

KENYA VISION 2030: AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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Vision 2030

Kenya's new long-term national planning strategy, 2008-2030

Thematic Overview of Kenya Vision 2030

- 1. Economic:** To maintain a sustained economic growth of 10% p.a. over the next 25 years
- 2. Social:** A just and cohesive society enjoying equitable social development in a clean and secure environment
- 3 Political:** An issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable democratic politics

Foundations of vision 2030

Macroeconomic Stability for Long-Term Development; Continuity in Governance Reforms; Enhanced Equity and Wealth Creation Opportunities for the Poor; Energy; Land Reform; Security; Infrastructure; Science, Technology and Innovation (STI); Public Service; Human Resources Development

Agriculture and the Economy

Agriculture, the mainstay of Kenya's economy, currently contributes 26 per cent of the GDP directly and another 25 per cent indirectly. The sector also accounts for 65 per cent of Kenya's total exports and provides more than 18 per cent of formal employment. More than 70 per cent of informal employment is in the rural areas.

ECONOMIC VISION AND STRATEGY

**Tourism; Increasing Value in Agriculture; A
Better and More Inclusive Wholesale and Retail
Trade Sector; Manufacturing for the Regional
Market; Business Process Offshoring (BPO);
Financial Services**

Increasing Value in Agriculture

- **Vision 2030 has identified agriculture as one of the key sectors to deliver the 10 per cent annual economic growth rate envisaged under the economic pillar.**
- **innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture, livestock and fisheries sector.**

Specific strategies:

- (i) Transforming key institutions in agriculture and livestock to promote household and private sector agricultural growth
- (ii) increasing productivity of crops and livestock.
- (iii) better utilisation of high and medium potential lands by her farmers
- (iv) developing more irrigable areas in arid and semi-arid lands for both crops and livestock.
- (v) improving market access for small holders through better marketing.

Flagship Projects for the Agricultural and Livestock Sector

The flagship projects for 2012 will involve:

- Preparation and passage of consolidated agricultural policy reform legislation.
- Development and the implementation of a 3-tiered fertilizer cost reduction programme.
- Improving the value gained in the production and supply chain through branding Kenyan farm products.

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- The planning and implementation of 4-5 Disease Free Zones and livestock processing facilities to enable Kenyan meat, hides and skins to meet international marketing standards. There will be more domestic processing of these products for regional and international markets.
- The creation of publicly accessible land registries, under an improved governance framework.
- Development of an Agriculture Land Use Master Plan.
- Tana River Basin Agricultural Development Scheme.

Recent Strategies and Policies..

1. Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) 2010–2020:

ASDS outlines agricultural policy goals and provides guidance to the public and private sector's efforts in overcoming the outstanding challenges facing Kenya's agricultural sector.

Overall development and growth of the sector is anchored in two strategic thrusts:

- I. increasing productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises
- II. developing and managing key factors of production.

Targets to be achieved by 2015 in Agricultural sector (ASDS):

- Reduced number of people living below absolute poverty lines to less than 25 per cent, to achieve the first MDG (Millennium Development Goal).
- Reduced food insecurity by 30 per cent to surpass the MDGs.
- Increased contribution of agriculture to the GDP by more than KES 80 billion per year as set out in Vision 2030.

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- Divest from all state corporations handling production, processing and marketing that can be better done by the private sector.
- Reformed and streamlined agricultural services such as in research, extension, training and regulatory institutions to make them effective and efficient.

1. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act (No 17 of 2013)

The Kenya Agricultural Research Act, 2013 An Act of Parliament:

- to provide for the establishment and functions of the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KARLO);
- to provide for organs of the Organization;
- to provide for the co-ordination of agricultural research activities in Kenya, and for connected purposes.

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2. THE AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD AUTHORITY ACT No. 13 of 2013

- **The establishment of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (ALFA), to make provision for the respective roles of the national and county governments in agriculture excluding livestock and related matters**
- The purpose of the new legislation is to transform Kenya's agricultural sector into a commercially-oriented and internationally competitive industry.