

# NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE FOR FARMING IN KENYA

*“How do national policy contexts enable  
stewardship funded by food purchase in Kenya?”*

# NATURAL RESOURCE GOVERNANCE FOR FARMING IN KENYA

***“Policy Opportunities for Catching the Next  
Wave in Kenya”***

*(and sending ripples all over the region with a  
message for the world)*

# LAND AND WATER SECURITY

Is not just about security of tenure and usufruct:

It is also about:

- securing the sustainability of land and water for future generations;

and

- even for national security

# PERSPECTIVES

from a **natural resource governance perspective**;

- the more productively land and water is used  
the more sustainable its use becomes

# PERSPECTIVES

from a **political economy perspective**

- there are more people eating food than growing it;
- for governments in rapidly urbanising, emerging markets securing affordable food for the urban poor is an urgent priority
- self-sufficiency vs comparative advantage is politically cheap; but costly in terms of natural resources and socio-economic transformation

# THE OLD WAVE

“Small farmers will solve the problem”

But since in many cases small farmers struggle to feed themselves and will continue to do so as plot sizes continue to fragment, they will never feed themselves **and** the increasing numbers of everyone else.

# THE OLD WAVE

Small farmers will solve the problem.

But since in many cases small farmers struggle to feed themselves and will continue to do so as plot sizes continue to fragment, they will never feed themselves **and** the increasing numbers of everyone else.

**Even so, there is nothing to gain and much to lose by ignoring them – they are part of the solution!**

# THE NEXT WAVE

Better to think in terms of

- low value staple food being produced at an economy of scale (there is a way to involve small farmers beneficially in this)



# THE NEXT WAVE

with small farmers helped to up their game via a combination of

- equity participation in staple food value chains
- farming system diversification that allows resources to be invested in value chains, not household food stores (good for the natural resources while expanding and diversifying livelihood options and supplying regional solutions to local problems).

# THE NEXT WAVE

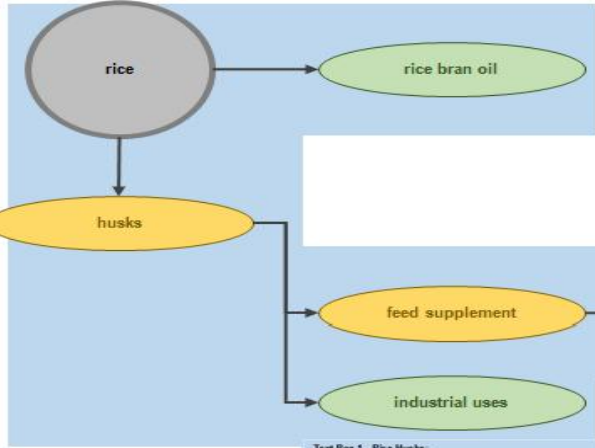
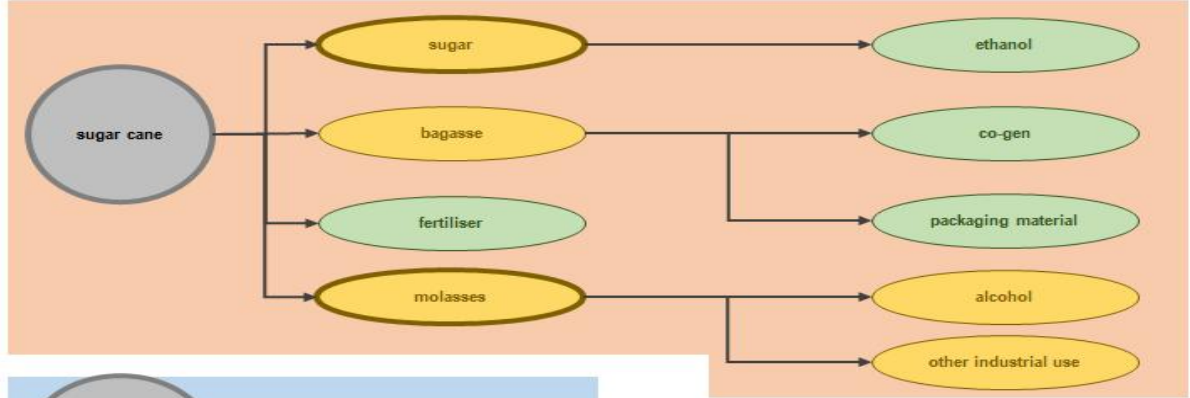
with small farmers helped to up their game via a combination of

- institutional arrangements that take the “farm gate” as far down the value chain as possible (which also reduces waste and facilitates producers to become traders and market makers not price takers)
- innovative investment concepts

# VALUE CHAINS FOR SMALL FARMERS

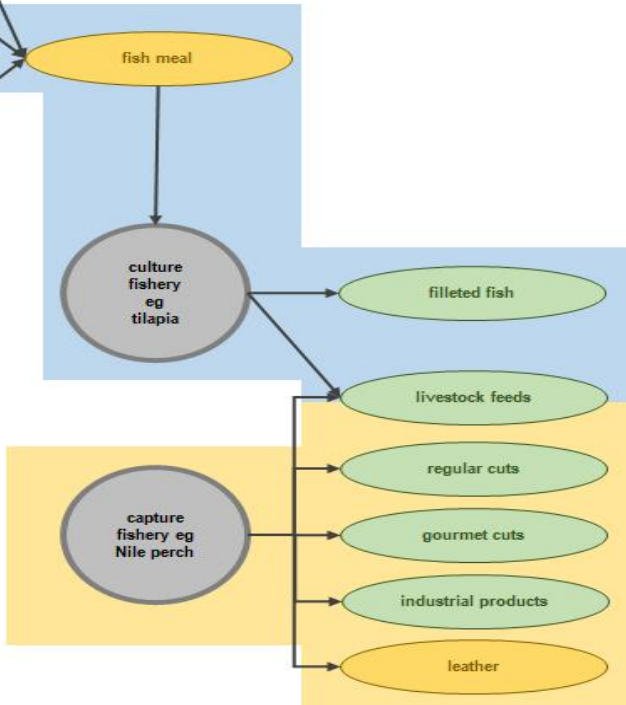
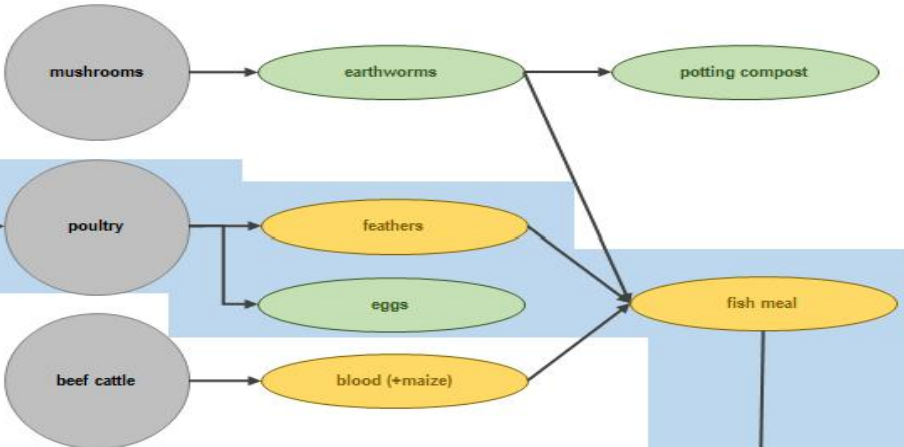
lost opportunities in Kenya, three examples from the West:

- sugar
- rice
- fish



**Text Box 1 - Rice Husks:**

- Can be burned in thermal generators for the purpose of powering the rice mill itself, the resulting ash is very high in silica powder with high levels of purity and which can be used as a raw material for a number of compounds such as silicon carbide, silicon tetrachloride, zeolite as well as for the production of pure silicon.
- Can be processed into fuel briquettes for sale to local households.
- In addition, the rice husk ash is widely used in various industrial applications such as the processing of steel and cement as well as in the refractory industry etc.
- The husks can be used to make several kinds of high quality activated charcoal.
- Somewhat counter intuitively, husks can be used in the production of insulating fire bricks.
- They can be used as a raw material for the production of various industrial chemicals such as xylitol, furfural, ethanol, acetic acid, lipo sulphonic acids.
- Husks can be used as a cleaning or polishing agent in the metals and machinery industry.
- They can be used in the building industry in the form of insulating board material and as fillers in plastics.
- And they can be used as field mulches and later ploughed in as a soil structure ameliorant.



**LEGEND**



these could be sold "as is" with no added value



these could either be sold, or fed into a continuation of a local value chain as appropriate



although these may have additional value chain opportunities, they might represent a suitable exit point for now

# INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT CONCEPTS

- landlord/labourer model (ideal for large staple production:
  - ground rent
  - share of profit
  - access to employment and training



# INNOVATIVE INVESTMENT CONCEPTS

- producers have equity in the value chain
  - reduces risks of side-selling
  - removes problems of glut prices
  - producers take their prices further down the value chain (less waste/more trade)
  - ideal for DP leverage financing



THANKS