Association
CVA/MCVA CPD	Enhancing the Quality and Quantity of Continuing Professional Development accessible by Veterinarians in Commonwealth Member Countries
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratories, Kabete
DANIDA	Danish Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development (UK)
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
EAC	East African Community
EDES	Early Detection and Exclusion System of the European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EU	European Union
FBO	Food Business Operator
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FPEAK	Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya
FVO	Food and Veterinary Office of the EU
HCD	Horticultural Crops Directorate (under MoALFI)
IPPC	International Plant Protection convention
IRCM	Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism for the Prevention and Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases and Zoonoses in Africa
ISSOs	International Standard-Setting Organisations
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Standards
KENAS	Kenya National Accreditation Service
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KHC	Kenya Horticulture Council
KIA	Kenya Investment Authority
LC MS	Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectrophotometry
LFMs	Logical Framework matrixes
MESPT	Micro Enterprises Support Programme Trust
MoALFI	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation
Moi&ED	Ministry of Industrialization and Enterprise Development
MoIT&C	Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives
MRL	Maximum Residue Levels
MTE	Mid Term Evaluation
NAO	National Authorising Officer
NGOs	Non-governmental Organisations
NPPS	The Netherlands Plant Protection Service
OIC	Officer in Charge
OIE	World Organisation for Animal Health
PAN-SPSO	Participation of African Nations in SPS-setting Organisations
PIP	Pesticide Initiative Programme

PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RMP	Residue Monitoring Plan
ROM	Results Oriented Monitoring
RVIL	Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory
SANAS	South African National Accreditation System
SMAP	Standards and Market Access Programme
SQMT	Standard, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility of the WTO
TADs	Transboundary Animal Diseases
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TMEA	Trade Mark East Africa
ToT	Training of Trainers
TPSDG	Trade and Private Sector Development Group
TRACES	Traceability instrument linked to voluntary standards for fish exports to the EU
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
UHPLC	Ultra-high-performance Liquid Chromatography
WTO	World Trade Organisation

1. BACKGROUND AND INTRODUCTION

1.1. Overview

The international trade of products of animal or plant origin is regulated through a series of conventions made under the auspices of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and agreed to by all Member States, including Kenya. For the purposes of minimising the effects of introducing tariffs and non-tariff barriers to trade in products of plant or animal origin Member States of the WTO are signatories of the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) and the Sanitary and Phyto-sanitary (SPS) Agreements, respectively.

The TBT Agreement recognises the right of Member States to apply reasonable tariffs when goods are traded internationally. The provisions of the SPS Agreement, on the other hand ensure that sanitary measures, which may be regarded as non-tariff barriers, shall be applied to imported commodities only to the extent necessary to ensure an appropriate level of protection of the importing country. These should be based on scientific justification and must be in accordance with the standards set by the three sister organisations under the mandate of the WTO namely the World Organisation for Animal Health (OIE) for animal health standards, the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) for plant health standards, and the Codex Alimentarius of the Codex Commission for food safety standards. As a member country of each of these organisations, Kenya must make every effort to adhere to their standards. This implies that there is the capacity within the country to certify products for compliance with their standards. This requires a legal framework, designation of Competent Authorities that are accredited to perform the necessary checks and tests for the purposes of certification related to international trade of plant and animal origin commodities.

The government of Kenya has delegated the responsibility for standard setting and overall certification of products and services to the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS); animal health falls under the responsibility of the Division of Veterinary Services (DVS) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation; and the responsibility for plant health is under the Kenya Plant Health Inspection Service (KEPHIS).

The SMAP programme was developed to address perceived shortcomings in the capacity and infrastructures of KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS, to facilitate outreach to stakeholders outside these organisations at national, regional and international levels.

International standards make an important contribution to the global economy since they improve efficiency of production and trade and, at importing country level, they reduce consumer costs. As a result, compliance with standards has become a requisite for the expansion of regional, inter-regional and international trade. However, standards and technical regulations drawn up by individual countries to protect health and the environment, as well as to ensure quality and safety, can also act as technical barriers to trade.

Kenya has participated in the rules-based international trade since the inception of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) in 1995 and it has also expanded and deepened regional integration in order to increase trade by advocating for reduction in tariff barriers. While this provides opportunities for increased trade volumes and earnings from external trade, the country continues to suffer market access challenges in major international high value markets. A key issue in access to markets for agricultural products of animal and plant origin, is the compliance with (WTO) Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures including MRL (Maximum Residue Levels) standards, and other requirements which are designed to protect consumer health.

Within the East African region, Kenya has well established infrastructures and institutions with considerable capacity for addressing issues related to, and for demonstrating compliance with, international trade standards for animal and plant-based products. As such Kenya plays a lead role at the regional level within the EAC Standard, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing (SQMT) organisation whose Protocol covers standards, technical regulations and SPS measures. The Kenya

Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is the semi-autonomous institution that has been mandated to participate in the process of standard setting in collaboration with the Kenya National Accreditation Service (KENAS) and to enforce standards to be applied to animal and plant-based products along their respective value chains. The Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), is the government institution within the Ministry of Livestock, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Irrigation (MoLAWFI) which has the authority to enforce standards for food safety and import and export of animal products and to provide all public services related to animal health and veterinary public health. The Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) is a semi-autonomous authority holding the portfolio for all matters related to plant health.

In spite of a gradual improvement in the application and enforcement of compliance with international standards, Kenya has been unable to realise its full potential to reach some markets, including the European Union, requiring evidence of compliance with high standards related to food safety (e.g. drug residues) and in the case of animal products, evidence of freedom of products from contamination with FMD virus and other trade related animal diseases, in particular.

In the case of the horticulture value chains for green beans and sugar peas, most producers are small-scale farmers, resulting in difficulties in maintaining regular supplies of consistently similar high quality products; supply chains tend to be long, leading to difficulties in maintaining cold chain requirements and thus the supply of fresh produce for export and domestic consumption. Nevertheless, farmer organisations are emerging on a daily basis and as these are formed more and more farmers are being made aware of market opportunities and market requirements. Standards are steadily improving.

The KEBS and KEPHIS both have well-developed analytical laboratories and were able to perform a limited range of tests to demonstrate compliance with Maximum permitted residue levels (MRLs) for a limited number of pesticide, drug and other harmful residues as well as microbiological hazards.

The SMAP programme was initiated to continue and to complement the ongoing process of strengthening capacity to apply and demonstrate conformity of food safety standards through providing assistance directly towards the processes of laboratory testing and certification, as well as to reach out to producers and traders to gradually improve compliance with standards of animal and plant-based products along their respective value chains.

1.2. Description of the SMAP Intervention Logic

1.2.1. Objectives and Expected Results

The overall objective of the SMAP programme was to enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant and animal-based products through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved regulation and enforcement in Kenya.

The programme had three specific objectives:

1. To contribute to the domestication by Kenya of international standards for animal and plant-based products;
2. To enhance the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of safety standards in animal and plant based products and service delivery;
3. To broaden the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products.

As the project focused on standards of rural products, the environmental sustainability dimension of production and value addition processes were fundamental cross cutting issues.

The expected results of the programme were:

1. Enhanced set of standards and regulations for Kenyan Plant and Animal based products. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) as the main standards setting body in Kenya conducted

specific studies to identify the relevant standards to be domesticated using inputs from the Department of veterinary services (DVS) for animal based products and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) for products of plant origin.

2. Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal based products. KEPHIS, KEBS and DVS were expected to improve surveillance, risk analysis, testing and certification capabilities. The three institutions upgraded their laboratories through the acquisition of state of the art equipment, enhanced the technical capacity of their staff through training and further strengthened the decentralisation of service delivery.
3. Improved outreach and service delivery in regard to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders of Kenya's plant and animal based products. UNIDO reached out to Business Member Organisations (BMOs) to increase their knowledge and uptake of SPS standards. This was done through training and in return the BMOs raised awareness to their members which resulted in better quality production. UNIDO also engaged with consumer organisations to stimulate the demand side of certification.

The intervention logic of the Action was structured (during the Inception Phase of the Action) around four Logical Framework matrixes (LFMs): one for each of the three beneficiary institutions following completion of baseline studies, and one for UNIDO as implementing partner for result 3.

1.2.2. Budget Distribution and Implementation Modality

In accordance with Articles 21 to 24 of the Financial Regulation of the 10th EDF, a Financing Agreement (FA), with a budget of €12.1M funding provided by the European Union (EU), was signed by the Government of Kenya on 6th August 2013, represented by the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) from the Ministry of Finance, now National Treasury.

The budget distribution, as foreseen in the FA, was as follows:

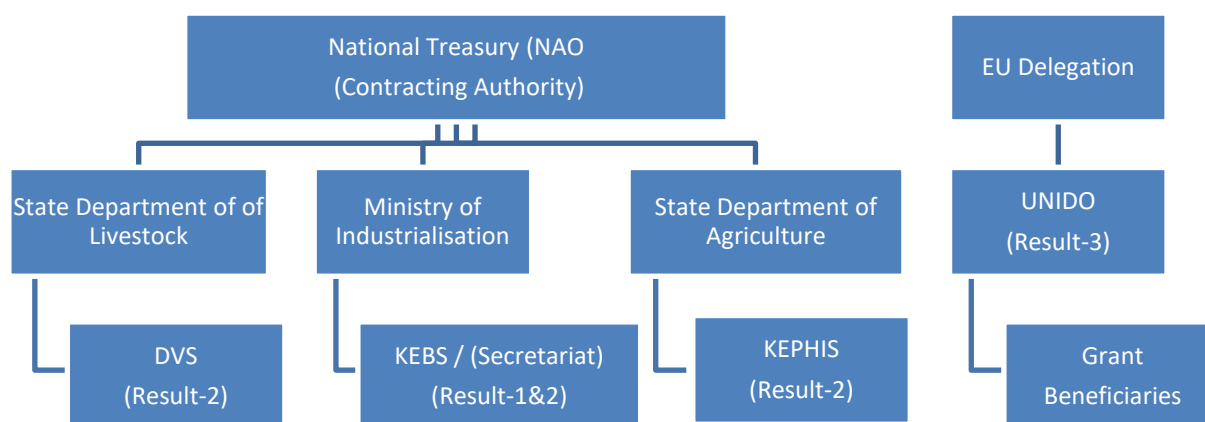
CATEGORIES	TYPE OF CONTRACT	EU CONTRIBUTION (€)	TOTAL (€)
1. Programme Results (TOTAL)		11,000,000	11,000,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced set of food safety standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal-based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEPHIS: grant • KEBS: PEs • DVS: PEs • TA: service contracts 	2,550,000	2,550,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal-based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEPHIS: grant • KEBS: PEs • DVS: PEs • TA: service contracts • Supply contract: public decentralised management 	7,550,000	7,550,000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved outreach and service delivery related to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders of Kenyan plant and. animal-based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIDO: Contribution Agreement 	1,000,000	1,000,000
2. Monitoring, Audit and Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service contracts, framework contracts are always signed by the EU 	500,000	500,000
3. Contingencies*		500,000	500,000
TOTAL		12,100,000	12,100,000

The contracting authority for the project was the National Treasury through the NAO, with delegation of implementation tasks to the Ministries of Livestock, Agriculture and Industrialization for a number of components.¹ The Action was managed through partially decentralised management (now called “indirect management”) for activities supporting KEBS and DVS (Programme Estimates for results 1 and 2 of the Action).

Other management modalities included a direct management operation with KEPHIS (result 2 of the Action), which received a direct grant agreement from the EU Delegation to Kenya; and joint management with UNIDO (result 3 of the Action) through a contribution agreement with the EU Delegation to Kenya. All major procurements for all components – with the exception of UNIDO – were centrally managed jointly by the EUD and the NAO.

The following table and graph summarize the complexity of the management of the programme:

IMPLEMENTATION MODALITY	How	Who	PROCEDURE
Partially decentralised management	Programme Estimates (PEs)	KEBS, DVS	KEBS and DVS (results 1 and 2) managed PEs
Direct centralised management	Grant agreement	KEPHIS	A Technical and Financial Proposal for KShs. 85,7M was signed by KEPHIS with the EU on 26 February 2014
Joint Management with an International Organisation	Contribution Agreement	UNIDO	A Contribution Agreement for €1M was signed by the EUD with UNIDO



In addition, a Technical Assistant (TA) team was recruited and managed by the contracting authority (service contract) to support all the results of the Action. The TA team:

- helped implementation of SMAP activities across KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS, and
- worked closely with UNIDO to
 - provide the interface between the activities of the three public institutions under Results 1 and 2, and UNIDO’s private sector component in Result 3, and
 - prepare the training agenda and training material for cascading to the private sector.

The Governing Body of the programme was a Steering Committee, which met every 6 months to review the implementation of the Action and plan activities for the next 6 months period. It was composed of members drawn from the four implementing organisations plus the EU Delegation.

¹ Financing Agreement FED/2011/023-566, Technical and Administrative Provisions, Section 3 – Degree of Decentralization.

1.2.3. Stakeholder Map

Government Ministries and public institutions playing a central role in standards development, production, conformity assessment and export promotion in Kenya, were key stakeholders of the Action. The key stakeholders of the SMAP programme, during the years of implementation, were:²

- Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives (MoITC)
- Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation (MALFI).
- KEBS, the Agency in charge of developing standards for all products including food and products. It is also the WTO TBT National Enquiry Point, and the National Standards Body (NSB)
- KEPHIS is a technical phytosanitary certification, seed certification, plant variety protection institute, with a laboratory holding ISO 17025 accreditation.
- The DVS within the State Department of Livestock of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, and has responsibility for animal health, welfare, veterinary public health, import and export of live animals, animal products and related high risk commodities and the quality of animal products as well as sharing the responsibility for the food safety of animal products destined for human consumption with KEBS (import and export) and the Ministry of Health (MoH).
- The Kenya Dairy Board a parastatal organisation established under the Dairy Industries Act has responsibility for the safety and quality of milk at the level of producers, transporters, collection centres and milk processing facilities.
- UNIDO was another key stakeholder as an implementing partner. UNIDO's work in Kenya includes training of public and private sector entities in metrology, standards, certification, and accreditation and capacity building of the Kenya Investment Authority (KIA).
- The Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya (FPEAK) is Kenya's premier trade Association representing growers, exporters and service providers in the horticulture industry.
- The final beneficiaries were businesses gaining improved services by certification bodies and improved product quality, increased access to regional and international markets.

1.3. Objectives of the Final Evaluation of SMAP

According to its Terms of Reference (ToR), the main objectives of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the SMAP programme, paying particular attention to its results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results;
- key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve current and future actions have been also drawn from this evaluation in order to advise the implementation of the EAC-EU MARKUP and AGRI-Fi programmes.³

In particular, this evaluation was deemed to serve at assessing what the Action has achieved in terms of (1) domestication by Kenya of international standards for animal and plant-based products; (2) enhancement of the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of safety standards in animal and plant-based products and service delivery (KEBS, DVS, KEPHIS) and; (3) in broadening the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products. Furthermore, this evaluation has, in effect, analysed what have been the factors that made possible or created obstacles to the achievement of the action results.

² Two important stakeholders were missing from the list of stakeholders and beneficiaries identified in the SMAP Action Fiche – These were the Kenya Accreditation Service (KENAS) which is the officially designated national accreditation body of Kenya and the National Food Safety Coordination committee of the Ministry of Public Health.

³ MARKUP has been conceived to follow up SMAP in the field of Horticulture while AGRI-Fi is broader in its remit and can support the livestock sector as well.

1.4. Evaluation Approach and Methodology

1.4.1. Specific Methods and Consultation Strategy

The methods applied for the final evaluation of SMAP have included:

- Desk Research: collection and analysis of the materials supplied to the team by the EUD prior to travelling to Nairobi and gathered during the mission.
- Structured Interviews: with the key stakeholders and with other relevant parties identified during the first workshop with the Reference Group and through subsequent consultations. The structured interviews took place along the guidelines relating to the evaluation questions and judgement criteria explained in Annex 4 of this report.
- Site visits: Missions took place in three counties that benefited from the Action: Kirinyaga regarding activities conducted by KEPHIS and FPEAK in support to green beans producers (SPS expert);, regarding activities conducted by UNIDO and DVS in the milk sector (Animal Health expert); Nakuru, regarding receipt of Laboratory equipment at the Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratory (RVIL) and interview with County veterinary personnel who benefitted from SMAP training; and Mombasa for KEBS operations at the port regarding conformity assessments processes (Team Leader, Trade expert). Site visits took place also in and around Nairobi, i.e. process and facilities at Muguga, JKIA, laboratories of KEBS, KEPHIS, and DVS.

1.4.2. Inception Phase

The Inception Phase of the evaluation started on 6 May 2019 with the preparation and review of relevant documents, at home base, and concluded on 19 May 2019 in Nairobi. The evaluators travelled to Kenya on 14 to 16 May 2019 and the kick-off meeting with the EU Delegation to Kenya took place on 16 May 2019 in Nairobi, which was facilitated by the team leader of the evaluation and attended by all team members, the EUD Evaluation Manager, and the EUD officer who supervised implementation of SMAP for almost the entire duration of the action. During this phase, the initial list of all documents already available for the evaluation at the time of travelling to Kenya was completed with other reports. All sources consulted for the evaluation are listed in Annex 5.

1.4.3. Combined Desk / Field Phase

On 17 May 2019, during the Inception phase, the first workshop was organized as indicated by the ToR. The evaluation questions proposed by the evaluators were then clarified and structured through the discussions with the EUD and stakeholders during the first workshop, during the course of which the Reference Group was constituted.

The evaluation team spent most of its time in Nairobi, meeting with the the key stakeholders and main beneficiaries. The results of the interviews were used to generate both qualitative, and where possible quantitative information. The data from the interviews was collected to provide evidence on the evaluation criteria, to answer the evaluation questions, and to measure the results achieved to date from the programme interventions.

The principal output from the combined desk / field phase was the Progress Report and a Power Point presentation, which were delivered to EUD and stakeholders representatives on 3 June 2019. The full list of stakeholders consulted, including the members of the Reference Group and those who attended the two workshops, is portrayed in Annex 6.

1.4.4. Synthesis Phase

The synthesis phase was devoted to the preparation of this Draft Final Evaluation Report and carried out at home-base. The Draft Report was uploaded in the EVAL Module on 24 June 2019. The EUD and the Reference Group reviewed the Draft and returned consolidated comments to the contractor in early July 2019. After reviewing comments, answer the quests posed by the EUD and the Reference Group, and proceed to their incorporation into the text, the evaluation team prepared the Final Report and the Executive Summary. These final documents were completed and uploaded, following EU procedures, on 29 July 2019.

2. ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

2.1. Programme Design and Relevance

2.1.1. Contribution of SMAP to Kenya's needs and priorities in the relevant sectors of intervention

SMAP was closely aligned to the National Export Strategy (NES, 2003) as reviewed and updated in January 2009; the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS, 2010); Goal 3 of the Government of Kenya's Private Sector Development Strategy (currently being reviewed): "*economic growth through trade expansion*"; and the policies defined in the Economic Pillar of Kenya's overarching development strategy document "Vision 2030".

The NES recognises that "*an export-led growth strategy path is envisaged as the surest way of achieving economic recovery with the private sector playing a central role in implementation of the Strategy*". Furthermore, ASDS includes under its Investment Pillar 5 a commitment to "*Increasing Market Access and Trade*".

The SMAP programme interventions have contributed towards addressing several of the constraints listed under the NES, notably those pertaining to: "*weak legal and regulatory institutional frameworks; lack of specialised training, and, development of export education training programme for SME's*".

2.1.2. Appropriateness of programme approach and methodology for achievement of objectives

The SMAP Action Fiche identified that the DVS, KEPHIS and KEBS each required support to build their respective capacities to increase the range of accredited laboratory tests they can perform for the test results to be acceptable for the Competent Authorities of the European Union and other international markets. Capacity was deemed to be built through:

- improvements to infrastructures and supply of new equipment, reagents and consumables, and the revision of existing and the development of new technical standards and product specifications; and
- increasing the awareness, knowledge and skills of a wide range of actors along the animal and plant product value chains with the aim of producing higher value and safe animal and plant based products for domestic consumption and export.

It was therefore necessary to review the existing standards and specifications currently adopted by KEBS, KEPHIS and the DVS, and revise and update these standards and specifications in accordance with international norms, in particular those of the EU and Codex Alimentarius: The first step in this process was to review, revise, and then domesticate, the full range of required standards and specifications related to horticultural products as well as meat, milk, milk products and honey.

Through the resources provided by SMAP, over 70 new product specifications and Codes of Practice were developed, and over 1,500 Food Standards were reviewed and domesticated. The Analytical and Chemistry Laboratory of KEPHIS was accredited for residue analysis of 63 active ingredients in 2014; as a result of SMAP this number increased to 310. The following Codes of Practice were developed under SMAP:

- Horticultural Industry Code of Practice (Part 1 and Part 2);
- Code of Practice for Cereals and Pulses;
- Code of Hygienic Practice for the Dairy Industry; Code of Practice for the Tea Industry.

Self-Assessment guides for Dairy and Beef were also developed by the DVS in collaboration with the TA Team.

Beyond ISO accreditation and the accreditation of individual laboratory tests, many importing countries also require accreditation bodies and laboratories, to be formally affiliated and approved by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) and the International Accreditation Forum (IAF). Surprisingly, KENAS, the sole national (and only EAC) accreditation body, which is mandated to give formal recognition to Certification Bodies, Inspection bodies and Laboratories (testing and calibration, proficiency testing scheme providers) was not identified as a key stakeholder in the process of laboratory accreditation under the SMAP. KENAS is an associate member to ILAC and a member applicant to the International Accreditation Forum. Presently, the certificates issued by conformity bodies accredited by KENAS are not recognised outside the country, other than within the EAC. In order to be recognised, KENAS must become full member of IAF and ILAC and build up its credibility. Full IAF and ILAC membership of KENAS will increase in turn the credibility of the overall Kenyan control systems in the international theatre and become a reference in the EAC and COMESA.

Prior to the launch of the SMAP, senior management of KENAS identified that assessors and committee members required training mainly on new standards/editions (2012 publications) of ISO/IEC 17024 Personnel certification process, ISO/IEC 17065 conformity assessment – Requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services and ISO/IEC 17020 Conformity Assessment – Requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection. The main subjects identified for additional training also included: methods of validations; measurement uncertainty estimations; interpretation of proficiency test results and traceability of measurements. During SMAP, it was only possible for the TA Team to recruit a trainer to provide training on the application of ISO 17020 – Conformity Assessment. This training was provided to some members of senior management of KEBS, DVS, KEPHIS, Border Inspection Post and Customs officers and has enhanced quality of inspectorate services, by introducing more uniform standards of inspection, consistency and transparency.

The SMAP made a very significant contribution in terms of strengthening capacity of the KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS diagnostic and analytical laboratories through the supply of most of the laboratory equipment which was identified as being needed and providing training on the use of the newly procured laboratory instruments. This has increased the range of tests available at each institution; it has speeded up the turn-around time from time of submission of samples to reporting test results and it has greatly increased the capacity of the laboratories to conduct pre-export certification of animal and plant products.

In addition to accreditation and certification of final products, the SMAP Action Fiche had recognised that the safety and quality of animal and plant based products needed to be improved along each of the respective value chains from the level of production on the farm through to processing and distribution. There was thus a need to review and revise all regulatory procedures which are designed to reduce the risk of the presence or spread of diseases or pests or contamination with pesticide, veterinary drug or other harmful residues.

In terms of development of legislative instruments, the SMAP focussed on assisting with the formulation of procedures related to conformity with standards and certification requirements. Through the auspices of the programme, the DVS has been able to document, review and partially revise 20 control procedures targeting the safety and quality of animal products along the dairy, beef and honey value chains. There remains much work to be done to develop regulations and make appropriate amendments to the draft principal legislation in order to provide a legal basis for certain procedures, to improve clarity of roles and responsibilities, and ensure legal certainty. Once an appropriate legislative framework is in place, there would be the need to strengthen capacity for enforcement of regulations and, at the same time, to increase awareness of the regulatory requirements to farmers and consumers in order to promote compliance with the required standards.

The SMAP project implementers also developed a wide range of training and awareness tools in order to cascade training from knowledgeable extension agents (trained-trainers from mainly Food Business Operators (FBOs) and central and county level inspectorate officers of DVS) down to all actors involved

in the production, transportation, handling packaging, storage and wholesale / retail sale of animal and plant-based products.

Baseline studies were conducted after the initial Inception Phase of the project in order to set existing values on parameters to be measured for monitoring purposes (Logframe OVIs). Also, to verify that the Action Fiche had captured the most important stakeholders and areas of intervention which needed to be addressed to contribute to the achievement of the Overall Goal and the actual achievement of the Programme Results, as identified in the Logical Framework Matrix. Following the Baseline studies, a Workshop was held in December 2014 in order to make amendments to the three Logical Framework Matrices pertaining to each of the main beneficiaries. The revised Logframes came into effect under PE2 from April 2016 onwards (these are portrayed in Annex 2 of this report).

In this regard, it should be noted that the Baseline Study conducted on behalf of KEPHIS identified the following: due to the lack of advancement being made on the National Food Safety Policy at the time, and in the absence of an appropriate legal framework and lack of regulations for food control systems in which standards on pesticide residues and heavy metal contaminants of plant-based agricultural products is anchored in law, KEPHIS was constrained in its efforts to ensure that food business operators and their production systems adhered to food safety requirements.

Similarly, the DVS and KEBS were also found facing difficulties, since many of the regulatory functions they perform overlap with other institutions, and the laws and regulations governing food safety are generally outdated and in urgent need of revision. The Ministry of Public Health (as it was referred to then) is among the authorities involved in the food safety sector, being the Secretariat of National Food Safety Coordination Committee⁴. A draft National Food Safety Policy, Implementation Plan 2013 – 2017 addresses Food Safety concepts in the broad areas of legislation, institutional framework, monitoring and evaluation, traceability, resources, information, education and communication. The Policy includes provisions for coordination mechanisms among various control and regulatory agencies, to harmonize inter-agency efforts and minimize inter-agency conflicts and overlaps. Due to difficulties in obtaining consensus amongst the various Competent Authorities involved in all aspects of food safety, this Policy has yet to be approved and thus the enactment of the long-awaited Food Safety Act, which is expected to establish a Food Safety Authority, is still awaited. In the case of the DVS, there is a similar need to finalise the draft National Veterinary Policy (2015), under which a draft Animal Health, Veterinary Public Health and draft Veterinary Governance Bills are under development.

Furthermore, the Baseline Studies highlighted a number of other important issues, most specifically related to the ongoing process of devolution being rolled out following the Constitutional Amendment of 2010. Given the budgetary limitations, it was not possible for SMAP to address all of the findings made during the Baseline studies. Nevertheless, some important additions were made to the list of interventions originally identified in the PE 1 logframes for the three beneficiaries. Amongst these were: Risk Analysis training; Laboratory Business plan development and training; Official Controls (along value chains) training; Harmful Organisms on produce; development and initiation of Residues Monitoring Plans; Multi-Residue Analytical Methods in the laboratory (KEBS/KEPHIS and DVS).

In the case of Risk analysis training, this subject was especially relevant to the DVS and KEPHIS, both of which have insufficient numbers of officers and inspectors familiar with risk analysis based on international standards (OIE / Codex Alimentarius). Risk analysis training under SMAP was provided to a wide range of trainees, mainly senior management and inspectors, but also included some personnel from abattoirs and milk processing facilities. Specific areas of training included application of risk analysis for formulation of sanitary requirements for imported plant and animal products (in accordance with SPS requirements), for the development of food safety management systems, such as HACCP / ISO 22000 and for risk based management of disease and pest surveillance, prevention and control.

Risk-based management of food imports will result in more efficient import procedures and safer products being imported. Its application in food processing premises will result in more efficient and

⁴ As previously mentioned for KENAS, the Ministry of Public Health was also not included among SMAP beneficiaries/stakeholders.

cost effective management of hygiene and food safety through using preventive actions and controls rather than relying on testing the end product. In the case of animal disease and plant pest risk-based management of surveillance, prevention and control will increase efficiency through targeting specific diseases and pests based on their importance, prevalence and seasonal and geographical distribution.

Through the UNIDO component of the project (Result 3), and in collaboration with the Technical Assistance team, teams of experts from KEBS, KEPHIS and the DVS were brought in to develop Guidelines on Best Practices along each of the selected value chains. These Guidelines were adapted for Training of Trainers, who then engaged with farmers, transporters, processors and packers to create awareness of the standards being set and the means of compliance. This exercise has strengthened the links between the Competent Authorities and the private sector, farmers, traders and business membership organisations (e.g. the Milk Processors Association), through the creation of public private partnerships between organisations with the shared interests in producing safe and high quality animal and plant products for domestic consumption and export.

2.1.3. Appropriateness and quality of log-frames

The PE 1 Logframes for the DVS and KEBS components of SMAP, and that for the Direct Grant with KEPHIS responded well to the overall programme Logframe found in the Financing Agreement. However, the revised (DVS) PE 2 Logframe had a number shortcomings despite the presence of TA team in support to the beneficiary institutions:

- Indicators at the level of Overall and Specific Objectives do not necessarily demonstrate expected outcomes of SMAP. E.g. Export volumes of dairy and meat products have not increased significantly.
- Activities identified generally contribute to achievement of the Results, but OVIs are not all easily measurable, are not necessarily attributable to SMAP (lack specificity) and none are time bound; OVIs are not SMART.

Some sub-activities described in the DVS PE2 Final Report do not correspond to achievement of the main activity under which they have been placed in the Logframe. Activities 1.5 and 1.6 in the DVS PE2 Logframe would have been more appropriately placed in the UNIDO logframe. Examples of some of the shortcomings at the Activity level concerning the DVS PE2 logframe are : Under Activity 2.1 –there is no sub-activity which covers the actual implementation of Residue Monitoring Plans (RMPs); under Activity 2.8.4 there is no indicator to measure whether or not PTs are being implemented; and under Activity 2.8.5 – Service, maintenance and calibration of supplied lab equipment – there is no OVI to measure this activity.

2.1.4. Degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid responses to changes in circumstances

The Baseline Studies were intended to examine the scope of the project as outlined in the Financing Agreement and make amendments to the Programme Estimates if any serious omissions were detected. Unfortunately, the Baseline Studies were only completed in December 2014 and so the new activities that were identified could only be included in the PE2s for KEBS and DVS.

The main area of intervention which was not included in the Financing Agreement Overall Programme Logical Framework Matrix was related to training and application of Risk Analysis for formulation of sanitary measures. These are required for imported animals, plants and animal / plant-based products, for the purpose of developing more appropriate prioritised and cost effective disease and pest surveillance, prevention and control programmes, and for application of risk-based food safety management systems in food processing premises.

In addition to the revisions to the Logframes resulting from Baseline Study findings, some other additional activities that were not initially planned at the time of the formulation of the Action Fiche were added at the request of the EUD in Nairobi. These activities aimed to address the shortcomings raised by the Food and Veterinary Office mission report to KEPHIS in November 2013. The additional

activities included development of a pesticides Residues Monitoring Plan; development and implementation of a surveillance plan for harmful organisms; and strengthening of analytical chemistry laboratory capacity to analyse pesticides that were reported in the European Union (EU) Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed (RASFF) notifications.

2.2. Effectiveness and Performance

2.2.1. Degree of flexibility and adaptability of SMAP to planned Outcomes and Results

As indicated in section 1.2.1, SMAP had the overall objective of enhancing market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant and animal-based products through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved regulation and enforcement in Kenya. The programme has gone a long way towards achieving this objective. One of the greatest challenges facing KEPHIS and DVS has been the Constitutional Amendment and the process of devolution which kicked off shortly before the start of SMAP. In many respects, SMAP has provided opportunities and resources to help the central and county level decision makers iron out their difficulties in terms of making devolution work well, especially where regulatory functions formerly directed and funded from central level are now devolved to the 47 County governments and are subject to county government financing decisions.

In terms of achievement of expected results (related to the three specific objectives also illustrated in 1.2.1), SMAP responsiveness has been also remarkable:

R1 – Enhanced set of standards and regulations (for Kenyan plant and animal-based products)

SMAP TA supported KEBS to develop and revise their processes and control procedures covering Standards Development, Quality Assurance, Market Surveillance, Inspection, Testing, Import Inspections and Certification; and for Training under the National Quality Institute based on ISO 9001:2015 that led to KEBS accreditation by the British Standards Institute (BSI).

As a result of these actions, SMAP has been extremely successful. It developed over 70 new product specifications and Codes of Practice, and revised and domesticated more than 1,500 Food Standards. Technical Committees were formed and meetings conducted to review and revise codes of practice for Cereals & Pulses, Tea, Coffee, Dairy, Meat & Meat Products, Fresh fruits & vegetables, and processed Fruits and vegetables.

The Analytical and Chemistry Laboratory of KEPHIS was accredited for residue analysis of 63 active ingredients in 2014; as a result of SMAP, this number increased to 310. The Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) which have been adopted by KEPHIS are those of the EU, being slightly stricter than those of Codex Alimentarius. There is now an increased demand for certification services related to the detection of residues in animal and plant-based products at KEBS. The KEPHIS is now in a position to provide pre-export certification of green beans and snow peas to satisfy the EU requirements. Additionally, KEPHIS is now implementing an EU (Food and Veterinary Office) approved Residue Monitoring Plan, which enhances credibility of controls along the horticulture value chains. Kenya had been subjected to a 10 % rate of import checks on French beans and sugar/snow-peas for pesticide residues, but due to improved testing and certification capabilities and handling/selection procedures before export, EU has eased the import checks to 5 % for French beans and to zero / random level of testing for sugar/snow peas.

Each of the diagnostic laboratories reported that, as a direct consequence of SMAP, they have:

- Significantly increased the range of diagnostic/analytical test procedures available to the public;
- Decreased the turn-around time between time of receipt of samples and delivery of test results;
- Attained an increase in the demand for testing of samples (KEBS and KEPHIS);
- Introduced application of newly adopted MRL standards at the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory mainly related to research in residues in animal products.

R.2 – Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification

SMAP has also made a significant contribution in terms of enhancing capacity of KEBS, KEPHIS and the DVS through the review and revision of standards of practice and regulatory procedures involving a wide range of stakeholders who, through being involved in the processes, now have a clearer understanding of the hazards to be controlled and the means of controlling them. Similarly, producers, transporters, handlers and processors now have a better understanding of risk-based quality assurance systems and are now better able to conform with international standards required for export as well as to provide safe and good quality food products to the domestic market.

Through SMAP, a succession of workshops and training exercises have been developed and rolled out involving key decision makers at both central and county level governments. Capacity building and training has focussed on the following areas of intervention:

- improving uniformity, consistency efficiency and effectiveness of border inspections for KEPHIS and DVS inspectors, working alongside the Customs and Revenue authorities;
- improving the quality of disease and pest surveillance and reporting;
- developing contingency plans for trade sensitive trans-boundary animal diseases;
- strengthening movement control of animals as a measure to prevent the spread of highly contagious diseases (especially important for the sake of introducing traceability of beef and small ruminants from the farm of production, to processing and dispatch from abattoirs);
- improving the understanding of the prudent use (correct dosages and respect for withdrawal periods) of antimicrobials by veterinary professionals and para-professionals and livestock keepers. This is important to avoid the development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and the presence of veterinary drug or insecticide residues in animal products destined for human consumption. The major output of this intervention was the finalisation of guidelines on prudent use of veterinary medicinal products, registration and use in veterinary practice, draft regulations on veterinary drugs maximum residue limits and medicated feeds.

The application of risk analysis for:

- The formulation of sanitary measures to be applied to imported animals, plant materials and animal / plant-based products, in accordance with SPS and other international standards. This has significantly improved the capability of Border Control officers to negotiate trade agreements based on risk and the equivalence of sanitary measures. As a result of risk analysis training provided to central and county level DVS officers, the DVS is now regularly utilising risk analysis for formulation of sanitary measures to be applied to imported animals and animal products (a team sent to investigate HPAI outbreak in Uganda and assess risk of importing poultry and poultry products – temporary ban on imports based on documented risk analysis);
- The development of risk-based management decisions relating to animal disease and plant pest surveillance, prevention and control programmes. This will greatly enhance the cost effectiveness of disease surveillance; improve the quality of disease reporting and thus the ability of the DVS to accurately report its animal health status to the OIE; as well as increase the cost efficiency of disease prevention and control measures;
- The development and implementation of food safety management systems based on HACCP / ISO 22000/2005. Inspectors of food processing facilities have a better understanding of risk-based food safety management systems and are applying this knowledge to conduct inspections based upon compliance with risk management procedures being adopted by the food business operators. This will result in improved standards relating to inspections and audits of processing facilities as well as improved conformity with standards of hygiene and the application of risk-based food safety management systems, especially at Export and Grade 1 abattoirs but also at other less advanced slaughter facilities and food processing premises, and thus safer food products being made available for export and domestic consumption;

- The development of business plans for the three beneficiary laboratories in order to ensure sustainability of analytical services being made available to the public;
- Good management practices and quality assurance along the horticulture, dairy, beef and honey value chains, which resulted in better quality and conformity with mandatory food safety standards. As an outcome of these interventions, milk production of dairy farmers trained through SMAP is increasing and milk produced is safer due to less contamination with antibiotic and other residues. Horticulture producers have regained access to EU markets through improved conformity to international standards and the development of capacity to certify plant-origin products in accordance with EU sanitary and phytosanitary requirements;
- Consumer awareness of the safety and quality of animal and plant-based products; greater awareness of the issues related to residues and contamination of foods of plant and animal origin will help to drive the process of improving standards on the part of producers and food processors.

A list of the short-term technical assistance and the topics covered under the training events largely for Results 1 and 2 are given in Annex 8 to this Report. The evaluation of trainings provided under SMAP as expressed by the trainees demonstrated a high degree of relevance and effectiveness.

R3 – Improved outreach and service delivery in regard to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders

A strong emphasis was placed on inclusiveness in terms of involving all stakeholders in decision making throughout the implementation of SMAP. The excellent working relationships developed between the implementing partners, combined with the outreach managed by UNIDO, is already paying dividends in terms of ownership of the interventions developed through SMAP from farmers through Business Member Organisations, Dairy Farmer Cooperatives, standard setting bodies, certification bodies, processors, inspectors and the general public.

UNIDO played a lead role in bringing together teams of technical partners from the three beneficiaries as well as from the Kenya Dairy Board, Fresh Produce Exporters of Kenya (FPEAK)⁵ and the Aquaculture Association of Kenya, to develop Guides on Good Practices for Dairy, Beef, Horticulture, Aquaculture Sectors. These Guides were used as the basis of Training of Trainers (ToT) and subsequently the roll-out of trainings at the field level for farmers, milk transporters, milk collection centre managers, milk processors and other actors in the beef honey, plant crop and aquaculture industries.

In addition, UNIDO organised a number of general awareness raising workshops on market access issues related to SPS/ TBT agreements in general, and food safety and quality aspects in particular, for the business community, private sector and consumer associations and journalists.

Outputs generated through the UNIDO component of SMAP included a Training Guide of Good Practices in the Dairy Sector, the Beef Sector and the Horticulture Sector; and ToT training sessions targeting 15 & 17 trainees from public and private sector institutions in use of the Training Guide on Good Practices in the Dairy Sector. In addition, UNIDO, working in collaboration with the Fisheries Division of MoALFI and the Aquaculture Association, has developed a Residue Monitoring Plan and training for farmers and officials on good practices as well for implementation the RMP, which is now ongoing.

Furthermore, in collaboration with the three beneficiaries and the TA Team, UNIDO played an important role in developing a wide range of products to increase the visibility of SMAP and to create greater awareness of the processes involved in the development of trade of plant and animal-based producers. Amongst these were leaflets, posters, events, merchandise, a limited edition book – “From Farm to

⁵ Together with FPEAK, UNIDO developed Self Assessment Guides and training guides on good agricultural practices

Fork”, radio and TV recordings, web-based social media products including Twitter and Facebook groups.

Through its engagement with the DVS and the Kenya Dairy Board a Residue Monitoring Plan has been developed and the Dairy Board has developed a farmer registration database (**eTraceD system**) which allows traceability of milk back to the farm of origin. The registration of dairy premises and traceability system for milk is being piloted along two routes of milk delivery of the Kitiri Farmers' Cooperative in Nyandarua County.

2.2.2. Unplanned results / Outstanding areas of intervention

With respect to Laboratory Analytical and Residue Testing Services, the main activities, which were planned by remain to be implemented, due to delays in implementation of PE 1s and PE2s and delays or failures in the procurement / installation / commissioning of laboratory equipment in the case of each beneficiary, are as follows:

KEBS

- The failure of the supply of a Scintillator to the KEBS laboratories has had a serious impact since the laboratory does not have any capability to test either imported or domestically produced animal and plant based products for export or local consumption for radioactive contamination.
- Additional training required to expand the range of test procedures that that can be performed by some of the high-end spectrophotometry equipment supplied under SMAP.
- Recruitment, training and accreditation of a team of maintenance engineers qualified to repair, maintain and calibrate sensitive laboratory equipment and to ensure timely fulfilment of the maintenance schedules for the purpose of ISO 17025 accreditation audits.
- Establish relationships with internationally accredited reference laboratories to carry out Proficiency test programmes for all accredited analytical and diagnostic tests required for certification purposes.
- Repair / install / commission (or replace) and obtain training on the use of equipment supplied by Q&T.
- KEBS (KEPHIS and DVS) cannot use KENAS accreditation when dealing with international trading partners (except those of the EAC) since KENAS is not yet a full member of ILAC and IFO). KENAS may require support in finalising its international accreditation and level of membership with ILAC and IFO, as appropriate⁶.

KEPHIS

- The KEPHIS Laboratories were already ISO 17025 accredited and were participating in proficiency testing (ring-tests), prior to the programme. Through SMAP, additional PTs have been introduced in order to gain more international accreditation of the latest tests which have been introduced as a result of the delivery of advanced laboratory equipment; however, there is still the need to increase the scope of testing methods.
- Many small items/expendables/culture media that were not delivered to KEPHIS or that were unacceptable due to difference in specification, were aimed at equipping the new Food Microbiology Laboratory. However, this laboratory just became operational recently and the non-availability of these items (Lot 6 of QT Spa) seem not yet to have had a large impact on the operations of the laboratory but the non-supply has had a negative effect on the Analytical Chemistry Lab as the organic work was affected by lack of supply of the right specification UVV equipment.
- Some KEPHIS laboratory personnel may benefit from further training on the use of high-end laboratory equipment in order to be able to make full use of the analytical capabilities of newly supplied equipment.

⁶ https://www.nist.gov/sites/default/files/documents/director/sco/5_2-and-3-Joint_IAF_ILAC.pdf

- According to the Final Report of the Technical Assistance Team, no training, as had been planned, was provided to KEPHIS on (a) development of Proficiency Test schedules and interpretation of PT results and (b) follow-up training on ISO 17020 for inspections.

DVS

- The DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory has not yet formalised the necessary relationships with any internationally accredited laboratories to perform Proficiency Tests (PTs) to validate its test results as part of a Laboratory Quality Assurance system. The laboratory needs to obtain ISO 17025 accreditation from an internationally recognised accreditation body before test results can be accepted as evidence of compliance with international standards for MRLs.
- Lack of ISO 17025 accreditation and international accreditation of residue tests at DVS laboratory means that meat exporters still do not have in-country access to laboratory testing facilities for the purpose of export certification of meat products. Whilst ISO 17025 accreditation is not a mandatory requirement under SPS standards, nevertheless, such levels of accreditation are accepted by GCC countries and many other potential trading partners.
- The Residue Monitoring Plans for dairy, beef and honey need to be implemented as soon as possible or there is a risk that capacity, knowledge and skills developed through SMAP training and awareness interventions may be gradually lost over time.
- The failure to supply an automated extractor to the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory to be used in conjunction with Mass Spectrophotometry instruments will have an important impact as and when Residue Monitoring Plans are being implemented as the volume of samples to be tested will go beyond the capacity to use manual extraction techniques.
- Although a Business Plan was developed and training provided in its application, the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Lab and the Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratories have so far failed to implement the Business Plans developed for them under SMAP, since the DVS laboratories are considered to provide public goods services. This may have a serious negative impact on the sustainability of DVS laboratory testing services. There is need for a review of the type of services being provided to different clients and to consider the possibility of introducing cost recovery for services of a private good nature.
- The high cost of maintenance and calibration of high-end equipment to KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS was not anticipated and is having serious budgetary consequences for each of the institutions.
- No Technical Assistance for development and training on the introduction of an ITC system for the DVS laboratories and the Veterinary Epidemiology and Economics Unit was given. In spite of this, a Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) has recently been introduced at the CVL and linking some RVILs to the CVL.
- Plans to develop an Electronic import/export certification system for DVS were not realised due to insufficient short-term Technical Assistance being available through the TA contract.

With regards to Policy and Regulatory Frameworks, it must be pointed out that the Government of Kenya has been slow to finalise a number of important Policy documents. Those most important, from the point of view of the SMAP interventions, are the following:

- The National Food Safety Policy (2013) – This Policy proposes the establishment of a National Food Safety Authority mandated with the responsibility for management of an Integrated Food Control System. Unfortunately, due to overlapping interests of some of the stakeholders involved in Food Safety agreement has not yet been reached as to the precise roles and responsibilities of each partner institution. A National Food Safety Coordination committee has been established and is in the process of revising and finalising the Policy and the draft Food Safety Bill and Regulations. This regulatory framework is urgently needed in order that the respective mandates of the partner institutions are clearly defined in law.
- In the case of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, there is the long awaited Draft Veterinary Policy (2015) under which three draft Bills are awaiting finalisation – the

draft Animal Health Bill, the draft Veterinary Governance Bill and the draft Veterinary Public Health Bill.

- During SMAP, the DVS has made an important start in documenting all of the regulatory procedures along the beef value chain, however there was insufficient time to complete the process of revision, especially with regard to defining the respective roles and responsibilities of central and county governments and those of private sector actors along the animal product value chains.
- Training which was planned for development of procedures and regulations for Animal Identification, Registration of premises, Movement Control and Traceability of animals and animal products under the SMAP programme, was not undertaken. This area of intervention is especially important as Kenya expands its access to markets for meat in the Middle East and Far East, as traceability is now becoming increasingly important for the purpose of certification of animal products. There is an urgent need to develop plans for the gradual introduction of an animal identification and traceability system in order to become increasingly compliant with some more rigorous trading partner's import requirements especially for meat and milk products.⁷
- Finally, in relation to Supply of Vehicles and Office Equipment to DVS:
 - The failure of the attempted procurement of two 4WD Station Wagon Motor Vehicles, different types of Laboratory Kits, Laptop Computers and Desktop Computers, High Definition Camcorder, Professional DSLR Camera, A3 Printers, LCD Projectors, Photocopiers and Android based Mobile Phones under PE 2, has had an important impact on the DVS, especially in the areas of support to improve capacity of the Border Inspection Posts (Aflatoxin rapid test kits).
 - Vehicles requested were to be used to facilitate backstopping and routine checks on border control practices by senior officers from the DVS headquarters.
 - Furthermore, the supply of office equipment for each of the County DVS offices, which should have been procured to support the process of establishing good communication between the central DVS headquarters and the 47 counties, will have a negative impact on communication and coordination.

2.2.3. Degree beneficiaries are already benefitting from programme results

Key examples are the following:

- Consumers and dairy processors are benefitting from safer and better quality of milk delivered to processing plants due to training provided along the dairy value chain to include primary producers, milk transporters, collection centre management, and dairy farmer cooperative personnel.
- Kenya Dairy Board inspectors are able to trace milk back to dairy farmers who are now registered on their newly introduced "eTraceD system".
- DVS and KEBS inspectors are benefitting from ISO 17020 training being able to inspect more consistently and transparently and to a more uniform standard. In turn, the improvement in transparency of actions by inspectors will improve credibility of Kenya's Competent Authorities with international traders in products of plant and animal origin.
- KEBS has expanded the number of accredited tests it can perform and is now in a position to undertake PTs with other laboratories to ensure consistency of residue testing standards and contributing to the process of ISO 17025 accreditation of laboratories, which provide testing services for evidence of conformity of plant and animal based products.
- The development and implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for conducting of the newly introduced range of diagnostic and analytical tests, and to ensure compliance with other Codex standards at DVS and KEPHIS Laboratories, is contributing to conformity with ISO 17025 accreditation standards. It will thus enable these laboratories to provide internationally

⁷ In the final comments made by stakeholders, DVS indicated that it "wanted more clarification" on this point. The answer by the evaluators is that this paragraph reflects what they learnt from what was reported in the TA Final Report.

accepted certification of plant and animal products, and improving efficiency and reducing the cost of pre-export certification for export traders.

- Risk analysis training has strengthened capacity of DVS, KEBS and KEPHIS as well as the plant health authorities at central and county levels to implement risk-based management of food safety management systems at abattoirs and other animal product processing premises. It has also facilitated the formulation of sanitary requirements for imported animals, plant material and animal / plant products and the development of risk-based disease / pest surveillance, prevention and control programmes.
- Through trainings and field visits, producers of fruits and vegetables became informed about plant health management of their crops. All partners along the value chain, up to the point of export, can now know about procedures they are advised to follow. SMAP did not address the ornamental crop sector (cut flowers) but it seems this sector can handle everything on its own and did not require support from SMAP to enter the international markets.

2.2.4. Validity of assumptions and risk assessments and effect on achievement of specific objectives

Assumptions and risks were identified in the Logical Framework of the Financing Agreement at the levels of Overall and Specific Objectives only. The first assumption that *“the Government of Kenya remains committed to its market access programmes and acts to reinforce its dialogue with private sector actors”* has largely held true, although in the case of the animal health sector, both the draft Animal Health Policy and the Veterinary (governance) policy and their respective Bills, developed around the period of SMAP Inception, still remain as drafts pending Cabinet approval.

At the level of PE1 and PE2 logframes, in the case of access to EU markets for animal products, it was assumed that *“growth in trade would not be affected by other factors.”* Little effort was dedicated to address this risk under SMAP, other than the attempts to review and revise regulatory procedures along the beef value chain and the risk analysis training as applied to animal health, disease surveillance, prevention and control. In fact, the main constraint to the export of animal products to high value markets such as the EU, is the existence of endemic Foot and Mouth disease in Kenya. Furthermore, the existence of other trade sensitive diseases such as Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Rift Valley Fever, Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Newcastle Disease, Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza (HPAI) etc, all place limitations on access to international markets for live animals as well as fresh animal products.

Within the TA logframe, an assumption was that *“decentralization properly planned for services related to testing and certification involved parties have mutual understanding of roles and responsibilities”*. This assumption has not been comprehensively addressed – Revisions to procedures need to take into consideration the respective and different roles and responsibilities of central and county governments. Additional work is needed to update these procedures as well as providing a legal basis for some new procedures in Regulations and the (draft) principal legislation.

Moreover, *“fulfilment of counterpart commitments”* on the part of DVS has been poor at both Central and local government levels. Whilst almost all livestock related activities are now funded at the County government level, a good example is the Budget allocation for DVS at the Central level over the past 3 years as follows:

Financial year	2016/17 Ksh (millions)	2017/18 Ksh (millions)	2018/19 Ksh (millions)
Livestock policy Development and capacity building (Regulation, Policy, and animal health training institutions)	3,866	2,770	1,767
Food safety and animal products (Veterinary public health, breeding and hides and skin)	599	353	343

Livestock disease management and control (Disease and pest control, labs and farms)	562	666	550
VSDF	100	70	70
Total	5,127	3,859	2,730

According to the PVS follow-up evaluation, Investment in animal health food safety and veterinary public health at the County level has been poor with only sufficient funds to pay staff basic salaries but insufficient to cover operational costs for anything but the bare minimum of core functions (See OIE PVS reports) in several counties.

Finally, it can be commented the assumption that “*the government will ensure adherence to gazetted standards*”. The evaluators believe that it is extremely difficult for DVS inspectors to enforce risk-based food safety management systems in Category B & C abattoirs due to lack of sufficient resources – e.g. many B & C abattoirs do not have hot water, hand washing disinfectants / detergents, effective cleaning materials, clean / chlorinated water, let alone sterilisers for knife exchanging, etc.

Apart from timely procurement of goods and services (already mentioned under 2.2.2) all other Assumptions in the DVS PE 2 have been well addressed or did not adversely affect the outcomes of the programme.

2.3. Efficiency and Value for Money

2.3.1. Level of planned activities completed as scheduled

Most planned activities have been accomplished according to the planned timeframe, however, due to the late start of PE 1, many DVS / KEBS activities were pushed forward into PE2. Furthermore, as a result of the late delivery of Laboratory equipment, many activities relating to accreditation of tests and use of equipment to implement Residue Monitoring Plans, for instance, have not been accomplished during the lifetime of the project.

Nevertheless, a good start has been made in terms of identifying, documenting and initiation of revision of regulatory procedures for ensuring safety and quality of animal products along the respective value chains. Some procedures identified as being necessary to meet international standards for the export of meat such as animal identification, registration of premises, movement control and traceability of animals and animal products have yet to be finalised within the regulatory framework in order to be implemented.

The DVS is not yet able to fully implement its mandate and the standards and regulatory procedures developed under SMAP due to lack of investment in infrastructures, equipment and personnel (e.g. One Stop Border Posts are not adequately equipped to test and detain animals or animal products in quarantine on the spot). In addition, disease surveillance, prevention and control programmes required for accurate reporting of animal health status and for the purpose of providing credibility of export certification (in compliance with importing country’s requirements) are not yet being implemented in accordance with international standards. This limits access of animal products to a smaller number of countries.

KEPHIS has realised, effectively most of its planned activities. The amount of reporting on activities is huge and shows that indeed most issues planned have been addressed. Gaps still exist in implementation of new market requirements e.g. emerging EU regulations like the one set for plant health due to be implemented from December 2019 onwards. Directive 2000/29/EC will be repealed on 14 December 2019 and will be replaced by Regulation (EU) 2016/2031 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning protective measures against pests of plants.

2.3.2. Extent to which activities undertaken have allowed stakeholders to improve efficiency (i.e. lower costs; less time) of agency mandate

The supply of high-end laboratory equipment delivered to KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS laboratories to detect residues in animal and plant products, has resulted in capacity to perform a wider range of tests, more efficiently and with a shorter turn-around time, leading to considerable savings for clients. Plant product exporters are now able to access all of their export laboratory certification services in-country, leading to considerable savings in costs of sending samples to external accredited laboratories and the test results are now available much more quickly, thus saving on storage costs whilst test results are awaited.

One of the most significant outcomes of trainings provided to stakeholders (through the DVS component of SMAP) has been in the improvement of the safety and quality of milk and milk products delivered by primary producers to collection centres and to final processing facilities, mainly for domestic consumption but also for export to regional markets. Considerable savings will be made through processors not having to discard milk which has turned sour during transportation, or which has been adulterated. Farmers providing safe and good quality milk will ultimately receive a premium price for their product.

Harmonisation of standards at the level of the EAC has led to faster and simpler border control procedures and thus reduces the transaction costs of regional trade in animals, plant materials and animal / plant products.

Accreditation of KEPHIS' Analytical Chemistry Laboratory for residue analysis tests has increased from 63 active ingredients of pesticides at the beginning of SMAP to 310 (+10 for which no accreditation is received yet), allowing a large expansion of analytical capacity offered to the public.

2.3.3. Extent to which programme resources were adequately managed and delivered; quality of work plans and day-to-day management (management of the budget, personnel, etc.); respect of deadlines.

The Technical Assistance Team was deployed on 15th June 2014 and the TA contract was extended from 20th July 2017 to 31st July 2017. PE 1 and PE 2 were well formulated and the activities were implemented to the best of the abilities of the government and private sector partners in collaboration with the TA Team and UNIDO, notwithstanding the difficulties repeated in different sections of this report.

The Logical Framework Matrices for PE 2 for KEBS and DVS, and under the Direct grant for KEPHIS, were modified to (partially) accommodate the findings of Baseline Studies conducted during PE1, as previously recorded. In particular, risk analysis training (for food safety management systems, formulation of sanitary requirements for imported animal and plant commodities, and for disease / pest surveillance, prevention and control) not foreseen in the overall SMAP initial logframe was introduced in PE2. This training has had an important impact in strengthening capacity of all concerned trainees in their application of risk analysis and development of risk management strategies.

In retrospect, it might be argued that the Baseline Studies might have been included as a component of the Feasibility Study and their results incorporated directly into the Action Fiche. This would have improved efficiency. Similarly, a "fast-track" procedure for identification of required laboratory equipment by the 3 beneficiary laboratories and formulation of Technical Specifications and launch of tenders prior to deployment of the TA Team and the start of PE1 would have avoided the loss of time for supply of laboratory equipment (which represented approximately 50% of the SMAP budget), and the subsequent failure to accomplish many planned activities. Result 1 – *“enhanced set of standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal-based products”* was largely delivered as expected and described in the overall Logframe.

As already mentioned in section 2.2.2, a number of activities under Result 2, especially regarding the strengthening of capacity for testing and certification of Kenyan animal and plant-based products have only partially been achieved. For instance, the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory

has not completed the process of becoming ISO 17025 accredited and none of the residue tests it can now undertake have been internationally accredited. There is thus a need to review the progress made and for areas of activity which remain unfinished to be picked up by ongoing partner projects in order to avoid losing the substantial gains made under SMAP.

Unfamiliarity with EDF procedures on the part of key beneficiaries and the TA Team has to some extent impaired the efficiency of programme management and efficient utilisation of resources. KEPHIS experienced delays of reporting of activities by implementing officers but was able to address the issue by linking submission of reports with financial returns.

In general, the TA Team performed very well and maintained regular and timely reporting schedule. It should be mentioned, however, that reporting has been based largely on the achievement (or otherwise) of activities, rather than using the OVIs defined in the Logframes (which were not necessarily correctly formulated). Alongside UNIDO, the TA Team contributed significantly to the process of exploring and taking advantage of synergies of related activities between the separate beneficiaries. This has led to considerable gains being made in terms of efficient use of training resources in particular. As a result of SMAP, some significant progress has been made in strengthening the relationships between government regulatory bodies (the Competent Authorities) and Business Member Organisations, creating stronger links between inspectorates and primary producers.

2.3.4. Quality of information management and reporting and extent to which key stakeholders are kept adequately informed of the program progress (including beneficiaries/target group)

SMAP was supervised by a Steering Committee, which regularly met on a six monthly basis. Steering Committee meetings were well minuted and recommended actions were acted upon following each interim period. Below the Steering Committee, the TA Team worked closely with each beneficiary institution to establish firstly a Management Committee, which met on a monthly basis in order to iron out any day to day issues which may have hampered programme implementation. In addition, a series of Technical Committees were also established for the purpose of developing new or revising existing standards, specifications, codes of practice, standard operating procedures and other regulatory procedures. Technical Committees included central and county level officers of government or parastatal institutions, representatives of BMOs and other relevant stakeholders.

The SMAP programme has performed extremely well in keeping to the planned schedule of Steering Committee Meetings as well as monthly Management and Technical Committee Meetings.

UNIDO played a key role in establishing a process of communication and harmonising the activities of the separate SMAP components. A strong emphasis was placed on inclusiveness in terms of involving all stakeholders in decision making throughout the implementation of SMAP. The working relationships developed between the implementing partners, combined with the outreach managed by UNIDO, is paying dividends in terms of ownership of the interventions developed through SMAP from farmers through Business Member Organisations, Dairy Farmer Cooperatives, standard setting bodies, certification bodies, processors, inspectors and the general public.

A Mid-Term Review of the SMAP (Jan / Feb 2016) played an important role in measuring progress up to that time. This Report was made available to all beneficiaries of the SMAP. Clear recommendations from the MTR were incorporated into the actions of the last two years of implementation of the programme estimates of DVS and KEBS, and the Direct Grant held by KEPHIS.

Six-monthly Interim Reports were prepared by the Technical Assistant Team throughout the implementation period of the PE 1 and PE2 in accordance with contractual obligations.

UNIDO organised 17 awareness raising workshops, each with up to 40 participants selected from the media, government agencies, and key Business Member Organisations (BMOs) including the Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM); Fresh Producers Export Association (FPEAK); Kenya Dairy Processors Association (KDPA); Kenya Aquaculture Association (KAA); and the

Kenya Bee-keepers Association (KBA)

TV and radio interviews (KBC & KTN) were held with senior experts from KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS to create awareness amongst the public of the issues related to Food safety and international trade of Kenya's products. KEPHIS made a number of publications/productions, radio programmes, monthly updates on the website with emerging SPS issues, E-Newsletters for every quarter, and organised 26 awareness seminars on SPS requirements especially related to the EU market.

2.4. Likely Impact and Wider Effects⁸

Overall, the SMAP programme has made a significant contribution towards building capacity and creating awareness amongst a wide variety of stakeholders on conformity with standards set out in the SPS and TBT Agreements as well as those of the OIE (Animal Health Codes), the IPPC and the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the FAO/WHO. This outcome is having a positive impact on the volume of exported horticultural products as well as having a significant impact on improving the safety and quality of plant and animal products available for human consumption and other commercial purposes (animal feeds in particular) on the domestic market.

During a field visit to the KEBS laboratories, the evaluators were informed that the entity has now an expanded range of residue testing services available; they are able to achieve a significant improvement of turn-around time between sample submission and reporting of test results; and have the capacity to handle a significantly larger volume of samples for testing. However, the DVS Food Safety & Analytical Chemistry Laboratory reported that the volume of samples submitted for testing has not increased yet. Most samples currently being tested come from post-graduate students undertaking research on residues in various categories of foods on the domestic market. A significant number of samples for testing originate from Kisumu, where there are concerns that effluent from local businesses, among others, may be causing environmental contamination. The laboratory is thus able to support the residue monitoring programme being undertaken for Lake Victoria.

As a result of SMAP interventions relating to Kenya / EAC cooperation, several important priorities have been addressed. In particular,

- KEPHIS and the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB) participated in the East African Community (EAC) Technical Working Group on harmonisation of pesticide residual trial guidelines, registration and requirements of controls along the horticulture value chains, and elaboration of national Action Plans on Highly Hazardous Pesticides.
- In addition, KEPHIS hosted the EAC Maize Lethal Necrotic Disease (MLND) preparedness and response planning meeting. The meeting included visit to MLND quarantine facilities at KEPHIS in Nairobi and Muguga.
- KEBS, DVS & KEPHIS also participated in the EAC workshop on Aflatoxin management held in Dar es Salaam. The DVS participated in an EAC meeting organised to establish a regional livestock policy/knowledge hub held in Arusha in February 2017.
- The DVS was also a participant at the EAC meeting held in Bujumbura in March 2017 of selected animal health/production experts to review four papers based on pilot studies held in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.
- Moreover, in March 2017, DVS participated in an AU-IBAR funded EAC meeting of animal health experts and medicinal regulatory bodies on veterinary medicinal products and biologicals. The purpose of the meeting was to validate reports and update legislation on veterinary medicinal products and biologicals.

⁸ In the comments to the Draft Report, EUD asked where more data was available to support this paragraph in relation to the EQ on impact, if possible. i.e. sampling volume handled by the beneficiary institutions before and after the programme; interceptions by KEPHIS at JKIA, etc. The evaluators answered that this information was not readily available in a form that they could have used easily during the course of the consultancy.

- DVS also participated in an EAC video conference of animal health experts to validate a regional epidemics contingency plan in April 2017.

Training in the application of ISO 17020 – Conformity Assessment has had a significant impact on the quality and consistency of inspections being carried out by KEBS on FBOs and the DVS at Border Inspection posts. A One-Stop border control system being developed at Uganda and Tanzania land borders, once fully operational, will speed up and make border control procedures much more efficient and transparent.

Training on Good Practices along the dairy value chain targeting primary producers, transporters, milk collection centres and final milk processing facilities is already having an important impact in terms of better quality and safer milk in terms of reduced frequency of veterinary medicine residues, reduced spoilage due to poor levels of hygiene during transportation and at milk collection centres and reduced incidence of adulteration, in particular.

Residue tests performed at the KEBS laboratories has resulted in a number of non-compliant products being removed from the domestic market. The implementation of the aquaculture and horticulture Residue Monitoring Plans and the Residues and the Contaminants Monitoring Plan developed by KEBS are having a positive impact on increasing credibility of Kenyan safety and quality assurance systems for ensuring compliance with international standards, leading to improved market access for animal and plant-based products. The implementation of the remaining Residue Monitoring Plans for dairy and meat products and honey will have significant impact as and when they are operationalised since many importing countries now require information relating to the background level of residues circulating in the domestic market. .

In spite of the significant gains made in introducing a host of new standards and product specifications, reviewing and revising many control procedures along the dairy, meat and honey value chains, there has been no significant change in terms of export volume of products of animal origin as a result of SMAP interventions. (OVI of DVS PE2 Overall Objective “10% annual growth in Kenya animal-based exports to regional and international markets”). In the same vein, although the DVS Food Safety & Analytical Chemistry now has significantly increased capacity in terms of the range of tests it can perform and a considerable improvement in the turn-around time for processing samples for residue testing, the laboratory is not yet ISO 17025 accredited and none of the residue tests it performs are internationally accredited through the conduct of Proficiency Tests. Although not specifically defined within the SPS Agreement, these levels of accreditation are often recognised by the Competent Authorities of importing countries.

The opportunity that SMAP has provided for senior scientists from KEBS, KEPHIS & the DVS and other government institutions to attend regional and global standard setting fora has helped to place Kenya at the forefront of regional standard setting groups and as an active member of global standard setting fora. In addition, Kenya was elected in 2015, for a four year term, as the Codex regional coordinator (CCAFRICA) because of active participation in Codex meetings thanks to SMAP. Participation was facilitated at the following international standard setting organisation meetings:

- Codex Commission for Africa (Codex CAC);
- OIE Scientific Commission and General Session meetings;
- IPPC;
- OECD – Fruit and Vegetables Scheme (Kenya became the vice-chair of scheme during SMAP and chair after the SMAP);
- WTO-SPS – (Committee for Risk Analysis);
- AOAC;
- Codex Committee on Food Additives;
- Codex Committee on Methods and Analysis and Sampling;
- Codex Committee meeting on Contaminants in Food;

- UN Commission for Europe (UNECE) Committee on Trade, Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards, Specialised Section Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.

As a result of the lead in adoption of international standards under SMAP, Kenya is increasingly recognised as being the lead country for the EAC in terms of setting regional standards for intra-regional as well as international trade in animal and plant-based products. Study tours from neighbouring countries to observe how Kenya deals with issues like False Codling Moth and other challenges, indicate the leading role of KEPHIS among the national plant protection organisations of the member states of EAC as well as COMESA.

2.5. Potential Sustainability of Achieved Results

2.5.1. Level of policy support provided by SMAP and responsiveness of authorities –

The long-term sustainability of many of the SMAP actions will be realised through the strong emphasis placed on inclusiveness of all key stakeholders or their representatives in the decision-making processes during the implementation of this project. As a result of this level of engagement there is strong ownership of the SMAP outcomes and there is a keen interest amongst the stakeholders to continue to develop their capacity and to roll out the materials developed under SMAP. In particular, it was noted that the DVS are very eager to continue to roll out the Guidelines on Good Practices in the Dairy, Beef and Honey Sectors as well as the respective Residue Monitoring Plans. In the case of KEPHIS, clients are already benefitting from the improvements brought about through SMAP as a result of the re-instatement of approval for trade of Kenya's plant products with the EU. There is now an ever-growing demand for the services of the KEPHIS laboratory for certification of export of horticultural products as more products conforming to international standards are produced. The sustainability of KEBS is also assured through the increasing demand for its certification services for imported as well as exported animal and plant product commodities.

The DVS has made considerable headway in clarification of the roles and responsibilities of central and county level officers as well as private sector partners in ensuring the safety and quality of animal products along each of the respective value chains, which were disrupted following the Constitutional amendment in 2010.

The ongoing documentation, review and revision of regulatory procedures required to ensure the safety and quality of animal products is creating a strong sense of partnership between the central and county level officers who will be responsible for their enforcement in the future. As a result of this activity and the various trainings and workshops to strengthen capacity for implementation of disease surveillance, reporting and prevention and control programmes there is beginning to be seen an improvement in the rate of disease reporting from counties which formerly were not reporting any notifiable disease events on the required ad hoc or monthly basis. This will lead to improved accuracy of the mandatory DVS ad hoc / biannual animal health status reports to the OIE and thus contribute to the longer-term sustainability of gaining wider access to export markets for products of animal origin. Significant progress has also been made through the development of contingency plans for the prevention and control of the most important trade sensitive animal diseases. The implementation of more intensive surveillance and border control activities will reduce the incidence of re-introduction of transboundary animal diseases thereby resulting in a healthier animal population.

SMAP has facilitated a number of high level inter-ministerial policy meetings which have been convened to develop and finalise a number of regulatory procedures including, for instance, the finalisation of

Guidelines on the prudent use of veterinary medicinal products, registration and use in veterinary practice, draft regulations on veterinary drugs maximum residue limits and medicated feeds.

Similar activities have been facilitated through SMAP with the KEBS and KEPHIS as a result of which regulatory control procedures for ensuring compliance with SPS and Food Safety standards of Codex

and the European Union and to ensure sustainability of services have been developed for each beneficiary institution as follows:

- KEBS (9 Procedures including a Business Plan)
- KEPHIS (7 Procedures for controls along the horticulture value chain)
- DVS (Review and partial revision of 19 Regulatory Control Procedures along the dairy, beef and honey value chains).

Furthermore, under SMAP assistance Codes of Practice have been developed jointly with Technical Assistance by KEBS / KEPHIS and DVS as follows:

- Horticulture Industry Code of Practice;
- Code of Practice for Cereals and Pulses;
- Code of Hygienic Practice for the Dairy Industry;
- Code of Practice for the Tea Industry.

In addition, KEBS has adopted as Kenya standards, 34 Codex Standards relating to SPS and Food Safety. The adoption of the above Codes of Practice and regulatory standards by the actors involved in the respective value chains will make a significant contribution towards the sustainability of market access which has been expanded as a result of SMAP interventions.

The implementation of Residue Monitoring Plans by KEBS and KEPHIS and the Division of Aquaculture of the MoALFI developed under SMAP will⁹ substantially improve Kenya's ability to demonstrate conformity with international standards relating to the presence of residues in plant and animal products both on the domestic market and those presented for export. As a consequence of this important step forward, the sustainability of the process of improving access to export markets as well as improving the safety of products destined for domestic consumption. With Technical Assistance provided under SMAP and collaboration between the 3 beneficiary institutions, 9 Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plans have been developed:

- KEPHIS – National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Plan (for various plant produce & Plant Pest Surveillance Plan)
- DVS – National Residue Monitoring Plans for milk & milk products, meat & meat products, honey;
- KEBS – Draft Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plans for (Animal feeds, Coffee, Tea, Processed Fruit & Vegetables).

As a direct consequence of the role SMAP has played in bringing together the Competent Authorities responsible for food safety with BMOs and primary producers, a strong public private partnership is beginning to emerge which will lead to the long-term sustainability of the dairy industry in Kenya. Dairy producers and other actors along the dairy value chain are now adopting good practices leading to the production and supply of safe milk and milk products for domestic consumption as well as for export.

2.5.2 Prospect for sustainability of SMAP benefits, including financial viability, recurrent cost financing and asset maintenance

The TA Team assisted each of the beneficiaries with the development of business plans and provided training on their introduction. The KEBS and KEPHIS laboratories will benefit from this intervention through being better able to finance the replacement of consumables and reagents as well as maintenance, calibration and replacement of equipment. It is however unfortunate that the DVS and Regional Veterinary Investigation Laboratories (RVILs) have not yet been able to implement these plans since they are public institutions and therefore purportedly only provide “public goods” services. It is hoped that the issue of collecting revenue for private goods services can soon be overcome as these

⁹ Comment from DVS: “Please I do not understand who funded this activity”. The evaluators’ answer is that the sentence says WILL – so it is not reporting what has happened but what should happen.

laboratories will struggle to purchase consumables and reagents, let alone maintain and calibrate their equipment or replace old or non-functioning equipment.

2.5.3 Institutional changes likely to stay in place and supported by adequate government funding

Each of the institutions supported under SMAP are well established and are likely to continue to be supported by both private sector investments in services as well as government subsidies in order to help them to contribute to the goals outlined in the Vision 2030 of the Kenya government. In the case of the DVS, a new Section known as the "Trade Facilitation and Market Access Section" has been established within the Division of Veterinary Public Health and Animal Products, replacing the SMAP project section established during the lifetime of the SMAP. KEPHIS, as a long-standing institution with very strong links to the private sector producers and export traders in plant products, has gained additional capacity through SMAP, adding to its long-term sustainability.

2.6. EU Added Value and Coherence with Relevant EU Strategies and Programmes of other Development Partners

Kenya has been the main beneficiary country of several Africa-wide projects, some of which have been driven by importing country demands, such as EDES and PIP. The DVS has successfully managed national components within regional projects on animal health (PACE, SERECU and PANSPSO I).

The past EU projects with the Ministry of Trade (ASMEP, PSDS) have shown that this Ministry has insufficient capacity to guide and coordinate donor-funded interventions in private sector support. Nevertheless, the oversight role of Ministries in the SMAP have maintained public ownership, while improving their trade facilitation knowledge and skills. The traceability concerns in exports to the EU were also addressed under the 9th EDF "ASMEP" (€7M) under which DG SANCO trained Kenyan fisheries inspectors and fish exporters in TRACES, a traceability instrument linked to voluntary standards for fish exports to the EU.

The EU (HORTICAP) also supported the development of phyto-sanitary services in KEPHIS, including the construction of a new laboratory that allows KEPHIS to access international accreditations. SMAP equipped these laboratories and provided the necessary training on the use of new equipment to the laboratory staff.

Furthermore, SMAP complemented the 10th EDF – Kenya Rural Development Programme (€ 66.4 million) by supporting quality improvement of agro-products. SMAP coordinated closely with other EU funded continental projects such as EDES and the Pesticide Initiative Programme II. Support to DVS constituted an investment complementary to the support provided through the regional 'Veterinary governance' program implemented by AU-IBAR, OIE and FAO.

2.7. Donor Coordination and engagement with other regional/global partners

The Trade and Private Sector Development Group (TPSDG) in Kenya is co-chaired by the EU. The EU also chairs the agricultural sector donor group. The Netherlands has previously supported KEPHIS and has shown intention to continue doing so with the EU. DFID established Trade Mark East Africa in 2009, which is an EAC programme accompanied by five national windows. The Kenya window is with KEBS in the design of a Quality Policy for Kenya. UNIDO, through its project "Trade Capacity Building in agro industry products" (2008-2011) has been instrumental in developing a harmonized SPS protocol for EAC for some agro-products. Some additional interventions which deserve mention are given below as well as being recorded in more detail in Annex 9 to this Report

2.8. Incorporation of Cross-Cutting Issues

Two important cross-cutting issues were identified in the Action Fiche for the SMAP – Gender and Environmental issues.

In the case of gender, the SMAP Action Fiche acknowledged that women play an important role in providing labour in the horticulture and, to a lesser extent, the livestock production industries. The Final Evaluation of SMAP found a profuse evidence how gender issues were mainstreamed during the implementation of the programme. Among them:

- many women are also found as key actors along the various value chains examined. It was particularly notable that significant numbers of women are participating as skilled workers in plant and animal product processing and in laboratory analytical roles.
- SMAP has therefore made an important contribution towards empowering women and providing better work opportunities for women, beyond the level of farm labourer.
- The overall outcomes of SMAP will almost certainly lead to higher incomes for farmers, especially women, involved in production of the plant and animal-based products selected for this series of interventions.
- Additionally, the UNIDO component also addressed the issue of gender through developing a food safety campaign using social media targeting youth and women attending ante-natal clinic at Nairobi hospital has helped to raise awareness of pregnant women on the importance of choosing safe products for themselves and their children.

SMAP has also contributed towards addressing an important environmental issue through training provided to horticulture producers on the prudent use of pesticides and the need to conform with international standards regarding pesticide residues which may be detected in plant products destined for human consumption. A significant number of environmental samples submitted to the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry laboratories originate from Kisumu, where there are concerns that effluent from local businesses, etc., may be causing environmental contamination which may affect the local fisheries. The laboratory is thus able to support the residue monitoring programme being undertaken for Lake Victoria to protect the fisheries.

Additionally, the cross cutting issue of good governance has been thoroughly explained in previous sections reporting institutional matters that SMAP supported in terms of adoption of standards and other best practices. However, the programme did not include specific policy support to transform important institutional achievements into concrete legislation. The devolution process initiated with the Constitutional amendment of 2010 is still at an early stage of implementation, with numerous examples of overlapping of responsibilities between central government agencies (especially DVS) and county administrations. Nevertheless, higher levels of compliance with risk-based food safety management systems (brought about through trainings provided under the SMAP) will lead to better management of abattoirs and milk processing plants and thus the safe disposal of abattoir / milk processing waste materials.

3. OVERALL ASSESSMENT

The Final Evaluation of SMAP, based its analysis on the answers to the evaluation questions agreed with the EU Delegation to Kenya and with the key-stakeholders' Reference Group. Chapter 2 grouped the answers to the evaluation questions in sections divided by evaluation criteria, which were further broken-down in sub-sections, which, when it was found necessary, grouped topics by category to avoid repetitions. A summary of the analysis, presented as an overall assessment of the evaluation, is as follows:

- **Relevance.** SMAP has been a highly-relevant programme because of its contribution to Kenya's needs and priorities in the relevant sectors of intervention. SMAP was closely aligned to the National Export Strategy (NES, 2003) as reviewed and updated in January 2009; the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS, 2010); Goal 3 of the Government of Kenya's Private Sector Development Strategy; and the policies defined in the Economic Pillar of Kenya's overarching development strategy document "Vision 2030". The programme approach and methodology for achievement of objectives were also found appropriate. For instance, SMAP made a very significant contribution in terms of strengthening capacity of the KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS diagnostic and analytical laboratories through the supply of most of the laboratory equipment, which was identified as being needed and providing training on the use of the newly procured laboratory instruments. This has increased the range of tests available at each institution; it has speeded up the turn-around time from time of submission of samples to reporting test results; and it has greatly increased the capacity of the laboratories to conduct pre-export certification of animal and plant products. Furthermore, in terms of development of legislative instruments, the SMAP focussed on assisting with the formulation of procedures related to conformity with standards and certification requirements. The SMAP also developed a wide range of training and awareness tools in order to cascade training from knowledgeable extension agents down to all actors involved in the production, transportation, handling packaging, storage and wholesale / retail sale of animal and plant-based products. Finally, in terms of flexibility, it was found that, in addition to the revisions to the log-frames resulting from Baseline Study findings, other activities not initially planned at the time of the formulation of the Action Fiche were added overtime to respond to emerging demands of stakeholders and beneficiaries and to the changing environment related to international trade.
- **Effectiveness and Performance.** SMAP has been responsive to planned outcomes and expected results. The programme has gone a long way towards achieving the overall objective of enhancing market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant and animal-based products through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved regulation and enforcement in Kenya. In terms of achievement of expected results, SMAP responsiveness has been remarkable. Examples: as a direct consequence of SMAP, laboratories have increased the range of diagnostic/analytical test procedures available to the public; decreased the turn-around time between time of receipt of samples and delivery of test results; attained an increase in the demand for testing of samples (KEBS and KEPHIS); and introduced application of newly adopted MRL standards at the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory mainly related to research in residues in animal products. SMAP also helped to develop product specifications and Codes of Practice, and revised and domesticated more Food Standards. Technical Committees were formed and meetings conducted to review and revise codes of practice for cereals & pulses, tea, coffee, dairy, meat & meat products, and fresh / processed fruits & vegetables. There is now an increased demand for certification services related to the detection of residues in animal and plant-based products at KEBS; the KEPHIS is now in a position to provide pre-export certification of green beans and snow peas to satisfy the EU requirements (the EU has eased the checks to 5 % for French beans and to zero / random level of testing for sugar/snow peas). Finally, SMAP has also made a significant contribution in terms of enhancing capacity of KEBS, KEPHIS and the DVS through the review and revision of standards of practice and regulatory procedures involving a wide range of stakeholders who, through being involved in the processes, now have a clearer understanding of the hazards to be controlled and the means of controlling them. Similarly,

producers, transporters, handlers and processors now have a better understanding of risk-based quality assurance systems and are now better able to conform with international standards required for export as well as to provide safe and good quality food products to the domestic market. Finally, the working relationships developed between the implementing partners, combined with the outreach managed by UNIDO, is already paying dividends in terms of ownership of the interventions developed through SMAP from farmers through Business Member Organisations, Dairy Farmer Cooperatives, standard setting bodies, certification bodies, processors, inspectors and the general public. On the negative side, some activities that were planned remain to be implemented (especially those of Laboratory Analytical and Residue Testing Services) due to delays in implementation of PE 1s and PE2s, and delays or failures in the procurement / installation / commissioning of laboratory equipment.

- Efficiency and Value for Money. The SMAP managed to spend beyond 90% of the €12.1M allocated by the EU to the programme. The deficit shown for DVS was largely due to the failure of the supply contract for 2 vehicles, assorted office equipment, and laboratory reagents. KEPHIS and KEBS were able to spend almost 100% of funds allocated under PEs 1 & 2 in the case of KEBS, and under the Direct Grant agreement in the case of KEPHIS. Unfamiliarity with EDF procedures on the part of key beneficiaries and the TA Team, to some extent, impaired the efficiency of programme management and efficient utilisation of resources. KEPHIS experienced delays of reporting of activities by implementing officers but was able to address the issue by linking submission of reports with financial returns. Nevertheless, in general, the TA Team performed very well and maintained a regular and timely reporting schedule. Steering Committee meetings were well minuted and recommended actions were acted upon following each interim period. Technical Committees were also established for the purpose of developing new or revising existing standards, specifications, codes of practice, standard operating procedures and other regulatory procedures. UNIDO played a key role in establishing a process of communication and harmonising the activities of the separate SMAP components. A strong emphasis was placed on inclusiveness in terms of involving all stakeholders in decision making throughout the implementation of SMAP.
- Likely Impact and Wider Effects. Overall, SMAP has made a significant contribution towards building capacity and creating awareness amongst a wide variety of stakeholders on conformity with standards set out in the SPS and TBT Agreements as well as those of the OIE (Animal Health Codes), the IPPC and the Codex Alimentarius Commission of the FAO/WHO. This outcome is having a positive impact on the volume of exported horticultural products as well as having a significant impact on improving the safety and quality of plant and animal products available for human consumption and other commercial purposes (animal feeds in particular) on the domestic market. Training on Good Practices along the dairy value chain targeting primary producers, transporters, milk collection centres and final milk processing facilities is already having an important impact in terms of better quality and safer milk in terms of reduced frequency of veterinary medicine residues, reduced spoilage due to poor levels of hygiene during transportation and at milk collection centres, and reduced incidence of adulteration. Furthermore, residue tests performed at the KEBS laboratories has resulted in a number of non-compliant products being removed from the domestic market. As a result of the lead in adoption of international standards under SMAP, Kenya is increasingly recognised as being the lead country for the EAC in terms of setting regional standards for intra-regional as well as international trade in animal and plant-based products. On the negative side, in spite of the significant gains made in introducing a host of new standards and product specifications, reviewing and revising many control procedures along the dairy, meat and honey value chains, there has been no significant change in terms of export volume of products of animal origin as a result of SMAP interventions.
- Sustainability and Ownership. The evaluators were impressed with the sense of ownership which was evident from the enthusiasm and gratitude expressed by the many stakeholders interviewed during the evaluation mission. This level of ownership will surely greatly increase the chances of sustainability of the project's achievements. The project has bridged some important gaps that existed in terms of communication and collaboration between different partners working along the

various value chains targeted by the project. Many of these new relationships seem set to continue well into the future. In particular, it was noted that the DVS are very eager to continue to roll out the Guidelines on Good Practices in the Dairy, Beef and Honey Sectors as well as the respective Residue Monitoring Plans. In the case of KEPHIS, clients are already benefitting from the improvements brought about through SMAP as a result of the re-instatement of approval for trade of Kenya's plant products with the EU. There is now an ever-growing demand for the services of the KEPHIS laboratory for certification of export of horticultural products as more products conforming to international standards are produced. The sustainability of KEBS is also assured through the increasing demand for its certification services for imported as well as exported animal and plant product commodities. Each of the institutions supported under SMAP are well established and are likely to continue to be supported by both private sector investments in services as well as government subsidies in order to help them to contribute to the goals outlined in the Vision 2030 of the Kenya government. In the case of the DVS, a new Section known as the "Trade Facilitation and Market Access Section" has been established within the Division of Veterinary Public Health and Animal Products, replacing the SMAP project section established during the lifetime of the SMAP. KEPHIS, as a long-standing institution with very strong links to the private sector producers and export traders in plant products, has gained additional capacity through SMAP, adding to its long-term sustainability.

- In terms of EU Added Value and Coherence, the evaluation found a profuse evidence of SMAP complementary and harmonised objectives / components with relevant EU strategies, and with programmes supported by other Development Partners. Examples of that are the AU-IBAR – PAN-SPSO; the Pesticide Initiative Programme (PIP); the Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA) initiatives; EDES' capacity building actions; Trademark East Africa (TMEA); COPE-AFRICA; the joint EU-DANIDA MESPT; and others.
- With respect to cross cutting issues, SMAP contributed to mainstream gender, environmental protection and good governance.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND LESSONS LEARNED

4.1. Main Conclusions

The SMAP programme entered the arena of food safety and market access of animal and plant-based products at a critical moment in time when some specific issues relating to the presence of unacceptably high levels of certain pesticides in green beans and snow peas, in particular, had been identified by European Union inspectors. This issue was to be addressed through a number of specific interventions. These included domestication of standards; specifications and internationally accredited codes of practice; improvement of residue detection and testing capabilities at the laboratory level (mainly KEBS and KEPHIS); and, at the same time, strengthening safety and quality control procedures along the plant product value chains through enforcement of and compliance with a number of procedures and controls at primary production, handling and processing levels. The same approach was adopted to improve the safety and quality of animal products destined for human consumption, also with the ultimate aim of improving market access, although, in the case of meat and milk products, not necessarily the European Union.

In Kenya, the process of devolution, as a consequence of the Constitutional Amendment in 2010, has created uncertainties as to how central and county governments would take over their new roles and responsibilities, especially for the implementation of core regulatory functions related to plant health, animal health, food safety and more broadly, veterinary public health. Thus, the review and revision of these procedures is complex, requiring clear definition of the respective roles and responsibilities of all value chain actors as well as central and county level competent authority inspectors; it involves many stakeholder consultations and thus the process itself has helped to create awareness as well as develop the knowledge and skills of those involved in the iterations.

SMAP invested more than 50% of the project funds in the supply of laboratory equipment. Some equipment may not be used optimally for several reasons. Firstly, some items of equipment supplied have yet to be installed or commissioned as has been recorded elsewhere in this Report. Secondly, the training provided to technicians during the installation and commissioning of many of the high-end spectrophotometry instruments was insufficient to allow technicians to learn the full range of testing capabilities of these items of equipment. Thirdly, due to some delays in installation, and for other technical reasons, some of the very sensitive instruments supplied may not be functioning optimally and already require some maintenance, although the warranty period has already expired. Lastly, none of the laboratories visited by the evaluators during the evaluation mission has a sufficient number or adequately trained team of engineers available even for the purpose of maintaining and calibrating other more routine laboratory equipment such as laminar flow cabinets, let alone the new equipment supplied under SMAP. The necessary skills to provide these maintenance and calibration services do not exist in Kenya and have to be sourced externally, leading to high costs which were not foreseen by any of the SMAP beneficiaries.

Now, each of the beneficiary laboratories has enhanced capacity, in terms of suitable equipment and trained personnel, to provide a wide range of residue and contaminant testing services. In the case of the KEPHIS and KEBS laboratories, both are internationally accredited and their test results are accepted by the Food and Veterinary Office (FVO) of the European Union. The laboratories also have validated Residue Monitoring Plans (RMPs) available as a means of meeting the sanitary requirements of trading partners. In the case of the KEBS, KEPHIS and Aquaculture Departments, the RMPs are already being implemented. As yet, the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory is not internationally accredited and thus its test results are not acceptable to the Competent Authorities of many of the more rigorous importing countries. Although government has made budgetary allocations to enable the DVS laboratories to provide their services, in reality, the actual level of fund release has been insufficient. The DVS laboratories urgently need to establish working relationships with international reference laboratories in order to expand the number of tests being subjected to Proficiency Tests. The DVS lacks sufficient resources to implement the dairy, meat product and honey RMPs. There is a risk that the knowledge and skills developed to implement the RMPs under SMAP will

weaken over time, unless the plans are implemented very soon. KENAS is the sole national accreditation body in Kenya, established only 5 years ago. KENAS accredited KEPHIS Plant Health Labs in Muguga.

Project resources were also invested in strengthening capacity to ensure the safety and quality of plant and animal-based products along each of the respective value chains. In addition, the UNIDO component (Result 3) undertook a number of well-targeted media based interventions with the aim of creating greater awareness of the availability of an expanded testing and certification capacity at each of the three beneficiary laboratories. Result 3, more broadly, informed the general public of the issues surrounding food safety of animal and plant products, especially those related to pesticide and veterinary drug residues and contamination with pathogenic or spoilage causing bacteria. A private publication of an excellent book entitled “From Farm to Fork” was prepared as a limited edition. This well presented book deserves wider publication.

SMAP has also been very successful in providing stakeholders involved in the production and processing of animal and plant-based products with better understanding and appreciation of the broadness of the SPS Agreement and the standards set by the three sister organisations, the OIE, IPPC and the Codex Commission. This was done through a variety of means, including baseline and additional needs assessment studies, attendance at local and international meetings and a variety of workshops and training events dealing with specific areas of control related to SPS issues. SMAP has intervened at all levels along the various value chains, from development of risk based sanitary requirements, to strengthening inspection capacity at border inspection Posts.

The export of meat to Europe is still constrained by the existence of endemic foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in Kenya. Nevertheless, Kenya can become a major exporter of beef and small ruminant meat. The main export abattoirs are currently supplying meat mainly to the GCC countries but are operating well below their operational capacity. Demand is now coming from Jordan, Iran, Malaysia and Indonesia. However, all of these countries are becoming increasingly demanding in terms of requiring conformity of animal products to higher standards.

At the end of SMAP, the process of strengthening food safety standards as well as improving access to markets, which has now gained considerable momentum, should move forward to the next level. Each of the beneficiary institutions involved as beneficiaries of SMAP have reached different stages of development. There is now a need to take stock of the achievements of SMAP and continue to build on the excellent platform SMAP has helped to shape.

4.2. Key Lessons Learned

SMAP remains as Good Practice in terms of development and dissemination of knowledge: The process of cascading information to primary producers using Guidelines on Best Practices for each value chain, followed by training of trainers and then the conduct of farmer field schools has proved to be an effective means of extending technical knowledge from government trained experts to members of the private sector involved at the level of primary production and then marketing of products. In addition the increasing use of social media is having a wider impact in terms of reaching a wider audience.

However, investment in equipment is not fully utilised yet: The SMAP project has focussed much of its investment in one particular area of need in terms of facilitating access to markets – The supply of laboratory equipment and strengthening capacity for certification of plant and animal products – Since much of this equipment was only delivered at the very end of the project not all of the required training on the full range of capability of some items of equipment could be delivered within the time frame of the project. There is thus a need to review the capabilities of laboratory technicians and equipment supplied, especially in the cases of KEBS and DVS in order to reassess additional training needs.

Implementation was too complicated: The SMAP project was complex in terms of its scope and implementation modalities (Decentralised approach with awards of a Direct Grant to KEPHIS, and Programme Estimates to KEBS and DVS and the award of a Contribution Agreement to UNIDO). This resulted in over-ambitious commitments to achieve the expected Results and Outcomes of the project and thus DVS and KEBS were unable to complete all of the planned activities.

The process of procurement of supplies was below standards: Serious issues were experienced relating to the timing and execution of the Laboratory supply contracts resulting in failures in delivery, installation, commissioning and training for certain items, leading to knock-on effects of failure to utilise the supplied equipment to undertake some of the planned activities – most especially the start of Proficiency Testing programmes and Residue Monitoring Plans for DVS and KEBS. The failure of the two proposed supply contracts for DVS under PE 2 (Vehicles / Office equipment / Lab reagents), due to non-compliance with EDF / PRAG rules relating to specificity of Technical Specifications and over specification or over-reaching of budget limitations has had a considerable impact on the capacity of the DVS in terms of mobility of central level officers to undertake field visits to back-stop county governments and strengthening disease surveillance and reporting and communication between county governments and the central DVS administration.

The programme did not anticipate an exit strategy: None of the SMAP end of project Reports made any mention of an exit strategy for SMAP. Many excellent activities, especially those with the aim of strengthening capacity of county level inspectors and Food Business Operators to introduce / improve compliance with risk-based food safety management systems, were started towards the end of SMAP and due to insufficient resources / time available, these were not completed.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

At the Stakeholder's Workshop for the presentation of preliminary findings (3 June 2019), the EU Delegation encouraged the evaluators to make an effort to distinguish recommendations that relate to international trade, and recommendations that relate to public health. From the debate with stakeholders, the evaluators also learnt that they were keen to have immediate recommendations specific to each of the participating institutions, as separate from the longer-term recommendations for future interventions supported by the EU.

- Therefore, the evaluators focused on the preparation of short, medium and long term recommendations as much as possible related to food safety or market access and, where possible, by beneficiary institution. Nevertheless, in many cases, the evaluators found it difficult to separate some of the proposed actions, since they are linked to both food safety and, through that, market access. Sometimes, the primary objective is food safety, and at other times, it could be argued that the motive would be to improve market access – so it became a somehow complex task from that perspective.
- The outcome of the productive dialogue between the evaluators and donor / stakeholders / beneficiaries, in relation to the way forward, is summarised in the following two sections of this final chapter:

5.1. Recommendations for follow up short-term actions by each Institution

1. The SMAP project has built on a strong foundation for strengthening capacity to ensure food safety and thus expand access to a wider range of markets for an increasing range of plant and animal products. It is recommended that the various institutions involved in the implementation of SMAP be called together to “take stock” of the achievements and the progress made and to pick up where SMAP left off as and where possible for other EU / other donor interventions.
2. The beneficiary institutions are recommended to review their budget requirements in the light of increased activities required to provide evidence of compliance with standards at the field level. In this instance it is important to reach agreement with the Ministry of Finance on which services are considered as being of a public good and which are of a private good and to allow government bodies, such as the DVS to charge and retain fees (revolving fund) to finance the supply of required consumables and test kits if the budget allocations cannot allow sufficient quantities to allow the laboratories to perform all of the RMPs and fulfil other testing service requirements.
3. The three Beneficiary institutions (KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS) should liaise with EU Delegation to Kenya regarding the state of laboratory equipment received under SMAP and detail what additional support they request to make full use of the equipment. There are considerable differences in the levels of capacity for residue testing at the various laboratories supported by SMAP interventions. In general, much of the equipment supplied has a greater capacity in terms of the range of tests that can be performed compared with the knowledge and skills of the Laboratory Technicians currently deployed at each of the institutions. Consequently:
 - Replace or arrange for the installation and commissioning of all unusable laboratory instruments supplied to the various benefiting laboratories by Q&T SpA. Provide Training on the use of replaced or correctly installed equipment
 - Undertake a continued training needs assessment of laboratory technicians at the three beneficiary laboratories to determine extended training needed to utilise the full analytical test capabilities of high-end residue and contaminant detection instruments supplied under SMAP.

- Supply the equipment that were not procured by Q&T SpA as per the equipment Lots indicated in the tender documents¹⁰.
4. There is a GAP in the capacity of all laboratory institutions in Kenya to correctly maintain and calibrate many critical laboratory instruments, including most of the high-end instruments supplied under SMAP as well as Laminar Flow cabinets, autoclaves, Centrifuges, Metrology instrumentation, Ph meters, etc. – It is recommended that consideration be given to establish local capacity for maintenance and calibration of laboratory instrumentation as is required to maintain compliance with ISO 9000, 17025, 17043, 17034 and others.
 5. It is recommended to KEBS to contract the services of a specialised laboratory instrument maintenance and calibration expert to:
 - review the current operational status of all laboratory equipment held by each of the three SMAP beneficiary laboratories and identify the necessary actions required for their repair as soon as is feasible.
 - based on this review of the operational status of the laboratory instruments and other equipment, prepare a manual of Standard Operating Procedures for the maintenance and calibration for all major items of equipment used for international certification purposes.
 - this maintenance and calibration manual will then form the basis of a training plan to be developed to gradually build the capacity of a national laboratory maintenance and calibration team. Included in the training would be the need for accreditation of the engineers for specific laboratory instruments.
 - in the medium to long term, introduce a Training Plan to progressively upgrade the skills of the Maintenance and Calibration Team.
 6. KEBS - EUD to complete procurement of the five FT-Near Infrared Spectrophotometers¹¹.
 7. DVS – investigate the reasons for non-implementation of Business Plans by DVS Laboratories and seek whatever assistance required to introduce Business Plan as soon as feasible.
 8. DVS / EUD – complete procurement of Near Infrared Spectrophotometer for Nakuru RVIL.
 9. DVS / EUD – identify a replacement list of vehicles, office equipment and reagents to substitute for those not procured under the SMAP PE2 for DVS. Diagnostic kits for rapid testing of commodities at the Border Inspection Post may be given priority, since these will complement training already provided.
 10. DVS – Now that Residue Monitoring Plans have been developed, it is important that these are implemented straight away in order to avoid the risk that knowledge acquired through training provided under SMAP is not forgotten or lost due to attrition. Determine DVS needs in terms of initiating RMPs for dairy, meat and honey products and provide the necessary support.
 11. In collaboration with UNIDO, KEPHIS, KEBS and DVS, hold regular quarterly meetings to review the progress made in rolling out training materials, Guidelines, Codes of practice, SOPs and other SMAP products, whether completed or partially completed and develop a programme for continuing to implement the outreach and cascade training initiated under SMAP, focussing on the respective animal and plant-based product value chains outputs according to each beneficiaries expressed priorities. and subject to availability of budget. On the basis of the findings of this Workshop and available budget, prioritise actions for continued cascade of capacity building and skills development

¹⁰ KEBS request

¹¹ KEBS request

at county level, at the level of food processing premises, intermediaries in the marketing value chains and primary producers.

12. UNIDO – explore possibilities to have the book “From Farm to Fork” published more widely than was possible under SMAP.
13. KEPHIS – EUD – National Treasury to work towards support for implementing requirements of new EU plant health directive set to start in December 2019¹².

5.2. Recommendations for a future EU actions in trade-related assistance to Kenya in a Post-Cotonou era.

5.2.1. Recommendations that relate to International Trade

Medium-term actions:

1. Provide assistance to DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory to establish Proficiency Testing scheme for accreditation of a list of prioritised tests required for international certification purpose. This will contribute to eligibility of the Laboratory to become ISO 17025 accredited and thus facilitate meat exporters to gain access to wider international markets at reduced cost.
2. There is an urgent need to continue the process of developing capacity for accreditation of institutions and test procedures in order that Kenya can become self-sufficient in certification of all its products both on the domestic market and for export. KEBS requires additional support for its laboratories to be accredited for additional testing scope; DVS needs to become ISO 17025 accredited and then to seek accreditation of the test procedures required for Export certification of animal products to Europe and other markets. Consequently: (a) provide assistance where necessary to take forward the process of ISO 17025 accreditation of the DVS Food Safety and Analytical Chemistry Laboratory; (b) determine needs for KENAS to achieve full affiliation and accreditation with ILAC and IFO and provide assistance if necessary.
3. The introduction of the risk-based approach towards border control / formulation of sanitary requirements for imported plant and animal commodities, food safety management systems, pest and disease surveillance, prevention and control programmes is new to many actors, especially those working at the field level – There is now a need to roll out the knowledge and skills developed at the central level to field operatives as well as to continue to create awareness amongst the private sector institutions of the role they play in ensuring compliance with standards, especially those directly related to food safety and access to international markets

Long-term – Support to Policy and legislative reforms:

4. Regulatory reforms have focussed at the level of procedures concerning inspection and enforcement of standards at the field level from primary producer through to processing, packaging and final marketing and for the purposes testing and certification of animal and plant products at the laboratory level. There is now an urgent need to review the Policies, Acts and Regulations under which these procedures are to be enforced. In many instances, there is no legal basis for enforcement of proposed new procedures including but not limited to Animal I/D, Movement control and Traceability of animals and animal products, implementation of Residue Monitoring Plans, Enforcement of farmer records on the use of pesticides and veterinary medicines on plant / animal-based products destined for human consumption, to name but a few.

¹² KEPHIS request

5. Recruit Veterinary Legislation expert technical assistance to assist with technical review and final revision of Draft Bills nearing completion. Also assist with developing outlines for revised or new regulations to define procedures for strengthening measures focussing on food safety of animal products and access to markets for honey and meat products.

5.2.2. Recommendations that relate to Public Health and Food Safety

1. There is now a plethora of institutions which, in one way or another, have an interest in FOOD SAFETY – there is considerable overlap in terms of roles and responsibilities for enforcement of regulations governing the food supply chains “From Farm to Fork”. There is an urgent need to organise a series of stakeholder consultations, Workshops and Seminars to iron out which institutions are best placed to perform which regulatory functions.
2. It is recommended that the idea proposed in the Draft Food Policy, to establish a Food Control Authority as an umbrella organisation responsible for harmonisation and coordination of all the relevant institutions involved in ensuring Food Safety. Once such an institution is established, this body can then redistribute roles and responsibilities amongst the various institutions based on Memoranda of Agreement which can ultimately be transformed into Regulations based upon the legal basis established in the Act of Parliament establishing the Food Control Authority.
3. The SMAP has provided support for participation at many regional and global fora for standard setting organisations. Whilst, for the sake of sustainability, it is recognised that such support should be internalised into the national budgets, nevertheless it is recognised that donor support is also required in the short to medium term. It is recommended that a Business Plan is developed in order to continue to support participation at ISSO fora but to gradually phase out such support through a planned and agreed timeframe between the donor community and national institutions.

ANNEX 1 – TERMS OF REFERENCE

Final evaluation of the Standard and Market Access Programme (SMAP)

FWC SIEA 2018 - LOT 2, infrastructure, sustainable growth and jobs

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi

CRIS reference number: 404885

Contracting Authority: The European Union Delegation to Kenya, acting on behalf of the Republic of Kenya

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Kenya economic and trade outlook

Over the past decade Kenya made significant political, structural and economic reforms that have largely driven sustained economic growth, social development and political gains. However, important challenges remain including poverty, inequalities, climate change, a structural trade deficit position and the vulnerability of the economy to external shocks.

Kenya recorded a strong economic growth of around 5% of GDP over the last decade making the country one of the fastest growing economies in Sub-Saharan Africa. This performance can be attributed to a stable macroeconomic environment, low oil prices, a rebound in tourism, strong remittance inflows and a government led infrastructure development initiative that improved the economy's productive capacity and spurred local demand for construction services. That being said, several factors limited economic performances: recurrent droughts in a rain-dependant agricultural system, security concerns, political uncertainties in the built up to 2017 elections, prohibitive interest rates followed by the introduction of an interest rate cap in 2016, vulnerability to global demand and oil prices, weaknesses in public financial management and increasing debt levels.

Kenya has met some 2015 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) targets, including reduced child mortality, near universal primary school enrolment, and narrowed gender gaps in education. Interventions and increased spending on health and education are paying dividends. While the healthcare system has faced challenges recently, devolved health care and free maternal health care at all public health facilities will improve health care outcomes and develop a more equitable health care system.

Devolution remains the biggest gain from the August 2010 constitution, which ushered in a new political and economic governance system. It is transformative and has strengthened accountability and public service delivery at local levels.

Kenya Vision 2030 is the country's development blueprint covering the period 2008 to 2030. It aims at transforming Kenya into a "middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens by the year 2030". Vision 2030 has been developed through an all-inclusive and participatory stakeholder consultative process, involving Kenyans from all parts of the country. In order to implement Vision 2030, successive Governments designed and implemented five-years Medium Term Plans (MTP) since 2008. The MTP II (2014-2018) focused on the following sectors: infrastructure; information communication and technology; science; technology and innovation; land reforms; human resource development; labour and employment; security, peace building and conflict resolution; public sector reforms; national values and ethics; and ending drought emergencies.

Between 2005/06 and 2015/16, the share of the population living below the national poverty line fell from 46.8% to 36.1%. In rural areas, the number of poor dropped from 14.3 million to 12.6 million, while in urban areas the absolute number of urban poor increased from 2.3 million to 3.8 million. Overall, inequality reduced, e.g. the GINI coefficient of income inequality fell from 0.45 to 0.39.

In 2017 the Government launched a National Trade Policy aimed at supporting economic growth. The policy targets to enhance export growth through value addition in export oriented manufactures and in the services sector, as well as pursuing diversification to fully exploit the export opportunities in the emerging markets. Consequently, a Trade Remedies Bill was developed and approved by Parliament, and assented into law, by the President. The implementation of the law will address unfair trade practices from imports which adversely affect the Country's domestic industry, and widen the trade deficit.

From 2013 to 2017, the cover ratio of exports over imports deteriorated further from 35.5% to 34.4% (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics). While the country observed a surplus in the service trade, the large merchandise trade deficit is about five times larger. The primary income balance is in deficit and the secondary income balance in surplus. Overall the current account deficit fluctuated between 5.2% and 10.4% of GDP during the implementation period of SMAP, leading to a financing gap that was met through external borrowing (concessional and non-concessional loans). The European Union is the main market for Kenyan exports (+ 20% of Kenyan exports to the world). The main export earnings for Kenya in 2017 were tea (KES 147,251), horticulture (KES 113,349), apparel and clothing accessories (KES 32,449) and coffee, unroasted (KES 23,453). Kenya imports come mainly from Asian countries.

Kenya has a sound Quality Infrastructure and benefits from a comparative advantage against its regional peers in this area. The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is in charge of standard development, facilitation of trade, and supports the local industry to adopt sustainable production systems. Plant health is under the portfolio of work of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) while the Department of Veterinary Services (DVS) is in charge animal health. Food safety is shared between the Department of Public Health and KEBS.

Despite the work and achievement of these institutions, the fresh fruits and vegetables subsectors have been unable to realize their full potential due to inadequate supportive infrastructure such as cold storage; ineffective marketing information; stringent standards set by major export destinations and weak monitoring and surveillance systems along the value chains.

Proving conformity with international standards requires a good capacity to reform and upgrade national regulations, as well as establishing efficient testing, certification and accreditation mechanisms that conform to the requirements of the WTO SPS and TBT Agreements. As in other counties, these are key challenges for Kenya's export sector. Conversely, because of its large current account deficit, Kenya needs to adopt and enforce suitable legislations in order to protect consumers and guarantee the quality of goods imported. This also requires that suitable testing and conformity assessment mechanisms are in place.

A large share of smallholder farmers tend to be cut off agricultural value chains due to difficulties to produce conforming products and guarantee predictable supplies. In the meantime, commercial farming is on the rise in Kenya. This puts a high pressure on smallholders not only to produce more efficiently, but to perform well in the overall farm management system and implement the standards and regulations.

At the regional level, the Standard, Quality Assurance, Metrology and Testing (SQMT) Protocol covers standards, technical regulations and SPS measures. Article 108 of the EAC Treaty requires that Partner States harmonise policies, legislation and regulations for enforcement of pests and disease control. Pursuant to that, EAC drafted an East African SPS Protocol which aims at harmonising the way food is produced and traded and provides for regional testing and laboratory facilities. This ought to help to reduce costs of implementation, increase transparency, and reduce the incidence of SPS measures acting as non-tariff barriers. It also aims at reducing the number and time of inspections for export products. However, the ratification process is still ongoing, with Rwanda and Kenya being the only two countries to have ratified the Protocol to date.

1.2 The Action to be evaluated¹

Dates of the Action to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Start: 06/08/2013 • End: 06/08/2017
Title of the Action to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Standard and Market Access Programme (SMAP)
Budget of the Action to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EUR 12.1 Million
CRIS number of the Action to be evaluated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2013/023-566

1 The term 'Action' is used throughout the report as a synonym of 'project and programme'.

The overall objective of the SMAP programme was to enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant and animal-based products through greater adoption of relevant international standards and improved regulation and enforcement in Kenya.

The programme had three specific objectives:

1. To contribute to the domestication by Kenya of international standards for animal and plant-based products;
2. To enhance the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of safety standards in animal and plant based products and service delivery;
3. To broaden the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products.

As the project focused on standards of rural products, the environmental sustainability dimension of production and value addition processes were fundamental cross cutting issues.

The expected results of the SMAP programme were:

1. Enhanced Set of Standards and regulation for Kenyan Plant and Animal based products

The Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) as the main standards setting body in Kenya conducted specific studies to identify the relevant standards to be domesticated using inputs from the Department of veterinary services (DVS) for animal based products and Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) for products of plant origin.

2. Stronger Institutional Capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal based products

KEPHIS and DVS were expected to improve surveillance and risk analysis capabilities while KEBS was expected to improve its testing and certification capabilities. The three institutions upgraded their laboratories through the acquisition of state of the art equipment, enhanced the technical capacity of their staff through training and further strengthened the decentralisation of service delivery.

3. Improved outreach and service delivery in regard to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders of Kenya's plant and animal based products

UNIDO reached out to Business Member Organisations (BMOs) to increase their knowledge and uptake of SPS standards. This was done through training and in return the BMOs raised awareness

to their members which resulted in better quality production. UNIDO also engaged with consumer organisations to stimulate the demand side of certification.

The programme had a Steering Committee which met every 6 months to review the implementation of the Action and plan activities for the next 6 months period. The intervention logic of the Action was structured (during inception phase of the Action) around four Logical Framework Matrixes: one for each of the three beneficiary institutions following completion of baseline studies and one for UNIDO as implementing partner for result 3. The Logical Framework Matrixes are presented in annex VI of these ToRs.

1.3 Stakeholders of the Action

In accordance in accordance with Articles 21 to 24 of the Financial Regulation of the 10th EDF, a Financing Agreement was signed between the European Commission and the National Authorizing Officer (NAO) in Kenya, represented by the National Treasury. During the implementation of the Action, the European Commission was represented by the EU Delegation to Kenya.

Government Ministries and public institutions playing a central role in standards development, production, conformity assessment and export promotion in Kenya were key stakeholders of the Action. The Government Ministries supported by SMAP programme were the Ministry of Industrialization, the Ministry of Trade, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock Development (MOLD). Related Government agencies benefiting from the Action were KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS. KEBS is in charge of developing standards for all products including food and agricultural products. It is also the WTO TBT entry point. KEPHIS is a technical phytosanitary certification institute with accreditation for some of its services from the EU. DVS is a department of the MOLD and has responsibility for animal health and the quality of animal products.

UNIDO was another key stakeholder for the Action as implementing partner. UNIDO's work in Kenya includes training of public and private sector entities in metrology, standards, certification, and accreditation and capacity building of the Government of Kenya investment promotion agency the Kenya Investment Authority.

The final beneficiaries were businesses gaining improved services by certification bodies and improved product quality, increased access to regional and international markets.

The Action was managed through partially decentralised management² for activities supporting KEBS and DVS (Programme Estimates for results 1 and 2 of the Action). The contracting authority for the project was the Ministry of Finance (National Authorising Office) with delegation of implementation tasks to the Ministries of Livestock, Agriculture and Industrialization. In addition, a technical assistant team (service contract) has been recruited and managed by the contracting authority to support all the results of the Action. Other management modes were: direct management operation with KEPHIS (result 2 of the Action) who received a direct grant agreement from the EU Delegation to Kenya and joint management with UNIDO (result 3 of the Action) who signed a contribution agreement with the EU Delegation to Kenya.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION ASSIGNMENT

Type of evaluation	Final evaluation
Coverage	SMAP programme will be evaluated in its entirety
Geographic scope	Kenya
Period to be evaluated	From 06/08/2013 (entry into force of the Financing Agreement) to date ³

² At the time of signature of the Financing Agreement we referred to 'decentralised management' but this management mode is now called 'indirect management'. Evaluators can refer to one or the other, consistently, in their report.

³ While the implementation period of the Action ended on 06/08/2017, the supply of laboratory equipment for KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS took place in the following months, hence the need for the evaluation to cover the following period as well.

2.1 Objectives of the evaluation

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is an established priority⁴ of the European Commission⁵. The focus of evaluations is on the assessment of achievements, the **quality** and the **results**⁶ of Actions in the context of an evolving cooperation policy with an increasing emphasis on **result-oriented approaches and the contribution towards the implementation of the SDGs**.⁷

From this perspective, evaluations should **look for evidence of why, whether or how these results are linked to the EU intervention** and seek to **identify the factors driving or hindering progress**.

Evaluations should provide an understanding of the **cause and effect links** between: inputs and activities, and outputs, outcomes and impacts. Evaluations should serve accountability, decision making, learning and management purposes.

The main objectives of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the SMAP programme, paying particular attention to its results measured against its expected objectives; and the reasons underpinning such results;
- key lessons learned, conclusions and related recommendations in order to improve current and future Actions.

In particular, this evaluation will serve at assessing what the Action has achieved in terms of (1) domestication by Kenya of international standards for animal and plant-based products; (2) enhancement of the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of safety standards in animal and plant-based products and service delivery (KEBS, DVS, KEPHIS) and; (3) in broadening the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products. Furthermore, this evaluation should analyse what have been the factors that made possible or created obstacles to the achievement of the Action results. Key lessons should also be drawn from this evaluation in order to advise the implementation of the EAC-EU MARKUP programme⁸.

The main users of this evaluation will be the National Authorizing Officer of Kenya (National Treasury), the EU Delegation to Kenya, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Irrigation, the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives, KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS and business membership organizations active in plant and animal health products, and UNIDO.

⁴ COM(2013) 686 final "Strengthening the foundations of Smart Regulation – improving evaluation" - http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/docs/com_2013_686_en.pdf; EU Financial regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

⁵ SEC (2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation", <http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/evaluation/docs/evalcommsec2007213en.pdf> ; SWD (2015)111 "Better Regulation Guidelines", http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/docs/swd_br_guidelines_en.pdf ; COM(2017) 651 final 'Completing the Better Regulation Agenda: Better solutions for better results', https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/info/files/completing-the-better-regulation-agenda-better-solutions-for-better-results_en.pdf

⁶ Reference is made to the entire results chain, covering outputs, outcomes and impacts. Cfr. Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 "Laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action" - https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/financial_assistance/jpa/2014/236-2014_cir.pdf.

⁷ The New European Consensus on Development 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future', Official Journal 30th of June 2017. <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:TOC>

⁸

The Financing Agreement of the EAC EU MARKUP regional programme (EDF 11, regional envelope) was signed on 29 March 2018. Implementing partners are ITC and GIZ for the regional window of the programme. Kenya national window will be implemented by UNIDO, activities are due to start on 1st February 2019.

2.2 Requested services

2.2.1 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will assess the Action using the five standard DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and early signs of impact. In addition, the evaluation will assess two EU specific evaluation criteria:

- the EU added value (the extent to which the Action brings additional benefits to what would have resulted from Member States' interventions only);
- the coherence of the Action itself, with the EU strategy in and with other EU policies and Member State Actions, and other donors such as USAID and the World Bank.

The evaluation team shall furthermore consider whether gender, environment and climate change were mainstreamed; the relevant SDGs and their interlinkages were identified; the principle of Leave No-One Behind and the rights-based approach methodology was followed in the identification/formulation documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation of the Action, its governance and monitoring.

2.2.2 Issues to be addressed

The issues to be addressed as formulated below are indicative. At this point Framework Contractors are asked to turn the following specific issues into indicative Evaluation Questions as part of their Organization & Methodology.

Based on the latter and following initial consultations and document analysis, the evaluation team will discuss them with the Evaluation Manager⁹ and propose in their Inception Report a complete and finalised set of Evaluation Questions with indication of specific Judgement Criteria and Indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.

Once the Inception Report is reviewed by the Reference Group¹⁰ and approved by the Evaluation Manager, the Evaluation Questions will become contractually binding.

Issues to be addressed by the contractor are:

1. Level of integration of the mid-term evaluation recommendations during the remaining period of the Action;
2. Achievements of the Action in supporting the development and adoption of new Technical Regulations and domestication of standards;
3. Relevance of the Technical Regulations and Standards supported by the Action in light of identified gaps and economic and trade dynamics in Kenya (imports and exports);
4. Change derived from the Action regarding the capacity of KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS to enforce safety requirements for animal and plant health products (surveillance and risk monitoring);
5. Change derived from the Action regarding service delivery of KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS (testing and certification);
6. Change in exports of animal and plant health products attributed to the Action;
7. Contribution of the Action to SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 15 (life on land);
8. Changes derived from the Action in terms of awareness and SPS compliance of members of agricultural organizations;
9. Use and maintenance of the laboratory equipment supplied by the Action.

⁹ Member of staff from the Macroeconomics, Governance and Private Sector Development Section of the EU Delegation to Kenya

¹⁰ Described below

2.3 Phases of the evaluation and required outputs

The evaluation process will be carried out in four phases:

- Inception
- Desk
- Field
- Synthesis

The outputs of each phase are to be submitted at the end of the corresponding phases as specified in the synoptic table in section 2.3.1.

2.3.1 Synoptic table

The following table presents an overview of the key activities to be conducted within each phase and lists the outputs to be produced by the team as well as the key meetings with the Contracting Authority and the Reference Group. The main content of each output is described in Chapter 5.

Phases of the evaluation	Key activities	Outputs and meetings
Inception Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial document/data collection; • Background analysis; • Inception interviews; • Stakeholder analysis; • Reconstruction (or as necessary, construction) of the Intervention Logic, and / or description of the Theory of Change (based upon available documentation and interviews); • Methodological design of the evaluation (Evaluation Questions with judgement criteria, indicators and methods of data collection and analysis) and evaluation matrix; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kick-off meeting with the Contracting Authority and the Reference Group held in a venue in Nairobi¹¹; • Inception report and slide presentation of the inception report shared by email with the Reference Group (draft and final versions);
Desk Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In-depth document analysis (focused on the Evaluation Questions); • Interviews with key actors; • Identification of information gaps and of hypotheses to be tested in the field phase; • Methodological design of the Field Phase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desk Note summarizing findings for each Evaluation Questions and information gaps to be complete during the Field Phase (what and how); • Slide presentation of key findings of the desk phase • Email communication with the Reference Group to discuss findings to date and methodology of the Field Phase

¹¹ The contractor will cover the cost of a	Key activities	Outputs and meetings
Field Phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gathering of primary evidence with the use of the most appropriate techniques; Data collection and analysis (linked to the hypotheses to be tested in the field and in view of filling the gaps, if defined during a desk phase) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial meetings in Kenya with - among others - KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS and business membership organizations that benefited from the Action; Further field visits to conduct the evaluation in Nairobi and its surroundings; Missions to counties; Briefing meeting with the Evaluation Manager at the end of the expert field mission in Kenya (one hour at the EU Delegation) Field Phase Note of key findings of sent by email to the Reference Group (draft and final versions);
Synthesis phase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final analysis of findings (with focus on the Evaluation Questions); Formulation of the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations; Reporting. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting with Reference Group and Senior Management in Ministries in a venue in Nairobi¹² to present and discuss the Draft Final Report ; Executive Summary according to the standard template published in the EVAL module; Final Report and slide presentation of final report sent by email.

2.3.2 Inception Phase

This phase aims at structuring the evaluation and clarifying the key issues to be addressed.

The phase will start with initial background study, to be conducted by the evaluators from home. It will then continue with a kick-off session in Nairobi between the Reference Group¹³ and the Team Leader¹⁴. The meeting aims at arriving at a clear and shared understanding of the scope of the evaluation, its limitations and feasibility. It should also serve at clarifying expectations regarding evaluation outputs, the methodology to be used and, where necessary, to pass on additional or latest relevant information.

In the Inception phase, the relevant documents (see annex II) will be briefly reviewed before further analysis is conducted during the desk phase.

Further to this review of the political, institutional and technical framework of EU support to international trade in Kenya, the evaluation team, in consultation with the Evaluation Manager, will reconstruct or as necessary construct, the Intervention Logic of the Action to be evaluated.

¹² The contractor will cover the cost of a half day meeting including public address equipment, cordless microphones, a projector and lunch for the participants (up to 20 participants, indicatively).

¹³ Macroeconomic, Governance and Private Sector Development Section of the EU Delegation to Kenya, representative from the National Authorizing Officer, representatives from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives and from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock Development, representatives from KEBS, representatives from KEPHIS, representatives from DVS, representative from UNIDO, representatives from FPEAK.

¹⁴ Other evaluators will attend through conference call or video conference

Furthermore, based on the Intervention Logic, the evaluators will develop a narrative explanation of the logic of the Action that describes how change is expected to happen within the Action, all along its results chain, i.e. Theory of Change. This explanation includes an assessment of the evidence underpinning this logic (especially between outputs and outcomes, and between outcomes and impact), and articulates the assumptions that must hold for the Action to work, as well as identification of the factors most likely to inhibit the change from happening.

Based on the Intervention Logic and the Theory of Change the evaluators will finalise i) the Evaluation Questions with the definition of judgement criteria and indicators, the selection of data collection tools and sources, ii) the evaluation methodology, and iii) the planning of the following phases.

The methodological approach will be represented in an Evaluation Design Matrix¹⁵, which will be included in the Inception Report. The **methodology of the evaluation should be gender sensitive, contemplate the use of sex- and age-disaggregated data and demonstrate how actions have contributed to progress on gender equality.**

The limitations faced or to be faced during the evaluation exercise will be discussed and mitigation measures described in the Inception Report. Finally, the work plan for the overall evaluation process will be presented and agreed in this phase; this work plan shall be in line with that proposed in the present ToR. Any modifications shall be justified and agreed with the Evaluation Manager.

On the basis of the information collected, the evaluation team should prepare an **Inception Report**; its content is described in Chapter 5.

2.3.3 Desk Phase

This phase is when the document analysis takes place. The analysis should include a brief synthesis of the existing literature relevant to the Action. The contractor will have to select key studies¹⁶ relating to animal and plant health exports that are relevant to inform the evaluation by providing complementary information.

The analysis of the relevant documents shall be systematic and reflect the methodology developed and approved during the Inception Phase.

Selected phone interviews with the programme management, the relevant EU services at the EU Delegation in Kenya¹⁷ and key partners in Kenya may be conducted during this phase to support the analysis of secondary sources.

The activities to be conducted during this phase should allow for the provision of preliminary responses to each evaluation question, stating the information already gathered and its limitations. They will also identify the issues still to be covered and the preliminary hypotheses to be tested.

During this phase the evaluation team shall fine-tune the evaluation tools to be used during the Field Phase and describe the preparatory steps already taken and those to be taken for its organisation,

¹⁵ *The Evaluation Matrix is a tool to structure the evaluation analysis (by defining judgement criteria and indicators for each evaluation question). It helps also to consider the most appropriate and feasible data collection method for each of the questions,*

¹⁶ *Numerous documents can be considered: publications from the Government, donor's community (including EU funded programmes such as COLEACP), research centres, horticulture associations, etc.*

¹⁷ *Both from the Macroeconomics, Governance and Private Sector Development Section and from the Agriculture, Job Creation and Resilience Section*

including the list of people to be interviewed, dates and itinerary of visits, and attribution of tasks within the team.

At the end of the desk phase a **Desk Note** will be prepared and shared by email with the Reference Group. The content of the Desk Note is described in Chapter 5.

2.3.4 Field Phase

The Field Phase starts after approval of the Desk Note by the Evaluation Manager.

The Field Phase aims at validating / changing the preliminary answers formulated during the Desk phase and further completing information through primary research.

If any significant deviation from the agreed work plan or schedule is perceived as creating a risk for the quality of the evaluation or not respecting the end of the validity of the specific contract, these elements are to be immediately discussed with the Evaluation Manager and, regarding the validity of the contract, corrective measures undertaken.

In the first days of the field phase, the evaluation team shall hold a briefing meeting with the Evaluation Manager.

During the field phase, the evaluation team shall ensure adequate contact and consultation with, and involvement of the different stakeholders; with the relevant government authorities (Ministries and local Governments in some of the counties that benefited from the Action) and agencies (KEBS, DVS, KEPHIS). Throughout the mission the evaluation team will use the most reliable and appropriate sources of information, respect the rights of individuals to provide information in confidence, and be sensitive to the beliefs and customs of local social and cultural environments.

At the end of the field phase, the evaluation team will summarise its work from home, analyse the reliability and coverage of data collection, and present preliminary findings with the Reference Group (by email) through an **Intermediary Note** and a **slide presentation**. The content of the Intermediary Note is described in Chapter 5.

2.3.5 Synthesis Phase

This phase is devoted to the preparation by the contractor of **two distinct documents**: the **Executive Summary** and the **Final Report**, whose structures are described in the Annex III; it entails the analysis of the data collected during the desk and field phases to answer the Evaluation Questions and preparation of the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

The evaluation team will present, in a single Report with Annexes, their findings, conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the structure in Annex III; a separate Executive Summary will be produced as well, following the compulsory format given in the EVAL module (see Annex III).

The evaluation team will make sure that:

- Their assessments are objective and balanced, statements are accurate and evidence-based, and recommendations realistic and clearly targeted.
- When drafting the report, they will acknowledge clearly where changes in the desired direction are known to be already taking place.
- The wording, inclusive of the abbreviations used, takes into account the audience as identified in art. 2.1 above.

The evaluation team will deliver and then present in Nairobi the **Draft Final Report** to the Reference Group to discuss the draft findings, conclusions and recommendations. The presence of all team members is also required during that meeting.

The Evaluation Manager consolidates the comments expressed by the Reference Group members and sends them to the evaluation team for the report revision, together with a first version of the Quality Assessment Grid (QAG) assessing the quality of the Draft Final Report. The content of the QAG will be discussed with the evaluation team to verify if further improvements are required, and the evaluation team will be invited to comment on the conclusions formulated in the QAG (through the EVAL Module).

The evaluation team will then finalise the **Final Report** and the **Executive Summary** by addressing the relevant comments. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological problems should be corrected, comments linked to diverging judgements may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the evaluation team must explain the reasons in writing. After approval of the final report, the QAG will be updated and sent to the evaluators via EVAL Module.

2.4 Specific Contract Organisation and Methodology (Technical offer)

The invited Framework Contractors will submit their specific Contract Organisation and Methodology by using the standard SIEA template B-VII-d-i and its annexes 1 and 2 (B-VII-d-ii).

The evaluation methodology proposed to undertake the assignment will be described in the Chapter 3 (Strategy and timetable of work) of the template B-VII-d-i. Contractors will describe how their proposed methodology will address the cross-cutting issues mentioned in these Terms of Reference and notably gender equality and the empowerment of women. This will include (if applicable) the communication action messages, materials and management structures.

2.5 Management and Steering of the evaluation

A Reference Group will be set up for the evaluation, comprising the Evaluation Manager from the EU Delegation to Kenya, a representative from the NAO, from the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Cooperatives and from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock Development; a representative from KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS; a representative from UNIDO and a representative from Fresh Producers Export Association of Kenya (FPEAK)¹⁸.

2.5.1 At the EU level

The evaluation is managed by the Evaluation Manager from the Macroeconomics, Governance and Private Sector Development Section of the EU Delegation to Kenya; the progress of the evaluation will be followed closely with the assistance of a Reference Group as described above.

The main functions of the Reference Group are:

- To define and validate the Evaluation Questions.
- To facilitate contacts between the evaluation team and the EU services and external stakeholders.
- To ensure that the evaluation team has access to and has consulted all relevant information sources and documents related to the Action.

¹⁸ Several Business Membership Organizations benefited from the Action. FPEAK is selected to be part of the Reference Group on account of the width of its activities, the size of its membership, its involvement in the Action and its contribution to other related programmes.

- To discuss and comment on notes and reports delivered by the evaluation team. Comments by individual group members are compiled into a single document by the Evaluation Manager and subsequently transmitted to the evaluation team.
- To assist in feedback on the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation.
- To support the development of a proper follow-up action plan after completion of the evaluation.

2.5.2 At the Contractor level

Further to the Requirements set in the art. 6 of the Global Terms of Reference and in the Global Organisation and Methodology, respectively annexes II and III of the Framework contract SIEA 2018, the contractor is responsible for the quality of the process; the evaluation design; the inputs and the outputs of the evaluation. In particular, it will:

- Support the Team Leader in its role, mainly from a team management perspective. In this regard, the contractor should make sure that, for each evaluation phase, specific tasks and outputs for each team member are clearly defined and understood.
- Provide backstopping and quality control of the evaluation team's work throughout the assignment.
- Ensure that the evaluators are adequately resourced to perform all required tasks within the time framework of the contract.

2.6 Language of the Specific contract

The language of the specific contract is to be English.

3 EXPERTISE REQUIRED¹⁹

3.1 Number of experts and of working days per category

The table below indicates the minimum number of evaluators and the minimum number of working days (overall and in the field), per category of experts to be foreseen by the Contractor.

Category of experts	Minimum number of evaluators	Total minimum number of working days (total)	(Out of which) minimum number of working days on mission
Cat I	1	30	2
Cat II	2	50	2

In particular, the Team Leader (to be identified in the Organisation and Methodology and in the Financial Offer) is expected to be a Cat I expert, possess a demonstrable senior evaluation expertise coherent with the requirements of this assignment and not provide less than 30 working days (Home Based and Nairobi), out of which 2 on mission (Mombasa).

3.2 Expertise required

Minimum requirements of Cat. 1 expert:

¹⁹ *The expert's involvement is subject to the approval of the Republic of Kenya*

- Holds a Master degree in a relevant field (i.e. economics, trade, international law, agriculture). If an expert does not have a Master's Degree, she/he should have equivalent qualification which is defined as: she/he must have at least a Bachelor's degree and an additional two years of relevant professional experience above the general professional experience;
- At least 12 years of experience in the sector(s) related to the lot
- At least 4 years of experience in evaluation;
- Took part to at least two evaluations in Sub-Saharan Africa;
- At least three assignments as Team Leader for final evaluations;

Desirable requirements of Cat. 1 expert:

- At least three assignments working on projects or programmes relating to either conformity assessment, certification, accreditation, technical regulations or standards;
- At least 8 years of experience in an area relevant to the assignment
- Demonstrated knowledge of the following relevant international organizations: OIE, IPPC, CODEX, ISO, WTO; the rules set out by these bodies and their legal framework;

Minimum requirements of Cat. 2 experts:

- Hold a Master's degree in one of the following subjects: Food Safety, Food Science and Technology, Plant Health, Animal Health or related areas;
- At least 6 years of experience in in the sector(s) related to the lot.
- At least one member of the team: 3 years of experience in Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) in developing countries;
- At least one of the Cat 2 expert has Knowledge of international plant health legislations demonstrated through advisory services to export companies or national inspectorate/supervisory institutions or similar;
- At least one member of the team: 3 years of experience in animal health issues in developing countries;
- At least one of the Cat 2 expert has Knowledge of international animal health laws demonstrated through advisory services to export companies or national inspectorate/supervisory institutions or similar;

Desirable requirements of Cat. 2 experts:

- Each Cat. 2 expert has carried out at least three assignments as team member or team leader for a project or programme evaluation in a developing country including field visits;
- At least 5 years of experience in an area relevant to the assignment
- Cumulative knowledge of the following international organizations: IPPC, OIE, CODEX;
- Cumulative experience working with regulatory agencies and private sector operators;
- Cumulative knowledge of EU plant health legislation and EU animal health law demonstrated through advisory services to export companies or national inspectorate/supervisory institutions.

Language skills of the team:

- English: all members shall possess a level C1 expertise;

Languages levels are defined for understanding, speaking and writing skills by the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages available at <https://europass.cedefop.europa.eu/en/resources/european-language-levels-cefr> and shall be demonstrated by certificates or by past relevant experience.

The European Union pursues an equal opportunities policy. Gender balance in the proposed team, at all levels, is highly recommended.

3.3 Presence of management team for briefing and/or debriefing

The presence of member(s) of the management team is not required for briefing or debriefing purposes.

4 LOCATION AND DURATION

4.1 Starting period

Provisional start of the assignment is 1st April 2019.

4.2 Foreseen duration of the assignment in calendar days

Maximum duration of the assignment: 90 calendar days²⁰.

This overall duration includes working days, week-ends, periods foreseen for comments, for review of draft versions, debriefing sessions, and distribution of outputs.

4.3 Planning, including the period for notification for placement of the staff²¹

As part of the technical offer, the framework contractor must fill in the timetable in the Annex IV (to be finalised in the Inception Report). The 'Indicative dates' are not to be formulated as fixed dates but rather as days (or weeks, or months) from the beginning of the assignment (to be referenced as '0').

Sufficient forward planning is to be taken into account in order to ensure the active participation and consultation with government representatives, national / local or other stakeholders.

4.4 Location(s) of assignment

The assignment will be home-based and in Nairobi, Kenya. During the field phase, meetings will take place both in Nairobi, its close surroundings (visits to KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS premises). Missions will take place in three counties that benefited from the Action: Kirinyaga regarding activities conducted by KEPHIS and FPEAK in support to green beans producers (one day for the SPS expert); Nyandarua regarding activities conducted by UNIDO and DVS in the milk sector (one day for the Animal Health expert); and Mombasa for KEBS operations at the port regarding conformity assessments processes (two days for the Team Leader).

5 REPORTING

5.1 Content, timing and submission

The outputs must match quality standards. The text of the reports should be illustrated, as appropriate, with maps, graphs and tables; a map of the area(s) of Action is required (to be attached as Annex).

List of outputs:

	Number of Pages (excluding annexes ²²)	Main Content	Timing for submission
Inception Report	Max 10 pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intervention logic • Stakeholder map • Methodology for the evaluation, incl.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Evaluation Matrix: Evaluation Questions, with judgement criteria and indicators, and data analysis and collection methods ○ Consultation strategy ○ Field visit approach including the criteria to select the field visits • Analysis of risks related to the evaluation methodology and mitigation measures • Work plan 	End of Inception Phase
Desk Report	Max 10 pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary answers to each Evaluation Question, with indication of the limitations of the available information • Data gaps to be addressed, issues still to be covered and hypotheses to be tested during the field visit • Update of the field visit approach if relevant • Update of the work plan of the following phases if relevant 	End of the Desk Phase
Intermediary Report	Max 10 pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activities conducted during the field phase • Difficulties encountered during the field phase and mitigation measures adopted • Key preliminary findings (combining desk and field ones) 	End of the Field Phase
Draft Final Report	Max 30 pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cf. detailed structure in Annex III 	End of Synthesis Phase
Draft Executive Summary – by using the EVAL online template	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cf. detailed structure in Annex III 	End of Synthesis Phase
Final report	Max 30 pages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same specifications as of the Draft Final Report, incorporating any comments received from the concerned parties on the draft report that have been accepted 	Within 2 weeks after having received comments to the Draft Final Report.
Executive Summary – by using the EVAL online template	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same specifications as for the Draft Executive Summary, incorporating any comments received from the concerned parties on the draft report that have been accepted 	Together with the final version of the Final Report

5.2 Use of the EVAL module by the evaluators

It is strongly recommended that the **submission of deliverables** by the selected contractor **be performed through their uploading in the EVAL Module**, an evaluation process management tool and repository of the European Commission. The selected contractor will receive access to online and offline guidance in order to operate with the module during the related Specific contract validity.

5.3 Comments on the outputs

For each report, the Evaluation Manager will send to the Contractor consolidated comments received from the Reference Group or the approval of the report within 10 calendar days. The revised reports addressing the comments shall be submitted within 10 calendar days from the date of receipt of the comments. The evaluation team should provide a separate document explaining how and where comments have been integrated or the reason for not integrating certain comments, if this is the case.

5.4 Assessment of the quality of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary

The quality of the draft versions of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary will be assessed by the Evaluation Manager using the online Quality Assessment Grid (QAG) in the EVAL Module (text provided in Annex V). The Contractor is given - through the EVAL module - the possibility to comment on the assessments formulated by the Evaluation Manager. The QAG will then be reviewed following the submission of the final version of the Final Report and of the Executive Summary.

The compilation of the QAG will support/inform the compilation by the Evaluation Manager of the FWC SIEA's Specific Contract Performance Evaluation.

5.5 Language

All reports shall be submitted in

English. **5.6 Number of report copies**

Apart from their submission - preferably via the EVAL Module - the approved version of the Final Report will be also provided in 10 paper copies and in electronic version (both Word and PDF formats) by email at no extra cost.

5.7 Formatting of reports

All reports will be produced using Font Arial or Times New Roman minimum letter size 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing, double sided. They will be sent in Word and PDF formats.

ANNEX 3 – INTERVENTION LOGIC MATRIXES OF KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS AND UNIDO (REVISED AND UPDATED)

ACTION²⁵ Logframe from Financing Agreement

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS / RISKS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Strengthen market access and the Competitiveness of Kenya's products through improved food-safety regulation and enforcement in Kenya	Increase in exports in plant-based and animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya's ranking in the World Competitiveness Report ▪ Reports of Business Organisations in Kenya 	<p>(i) The main assumption is that GoK remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes and acts to reinforce dialogue with the private sector.</p> <p>(ii) The second assumption is that political developments in the region are conducive to improved trade relations.</p>
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	(i) To contribute to the domestication of international food-safety standards for animal and plant-based products	Number of international food safety standards domesticated for plant-based and livestock sectors domesticated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual reports of the Principal Standard Setting Bodies. ▪ National Food Safety ▪ Committee reports. ▪ Kenya Gazette 	(iii) The main risk at the broad political level is that the implementation of the 2010 Constitution and the institutionalisation of devolved government might create uncertainties in any decentralization planned for services related to testing and certification.
	(ii) To enhance the capacities of the key Kenyan institutions in the enforcement of food-safety standards in animal and plant based	Number of enterprises satisfying food safety norms for regional and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual reports of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS giving data on the number of information and training sessions delivered to assist enterprises in utilising standards to competitive advantage ▪ Annual reports of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS and BMO 	
	(iii) To broaden the demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in animal and plant-based products.	Number of enterprises approaching the standards bodies for testing and certification		

²⁵ This annex presents the initial logframe attached to the Financing Agreement as well as the subsequent logframes for KEBS, DVS, KEPHIS and UNIDO developed later on during the course of the Action.

	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENT	SOURCES AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS / RISKS
Results				
For Specific Objective (i)	Result 1. Enhanced set of food safety standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal based products.	Number of international food safety standards in plant-based and livestock sectors domesticated 20% increase over the baseline for legally established SPS related technical regulations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The Kenya Gazette ▪ Annual Reports of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS 	
For Specific Objective (ii)	Result 2. Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal based products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Agency staff responsible for food safety certification are trained and accredited ➤ Laboratories in KEBS, DVS and KEPHIS equipped with microbiological testing capability ➤ Increase in the number of service delivery points of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS (% increase to be based on baseline) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Annual Reports of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS ▪ Laboratory records ▪ Reports of the Ministries of Industrialization, Agriculture and Livestock Development 	
For Specific Objective (iii)	Result 3. Improved outreach and service delivery related to standards compliance to producers, processors, and traders of Kenyan plant and animal based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Examples of advocacy for food safety ➤ Number of BMO trained on standards ➤ Increase in demand for SPS services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Media analysis reports and annual ▪ Annual reports of the BMOs and sector organisations supported ▪ CDE's Progress reports 	

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR KEBS

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant based products, through greater adoption of relevant international standards, improved regulation and enforcement in the country	<p>% increase in export volumes of Kenyan plant and animal based products</p> <p>Enhanced Capacity of Kenyan institutions to Support compliance with Market requirements for Plant and animal-based products</p>	<p>Agriculture contributes 24% GDP</p> <p>Horticulture Contributes 36% of Agriculture</p> <p>Milk production growth rate of 4.1% and accounting for 3.5% of the GDP</p> <p>About 70% of the total beef consumed in the country.</p> <p>About 70% of all food businesses are SMEs</p>	10% annual growth in Kenya plant and animal- based exports to regional and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya National Bureau Of Statistic (KNBS) annual reports ▪ KEBS annual reports ▪ Ministry of Industrialization & enterprise development report 	<p>(i) Government of Kenya (GoK) remains Committed to the Implementation of its Market access Programmes especially on standards adoption and regulation</p> <p>(ii) There shall be no change in government policy in relation to project funds management</p> <p>(iii) GoK reinforces dialogue with the private sector</p> <p>(iv) The political developments in the region are conducive to Improved trade relations.</p>

Logical

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<p>SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES</p>	<p>1. To domesticate and gazette food safety standards of Kenyan animal and plant-based products 2. To strengthen the Capacity of DVS, KEBS and KEPHIS for testing and Certification of Animal and plant based products</p>	<p>International standards related to food of animal and plant origin domesticated Kenya’s institutions supporting trade are able to provide standardisation and conformity assessment services in support of trade and protection of public Health</p>	<p>Although Kenya has developed a variety of food standards, many of these standards need updating and review in order to incorporate new and emerging food safety related issues. The private sector has not been able to consistently produce food products that are safe to consume. The capacity of national trade support institutions is weak</p>	<p>At least 2 food safety Standards of Kenyan plant-based products Gazetted and domesticated At least 4 food safety Standards of Kenyan animal-based products Gazetted and domesticated capacities of KEBS enhanced in order to support market access of Kenyan animal and plant based products and for domestic food safety</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ GoK reports like KEBS ▪ Annual reports; KEBS annual report 	<p>(i) GoK remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes (ii) GoK gazettes standards on time. The risk of county governments may not function as envisage in the constitution 2010 is real and devolution disrupting KEPHIS delivery of service.</p>
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ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
RESULTS	1. Enhanced set of standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal-based products	Number of International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards revised / adopted	Market access challenges due to non-conforming food products; Inadequate systems for risk analysis, food inspection and certification programmes Domestic food safety challenges affecting trade and development	Active participation by the standards committees of KEBS KEBS staff apply new methods and approaches in food safety and quality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Kenya Gazette ▪ DVS, KEBS and KEPHIS reports ▪ Library/catalogue of food standards ▪ Kenya Laws Reports on Technical Regulations and SPS measures developed and/or harmonized 	Support and commitment from relevant public and private authorities to apply international compliant standards
	2. Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal-based products	<p>% of increase in quantity and type of food safety and SPS/TBT analysis performed</p> <p>Number of new analyses performed</p> <p>Number of new risk based controls guidelines implemented</p> <p>Number of new certifications schemes implemented</p>	Standards address mainly quality aspects and minimal on food safety, and call for auditing to capture emerging issues Quality assurance and inspection procedures are not risk based, therefore costly and ineffective; Laboratories do not have adequate equipment and personnel capacities to carry out relevant food analysis	Trade standards compliance infrastructure in place Existing markets maintained and New markets opened up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Monitoring reports e.g. from Laboratory Information ▪ Management System (LIMS) ▪ Progress reports 	<p>(i) EU export requisites are not changing</p> <p>(ii) Full participation of Government officials</p>

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	3.Improved outreach and service delivery related to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders of Kenyan plant and animal-based products	N° of analysis requested by private sector N° of conformity assessments requested by the private sector	The participation of There is limited awareness among policy makers, private sector and general public on food safety matters Inadequate programmes for continuous update on emerging issues in food safety	Availability of equipment All involved beneficiaries are taken part in the project activities Fulfilment of the counterpart commitments to the programme Entrepreneurs are interested in taking part in campaigns	Progress reports Monitoring reports	(i) Availability of equipment (ii) All involved beneficiaries are taken part in the project activities (iii) Fulfilment of the counterpart commitments to the programme (iv) Entrepreneurs are interested in taking part in campaigns
ACTIVITIES	1. Update and implement food safety standards					
	1.1 Update of the status of food (and feed) safety and quality standards in the country(KEBS)	Number of food standards developed/ revised	Commodity standards covering 8 identified sectors exist, but need updating to incorporate SPS/food safety issues	8 commodity standards covering the selected sub-sectors	Catalogue of standards	All key stakeholders support the development of the standards

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	1.2 Update of the status of technical specifications, technical regulation and codes of practice/guidelines	Number of technical regulations formulated/ reviewed and adopted Number of regulators given awareness on the scientific basis for the measures they adopt and those adopted by the trading partners in order to put up valid arguments in trade disputes.	No regulations covering priority sub- sectors is up to date Current food regulations are lacking in several fronts on modern food regulatory systems	8 regulations on production and trade of selected commodities	Kenya gazette	Support from policy makers and regulators
	1.3 Adapt/revise the controlsystems according to the new /revised standards and regulations gazetted	Number of control, inspection and approval procedures adapted/ revised	None	8 Codes of Practice/ industry guides covering control procedures in selected sub-sectors	Room, stationery, accommodation and meals, printed publications	Standards are developed or revised
	1.4 Support to participation of global standard setting committees (CODEX-CAC, and ISO meetings) for KEBS	Number of participations in Relevant technical committees in global food safety standard setting organisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEBS is a member of Codex, and ISO. - The government support to attend these meetings has been minimal and at times lacking. - Irregular participation in technical meetings and programmes of ISSOs for plant/animal based food products. 	<p>5 technical committees relevant to food producing animals and food of animal origin;</p> <p>5 technical committees relevant to food of plant origin</p>	Feedback reports from technical meetings	Active participation in international meetings and decisions taken up by government

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	1.5 Coordinate/ liaise with all relevant institutions both locally and internationally on all matters related to SPS measures and quality assurance of animals and animal products	Number of SPS related workshops number of regional sensitisation meetings Number of liaison meetings and conferences	There is low stakeholder awareness on SPS matters. National Enquiry Point on animal health inactive	Regional sensitization meetings for veterinary staff on emerging issues on animal health and food safety Participate in 2 liaison meetings and scientific conferences	Room, stationery, accommodation and meals,	Coordination enhances compliance with standards for domestic food safety and market access
	1.6 Publicity of national food safety standards- KEBS	Number of food safety messages prepared Number of food safety Public awareness events undertaken	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness on SPS/food safety - Matters among and the general public is low. - There are no deliberate efforts by relevant agencies to promote awareness on food safety matters 	Participation in 6 local agricultural shows Awareness creation consumers workshops for regulators and policy makers Awareness creation to private sector with UNIDO	Program production, facilitator, contract, script, poster, designing meetings, room, stationery, accommodation and meals	Support from institutions
2. Upgrade the testing and certification of animal and plant-based products						

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.1 Update and implement a risk-based Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plan for KEBS	<p>Number of reports and/or communications to stakeholders on food contaminant monitoring</p> <p>Timely and effective response to food safety emergencies through a rapid alert system developed and coordinated by KEBS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No food contaminant monitoring plan is maintained; - No system to alert consumers and responsible agencies about the presence and location of unsafe food 	<p>On-ongoing and systematic process of collection, analysis, and interpretation of food safety data as relates to potential problems in human health</p> <p>KEBS is able to monitor efficiently most prevalent residues and contaminants in food</p>	Surveillance plan and reports	Reports generated will be useful

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.5 Support border, domestic and any other forms of surveillance supporting trade, including custom officers updating & police education and coordination	Number of capacity building surveillance activities undertaken at border post Number of inspectors trained on border controls and market surveillance systems Number of officers trained/attached for benchmarking of product certification and inspection activities.	- KEBS has technical officers based at the border and entry inspection points who are in charge of monitoring food safety issues. - KEBS carries out market surveillance to countercheck conformity of products to standards and technical regulations, but this is not risk-based	PVOC compliance levels increased from 88% to 92% Awareness of border inspection agencies on inspections improved, All border inspectors and all officers in market surveillance trained on modern inspection systems based on risk	Lab costs, sampled seeds and planting material, accommodation and meals, stationery, sampling, analysis	Support and commitment of relevant institutions

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	<p>2.6 Purchase of food safety and quality testing equipment for the HQ and Regional food analysis laboratories of KEBS, according to their mandate, including training on the installation and use of the equipment (this will be done via an international tender).</p>	<p>Capacity of KEBS in the enforcement of food safety standards strengthened.</p> <p>KEBS food laboratories equipped for food analysis</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEBS currently have limitation in scope of analysis and equipment and in some cases not up-to date with the new technologies to cope with the regulatory low limits of detection. - There is limitation in numbers of personnel and skills necessary to cope with laboratory testing needs. 	<p>The scope of accreditation and testing capacity increased, so as to meet the demand.</p> <p>All HQ and regional laboratories involved in food analysis are equipped</p> <p>Equipment in KEBS labs at HQ and regional levels upgraded.</p>	<p>Physical check; procurement documents</p>	<p>Availability of space for equipment</p>
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Methods used are not validated and no longer accredited - Relevant reference standards and analytes are inadequate for food analysis. 			

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.7 Equipment for the bordercheck posts within the KEBS mandate	Number of mobile testing units purchased Number of screening equipment at the Ports of entry purchased Number of officers provided with technical training for the use of the equipment	KEBS has a network of regional labs the regional laboratories have inadequate equipment for food analysis Regional laboratories are not accredited	All Border Inspection Points equipped with mobile testing kits. Capacity for testing at borderinspection points improved to cover relevant scope of food analysis required	Procurement record; Physical verification	Commitment from institutions
	2.8 Technical training on laboratory management and specific technical task of KEBS according to the mandate	Number of persons trained In Good Laboratory Practices and/or specialised laboratory tasks	Equipment to be delivered is new and there is need to acquaint relevant laboratory personnel on their use and maintenance	Laboratory staff trained KEBS staff able to use the new equipment Turn-around time for KEBS laboratories improved KEBS laboratory management skills improved	Accomodation (for staff from other stations) and meals, facilitator, room, chemicals, meals, lab attachment costs	Equipment is delivered
	2.9 Training on inspection and certification for KEBS	Number of persons trained on inspection and certification procedures	Inspection and certification procedures need review and should adopt risk based approaches	Staff technical skills upgraded Number of auditors and auditing capacity increased	Accomodation and meals, facilitator, room, chemicals, meals	Commitment from institutions

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.10 Participation in Proficiency testing	Number of PT schemes relevant to prioritised sectors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEBS requires support to continue this PT schemes for preparation and dispatch of proficiency testing material and payment of expert laboratories that assists with value assignment. - Kenya through KEBS has been the provider of wheat and maize flour PT and proposes to expand the scheme to cover other areas 	<p>Scope of proficiency tests being undertaken within EAC and peer laboratories increased</p> <p>KEBS to participate in PT schemes covering all the prioritised sectors</p> <p>KEBS to participate in PT with two European PT providers (LGC and Fapas) for 4 analytes: microbiology, mycotoxins, heavy metals, residues (veterinary medicinal drugs and pesticides). These will be carried out 4 times in the course of the PE.</p>	PT records and results	Commitment from institutions
	2.11 Improvement on database management (ICT) for KEBS	Number of officers able to use the database Increased Efficiency of sharing information for decision making improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEBS presently uses LIMS database to manage its laboratory analysis records. - Occasional delays caused by waiting to verify the hard copy certificates from the laboratories causes damage to food consignments that might not have been kept under good storage conditions. 	<p>Data storage and processing capacity increased</p> <p>Quality Assurance and Inspection (QA&I) officers at the border points are able to use the LIMS system to view test results online</p> <p>Reduced times of holding consignments at border posts awaiting test reports</p>	<p>Assorted virtualised server, VMare software, broad code switch, netapp FAS, set up and installation</p> <p>Accomodation and</p>	Availability of internet for online connectivity

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.12 Project management - KEBS	Efficiency in implementation of project activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KEBS has imprest administration team; - KEBS has a project coordination team; - KEBS is the secretariat of SMAP and hosts the Technical Assistance 	Timely delivery of project inputs and outputs	Room, Files, pens, laptops, flash disk, printer, print cartridge, M & E, monthly meetings and reports	Commitment from institutions

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR DVS

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
OVERALL OBJECTIVE	Enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's animal based products, through greater adoption of relevant international standards, improved regulation and enforcement in the country	<p>% increase in export volumes of Kenyan animal based products</p> <p>Enhanced capacity of Kenyan institutions to support compliance with market requirements for plant and animal-based products</p>	<p>Agriculture contributes 24% GDP</p> <p>Milk production growth rate of 4.1% and accounting for 3.5% of the GDP</p> <p>About 70% of the total beef consumed in the country.</p> <p>Sheep and goat industry contributes about 30% of the total red meat in the country</p>	10% annual growth in Kenya animal-based exports to regional and international markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya National Bureau of Statistic (KNBS) annual reports DVS annual reports Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Kenya (GoK) remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes especially on standards adoption and regulation. There shall be no change in government policy in relation to project funds management. GoK reinforces dialogue with the private sector

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To domesticate and gazette food safety standards of Kenyan animal based products To strengthen the capacity of DVS, for testing and certification of animal and plant-based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International standards related to food of animal and plant origin domesticated Kenya's institutions supporting trade are able to provide standardisation and conformity assessment services in support of trade and protection of public health 	<p>Although Kenya has developed a variety of food standards, many of these standards need updating and review in order to incorporate new and emerging food safety related issues.</p> <p>The private sector has not been able to consistently produce food products that are safe to consume. The capacity of national trade support institutions is weak</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4 food safety standards of Kenyan animal-based products gazetted and domesticated At least 2 products of animal origin can comply with SPS requirements of high value markets such as the EU Capacities of DVS, enhanced in order to support market access of Kenyan animal based products and for domestic food safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoK reports like annual reports; Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Kenya (GoK) remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes. GoK gazettes standards on time. The risk of county governments may not function as envisaged in the constitution 2010 is real and devolution disrupting KEPHIS delivery of service.

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
RESULTS	1. Enhanced set of standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards revised / adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Market access challenges for livestock and livestock products due to Continued burden of transboundary animal diseases; Uncoordinated disease surveillance and disease control programmes in the East African Community; The free movement of livestock and livestock products across borders for pasture or trade 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Active participation by the standards committees of KEBS DVS staff apply new methods and approaches in SPS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya Gazette DVS reports Library/ catalogue of food standards Kenya Laws Reports on Technical Regulations and SPS measures developed and/or harmonised 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support and commitment from relevant public and private authorities to apply international compliant standards
	2. Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of increase in quantity and type of food safety and SPS/TBT analysis performed Number of new analyses performed Number of new risk based controls guidelines implemented Number of new certifications schemes implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory test procedures are not accredited and the laboratories do not take part in external proficiency assessment schemes and the use of validated methods No planned surveillance activities for diseases such as FMD, CBPP, CCPP, PPR by the Official Veterinary Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trade standards compliance infrastructure in place Existing markets maintained and New markets opened up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring reports e.g. from Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) Progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU export requisites are not changing Full participation of Government officials
						<i>Page 36 of 57</i>

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	3. Improved outreach and service delivery related to testing and certification to producers, processors and traders of Kenyan plant and animal based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> N° of analysis requested by private sector N° of conformity assessments requested by the private sector 	There are no structured SPS awareness programmes such as for animal disease control including zoonoses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of equipment All involved beneficiaries are taken part in the project activities Fulfilment of the counterpart commitments to the programme Entrepreneurs are interested in taking part in campaigns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Progress reports Monitoring reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of equipment All involved beneficiaries are taken part in the project activities Fulfilment of the counterpart commitments to the programme Entrepreneurs are interested in taking part in campaigns
ACTIVITIES	1. Update and implement food safety standards					
	1.1 Update of the status of food (and feed) safety and quality standards in the country(DVS)	Number of standard operating procedures developed/ revised	Standard operating procedures are outmoded and need to be re-written	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 4 Standard operating procedures covering control, inspection and approval of food of animal origin: fish, milk, meat, honey 	Catalogue of standards	All key stakeholders support the development
	1.2 Update of the status of technical specifications, technical regulation and codes of practice/guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of technical regulations formulated/reviewed and adopted Number of regulators given awareness on the scientific basis for the measures they adopt and Those adopted by the trading partners in order to put up valid arguments in trade disputes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No regulations covering priority sub-sectors is up to date Current food regulations are lacking in several fronts on Modern food regulatory systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5 regulations on trade sensitive animal diseases and zoonoses 	Kenya gazette	Support from policy makers and regulators

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	1.4 Support to participation of global standard setting committees (CODEX-CAC, and OIE meetings) for DVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of position papers prepared prior to participation in international meetings; • Number of relevant international meetings attended 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in Meetings of relevant Codex committees irregular for technical committee on veterinary drugs and on food hygiene • Preparations prior to participation in OIE and Codex meetings inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 technical committees relevant to health of food producing animals; • 5 technical committees relevant to food of animal origin; 	Feedback reports from technical meetings	Active participation in International meetings and decisions taken up by government
	1.5 Coordinate/ liaise with all relevant institutions both locally and internationally on all matters related to SPS measures and quality assurance of animals and animal products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of SPS related workshops • Number of regional sensitisation meetings • Number of liaison meetings and conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is low stakeholder awareness on SPS matters. • National Enquiry Point on animal health inactive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 regional sensitization meetings for veterinary staff on emerging issues on animal health and food safety • Participate in 2 liaison meetings and scientific conferences 	Room, stationery, Accommodation and meals,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination enhances Compliance with standards for domestic food safety and market access
	1.6 Publicity of national food safety standards- DVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of food safety messages prepared • Number of food safety public awareness events undertaken 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness on SPS/food safety matters among and the public is low. • There are no deliberate efforts DVS to promote awareness on animal health and food safety matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participation in 6 local agricultural shows at least 5 messages on consumers animal health for tradegeneral sensitive diseases prepared • At least 5 messages on food safety for food of animal origin/ prepared zoonoses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Program production, facilitator, contract, script, poster, designing meetings, Room, stationery, accommodation and meals 	SPS awareness will support compliance
ACTIVITIES	2. Upgrade the testing and certification of animal and plant-based products					

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.3 (a) Update and Implement a risk-Based Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plan for food animal products (DVS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive residue testing programme for foods of animal origin for export market and domestic use Number of animal based food products with established maximum levels of contaminants Number and frequency of samples collected countrywide Number of staff trained on sampling techniques 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The DVS does not have a Contaminant Monitoring Plan for food of animal origin that is based on risk. Certification processes for food of animal origin does not consider maximum levels of contaminants that may affect public health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maximum Levels of contaminants established for 4 products: meat, milk, honey and fish Comprehensive sampling plan showing frequencies and types of tests All relevant veterinary officers trained in sampling techniques 	Accommodation and meals for officers, chemicals, sampling bags.	
	2.3.(b) Update of current monitoring and surveillance plan for pest and disease detection identification, traceability mitigation for animals (DVS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to date risk-based residue and monitoring plan for pest and disease detection and control 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The planned, regular and targeted active and passive Surveillance activities are weak for disease prevention, control and eradication for diseases such as FMD, CBPP, CCPP, PPR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On-ongoing and systematic process of collection, analysis, and interpretation of food safety data as relates to potential problems in human health 	Surveillance plan	Support and commitment of relevant institutions
	2.4 Support decentralized surveillance, networking and development of contingency plans for trade limiting diseases in animal production	Number of contingency plans developed	Limited history and data on joint surveillance planning for livestock and shared diseases with wildlife such as FMD	Fully functional surveillance, networking and development system	Implementation reports	Support and commitment of relevant institutions

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.6 Purchase of food safety and quality testing equipment for the HQ and regional food analysis laboratories of DVS, according to the mandate, including training on the installation and use of the equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of DVS in the enforcement of animal health controls strengthened. DVS diagnostic and quality Control laboratories equipped for food analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The diagnostic laboratories are not yet accredited Regular programme of training is missing for laboratory staff All laboratory equipment including refrigerators are not calibrated The laboratory physical infrastructure needs refurbishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DVS Labs able to test products to enable certification on absence of trade sensitive diseases 	Physical check; procurement documents	Availability of space for equipment
	2.7 Equipment for the Border checkposts within the DVS mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of mobile testing units purchased Number of screening equipment at the Ports of entry purchased Number of officers provided with technical training for the use of the equipment 	DVS has a network of regional labs the regional laboratories have inadequate equipment for food analysis Regional laboratories are not accredited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Border Inspection Points equipped with mobile testing kits. Capacity for testing at border inspection points improved to cover relevant scope of food analysis required 	Procurement record; Physical verification	Commitment from institutions
	2.8 Technical training on laboratory management and specific technical tasks of DVS according to the mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons trained in Good Laboratory Practices and/or Specialized laboratory tasks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment to be delivered is new and there is need to acquaint relevant laboratory personnel on their use and maintenance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory staff trained 	Accommodation (for staff from other stations) and meals, facilitator, room, chemicals, meals, lab attachment costs	Equipment is delivered

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.11 Improvement on database management (ICT) for DVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officers able to use the database • Increased Efficiency of sharing Information for decision making improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DVS presently does not use Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) database to manage its laboratory analysis records. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data storage and processing capacity increased • Reduced times of holding consignments at border posts awaiting test reports 	Assorted virtualised server, VMare software, broad code switch, netapp FAS, set up and installation, accommodation and meals, Room	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of internet for online connectivity
	2.12 Project management -DVS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Efficiency in implementation, reporting and accountability of PE1 activities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DVS has imprest administration team; • DVS has a project coordination team; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timely delivery of project inputs and outputs 	Room, Files, pens, laptops, flash disk, printer, print cartridge, M & E, monthly meetings and reports	Commitment from institutions

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK MATRIX FOR KEPHIS

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
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Logical

<p>OVERALL OBJECTIVE</p>	<p>Enhance market access and competitiveness of Kenya's plant based products, through greater adoption of relevant international standards, improved regulation and enforcement in the country</p>	<p>% increase in export Volumes of Kenyan plant and animal based products</p> <p>Enhanced Capacity of Kenyan institutions to Support compliance with market requirements for plant products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture contributes 24% GDP • Horticulture contributes 36% of Agricultural GDP • Horticulture growth is 10 – 15 % p.a. • Operational activities of KEPHIS are focused in fulfilling its mandate as elaborated in legal notice No 305 of 1996 and the KEPHIS Act No 54 of 2012. • Inadequate governance Structure and authority for sanitary certification for plant based • Agricultural products in Kenya. • Inadequate legal Framework for food control systems • Especially standards on pesticide residues and heavy metal • Contaminants of plant-based agricultural products. • KEPHIS is constrained in its efforts to ensure that food business operators and their production systems adhere to food safety requirements. 	<p>10% annual growth in Kenya plant and animal-based exports to regional and international markets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCD annual validation data reports • KEPHIS annual reports • Kenya National Bureau of Statistic (KNBS) annual reports • Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries annual report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of Kenya (GoK) remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes especially on standards adoption and regulation. • There shall be no change in government policy in relation to project funds management. • GoK reinforces dialogue with the private sector. • The political developments in the region are conducive to improved trade relations.
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ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> To domesticate and gazette food Safety standards of Kenyan animal and plant-based products To strengthen the capacity of KEPHIS for Testing and certification of plant- based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> International standards related to food of animal and plant origin domesticated Kenya's institutions supporting trade are able to provide conformity assessment services in support of trade and protection of public health in line with international requirements and based on risk. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Although Kenya has developed a variety of food standards, many of these standards need updating and review in order to incorporate new and emerging food safety and pests related issues. The private sector has not been able to consistently produce food products that are safe to consume. Some key standard operating procedures on plant health inspections are lacking. Export product certification testing is inadequate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 2 food safety standards of Kenyan plant-based products gazetted and domesticated Non-compliances related to food safety and plant health for plant based produce kept at 2 % or less relative to total consignments exported Domestic food control systems enhanced at the point of production, marketing, distribution and sale of plants and plant products Capacities of KEPHIS enhanced in order to support market access of Kenyan plant based products and for domestic food safety 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GoK reports like KEPHIS Annual reports, KNBS reports. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Kenya (GoK) remains committed to the implementation of its market access programmes. GoK gazettes standards on time. KEPHIS will partner with County governments to implement regional activities.

RESULTS	4. Enhanced set of standards and regulations for Kenyan plant and animal-based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of International Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards revised / adopted 	Market access challenges due to failure to meet international market requirements, in particular with regard to pesticide residues and harmful organisms domestic food safety challenges including outmoded legislation, inadequate testing capacities in terms of equipment and personnel skills, and outdated regulations which are not risk based.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active participation in the standards committees of KEBS. KEPHIS staff apply new methods and approaches in SPS controls. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kenya Gazette • KEPHIS reports • Library / catalogue of food standards • Kenya Laws Reports on Technical Regulations and SPS measures developed and/or harmonised • KEPHIS revised SoPs. 	Support and commitment from relevant public and private authorities to apply international compliant standards
ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS

	<p>5. Stronger institutional capacity for relevant testing and certification of Kenyan plant and animal-based products</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % or number of increase in quantity and type of food safety and SPS/TBT analysis performed • Number of new analyses performed • Number of new risk based controls guidelines implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Limited scope of testing for compliance with maximum residue limits (MRLs) for commonly used pesticides in Kenya. • Domestication of IPPC standards in law and regulations is inadequate to ensure business sector compliance with both export and import requirements • Inadequate legal provision for effective policing of the seed industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trade standards compliance infrastructure in place • Existing markets maintained and New markets opened up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project Monitoring reports • Project Progress reports • KEPHIS annual reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EU export requisites are not changing • Full participation of Government officials
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ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
ACTIVITIES	1. Update and implement food safety standards					
	1.1 Update of the status of food (and feed) safety and quality standards in the country	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of revised food standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are few industry guides that can be used by value chain actors to implement production and process standards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At least 4 sub-sector production SoPs developed for plant based products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meeting minutes and SoPs developed KEPHIS Website with updated standards 	All key stakeholders support the development of the standards
	1.2 Update of the status of technical specifications, technical regulation and codes of practice/guidelines	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of technical regulations formulated/ reviewed and adopted Number of regulators trained on the scientific basis for the measures to adopt and those adopted by the trading partners 	Regulations covering horticulture, cereals, tea and coffee not up to date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 regulations on regulated/ quarantine pests and food safety for traded commodities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Kenya gazette 	Support from policy makers and regulators

	<p>1.3 Adapt/revise the Control systems according to the new/revised Standards and regulations gazetted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Updated control procedures based on risk • Number of control, inspection and approval procedures adapted/ revised 	<p>Inadequate preventive official controls approach of horticultural products along the value chain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Code of Practice/ industry guideline covering control procedures in horticulture sub-sectors developed and in use • At least 4 horticulture sub-sector production SoPs developed for plant based products of plant origin in use 	<p>Room, stationery, Accommodation and meals, printed publications, minutes</p>	<p>Standards are developed or revised</p>
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ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	1.4 Support to participation in global standard setting committees (CODEX-CAC, IPPC, OECD, WTO-SPS) for KEPHIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of position papers prepared prior to participation in international meetings Number of ISSOs technical committee meetings attended in line with issues faced by Kenya 	KEPHIS participates in activities of IPPC, OECD, ISTA; APSC and various intergovernmental organizations e.g. COMESA & EAC, but local coordination mechanisms on SPS is not sufficient in a structured way of communication or rapid information sharing	10 international and 10 local stakeholders meetings annually on SPS matters	Room, stationery, accommodation and meals	Coordination enhances compliance with standards for domestic food safety and market access
	1.5 Coordinate/ liaise with all relevant institutions both locally and internationally on all matters related to SPS measures and quality assurance of horticultural crops and seed products (KEPHIS)	Number of meetings / workshops activities and liaisons with international and local institutions	KEPHIS participates in activities of IPPC, OECD, ISTA; IAPSC and various intergovernmental organizations e.g. COMESA & EAC, but local coordination mechanisms on SPS is not sufficient in a structured way of communication or rapid information sharing	10 international and 10 local stakeholders meetings annually on SPS matters	Room, stationery, accommodation and meals	Coordination enhances compliance with standards for domestic food safety and market access
	1.6 Publicity of national food safety standards- KEPHIS	Number of SPS/food safety publicity events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Awareness on SPS matters in general and food safety in particular among policy makers, regulators, producers, private sector and domestic consumers is not adequate. Inadequate number of awareness sessions with stakeholders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quarterly SPS/food safety awareness campaigns to primary producers, private sector, public sector and consumers Awareness meetings with stakeholders to inform, discuss and make strategy on complying to market requirements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Program production, facilitator, contract, script, poster, designing meetings, Room, stationery, accommodation and meals 	SPS awareness will support compliance

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
2. Upgrade the testing and certification of animal and plant-based products						
	2.2 Update of current monitoring and surveillance plan for pest and disease detection, identification and mitigation for plants (KEPHIS)	Number of samples collected against the requirements and compiled monitoring reports on contaminants and harmful organisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No well defined and implemented monitoring and surveillance plan for harmful organisms and pesticide residues Development of the monitoring plan needs support and participation of all stakeholders 	On-ongoing and systematic process of collection, analysis, and interpretation of food safety and harmful organism data as relates to potential problems in human health, disrupting trade	Accommodation and meals for KEPHIS officers, chemicals, sampling bags	Stakeholders cooperate with KEPHIS staff to do sampling as required by standards.
	2.5 Support border, domestic and any other forms of surveillance supporting trade, including custom officers updating & police education and	Lab costs linked to sampled seeds and planting material. Awareness sessions held	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of awareness of KEPHIS role by key government agencies like police. Inadequate surveillance of border and domestic KEPHIS regulatory mandates. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 Awareness on vKEPHIS mandate to other government agencies and county governments 5 surveillance activities held linked to seed related issues 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lab costs, sampled seeds and planting material, accommodation and meals, stationery, sampling, analysis Activity reports 	Support and commitment of relevant institutions

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.6 Purchase of food safety and quality testing equipment for the HQ and regional food analysis laboratories of KEPHIS, according to the mandate, including training on the installation and use of the equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional acceptance certificate of procured equipment Number of equipment procured 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical Chemistry laboratory at KEPHIS HQ performance is constrained by the state and number of pieces of equipment relative to volume of work and arrangements for after-sales service. Human resource capacity especially the effect of high staff turn-over on competence in specialized areas of work. Non Accreditation for pesticides and heavy metals analysis for plant based agricultural products Lack of maintenance plan for available equipment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity for testing improved through expanded testing scope and adoption and validation of multiresidue testing methods KEPHIS staff able to use the new equipment Turn-around time for KEPHIS laboratories 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is delivered (delivery note) Physical check; procurement documents 	Support and commitment of relevant institutions
	2.7 Equipment for the border check posts within KEPHIS mandate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisional acceptance certificate of procured equipment Number of mobile testing units purchased Number of screening equipment at the Ports of entry purchased 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The regional laboratories have inadequate equipment for food analysis A number of regional laboratories are not accredited Training capacity of personnel is inadequate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Border Inspection Points equipped with appropriate testing kits. Capacity for testing at border inspection points improved to cover relevant scope of food analysis required 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment is delivered (delivery note) Procurement record Physical verification 	Commitment from institutions
	2.8 Technical training on laboratory management and specific technical tasks of KEPHIS according to the mandate	Number of persons trained in Good Laboratory Practices and/or specialised laboratory tasks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment to be delivered is new and there is need to acquaint relevant laboratory personnel on their use and maintenance New market requirements demand new skills to be acquired 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Laboratory staff trained 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation (for staff from other stations) and meals, facilitator, room, chemicals, meals, lab attachment costs ToRs for training Training reports 	
	2.9 Training on inspection and certification for unprocessed plant products for KEPHIS	Number of persons trained on inspection and certification procedures	There are skills gaps in inspection and certification	Staff technical skills in inspections upgraded	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accommodation and meals, facilitator, room, chemicals, meals ToRs for training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment from institutions Equipment delivered

ITEM	INTERVENTION LOGIC	OBJECTIVELY VERIFIABLE INDICATORS OF ACHIEVEMENTS	BASELINE	TARGET	SOURCE AND MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS/RISKS
	2.10 Support for maintenance of accreditation for ACL, plant health labs and Seed lab plus participation in proficiency testing for KEPHIS	Number of test methods validated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (ACL) was accredited by SANAS for QueChers method in fresh fruits and vegetables analysis, but currently lost accreditation. • Equipment are not maintained, there is no maintenance scheme and frequent breakdown • Analytical Chemistry Laboratory (ACL) performance is constrained by state and number of pieces of equipment relative to volume of work and arrangements for after-sales service; human resource capacity especially the effect of high staff turn-over on competence in specialized areas of work. 	Scope of accreditation to cover most food safety risks in plant based products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assorted – costs of accreditation and proficiency testing based on experience (the items include participation fees, purchasing certified reference material [CRM], preparing the samples, arranging ring tests, evaluation of proficiency testing data) • Payment receipts /invoices • Activity reports 	Commitment from institutions
	2.11 Improvement on database management (ICT) for KEPHIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of officers able to use the database Increased • Efficiency of sharing information for decision making improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ICT infrastructure in place does not adequately provide for automation of certain services. • Increased demand for ICT related services. 	Data storage and processing capacity increased to provide more services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assorted – virtualised server, Vmare software, broad code switch, netapp FAS, set up and installation, Accomodation and meals, Room • Payment receipts /invoices • Activity reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability of internet for online connectivity • Other necessary infrastructure in place
	2.12 Project management KEPHIS	• Efficiency in implementation and reporting on Grant activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KEPHIS has Grant administration team • KEPHIS has a project coordination team; 	Timely delivery of project inputs and outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project reports • Activity reports • Proper project records kept 	Commitment from institutions
<i>Page 48 of 57</i>						

Logical Framework Matrix for UNIDO

	Results	Indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions & Risks
	Objective (Strategic Rationale)			
	To broaden demand for SPS testing and standardization of quality in plant and animal products.	Number of enterprises satisfying food safety and quality norms for regional and international markets	Number of tests/ certificates issued by public and private conformity assessment bodies	x
	Outcomes (Why this project)			
1	Improved outreach and service delivery related to standards compliance to producers, processors, and traders of Kenyan plant and animal based products.	Increased number of enterprises approaching the public and private sector service providers for testing and certification Increased private sector satisfaction on service delivery	Annual reports of KEBS, KEPHIS and DVS and BMOs- number of training sessions delivered to assist enterprises in utilising standards to competitive advantage Private sector survey-baseline/final	Increased/continued demand for Kenyan quality products and exports, political developments in the region are conducive to improved business relations
	Outputs (What to accomplish by the project)			
1.1	General awareness raising workshops conducted on market access issues of SPS/TBT in general, and food safety and quality aspects in particular for the business community, private sector and consumer associations, journalists	Number of BMO, CSOs and media trained on SPS/TBT- 17 training sessions conducted, reaching at least 500 trainees	Training reports	There is sufficient interest from private sector and sufficient human resources to attend and absorb trainings
1.2	Training of trainers for BMOs and CSOs on food safety and quality management systems and related preparatory programs, focusing on meat and meat production and dairy sector (including residue monitoring), fruits and vegetables (including pesticide residue monitoring), fish and fish products (aquaculture standards)	Number of Trainers of Trainers, Number of BSOs, CSOs using the training modules to train their constituencies – 9 ToTs conducted training at least 100 trainers	Training reports, BMOs, CSO reports	Sufficient human and financial resources in the BMOs and CSOs to scale up the training

1.3	Facilitation of public-private dialogue on standards development (mandatory and voluntary) and related public and private services between KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS, Ministries and BMOs, CSOs and private conformity assessment providers	Number and frequency of dialogues,	Project monitoring reports against baseline	Political will to increase cooperation between private-public sectors to promote an efficient and effective quality system
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ANNEX 4 – EVALUATION MATRIX

The indicative evaluation questions used to lead the evaluation exercise, with their corresponding judgement criteria and indicators, are summarised in the following table:

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA / INDICATORS	SOURCES OF INFORMATION
<p>EQ1 (Relevance):</p> <p>To what extent has the Action contributed to Kenya's needs and priorities in the relevant sectors of intervention?</p>	<p>Needs identified in Feasibility Study and Baseline reports: Legally defined international standards for animal and plant origin products established (KEBS); Increased capacity to certify compliance of plant products according to EU (MRL) standards; (KEPHIS/KEBS); increased volume of trade of green beans, peas and fresh cut flowers; improved capacity to test and certify domestic animal products i.e. honey, milk & meat products (DVS/KEBS); training provided to various stakeholders on use of risk analysis; risk-based food safety management systems being introduced (HACCP/ISO 22000/2015); risk-based disease / pest surveillance, prevention and control programmes being prepared and implemented; sanitary measures for import based on documented risk analysis according to SPS standards; extent SMAP has contributed to streamlining trade relations between Kenya and the EU and between Kenya and the EAC region</p>	<p>Literature review Interviews with key stakeholders Feasibility Study / Action Fiche Identification and formulation studies Baseline studies National / EAC strategies and policies Export volume of plant products - Kenya Bureau of Statistics Training course materials Laboratory equipment delivery / commissioning documents Laboratory training and laboratory procedures SOPs. Risk analysis documentation ISO accreditation certificates EU-Kenya / EAC cooperation statements, commitments, declarations Negotiation agendas</p>
<p>Appropriateness of programme approach and methodology for achieving the objectives.</p>	<p>Difference between the actual and the planned/formulated approach and methodology of the programme Type and quantity of Laboratory equipment and reagents supplied; Outcomes and use of knowledge and skills gained from training; SMAP beneficiaries' perception that the approach and methodology was appropriate to meet their requirements: a) judging the programme as it was implemented and executed; b) judging the programme as it was planned and formulated; Technical Assistance with development of new food standards, leading to development and enactment of legislation for defining standards Supply of equipment based on needs assessment Content of training programmes based on training needs assessment Outcomes of training – adoption of standard operation procedures; Laboratory records, test results, Proficiency Test results improved ISO accreditation of institutions Increased demand for certification services</p>	<p>Literature and best practices Project design documents Key Interlocutors Interviews Stakeholders' analysis Other partners' strategies in Kenya and EAC.</p>
<p>Appropriateness and quality of log-</p>	<p>Logframes of Financing Agreement,</p>	<p>Log-frame analysis</p>

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA / INDICATORS	SOURCES OF INFORMATION
frame, in particular indicators and targets, taking into account the specificity of the initiative, which includes major financial instruments	PE's 1 & 2 for DVS and KEBS, and within the grant contract for KEPHIS	Literature and best practices Baseline studies & revised PE2 logframes
To what extent the objectives have been updated to adapt to changes in the context? Degree of flexibility and adaptability to facilitate rapid responses to changes in circumstances.	Approach, workplan and log-frames modified Revision of log-frames taking into consideration findings made during baseline studies	Project documents Key Interlocutors Interviews Baseline studies & revised PE2 logframes
<p>EQ2 (Effectiveness):</p> <p>To what extent the planned results have been delivered and received, as perceived by key stakeholders?</p> <p>How unplanned results may affect the outcomes?</p>	<p>Planned reforms achieved</p> <p>Knowledge acquired through training is used for decision making (Risk-based sanitary requirements for import of plant and animal origin food and other products)</p> <p>Trade negotiations conducted on informed basis</p> <p>Legislation defining new food standards gazetted</p> <p>Increased provision of testing and certification services by upgraded laboratories</p> <p>Conformity assessment entities accredited</p> <p>Quality of expertise</p> <p>Satisfaction of beneficiaries</p> <p>Strengthened capacities to apply new working methods;</p> <p>Increasing number of animal / plant origin food samples tested with results indicating compliance / and non-compliance with defined standards (according to EU requirements) - Domestic market and Export certification)</p> <p>market withdrawals of non-compliant foods of animal / plant origin</p> <p># of sanitary requirements for import of plant or animal origin products prepared based on a documented risk analysis in accordance with SPS / OIE / IPPC / Codex standards</p> <p># of risk-based active disease / pest surveillance and disease / pest prevention and control programmes being implemented by DVS/ KEPHIS at national and county levels;</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Project deliverables</p> <p>Key Interlocutors Interviews</p> <p>Risk analysis documents</p> <p>Trainees interviews</p> <p>Press articles</p> <p>Bilateral trade agreements / Equivalence agreements</p> <p>Kenya Gazette</p> <p>Export certificate register</p> <p>Acreditation certificates</p> <p>Laboratory records</p> <p>Export certifikate register</p> <p>Product withdrawal Notifications</p> <p>Import permits for plant and animal products</p> <p>Disease / pest surveillance, prevention and control programmes recorded in DVS/KEPHIS / National / County periodic reports</p>
To what extent the intended beneficiaries are already benefitting from the programme results?	<p>Training and capacity building activities are directed to the main institutions' beneficiaries and the private sector;</p> <p>Increased demand for certification services;</p> <p>Increased access to wider international markets for export of plant and animal origin foods / increased volumes of animal / plant origin food products being exported</p> <p>Increased number of trading partners accepting animal and plant products from Kenya</p> <p>Farmer's income from sales of plant and animal products increasing</p> <p>Increased demand for laboratory testing</p>	<p>Project progress reports</p> <p>Project deliverables</p> <p>Key Interlocutors Interviews</p> <p>Beneficiaries interviews</p> <p>Lists of participants to trainings</p>

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA / INDICATORS	SOURCES OF INFORMATION
	and certification services Consumer's satisfied that they have access to safer plant and animal origin foods Critical remarks that beneficiaries can make about the programme: what actions were most beneficial to the stakeholders?	
Validity of assumptions and risk assessments and their effect on the achievement of the specific objectives.	Whether or not assumptions and risks were periodically tested by the implementing and management teams Activities modified to address risks and assumptions which are not being met.	Risks and assumptions matrices in reports and in agenda of Programme's Steering Committee (PSC)
EQ3 (Efficiency): Were the planned activities completed as scheduled?	Completed activities compared against planned ones Impact of non-fulfilment of equipment supply contract	Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews PSC Minutes
To what extent have the activities undertaken permitted stakeholders to improve the efficiency (i.e. lower costs; less time; etc.) of the mandate of their agencies?	Quantity and quality of approved outputs; # of samples of plant and animal products being tested; # of export certifications supported by local laboratory test results ISO accreditation of laboratories and food processing facilities Exporters of plant and animal products have access to local laboratory facilities and certification services and improved efficiency of gaining access to international markets – lower transaction costs	Project Progress Reports Project deliverables Key Interlocutor interviews PSC Minutes ISO accreditation certificates Interviews with exporters / Trade associations
To what extent have the program's resources and activities been managed and delivered adequately? Quality of work plans and day-to-day management (management of the budget, personnel, etc.), respect of deadlines.	Absence of delays, respect of deadlines, no overspending, timely reactions Quality of training based on trainee evaluation feedback Percentage of programme funds spent Outcome of mid-term evaluation Amendment of PE2s based on recommendations of MTR	Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews PSC Minutes
Quality of information management and reporting and extent to which key stakeholders are kept adequately informed of the program progress (including beneficiaries/target group)	Reports in line with best practices Timely and targeted dissemination of reports Increased Consumer awareness of food safety standards	Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews PSC Minutes
EQ4 (Impact): To what extent early signs of impact have been materialised? Examples: (i) improved access to EU market for plant origin products / EU-Kenya / EAC cooperation priorities addressed (ii) improved food safety of milk, honey and fish/red meat on the domestic market	Quality-compliant exports flows with the EU Cost and time for exporters and importers' operations in Kenya Quality and safety for the domestic market. Increasing access to export markets Increasing range of plant and animal origin products certified for export No of non-compliant food products withdrawn from domestic market Extent of increase in sampling volume in relation to availability of laboratory equipment. Level of adaptation of staff (by number and / or training/ skill development) in relation to the increased availability of	Literature review Trade and industry statistics Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews Kenya Bureau of Stastistics Product withdrawal notifications Laboratory records Lab technician interviews Consumer Association

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA / INDICATORS	SOURCES OF INFORMATION
	laboratory facilities Consumer's awareness of food safety enhanced Consumers of animal and plant products increasingly have access to food products of animal and plant origin certified as being within the defined MRLs for veterinary drug, insecticide / pesticide and other harmful residues Medium to long term improvement in consumer health in relation to food safety	reports / key informant interviews MoHCC reports
Complementarity with other programs and other financial instruments available in Kenya and the EAC serving the same purpose.	Attribution or rate of participation to the same impact Complementarity with VETGOV project in terms of improved governance of animal health / veterinary services List of other programmes aimed at same broad overall issues: how far has SMAP addressed these issues?	Literature review Project Progress Reports AU-IBAR reports Key informant interviews Key Interlocutors Interviews
EQ5 (Sustainability): What is the level of policy support provided by the program and responsiveness of the authorities? i.e.: to assess the response mechanism adopted following the latest notification received from a German border control (pest detected).	Decision-making based on technical assistance and strengthened capacities Status of KEPHIS as a centre of phytosanitary expertise and reference centre # of new food standards gazetted # of new procedures and guidelines adopted by relevant regulatory authorities # of samples being tested ISO accreditation of institutions / Outcomes of periodic Accreditation audits Regional harmonisation of standards and regulations Increased budget allocations at beneficiary institutions	Literature review Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews Press articles Government budget EAC plans in sectors of concern
To what extent the program has succeeded in introducing sustainable actions and initiatives which could continue after the end of the implementation period? What is the prospect for the sustainability of the benefits from the program, including financial viability, recurrent cost financing and asset maintenance? Are any institutional changes likely to stay in place and supported by adequate government funding?	Financial and technical sustainability of new institutions Strengthened capacities remain within the institution Plans to make institutions sustainable Government funding is adequately budgeted and allocated Laboratory business plans have a positive impact on sustainability of replacement of equipment and supply of reagents to perform residue testing Residue monitoring plans being put into practice Equipment and laboratory procedures support certification of technical services according to international certifications such as ISO and/or GLP	Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews National strategies / plans
EQ6 (Ownership): To what extent national beneficiaries have been involved in the design and implementation of the programme?	Participation, responsibility and accountability by national counterparts Beneficiaries have adopted the deliverables in their daily work (use of equipment, application of standards, etc.) Equipment is well maintained and operable	Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews
EQ7 (Coordination and Monitoring):		

EVALUATION QUESTIONS	JUDGEMENT CRITERIA / INDICATORS	SOURCES OF INFORMATION
<p>To what extent there has been adequate coordination set up and monitoring at different levels of implementation (coordination with national and local institutions, implementing partners, beneficiaries, stakeholders, donors, etc.). Quality of monitoring system, accuracy and flexibility, adequacy of baseline information.</p>	<p>Coordination meetings Monitoring system in place</p>	<p>Project Progress Reports Key Interlocutors Interviews</p>
<p>EQ8 (Cross-cutting issues):</p> <p>To what extent relevant cross-cutting issues were taken into account in the identification/formulation documents?</p> <p>How cross-cutting issues have been reflected in the implementation of the program and its monitoring?</p>	<p>Gender sensitive actions and indicators (contribution to the Action to SDG 5, gender equality, role of Kenyan women in rural development) Environment indicators (contribution to SDG 15, lie on land; incidence of pesticides and chemicals in testing) Good governance : Complementarity with VETGOV project in terms of improved governance of animal health / veterinary services</p>	<p>Project identification / formulation documents Project Progress Reports Information derived from the implementation of UNIDO's gender mainstreaming guidelines</p>
<p>EQ9 (EU Visibility):</p> <p>To what extent beneficiaries of the program are well informed and have a positive perception about the EU contribution to this program and its interventions?</p>	<p>Perception of the EU in relation with SMAP Level of perception that the benefits brought by this programme to Kenya are the result of EU interventions</p>	<p>Project documents Visibility action plan Project deliverables Press articles Key informant Interviews</p>

ANNEX 5 – LIST OF LITERATURE AND DOCUMENTS

Documents/Studies made available by the EUD

Details of the laboratory equipment procured during the course of the Action

Medium Term Plan III (economic pillar 1 on agriculture)

Report of the mid-term evaluation of SMAP

SMAP reports prepared by the grant beneficiaries (UNIDO, KEPHIS), by the Technical Assistance team and reports of Programme Estimates (KEBS, DVS)

SMAP Steering Committee and Technical Committee reports

Sectoral Self-Assessment Guides

Action Document for the EAC-EU MARKUP programme (Kenya National Window)

Copy of Programme Estimates, Grant and Delegation Agreement signed with implementing partners / beneficiaries of the Action.

Strategic plans from the following institutions would have to be consulted during the evaluation: KEBS, KEPHIS, DVS, Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), Horticultural Crops Directorate (HCD), Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), Export Promotion Council (EPC).

Relevant studies or information can also be gathered from

- business membership organizations such as Fresh Producers Export Association of Kenya (FPEAK), Kenya Horticulture Council (KHC), Kenya Horticulture Association of Kenya (HAK), Kenya Association of fruit and vegetables exporters (KEFE);
- research organizations such as Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO); or
- export companies such as VegPro Limited, East African Growers Group (EAG Group), Wilham K Ltd, Sunripe Ltd, Mara Farming Group, Keitt Exporters Ltd, Kakuzi Limited, AAA Growers, KHE Limited.

Documents available at the KEPHIS database

2014-15 1 2015-01-14. Ministry of Finance. Project implemented by AESA. Technical Assistance to: Standards And Market Access Programme – SMAP, Reference: EuropeAID/134519/D/SER/KE. KEPHIS - Baseline Study Related To Plant Health & Plant Related Food Safety Standards

2014-15 2a 2014-09-25. Meeting On Analyses And Sampling For Pesticide Residues To Incorporate EU-FVO Recommendations And Planned Actions. Held On 25th September 2014, At KEPHIS Headquarters. 18 participants.

2014-15 2b 2014-10-02. Meeting On Analyses And Sampling For Pesticide Residues To Incorporate EU-FVO Recommendations And Planned Actions. Held On 2nd October 2014, At Kephis Headquarters. 17 participants.

2014-15 3a 2014-10-07. Meeting for Developing Draft Standards for MLND in Seed Maize Certification Held At KEPHIS HQS on 7th October 2014. 10 participants.

2014-15 4a 2014-10-06. Report of the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory (ICL) Meeting on Development of Soil Sampling Protocols and Methods of Analysis of Fertilizer at the KEPHIS HQ Meeting Room on 6th October 2014. 13 participants.

- 2014-15 4b 2014-10-17. Report of the Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory (ICL) follow up Meeting on Development of Soil Sampling Protocols and Methods of Analysis for Fertilizer at KEPHIS HQ Lounge on 17th October 2014. 15 participants.
- 2014-15 5a KEPHIS Doc No. SOP/KEPHIS/MBL/03. SOP for Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR)
- 2014-15 5b 2015-06-22 to 26. Report On Development of Two Methods for Testing Under ISO 17025:2005 Accreditation Schemes Held on 22nd to 26th June 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters. 10 participants.
- 2014-15 5c 2015-06-11 to 12. Report of Sensitization Forum on Quality Standards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables in Kirinyaga County, 11th June To 12th June 2015, at Owoods Lodge Annex, Kirinyaga. 44 participants.
- 2014-15 6a1 2015-08-01 to 02. KEPHIS Molecular Laboratory. SOP for Molecular Detection of *Ralstonia solanacearum* – TE/03.
- 2014-15 6a2 2015-08-01 to 02. KEPHIS Molecular Laboratory. SOP for Testing *Ralstonia solanacearum* in Potato Tubers and Stems by NCM-ELISA – TE/04.
- 2014-15 6b 2015-06-22 to 23. Report on Development of Two Methods for Testing under ISO 17025:2005 Accreditation Schemes Held on 22nd to 26th June 2015 At KEPHIS Headquarters. 10 participants.
- 2014-15 6c 2015 March. Simon Ngare, George Nchari, Mary Githinji, Pamela Kibwage & Joseph Gacheru. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (Kephis). Management of Leaf Miners (*Liriomyza Spp.*) in Export Crops Protocol. Nakuru County, March 2015. KEPHIS.
- 2014-15 6d 2015 March. Asenath Koech, George Nchari, Mary Githinji, Pamela Kibwage, James Cheptarus. Report on Pest Management System Audit Protocol and Checklist Development. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (Kephis). Protocol for Pest Management System Audit.
- 2014-15 7 2015-02-16. Report: Heavy Metals Monitoring Program in Fresh Produce Commodities Consumed in Kenya. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. 2013-2014. End of the Year Report. Inorganic Chemistry Laboratory And Food Safety
- 2014-15 8 2015-02-02 to 06. Develop and Review of DUS Protocols for Various Vegetables, Pulses and Forage Crops. 2nd to 6th February, 2015 (DUS = Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability)
- 2014-15 8a Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Spider Plant /1. Spider Plant *Cleome gynandra* L.
- 2014-15 8b Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Black Nightshade. Black Nightshade *Solanum nigrum* L.
- 2014-15 8c Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Buffel Grass/1. Buffel Grass *Cenchrus ciliaris* L.
- 2014-15 8d Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Jute Mellow /1. Jute Mellow *Corchorus olitorius* L.
- 2014-15 8e Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Dolichos lablab/1. Dolichos lablab *Dolichos lablab* L.
- 2014-15 8f Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Vine Spinach/1. Vine Spinach *Basella* sp.
- 2014-15 8g Guidelines for the Conduct of Tests for Distinctness, Uniformity and Stability. TG/Lucerne/1. Lucerne *Medicago sativa* L.

- 2014-15 9a 2015-06-24 to 26. Meeting to Finalize the Inspection Manual Protocol for Seed Certification, Held at Kephis HQS from 24th to 26th June 2015.
- 2014-15 9b KEPHIS Seed Inspection Manual Annex 1. 54 pages.
- 2014-15 10 2015-03-22 to 27. Minutes of Meeting for Review of Inspection Protocols and SOPs Held at Kephis Nakuru on 23rd-27th March 2015. 13 participants.
- 2014-15 11 2015-05-25 to 26. Report on the Meeting on the Harmonization of Procedures Used in Importation & Export of Produce Held on 25th and 26th May 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters. 50 participants.
- 2014-15 12 2015-06-16. Meeting to Review Current MLND Standards for Seed Certification Held at KEPHIS HQS on 16th June, 2015.
- 2014-15 13a 2014-09-03 to 04. JKIA Inspectors Training Report. Dates of Training: 3rd and 4th September 2014. Venue: Plant Inspection Unit Meeting Room at JKIA. 15 participants.
- 2014-15 13b 2015-01-19 to 23. Report on Analysts Training on Maize Seed Testing for MLND Causing Viruses, Held on 19th to 23rd January 2015 at KEPHIS PQBS. 17 participants.
- 2014-15 13c 2015-05-18 to 19, 2015-05-20 to 21. Seed Samplers Training Report- KEPHIS Mombasa. 2 groups of 10 participants.
- 2014-15 13d 2015-04-07 to 10. Seed Company Staff and KEPHIS Inspectors Training on Authorization of Private Inspectors 7th to 10th April, 2015. 18 participants.
- 2014-15 13e 2015-01-20 to 22, 2015-01-27 to 29. Report on Systems Audit Training for Inspectors, KEPHIS Headquarters, 20th – 22nd January 2015 & 27th – 29th January 2015. ca 13 participants
- 2014-15 13f 2015-02-06. Minutes for Seed Growers Training on Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease, Held in Iroko Hotel – Kitale, on 6th February 2015. 95 participants.
- 2014-15 14a,2 2014-10-13 to 17. National Sanitary & Phytosanitary Committee to the Sixty First Regular Sessions of the WTO-Committee and Workshop on Risk Analysis from the 13-17th October 2014 at WHO Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland. Represented by Mr Philip Njoroge, GM-PS, KEPHIS.
- 2014-15 14b 2014-12-09 to 11. Report of the 3rd Plenary Meeting and the Technical Working Group of the OECD Fruit and Vegetables (OECD FV) Scheme Held from 9th to 11th December 2014 in Paris, France. Report prepared by Joseph Kigamwa, Projects Office, KEPHIS. The plenary meeting endorsed Kenya to become the new Vice-Chair.
- 2014-15 14c 2014-10-13 to 17. by Patrick Mbogo Njeru. Report on 21st Session of CODEX Committee on Food Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems (CCFCIS), Held in Brisbane, Australia, 13th to 17th October, 2014. 4 Kenyan staffmembers participated (KEBS 1, MoALF 1, KEPHIS 1, Tea Directorate 1).
- 2014-15 14d 2015-04-21 to 24. United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE). Committee on Trade Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards. Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables Geneva 21 – 24 April 2015. Sixty Third (63rd) Session Report. Report Prepared by Josiah M Syanda, KEPHIS Plant Inspection Unit JKIA.
- 2014-15 15a1-4 2015-06-09 to 10. Report on Meeting to Evaluate Standards and Guidelines that are Proposed by the IPPC where 3 Draft Standards and Annex to ISPM 2 and 28 were reviewed – on 9th and 10th June 2015. By KEPHIS Ag. Coordinator – Trade & Standards. Standards: Liriomyza spp., Xiphinema americanum, Citrus Tristeza Virus, Tomato Spotted Wilt Virus, Bursaphelenchus xylophilus

- 2014-15 15b 2014-11-24 to 26. 5th Annual; Workshop on Application of Commercial Quality Standards for Fruits and Vegetables in Kenya, 24th November to 26th November 2014, KEPHIS Headquarters, Nairobi, Kenya. 116 participants.
- 2014-15 15d 2014-10-31 to 31. Minutes of the Technical Working Group on OECD Standards on Fresh fruits and Vegetables, Meeting Held on 30th and 31st October, 2014 at KEPHIS HQ. 12 participants.
- 2014-15 15e 2014-12-02. Trade and Standards Committee Meeting Held on 2nd December 2014 at KEPHIS Headquarters Boardroom. 10 participants.
- 2014-15 16a 2015-04-30. First Meeting of the Technical Horticultural Competent Authority Structure Sub-Committee, Held on 30th April 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters. 7 participants.
- 2014-15 16b 2015-06-04. Meeting of the Technical Horticultural Competent Authority Structure Sub-Committee, Held on 4th June 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters. 6 participants.
- 2014-15 16c 2015-02-17. Report on the Sensitization Workshop for KSTCIE Stakeholders, 17th February 2015, KEPHIS Headquarters.
- 2014-15 16d 2015-03-17. Minutes of the Kenya Standing Technical Committee in Imports and Exports Subcommittee Meeting Held on 17th March 2015. KSTCIE. 25 participants.
- 2014-15 16e 2015-03-26. Minutes of the KSTCIE Main-Committee Meeting Held on 26th March 2015. 26 participants.
- 2014-15 16f 2015-06-23. Minutes of the Kenya Standing Technical Committee on Imports and Exports Subcommittee Meeting Held on 23rd June 2015 Meeting. 26 participants.
- 2014-15 16g 2015-07-02. Minutes of the Kenya Standing Technical Committee on Imports and Exports Main Committee Meeting Held on 2nd July 2015 at Kilimo. 22 participants.
- 2014-15 17a 2014-11. Report for the Horticulture Competent Authority Structure (HCAS) appearance on Radio Citizen, November 2014. By Catherine Muraguri, PR and Communications Officer, KEPHIS.
- 2014-15 17b 2015-03-16 to 2015-04-10. Report on the Corporate Communications Campaigns Kass FM, 16th March 2015-10th April 2015
- 2014-15 18a KEPHIS Newsletter February 2015
- 2014-15 18b KEPHIS Newsletter April 2015
- 2014-15 18c KEPHIS Newsletter June 2015
- 2014-15 19a SMAP Brochure 2015
- 2014-15 19b Brochure: Mango Fruit Fly Management Initiatives
- 2014-15 19c Brochure: Millipedes (*Odontopyge* spp.) on potato.
- 2014-15 19c Pictures of SMAP banners in use at functions
- 2014-15 20a1-2 2015-06-25. Report on Awareness of Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) Millipede Infestation Conducted at Marakwet Count, Tembu Primary School, 25th June 2015. Elgeyo Marakwet. 91 participants.
- 2014-15 20a3 2015-06-17. Potato (*Solanum tuberosum* L.) Farmers Awareness on Millipede Infestation that was Conducted on 17th June 2015 at Oljorok ATC, Nyandarua County. 90 participants.

- 2014-15 20b 2015-05-26. Report on Farmers Field Day and Launch of Mango Fruit Fly IPM Strategy Held at Tunyai, Tharaka Nithi County on the 26th May 2015. ca. 400 participants.
- 2014-15 20b1 2015-05-11. Mango Fruit Fly Field Day – Keiyo Marakwet. Venue: AIC Cheptero. 333 participants.
- 2014-15 20b1 2015-06-06. Saturday Nation: Innovation Seeds of Gold. Ravenous fruit flies no longer bothers us. "Fruitfly Trap" Mango Farm now Eying European Market, Thanks to a Gadget that Traps Destructive Flies.
- 2014-15 20b1 2015-06-10 to 11. Report to the Training and Field Day on Management of Mango Fruit Fly in Keiyo North Sub-County, Elgeyo Marakwet County, 10th and 11th June, 2015. 82 participants in training, 334 participants in field day.
- 2014-15 20b3 2015-03-19. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Report on Training of Mango Farmers on Mango Fruit Fly IPM Strategies on the 19th March 2015 at Rungu Village Thara-Nithi County. 88 participants.
- 2014-15 20c 2014-11-20. Report to the Consultative Meeting with CEO's of Horticulture Exporters of Capsicums /Chilies 20th November, 2014 at Kephis Headquarters. 52 participants.
- 2014-15 20c1 2014-09-17. Proceedings of the Stakeholders Meeting Held at Kephis Headquarters between the Principal Secretary, State Department Of Agriculture, MoAL and Exporters of Kenyan Produce On Wednesday, 17th September 2014.
- 2014-15 20c2 2014-10-09. Proceedings of the Stakeholders in Horticulture Industry Awareness Meeting, Tuesday, 9th October, 2014, at the East African School Of Aviation. 139 participants.
- 2014-15 20c3 2014-11-04. Report to the Consultative Meeting with CEO's of Exporting Companies 4th November, 2014 at Kephis Headquarters. 243 participants.
- 2014-15 20c4 2014-11-20. Report of the Consultative Meeting with CEO's of Horticulture Exporters of Capsicums / Chillies, 20th November 2014, at KEPHIS Headquarters. 52 participants.
- 2014-15 20c5 2014-12-22. Report of the Consultative Meeting with CEO's of Exporting Companies, 22th December 2014, at KEPHIS Headquarters. 74 participants.
- 2014-15 20d 2015-02-12, 25, 27. Report on the International Standards For Phytosanitary Measures (ISPM) 15, Consultative Meetings Held on 12th, 25th and 27th February, 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters, Mombasa and Kericho Respectively. 30, 50 and 23 participants.
- 2014-15 20e1 2015-05-07. Report on Samburu County Seed Stockists and Agricultural Extensionist Training Held on 7th May 2015.
- 2014-15 20e2 2015-02-04, 12, 25, 2015-03-04. Naivasha Seed Stockists Preliminary Training Report, Venues: Catholic Church Hall - Naivasha, ACK Church - Olkalou, Ntulele - Narok, ATC – Njabini. Dates: 4th, 12th, 25th, February and 4th March, 2015 respectively. Naivasha enlisted 40 participants, Olkalou – 68, Ntulele (Narok) - 28 and Njabini 38, giving a total of 174 participants.
- 2014-15 20f1 2015-05-22. Report of the Bugoma Horticultural Stake Holders Seminar –22/05/2015. 55 participants.
- 2014-15 20f2 2014-12-09. Report on Training of Seed Sellers (Agents and Stockists)-Nyeri County at Wambugu ATC - 9th December, 2014.
- 2014-15 2014-12-18. Report on Awareness Seminar for Stakeholders on Import and Export Certification Conducted at Moyale Border Point.

- 2014-15 2015-02-23. Training Report for Small Scale Cut Flower Growers (Multigrow Investment) & other Stakeholders in Nyandarua County, Venue and Date: ATC Njabini on 23rd February, 2015. 98 participants.
- 2014-15 2015-05-19 to 22. Report on Farmers Training for Compliance and Market Access in Nyandarua Region from 19th to 22nd May 2015. A total of 344 farmers were trained (Jabini 67, Engineer 101, Geta Bush 88, and OI kalau 88).
- 2014-15 2015-03-09 to 11. International Meeting on Quality Control of Fruits and Vegetables, Bonn, Germany, 9th – 11th March 2015. Report compiled by Josiah M. Syanda, Officer in Charge Plant Inspection Unit JKIA.
- 2015-16 1a 2015-07-14 to 18. Report on Activity to Polish Descriptors for Commercial Maize Lines Held between 14th – 18th July 2015 at Elgon Downs Research Farm Endebess. 6 DUS Inspectors participating.
- 2015-16 1bi 2016-06-28 to 07-01. Review of Organic Standards Workshop Held at Jumuia Guest House Nakuru on 28th June to 1st July 2016. 17 participants.
- 2015-16 1bii 2016. Organic Fertilizer Standards Specification. Kenya Standard KS 2290: 2016. KEBS.
- 2015-16 1c 2015-07-23. Meeting of the Technical Sub-Committee of the Horticultural Component Authority Structure Held on 23rd July 2015 at KEPHIS Headquarters. 9 participants.
- 2015-16 1c Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Mid Term Report: Field Trials to monitor Tolerance for Pesticide Active Ingredients on French Beans in Kirinyaga and Machakos as per Activity 1.1 under SMAP.
- 2015-16 2c, 2civ 2015-09-07 to 11. A Report on Seed Certification Documents/Protocols Harmonization at Kitale Regional Office on 7-10th September 2015. 21 participants.
- 2015-16 2ci KEPHIS Seed Inspection Manual. 54 pages.
- 2015-16 2cii Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS). Maize Lethal Necrosis Inspection Protocol. 9 pages.
- 2015-16 2di 2015-11-20 to 24, 30. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) Headquarters. Report, Meeting to Update Plant Import Order Book (PIOB), 20TH, 23RD, 24TH & 30TH November 2015. 7 participants.
- 2015-16 2i Report on Revision of Seed Certification Standards for Potato.
- 2015-16 2j 2016-06-27. Report on KEPHIS Proposals for Inclusion in the Statute Law Miscellaneous Amendment Bill, 2016. Meeting Held on 27th June 2016 at KEPHIS HQ. 14 participants.
- 2015-16 4d 2016-06-10 to 13. Report on ISTA Quality Assurance Workshop Held in Saku, The Republic of Estonia. 10th – 13th June 2016. Report by James Kefa Oganda. 8 pages.
- 2015-16 4ii 2016-06-14 to 21. Report on ISTA Congress Held in Hotel Viru, Tallinn, The Republic of Estonia. 14th – 21st June 2016. Report by James Kefa Oganda. 9 pages.
- 2015-16 7 2016-04. KEPHIS Newsletter April 2016.
- 2015-16 7 2015-12. KEPHIS Newsletter December 2015.
- 2015-16 7 2016. SMAP Brochure 2016.
- 2015-16 8 The False Codling Moth. Brochure KEPHIS-SMAP.

- 2015-16 9i 2017-02-17. Marigat Seed Growers Training Report. Perkerra Irrigation Scheme, Baringo County on 17th February 2017, KEPHIS Nakuru. 286 participants.
- 2015-16 9j 2016-02-23. Youth Interaction with KEPHIS, Report. 23rd February 2016, KEPHIS Headquarters, Nairobi. 39 participants at HQ, though 6058 were reached via social media, 70 confirmed participation and in total, 55 showed up for the HQ and the PQBS sessions.
- 2015-16 9k 2016-03-09 to 10. Follow up Training on Farm System Audit for (Multigrow Exporters) Small Scale Growers in Machakos County (Mumbuni Sub County) Proceedings Report – 9th to 10th March 2016. Venue: Shalom Church Hall. 55 participants.
- 2015-16 9l 2015-02-04, 12, 25, 2015-03-04. Naivasha Seed Stockist Preliminary Training Report. Venues: Catholic Church Hall – Naivasha, ACK Church – Olkalou, Ntulele – Narok, ATC –Njabini. Dates: 4th, 12th, 25th February, and 4th March respectively. Resp. 40, 68, 28 and 38 participants, giving a total of 174 participants.
- 2015-16 9m 2016-02-17. Report of Nakuru County Seed Stockist Training Held at KALRO Njoro on 17/02/2016. Report compiled by: Isabella Ondabu.
- 2015-16 9n 2016-02-10. Report on Seed Stockist Training Held on 10th February 2016 at Olivia Motel Sipili Town, Laikipia County. Reported by: Jonnah Kahwai. 39 participants, 42 attendants.
- 2015-16 9o 2016-03-04. Report on Seed Stockist Training Held on 4th March 2016 at Holy Church Ndaragua Town, Nyandarua County. Reported by: Jonah Kahwai
- 2015-16 9q 2016-03-31. Report on Training for Small Scale Farmers of Peas and Beans in Pods in Ndaragwa Sub County on Good Agricultural Practices. 100 participants (46 womn).
- 2015-16 9r 2016-03-26. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Naromoru Farmers` Training Held at Kieni East Sub-County, Nyeri on 23rd March 2016. Prepared by: Patrick Mbogo. 96 participants.
- 2015-16 9t 2015-12-17. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Timau Farmers Training Held at Kiambogo, Mbuuri Sub-County on 17th December 2015. Reported by: Patrick Mbogo.
- 2015-16 9ui 2016-03-22. The Stakeholders Meeting on Business Viability and Stakeholders Roles in the French Beans Production and Export which was Held at Kapenguria West Pokot County on 22nd March 2016. 16 participants.
- 2015-16 9uii 2016-03-23. Report Wei Wei Horticultural Farmers Training Held on 23th March 2016 at CDF Hall Sigor. 120 participants.
- 2015-16 10a 2016-01 and 03. Report on MLND Surveillance Conducted in Bura, Tana Irrigation Taveta Schemes and Nairobi Region in January and March 2016. 24 pages.
- 2015-16 10b 2016-01-18, 20, 27 and 28. Surveillance of Passion Fruit Woodiness Disease in Passion Fruit Nurseries in Central and Nairobi Region on 18th, 20th, and 27th - 28th January 2016. 32 pages.
- 2015-16 10c 2016-01-27 to 2016-02-02. Surveillance Report for False Codling Moth (*Thaumatotobia leucotreta*) conducted in Kandara Sub-County. 13 pages.
- 2015-16 10di 2016-02-22 to 28 and 2016-03-02 to 08. Report on Surveillance for Potato Cyst Nematodes in the South Rift and North Rift Potato Growing Areas in Kenya from 22nd to 28th February and 2nd TO 8th March 2016. 19 pages.
- 2015-16 10dii 2016-02-22 to 28 and 2016-03-02 to 08. Report on Surveillance for Millipedes in the South Rift and North Rift Potato Growing Areas in Kenya from 22nd to 28th February and 2nd to 8th March 2016. 12 pages.

- 2015-16 10e 2016-02 – 2016-03. Report on Analysis of GMO Surveillance Samples. Country Wide Surveillance and Laboratory Analysis Held between February 2016 – March 2016. 9 pages.
- 2015-16 10f 2016-02 – 2016-03. Report on Surveillance for *Alternaria padwickii* (Stackburn Disease) in Rice Growing Areas of Kenya (Nyanza, Coast and Upper Eastern Regions). February 2016 – March 2016. 16 pages.
- 2015-16 11a Report On National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programme At Field (Production And Collection Sheds) Quarter 3, For The Year 2015-2016. FILE CORRUPT.
- 2015-16 11b 2016-03-30. Report On National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programme At Field (Production And Collection Sheds) Quarter 2, For The Year 2015-2016. 6 pages.
- 2015-16 11c Report On National Pesticide Residue Monitoring Programme At Field (Production And Collection Sheds) Quarter 1, For The Year 2015-2016. 3 pages.
- 2015-16 12 2015-11-20, 23, 24 and 30. Meeting to Update Plant Import Order Book (PIOB), 20th, 23rd, 24th & 30th November 2015.
- 2015-16 12bi 2015-11. Strategy for Invasive Alien Species, a Phytosanitary Approach, November 2015. pages.
- 2015-16 12ii 2015-04-28. Stakeholder Awareness Forum for Border Control Agents and Traders on Invasive Species and Plant Biosecurity at Busia ATC 28th April 2016, report compiled by May Githinji. 12 pages. 36 participants.
- 2015-16 13 2015-12-07. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) Headquarters. Report Pest Listing for Five Priority Crops, 7th December, 2015, KEPHIS Headquarters, Nairobi. 6 pages.
- 2015-16 14 2015-04-12. EU-SMAP Consultative Meeting, Minutes. Date 12th April 2016, KEBS TC Room 1 B.
- 2015-16 16 2015-08-03 to 12. Theoretical and Practical Course – Loop Mediated Isothermal Amplification (LAMP) Technique for Rapid Detection of Phytoplasmas in Long Nam University, at Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam, 3-12 August 2015. Participant: Ivan Obare. 11 pages.
- 2015-16 16b 2016-05-11 to 21. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Report on the Technical Evaluation of Tender for the Purchase of Equipments under the SMAP Project from 11th to 21 May 2016 at Spa Hotel in Naivasha. 7 pages.
- 2015-16 17 2015-11-12. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service. Meeting Held to Develop Module for Training and Identification of Five Staffs to be Trained on Molecular Characterization for Accurate Variety Identification In Beca ILRI Hub. 9 pages.
- 2015-16 17b 2016-03-21 to 30. Report on a Training Held in ILRI on Molecular Profiling and Bioinformatics from the 21st – 30th March 2016. 5 trainees from HQ and from PQBS.
- 2015-16 18 2015-12-17 To 22. The United Kingdom and the Netherlands KEPHIS Inspectors Visit Report (From 17th to 22nd December 2015). Report Compiled by Eric Were and Debora Shituvu (PIU- JKIA). 22 pages.
- 2015-16 20 2015-09-29. Meeting Held to Develop Module for Training and Identification of Staff To Be Trained on Genetic Fingerprinting for Accurate Variety Identification in EU Reference Laboratory. 10 participants.
- 2015-16 21 2016-06-06 to 10. Report of the Training for Identification of Insect Pests and Viruses Vectors Using Barcoding, Held at PQBS from 6 to 10th June 2016. 21 participants.
- 2015-16 22 2015-11-02. Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service, Meeting Held at the Headquarter Laboratory Complex to Develop Module for Training and Identification of 19 Staff to be Trained on ISO/IEC 17020:2012 Inspection Standard. 12 participants.

- 2015-16 26a 2015-10-19 to 20. Report on Planning Meetings for ACL Laboratory ISO 17025 Internal Audit Held on 19th and 20th October 2015. 8 participants.
- 2015-16 26c Subject: EAC Proficiency Testing Scheme Feeds Matrices PT Report - Round 10 – 2015.
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- 2016-17 2017-07-25 2017-07-25. SMAP Steering Committee. Minutes, 25th July 201, Crown Plaza Hotel, Nairobi. 21 participants. 6 pages.
- 2016-17 2016-09-05 2016-09-05 to 30. Report on Training of Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) Users. Venue: KEPHIS Headquarters. 5th – 30th September 2016. 27 (analysts) + 5 (administrator) participants. 9 pages.
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- National Horticulture Policy (2012): <http://extwprlegs1.fao.org/docs/pdf/ken147935.pdf>
- National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (2012): <http://www.kenyamarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/National-Agricultural-Sector-Extension-2012.pdf>
- Kenya National Trade Policy (2017): http://www.trade.go.ke/sites/default/files/Kenya%20National%20Trade%20Policy%20%282016%29_0.pdf
- EU-Kenya National Indicative Programme (2014 - 2020): https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/nip-kenya-20140619_en.pdf
- DG SANTE audit report of mission carried out in 2017 regarding export of plants and plant products to the European Union – http://ec.europa.eu/food/audits-analysis/audit_reports/index.cfm

ANNEX 8 – LIST OF TA TEAM AND SHORT-TERM EXPERT SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER SMAP

INSTITUTION	TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE	NUMBER OF DAYS USED	DATE*
DVS	Base line study DVS (with TA)	20	08/2014 -09/2014
	Training in Food Safety and Animal Health Risk Analysis (With TA)	30	12/11/ 2014 – 27/01/2015
	Surveillance & GIS in Disease Control, Surveillance, Epidemiology & Monitoring Strategy	24	22/03/2015 – 17 th April 2015
	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results (by TA)	5	15/06/2015 19/09/2015
	Livestock Information and Traceability	Not done	
	Improvement on database management (ICT)-	Not done	
	Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems for animals and unprocessed food of animal origin (milk, meat) (by TA)	Done by TA	Under PE1
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections	Under PE 2 workshop in Naivasha 2 days	27 and 28 July 2017
Laboratory Business Plan Training with TA	13	22/12/2014 20/01/2015	
KEPHIS	Baseline study KEPHIS (with TA)	20	09/2014 - 11/ 2014
	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results	Not Done	
	Improvement on database management (ICT)-	5 days Software dealer	September 2016
	Development of Risk based Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems for plants and minimally processed food of plant origin	In House	Continuous
	Training and implementation of multi-residue methods of analysis	Not Applicable Under Globe	Globe Contract See PAC
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections	Not Done	
KEBS	Base line study KEBS (with TA)	20	10/2014 -03/2015
	Training in Food Safety Risk Analysis (with TA)	14	06/03/ 2015 – 20/03 2015
	Update and implement a risk-based Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plan (by TA)	In house with TA 5 days	12/06/2017 16/06/2017
	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results (by TA)	5 days	13/03/2017 17 /03/2017
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections	In house	13/02/2017 17 /03/2017
	Training on ISO17065	In house	06/02/2017 – 10/0/ 2017
	FSSC Training (Packaging module)	10	7/11/2016 10/11/2016
	Food Packaging & Contact Materials	17	13/07/2017 4/08/2017
	FSSC Audit	23	24/06/2015 11/08/2015
	FSSC Training	33	5/10/2015 4/12/2015

* Date (days) are period for contract in case of STE or date of the activity if done by TA alone or in house.

SUBJECT MATTER COVERED IN TRAINING EVENTS TARGETTING RESULTS 1 AND 2

INSTITUTION	RESULTS 1 AND 2 TRAINING PROVIDED BY TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TEAM AND SHORT-TERM EXPERTS
DVS	Training in Food Safety and Animal Health Risk Analysis (With TA)
	Surveillance & GIS in Disease Control
	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results (by TA)
	Livestock Information and Traceability NOT DONE
	Improvement on database management (ICT)- NOT DONE
	Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems for animals and unprocessed food of animal origin (milk, meat) (by TA)
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections
KEPHIS	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results NOT DONE
	Improvement on database management (ICT)-
	Development of Risk based Import and Export Inspection and Certification Systems for plants and minimally processed food of plant origin
	Training and implementation of multi-residue methods of analysis
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections – NOT DONE
KEBS	Training in Food Safety Risk Analysis (with TA)
	Update and implement a risk-based Residue and Contaminant Monitoring Plan (by TA)
	Training in PT Schemes and Evaluation of PT results (by TA)
	Training and follow-up on ISO 17020 for inspections
	Training on ISO17065
	FSSC Training (Packaging module)

ANNEX 9 – OTHER TRADE RELATED DONOR INTERVENTIONS WITH RELEVANCE TO THE SMAP PROGRAMME

AU-IBAR – PAN-SPSO

The African Union Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources (AU-IBAR) is implementing the programme “Participation of African Nations in Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standard-setting Organisations (PAN-SPSO) – Facilitating trade and marketing of animals and animal products in compliance with sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS)”. Closely linked to the interventions undertaken through the SMAP. The main AU-IBAR activity areas under PAN-SPSO are:

- Institutional support through assisting Member States with the enhancement of the organisational set-up for more effective representation in international standard-setting organisations (ISSOs);
- Regional and continental harmonisation facilitating communication among African institutions through workshops and electronic channels with the aim to identify common interests and policies;
- Technical capacity building for national institutions, which receive training and technical assistance to strengthen their technical capacity and ability to effectively contribute to the process of standard setting;
- Information collection and sharing on latest SPS data and information on existing and emerging standards; research results and relevant scientific information are collected and disseminated.

As a complement to these areas of intervention at the regional level, SMAP facilitated the DVS to participate in an AU-IBAR funded EAC meeting of animal health experts and medicinal regulatory bodies on veterinary medicinal products and biologicals. The purpose of the meeting was to validate reports and update legislation on veterinary medicinal products and biologicals. DVS also participated in an EAC video conference of animal health experts to validate a regional epidemics contingency plan in April 2017.

Pesticide Initiative Programme (PIP) II

The PIP is financed by the European Development Fund and implemented by the Europe-Africa-Caribbean-Pacific Liaison Committee (COLEACP). The overall objective is to contribute to the development of the ACP private sector and to promote regional integration. The programme aims at providing specific responses to ACP fruit and vegetable producers and exporters confronted to difficulties of adaptation to the EU regulations and health and safety standards, in particular in terms of food safety (pesticide residues) and traceability.

PIP II has two main objectives:

- To enable ACP exporters of Fresh Fruit & Vegetable to comply with European traceability and food-safety requirements (in particular as regards pesticide residues), and
- To consolidate the position of small-scale producers in the ACP horticultural value chain.

The PIP's support activities are organised around five components: (i) good company practises, (ii) training, (iii) capacity building, (iv) regulation & standards, and (v) information & communication. The core of the support (almost 30% of program budget) goes to component (i), which consists of helping producers and exporters to set up internal food-safety management systems in production and marketing operations.

The regulation & standards component ensures that all substances recommended in crop protocols are authorized in both the EU and origin country. Additionally, when needed, the programme introduces registration of active substances as well as import-tolerance applications. The adoption of new standards by Kenya developed under the SMAP complements these related initiatives.

Stricter regulations imposed by EU include new traceability requirements and recent changes in the EU's pesticides regulation affecting the horticultural industry. The EU's pesticide regulation has become notably more stringent since the 1990s. About 350 active substances out of the 823 initially approved for use in the EU have been gradually withdrawn, and Maximum Residue Levels (MRL) and Import Tolerances (IT) are now imposed at levels specific to particular protection chemical-crop

combinations. As for traceability, the 2002 General Food Law imposes a 'one-step-forward, one-step-back' principle within the EU (with no obligation to keep records in third countries). However in practice EU buyers tend to go beyond the strict legal requirement. Complete traceability all the way up to the overseas producers is part of many private standards like the Global GAP, which was supported through awareness activities implemented under SMAP.

CVA/MCVA CPD Programme – Enhancing the Quality and Quantity of Continuing Professional Development accessible by Veterinarians in Commonwealth Member Countries

The Commonwealth Veterinary Association (CVA), has embarked on a programme of support for the implementation, by individual member country Veterinary Associations, of a Continuous Professional Development Programme (CPD).¹³

The CVA piloted the CPD programme in 3 Commonwealth countries – Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and 2 associated countries - the Sudan and Ethiopia. Preparatory actions for the programmes took place between within the 31st December 2012 with the objective of launching the delivery of CPD to veterinary colleagues from 1st January 2013. The CVA is now using the results of the pilot programmes to inform a proposal to deliver a major CPD support programme, prospectively in partnership with OIE, EU, WSPA and other organisations starting in 2014.

The programme is being delivered mainly through E-Learning, that can complement attendance at more formalised CPD events such as lectures or conferences and will form the main thrust of the CVA CPD programme. E-learning CPD approaches provide a convenient and cost effective means of providing CPD learning materials and can be accessed online or via pre-recorded media (CDs, DVDs, flash drives).

The programme includes Critical review/analysis of livestock policy formulation, animal health strategies, legislation, one health, animal welfare and SPS marketing standards, principally targeted at veterinary colleagues in government veterinary service, NGO, research and academia and is in line with the AU-IBAR programme for Reinforcing Veterinary Governance in Africa (Vet Gov) and Integrated Regional Coordination Mechanism (IRCM).

It is foreseen a cascading CPD Materials from Veterinarians to Para-Veterinarians and Frontline Veterinary Staff, disseminating the knowledge, which veterinarians gain from a given CPD course of study, to veterinary-paraprofessional and frontline veterinary staff. SMAP has made a significant contribution towards the processes being developed by the CVA in terms of development of training skills amongst the staff of the DVS.

EDES – Capacity building

EDES aims to secure the flow of food products of animal and plant origin towards the EU or at regional level, in particular by making small-scale growers key actors within the supply chain. Launched at the request of the ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific) Group of States, it has received funding worth € 29.5 million from the European Development Fund, in order to sustainably support their exports. By supporting small producer organisations actively engaged in export sectors, it helps to mainstream them by building their capacity to produce safe food for local, regional and international consumers. The support provided by EDES is in line with the framework of existing national systems in the field of food safety, and is based on a risk analysis. With the methodological support and expertise of the consortium's partners, EDES develops capacity building activities, mainly through training, technical assistance, facilitation or coaching. As the result of this support must be sustainable and become a coherent feature of national food safety policies, the involvement of the national authorities is indispensable for the implementation of the Programme's activities, as is the concerted integration of private operators, an essential link in the food safety chain. The ultimate objective is to guarantee food safety for all consumers, in the ACP and the EU, and therefore to have a coherent national system for all products while avoiding the development of two-tier food safety systems.

SMAP has played a major role in complementing the objective of the EDES programme through building capacity along the horticulture and animal production value chains. In particular, the UNIDO

¹³ Details of the CVA CPD programme can be accessed at <http://www.commonwealthvetassoc.org/CPD.html>

component of SMAP has been instrumental in building bridges between competent authorities, BMOs and primary producers with the aim of improving conformity with international standards.

Trademark East Africa (TMEA)

TMEA is a regional initiative to strengthen trade capacity in the EAC. It has been working across the EAC to fund new businesses, develop essential infrastructure to speed up transport links, and to standardize regulation across the region. It was launched in Nairobi in 2011 by the UK Department of International Development (DFID). TMEA's priority areas for intervention are related to trade facilitation in the EAC, including trade policy reform, trade-related infrastructure, regional investment harmonization, export development. Interventions at regional level are to implement cross border projects, and at national level to support national institutional capacity for policy making and implementation and development necessary to support trade. TMEA objectives are to:

- Reduce transport costs by 15%. Currently drivers are hampered by long and slow border crossings and wait days to cross borders. New projects will develop better roads and 'One stop border posts', between Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi. These new posts will use efficient computer systems which will reduce transit times by 50%, and make trading across the region faster and easier;
- Link up tax regulations and systems, where ports and border posts across the region will be more effective at collecting customs and excise duties;
- Enable access to finance through the private sector for two key transport corridors that link Rwanda, Uganda and Burundi to Dar es Salaam and Mombasa;
- Work more effectively with East African institutions, national governments, business and civil society organizations in each country to improve the business framework across the region; and
- 60% reduction in non-tariff barriers (fees, border taxes and complex regulations) to make it easier and cheaper to do business between countries.

TMEA's regional and national programmes include support to strengthen the capacity of national standard setting bodies of the EAC partner States. SMAP has facilitated the participation of several Kenyan horticulture and livestock specialists in EAC trade policy and standard setting fora and as such has complemented the TMEA activities.

Centre for Phytosanitary Excellence (COPE-AFRICA)

COPE-AFRICA is a Center without borders established at KEPHIS headquarters. The Centre was established with the funding of the Standards and Trade Development facility of the World Trade Organisation (STDF-WTO), other partners were International Plant Protection convention (IPPC), the Netherlands Plant Protection Service (NPPS- Netherlands), CAB-International, The University of Nairobi -Kenya and National plant protection services in the Eastern Africa. COPE aims to:

- Improve the phytosanitary capacity and to increase market access of East African nations;
- assist in improvement of legal/institutional framework within the region for smooth performance of all matters trade which are of phytosanitary concern;
- offer training opportunities in phytosanitary policy and practice, appropriate to the needs of the region, including the establishment of an exemplary plant inspection facility and information management system for use as demonstration and training tools;
- provide skilled manpower for applied pest risk analysis (PRA) generating PRAs according to relevant international standards;
- act as a secretariat and repository of database of African pest risk and pest surveillance specialists;
- spearhead market research in all matters of phytosanitary application including promotion of international standards.

SMAP interventions with KEPHIS/COPE have made a significant impact in terms of increasing capacity at KEPHIS to host the first phytosanitary conference.

DANIDA/MESPT – Certification of agri-food producers

The Micro Enterprises Support Programme Trust (MESPT) is an autonomous Kenyan organisation whose founders are the Government of Kenya and the European Union. MESPT was established to continue with the activities carried out under a previous bilateral programme. It provides financial services and Business Development services under four broad categories:

- Wholesale Loans for on-lending to small businesses and farmers through financial intermediaries (Microfinance organisations, Saccos and Financial Services Associations – Village Banks);
- Business Development Services to the Dairy, Horticulture, leather, Jua Kali and Fisheries sectors in the form of matching grant funds;
- Area Based value chain facilitation in 7 counties in the Coast and Eastern provinces of Kenya;
- Capacity Building for Financial Intermediaries and BDS providers.

Under the SMAP programme, UNIDO has built a healthy working relationship with the MESPT. It is hoped that this programme may be in a position to take forward some of the unfinished work left to be completed as a follow-on to the SMAP.