

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

**FOLLOW UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WORLD FOOD SUMMIT
PLAN OF ACTION:**

NATIONAL REPORT

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Section 1: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress towards the World Food Summit Goal:

The state of the country's food security situation, in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets are described below:

- Since 2003, Kenya has experienced inadequate rainfall in many parts of the country especially in the arid and semi arid regions of North eastern, parts of eastern, coast and rift valley. This has affected crop and livestock production and water supply thereby resulting in serious food insecurity and vulnerability of the persons living in these areas. As a result, the government has been undertaking short term measures of ensuring food security through relief operations as well as long term measures that will enhance the production in these areas. Even in normal production years, about 1 million persons living in the arid and semi arid areas are considered chronically food insecure and are normally on food relief. This number has risen to 3.5 million in 2005/6 due to the serious drought affecting the country.
- Despite the drought in parts of the country, the main food production areas realized adequate harvests in 2005/6 especially of maize which is the main staple food. 33 million bags were produced against a consumption of 32 million bags. Maize and other essential foods like pulses, rice, vegetable oil, milk powder and supplementary foods for children and the malnourished are and have been given to the affected population.
- Since 1999, the highest production of major food crops was realized in 2001 and 2005. During years of poor production, beside the provision of relief, the government has allowed importation by the private sector to meet any deficits in the country.
- Cross border trade with neighbouring countries like Uganda, Tanzania and Ethiopia has also enhanced food availability to Kenyans.
- The government has a programme and stores strategic grain reserves of 3 million bags of maize through the National Cereals and Produce Board to feed the people in case of food shortages within the country.

Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action are attached to this report and listed here below:

- After every rain season in the months of July and January, the government in collaboration with stakeholders in the agriculture sector conducts assessments in the arid and semi arid areas that are normally food insecure to ascertain the food needs and other interventions that may be required to address the food security aspects for people living in these areas.
- As a result of these assessments, the Government puts in both short term and long term measures to address food insecurity. The measures include:
 - Provision of relief food supplies
 - Health interventions
 - Water and sanitation
 - Livestock interventions
 - Livestock off-take programmes
 - Reseeding of pastures
 - Agricultural interventions
 - Provision of seed

Long term measures include:

- Construction of water pans and dams for domestic use and irrigation
- Drilling of boreholes
- Construction of health facilities
- Community sensitization on coping mechanisms

Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lessons learned, is given below:

1. National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP): The programme is funded by SIDA and started in 2000 and first phase ended in June 2005. The programme has an overall objective to support the development of smallholders' agriculture enterprises and to increase effectiveness of integrated extension services. The programme works through a focal area approach in order to address the specific needs of the farmers in the area by providing extension packages for both food and livestock production.

Key lesson in this programme is the positive impact and results achieved through collaboration with other service providers besides the government in realizing improved agricultural production and food security. The coverage is 53 districts out of 73 in the country.

2. Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP): Project started in 1996 and phase one ended in 2003. A second phase is on-going to end in 2009. This is a World Bank funded programme and covers 22 ASAL districts in Kenya. The overall objective is to "enhance food security and reduce livelihood vulnerability in drought prone and marginalized communities in the 22 districts". This is achieved through Natural Resource and Drought Management, Community Driven Development and support to local development.

Key lessons include: Strengthened and effective drought monitoring system has been developed and the people are able to come up with their own coping mechanisms which reduce risks. There is also a strengthened district coordination of institutions and also targeting women especially in income generating activities contributed to better responses.

3. Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP): The project funded by IFAD aims at increasing incomes of small scale farmers and ensuring food security through increased production, processing and marketing of horticultural and traditional food crops in eight districts. The project promotes small irrigation schemes for horticultural development and extends credit to farmers to install infield systems, purchase of farm inputs etc.

Key lesson is the need for strong and well organized farmer organizations so that they can exploit advantages of group marketing. The programme has promoted diversification through the production and utilization of traditional crops as part of food security initiatives.

4. Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP): The project funded by World Bank effectively started in October 2004 to run for three phases of three years each and covers 20 districts. The overall objective is to improve the agriculture sector and as a result the livelihoods of Kenyans through reforms in agriculture to include private service providers; change in the research system to improve

accountability and to increase farmer empowerment.

5. Small Holder Dairy Project covering 12 districts. The project was funded by DFID and started in 1997 and ended in 2004. The overall goal was to increase incomes for smallholder farmers and marketers through capacity building on good management and improved milk quality and support to research.

Key lesson is that milk marketers are knowledgeable on good quality which fetches better prices thus increasing incomes and contributing to food security.

6. School Camel Programme: The programme was undertaken between 1999 and 2001 with an overall goal of promoting consumption of camel milk especially by school going children in 4 ASAL districts. The aim was to improve nutrition and provide income to the schools and the communities around through sale of camels and camel milk.

7. ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project: The project started in 2004 and ends in 2010, covers 22 ASAL districts. The objective of this project is to improve incomes and reduce poverty through better marketing of livestock. This is being achieved through rehabilitation and construction of water pans and boreholes; keeping of small stocks of livestock (goats, rabbits and poultry); establishment of disease free zones for livestock; establishment of satellite abattoirs and provision of grants for pasture rehabilitation.

8. Aquaculture Development: The overall goal is to convert aquaculture from subsistence to commercial for income generation and food security.

9. Preservation, conservation and restoration of fish habitats. This will facilitate sustainable use of fish resources.

10. Restocking of depleted waters and control of introduction of harmful species for sustainable use of fish resources.

NB: Programmes 8-10 in fisheries are on-going in different parts of the country.

Section II: Follow up of the WFS Plan of Action:

Programme	Year initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
1.National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	2000	5years	1.098 billion	New phase on going
2. Arid Lands Resource Management Project (ALRMP)	1996	13years	5.9 billion	On-going
3. Eastern Province Horticulture and Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP)	1996	9 years	1.07 billion	On-going
4. Kenya Agricultural Productivity Programme (KAPP):	2004	12 years	3.1 billion	On-going
5. Small Holder Dairy Project	1997	9 years	421.5 million	completed
6. School Camel Programme				
7. ASAL Based Livestock and Rural Livelihood Support Project	2004	6 years	27 billion	On-going
8. Implementation of Fisheries Management Program	2003	5 years	882 million	complete
9. Agricultural Sector Support Programme (ASP)	1st July 2001	5 years	1.009 billion	New phase in place effective 1st July 2005 for next 5 years.
10. Central Kenya Dry Areas and Small Holder Community Services Development Project	February 2001	8 years	1.357 billion	On-going
11. Kenya Special Programme for Food Security	July 2003	1.5 years	75 million	On-going under Government of Kenya sponsorship
12. Lake Victoria Environment Management Program	2003	3 years	115.6 million	Complete

The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented and their outcomes are described below:

The current National Development Plan, 2002-2008 and previous plans address medium term development strategies by the government. Alongside the National Development Plan, the government has put in place other short term and long term measures to spearhead development and address core priorities especially poverty. Different government sectors have also developed sectoral development road maps aimed at spurring growth and reducing poverty. Some of these policies include the following:

1. Economic Policy Reforms For 1996-1998: with an overall objective to spur economic growth and thereby reduce poverty and unemployment. This objective has been met through reforms in various sectors of the economy including agriculture. Liberalization of markets has been key in the agricultural sector with various successes and challenges.

2. National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999-2015) Overall objective is to halt the increase in poverty incidence to less than 30% by year 2015. Within the plan, the government set up a framework for institutionalizing poverty eradication in Kenya. The Plan is implemented by the Poverty Eradication Commission together with line ministries, communities, Community Based Organizations, NGOs and development partners. Key in the activities of the Commission is to monitor and oversee poverty eradication efforts by stakeholders and advising the government on pro-poor policy options and effectiveness of various poverty eradication strategies.

3. National Action Programme, 2002: A Framework for Combating Desertification in Kenya:
The Plan aimed at mobilization of stakeholders, resources and putting in place priorities that ensure sustainable development and management of natural resources. The measures also included innovative ways of creating alternative livelihood systems in order to spare land and land resources from unsustainable exploitation.

4. Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation: 2003-2007: As a result of poor economic growth, the government prepared this policy to address this challenge. The overall objective is to identify measures and programmes that the government has committed itself to undertake to create the necessary rapid economic growth, wealth, employment and reduce poverty in the Kenyan Society. This includes revitalizing the productive sectors of the economy and especially agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and trade and industry.

5. Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture: 2004-2014: The Strategy aims at transforming the agricultural sector into a profitable economic activity that is capable of attracting private investment and provide gainful employment with an ultimate goal to ensure food security. Key activities in the strategy include revision of the regulatory and legal framework in agriculture in order to enhance private sector participation and create an enabling environment for enhanced trade; promotion of research and technology development, reforming the extension services; establishment and development of a market based agricultural credit and inputs system and promotion of domestic processing of agricultural produce in order to increase opportunities for value adding and create employment.

6. Other policies that are related to poverty reduction include the **Water Masterplan** in which one of the objectives is to improve provision of water for both domestic and agricultural activities through rehabilitation of existing non-functional resources and construction of new ones. Another policy is the **Roads 2000** which involves improvement of the roads system in Kenya. This will facilitate movement of agricultural products from the inaccessible high productive rural areas to areas of deficit and hence assist in food availability.