

# Strategic Review

FEED THE FUTURE

November 18, 2010

This presentation represents the preliminary strategic direction of a multi-year, whole-of-government, U.S. strategy to address food security in a Feed the Future country or region. It describes partner country progress and outlines how U.S. investments will align in support of partner country priorities. This document has not yet been approved or funded but will form the basis of a multi-year strategy in development.

- Country Context & Readiness
- Strategic Analysis & Prioritization
- Proposed Future USG Engagement
- Potential Impact



# The Kenyan Context

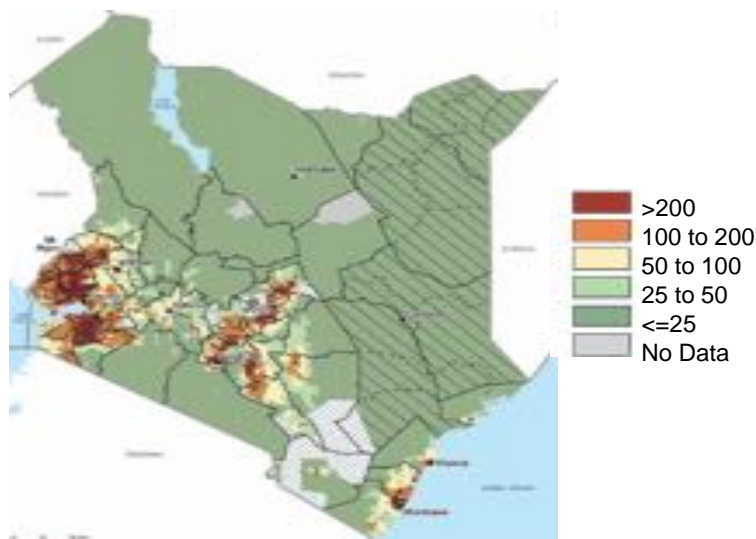


## Challenges

- Nearly half of Kenya's population lives in poverty
- Increasing population pressures on arable land (~20% of Kenya is arable)
- Kenya continues to rely on external food aid to address chronic food insecurity
- Persistent acute and chronic undernutrition continues to hinder long-term development
- Climate change forecasts suggest Kenya will have less land suitable for rain-fed agriculture in the future

### Poverty Density

# of poor per square kilometer



## Opportunities

- Kenya is the regional hub for trade and finance in East Africa
- Strong government commitment and well-developed ag strategy
- Strong, engaged private sector and donor community
- Good air and sea infrastructure and improving ICT and roads
- Agriculture accounts for 26% of GDP directly, 25% indirectly
- Agriculture is a driver of economic growth and poverty alleviation employing 75% of the labor force
- Highest concentration of rural poor are in high agriculture potential zones
- Irrigation potential largely untapped

### Challenge: Poverty

- Poverty rate has decreased from 53% in 1999 to 46% in 2009 but number of poor has risen from 15.2M to 17.8M due to population growth

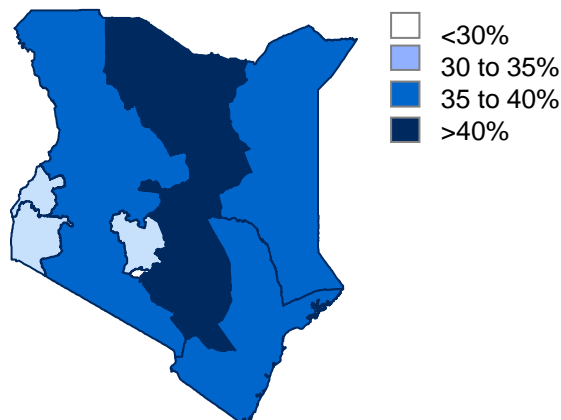
### Underlying causes include

- Agricultural underperformance
- Poor governance
- Women's inequitable access to factors and benefits of agricultural production
- Degradation of natural ecosystems and habitats

# Undernutrition and Food Insecurity

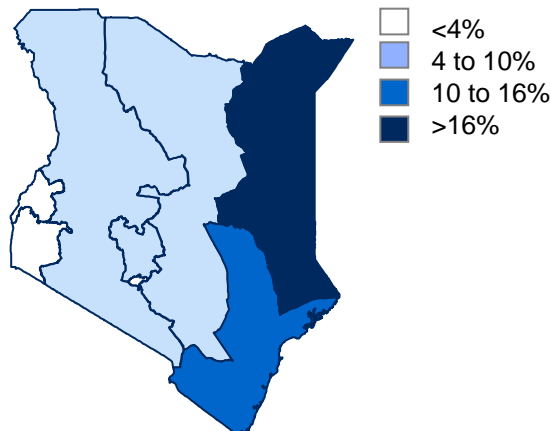
## Stunting of children under 5 years, 2009

Percent



## Wasting of Children under 5 years, 2009

Percent



### Challenge: Undernutrition

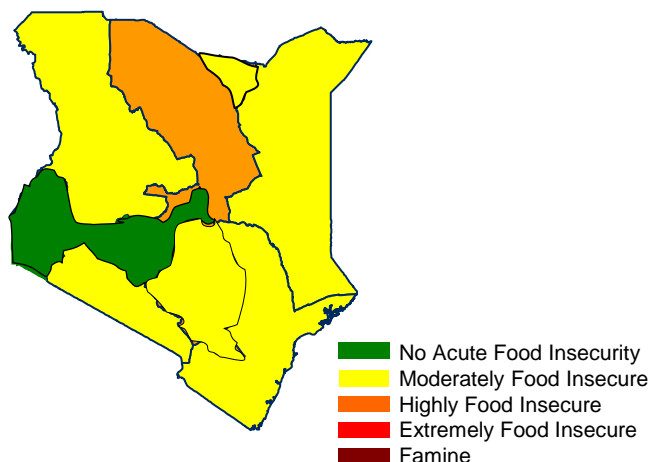
- 35% of children under 5 are stunted
- 16% are underweight
- 7% are wasted

### Underlying causes include

- Poor feeding practices
- Insufficient caloric intake
- Micronutrient deficiencies
- Lack of potable water
- Improper hygiene
- High disease burden esp. HIV/AIDS and malaria

## Food Insecurity, 2010 (FEWSNET)

Severity



### Challenge: Chronic food insecurity

- 1.5-2M Kenyans affected

### Underlying causes include

- Poverty and economic isolation
- Increasing frequency of drought
- Lack of investment in social and physical infrastructure
- Difficulty in transitioning from relief to development



# Making Agriculture Innovative, Commercially-oriented and Modern



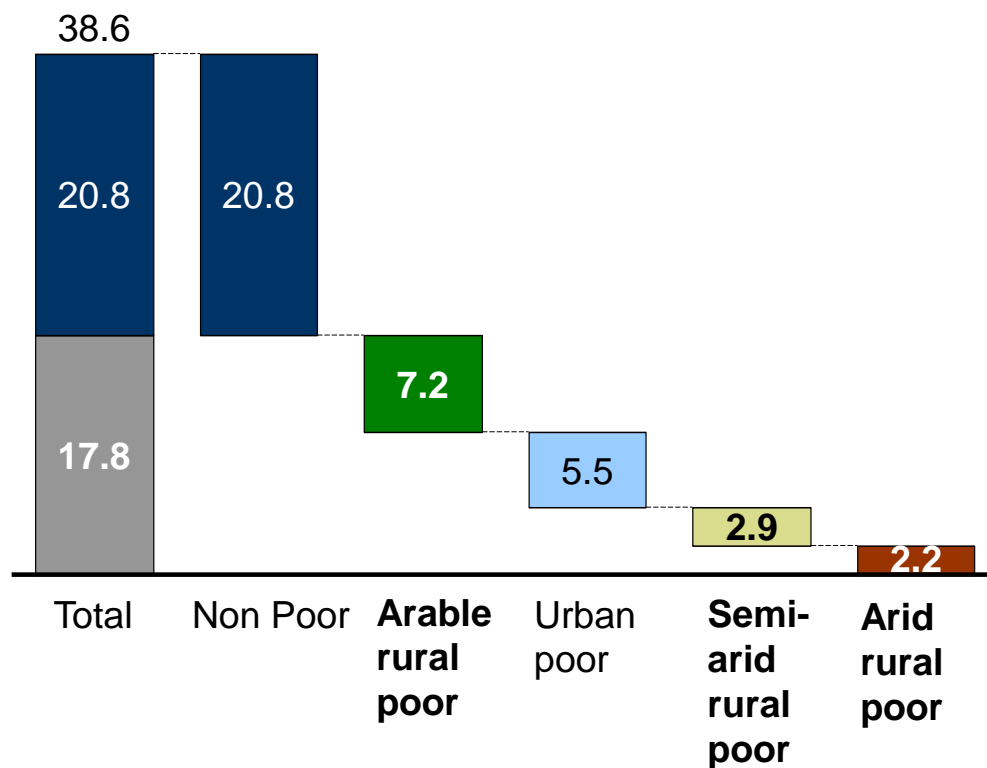
## Country Readiness, Kenya-led Priorities, & Partner Alignment

- **New Constitution:** Establishes a new political and governance landscape with more accountability and less corruption which will promote catalytic activities for growth and welfare enhancement
- **MTIP Framework:** Aligns with the Ag. Sector Development Strategy and the CAADP Compact; Reflects GOK's sector-wide approach to ag. development and food security. Represents major shift in GOK priority towards ASAL (58% of budget which includes funds for irrigation development)
- **Transformative Actions:** GOK is prioritizing commodity value chains in 3 agro-ecological zones and setting targets for activity results; expediting work on an agriculture sector-wide M&E framework and its integration into a new National Integrated Monitoring and Evaluation System; addressing actions identified in the CAADP/MTIP Roadmap
- **Customized Regional Focus:** Each MTIP investment area addresses agro-ecological distinctions with strategies that promote inclusive growth e.g., increased attention to the semi-arid and arid areas
- **Policy Reforms:** Wheat tariff reduced (from 75% to 10%), ag. sector bills consolidated (132 to 5), and ASAL, livestock, and land policies developed. Aggressive agenda includes: restructuring of NCPB and development of Agribusiness, Food and Nutrition, Extension, Irrigation and Drainage policies
- **Stakeholder Outreach:** Agriculture Sector Coordinating Unit represents 10 ministries and provides platform for coordination of government, donors and stakeholders; Code of Conduct establishes principles guiding cooperation between GOK and development partners; DPs are aligning investments with MTIP; private sector investment strategy underway

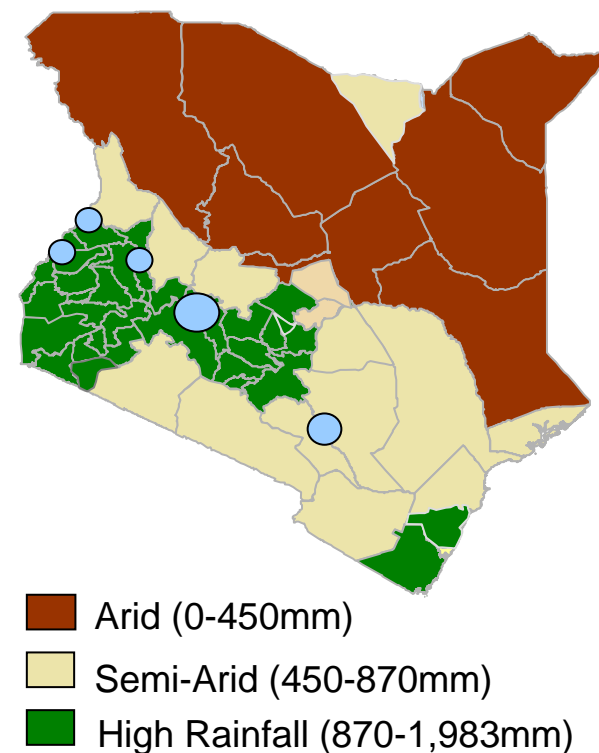


# Population in Agro-ecological Zones

Population distribution Millions, 2009



Three Agro-ecological Zones



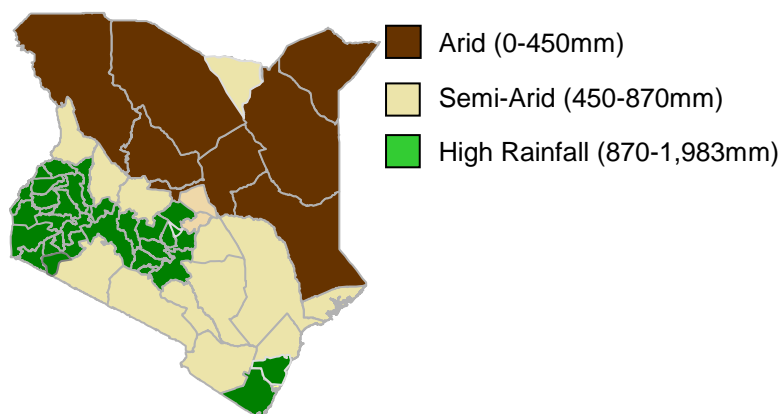


# Geographic Focus to Reduce Large Scale Poverty and Malnutrition

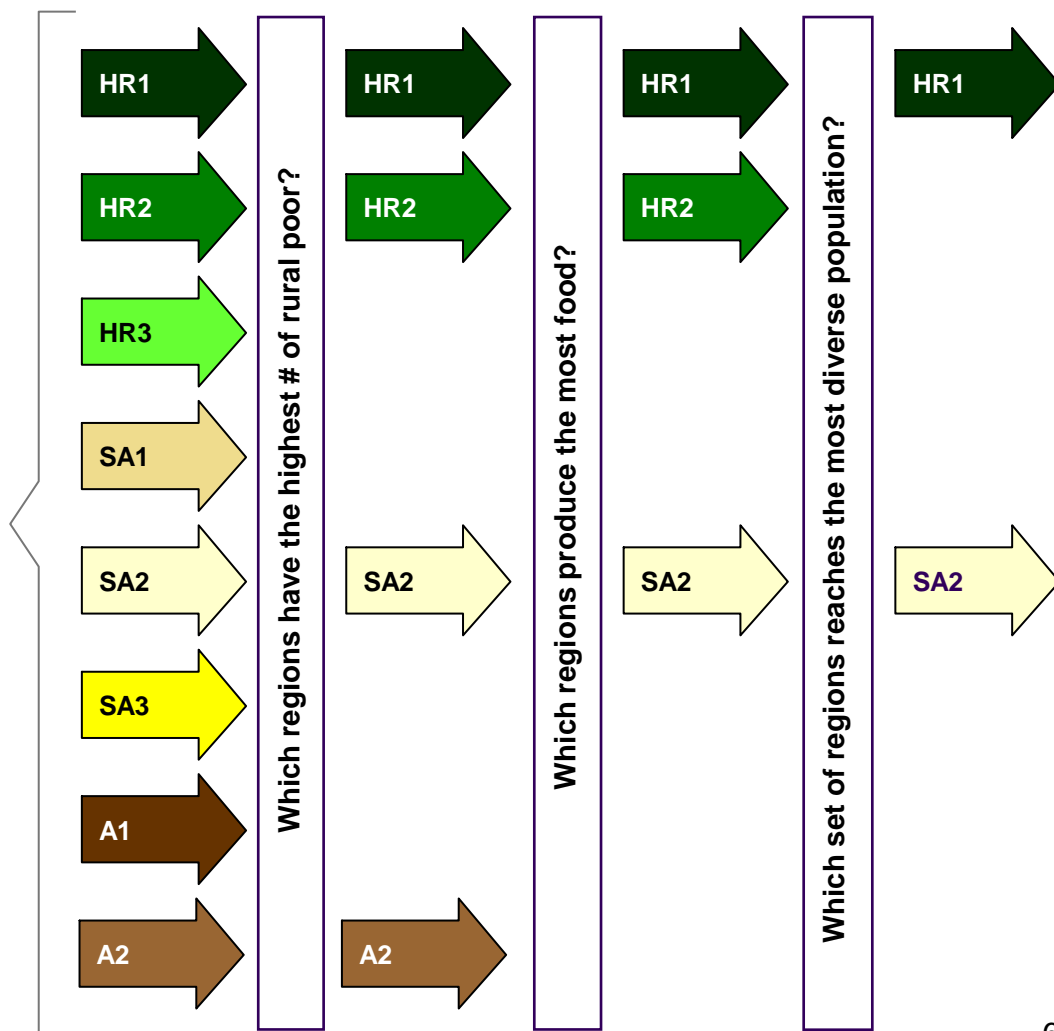
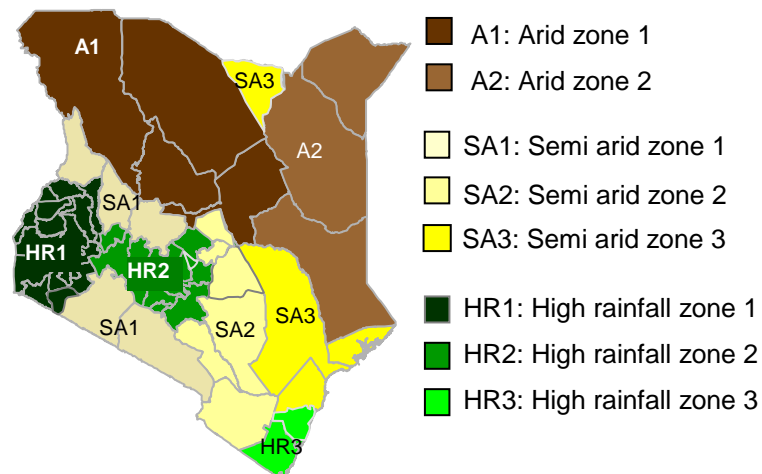


## HR1 and SA2 Focus Provide Best Opportunities to Reduce Large Scale Poverty and Malnutrition

Average annual rainfall by district



Eight rainfall-based geographic regions





# Geographic Focus to Reduce Large Scale Poverty and Malnutrition



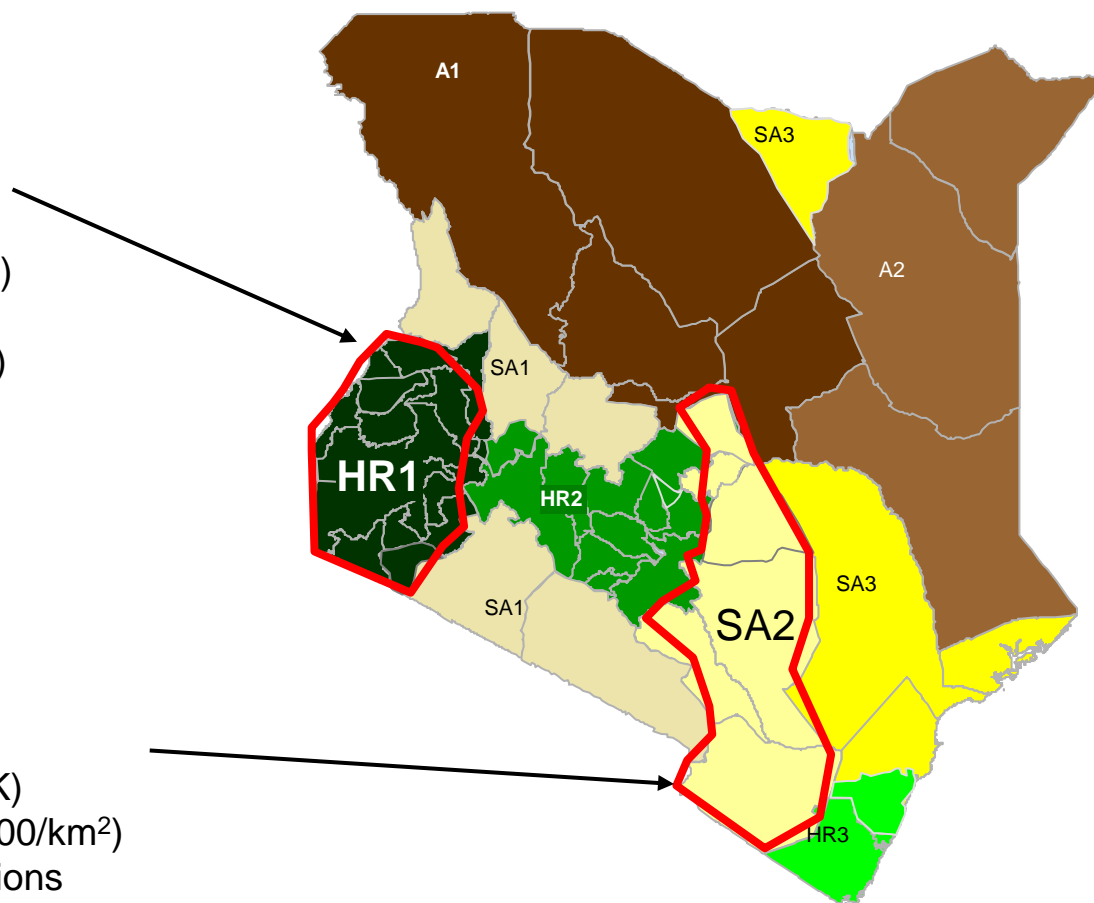
## HR1 and SA2 Focus Reaches the Greatest # of Poor Households and Severely Undernourished Children

### USAID will focus on HR1 because:

- It has the largest # of
  - rural poor (5.3M)
  - underweight children (420K)
  - stunted children (733K)
  - wasting children (131K)
  - female headed households (2.5M)
- Highest poverty density ( $>200/\text{km}^2$ )
- Highest ag. output/hh (9,500 kg/year)

### USAID will focus on SA2 because:

- It has the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest # of
  - rural poor (1.8M)
- It has the 3<sup>rd</sup> largest # of
  - underweight children (198K)
  - stunted children (280K)
  - wasting children (53K)
  - female headed households (823K)
- 2<sup>nd</sup> highest poverty density (150 to  $200/\text{km}^2$ )
- Lowest income/hh in agricultural regions (\$1,895/year)
- Most ethnic diversity in chosen target areas



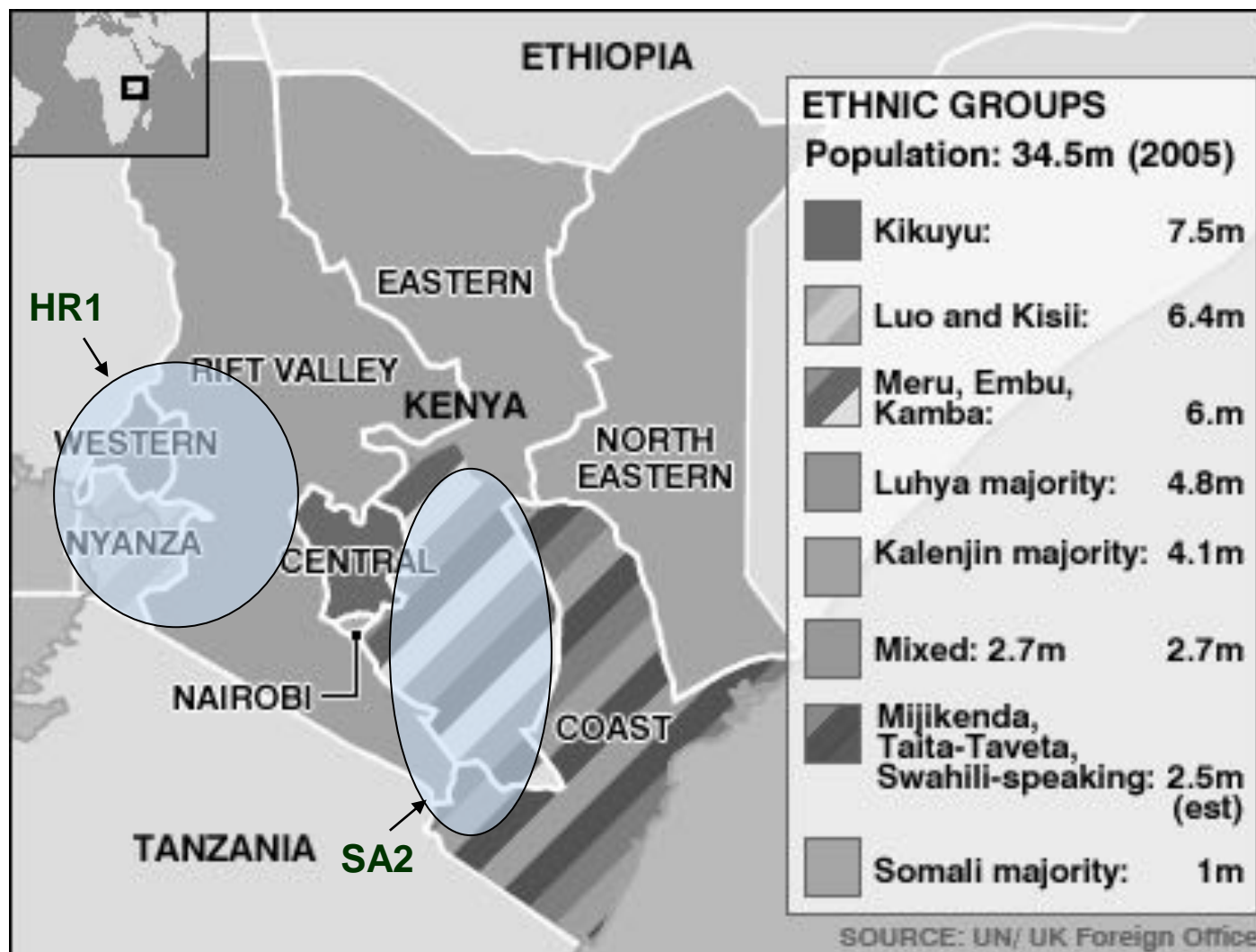




# Addressing Political and Ethnic Diversity

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HR1 and SA2 Focus Reflects Political and Ethnic Diversity - Critical for Program Success



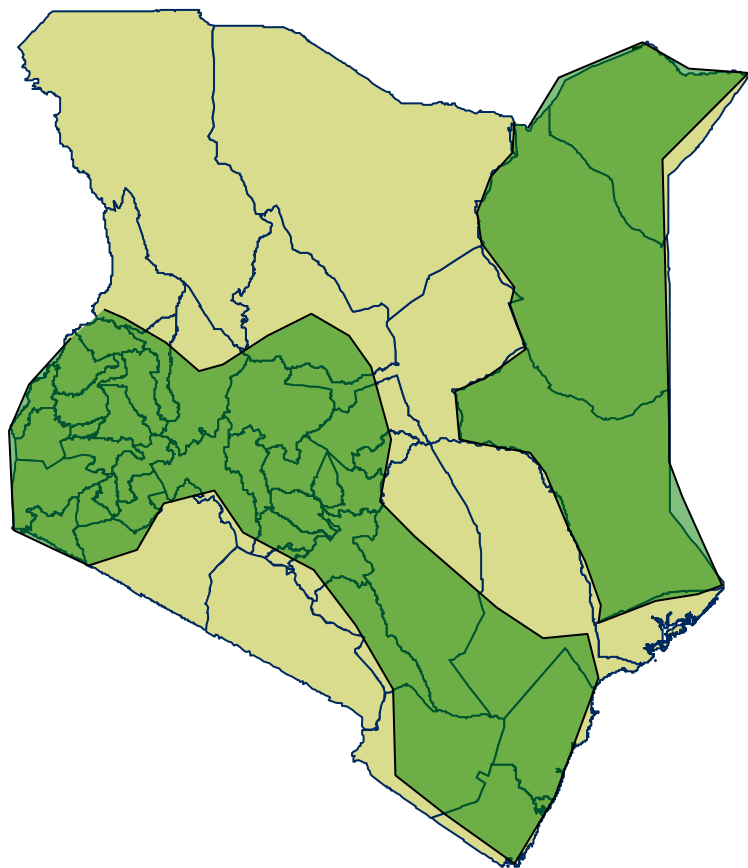


# Analysis Leads USAID to Focus FtF Strategy in HRI and SA2 Regions

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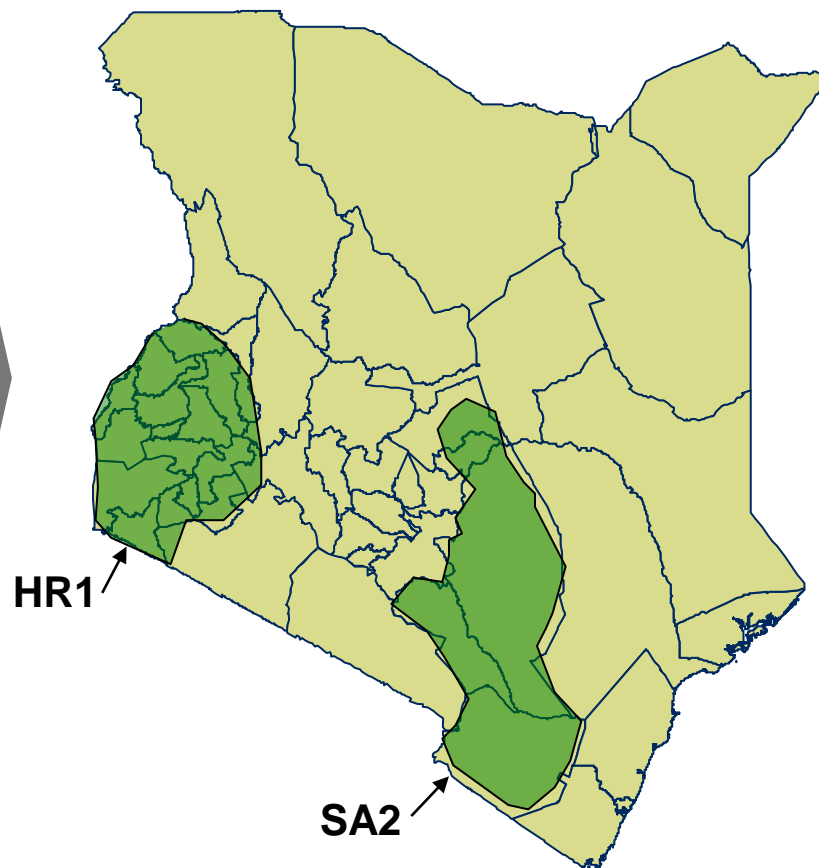
## Location of agricultural programs in 2010

Implementation sites



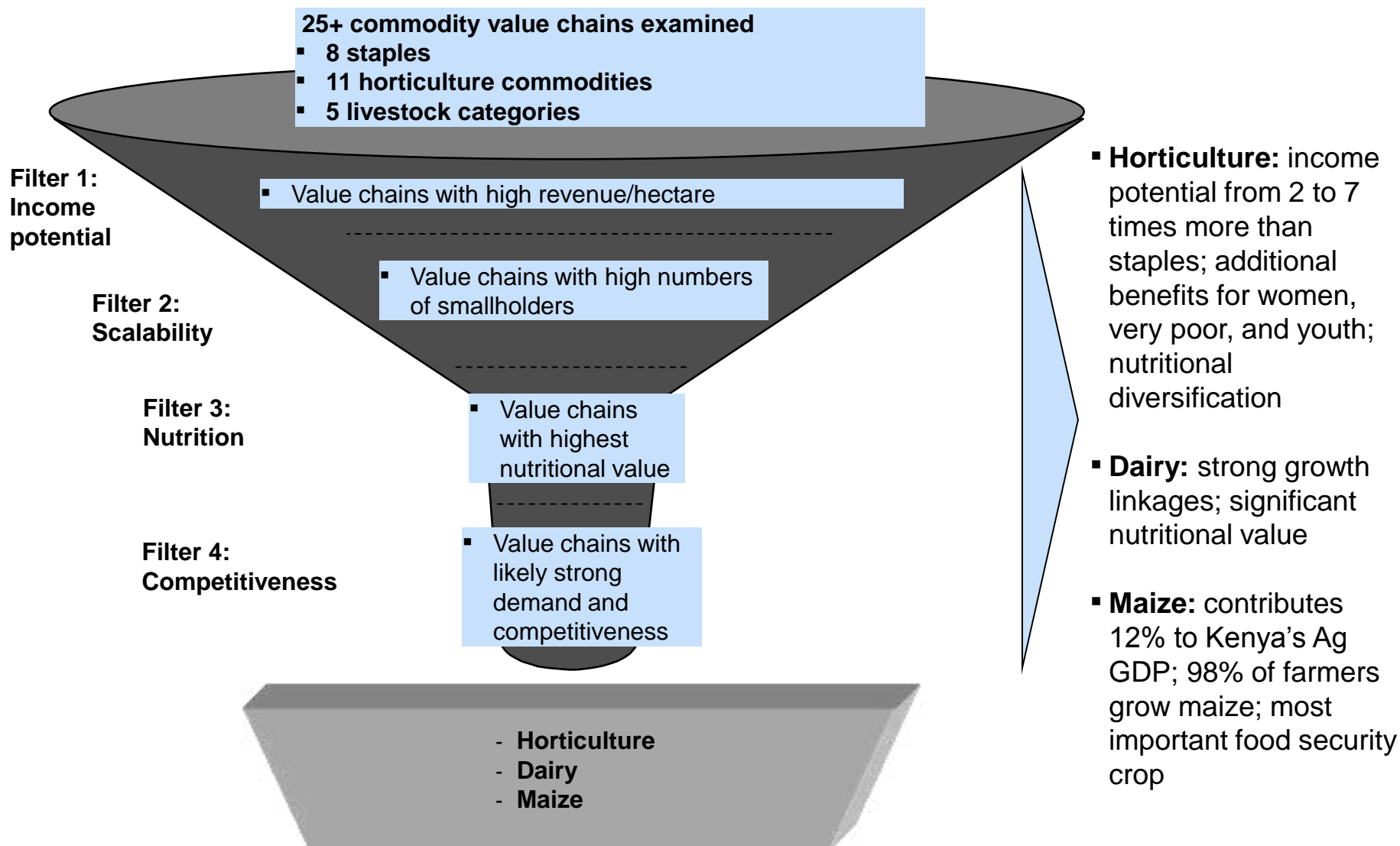
## Proposed future locations (2011-2015)

Implementation sites



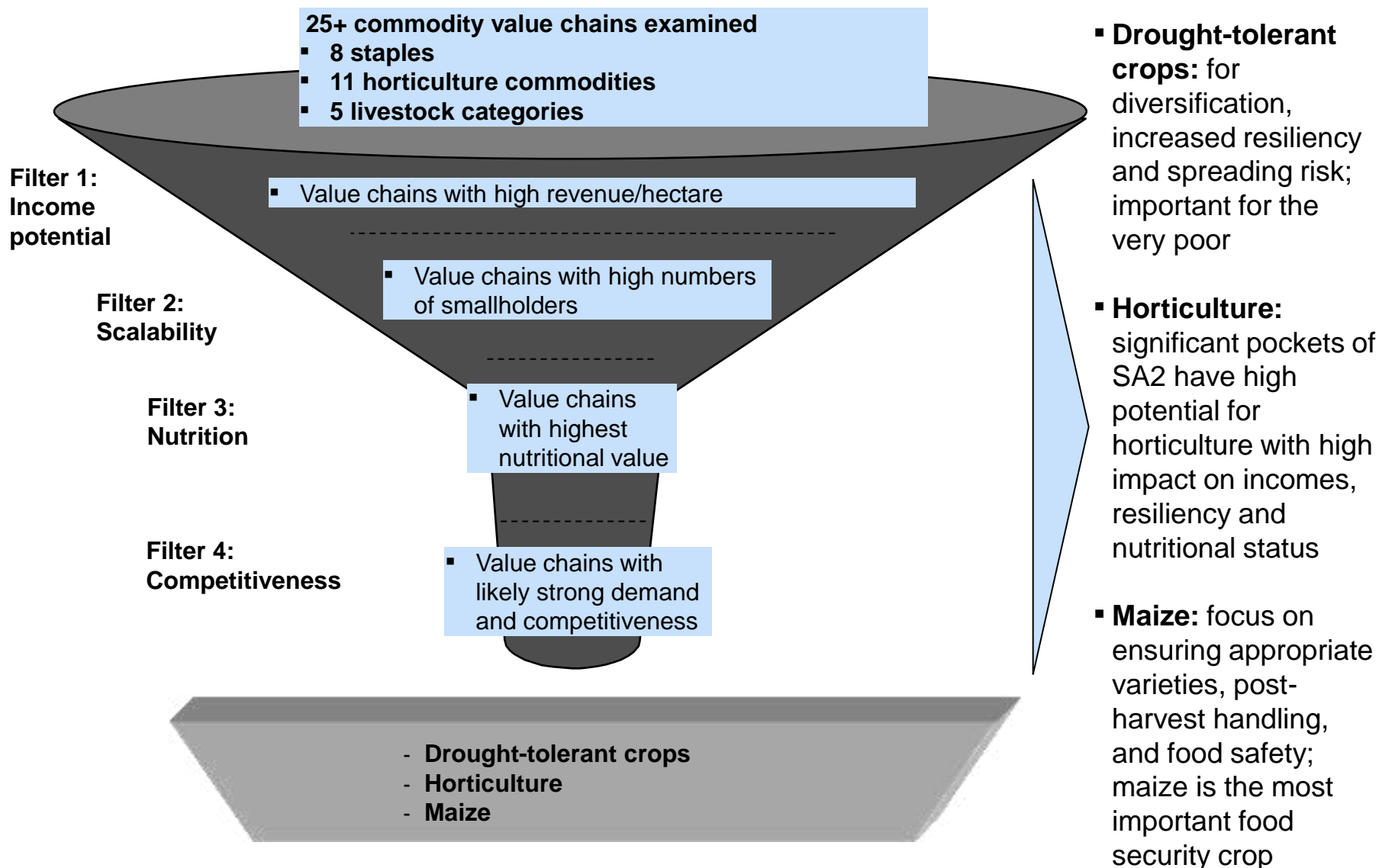


# Focusing Value Chain Efforts in HRI





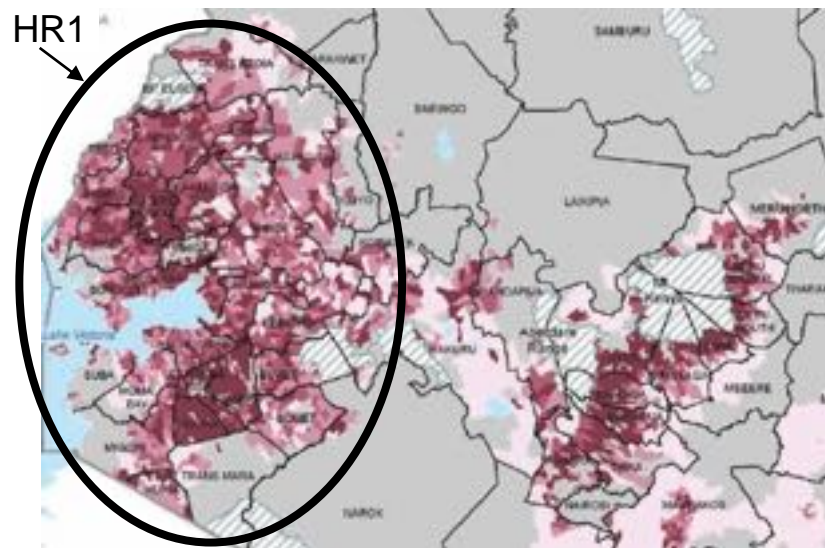
## Focusing Value Chain Efforts in SA2





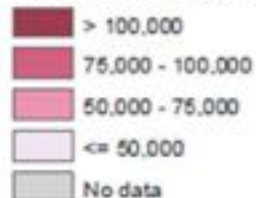
# Milk Production in HRI Provides USAID Opportunities to Add Value

Map of milk production in Western Kenya

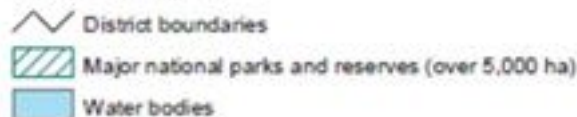


## MILK PRODUCTION

(liters per sq. km per year)

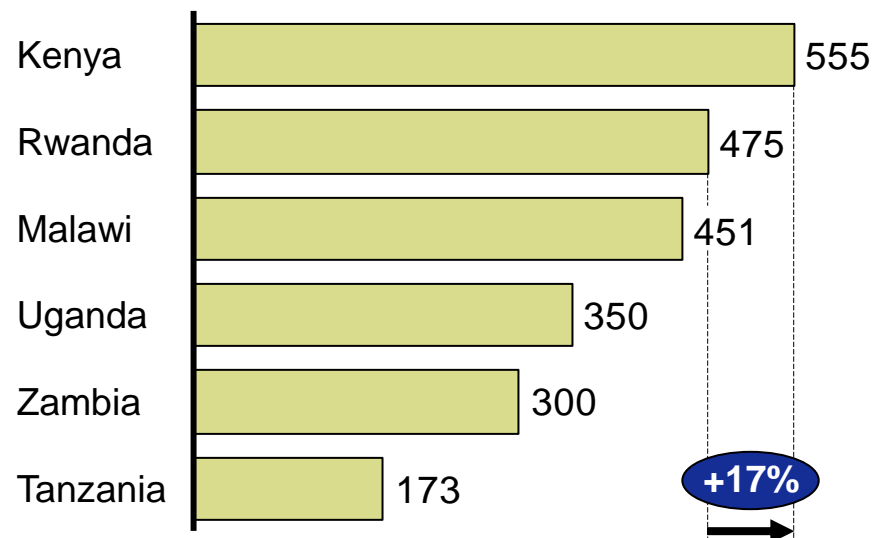


## OTHER FEATURES



Regional yield comparison

Kg/Animal, 2009



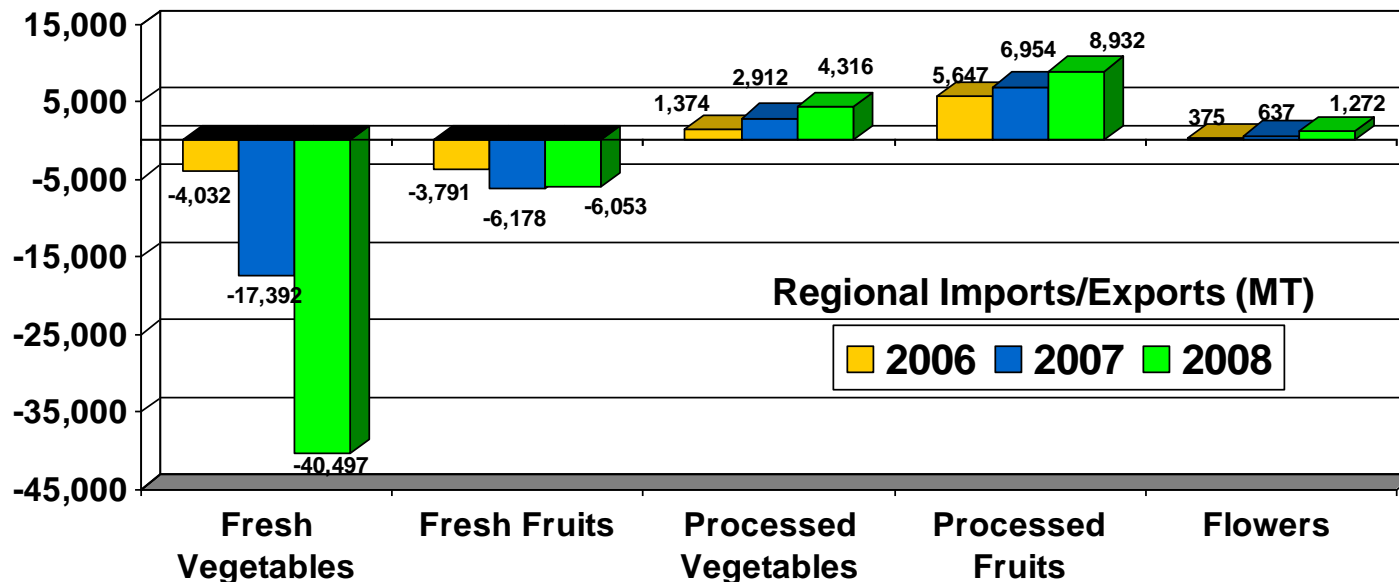
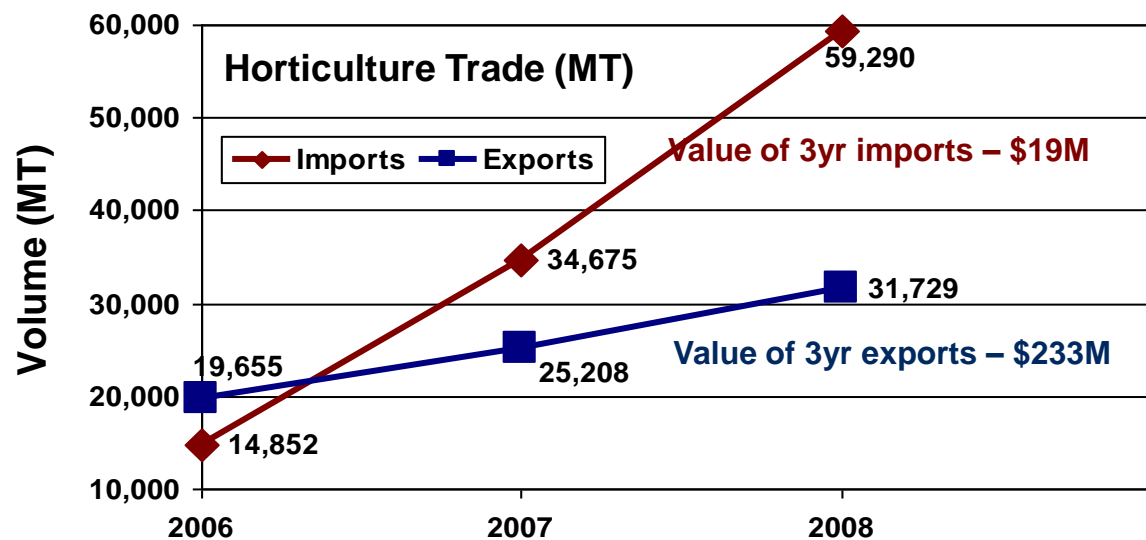
**Dairy Environment:** Competitive yields, increasing value addition options, strengthening cooperatives/associations and favorable government policy

**Opportunities:** Co-op capacity building and advocating for improved dairy quality legislation





# Kenya's Domestic and Regional Trade in Horticultural Produce



- Kenya is a large net importer of fresh vegetables from the region
- Kenya is a significant net exporter of processed fruits
- Kenya has a large farm gate production (valued at \$1 billion and growing at 3-4%) much of which is consumed domestically
- The well-developed manufacturing sector gives Kenya a competitive edge in processed products
- A large domestic market whose average purchasing power is much higher than in the neighboring countries gives the country an alternative captive market

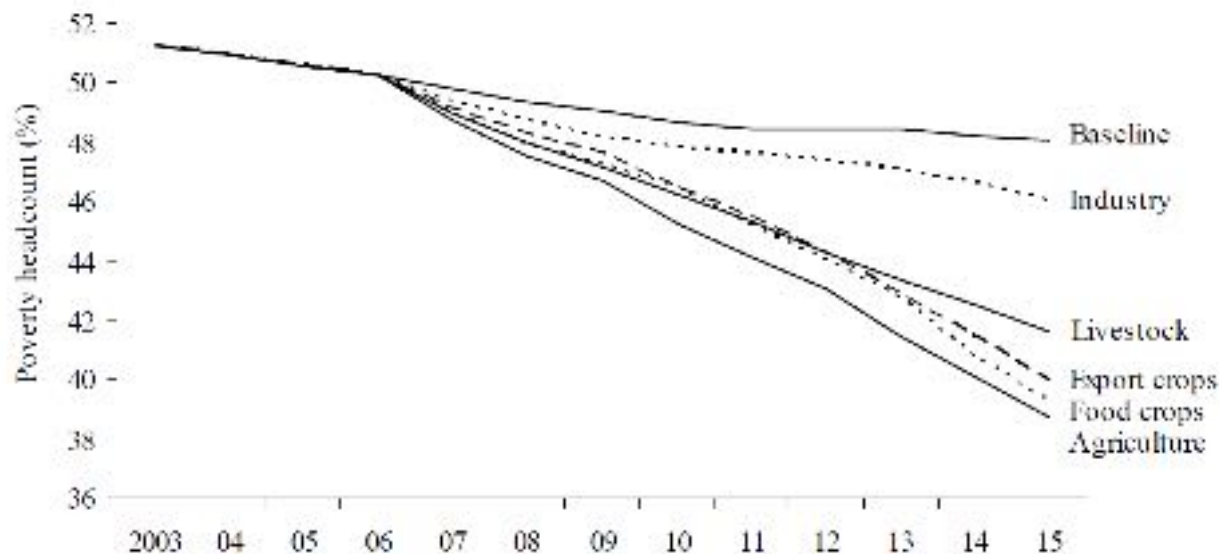


## Maize for Poverty Reduction



### Maize is Key to Food Security for the Very Poor and for Poverty Reduction

#### Changes in Poverty under different growth Scenarios (2003-2015)



Source: Kenyan CGE microsimulation model

- Maize is the most important staple food crop in Kenya and most widely traded staple commodity in ESA
- 98% of farmers grow maize: single most important share of crop income for smallholders
- Increased productivity decreases food prices for the very poor
- Research demonstrates that increases in maize productivity generate the largest agricultural commodity multiplier effects throughout the Kenyan economy: every one dollar increase in maize-driven agricultural GDP generates an additional 48 cents in non-agricultural GDP due to backward and forward production and consumption linkages



# Exploring Domestic and Regional Demand Sinks



## First-cut demand sink sizing

Value chain	Minimum increase from current production levels needed to satisfy 2015 domestic market	Regional potential: Amount imported by East Africa region in aggregate Mt '000s, 2007	Amount imported/ exported by Kenya Mt '000s, 2007
Horticulture	Between 28-34%	TBD	35 (imported)
Dairy	28%	412	13 (exported)
Drought-tolerant crops	Between 28-116%	260	101 (imported)
Maize	33%	881	100 (imported)




### How to build market linkages

























- **Improve food flow from surplus to deficit regions** (domestic and regional) by building and facilitating market linkages, decreasing costs, and increasing competitiveness
- **Evaluate domestic value addition options** (e.g. livestock feed industry)
- **Link farmers and business service providers to WFP P4P Program** to build market linkages
- **Work with USAID/EA** on harmonization of standards, trade facilitation, warehouse receipt system, and regional post-harvest interventions to open up regional sinks
- **Evaluate needs and incentives** for market infrastructure investments and improved market mgt. & devt.



# HRI and SA2 Value Chain Summary



-  High importance
-  Medium importance
-  Low importance

Value chain	Focus		Revenue potential	Current # of small-holders: HR1	Current # of small-holders: SA2	Nutritional value	Clarity of demand sink	Link to vulnerable populations
	HR1	SA2						
Horticulture	✓	✓						
Dairy	✓							
Drought-tolerant crops		✓						
Maize	✓	✓						



## USAID's Focus for Change



### Rural arable poor (HR1)

- Horticulture
- Dairy
- Maize

Increase incomes through intensification & market linkages

### Rural semi-arid poor (SA2)

- Horticulture
- Drought-tolerant crops
- Maize

Increase incomes through higher value crops, market linkages & resiliency

### LEVERS

Improve yields  
 Promote crop diversification  
 Improve market linkages & post harvest handling  
 Pilot coordinated nutrition effort  
 Coordinate with GOK irrigation & water mgmt. strategy  
 Change agents  
 Innovation



### Investments to Support Value Chain Development

**Agricultural Policy Support:** market-oriented national ag policy reform in maize pricing, grades and standards, food and nutrition security, input supply, divestiture of state-owned corporations, land rights

**Science and Technology:** drought-tolerant crops, biotechnology, maize, soil fertility

**Capacity Building:** for change agents, local and national government

**Knowledge Management:** capture and promulgate lessons learned; link to USAID/EA and ACTESA





# Change Agents to Address Value Chain Constraints



- USAID Focus    
 Current capability    
 Potential or limited capability    
 Minimal to no capability

## Potential change agents

Constraint	Producer Organizations	Input Suppliers	Business Service Providers	Processors/ Buyers	Retailers/ Super-markets
<b>Means of production</b> Poor crop selection, poor access to inputs & extension, poor access to water, poor access to credit, poor breeding stock, etc.					
<b>Aggregation of output</b> Poor post harvest handling, inadequate warehousing, crop theft, poor access to processors and slaughterhouses					
<b>Link to demand sink</b> Poor market facilities, poor marketing services, no quality incentive due to lack of standards (leading to limited export market), etc.					



# Illustrative Interventions to Address Value Chain Constraints



## Value chain constraints in HR1 and SA2

### Horticulture, Maize, Drought-tolerant crops

- Poor access to inputs
- Poor quality of produce
- High post harvest losses
- Disease and pest infestation
- Weak market linkages
- Limited access to finance
- Lack of grades and standards
- GOK maize marketing policies
- Limited drought tolerant technologies
- Limited water and water management

### Dairy

- Low yields due to poor breeding stock, inadequate extension & poor quality/high cost feeds
- Lack of access to finance
- Inadequate disease control
- Poor post-milking handling
- Poor milk marketing & services
- Inadequate animal husbandry
- No premiums for quality

## Input supplier interventions

- Expand inventory, crop and dairy services, & reach
- Link to business service providers
- Pilot aggregation (e.g., for WFP P4P program)
- Capacity building for business and financial mgmt.
- New business models

## Business service provider interventions

- Grow market linkages (domestic and regional)
- Facilitate market development including structured trade and transparent transactions
- Link to input suppliers to expand services
- Provide value chain financing

## Producer organization interventions

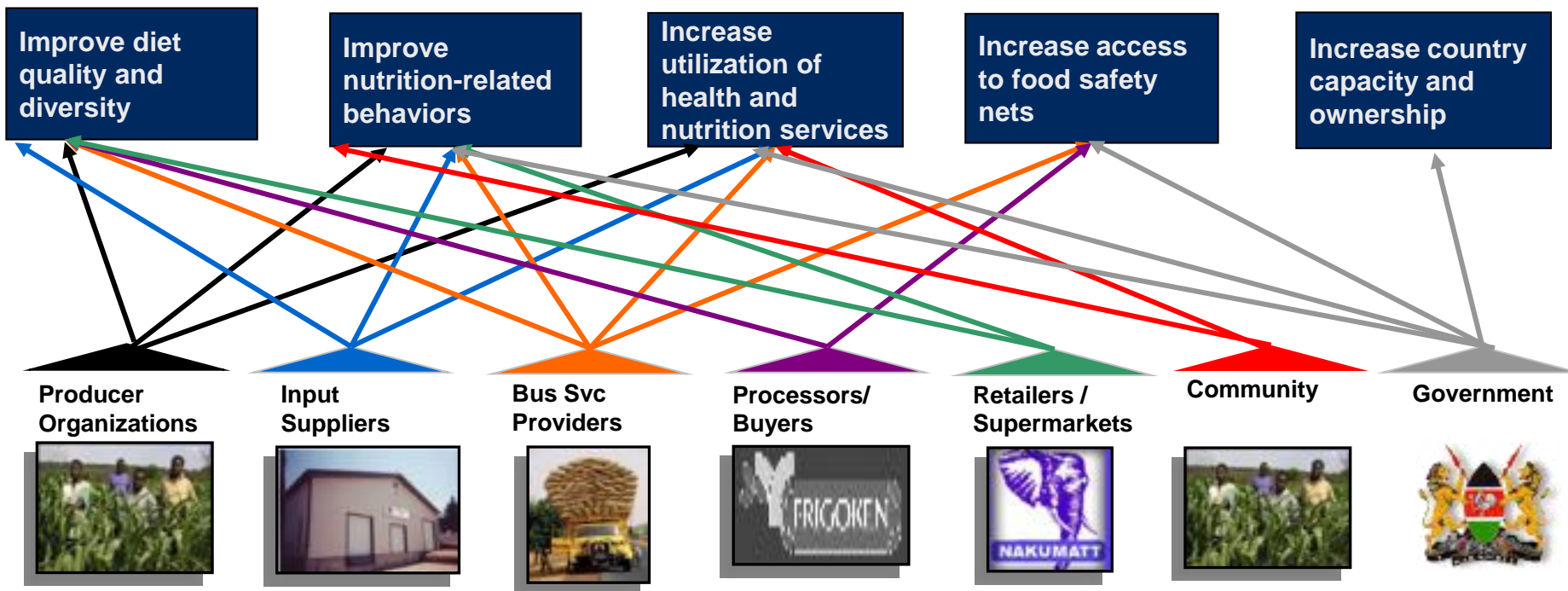
- Continue capacity building in business, finance, contracts, grades/standards, productivity
- Link to input suppliers, business service providers, processors

## Processor/buyer interventions

- Capacity building in business and finance
- Development of innovative business models
- Development of premium product schemes
- Link to input suppliers, business service providers, and producer organizations



# Linkages Between Nutrition and the Agricultural Value Chain





# USAID will Build Synergies with Other Development Partners



Focus	Other relevant development players/programs
<b>High Rainfall 1 (HR1)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Horticulture</li> <li>▪ Dairy</li> <li>▪ Maize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ GTZ, BMZ IFAD, AGRA, SNV, JICA, EU, DFID, DANIDA, CIP, ADB</li> <li>▪ SNV, IFAD, DFID, AGRA</li> <li>▪ KARI, USAID/EA, CIMMYT</li> </ul>
<b>Semi-arid 2 (SA2)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Horticulture</li> <li>▪ Drought-tolerant crops</li> <li>▪ Maize</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ SNV, AGRA, IFAD, EU, DFID, CIP</li> <li>▪ EU, WB, FAO, ICRISAT, KARI, USDA</li> <li>▪ KARI, USAID/EA, CIMMYT</li> </ul>

## Donor Coordination

- Development partner mapping by geographic location and programmatic interventions
- Government alignment process will help to refine donor coordination



# Whole of Government Approach



## Agency

## Potential and planned areas for collaboration



- Food for Peace: food assistance in emergency situations
- OFDA: provide non-food assistance in emergency situations
- Washington: forge better synergy with grant programs (i.e. CRSPs, LWAs, & STOP-AI)
- East Africa: collaboration with COMPETE, ASERECA, and ACTESA
- Kenya: collaborate with other internal programs (i.e. NRM, CC, Education, Health, D&G, Youth)



- Public advocacy for improved agricultural policies (maize policy, grades and standards, land rights)
- Tariff abatement on imported foods and grains
- Food safety policies (aflatoxin)



- Volunteers for capacity building of input suppliers, business service providers, and producer orgs.
- Downstream interventions with producers in focus areas



- Food For Progress: Coordinate efforts to develop market linkages
- McGovern Dole: Connect school lunch programs to change agents in focus areas
- Research Expertise: Aflatoxin pilot project, biotech, IPM, food security assessments
- Training Activities: Disease surveillance & treatment, food safety regs., food labeling, trade



- Increase stability through infrastructure improvements (water and road projects)
- Enhance livestock productivity through Veterinarian Civic Action Program (VETCAP)
- Medical Civic Action Program (MEDCAP) improves health and builds capacity





# Analyses for Successful Implementation of the FTF Strategy

## To Capture Lessons Learned

### Combined Evaluation

- Assessment of dairy, horticulture, maize, rural finance, biotechnology, policy and agriculture research programs
- Review EG program to inform future strategy, analytical agenda and program transition

### Impact study

- 10-year panel data with Tegemeo Institute
- Analyze and provide evidence of USAID/Kenya program impact and causal pathways
- *Note: 2004-2008 data show increases in income and decreases in poverty among program participants and indirect beneficiaries in targeted villages*

## To Refine Strategy

### Potential targeted analyses/studies

- Value Chain Analyses
- Rural Consumption Survey
- Nutrition Baseline Survey
- Vulnerability Assessment for Climate Change
- Reaching the Very Poor, Youth and Women through Markets Survey
- Agricultural Sector Policy Analysis to inform future policy agenda (tailored AgCLIR)

## For Continued Learning

### Knowledge Management

- Engage Regional Strategic Analysis & Knowledge Support System (ReSAKSS)
- Synthesize Kenya-specific and regional studies of relevance to the GOK, development partners and other stakeholders for widespread dissemination

### Monitoring and Evaluation

- Continuous monitoring of projects supplemented by external monitors
- Planned external mid-term and final evaluations to ensure learning is dynamic and available for sharing with a wide array of stakeholders



# USAID Aspires to Achieve Major Impacts Over the Next 5 Years

## Illustrative Feed the Future Indicator

Number of new technologies or management practices made available for transfer as a result of USG assistance

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions

Number of producers organizations, water users associations, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance

% children < 5 years who are underweight

## Aspiration

*Accelerate the rate at which improved technologies and practices become available by at least 60% each year*

*Directly influence the lives of at least 3 million rural people*

*Significantly expand the range of actors involved in USG-supported value chains*

*Reduce prevalence of underweight children from 19% to 16% in targeted areas*