



Food Security Standard
Regional Stakeholder Workshop

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

September 16, 2024 – Swiss Belinn – Nairobi



AGENDA

FSS Regional Stakeholder Workshop

Human Rights Due Diligence in Agricultural Production

| | | | |
|----------|---|---------|--|
| 10:30 AM | Check In & Registration | 1:45 PM | Breakout Session “Transition from Regulation to Business Practice” |
| 10:50 AM | Welcome speech and introductions | | Session 1: EUDR and CSDDD Obligations and Requirements for Exporters & Producers in Kenya |
| 11:15 AM | Introduction to Human Rights Due Diligence in the New Regulatory Framework | | Session 2: Assessing Food Security Risks – Challenges and Opportunities |
| 11:35 AM | The Right to Food in Agricultural Supply Chains: Complying with Mandatory Human Rights Due Diligence Regulation using the FSS | 2:45 PM | Coffee Break |
| 12:05 PM | Coffee Break | 3:00 PM | Discussion of Breakout Sessions |
| 12:15 PM | FSS Success Stories: Transforming Human Rights Due Diligence into Action | 3:15 PM | From an auditors perspective: Benefits and realities of assessing the food security situation |
| 12:45 PM | Lunch Break | 3:30 PM | Closing Discussion with practitioners and participants |
| | | 4:00 PM | End |

INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE

IN THE NEW REGULATORY
FRAMEWORK

16 SEPTEMBER 2024
FSS STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP - NAIROBI



INTRODUCTION TO HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE



LAURA MACK

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FOOD SECURITY STANDARD
WELTHUNGERHILFE



AGENDA

01

WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE?

02

INTERNATIONAL DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS

03

ROLE OF CERTIFICATION IN SUPPLY CHAIN DUE DILIGENCE

WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE?



WHAT IS DUE DILIGENCE AND WHY IS IT IMPORTANT?



The idea behind “supply chain due diligence” is that companies are assumed to carry responsibility for what happens in their supply chains.



Supply chain due diligence helps businesses identify risks related to human rights and environmental matters in their supply chains and take measures to mitigate or avoid them in the future.



The main process elements are the **identification of risks**, the **implementation of preventative and remedial measures**, as well as having **documentation and reporting systems**.

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE IN FIVE STEPS

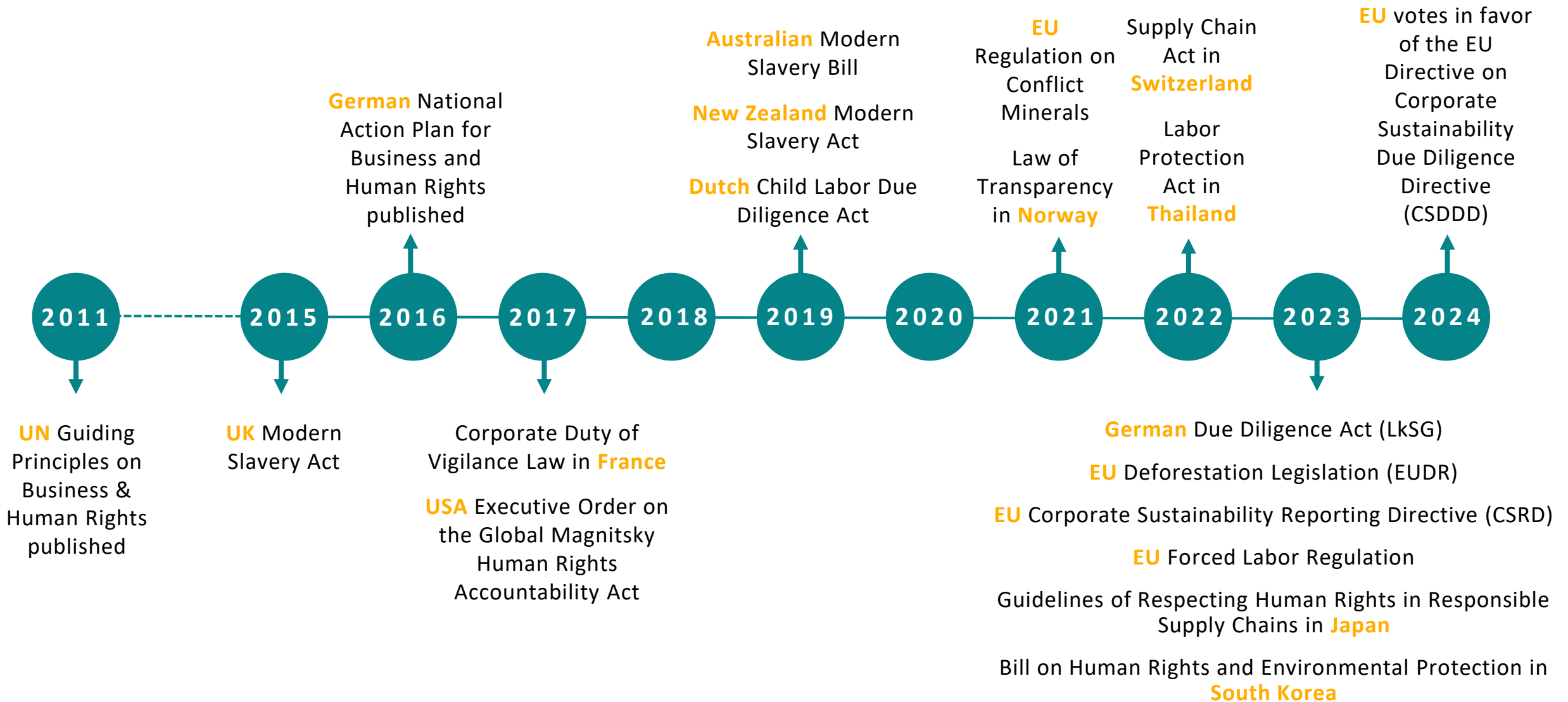
A PRODUCER'S PERSPECTIVE



INTERNATIONAL DUE DILIGENCE REQUIREMENTS



LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS



- The German law imposes **mandatory obligations** on companies with more than 1.000 employees in Germany, to establish, implement and update due diligence procedures. It applies **along the entire supply chain**.
- Due diligence obligations apply to enterprise's own business area, to the actions of a contractual partner and to the actions of other (indirect) suppliers.
- Failure to comply → **administrative fines**



PROTECTED LEGAL RIGHTS & RISKS

GERMAN SUPPLY CHAIN DUE DILIGENCE LAW (LKSG)



CHILD LABOR



FORCED LABOR



EXCESSIVE SECURITY
SERVICES



LAND
GRABBING



FREEDOM OF
ASSOCIATION



PROTECTION OF
ENVIRONMENT



FAIR
INCOME



OCCUPATIONAL
PROTECTION

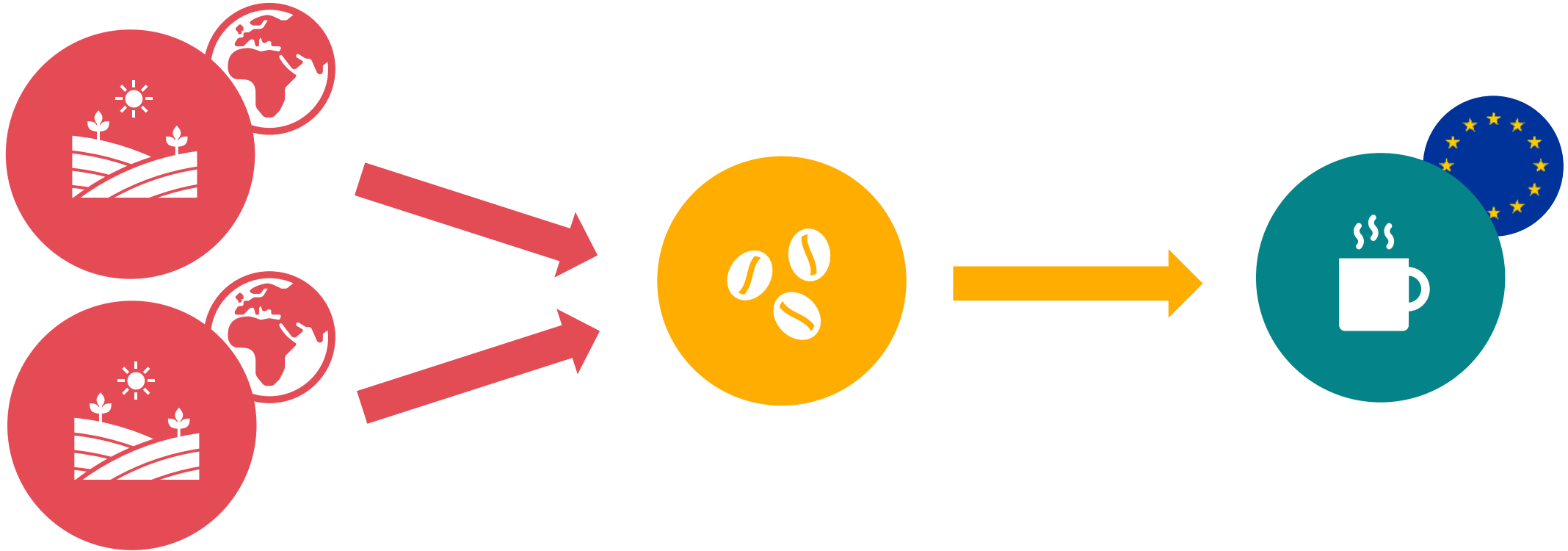


GENDER
EQUALITY



WHEN IS DUE DILIGENCE ACTION REQUIRED?

GERMAN SUPPLY CHAIN DUE DILIGENCE LAW (LKSG)



1. INDIRECT SUPPLIERS

OCCASION-RELATED

in the case of substantiated knowledge of infringement

2. DIRECT SUPPLIERS

ALWAYS

3. EU COMPANYS AREA OF BUSINESS

ALWAYS



EUROPEAN CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY DUE DILIGENCE DIRECTIVE (CSDDD)

- Primary objective is to **prevent violations of human rights and environmental standards** along the “chain of activities” by taking appropriate measures and minimizing risks. Due diligence must be carried out on new and existing, **direct as well as indirect suppliers**.
 - The **identification and management of negative impacts** on human rights and the environment.
 - Due diligence must be integrated into management processes and the corporate policy.
 - A **grievance mechanism** accessible to all stakeholders must be established along the entire value chain.
 - Effectiveness must be evaluated on a **risk-based approach every 12 months**. If necessary, due diligence obligations have to be updated.
 - The compulsory publication of **annual reports** ensures transparency of the progress.
- Failure to comply → **finances & civil liability**



- The EUDR came into force in June 2023. Due diligence obligations must be complied with by **December 30, 2024**.
- Relevant raw materials and relevant products may only be placed on the EU market, if...
 1. they are **deforestation-free**
 2. they have been produced in accordance with the relevant local legislation,
 3. they are **subject to due diligence**, with ongoing monitoring including risks of human rights violations.
- Relevant raw materials: products made from **cattle, cocoa, coffee, palm oil, rubber, soy and wood**.
- "Deforestation-free" means that the production areas have not been deforested after December 31, 2020.
- The "relevant legislation" includes **workers' rights and human rights** protected by international law.
- Violations may result in fines, confiscation of the relevant products, the imposition of an import ban.



EUROPEAN CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING DIRECTIVE (CSRD)

- Applies to companies with 40 Million € in net revenue, 200 Million € in assets, or **250+ employees**, and some non-EU companies with substantial activity in the EU
- Companies can require to use the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) to report on **their and the supply chain's...**
 - Environmental protection
 - **Social responsibility and treatment of employees**
 - **Respect for human rights**
 - Anti-corruption and bribery
 - Diversity on company boards
 - Country by country reporting on taxes
- **Certificate with reference to human rights** provides information on whether and to what extent the supply chain is affected by (potential) violations.



EU FORCED LABOR REGULATION (FLR)

- FLR is expected to be adopted in 2024 and come into force in 2027.
- Does not contain new supply chain related due diligence obligations → **prohibits supplying the Union market with products manufactured by forced labor**
 - attaches a new legal consequence to the **result of an inadequate risk analysis** or inadequate remedial measures
 - FLR therefore introduces a de facto **obligation to succeed** - forced labor must be excluded from the supply chain.
- **Risk analysis and remedial measures** in the area of forced labor risks are therefore becoming considerably more important.



ROLE OF CERTIFICATION IN SUPPLY CHAIN DUE DILIGENCE



THE ROLE OF CERTIFICATIONS

RELIABLE INFORMATION AS PART OF THE RISK-BASED APPROACH

ABSTRACT RISK ANALYSIS

- according to the risk index of the country of production and the economic sector

PRIORITIZATION OF RISKS

- Companies decide which of the identified (abstract) risks should be addressed first

CONCRETE RISK ANALYSIS AND REVIEW OF RISKS

- The company must check whether the identified risks apply to the individual supplier
- obtain specific information on the supplier's human rights situation

POSSIBLE OUTCOMES

- The certified supplier can be classified as "low risk" or "lower risk"
- Continuous monitoring of certification may qualify as a preventive measure
- new customers may prefer certified suppliers

**Certification systems
provide concrete
information and offer
security**



Certification can always only be a part of a due diligence strategy but do not exempt the company from actively doing their due diligence

THE RIGHT TO FOOD IN AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAINS

COMPLYING WITH MANDATORY HRDD
REGULATIONS USING THE FSS

16. September 2024



THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION



THERESA HEERING

PROJECT MANAGER
FOOD SECURITY STANDARD
WELTHUNGERHILFE

WHO WE ARE



INTRODUCTION - WHO WE ARE

A JOINT PROJECT BETWEEN WELTHUNGERHILFE AND MEO CARBON SOLUTIONS



MANAGED BY



Germany's largest private aid agency

Over 3000 employees

36 countries



Sustainability consultancy based in Germany

Clients and projects with the public and private sector, research institutes and NGOs across the globe

CO-FINANCED BY

With support from



HUMAN RIGHTS: FOOD SECURITY AS A CROSS- CUTTING RIGHT



FOOD SECURITY – THE BASIS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

THE HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD IS A CROSS-CUTTING RIGHT



- As long as there is hunger in supply chains:
 - Problems such as child and forced labor will also continue to exist
 - Producers cannot invest in sustainability and technology
 - The potential for economic growth is not fully utilized
 - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are not achieved
 - Supply chains cannot be resilient and sustainable

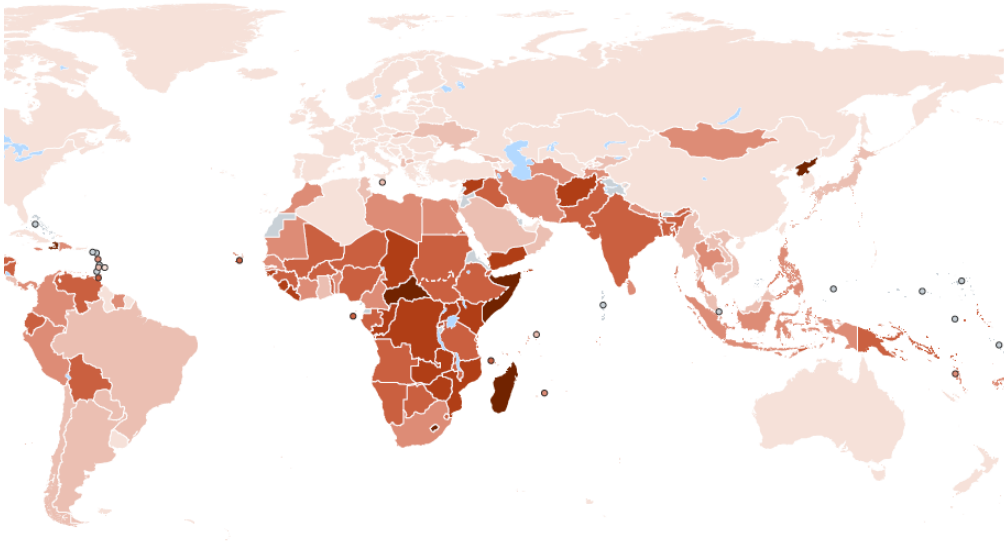
THE STATUS OF FOOD SECURITY



HUNGER MAP 2023

FAO Hunger Map

Prevalence of Undernourishment 2020-2022
SDG Indicator 2.1.1

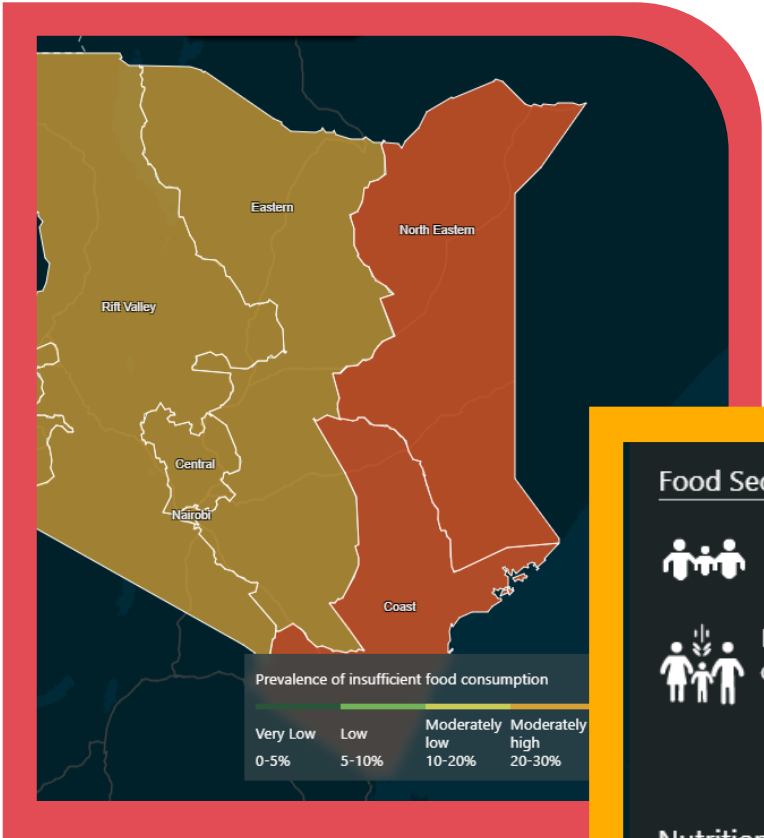


Source: FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2023. *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023. Urbanization, agrifood systems transformation and healthy diets across the rural-urban continuum.* Data are available on FAOSTAT (<https://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/FSS>).

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on these map(s) do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of FAO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers and boundaries. Dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Dotted line represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not yet been agreed upon by the parties.

FAO SOFI 2023



Food Security

Population

51.4 M

People with insufficient food consumption

13.6 M

↑ 0.64 M increase from 3 months ago

↓ 0.89 M decrease from 1 month ago

Nutrition

Acute malnutrition

4.2 % of children (under 5)

Chronic malnutrition

26.2 % of children (under 5)

Food Security Trends

HUNGER IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

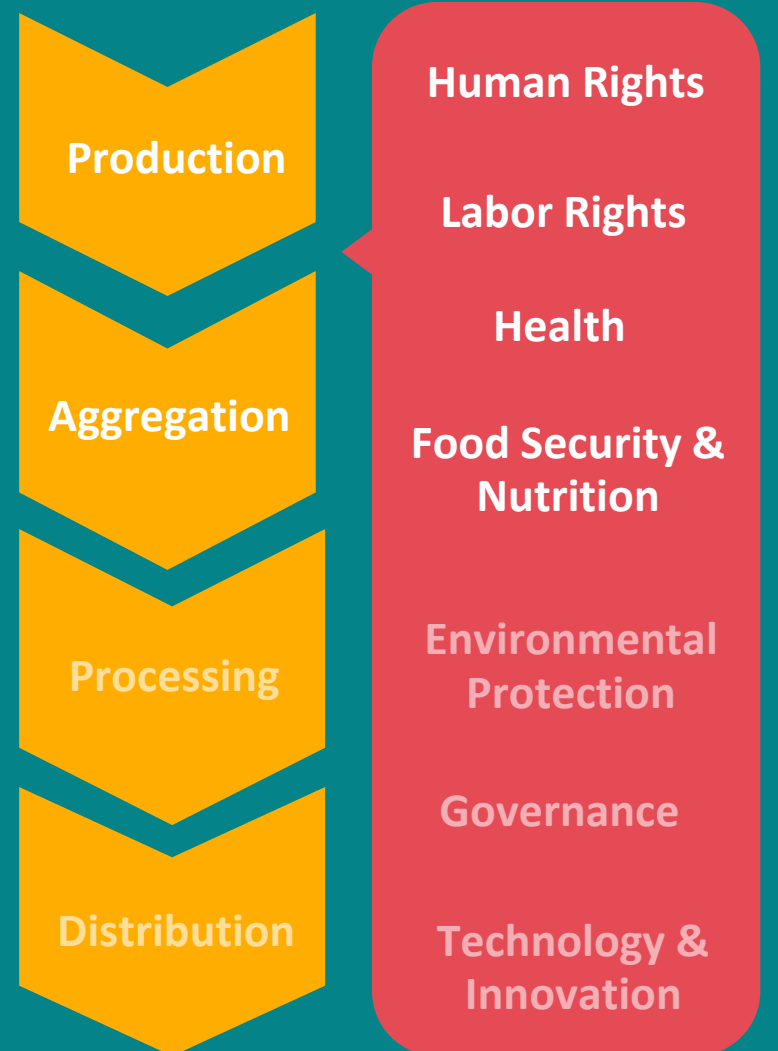
RISKS AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY CHAIN



Approximately **1 in 10** people suffer from chronic hunger globally.

That's more than **735 million people** & that number is only growing.

Source: FAO / United Nations



THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR

SHARED RESPONSIBILITY FOR FOOD SECURITY



GOVERNMENT

Institutional and legal framework for food security



PRIVATE SECTOR

Means for food security of staff and communities in their area of influence



INDIVIDUALS

Own food consumption/nutrition



CLOSING THE GAP IN EXISTING SUSTAINABILITY STANDARDS



CLOSING A GAP IN EXISTING CERTIFICATION STANDARDS FOR HRDD



SUSTAINABILITY
STANDARDS



Food Security
for farmers
and workers



- ✓ Quality
- ✓ G.A.P.
- ✓ Occupational Safety
- ✓ Worker's Rights

✗ Food Security?

- ✓ Social Security and Fair Wages
- ✓ Health and Nutrition
- ✓ Impact on Food Security
- ✓ Access to Food

✓ Right to Food is reflected

THE FOOD SECURITY STANDARD

A TRANSLATION OF THE RIGHT TO FOOD AND DOES NOT GO BEYOND



ACCESS

People have sufficient resources to produce and/or purchase food.



AVAILABILITY

There is a reliable and consistent source of quality food.



STABILITY

People's ability to access and utilize food that remains stable and sustained over time.



UTILIZATION

Knowledge and basic sanitary conditions to choose, prepare and distribute food.



CROSS-CUTTING RIGHTS

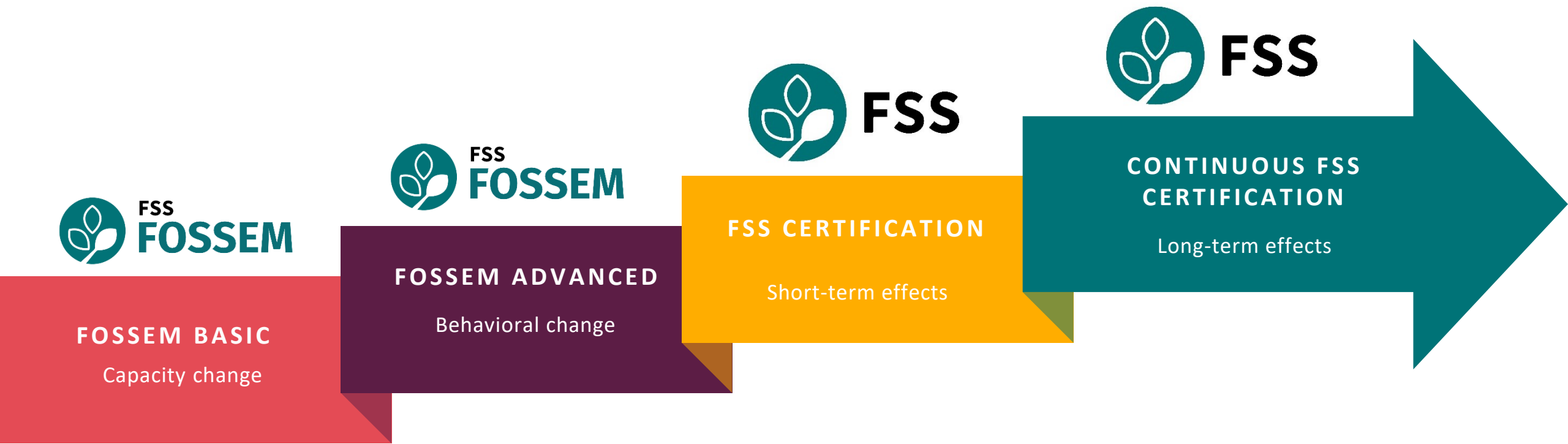
Women's rights - Gender Equality - Nutrition awareness - Complaint and grievance mechanisms - Training and capacity building – Education - Food security monitoring

SHOWCASING YOUR DUTY OF CARE WITH FOSSEM



FOOD SECURITY SENSITIVE MANAGEMENT (FOSSEM) FSS

EVIDENCE OF YOUR COMMITMENT TO HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE AND YOUR DUTY OF CARE WITH FOSSEM CERTIFICATE



IMPLEMENTING THE FSS AS A UNIQUE SELLING POINT FOR AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS



LISA MARIE PYKA

PROJECT MANAGER AT
MEO CARBON SOLUTIONS

THE FSS TOOLBOX





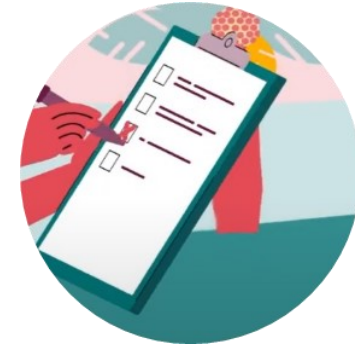
NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY RISK ASSESSMENT (NAFSA) TOOL

- Identifies potential human rights risks at national level, with focus on the right to food.
- Based on publicly available data.
- Defines risk level according to eight categories that determine the social context.



QUICK ASSESSMENT TOOL (QAT)

- Determines specific risks to food security at local level using a structured questionnaire.
- Survey of smallholder farmers, workers and stakeholders.
- Implements cost-effective food security monitoring.



FSS AUDIT PROCEDURE TOOL (CHECKLIST)

- Provides a complete audit checklist - including criteria, indicators and guidance for verification.
- Used to develop an improvement plan for monitoring and reporting.



FARM

- Farm management
- Workers/ smallholder farmers



COMMUNITY

- A teacher/director from school
- The communities' head, or leaders from a community organization
- A doctor or a nurse from the local clinic or health center



DISTRICT

- An officer responsible for food security and nutrition
- An environmental or social NGO working in highest risk category (from NAFSA tool)



- Facilitating meaningful stakeholder consultation
 - Including local expertise and perspectives
- From checklist approach to open investigation approach
 - Reflecting complex interaction on human rights issues
- From pass/fail approach to continuous improvement model
 - FOSSEM as a stepwise approach with a final FOSSEM certificate to showcase duty of care
 - Encouraging to understand non-compliance as area of improvement and translating audit results in clear actions

IMPACT OF BUSINESS ACTIVITIES ON FOOD SECURITY



TAKING FOOD SECURITY MEASURES

LEVEL OF FOOD INSECURITY



CONDUCTING AN ON-SITE ASSESSMENT



RISKS IDENTIFIED FROM THE ASSESSMENT



MEASURES TAKEN



Workers don't have access to clean drinking water at farm



Installed water filter system for workers' use

Farm provides meals to workers but provides same meal every day which consists of only cassava and lettuce



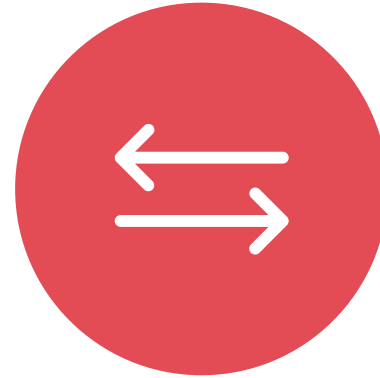
Provide scheduled and diverse meal plan for workers



**TOOLBOX FOR RISK
IDENTIFICATION &
MANAGEMENT**



**TRAINING &
CAPACITY BUILDING**



**COMBINED & COST-
EFFICIENT AUDIT**



**CUSTOMIZABLE
APPROACH TO
SPECIFIC SUPPLY
CHAINS & NEEDS**

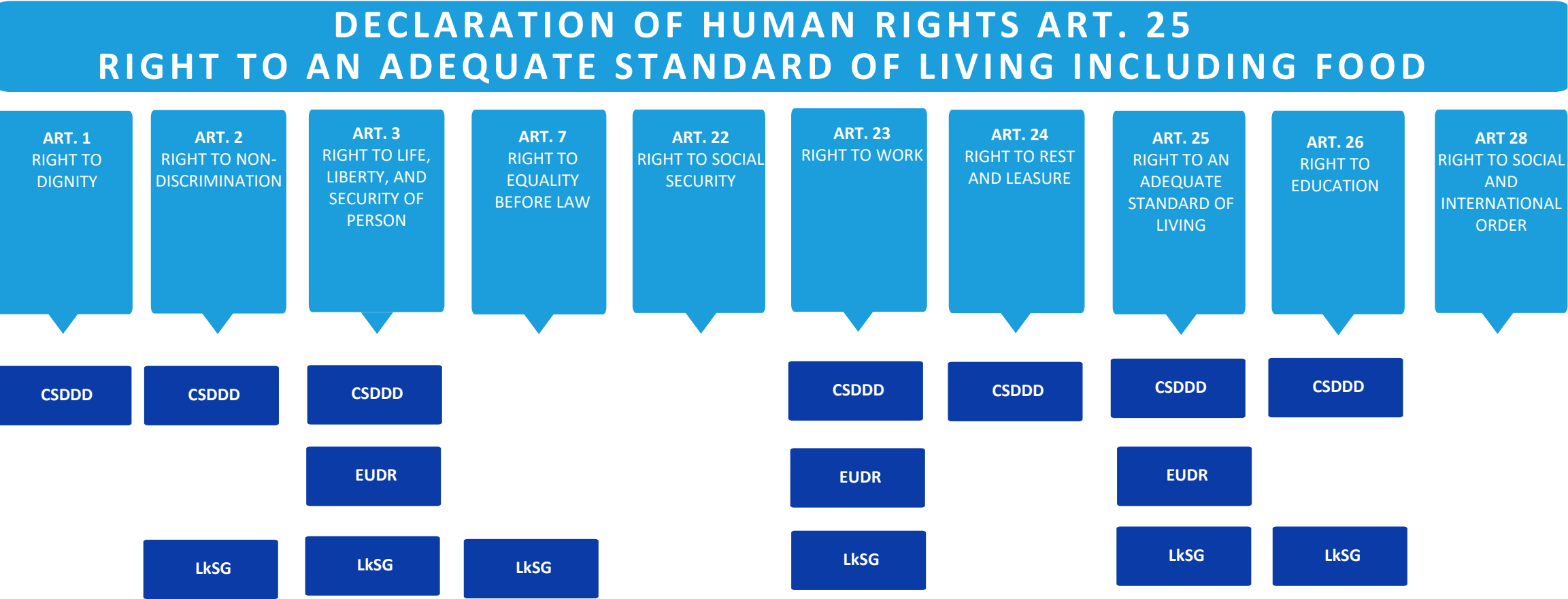
FSS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DUE DILIGENCE REGULATIONS



FOOD SECURITY IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND DUE DILIGENCE

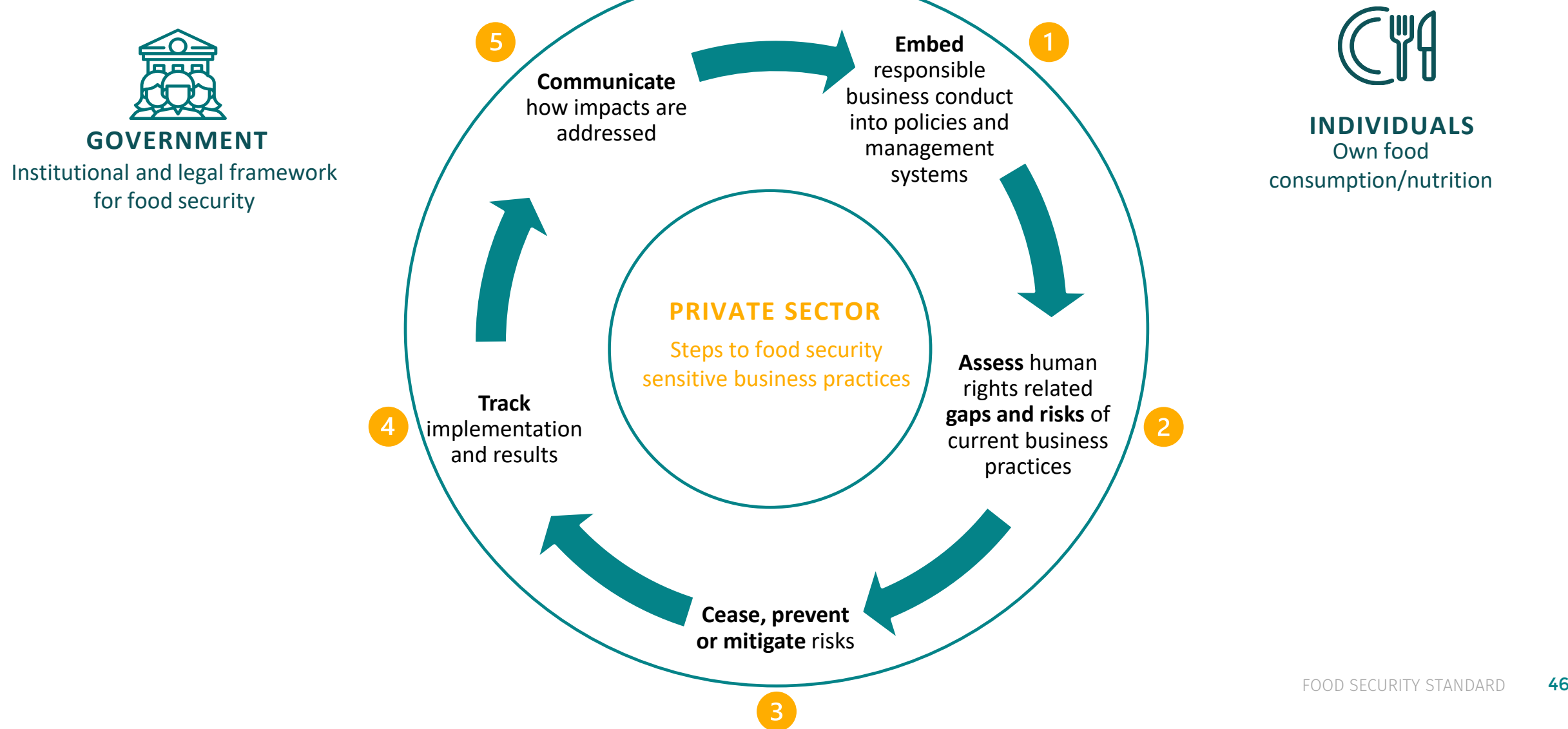


HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD IS A CROSS-CUTTING RIGHT



*The compilation is not a holistic analysis. An exact benchmarking and reporting obligations must be conducted by law experts. The FSS is currently within this process.

FOOD SECURITY AS A PART OF HRDD



FSS IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGULATIONS

HUMAN RIGHT TO FOOD IS A CROSS-CUTTING RIGHT



“compliance with the human right to food requires compliance with a number of other human rights that are explicitly listed as “risks” in Section 2 para. 2 LkSG.”



BREAKOUT SESSION

EUDR & CSDDD OBLIGATIONS & REQUIREMENTS

**FOR EXPORTERS & PRODUCERS IN
KENYA**

**16 SEPTEMBER 2024
FSS STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP - NAIROBI**



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 - The identification and management of negative impacts on human rights and the environment will become a mandatory requirement for affected companies.
 - Due diligence must be integrated into management processes and the corporate policy.
 - A grievance mechanism accessible to all stakeholders must be established along the entire value chain.
 - Effectiveness must be evaluated on a risk-based approach every 12 months. If necessary, due diligence obligations have to be updated.
 - The compulsory publication of annual reports ensures transparency of the progress (Correlation with the CSRD and the ESRS).
- Companies with 1,000 employees and annual worldwide net turnover of more than €450 million
- Failure to comply → **finances & civil liability**



1

**How prepared or informed are Kenyan agricultural producers about the requirements of the EUDR & CSDDDD?
What is the status of this legislation in Kenya?**

KE

① HOW INFORMED KENTAN'S ARE ON EUDR.

- Availability of the policies and regulations in regard to deforestation but more awareness needs to be done to the farmers on the ground

①
Some ~~the~~ Companies have committed to ensure compliance with the EUDR, this has been cooperated in their mission statement.
But the level of preparedness is still low.

Q1. Readiness/Information

- Low levels of information - (only technical ppl) among producers and risks to mkt access
- Lack of information from policy makers - ppl think data collection is the only thing needed to comply - Focus is more on data collection & less on risk mitigation
- Little preparedness & lack of uniformity in how it is conducted
- Misconception that DD is not the responsibility of producer but of exporters & importers - readiness of small scale farmers to comply
- No clear indication of which platform to use for data collection - uploading data
- Lack of implementation guidelines

QUESTION 1

Not prepared.

- Within environment docket but not in FSS.

QUESTION 2

- Time (Very Limited)
- SHFs not aware value of the regulation not clear.

I.

ON EUDR
PREPARATION: THE FARMERS
& PRODUCERS ARE YET TO
BE INFORMED!

Status of
legislation in
Kenya.

None

One informant & session

1. DETERMINATION
OF INFORMATION.

THROUGH GOV AGENCIES
& COUNTY GOVERNMENTS.

As well as EUDR 15/10/2024
Agri & Trade Ministries!

2

**What do you need to successfully
implement the EUDR & CSDDDD?**

What is needed

- Sensitization
- Capacity building (local languages)
- Establish Financial Mechanism for support & Compliance

② IMPLEMENTATION NEEDS (EUDR CSDOR)

- COST & financial implications.
- Training & Awareness.
- Time is required.
- Collection of Comprehensive data

① Enhanced trainings to the local producers.

② Adequate time to create awareness among the local farmers.

③ Financial assistance to facilitate the logistics and movement.

④ Government support.

Q2

- Government Support
- Capacity building
- Collaboration b/w actors
- Harmonization of tools & guidelines
- Data collection & mgt policy.

2. SENSITIZATION MECHANISM IN PRIVATE SECTOR THRO NGOs

3

How can effective collaboration between government, business, civil society and other stakeholders be facilitated?

Effective Collaboration.

- Creating national stakeholder dialogues
- Create standardized tools.
- Financing

Qn 3.

Domestication of policies

- Sensitization through extension model in countries & CSOs & Private Sector Associations
- ~~Subsidize Certification~~
In collaboration with CSOs & Private Sector to address costs of compliance
- Investment on Knowledge Sharing Hubs on the regulation

3

Est... of localized Standards

by effective implementation of
localized standard (means of trade)
eg. like in Kenya - we have tax \$1750

① Effective Collaboration between govt' business Civil Society and Stakeholders be facilitated

- Research - Data Collection
- Training & Awareness.
- Public Participation.
- financial support.

4

What challenges/opportunities do you see as a result of the EUDR & CSDDD?

① CHALLENGES:

- Lack of connection between private entities, governments and the local farmers.
- Cost ~~implementation~~ of compliance in implementation.
- Lack of information

Challenges

- Lack of information
- Lack of finances
- Fragmentation of tools.

Challenges

- ① They are expensive. *(financial burden)*
- ② Limited to ~~small~~ Large Scale farmers & producers.
- ③ Implementation in itself is a big *(4) Resistance from stakeholders.*

Challenges.

- ① Cost Implications *(inadequate of limited resources)*
- ② Resistance.
- ③ Minimal Knowledge.
- ④ Political Interference.
- ⑤ Meeting deadlines.

Challenges & Opportunities

- Opportunity for data trading
- Opportunity for business for GIS companies
- Opportunities for CBs

- Opportunity for environmental protection &
- ~~Op~~ Business transparency.

Opportunities

- ① Environ Conservation
- ② Improves Market

- Opportunity for environmental protection &
- ~~Op~~ Business transparency.

Opportunities

- Ratification of the EPA
- Leverage on existing standards on human rights
- Devolution - grassroots reach of stakeholders
- Policy sensitization

OPPORTUNITIES:

- Use of county governments using sub-county agriculture officers as training agents in the coffee-generating counties.
- Create a multi-actor forum for cross-sector engagements. Break the silos.

Opportunities

1. Trade Expansion Between Kenya & EU.
2. Environmental Protection (Deforestation, Forest)
3. Compliance Consultants Work Opportunities

BREAKOUT SESSION

ASSESSING FOOD SECURITY RISKS

CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES

**16 SEPTEMBER 2024
FSS STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOP - NAIROBI**



1

What challenges and opportunities do you see in implementing social sustainability standards?

Group 1 / Question 1 (PS)

CHALLENGES

- Additional Costs to the Producers / value chain actors
- Market Loss in case of N/C
- Non Tariff Barrier
- Tier Approach at the point of Origin not reflected in the local context e.g. no. of employees
- Excessive regulations
- Definition of Terms
- Non Compatible context

OPPORTUNITIES

- Market Access - Support from OFF TAKERS
- Traceability
- Partnership
- Incentives

Group 2 / Question 1 (DEV)

① Which opportunities & challenges do you see in implementing Social Sustainability Standards?

Opportunities

- 1) Takes care of the voiceless.
- 2) Identifying gaps & closing some.
- 3) Domestication of the requirements.
- 4) Well structured Markets.
- 5) Local Economic Growth.

Challenges

- 1) Cost implications.
- 2) Dis/Unstructured Farmers.
- 3) Barrier to trade.
- 4) Lack of policy ^{support} ~~implementation~~.
- 5) Top-down system
- 6) Fragmented standards (Harmonized Measure needed)

Group 3 / Question 1 (PS)

① Which challenges & opportunities do you see in implementing Social Sustainability Standards?

Challenges

- ① Cost implication: Cost of implementing the audit and maintaining the audit standards.
- ② Low awareness among farmers & stakeholders; may prevent an added burden of responsibilities.
- ③ Overlapping responsibilities with other standards
- ④ Policy support requiring multi-sectoral approach; localising the requirements may be time consuming; and difficult.
- ⑤ Conflicting interest from other external stakeholders especially the political class.

Opportunities

1. Food security for workers and neighbourhood
2. Opportunities for business growth
3. Management of child labour
4. Assurance of business to business support
5. Reduction of Poverty and improved living conditions
6. Ecosystem benefits.

2

**What support do you need to fulfil HRDD
with certification such as FSS?**

91 (PS)

1. Financing for ^{implementation}
 - Training
 - Facilities
 - Certification
 - Remediation
 - Mechanisms (CAP)
2. Harmonization:
 - Standards
 - Product Scope limited (Monthly coffee & Tea)
 - Applicability of local context
3. Stakeholder Participation engagement before passing the standards

2) What support do you need to fulfill HRDD with certification such as FSS?

Group 2 (DEV)

2) What support do you need to fulfill HRDD with certification such as FSS?

- 1) Training & Capacity building (All) - Awareness, Institutional Capacity (TOT) → Extension Officers
- 2) Qualified & objective auditors (Enough)
- * 3) Political goodwill in Policy support (Advocacy) - Implementation.
- 4) Financing to support gaps.
- 5) Multistakeholder engagements (come together for exchange) Relevant depart. eg (MOA)
- 6) Time factor (Clear timelines for Implementation)
- 7) Harmonization of the standards.

Group 3 (PS)

2) What support do you need to fulfill HRDD with certification such as FSS?

- 1) Capacity building and Mentorship;
- 2) Stipulated adequate transitional timelines; staggering
- 3) Staggering requirements based on level i.e. critical, non critical to have different implementation timelines
- 4) Stipulated cost sharing mechanism between the buyer and the producers on implementation.
- 5)

FSS SUCCESS STORIES: TRANSFORMING HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE INTO ACTION

ROBERT ROTICH – OPERATIONS DIRECTOR
JANARI FARMS , MEMBER OF SAMCHI
GROUP





FSS Workshop | Human Rights Due Diligence in Agricultural Production

Farmer Story - Video



Janari Mission



- 20% GDP contribution (Bureau of Statistics, 2023)
- 70% of arable land in the world is in Africa
- Estimate 14 Million+ farmers in Kenya
- Approx. 80% of these are small-scale holder farmers
- Approx. 65% of Farmers in Kenya earn less than Kes. 200 a day

Challenges

1

Knowledge Gap

2

Quality & affordable inputs

3

<1% can access credit

4

68% of produce value goes to middlemen

5

No Mechanisation
4Small holder

Janari's Work is Aligned to UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's)

What are Sustainable Development Goals?

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also known as the Global Goals, were adopted by the United Nations in 2015 as a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure that by 2030 all people enjoy peace and prosperity.

The 17SDGs are integrated, they recognize that action in one area will affect outcomes in others, and that development must balance social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Countries have committed to prioritize progress for those who are furthest behind. The SDGs are designed to end poverty, hunger, AIDS, and discrimination against women and girls.

The creativity, knowhow, technology and financial resources from all of society is necessary to achieve the SDGs in every context.



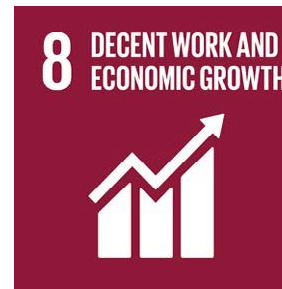
Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the greatest challenges facing humanity. Sustainable agriculture is the most effective tool to end poverty



The SDGs aim to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Empowering small holder farmers ensures access to more food and agricultural produce.



Small-Holder Farmers



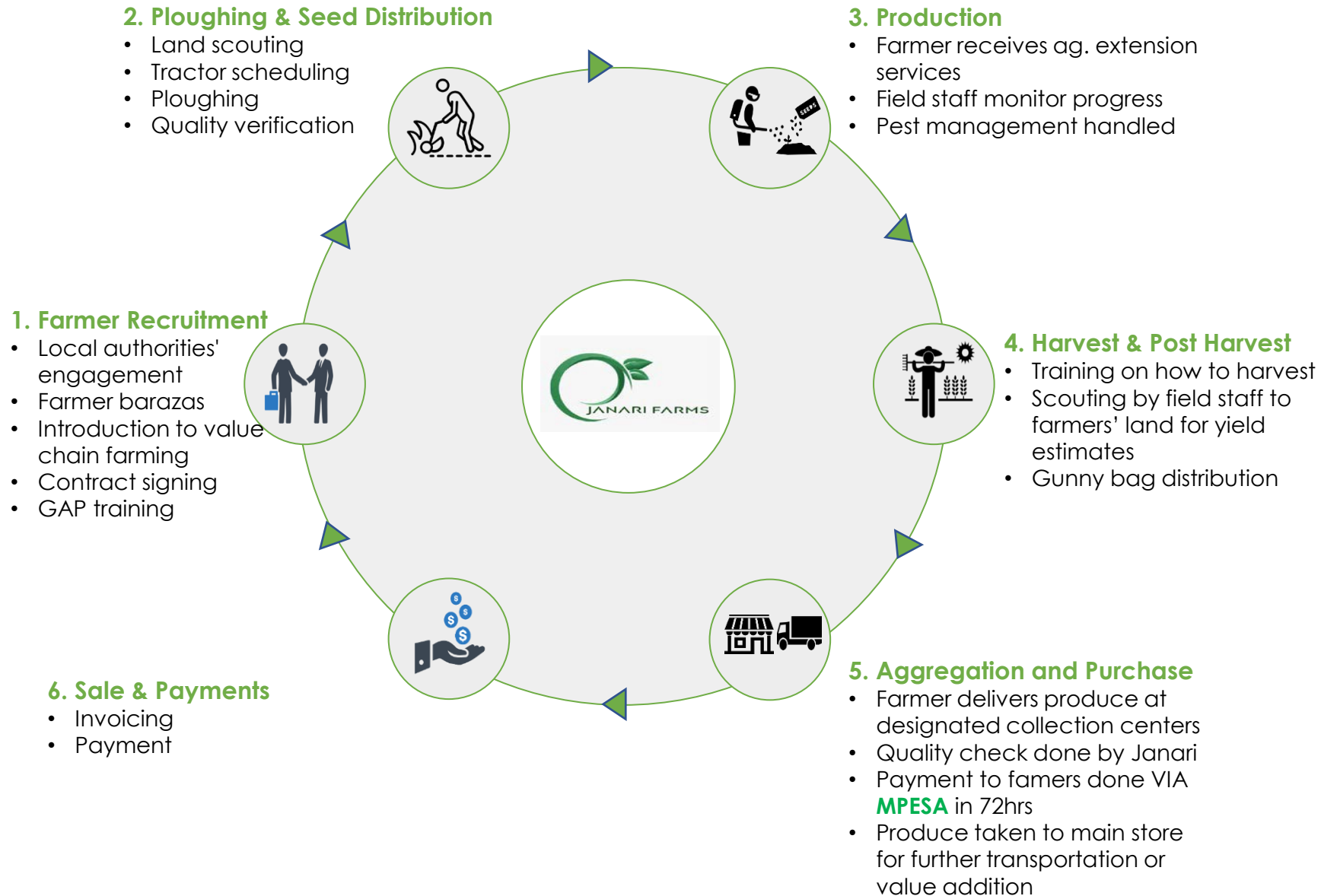
Promote sustained economic growth, higher levels of productivity and technological innovation.



Access to credit can sustainably contribute to economic development while improving livelihoods of small holder farmers.



Our Approach | End to End



Brief Explanation on the Modules:

1. Area identification: we identify a region, a value chain, then register the farmers and train them on production.
2. Farmer recruitment and profiling is done through the field staff who have knowledge of their areas of jurisdiction.
3. Ploughing and seed distribution. Seeds stored in Janari stores in every ward where the field officers oversee dispatch and distribution to their farmers.
4. Production: extension services (walk the journey with the farmers through crop production) done in collaboration through agronomists who periodically train field staff. HQ also support via e-extension sms at every growth stage.
5. Harvest and postharvest stage; farmer barazas are held to sensitize on how to harvest as the field officers do yield estimates.
6. Purchase – different models of collections implored to ensure efficiency.



Projects



Project:



Mechanization for Digifarm by Safaricom: 2022

Scope:

Land preparation services (ploughing, harrowing, and ridging) for small scale farmers at the Coastal region (Tana River and Kilifi counties)

Land size:

approx. 5,000 acres

Project:



Sugarcane land preparation - Sukari Industries: 2022/2023

Scope:

Land preparation service (Ploughing, harrowing and ridging) for Sukari Industries Limited in Ndiwa, Homabay County

Land size:

15,000 acres

Project:



Land Preparation-Castor Production: 2024

Scope:

End to end management of castor production from land mobilization, planting, farmer management and aggregation of the harvest for ENI Kenya B.V.

Land size:

approx. 1 500 acres so far



Field Visit – Salama Ward







Maximizing value and
achieving full farming
potential for small-holder
farmers.



Thank You

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DISCUSSION OF BREAKOUT SESSIONS

MAIN TAKE-AWAYS AND OPEN QUESTIONS



FROM AN AUDITORS' PERSPECTIVE

JOSHUA KARUIKI – GLOBALG.A.P &
FSS AUDITOR, TECHNICAL MANAGER
OF SHALIMAR FRESH LIMITED





CLOSING DISCUSSION WITH PRACTITIONERS AND PARTICIPANTS





Food Security Standard
Regional Stakeholder Workshop

HUMAN RIGHTS DUE DILIGENCE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

September 16, 2024 – Swiss Belinn – Nairobi



meo
CARBON SOLUTIONS

WELT
HUNGER
HILFE