

# KENYA NATIONAL FEDERATION OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCERS



## ENHANCING FARMERS PARTICIPATION IN THE NEW GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE IN KENYA

By

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# PURPOSE

## VISION

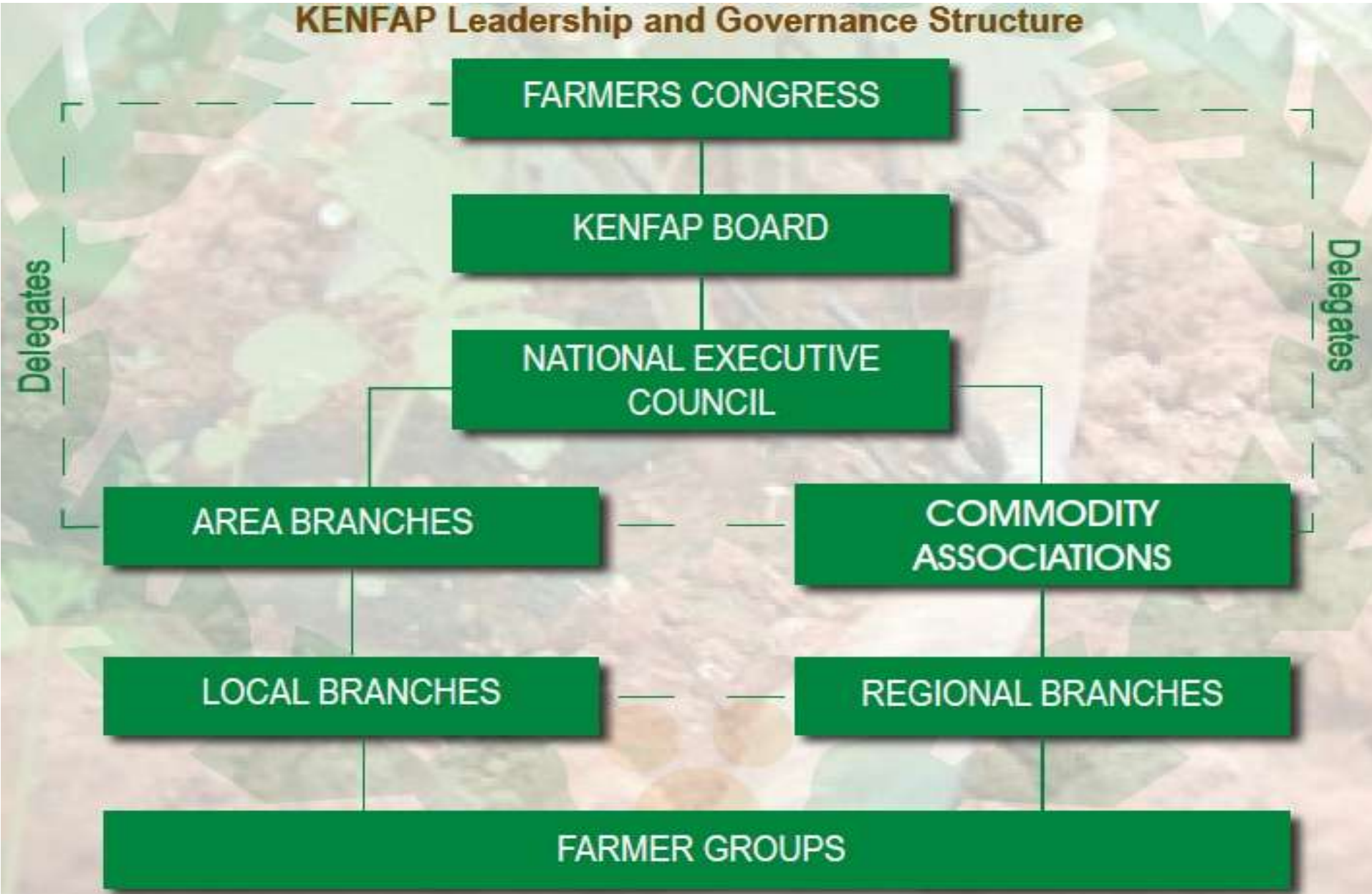
**A  
federation of  
empowered  
Kenyan farmers  
with a strong  
voice**

## MISSION

**To  
empower members  
to make informed  
Choices for  
improved and  
sustainable  
livelihoods**

# LEADERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

## KENFAP Leadership and Governance Structure



# MEMBERSHIP STATUS

- **1.84 million farm households in 43 out of 47 counties in Kenya**
  - 60 Area Branches with - 45 groups each
  - 546 Local Branches
- **Membership Categories**
  - Farmer Groups - 9,128 groups
  - Commodity Associations (CAs)- 36 CAs
  - Cooperatives Societies - 16 cooperatives

# KENFAP COVERAGE 2011



# **STRATEGIC AIMS (2013-2017)**

1. To enhance the capacity of the federation, staff, leadership and membership for informed decision making, improved effectiveness and increased operational competence.
2. To foster the interests of farmers by stimulating beneficial policy changes through lobby and advocacy and focus on adoptable Research through requisite engagement in research dialogue.
3. To realize an information and communication system, capable of responding to the operational and structural needs of the federation, membership and the sector.
4. To build the financial sustainability of the organization and enhance member operational autonomy for improved response to its needs and service delivery.

## **STRATEGIC AIMS (2013-2017)**

5. To promote and sustain mutually partnerships through operationally efficient structures and participation in global debate.

6. To improve benefits by promoting engagement of women, youth and redressing HIV&AIDS and other cross cutting concerns

7. To promote sustainable agricultural development through establishing, promoting and strengthening linkages in Environment, climate change and renewable energy.

## The Facts as They Are.

- Agriculture is the mainstay of the Kenyan Economy.
- Direct Contribution 24% of the GDP =342Bn Ksh.
- 27% indirectly – valued at 385Bn Ksh.
- Accounts for 65% Kenya's total Export.
- Provides more than 60% of the informal employment.



## The Statement.

- In view of the importance of the Agriculture Sector to Kenya's Economy it is absolutely important that Legal and Regulatory reforms in the sector be undertaken seriously through Consultations with all the Stakeholders.

## Where have we come from?

- Agriculture Sector has about 162, draconian, old, and outdated pieces of Legislations which keep conflicting at one another in implementation.
- However from 1963-1990, the Kenya agriculture system was structured and organized/ managed by various Marketing Boards.

# The Dark Era 1990-2002.

- The World Bank and IMF introduced the SAP's.
- Haphazard Liberalization took place - The domestic markets were opened but the Regulatory framework remained intact.
- All these were tied to "AID" and the government had no choice than to subscribe to the conditions. This led to massive dumping of Agriculture products from EU. Hence domestic products could not compete.

# Recovery Period.

- ERS (ERSWEC) 2003-2007, SRA-2008-2012
- ASDS-2010-2020 (CAADP) with a frame work of MTP (Medium Term Review)
- Vision 2030 With 3 Major Pillars: The Economic Pillar, The Social Pillar, and The political pillar, with a staggering MTPs staggering for 5 years each .
- The purpose is to have a competitive and prosperous Kenya.

# REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- Constitution of Kenya
- Report of the Taskforce on Devolved Government
- The County Governments Act, 2012
- The Intergovernmental Relations Act, 2012
- The Public Finance Management Act, 2012
- Urban Areas and Cities Act, 2011
- Vision 2030
- Medium Term Plan (2008-2012)
- ASDS 2010-2020 (ASDSP) County Agriculture.

# OUR LEVELS OF ENGAGEMENT (Space)

1. National (National Assembly, Senate, Ministries)
2. County (Assembly, Executive Committee)
3. urban areas and cities
4. sub- counties equivalent to constituencies
5. ward within the county
6. villages in each ward
7. Any other unit as county governments may determine.(Article 196 ; 1,4,6,)

# COUNTY PLANNING

- Integrate national values in all processes and concepts.
- Provide a platform for unifying planning, budgeting, financing, programmes implementation and performance review.
- Protect and develop natural resources in a manner that aligns national and county government policies.
- Align county financial and institutional resources to agreed policy objectives and programmes.
- Engender effective resource mobilization for sustainable development.
- Promote the pursuit of equity in resource allocation within the county.
- Serve as the basis for engagement between government and the citizenry, other stakeholders and interest groups.

# TYPES AND PURPOSES OF COUNTY PLANS

- To guide, harmonize and facilitate development, each county shall prepare:-
  - County Integrated Development Plan
  - County Sectoral Plans
  - County Spatial Plan
  - Cities and Urban Areas plans
  - County Plans shall be the basis for all budgeting and expenditure.



# OBLIGATION TO PLAN BY THE COUNTY

- County government shall plan for the county and no public funds shall be appropriated outside a planning framework developed by county executive committee and approved by county assembly.
- County planning framework to integrate economic, physical, social and environmental and spatial planning.
- Designate county departments, cities and urban areas, sub-counties and wards as planning authorities.
- To promote public participation, non-state actors shall be incorporated in the planning process by all authorities.

# COUNTY PLANNING UNIT

- Coordinating integrated development planning within county.
- Ensuring integrated planning within the county.
- Ensuring linkages between county plans and the national planning framework.
- Ensuring meaningful engagement of citizens in the planning process.
- Ensuring the collection, collation, storage and updating of data and information suitable for the planning process.
- Ensuring the establishment of GIS based database systems.

# BUDGETARY PROCESS

1. The cabinet secretary to ensure public participation in the budget process.
2. The cabinet secretary shall manage the budget process at the national level.
3. The cabinet secretary to issue circular to all national entities, not later than 30<sup>th</sup> August each year.
4. The circular is to set out guidelines on budget process to be followed.

# CONTENTS OF CIRCULAR

1. A schedule for the preparation of budget indicating key dates by which various exercises are to be completed.
2. The procedures for the review and projection of revenues and expenditures.
3. Key policy areas and issues that are to be taken into consideration when preparing the budget.
4. Procedures setting out the manner in which members of the public shall participate in the budget process.
5. The format in which budget information and documents shall be submitted.
6. Any other information, that in the opinion of the cabinet secretary, may assist the budget process.

# NATIONAL BUDGET PROCESS STAGES

1. Integrated development planning process which shall include both long term and medium term planning.
2. Planning and determining financial and economic policies and priorities at the national level over the medium term.
3. Preparing overall estimates in the form of budget policy statement of national government revenues and expenditures.
4. Adoption of budget policy statement by parliament as a basis for future deliberations.
5. Preparing budget estimates for the national government.

## NATIONAL BUDGET STAGES.....CONT'D

6. Submitting the estimates to the national assembly for approval.
7. Enactment of the appropriation Bill and any other Bills required to implement the national Government's budgetary proposals.
8. Implementing the approved budget.
9. Evaluating and accounting for the national government's budgeted revenues and expenditures.
10. Reviewing and reporting on those budgeted revenues and expenditures every 3 months.

# COUNTY BUDGET

1. The county executive committee member for Finance shall manage the budget process for the county.
2. The county executive member for finance shall ensure there is public participation in budget process.
3. The member shall issues circular setting out guidelines to be followed by all the county government's entities in the budget process.
4. Circular to be issued not later than 30<sup>th</sup> August in each year.

# COUNTY BUDGET STAGES

1. Integrated development planning process which shall include both long term and medium term.
2. Planning and establishing financial and economic priorities for the county over the medium term.
3. Making an overall estimation of the county governments revenues and expenditures.
4. Adoption of county fiscal strategy paper.
5. Preparing budget estimates for the county government and submitting estimates to the county assembly.
6. Approving of the estimates by the county assembly.
7. Enacting an appropriation law and any other law required to implement the county government's budget.
8. Implementing the county government's budget
9. Accounting for and evaluating the government's budgeted revenues and expenditures



## **PRINCIPLES OF FARMERS PARTICIPATION IN DEVOLVED STRUCTURES**

- Timely access to information, data, documents, and other information relevant to policy formulation and implementation.
- Reasonable access to process of formulation and implementation policies, plans and regulations.
- Protection and promotion of the interest and rights of farmers and their access to relevant information.
- Promotion of public-private partnerships on sustainable development.

# MODALITIES FOR FARMERS PARTICIPATION

- ICT based platforms
- Town hall meetings
- Budget preparations and validation fora
- Notice board; announcing jobs, appointments, procurement, awards etc
- Establishment of farmers fora at county and decentralized units levels
- National level participation of Farmers - National Assembly and Senate

# CHALLENGES /CONSTRAINTS

1. The establishment of structures - 47 counties, 290 sub-counties, 1450 wards..etc?
2. Capacity constraints – technical aspects (leadership and staff of the Federation)
3. Agribusiness Vs. Food security – is there a conflict?
4. Balance between advocacy and service delivery – is there a conflict?
5. Financial sustainability of farmers participation- who funds advocacy work?

# ROLE OF FARMERS & FARMER LEADERS

1. Follow on Major Commitments made.

- MDG 1 Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty by Half by 2015. Especially those proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day.
- G8 Summit- The L'Aquila Joint Summit "Support good governance and policy reforms especially in the Agriculture Sector.

2. NEPAD AND CAADP.

- AU Heads of state endorsed the New Partnership for Africa Development in 2001.
- The CAADP Agenda known as MAPUTO declaration, 2003.
  - Allocation of at least 10% National Budget to Agriculture to stimulate Agriculture growth by at least 6% towards a double digit. (Jubilee Manifesto)
- AU/NEPAD –Vision for Agriculture by 2015; Attain food security and food sovereignty and improve Agriculture Productivity.

# SO WHAT?

- Knowledge and information are increasingly becoming more critical in Agricultural Production and Agri-business. However farmers have limited access to relevant knowledge and information. Therefore they should be supported to Change the Situation.

# THANK YOU.

- Thank You for Listening.

# 2011 NFC.....



# PROCESSION ...in the city





# SAMPLE BANNER DISPLAY...

