

## Report of Group 3 : **POLICIES FOR ENSURING FOOD SECURITY**

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### Report

1. Water and Land Management
  - Water harvesting – Immediate
  - Ponds and river diversion – immediate
  - Dams – immediate and continuous
  - Watershed management – immediate and continuous
  - Soil fertility management – conservation farming – immediate
  - Diversifying into high value crops (dairy, fishery) – medium and long-term
  - Agro-forestry – medium and long-term
  - Aquaculture – medium and long-term
  - Water users associations - immediate
2. Agricultural Development Support Services
  - Research and extension - Immediate
    - Demand-driven – address real needs
    - Location-specific
    - Participatory approach
  - Input distribution policy (government support for seed multiplication, input distribution in remote/marginal areas) - Immediate
  - Diversification policy - Medium
  - Resettlement – medium and long-term
3. Rural Financial Services – Immediate and continuous
  - Government support (e.g. allocate, reduce deposit requirements, favourable macro-economic policy, regulatory framework, guidelines, etc.) to promote:
    - Micro-finance

- Saving and Credit Organizations (SACOs)
- Rural banks
- Cooperative banks
- Government guarantee to lower interest rates
- Minimize loan default (avoid politicization)
- Special loans at concessionary terms and under group lending arrangement

4. **Marketing and Pricing Policy - immediate**

- Price stabilization (Minimum and Maximum)
- Input subsidy
  - Package approach – farmer organizations, SACOs, private sector, inputs, promotion of high value crops, - with the goal of eventually reducing and removing subsidies
  - Input vouchers to encourage private sector development
- Agro-processing and value addition
- Storage infrastructure
- Marketing facilities, institutions and information
- Standards and regulatory frameworks (soft infrastructure)
- Contract farming
- Farmer organization (associations and cooperatives)

5. **Infrastructure Development Program and Policy – immediate and continuous**

- Comprehensive and Integrated Policy and Investment for marketing and processing
  - Road connections (improve access)
  - Power/ energy
  - Telecommunications
- Establish Infrastructure Fund
  - Budgetary allocations complemented
  - Assistance from donors
  - Private sector contribution (levies, taxes, etc. e.g. Kenya tea producers)
    - Community participation for effective utilization of the Fund (implementation and monitoring)
    - Coordinated approach ensure national network

6. **Livestock Development Program and Policies – Immediate and continuous**

- Supportive policies and public investment programs for
  - Disease policy and veterinary services
    - Public and private partnership
  - Breeding programs
  - Pasture management and development
  - Livestock marketing – market information, standards,

Livestock infrastructure (stock route, watering points, holding grounds, slaughter houses, etc.)  
Game farming (ostrich, giraffe, crocodile, snakes) and eco-culture tourism  
Association of livestock producers  
Promote cross-boarder trade (SPS, policy harmonization, )

7. Fishery Development Policy and Program – Medium to long-term

Policy and investment  
Aquaculture with water development  
Marine and inland fishing  
Association of fisher folks  
Marketing and processing – cold storage  
Marine and inland fishing

8. **Safety Net Policy – immediate and continuous**

Comprehensive and supportive policy  
Strategic grain reserve (also stabilize price)  
Cash or Food Stamps for Work – (reduce market disruption)  
Proper targeting (with community participation)  
School feeding  
Community-based coping mechanisms  
Off-farm employment  
    Entrepreneurship development programs  
Productive safety net (Heifer, goats, piglets, etc. ) – saving livelihoods, building asset base,  
  
Support education of children in very marginal areas – scholarship scheme – properly targeted

## **CROSS CUTTING – IMMEDIATE AND CONTINUOUS**

1. Gender issues - immediate
  - Mainstreaming
  - Affirmative action
  - Equal opportunities
  - Secure access to land – customary and religious laws
2. Institutional development for policy formulation, implementation monitoring, coordination
3. Environment protection policies and programs
4. Rule of law, good governance, peace and security
5. HIV/AIDS and Malaria
5. Farmer education, training and capacity building (farmer field schools, farmer training centres)
6. Land policy – secure access to encourage long-term investment, collateral, Private sector development (finance, business advice, training, taxation, etc.)
7. Regional trade
  - Policy harmonization
  - Infrastructure

CONCLUSION:      ACTIVE ROLE FOR GOVERNMENT  
                         Coordinate the activities of development partners  
                         Comprehensive and coordinated approach  
Packaging, phasing out programs to ensure sustainability  
Regional food security policy  
Priority to marginal areas