



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**MINISTRY OF STATE FOR NATIONAL HERITAGE
AND CULTURE**

THE NATURAL PRODUCTS INDUSTRY POLICY

2012

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ABS – Access and Benefit Sharing

AG – Office of the Attorney General

CBD – Convention for Biodiversity

COFEK – Consumer Federation of Kenya

DoC - Department of Culture

DRSRS - Department of Resource Survey and Remote Sensing

DVS – Department of Veterinary Services

EAC – East African Community

EMCA – Environmental Management and Coordination Act

NP – Natural Products

IK – Indigenous Knowledge

GAP – Good Agricultural Practices

GDP – Gross Domestic Product

GoK – Government of Kenya

IP– Intellectual Property

IPR – Institute of Primate Research

ITA – Information Transfer Agreement

KARI – Kenya Agricultural Research Institute

KEFRI – Kenya Forestry Research Institute

KEMFRI – Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute

KEMRI - Kenya Medical Research Institute

KEPHIS – Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service

KEPSA – Kenya Private Sector Alliance

KFS – Kenya Forest Service

KIPI - Kenya Industrial Property Institute

KIRDI – Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute

KLRC – Kenya Law Reform Commission

KNCCI – Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry

KNH – Kenyatta National Hospital

KWS – Kenya Wildlife Service

MoFA – Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MoI – Ministry of Industrialization

MoT – Ministry of Trade

MTA – Material Transfer Agreement

NCST – National Council for Science and Technology

NESC – National Economic and Social Council of Kenya

NEMA – National Environment Management Authority

NMK – National Museums of Kenya

NQCL – National Quality Control Laboratory

PIC – Prior Informed Consent

R&D – Research and Development

SMEs – Small and Medium Enterprises

SCAC – State Corporation Advisory Committee

THPs – Traditional Health Practitioners

FOREWORD FROM THE MINISTRY

DRAFT

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This policy seeks to create an appropriate legislative and operational framework to enable the full harnessing of the natural products sub-sector in Kenya. The natural products industry concept is premised on creating an effective interface between indigenous knowledge and associated biological resources, on the one hand, and the best of science, technology, innovation and business expertise, on the other, within an enabling policy / legal / regulatory / institutional framework. This paradigm seeks to spur homegrown sustainable innovative capability that would engineer locally derived unique value-added Kenyan products spanning the entire range – medicinal (phyto-medicines and pharmaceuticals), nutritional, personal care, household care, agrochemicals and ethno-veterinary. The Constitution lays emphasis on the importance of culture as the foundation of the nation and the role of indigenous technologies and science in national development. The broad roadmap provided by the National Industrialization Policy which lists several sub-sectors for harnessing to contribute to the national industrialization agenda and the objectives of the *Kenya Vision 2030* provide more impetus for identifying additional priority drivers for socio-economic development. While the global market of natural products is quite colossal and rapidly growing, the potential of this sub-sector remains un-tapped in Kenya and the region, despite being well-endowed in cultural and natural resources. The absence of a supportive policy environment is key among the impending factors.

This policy document highlights the major constraints and proposes strategies for addressing the challenges in order to fully harness this sub-sector. Chapter one lays the introductory background and rationalizes the object of the policy including providing its vision. Chapter two provides an account of the key impediments that constrain the unlocking of this sub-sector while Chapter three identifies key objectives and strategies for addressing them. Chapter four describes the process leading to the formulation of this policy which was preceded by conceptualizing the initiative and building consensus among the various stakeholders. Chapter five lays out the performance appraisal framework that will ensure the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation process. There will be legislation to operationalize the policy to provide for among other needs, but not limited to, the definition of the natural products industry in Kenya; institutional framework; establishment; functions and other matters related to the industry.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.0 Background

Natural products refer to substances produced by living organisms including plants, animals and microbes and possess a pharmacological or biological effect that can be harnessed for human benefit. In the last decade, there has been an exponential growth in the global interest in natural products in the areas of food, medicine, dietary supplements, personal care, household care and organic fertilizers in response to growing awareness of the health risks of synthetic chemical products. This is driven by consumers' preference for products that respect the environment and concerns for product safety. Several studies have shown that the global value of natural products business is quite substantial, currently estimated to be over \$513 billion, and growing at an average rate of 5-10% annually. This market is dominated by China, India, Brazil, Europe and North America owing to measures they have instituted to create an enabling policy / regulatory / legal / institutional environment and the targeted investment in establishing a fully fledged product discovery / improvement / development / commercialization capability. Further, in the case of India, China and Brazil, concerted efforts have been taken to harness the indigenous knowledge (IK) and related genetic resources through establishment of comprehensive IK digital libraries and ethno-botanical inventories.

The use of natural products is closely associated with IK and associated practices of the culture within which they are developed. Kenya prides in a rich cultural and natural heritage reflected in the enormous IK embedded in the entire spectrum of the local communities as well as the vast biodiversity found within its borders. However, comprehensive data and information is scarce due to the neglect of the sub-sector by the existing data collection systems. This is best illustrated by the fact that IK on natural products and services is often held by a few people, mostly in secrecy, and is passed through oral tradition from generation to generation, rendering it to the risk of under-utilization, misuse and erosion. Further, the sub-sector is poorly linked to value addition activities, markets, research and innovation as

well as information. In essence, the natural product industry exists in the realm of the informal economy.

In spite of the paucity of data, the huge prospect presented by these enormous indigenous knowledge resources and unique native biodiversity, in terms of its potential to contribute to accelerated socio-economic development and natural resources management, is appreciated at the national level. However, despite determined efforts, this area remains largely unexploited owing to a number of challenges. A major handicap is the lack of a formal structure that is legally regulated, scientifically driven and commercially informed sustainable system of value-addition to enable the products appeal to all potential users locally and in the international market place.

1.1 Rationale and Justification

Article 11 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 recognizes culture as the foundation of the nation, and as the cumulative civilization of the Kenyan people and nation. For a long time culture and the associated IK of the country has been relegated to play a peripheral role in the national development process. Article 11 (b) of the Constitution requires the State to recognize the role of science and indigenous technologies in the development of the nation. Article 69 (1) (c) of the Constitution, also lays emphasis on the protection and enhancement of intellectual property of, and IK in, the bio-diversity and genetic resources of communities, hence the need for these tenets and principles to be anchored in a sound policy and legislative framework. The proposed Natural Products Industry policy is premised on the strength of the letter and spirit of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 which recognizes the role of culture, indigenous knowledge, science and protection and utilization of the biodiversity.

The natural products sector in Kenya has largely remained un-regulated by either an Act of Parliament or institutional set-up tailor-made for the growth of its attributes as a key driver of economic planning and development. However, where the laws exist, they are either inadequate or, to a large extent, un-coordinated both in structural and regulatory terms. The Environmental Management and Coordination Act (EMCA) of 1999 still remains the main framework regulatory instrument under which the sector is anchored; yet, this particular

law does not go deep enough in terms of spelling out the compelling requirements for a clear sectoral law and institutional set-up. It can be safely argued that the provisions of a majority of sectoral laws are not necessarily comprehensive enough in respect of this sector. These may include the Agriculture Act, Cap 318, 1967 (as amended); the Science and Technology Act, Cap 250, 1977; the Wildlife Conservation and Management Act Cap 376, 1989; the Standards Act Cap 496, 1998 (as amended); the Kenya Industrial Property Act, No. 3, 2001; the Pharmacy and Poisons Act Cap 244, 2002 (as amended); the Forest Act, No. 7, 2005, the National Museums and Heritage Act, Cap 216, 2006 and the Biosafety Act, No. 2, 2009. Furthermore, the proposed policy and resultant legislation would give effect to some of Multilateral Environmental Agreements such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, the Cartagena Protocol and Nagoya Protocol, among others.

Consequently, stakeholders in the natural products sub-sector lack an appropriate legal platform and avenue through which they can effectively play their respective roles in fully harnessing the socio-economic potential of the sub-sector.

From a socio-economic point of view, the full potential of natural products industry in Kenya remains un-tapped. Locally, though a wide range of traditional food sources including fruits, vegetables, tubers, cereals, herbs, certain species of insects etc with high nutritional and health-promoting value is recognized, however, little effort has been made to mainstream these foods into the national consumption chain, hence undermining the overall health and well-being of the population. World Health Organization estimates that approximately 80% of the population in sub-Saharan Africa relies on traditional medicines as a source of their primary healthcare provided by traditional health practitioners. Similarly, there exists a diverse array of natural resources from which personal and household care products such as herbal soaps, lotions, shampoos, perfumes, herbal toothpaste and mouthwash as well as detergents can be derived on a significant scale. The success of the natural products industry in other countries clearly shows that the industry has the potential to generate huge socio-economic benefits. The envisioned benefits from the natural products sub-sector are in line with The Kenya Vision 2030 development

blueprint; wealth creation, the application of science, technology and innovation to raise productivity and efficiency while enhancing conservation of the environment.

Harnessing the potential of the natural products industry would generate a wide range of socio-economic benefits including:

- i. Employment creation, household income generation and improved standards of living particularly of vulnerable groups such as youth and women groups. These benefits will be achieved through empowering these groups to participate significantly in the establishment of plantations of desirable plants as sources of raw material for cottage industries in different regions of Kenya, and by training in basic processing technologies and imparting entrepreneurial skills. This will ultimately contribute to poverty alleviation.
- ii. Savings on foreign currency on imported goods and services that will be produced locally when the industry is operational
- iii. Achieving widely accessible and affordable quality healthcare
- iv. Contribution to GDP through achieving complete value addition and marketing of the products
- v. Spurring homegrown scientific and technological innovation capability
- vi. Expansion and diversification of government revenue base
- vii. Contribution to efforts aimed at minimizing rural-urban migration
- viii. Improved and sustainable utilization and management of natural resources in the country

In essence, when fully harnessed, this sub-sector will contribute directly to the implementation of the Constitution, goals of *Kenya Vision 2030*, and the advancement of the national industrialization agenda in line with the proposed National Industrialization Policy. The natural products industry policy and the resultant legislation is the first step towards harnessing the potential of the natural products sub-sector. The harnessing of this sub-sector will rely on utilization of the identified resources (cultural and natural), processes (R&D and commercialization) and services (IP, ABS, technology transfer, regulatory, business and financial) premised on concrete strategies / programs and operating in a coordinated manner. This policy seeks to provide a coordinating framework that recognizes the distinct roles of product development and regulation to enable the successful harnessing of this industry.

1.2 Vision and Mission of the Policy

1.2.1 The Vision: To make Kenya the leader and hub of natural products industry in Africa by the year 2030.

1.2.2 The Mission: To develop a vibrant and competitive natural products industry for the local and global market through sustainably harnessing the cultural, natural and human resources from Kenya and the region.

1.3 Goal and Scope of the Policy

1.3.1 The Goal: The overall goal of the policy is to create an enabling legislative and operational basis in order to harness and co-ordinate all activities of the natural products industry sub-sector in Kenya.

1.3.2 The Scope: The policy provides an overarching framework for the development and management of the natural products industry in Kenya, in addition to implementing the spirit of the provisions of the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

1.4 Guiding Principles

1.4.1 Respect for All Forms of Life and Cultural Diversity All living things have the right to live, independently of any actual or potential economic value inherent in them. The diversity of cultural practices and associated knowledge of the components of biodiversity should be respected and promoted, in conformity with national and international legal standards, particularly in the case of the local communities, indigenous peoples and other cultural groups. Conservation of biological resources should be proactive rather than reactive and is better achieved by preventing environmental harm than by endeavoring to remedy or compensate for such harm.

1.4.2 Prior Informed Consent This principle acknowledges that prior informed consent of the concerned people and communities must be obtained prior to the proposed activity or action in relation to traditional knowledge and related biological resources.

1.4.3 Equitable Access and Benefit Sharing This principle values the right of communities, the State and other users of biological resources to share equitably the benefits (monetary

and non-monetary) accruing from products, technologies or publications developed or derived from access to and use of traditional knowledge and related biological resources.

- 1.4.4 Sustainable Development** This principle recognizes biological resources as rich assets for local communities and the State. Their protection, promotion and maintenance is an essential requirement for sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations.
- 1.4.5 Promotion of Research and Information sharing** This principle calls for promotion of research and sharing of information generated from research with all stakeholders as well as recognizing the fact that Kenya can only benefit from its biological resources if they are well documented and researched. All effort should be put to support legitimate research and pursuit of knowledge about Kenya's biodiversity.
- 1.4.6 Value-addition** The policy recognizes high value addition to the raw material base through ensuring realization of quality, safe and efficacious products as key for optimizing creation of wealth, employment and regional development.
- 1.4.7 Productivity, Competitiveness and Market Development** The principle recognizes and emphasizes the importance of diversifying and expanding domestic and export markets through enhanced productivity, competitiveness and the tenets of fair trade.

CHAPTER 2: CHALLENGES CONSTRAINING THE HARNESSING OF THE NATURAL PRODUCTS SUB-SECTOR

2.0 A number of factors have been identified that constitute major constraints to the harnessing and resultant growth of the NP sub-sector in Kenya. Key among these, to be addressed by the proposed policy, are:

2.1 *Lack of a strategy to harness the vast and rich IK and associated practices embedded in the diverse Kenyan communities as a national resource for socio-economic development:* Kenyan communities have a wealth of IK and associated practices which, by reason of their being unsecured and untapped, remain underutilized, and are, therefore, far too often exposed to unauthorized use, incessant abuse and potential erosion.

2.2 *Lack of a strategy for establishing a raw material base, on an industrial scale, to support natural products industry:* Currently, access to biological resources for nutritional, medicinal and aromatic uses relies on subsistence farming and wild collection of raw materials. Despite the high nutritive and health-promoting value of traditional foods, a number of factors including changing dietary habits, changing farming systems, lack of investment in promoting traditional foods have diminished their role in the national consumption chain and mainstream economy. With regard to wild collection of raw materials, apart from failing to meet the commercial needs of the industry, the approach is un-sustainable as it poses a major threat to biodiversity conservation and management efforts. However, certain plant species can only thrive in their natural habitats and research to develop strategies for domestication will be necessary.

2.3 *Inadequacy in a dedicated product discovery / improvement / development / commercialization capability to support the harnessing of the natural products sub-sector:* While there is a significant level of R&D capacity embedded in research institutions and universities, this is not entirely tailor-made to meet the specific scientific

and technological needs of the natural products industry. In spite of this, the said capacity provides a firm platform for upgrading and re-tooling in terms of specialist research infrastructure and technical skills. Another important feature of the value chain, is the need to establish / strengthen capacity for product up-scaling on industrial scale. Generally, production facilities need to be located in the proximity of where large quantities of raw materials are sourced in various counties. However, facilities and services provided in industrial parks that are anticipated to be set-up as described in the Ministry of Industrialization strategic plan (2008-2012) and the re-vitalized National Industrialization Policy 2011-2015 may meet this need.

A related constraint is the lack of or inadequate appropriate funding mechanism(s) for the R&D and product commercialization activities which poses a major impediment to a thriving home-grown innovative capability. This inadequacy in natural products R&D-focused capacity both in terms of research infrastructure and funding is best illustrated by the challenges impeding the complete progression through the value chain of numerous exciting candidate products developed by researchers, traditional health practitioners and informal traders. A tabulated list of such candidate products is shown in appendix I.

- 2.4 *Lack of formal mechanisms to create and sustain critical linkages and synergy among the various actors in the knowledge and product value chain for harnessing the natural products sub-sector:* On the local scene, there are no systems that link activities of the following actors namely IK and associated biological resource holders, regulators, resource users including traditional practitioners, researchers, technology-holders and investors. For instance, access to and utilization of IK and associated practices by researchers and technology-holders is faced with great challenges due to existing mistrust and suspicion and this requires effective ABS and IP regimes to be in place. In addition, there are no formal networks that link the activities of traditional practitioners, researchers, regulators and business sector. Similarly, targeted linkages with regional and international partners to facilitate biological material access, technology transfer and marketing of value-added products and services. Other than being a key constraint to

perfecting the complete value chain, the lack of such linkages have also led to un-coordinated and overlapping activities by the different players as well as inability to attract significant financial and technical support and thereby resulting in low impact.

Therefore, there is need to back-stop, leverage and coordinate the activities of the various players in the value chain in order to fully harness the natural products industry. A national entity dedicated to providing strategic direction and the overall management of these activities needs to be established.

CHAPTER 3: OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES FOR ADDRESSING THE IDENTIFIED CHALLENGES

Objective 1: To Harness Indigenous Knowledge and associated Biological Resources as a National Resource for Supporting the Realization of a Natural Products Industry

STRATEGY

The National Government undertakes, in partnership and collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, *inter alia*:

- i. to document, inventorize and secure indigenous knowledge and associated biological resources by establishing an elaborate, reliable and coherent national data-base as a digital library

Objective 2: To Build a Raw Material Base On a Commercial Scale

STRATEGY

The National Government undertakes, in partnership and collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, *inter alia*:

- i. to establish a robust and comprehensive program and plan of action for industrial scale production of raw materials through transition from wild collection to domestication of biological resources
- ii. to facilitate the setting up of plantations as well as supporting small-holder farms in raising of raw material for nutritional, medicinal and aromatic applications in selected areas, and train farmers in good agricultural practices
- iii. to promote biodiversity conservation efforts through the above measures and provide opportunities to earn carbon credit
- iv. to liaise with county governments to accomplish the above strategies

Objective 3: To Develop Capacity for Product Research, Development and Commercialization

STRATEGY

The National Government undertakes, in partnership and collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, *inter alia*:

- i. to provide appropriate research infrastructure, build necessary expertise and offer result-based incentives for harnessing home-grown innovative capacity for product discovery, development and commercialization
- ii. to enact the Micro and Small Enterprises Bill, 2011 seeking to establish a Micro and Small Enterprises Development Fund for, among other needs, supporting flagship projects and growth of micro, small and medium enterprises and the natural products industry as a whole
- iii. to build a commercialization capacity by imparting entrepreneurial skills, providing financial and fiscal incentives as well as investing in market development through advance-market commitment and other measures
- iv. to take the above measures, and any other as necessary, to perfect the knowledge and product value chain that will allow the realization of products and services that meet national and international standards of quality, safety and efficacy

Objective 4: To Forge National, Regional and Global Partnerships With a View to, *inter alia*, Accessing Requisite Biological Resources, Building and Enhancing Transfer of Technology and Marketing of Finished Products for the Benefit of the Natural Products Industry in Kenya

STRATEGY

The National Government undertakes, in partnership and collaboration with appropriate stakeholders, *inter alia*:

- i. to facilitate efforts toward the establishment of public private partnerships and linkages necessary to support the natural products industry
- ii. to create an enabling climate to foster cross-border and transnational linkages and associations for mutually beneficial relationships towards the growth and sustainable development of the natural products industry

**Objective 5: To Establish a National Coordinating Agency for the Natural Products
Industry in Kenya**

STRATEGY

The National Government undertakes:

to establish a National Agency to implement the policy by discharging the following core functions:

The principal function of the Agency is to serve as the primary custodian of the natural products industry agenda in Kenya and shall, in particular, but without prejudice to generality of the principal function:

- i. Set policy and strategic direction for a sustainable natural products industry
- ii. Promote, direct and coordinate all activities of the sub-sector
- iii. Lead and manage resource mobilization to support a sustainable natural products industry
- iv. Foster local, national, regional and international partnerships and information generation and sharing to advance the agenda of the industry
- v. Liaise with lead agencies on all matters of regulation of research and connected activities, such as research proposal authorization, material access authorization, research material transfer, ABS, IP, bio-security and bio-safety
- vi. Liaise with lead agencies on matters of regulation of product standards, safety, efficacy and quality assurance, leading to registration of products of various categories
- vii. Cascade some of the above functions to the County Government level
- viii. Perform any such other functions as may be deemed appropriate for the purposes of achieving the overall goal and mandate of the Agency

CHAPTER 4: FORMULATION PROCESS

This Policy has been formulated through a public consultative process as required by law. The concept of a natural products industry, premised on creating an inter-phase between IK and associated practices, on the one hand, and the best of science, technology, innovation and business expertise, on the other, under an enabling policy/regulatory/institutional framework, evolved through a series of consultative and consensus-building stakeholder meetings since December 2008. A list of stakeholder institutions is shown in appendix II. While registering strong support for this concept, the stakeholders recognized the strategic importance, enormity and the cross-cutting nature of the agenda, and resolved that it required a customized policy framework and, therefore, sought the advice and guidance of NESC. The NESC secretariat expressed a strong statement of intent to work with the stakeholders on the process of formulating an appropriate policy framework to support the harnessing of the natural products sub-sector. NESC advised on the need for benchmarking with best practices and facilitated visits to Brazil and China. Further, NESC advised the stakeholders to prepare a prioritized list of candidate natural products under various stages of the value chain, to inform the current status of activities and challenges facing them (shown in appendix I).

In its 25th full NESC Council meeting held on 24th/25th June, 2011, the Council adopted '*Policy for Natural Products Industry in Kenya*' under category 2: Additional Drivers not identified in Vision 2030, as part of its Medium Term Strategy policy agenda for 2011/2012 period. As a consequence, a working group of stakeholders have prepared this draft policy and subjected it to a wider stakeholder input.

CHAPTER 5: IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE POLICY

The implementation of this policy will be monitored and evaluated on the basis of the identified objectives, activities, outputs / outcomes, performance indicators and indicated timelines.

DRAFT

Performance Appraisal Framework for the Natural Products Industry Policy

Policy Objectives	Activities	Output	Outcome	Performance Indicators	Time frame	Responsibility
1. To harness indigenous knowledge and associated biological resources as a national resource for supporting the realization of a natural products industry	1) Sensitizing and entering into contractual agreements with IK-holders through use of PIC, ITA and MTA 2) Gathering and analyzing data on IK and associated biological resources from local communities countrywide 3) Inventorizing the data into a secure national database	A comprehensive indigenous knowledge digital library established	Cultural heritage of the Kenyan communities promoted and enhanced as a mark of national pride and a key national resource for educational, R&D and industrial applications	1) Mutually consented and signed contractual Agreements 2) Data collection protocols and personnel put in place 3) Infrastructure for digital library installed 4) Data collected, analyzed and stored	5 years	DoC; NMK; NEMA; KWS; KEMRI; DRSRS; KIPI; THPs; and relevant partners
2. To build a raw material base on a commercial scale	1) Identifying and acquiring land for setting up plantations 2) Develop protocols for propagating target plant materials 3) Research to generate high yielding varieties and information for domestication of plant species 4) Train farmers in GAP 5) Up-scale animal and microbial-derived raw materials	Industrial scale raw material base established	1) Direct income to farmers and other stakeholders enhanced 2) Biodiversity and environment management efforts promoted 3) Production centers for products established	1) Land for plant raw material acquired 2) Propagation protocols prepared and applied 3) Research findings on domestication generated and utilized 4) Farmers trained in GAP 5) Capacity for availing varied raw material on industrial scale achieved	5-10 years	KEFRI; KARI; KFS; KEPHIS; KWS; NEMA; NMK; KEMRI; KIPI Universities and relevant partners

3. To develop capacity for research, development and commercialization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Upgrading R&D infrastructure 2) Enhancing technical skills and know-how 3) Establishing capacity for pilot and industrial product upscale 4) Establishing a revolving fund to support R&D and commercialization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Research infrastructure upgraded 2) Sufficient and relevant technical skill base achieved 3) A product R&D and commercialization revolving fund established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) A home-grown innovation capacity based on tripartite partnership of public, academia and business sector cultivated and enhanced 2) Value-added natural products mainstreamed into the national economy 3) Creation of employment, household incomes and standard of living improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Specialist R&D facilities and equipment installed 2) A pool of personnel trained in different skills 3) Several prototype products generated 4) Value-added natural products marketed 	<p>Short-term: 1-3 years</p> <p>Medium-term: 5 – 15 years</p>	<p>KEMRI; NMK; IPR; KIRDI; KARI; KEFRI; Universities; KEMFRI; KEPSA; KNCCI; NCST; KEBS; NQCL; PPB; DVS; KNH; COFEK and relevant partners</p>
4. To forge national, regional and global partnerships with a view to, <i>inter alia</i> , accessing requisite biological resources, building and enhancing transfer of technology and marketing of finished products for the benefit of the natural products industry in Kenya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Creating inter-institutional and national linkages and networks among stakeholders including IK-holders, users and regulators 2) Establish regional and international partnerships to promote access to material, technology transfer and trade in value-added natural products 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Kenya's status as a regional hub in natural products achieved 2) Value-added natural products mainstreamed into the national economy 3) Creation of employment, household incomes and standard of living improved 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Collaborating agreements (local, national, regional & international) concluded 2) Information, raw material and technology transfer 3) Widespread availability of value-added natural products in the domestic market 4) Export of value-added natural products 5) Sub-sector contribution to GDP, job creation and poverty alleviation 	3-5 years	<p>Natural products sub-sector stakeholders ;MoFA; MoT; MoI; KEPSA; KNCCI and relevant partners</p>

5. To Establish a National Coordinating Agency for the Natural Products Industry in Kenya	Formulate the Policy, accompanying Bill and Cabinet Memo	A Natural Products Industry Policy and accompanying legislative framework developed and implemented	An Agency to coordinate the harnessing of the Natural Products Industry in Kenya instituted	A gazetted Policy, Sessional Paper and legal framework	6 – 12 months	Sponsoring Ministry; AG; KLRC; NESC; SCAC
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