

REVISED REPORTING FORMAT  
FOR  
THE FOLLOW-UP OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
WORLD FOOD SUMMIT  
PLAN OF ACTION

SECTION I: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Country: *KENYA*

2. Reporting institution or unit: *FOOD SECURITY COORDINATION UNIT, MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE*

3. Contact person:

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4. Institutional arrangements established for the follow-up of the WFS Plan of Action (if any):

*INTRA-SECTORAL PREPARATION OF A FOOD SECURITY CONCEPT NOTE ON SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY IN KENYA. THE KENYA 'S SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR FOOD SECURITY (KSPFS) HAS A COORDINATION UNIT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, HQ BUT INCLUDES MEMBERSHIP FROM SUCH OTHER SECTORS AS LIVESTOCK, COOPERATIVE, FISHERIES, THE COORDINATION UNIT CONNECTS WITH DISTRICT FOOD SECURITY COORDINATING COMMITTEES IN THE FIELD.*

## FOOD SECURITY AND RELATED INDICATORS

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>1. Food security indicators</b>									
<b>Availability</b>									
Average person dietary supply (kcal)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Food production index	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Food self-sufficiency ratio	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Cereal supply per person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Animal protein supply per person	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Value of food exports earnings in US DOLLARS MILLIONS	..	..	..	793	636	740	863	845	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Value of food imports earnings in US DOLLARS MILLIONS.	..	..	..	150	233	339	241	185	ECONOMIC SURVEY
External debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services	17.2	15.1	17.0	17.0	16.1	6.9	11.7	11.8	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Value of gross investment in agriculture(in USD)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
<b>Stability</b>									
Food Price Index Base Oct 1997 = 100	87.5	101.1	107.4	114.8	129.8	136.2	138.1	159.6	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REPORT
Index of variability of food production	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Ratio of national food reserves to domestic food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Export earnings instability	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>Access</b>									
Rate of growth in real GDP per person! per year (%)	..	..	(0.6)	(0.8)	(3.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	(1.0)	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Gini index of income distribution	..	0.44	..	0.57	..	..	..	..	WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY 1997 REPORT (WMS)
Percentage of population living below national poverty line (%)	..	52.3	..	..	..	56.0	..	..	WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY 1997 REPORT (WMS)
Percentage of population living on less than 1 USD a day (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Percentage of income spent on food (%)	42.6	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	CONSUMER PRICE INDEX REPORT
Estimated number of undernourished people in millions	..	12.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY 1997 REPORT (WMS)
Percentage of population undernourished (%)	..	43.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	WELFARE MONITORING SURVEY 1997 REPORT (WMS)
Percentage of children under 5 that are underweight (%)	..	22.3	22.1	..	21.2	..	..	..	CBS – MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY
Percentage of children under 5 that are stunted (%)	..	36.8	33.0	..	35.3	..	..	..	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2000
Percentage of children under 5 that are wasted (%)	..	6.5	6.1	..	6.0	..	..	..	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2000

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>2. Social Indicators</b>									
Life expectancy at birth (age)	56.6	56.6	56.6	56.6	..	..	..	..	1999 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT
Under 5 mortality rate per 1000	112	112	114	114	114	114	114	114	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2000
Net school enrolment of children aged 5-12 (%)	..	..	..	70.7	69.1	75.8	76.1	78.5	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	100: 103	100: 104	100: 102	100: 104	100: 103	100: 103	100: 105	100: 105	MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
Adult literacy rate	..	..	..	..	..	73.6	..	..	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2000 & KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2003
Total number of doctors, nurses and other health personnel per 100 000 people	..	..	172.4	186.9	190.1	188.2	189.1	192.1	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Infant mortality rate (%) per 1000	74	74	78	78	78	78	78	78	MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY (MICS) 2000 & KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2003
Maternal mortality rate per 1000	..	..	590	..	..	..	414	..	KENYA DEMOGRAPHIC AND HEALTH SURVEY 2003
Adult morbidity rate per 1000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Adult male mortality rate per 1000	..	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	1999 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT
Adult male mortality rate per 1000	..	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	1999 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>3. Infectious diseases and HIV/AIDS indicators</b>									
Death rate from infectious diseases (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Death rate from HIV/AIDS (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Percentage of population orphaned (%)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Percentage of child-headed households (%)	..	..	..	2.5	..	..	..	..	1999 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT
Average age of household head (age)	..	..	..	27.0	..	..	..	..	1999 POPULATION CENSUS REPORT
Rate of population with HIV/AIDS infection (%)	11.9	12.8	13.9	13.5	13.5	13.0	10.2	6.7	ECONOMIC SURVEY

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>4. Economic and trade</b>									
Proportion of total imports by value, excluding arms, from developing countries and from LDCs admitted free of duties	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Average tariffs imposed on agricultural products and textiles and clothing from developing countries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Agricultural support estimate as a percentage of GDP	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Proportion of ODA provided to help build trade capacity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Share of primary exports (value) of total exports earnings	54.7	45.9	49.0	50.7	52.8	47.0	48.9	49.2	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Share of manufactured exports (value) of total exports earnings	19.9	19.6	16.3	16.1	15.0	15.5	16.3	16.2	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Terms of trade: All items	93	102	100	86	84	79	78	81	ECONOMIC SURVEY
External agricultural income terms of trade	130	158	159	143	135	106	102	106	ECONOMIC SURVEY

INDICATOR	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	SOURCE
<b>5. Sustainability of natural resources</b>									
Proportion of land area under forest cover (%)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	ECONOMIC SURVEY
Proportion of area protected to maintain biological diversity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

.. = NOT AVAILABLE

### **Commitment III**

#### **A. Policies and actions taken to intensify and diversify food production:**

- Under the economic recovery strategy for employment creation and poverty reduction, (2003 — 2007), Agriculture is recognized as one of the key productive sector in the context of economic recovery strategy. Key initiatives include enactment of Tea Act, Sugar Act and Coffee Act as well as the on-going review of the Cooperative Societies Act. Additionally under Kenya Rural Development Strategy, launched in 2002 legal and institutional reforms are being undertaken to consolidate over 60 statutes governing the agricultural sector. The government is also putting in place a new agricultural extension policy to promote collaboration with other extension providers. Farmer training institutions are also being refurbished.
- March 2004, a document - “Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture 2004 — 2014” launched by the President of the Republic of Kenya.
- A revision of Kenya’s Food Policy is under way and is expected to be complete by December 2004.

#### **Transfer and use of agricultural technologies:**

Through World Bank support, Kenya Agricultural Research Institute (KAR) has been implementing an initiative, Agricultural Technologies and Information Response Initiative (ATIRI) to enhance the access transfer, and use of agricultural technologies. Groups demand information and technologies. A recent project — Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP) aims at mobilizing all actors involved in agricultural productivity.

## **Commitment VI**

A. The new government is addressing infrastructural issues as a top priority.

- So far, four sub-committees, tackling external and internal market issues have been set-up to address related problems. Membership of these committees includes all relevant stakeholders.
- Additionally, a National Committee that relates WTO, BAC & COMESA with the local trade issues is in place.

Similar to b & c.

B. Not applicable to Kenya.

## **Commitment V**

a) A national early warning system is in through Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM) at the Office of the President. It has membership of all stakeholders, which includes UN Agencies, Donors, NGOs, relevant GoK departments among others.

b) A national Policy on Disaster Management was developed in June 2002 under Office of the President and is soon to be operationalised. KFSM coordinates all response mechanisms therein.

c) This is being addressed through KFSM, with an Arid Lands Management Project (ALMP) having specific components to respond. ALMP is funded by World Bank. KSPFS, through KFSM will also address the same.

d) The Ministries of Water Resources Development and Natural Resources, through the National Environmental Action Plan are addressing.

## **Commitment VI**

a) Ministry of Education mandate.

b) 3.8% (approx. Kshs. 3 billion) of the national budget. Efforts are being made to raise it to 10%

c) the contribution of agriculture is through marketing information through provision of IT towards dissemination of market information. The other is through commodity access roads, e.g Tea, and sugar cess. The rest is an activity of both the Ministries of Transport as well as Roads.

d) The Ministry allocates about Kshs.870 million of the budget through KAR annually.

e) Ministry of water.

1) NEMA

All these efforts are towards environmental protection and sustainable food production.

## **Commitment VII**

At National level, a coordination Unit, National Food Security Coordination Unit has been set up. The Unit is headed by a National Coordinator and a Deputy. Other members of the Unit are drawn from cooperative, livestock and fisheries and KARI. A Steering Committee which is inter-sectoral and is chaired by private sector is in place. At local levels, there are District Food Security Coordinators and



District Food Security Committees. The committees are inter ministerial and include both public and private sector.

## **PROGRESS MADE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE WFS PLAN OF ACTION**

### **[A] Genesis of the Kenya Special Programme for Food Security (KSPFS)**

(1) The KSPFS was initiated soon after WFS: fyi June 2002.

(2) Systematic inception process involved:

- Appointment of a team that prepared the initial Special Program on Food Security (SPFS)'s Concept Note beginning July 2002.
- A Ministry's team, comprising of KARI and Agricultural Information Resource Centre (AIRC), videotaped some successful initiatives in food security from Coast, Eastern, RIValley, Nyanza and Western Provinces.
- The concept note was circulated to key stakeholders including donors and has since been revised not less than four times incorporating their views.
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(3) The National inaugural meeting jointly organized with FAO was held on August 21st, 2002 attended by Government officials from various collaborating departments and ministries, FAO Representative from Rome - Mr. Andrew Macmillan, NGO's, Donors, International Development Agencies, University, Parastatals, Private Sector and Policy Institutes.

(4) National Food Security sensitization meetings for both provincial and district level field staff were held in September and November 2002 respectively.

(5) The programme has been launched in 24 out of the 70 districts in Kenya.

(6) Best practices or success initiatives amongst groups and group members have been documented for consideration while implementing SPFS.

(7) The SPFS was the centrepiece of a recent NEPAD meeting held on 8th April 2003 opened by The Vice President and Minister for National Reconstruction. In attendance were eight government ministers and high-ranking officials.

(8) A Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) between FAO and GOK was signed in May 2003 and its implementation has commenced.

**[B] The Concept Note Provides:**

- (1) The policy context of implementing the KSPFS.
- (2) The scope of hunger and poverty issues in the country.
- (3) A review of relevant experiences from the public and private sector food security programmes.
- (4) An outline of community based action programme that focuses on the more than 14.3 million members of absolute poor rural households.

**[C] The Objectives of The SPFS TCP phase:**

- (1) The programme seeks to respond to food security needs of the above poor households by applying, replicating and scaling up of largely local successful innovations to areas of similar conditions while emphasising use of local resources.
- (2) The SPFS will be based on a series of projects prepared by district teams consisting of alliances of collaborators in the districts and divisions.
- (3) The National Coordination Unit is to embark on an extensive capacity building training of district facilitators in farmer-led systems and community-based systems and farmer exchange visits.
- (4) To prepare a programme of large scale interventions for national funding and anticipated donor support. Prepare National SPFS project targeting enhanced national budget allocation and for guiding any external donor assistance.
- (5) Develop National Food Security Strategy and conclude National Food Security Policy Review with the participation of public, private and relevant international agencies.

**[D] Implementation Progress:**

- (1) The subjects covered during the meetings were: -
  - i) Introduction of the Food Security Concept Paper to the various Stakeholders, i.e. CBOs, NGOs and Government Departments within the respective districts,
  - ii) Listing of the livelihoods of various communities within the district,
  - iii) Listing of the causes of food insecurity,
  - iv) Identification of various stakeholders involved in food security issues,

- v) Discussion of interventions to address limitations in livelihoods,
  - vi) Formation of the District Level Committees to coordinate activities of the food security programmes,
  - vii) Formation of Technical or Support Units,
- (2) Brainstorming on modalities for collaboration including NGOs Consortiums agreeing on lead NGO in the district.
- (3) In part of its commitment, a total of Kshs. 5 million was spent by the Ministry in the fiscal year 2002-2003 in conducting the start up activities. In the current fiscal year, 2003-2004 Kshs. 50 million has been allocated.
- (4) Following the sensitization exercises, common interest groups for farmers who share similar interests/problems are being linked to facilitators, in order to respond to demands that have been identified. Some of the specific CIGs identified are: - rainwater harvesting; micro-irrigation; soil fertility; bulking of drought tolerant crops; environmental conservation; marketing of farm produce- e.g. dairy and horticultural products; livestock improvement/livestock diseases; bee keeping; credit e.t.c.
- (5) Resulting from the separation of Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development, the Coordination Unit mounted a re-orientation training of the newly appointed provincial Directors and District heads both from agriculture and livestock to deepen and respond on the Concept of Special Programme for Food Security and discuss the way forward on management and resources for food security activities.
- (6) To update the development partners on the activities of the SPFS with a view to soliciting their support in massive up-scaling for food security, four food security group meetings have been held with the development partners who include World Bank, DFID, JICA, EU, SIDA, USAID, FAO. The Food Security Group meetings are planned to be held every month. A Technical Food Security Working Group (TFSWG) consisting of government officers and donors has been formed.
- (7) Links with the GTZ supported Private Sector Development in Agriculture (PSDA) are on going. PSDA jointly with SPFS organised a potato marketing workshop in which the standards for potato marketing were agreed upon, ways of enforcing the standards, initiatives for the formation of national potato grower marketing association were discussed, approaches for empowering farmers and the importance of approaching marketing issues in a multi-stakeholder way was stressed. In addition to MOA and GTZ officials, attendance was also from the 7 potato growing districts as well as town and municipal councils. Three members of parliament from the potato growing areas also attended.
- (8) The Food Security Coordination Unit has participated in a workshop to strengthen agribusiness linkages through Farmers Field Schools in Western Kenya. The meeting was jointly organised by KACE, Rockefeller and FAO and was mostly attended by farmers who have graduated from field schools and who needs to be linked to market as they produce. Also in attendance was an FAO representative from the Regional Office Harare and officials of the MOA. Farmer business development and farmer organization strengthening were discussed.

(9) Capacity building in food security up-scaling approaches has been done. Over 80 officers from both public and private sector across 15 districts were trained in February/March 2004.

(10) As a result of the above trainings the district teams have mobilized groups to access grants through competitive proposals and over a 180 group proposals have been received and processed for funding during this financial year (June 2003/June 2004). It is expected that over 240 groups small grants proposals will be funded through the GoK and FAO TCP support by the end of 2004.

(11) The Coordinator, KSPFS attended the Zero Hunger Conference in Brazil in March 2004 to be exposed to the Brazilian way of addressing the Food and Nutrition security.

(12) Preparation for a National Food Security brochure are at an advanced stage.

(13) The Coordination Unit is liaising with the country members of the MDG Hunger Taskforce.

(14) A National Food Security Action Plan Workshop is planned in June, 2004.

**[E] Early Indicators:**

(1) The meetings in the districts have been co-funded by collaborating organizations e.g. Catholic Relief Services in Nyeri, Resource Projects Kenya in Vihiga, SACRED Africa in Teso District, Stakeholders themselves in Busia, Ministry of Agriculture in Makueni and so on.

(2) Due to its apparent complexity, it takes the participants time to buy into the programme but once the concept is clearly understood overwhelming demand for inclusion in the programme is not in any doubt.

(3) Increasing willingness of NGOs to collaborate in recognition of the benefits concentrating resources, skills & technologies, and avoiding unnecessary overlaps.

(4) The following specific cases exemplify the achievements or success stories of the program so far, to name a few: -

i) *Mpendakale Women Group* in Kilifi District whose members' milk yield increased from 8 to 14 litres per cow/day. This was as a result of improved nutrition and other better husbandry practices.

ii) *Vihiga Mushroom Group*: - This is a new initiative that was formed to organize mushroom production in Vihiga District.

The group has gone further and identified market outlets outside the district - as far as Mombasa. This is set to increase production further, and earn good returns for the producers.

iii) *Zowerani Farmers' Field School*: - Members realized an increase in maize yield from 6 to 14 bags per acre.

iv) After visiting a communal dam in Lare division, Nakuru district, a *farmer in Bondo District* constructed his own dam, fenced it for his exclusive use. The farmer can now irrigate own crops and increased his income.

v) Three successful farmers in Makueni District;

- 6 litres of milk from 3 dairy goats after assistance from the Ministry of Livestock as well as MAP in Wote division,
- Upgrading of local herd to 75%, achieving a production of 20 litres/day/cow (accumulative income of Kshs. 72,000 per month) within three years,
- A retired farmer who ventured into dairying in 1999 and given advise, 4kgs grass seed & Chaff Cutter from MAP/Livestock, earns an accumulative income of Kshs. 60,000 monthly.

**[F] Problems/Issues Of Policy Nature Encountered During Implementation**

- Top down attitudes of facilitators and managers of farmers groups.
- Weakness of most resource poor farmers' organizations in terms of governance and leadership.
- Lack of access to credit both in terms of collateral and repayment terms. The outcome of the review by the Financial Sector Assessment Programme (FSAP) will hopefully facilitate this.
- Legal and institutional reforms; the over 60 statutes that govern the agricultural sector need to be consolidated to a single legislation.
- Pending reviews of various agricultural act e.g. Irrigation act to factor in the socio economic changes on the sector.
- Lack of preparedness for disasters and appropriate intervention strategies for recovery.
- HIV/AIDS epidemics and other diseases that have had and continues to have a high toll on productive human resources as well as diverting productive funds to meet medical bills.
- Misplaced financial expectations and narrow vision on the part of the field staff and farmers.
- Access of national funds/resources for some of the projects that will create the much needed impact.