

INCEPTION REPORT-KENYA

1. Basic Information

Name	Catherine W. Gituro
Country	County Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Veterinary and Fisheries-Kirinyaga County
Organization	Policy officer
Position	Catherine W. Gituro

2. Current Situation concerning CARD (Coalition for African Rice Development) / NRDS (National Rice Development Strategy) and CAADP in your country

1. Achievements, on-going activities, and way forward

- The NRDS for Kenya was developed in 2008.
- Implementation started in earnest in 2009.
- It was revised in 2013/14 to take care of changes brought about by the constitutional changes in the country and also to include experiences learned during the first five years of implementation.

Documents which were generated through the CARD Initiative and major points on each.

NRDS

- The strategy sets out the vision, mission, objectives and strategies that the state department of Agriculture and other stakeholders will pursue with the aim of facilitating growth and development of the rice sub-sector.
- The target is to double rice production in both rain fed and irrigated conditions by 2018 with a vision of making the country self-sufficient in rice by 2030.
- Forms the basis on which work plans will be formulated at National and Counties functional units and individual levels.
- Is an instrument for bidding for resources at the County, National and international and from the public sector.

National Rice Development Strategies

- Develop products, markets and marketing channels
- Increase rice productivity
- Expand area under rice cultivation
- Reduce field and post-harvest losses
- Enhance farmers' access to credit and high quality inputs
- Provision of extension and support services
- Strengthen human resource capacity

The National Rice Seed Development Strategy

- The country was considered by CARD for the development of a National seed strategy in 2015. The process started recently. The first seed working week was held from 6th to 10th July, 2015.

LATEST list of rice-related interventions (on-going / recently closed) (within my County).

Rice related interventions in the county are being addressed through the following projects;

- **Rice Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (Rice MAPP)** – the project is trying out technologies of which those approaches that will be identified as successful will be disseminated and adopted in other irrigation schemes. This includes Water Saving Rice Culture (intermittent irrigation, hand levelling, healthy seedlings, line planting and improved weeding).
- **SATREPS**-the objective is development of effective and efficient screening systems for drought, cold tolerance through breeding and tailor made cultivation technology

- **Agriculture Sector Development Support Project (ASDSP)** –its objective is to increase equitable income& improved production & productivity in the rural smallholder farm and off farm sectors.
 - The project is involved in capacity building of farmers and extension officers.
 - Has also mapped the rice value chain actors and in the process of bridging the gaps identified and making linkages.
- **Mwea irrigation expansion project**
 It involves rehabilitation and Expansion of Mwea Irrigation scheme. Dam construction will be put up within the county to address water shortage in the Mwea irrigation scheme and also expand the area under irrigation.
 Compensation of affected citizens has been done
 Excavation of the dam will commence before the end of this year.

LATEST list of priority projects (Project Concept Notes) with clear indication of the potential source of funding (government, development partners, CAADP)

Subsector Item	No.	Title	Estimated Budget (KES)	Potential Donors
Access to Market	1	Develop and Strengthen rice value chain actors' Networks and Partnerships	115,000,000	JICA, World Bank, AGRA, GIZ, GoK, CAADP
	2	Promotion of Rice Marketing in Kenya	48,600,000	JICA,CAADP,AGRA,GIZ,USA ID,GOK
	3	Develop Rice Marketing Information System in Kenya	200,000,000	AGRA,IFAD,FAO,GOK, USAID
	4	Support to Rice Cooperatives for Sustainable Access to Farm Inputs, Credit and Value Addition	850,000,000	GIZ, JICA, World Bank, CAADP, GOK, AfDB, FAO
Overall Policy tools	5	Establishment of a legal and regulatory framework for the rice sector in Kenya	20,564,000	Government(GoK) and development partners
	6	Development and implementation of the second national rice development strategy implementation framework	37,371,000	GOK, JICA Other Development Partners
Mechanization	7	Promotion of efficient tillage operations to enhance smallholder rice farmers livelihoods	346,000,000	Gok, TICA, Development Partners, World Bank, JICA
	8	Improvement of rice quality for smallholder	328,000,000	Gok, KOICA, Development Partners, JICA

Subsector Item	No.	Title	Estimated Budget (KES)	Potential Donors
		farmers using appropriate harvesting techniques		
	9	Reduction of postharvest handling losses for improved smallholder rice farmers livelihoods	83,000,000	GoK, KOICA, JICA
	10	Establishment of a centre of excellence to enhance rice productivity through mechanization	1,757,000,000	Gok, World Bank, TICA, JICA
Irrigation/ Water Management	11	Improve and expand area under rain fed rice through integrated agricultural water management	1,570,567,000	GoK, World Bank, AfDB, CAADP
	12	Improve and Expand Irrigated rice area and irrigation efficiency	10,000,000,000	GoK, JICA, World Bank, AfDB, CAADP
	13	Improvement of irrigation water management for sustainable rice production in Kenya	1,088,925,000	GoK, JICA, World Bank, AfDB, CAADP
Technology development & dissemination	14	Efficient Utilization of Rice Products and By Products	78,200,000	Gok, CAADP and other Development Partners
Research & Extension	15	Rice Integrated Crop Management Extension Programme (RICMEP) for Sustainable Production in Kenya	3,506,000,000	Gok CAADP , JICA AGRA and other Development Partners
	16	Increasing Production and Productivity in Rainfed and Irrigated Rice	102,722,000	Gok CAADP , JICA AGRA and Development Partners
	17	Facilitate Increased Production and Productivity through Improved Extension Services	177,336,000	Gok CAADP , JICA AGRA, World Bank W and Development Partners

List of priority projects with clear indication of how each is funded.

Project	Funded By;
Rice Market-oriented Agriculture Promotion Project (Rice MAPP)	The Government of Kenya (GOK) and the Government of Japan through JICA
SATREPS	JICA
Agriculture Sector Development Support Project (ASDSP)	GOK and SIDA
Mwea irrigation expansion project	GOK and World Bank
NERICA Sustainable dissemination project	Initially funded by GOK and JICA but currently fully funded by GOK
Eastern Africa Agricultural productivity project	GOK and the World Bank.

List of 'champions' whom the NRDS Task Force will lobby in order to materialize the priority projects

JICA, World Bank, AGRA, GIZ, GoK, CAADP, USAID, AfDB, TICA, KOICA

(2) Organizations involved in CARD initiative and NRDS process

Organizations involved in NRDS process

- County governments
- State department of agriculture
- Research institutions
- Processors
- Marketers
- Agricultural institutions (Universities)
- Private sector

List of the CAADP core members

S/NO.	Name of officer	Department
1.	Rabecca Wahome	State Department of Agriculture
2.	Josephine Love	State Department of Agriculture
3.	Dr. Julia Kinyua	State Department of livestock- veterinary
4.	Vincent Githinji	State Department of livestock
5.	Jane Kinya	State Department of Fisheries
6.	Sammy Macharia	State Department of Fisheries

NB: The CAADP is just being revived now. The above list of members is all that there is now.

List of NRDS Task Force Core members

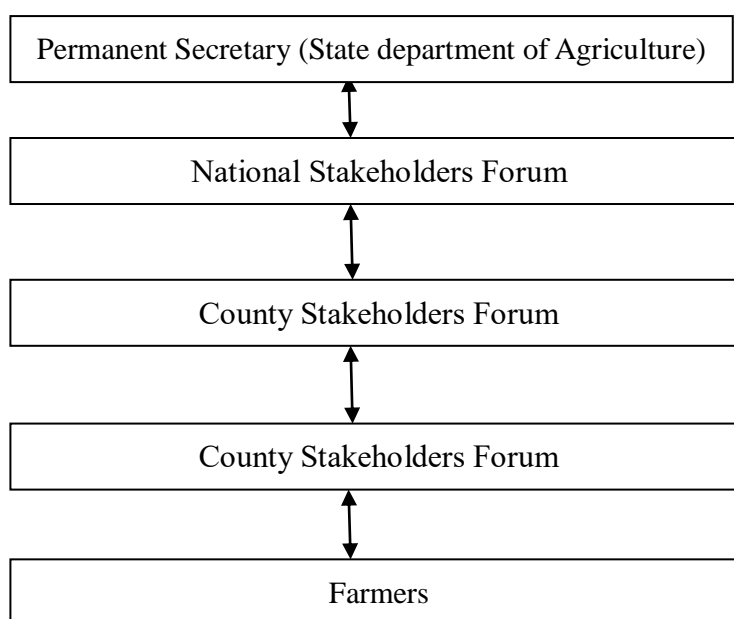
Name of member	Institution
1) Prof. J C Onyango	Maseno University
2) Phanael Webi	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
3) Charles Mbutia	KENAFF
4) Washington Kouko	KALRO
5) STAK	
6) Bibiana Walela	MoALF –RIPU
7) Raphael Kitonyi	MoALF -RIPU

List of the NRDS Task Force full members

SNO	Name	Institution
1.	Prof. J C Onyango	Maseno University
2.	Raphael Ngigi	KALRO(Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization) Headquarters
3.	Charles Mbutia	KENAFF(Kenya National Farmers Federation)

SNO	Name	Institution
4.	Washington Kouko	KALRO Mwea
5.	Phanuel Webi	Ministry of water and Irrigation
6.	STAK	
7.	Bibiana Walela	MoALF (Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and fisheries) –RIPU(Rice Promotion Unit)
8.	Raphael Kitonyi	MoALF -RIPU
9.	Ann Mwanzia	MoALF -Agribusiness
10.	Hadijah BaraZa	MoALF -Extension
11.	Fredrick Muga	MoALF -RIPU
12.	Prof. C Kanali	Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology
13.	Ann Kimani	KALRO Mwea
14.	Winfred Kore	KALRO Kibos
15.	Dr. Raphael Wanjogu	NIB (National Irrigation Board)
16.	Charles Muthee	KEPHIS(Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service)
17.	Washington Bwire	Lake Basin Development Company
18.	FAO	
19.	JICA	
20.	Eng. David Njogu	RiceMAPP Project
21.	Dr. Kimani	SATREPS Project
22.	Dr. Joseph Kamau	EAAPP Project
23.	Fredrick Muga	RIPU
24.	David Bunyatta	RIPU
25.	Marion Gathumbi	RIPU

Organogram which shows major related organizations and indicates the position of the both Task Force (CAADP and NRDS)



Level of linkage between the CAADP and NRDS Task Force Team

- The Permanent Secretary will appoint the National Stakeholder Forum (NSF) members, drawn from key stakeholders in production, processing, marketing, irrigation, extension and research.
- **NSF:** Members will elect the chairman from the members.
- **County stakeholders' forum:** They will oversee the implementation of NRDS at the County levels. They will also perform a monitoring function.
- **Ward stakeholders forum:** will be the implementing organ for NRDS.
- As NRDS implementation proceeds its revisions will be done by the stakeholders' forum from time to time.
- The mid- review has been done and has given rise to the revised 2014 edition.

2. Duties of Your Organization/Department and Yourself

(1) Duties of my organization in general and with reference to the implementation of NRDS and CAADP

Since the agriculture is a devolved function the duties of my department include;

- Provision of agricultural extension services including disease and pests control in crops.
- Development and implementation of projects and programmes to address food security.
- Construction of grain storage structures.
- Enforcement of regulations and standards on quality control of inputs and products from the agricultural sector.
- Promote access to quality and affordable farm inputs such as certified seeds, fertilizer and other planting materials such as cuttings and vines.
- Soil and water management and conservation of the natural resource base for agriculture.
- Promotion of market access for crops' produce and products.
- Provision of infrastructure to promote agricultural production and marketing, agro-processing and value chains.
- Enhancing accessibility to affordable credit and insurance packages for farmers.
- Formulation and review of county specific policies related to agriculture.
- Implementation of national and county specific policies and legislation in agriculture.

(2) Duties of your department in general and with reference to the implementation of NRDS and CAADP

Technical issues

- Support and strengthen rice institutions
- Posting of extension officers in rice growing areas and avoid high turnover of staff.
- Strengthen rice quality inspection and its enforcement in collaboration with relevant organizations

Farm inputs and equipment

- Facilitate accessibility and affordability of farm inputs and equipments

Infrastructural development

- Improve roads and transport facilities in rice growing areas in liaison with relevant county department
Encourage private sector partnerships in rice processing.

(3) Duties of yourself in general and with reference to the implementation of NRDS and CAADP

- Coordination of development and implementation of the county department's Strategic plan with respect to agricultural policy development and review, the plan will thus be aligned towards NRDS as far as rice sub sector is concerned.
- Development of county agricultural policies and bills, this will include rice marketing policy which needs to be put in place so as to address the strategy on development of products, markets and marketing channels

(4) How you have been involved in the implementation of NRDS

- I have been involved in County stakeholder meetings during discussions on the rice value chain and analysis and mapping and implementation of ASDSP and RiceMAPP projects.

3. Challenges faced by the rice sector in general

(1) Challenges faced by the rice sector of the participants' countries

- Low technical capacity and advocacy by the farmers
- Declining soil fertility and natural resource base management
- High cost of farm inputs and machinery
- Low mechanization
- Uncoordinated marketing
- Pests and disease problems
- Inadequate postharvest handling skills and poor disposal of rice husks

(2) Measures that have already been taken to address above listed challenges and its results At County level;

- The county has enacted a legislation to enable setting up of an agricultural mechanization station where farmers will be hiring and accessing mechanization services at affordable rates
- implementation of projects addressing specific interventions recommended in the NRDS
- Training of officers both in -country and outside – 460 Extension officers trained locally and 30 outside the county
- Training of farmers on rice cultivation techniques

(3) My current plan on how you address the above-mentioned challenges

- Engaging in partnerships and collaboration with relevant stakeholders and development partners so as to harness synergies in addressing the challenges.

(4) My expectation to the course regarding the learning on how to address these challenges

- I expect to learn from others on how they have been able to best address the challenges that could be similar to our situation.

4. Challenges of CARD /NRDS process and CAADP implementation

(1) Challenges regarding the implementation of NRDS process and CAADP implementation (e.g. institutional, capacity)

- Institutional-with devolution some institutions have been re –aligned and are yet to take off.
- Communication has also been a challenge between the various levels of Government but is improving with time.

(2) Background of the above-mentioned challenges

- With the promulgation of a new constitution in 2010, there were many changes in institutional set up and levels of governance. This took effect from 2013 after the general elections when some of these changes were effected. The Country is still in the transition phase and has thus affected structures that were in place earlier. This includes the organization structure of NRDS which has necessitated its revision.

(3) My tentative idea for solving the above-mentioned challenges or improving the present situation.

- Fast tracking the necessary restructuring to ensure that it takes the shortest time possible.

(4) How the alignment of CARD-CAADP can contribute to implementation of NRDS/CARD process in your country

Since the NRDS is done by stakeholders in the implementing countries who are informed by grass root situations, alignment of CARD-CAADP will go a long way in achieving the perceived objectives collectively.

(5) My expectation to the course with reference to the challenges

- Learn new ideas on addressing the challenges.

5. Challenges on promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD / NRDS process

(1) Challenges on promoting the alignment between the CAADP and the CARD / NRDS process

(e.g. institutional, capacity).

- Limited capacity for private sector as key partner in the CAADP/NRDS process
- Sector coordination
- Financing the existing gaps
- Devolution process and bringing on board county governments

(2) List up the measures that have already taken to address above listed challenges and its results

- A team has been set up to revive CAADP
- Intergovernmental department to link the National and county government in place
- Transformation unit set up to act as a platform for Government to engage with development partners.
- Concept notes have been developed and are available for interested partners to support

(3) List up the measures you plan to take (at this moment) to address above listed challenges

- Communicate with my county counter parts on how we can contribute to addressing the challenges and be part of the process.

(4) List up the measures the CARD Secretariat as well as CARD Steering Committee members can take to address listed challenges

- Assist in resource mobilization from development partners
- Lobby Governments through the AU to support CARD process in countries