COMPETITIVENESS OF KEY FOOD STAPLES IN KENYA: IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND PRICING

Breakfast Forum organized by Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Egerton University

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Introduction and Meeting Objectives

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Introduction

- Agriculture's contribution to the Kenyan Economy key
 - Major driver of economic growth
 - Source of food for all
 - Strong linkages with other sectors
- Food security thus a priority in Kenya --emphasized in various government policy documents:
 - Food and Nutrition Security Policy (F&NSP)
 - Agricultural Sector Development Plan (ASDS)
 - Kenya Vision 2030
- The Constitution of Kenya under the Bill of Rights provides for the "right to food of adequate quality and quantity at all times for all"

Introduction cont

- Maize and Rice major food staples in Kenya
 - for both rural and urban households
- Country a huge net importer of rice and occasional for maize
 - Despite relatively favorable climatic environments
 - Unexploited potential?
 - Insufficient policy support ?
- Also net importer in key other basic food commodities
 - Wheat
 - Sugarcane
 - Edible oils
- Trend poses major food security concerns if planning and policies are not well harmonized
 - Global dynamics and uncertainties w.r.t. availability and price

Introduction cont

- Maize and rice production in Kenya face numerous challenges:
- High production costs
 - High inputs prices
 - High labour costs
 - Low/stagnating growth in crop productivity
- Climate variability and change, among others.
- To address the key challenges, the government has launched several interventions e.g. input and output subsidies, among others
 - Without major success

Introduction cont

- Given the strategic role that maize and rice play in food security of Kenyans
 - It is important to continuously assess and monitor the cost of production
 - Identify drivers and feasible ways of lowering the cost
 - Lower costs would ensure competitiveness in production and lower food prices.
 - Also important to understand consumption patterns among different households
 - Continuously assess local demand
 - Identify feasible options to close any gap
 - It is also critical to routinely assess the status of existing stocks especially for maize whose major proportion is produced locally
 - Planning and decision making

Tegemeo Institute's Work

- Tegemeo has recently conducted studies to:
 - •Assess the cost of maize and rice production for the 2015/16 cropping year under different production systems and regions
 - •Analysis of the consumption patterns for maize and rice and other key food staples
 - Assess the status of the current food situation and prices in Kenya
- Study used newly collected COP data and some expenditure survey data for 2013 and 2015

The Major Questions

- 1. What is the cost of maize and rice prodn in Kenya and how does it vary
 - Across different production systems?
 - Across regions/counties?
- 2. How does the cost of both maize and rice production vary with fertilizer subsidy?
- 3. What is the viability of maize and rice as a business?
- 4. What are the recent trends in consumption of maize and maize meal vis a vis other food staples ---both rural and urban households.
- 5. What is the current maize situation in the country and any projections for the coming year?

Objectives of Meeting

- To share the findings of the various studies with key stakeholders (public, private and civil society)
 - Discussion and feedback
- Provide a forum for open discussion among stakeholders
 - On appropriate policy options
- Inform policy formulation and decision making

Program

- Four Presentations:
 - Cost of Maize & Rice Production in Small & Large Scale Systems: James Githuku
 - Consumption Patterns of Major Staples in Rural & Urban Kenya: Kevin Onyango
- Kenya's Maize Crop Prospects and Food Situation: Francis Karin
- The Current Situation of the Grain Industry in Kenya: *Gerald Masila*, *EAGC*
- Plenary and Way Forward