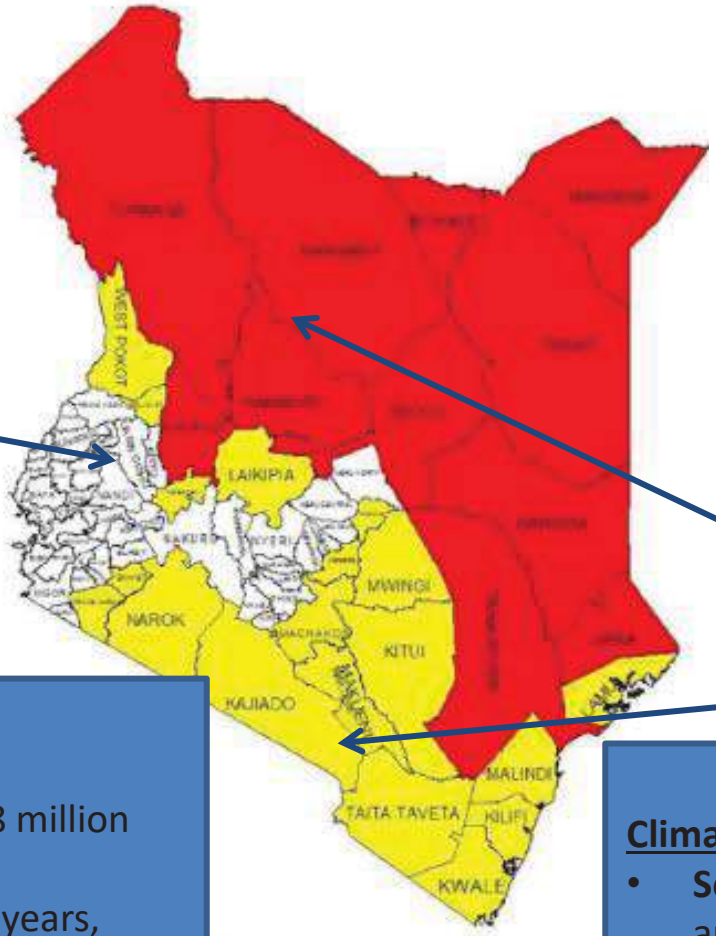
# Background Information

## KENYA MAP – ECOLOGICAL ZONES


About 70% population
Average annual rainfall
300-1,800mm
temperatures: 14-28°C




About 30% population
Annual average rainfall
200-1,000mm
Temperature-: 22-34°C

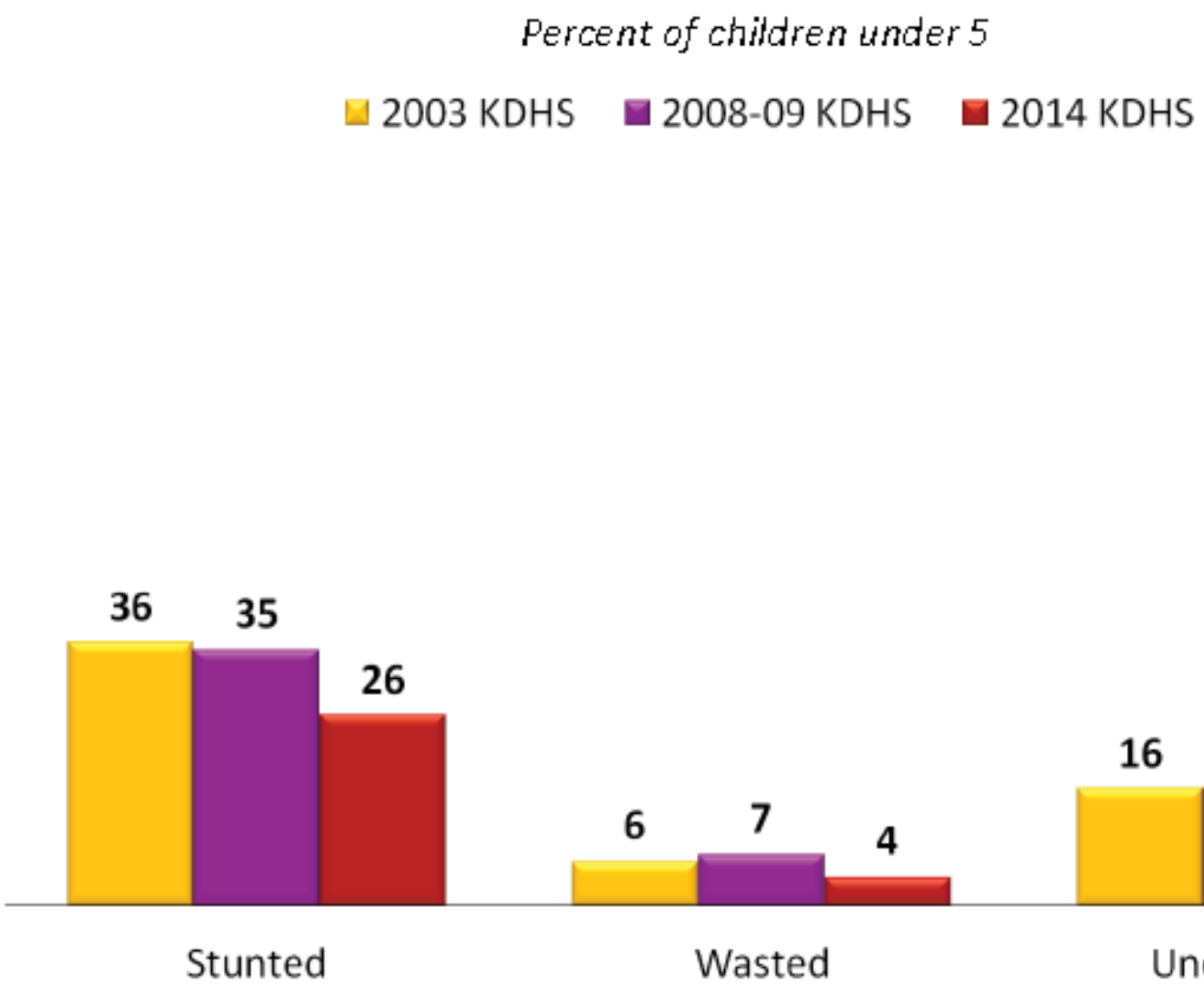
**Demography**

- Total projected population:- 48 million (2018) , 2.6% annual growth
- Life expectancy at birth - 61.5 years,
- Total fertility rate - 3.9 births per woman
- GDP -70 Billion USD

**Climate**

- **Seasons:-** Long rains from March to July and short rains from October to December
- **Droughts** occur- every 2-3 years
- **95% reliance** on rain fed crop production

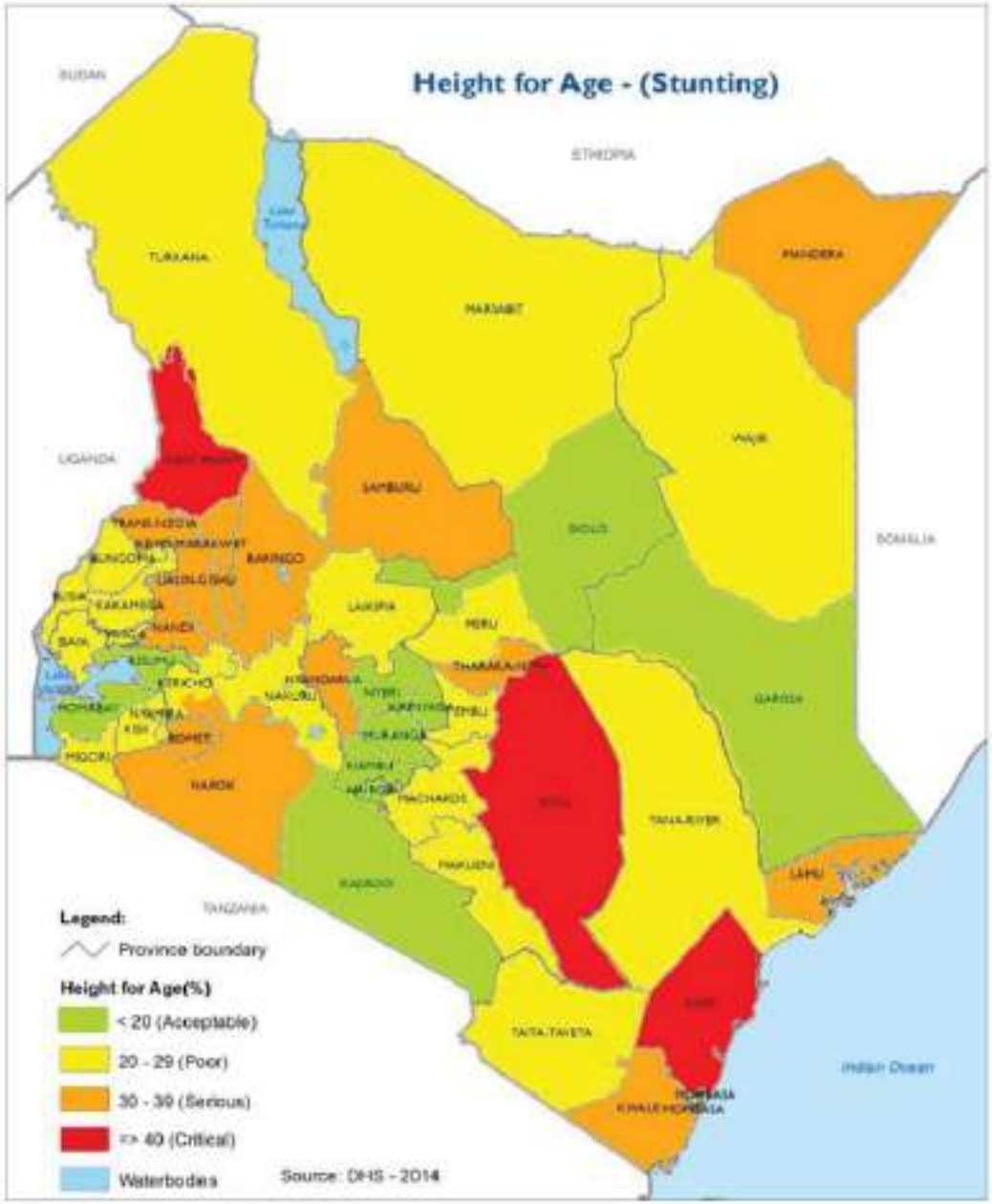
# Trends in Nutritional Status of Children

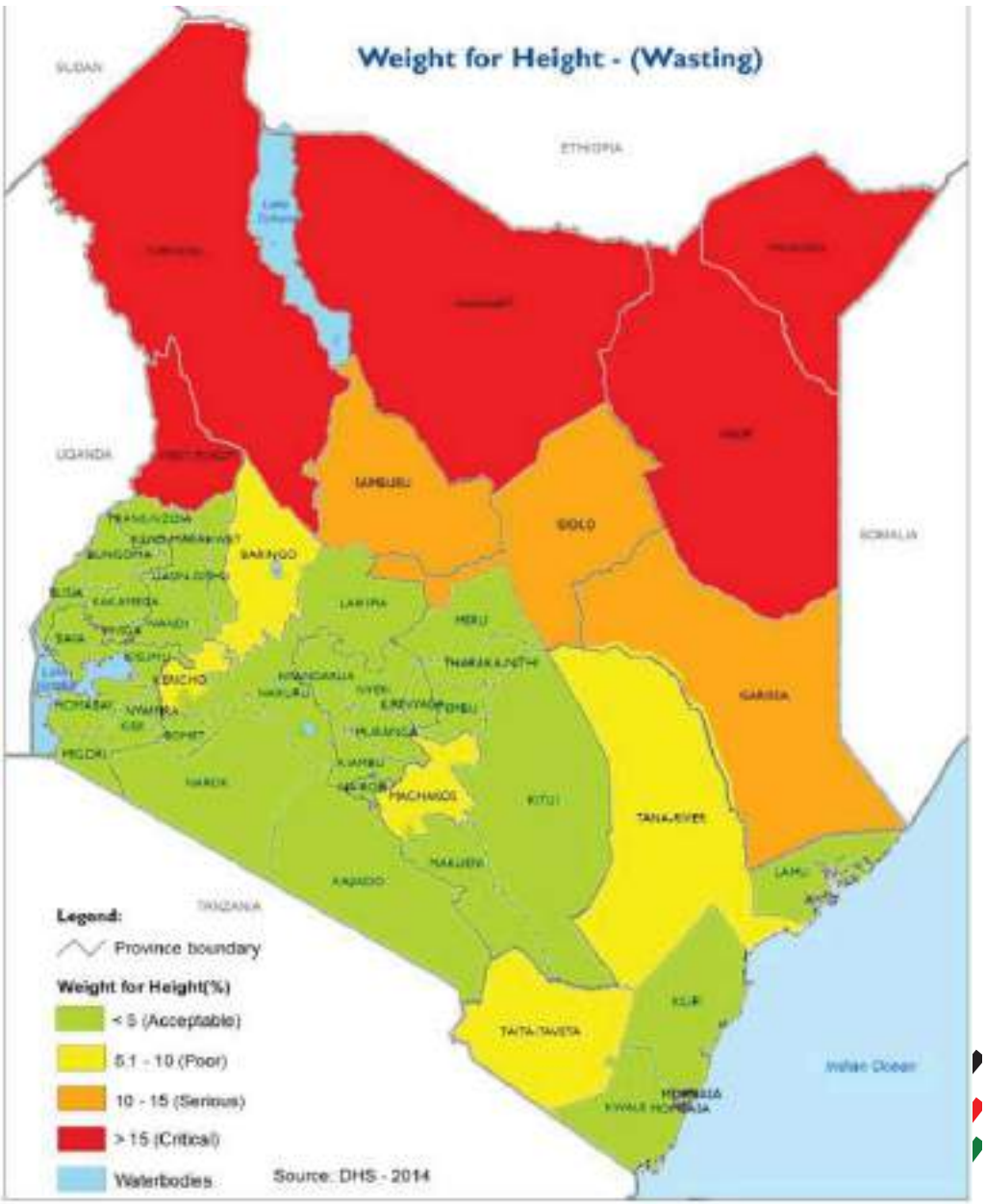



**IYCF Practices**

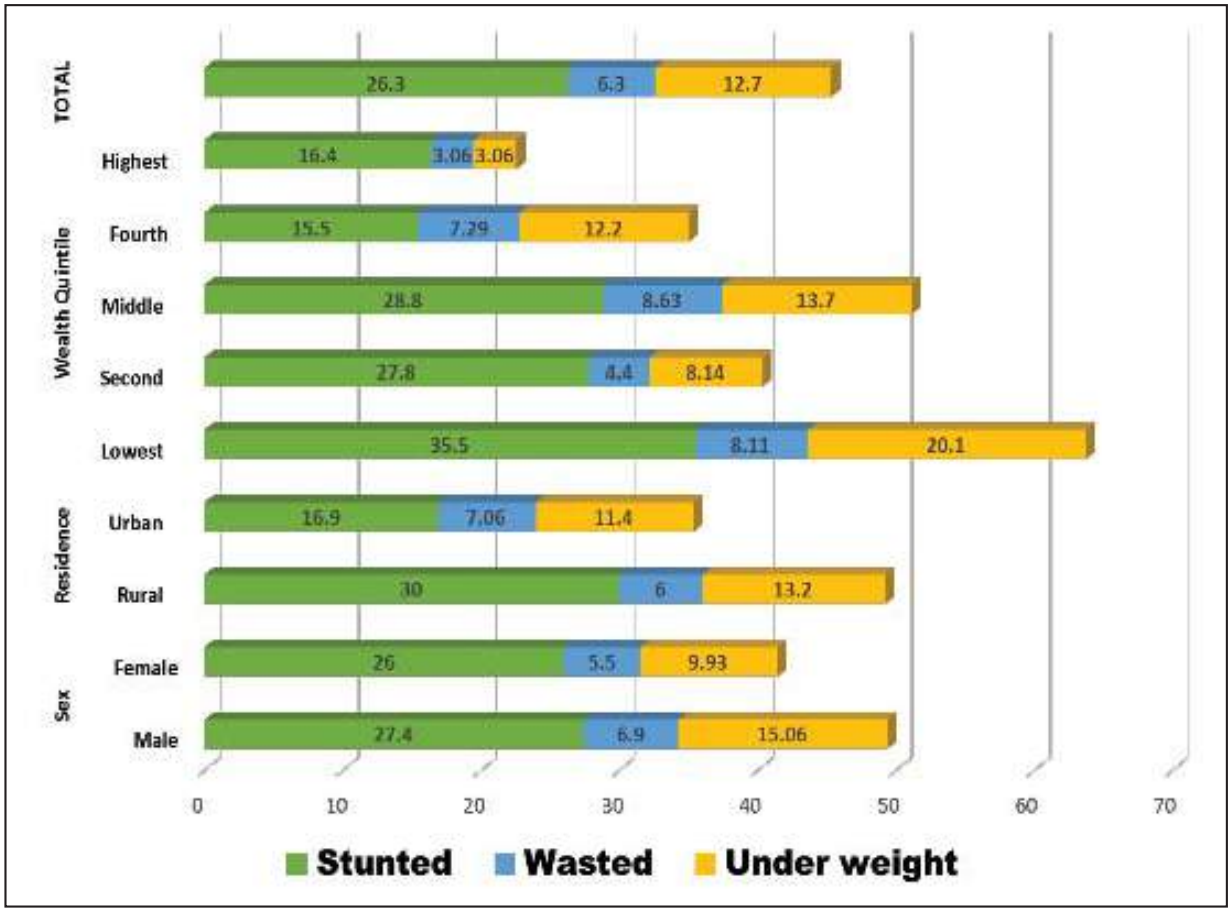
- **Diet:** Only 22% children show minimum acceptable diet
- **Early weaning**: 13 % of infants added complementary foods by age 2-3 months (Mixed)

# Disparities in Stunting and Wasting based ON KDHS, 2014 report

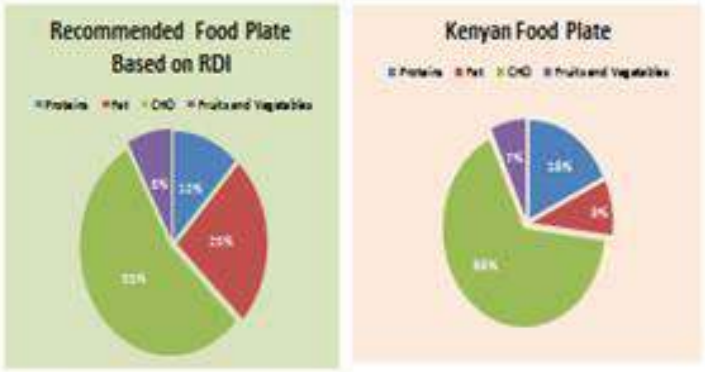


# Nutrition status by wealth quintile, residence and sex



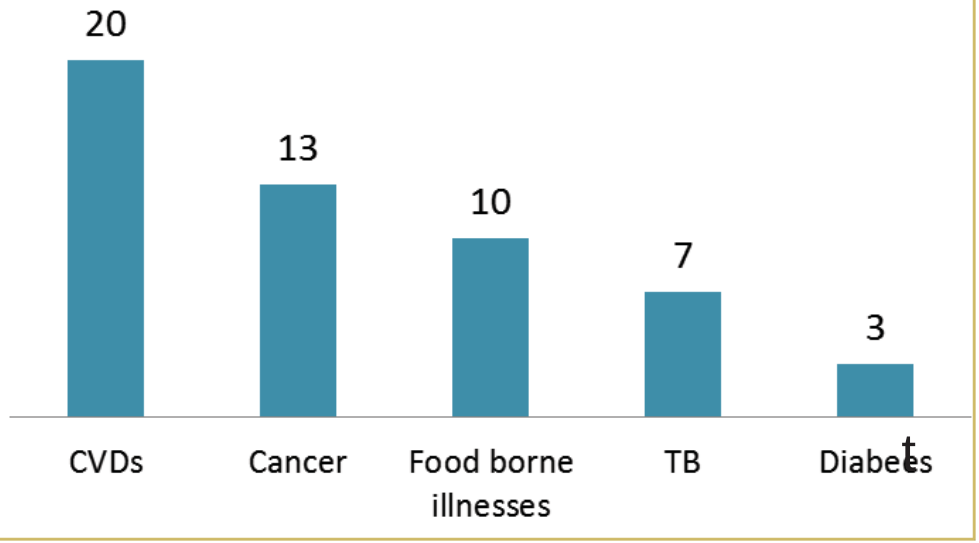

## Nutrient adequacy based on national food balance sheets (1999 -2012)

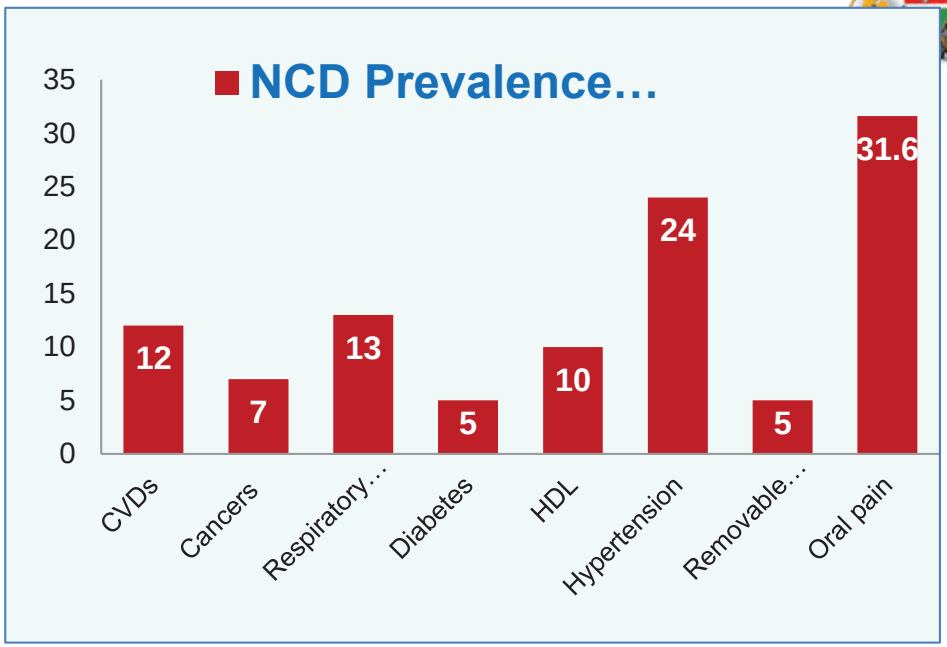



- Consumption of excess proteins diverted for energy supply
- Cereal (48%), gap addressed from imports
- 10% energy is derived from sweeteners (sugar)

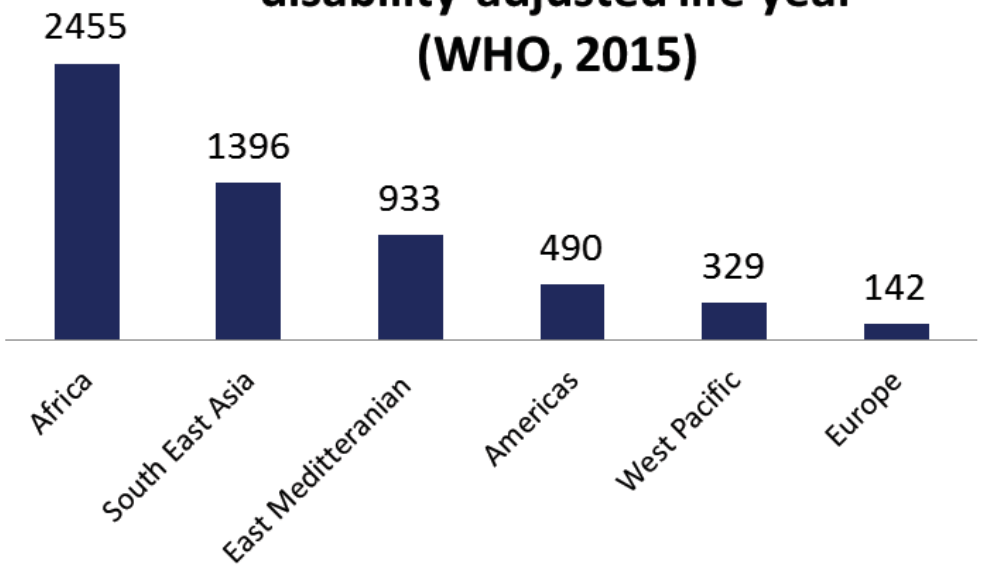
| % Nutrient adequacy | Remark |
|---|---|
| 80 – 100: Good Adequate | **Optimal Health and Nutrition** |
| 60 – 80: Borderline Adequate | **Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Hidden hunger (Micro-nuntrient deficiencies)** |
| < 60 Poor | **Severe Acute Malnutriton (SAM)** |

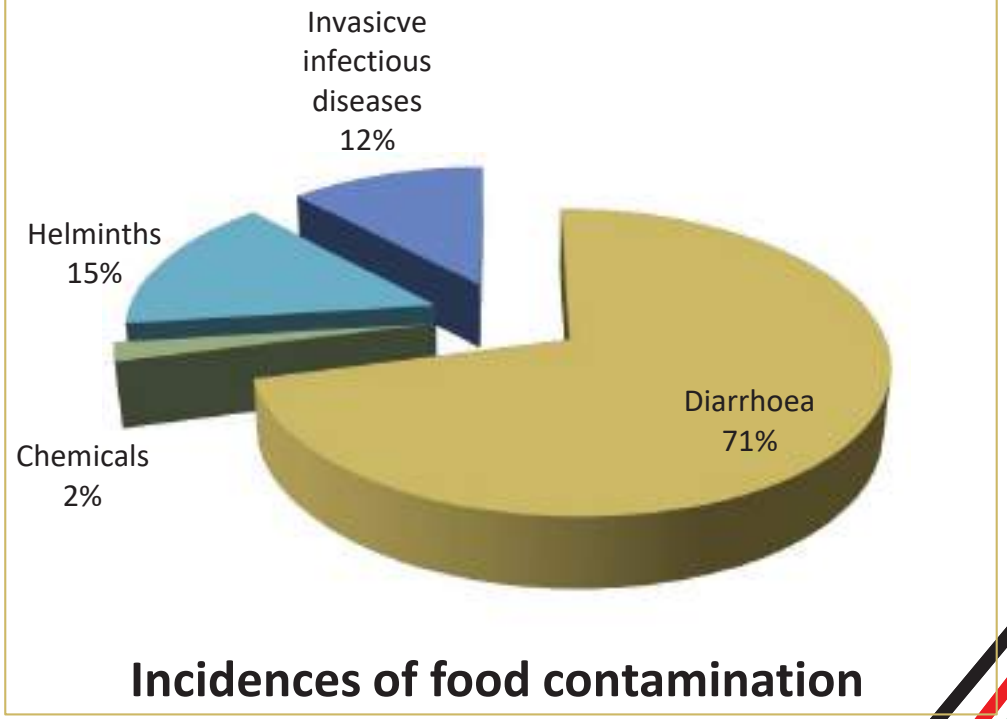
## Years lost due to food borne illness



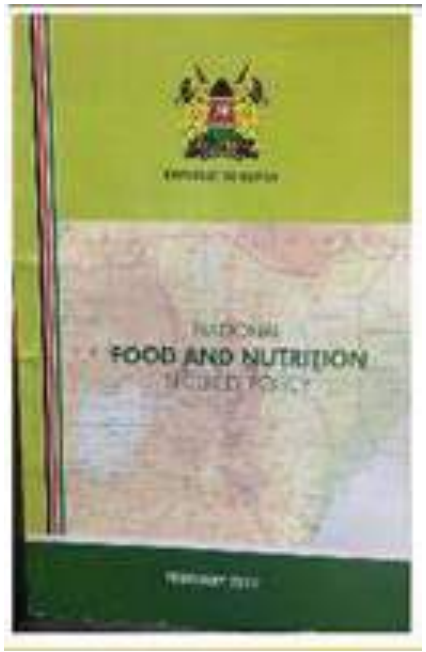

## Total years lost due to poor health, disability or early death (DALY) - disability-adjusted life year (WHO, 2015)



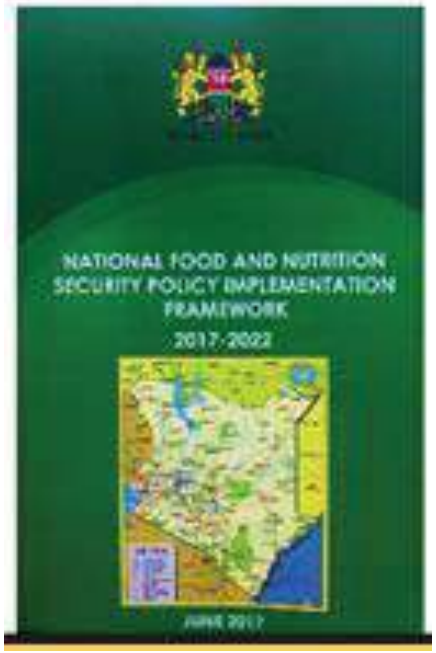

## Incidences of food contamination

# National Food and Nutrition Security Policy framework




**Sessional Paper Number 1 of 2012**

- ✓ Places nutrition central to human development in Kenya, addresses associated issues of chronic malnutrition
- ✓ Policy conforms to the Bill of Rights in the Constitution, Global (SDGs) an regional commitments (Malabo Declaration)
- ✓ Policy adopts a holistic approach to food and nutrition security addressing: — availability, accessibility, utilization and stability issues
- ✓ Adopts the life cycle approach to nutrition improvement
- ✓ Recognizes the multi-faceted nature and role of all stakeholders



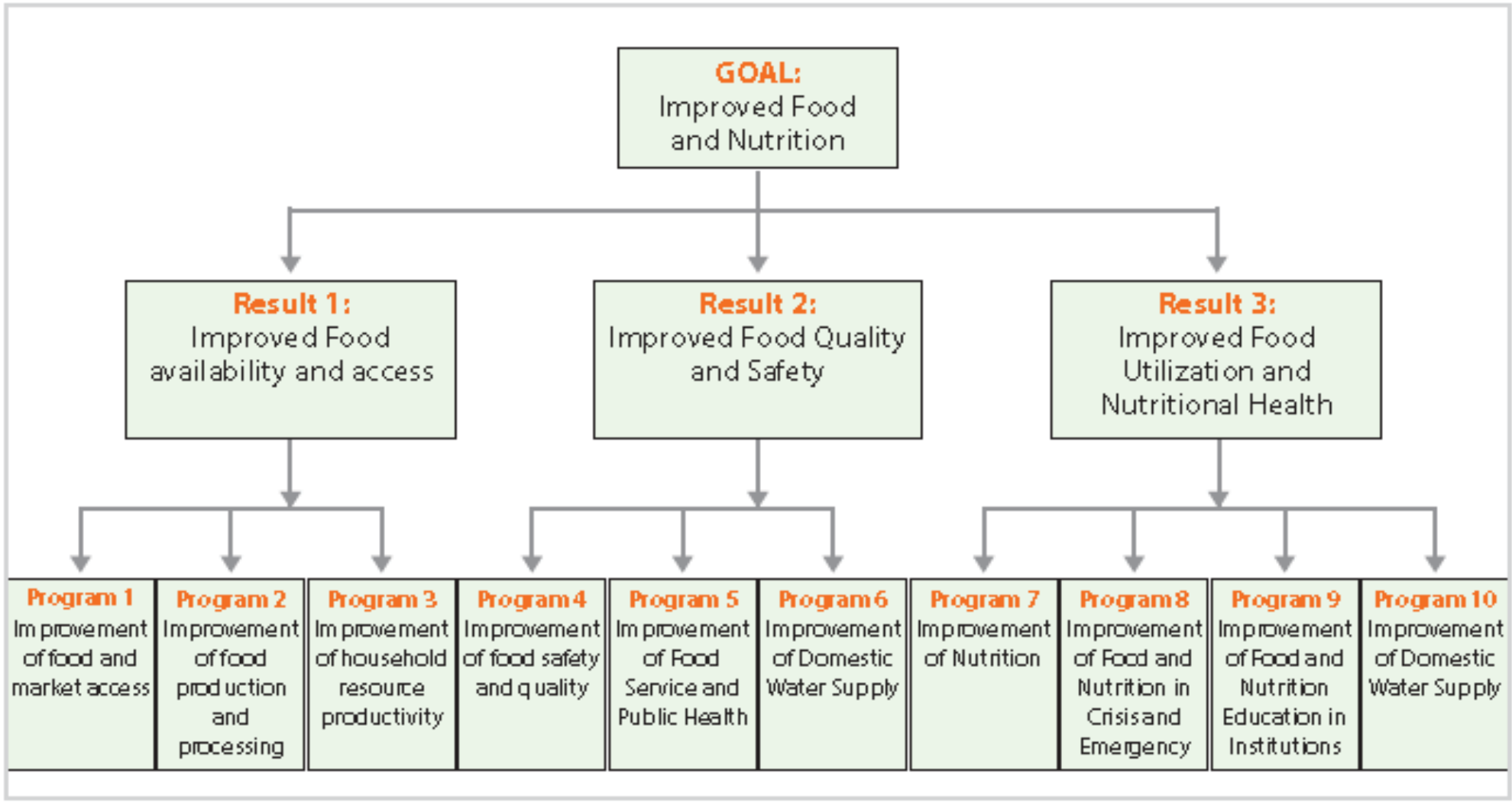

- ✓ Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework (2017-2022)
- ✓ Shows context and gives priority interventions, implementation and results matrix and performance indicators
- ✓ Recommends multi-sectoral coordination mechanism to achieve synergy of all actors; including public-private partnerships (PPPs), inter-ministerial linkages, county and national government synergies to implement the NFNSP.
- ✓ The Implementation Framework will be the basis for five-year National Nutrition Action Plans (NNAP) (2018-2022), which is currently under development.

# Food Security performance Indicators (NFNSP-IF(2017-2022)

| Interventions | Target (2022) | Baseline |
|---|---|---|
| Improve staple cereals production | 6.57m MT | 4.05m MT |
| Increased maize production per unit area | 4.05 | 1.9 MT |
| Improved production of root/tuber crops | 129,600 MT | 81MT |
| Increased utilization of Traditional high value foods | 10% increase | 2% |
| Reduced production yield gap | 0% | 50% |
| Increased agricultural mechanization equipment /machinery | 30% | 12,600 |
| Increased irrigated agriculture | 700,000 Ha | 161,840 |
| Increase amount of water harvested and stored for irrigation | | TBD |
| Increased SFR budget allocation to achieve recommended SFR level achieved. | 2 months stocks for 10% of population (12 Million bags) | 5 Billion (1.67 Million bags) |
| To allocate at least 10% of the National budget to Agriculture Sector. | 10% (229 Billion) | 3% (35 Billion) |

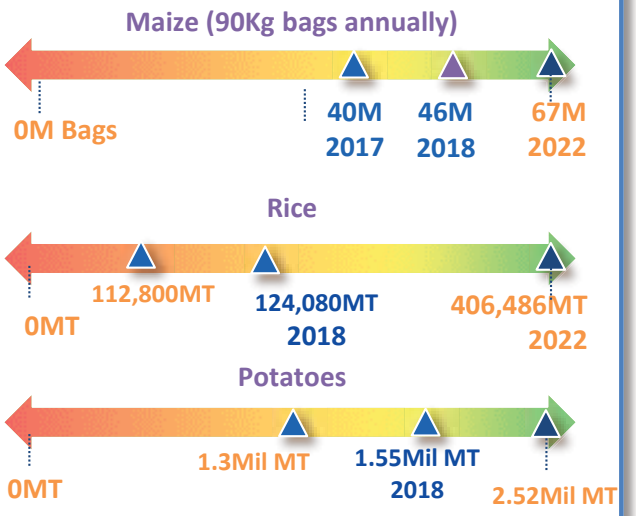


# The National Food and Nutrition Policy Security - IF Results Matrix



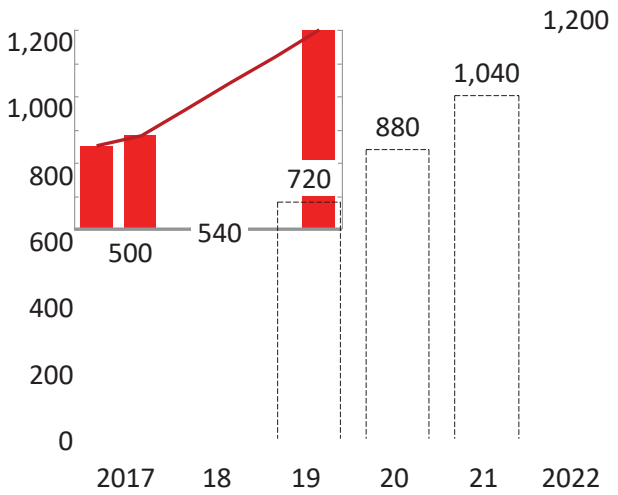
# The 100% Food and Nutrition Security commitment:

## Food availability – maize, rice and potatoes



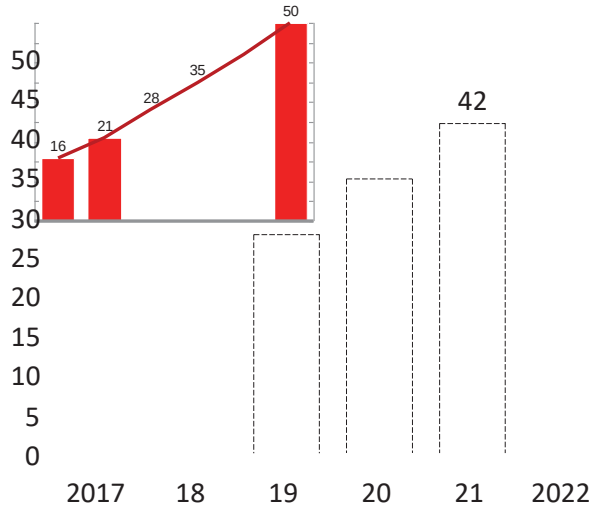

## Land under irrigation

'000 Acres



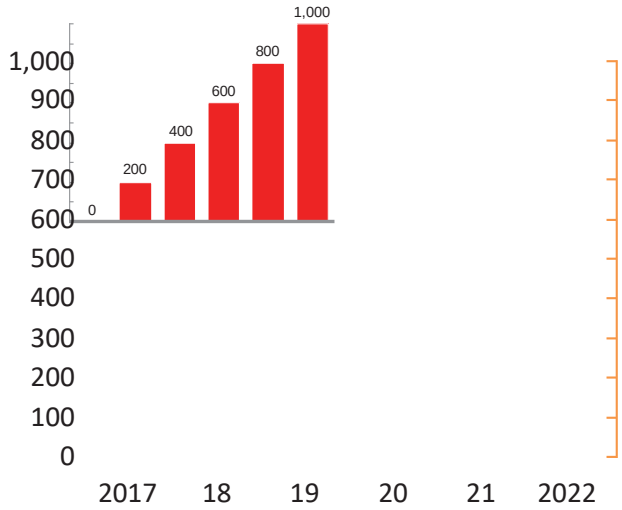

## Small holder production & value addition

% of agricultural production and exports



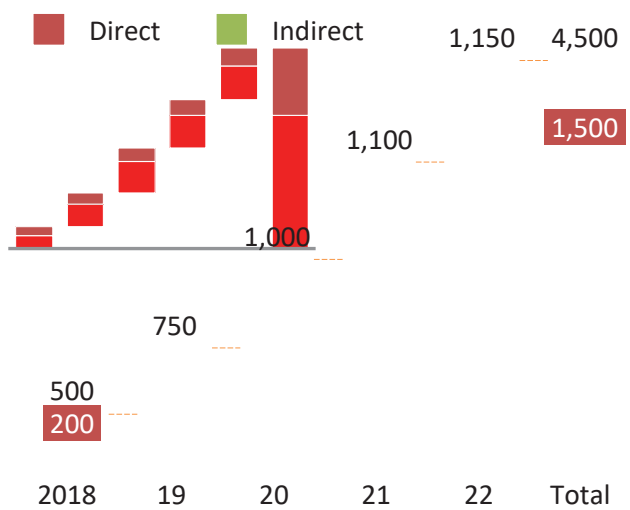

## 1000 Production SMEs

No. of businesses



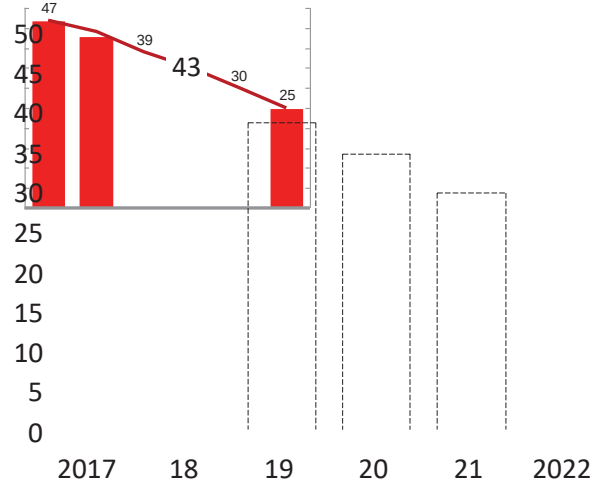

## Jobs created

'000




## Affordability

Cost of food as a percentage of income



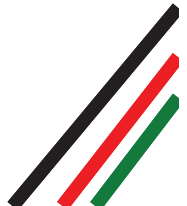
# Increasing maize production and cost reduction

- Closing the staple food deficit gap by mid-2020: including, rice, potatoes
- Focus on expanding irrigation infrastructure, correction of soil acidity, expand area under maize production, fertilizer blending, improving yield per acre, seed availbility and storage facilities

- Boosting small holder productivity, Redesigning agricultural subsidy program,

- Supporting large scale production through targeted incentives- energy costs, processing equipment, duty waiver of equipment

- Other strategies – Stimulate increase in production and utilization of traditional high value foods, millet, sorghum, cassava among others; diversification, flour blending, processing, agricultural mechanization; feed quality, fish and increase seeds availability and research



# Key challenges

- Declining agricultural productivity, stagnated production- <4m MT
- Managing market integration and supply inefficiencies, and high cost of food
- Growing population, 2.6% growth rate (World Bank, 2016), growing food deficits, imports, growing need for relief food aid - average 100M USD to 400M USD ,
- Climate change and recurrent droughts every 3 years- migration, separation and resource conflicts
- Food safety and quality


# The Primary Focus of IFNA

Aims to promote nutrition improvement in Africa and contribute to eradication of hunger (SDG2) – Under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025); also give support to AU - Malabo Declaration (2014)

“aim to establish a framework for collaboration with African governments in order to support and accelerate the implementation of food and nutrition security policies on the ground”

Kenya is among the initial 10 countries participating

# ICSA development process

- A country survey was conducted in 2017 to examine the general status of food and nutrition security- basis for IFNA Country Strategy for Actions (ICSA) development
- ICSA is a country's' strategic guidance document detailing both; strategic focus and road map to achieving set targets
- ICSA supports matching process for different resources and guides entire process of project implementation cycle step by step
- ICSA development Workshop was held between 14th and 16th February, 2018 in Nairobi.
- Participants were drawn from National and County government representatives, development partners and key sector stakeholders.
- The workshop was jointly facilitated and funded by NEPAD -South Africa and JICA- Kenya and coordinated by the Agri-nutrition Unit in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock , Fisheries and Irrigation

# Development of content and current status of ICSA draft

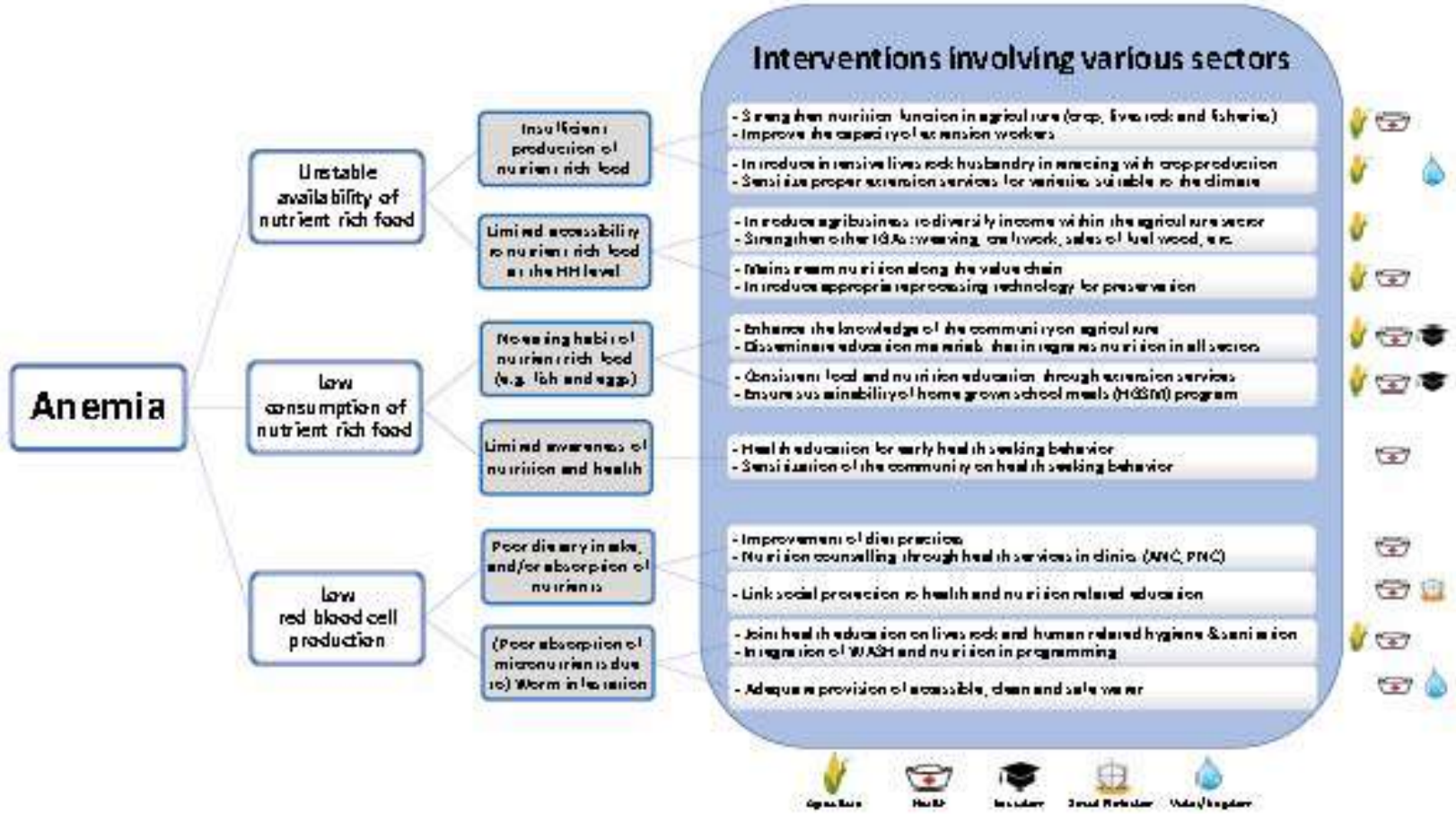



**Figure 13: Simple Logical Tree with Bottlenecks and Interventions Identified in the Workshop**

# Actions taken

IFNA Preparatory Survey

in 2017 to understand the current situation and approaches on food security and nutrition-related issues in Kenya

1. Development of content and current status of ICSA draft
2. Selection of target counties prioritization of focus areas and
3. Bottleneck analysis and priority interventions
4. Problem tree analysis
5. Geographical targeting and priority programmes
6. Shared presentation to the regional ICSA workshop in Senegal in April.
7. The formation of “Core Group”- accountable for development and follow up of ICSA

# Next steps

- Discuss ICSA strategy for stakeholder inclusion – Done. Letters requesting nomination of core group members to be signed and submitted to Country Representatives for commitment.
- Refinement of the Country ICSA draft. Roadmap for refinement and submission of the finalized ICSA document to Secretariat done. (30th June deadline changed).
- Engage stakeholders on selection criteria and alignment of the agreed interventions and priorities for action plan
- To work within July/August 2018 and submit final ICSA draft to IFNA Secretariat before 30th August - new deadline.
- Review of bottleneck analysis and geographical target areas, potential priority interventions and development of the concept note for the workshop.
- It was agreed that three counties that attended the previous ICSA development workshop and national level stakeholders be included for invitation.

# Support received from IFNA so far

- Capacity development  for bottleneck analysis involving all actors,
- **Integration of Agriculture into the multi-sectoral nutrition approach-** putting emphasis on integration of agriculture, which was isolated in the past
- **Focus on Mutual learning**: by sharing the lessons and experiences through peer-learning from other countries – Dakar 10 countries  in the continent shared successful/good practices, also what not to do,
- Advocacy for **multi-sectoral coordination** mechanism" and "**food based approach."**
- **Advocacy for nutrition mainstreaming in progrmmes**: through NEPAD , TICAD IV, included in dialogue and future conferences,
- Plans  to g**eneration of more evidence**: Generate evidence on effective nutrition interventions on what works and what does not work

# Thank you

参考資料1.15

July 13, 2018

Kenya-Japan Agriculture Cooperation Dialogue

# INFORMATION COLLECTION SURVEY ON BLUE ECONOMY

SHINJIRO AMAMEISHI

SENIOR REPRESENTATIVE

JICA KENYA OFFICE

# OBJECTIVE

- Confirming definition and scope of Blue Economy (Fisheries, Shipping/Maritime Affairs, Port Infrastructure, Environment, Tourism).
- Collecting and analyzing development policy, current situation and challenges.
- Proposing challenges and countermeasures.

# SURVEY PERIOD

- Field Survey: December 2017- March 2018
- Survey Report: to be completed soon

# 1. BLUE ECONOMY (OVERALL)

## (1) DEFINITION OF BLUE ECONOMY

- Blue Economy is new concept. Each country/organization have their concept.

- Common concept

  "Assessment and incorporation of the real value of natural (blue/water) capital into all aspects of economic activities with environmental consideration."

# (2) POLICIES AND STRATEGIES ON BLUE ECONOMY IN KENYA

- Big 4
  - Blue Economy is contributing to Big 4 (“Manufacturing”)
- MTP III for Blue Economy 2018-2022 (Draft)
  - Blue Economy is the eighth priority sector under Economic Pillar in MTP III
  - 18 Flagship and 17 other Programs/Projects are proposed.

    (Planning, Institutions, Facilities/Infrastructures, Human Resources, Technology/R &D, Supply and Demand Creation)

# (3) COVERAGE OF BLUE ECONOMY IN KENYA

- Covering sectors are very wide

  (Energy, Offshore Mining, Marine Biotechnologies are also included)

- The followings are core sectors in Blue Economy.
  - Fisheries
  - Shipping and Maritime Affairs
  - Port Infrastructure
  - Tourism
  - Environment

# (4) CONTRIBUTION OF BLUE ECONOMY TO GDP IN KENYA

- Blue Economy relating sectors account for 18.3% to GDP in Kenya.

| Sectors | GDP (mil Ksh) | Contribution Ratio | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Fisheries and Aquaculture | 35,013 | 0.5% | 18.3% |
| 2. Manufacturing (inc Fish Processing) | 657,950 | 9.2% | |
| 3. Transfport and Storage (inc Shipping and Maritime Affairs) | 563,684 | 7.9% | |
| 4. Accommodation and Food Service (inc Tourism) | 51,501 | 0.7% | |

Source: Statistical Abstract 2017, KRA

# (5) OVERALL CHALLENGES OF BLUE ECONOMY IN KENYA

1. Insufficient comprehensive plan/data
- There is no "Comprehensive Blue Economy Implementation Strategy/ Master Plan"
- Relevant database is needed

2. Weak implementation organization
- Blue Economy Implementation Committee was gazette in 2017.
- Actual implementation body is needed.

3. Lack of regulations and guidance
- e.g. Formulation of Integrated National Maritime policy, guidance for fisheries resource management are expected.

4. Weakness of human resources
- Human resources in public and private are weak.
- e.g. training capacity on aquaculture for extension workers/fishers/private firms is strengthened.

# 2. FISHERIES SECTOR
# (1) FISH PRODUCTION

Production of Fisheries (MT)

| Year | | 1990 | 2000 | 2014 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Production | | 201.3 | 215.5 | 168.2 |
| | Inland | 190.7 | 210.3 | 159.2 |
| | Marine | 10.6 | 5.2 | 9.0 |
| Capture | | 199.9 | 215.0 | 144.1 |
| | Inland | 189.5 | 209.8 | 135.1 |
| | Marine | 10.4 | 5.2 | 9.0 |
| Aquaculture | | 1.2 | 0.5 | 24.1 |
| | Inland | 1.0 | 0.5 | 24.1 |
| | Marine | 0.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 |

Source: FAO (2015) and Fisheries Bulletin 2014

# (2)CHALLENGES OF FISHERIES SECTOR (MTP III)

- Challenges of Fisheries and Aquaculture (MTP III for Blue Economy 2018-2022) (Draft)

  - Excessing fishing efforts (overfishing, destructive fishing gears/methods)
  - High post-harvest losses
  - Insufficient fisheries port Infrastructure and related facilities for offshore marine fisheries by foreign fishing companies who do not land fish in Kenya
  - Low investment (fisheries, aquaculture)
  - Low extension capacity
  - High cost and inadequate supply of inputs (seeds and fish feeds for aquaculture)

# (3) SURVEY RESULTS: COUNTERMEASURES

## ① Marine Capture Fisheries

- Capacity building for data/information collection on potentials of offshore fishing

  Data collection on offshore fishing in Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) to attract private firms.

- Construction of fisheries ports and related facilities

- Capacity building of Beach Management Unit (BMUs)

  BMUs should be strengthened to manage and implement fisher's activities

- Resource management and diversification of Fishers' livelihood

  Due to dwindling of fish catch, balanced management of inshore resources and diversification of livelihood are expected.

# ② Inland Capture Fisheries

- Resource management and enhancement of fishers' livelihood in Lake Victoria

  Effective management of natural resources should be exercised through appropriate and healthy fishing practice, protection of breeding ground and restocking

- Capacity building of BMUs

- Reduction of Water Hyacinth

  Water Hyacinth hinders fishing in Lakes. Relevant law/policy on sewerage system and usage of non-phosphorylated detergent has been promulgated. Further promotion are expected.

# ③ Marine Aquaculture

- Underdevelopment of marine aquaculture

  Marine aquaculture has lagged. Technical development of hatchery production and grow-out production should be promoted.

- Capacity enhancement of Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute (KMFRI) Mombasa

  Technical capacity and physical infrastructure of KMFRI Mombasa is expected.

  (Seed production, seaweed culture, demonstration of grow-out pond management, resource management and training for extension services)

# ④ Inland Aquaculture

- Capacity building of Inland KMFRI (Kisumu, Sagana, etc)

  It is expected to enhance technical capacity of extension officers and fishers. Facilities and equipment need to be renovated/replaced.

- Enhancement of extension services

  Extension services are expected to be strengthened by Kenya Fisheries Service (KFS) and KMFRI.

- Technical challenges
  - Usage of domestic feed for hatcheries and grow-out pond
  - Monitoring of intensive floating net cage culture in Lake Victoria

# 3. FUTURE COOPERATION ON BLUE ECONOMY

- Once survey report is finalized, it will be shared with Kenyan Government.
- Taking into account of Kenyan Government policies and Japan's cooperation strategies, future cooperation will be considered.

Thank you very much

for your attention!