



*KALRO/NAVCDP Factsheet No. 031/2024*

## POLICY CYCLE FOR PYRETHRUM STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

### Introduction

The process of making policies has several phases which require the input of various stakeholders. Overlooking the involvement of key stakeholders can lead to failed policies and collapse of target sectors/sub-sectors. This could partly be the source of some of the challenges bedeviling the pyrethrum industry. In particular, smallholder farmers have been largely neglected in the agricultural policy-making processes in Kenya and they are framed as having no innovations or insights to offer. Indeed, they are considered to have little agency beyond the adoption of modernizing innovations that are believed to transform agriculture and build livelihoods. However, there are pathways through which smallholder farmers' perspectives and knowledge can be included in policy making going forward. The phases that constitute policy-making process, as outlined hereunder, provide entry points for various stakeholders and their input for consideration.

Policy Phases	Pyrethrum Chain operation
Phase 1: Inception and raising awareness about the Pyrethrum value chain policy process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The inception phase sets the stage for the implementation of the policy on pyrethrum value chain.</li> <li>• Through consultations with actors involved (directly or indirectly) in agriculture-related policy processes, a core group of partners and stakeholders from different sectors is identified.</li> <li>• The core group is then sensitized and engaged on the purpose of coming together. In this way, the various stakeholders have a voice in the pyrethrum value chain agenda by getting involved from the beginning of the process.</li> </ul>
Phase 2: Policy and institutional mapping in Pyrethrum Value chain	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The mapping phase aims to identify and build a repository of the main policies and institutions that define the value chain policy landscape.</li> <li>• The landscape pays particular attention to increasing productivity, production timing, reducing marketing costs, establishing quality, grades and standards and rural organizations.</li> <li>• The various stakeholders collaborate to provide their input in order to come up with a list of policies and programmes for in-depth analysis and a list of relevant stakeholders.</li> </ul>
Phase 3: Analysis of key agricultural policies and institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In this phase, the listed policies/programmes are analysed in detail to assess the coordination sensitivity of policies and institutions for enhancement of the pyrethrum value chain and also to expose any policy gaps.</li> <li>• The analysis is first done through an in-depth desk review of policy context and subsequently through interviews with selected stakeholders.</li> </ul>

Phase 4:Validation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A forum (e.g. a workshop) is created for multi-stakeholder conversations and discussions.</li> <li>• The forum jointly reviews, refines and validates the findings of the analysis done for key agricultural policies and institutions.</li> <li>• Specifically, the forum enables participants to agree on priorities for pyrethrum value chain policy and to identify concrete steps for the implementation.</li> <li>• The forum brings together different stakeholders including national government, county government, private sector, researchers, farmers, extension workers, processors and traders.</li> </ul>
Phase 5: High-level policy dialogue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The findings from the pyrethrum value chain policy and institutional assessment, validated by stakeholders, are shared with policy makers to stimulate policy dialogue and outline concrete actions for implementation.</li> <li>• This is achieved by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ engaging high-level policy makers to reflect on the pyrethrum value chain policies and institutional findings and decide on follow-up steps to tackle critical policy gaps.</li> <li>✓ developing a process in which key stakeholders work together to make the value chain policies and institutions more coherent and more responsive to smallholder needs.</li> <li>✓ providing capacity development to policy makers (at different levels and in different subsectors) in order to improve their skills for value chain-sensitive policy formulation and implementation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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