STATUS OF VALUE CHAINS RESEARCH IN NAIROBI COUNTY PRESENTED AT USIU-Africa GAME SYMBOSIUM
1st & 2nd November 2016
Outline

• Prioritized value chains (VC) in Nairobi City County
• Challenges
• Research problems
• Interjection
• Key significant findings from the research so far
• The implications of the research
NBI Prioritized Value Chains

- COW MILK VALUE CHAIN
- BROILER VALUE CHAIN
- KALES VALUE CHAIN
Prioritized VCs In Nairobi

• A participatory process involving key stakeholders (service providers, players, regulatory and researchers) was used to rank 85 VCs.

• The criteria for ranking focused on VCs that had could address the following adequately in Nairobi County; 1. Food security 2. Innovativeness and ability to modernize agriculture. 3 enhance employment 4. Social inclusion (Vulnerable, women and Youth). Cow milk, broiler, kales ranked high followed by tomatoes, fish and bananas
The challenges

• Slow legislation and inadequate enforcement
• Lobbying and advocacy of identified key issues for legislation
• The perception of agriculture w.r.t agriculture related activities
• Youth require friendly ventures in terms gross margins, labour intensity/technology(mkulima young on hydroponics, Apps for agric. Related activities)
Challenges cont’d

• Youth mobility; agriculture is the other activity as they search for a better livelihood.

• Ineffective dissemination of the research findings and packaging; stakeholders range from primary- university

• Capital/credit cost for VC activities

• Low linkage between extension and research w.r.t to dissemination of research findings
Research problems

1. Product quality issues along the value chains
2. Input quality issues along the value chains
3. GAP and traceability along the value chains
4. Management of by-products and Waste generated due to value addition (Ecoh holdings for ovals/feathers/skins/skeletons)
5. Land ownership in Nairobi (for prodn activities)
6. Capital youth do not have collateral to access credit
7. Productive way of using abandoned fish ponds
8. Capacity modules targeting youth
Research problems cont’d

7. Integrated crop/fish/livestock production systems suited in urban areas (hydroponics /greenhouse/fish pond) due to limited space, Recycling of water to other value chains e.g. aquaponics
Interjection

• Despite research findings disseminated by University of Nairobi in the media of quality of kales consumed in Nairobi county (fecal contamination) the status quo remains.
• Milk adulteration is common knowledge along the value chain and it has been confirmed through peered referred publications. The status quo remains.
• Quality (majority of the brands in the market) of animal feeds (fish, cows, poultry, pigs and rabbits). Low surveillance by KEBS.
Significant research findings

• Good agricultural practices (GAP) not observed in production (Production of kales using sewage water is still practiced in Nairobi, indiscriminate use of chemicals without observing withholding period).

• Handling through the value chain does not meet expected standards; (chopping of kales that are not properly cleaned in addition to unhygienic environment, broilers not slaughtered in proper facilities, adulteration of milk during processing and trading).
Significant research findings cont’d

• Most of the producers doing broiler farming were women approximately 63%; thus perceived to be a female enterprise. (Excludes youth & Vulnerable). And over 84% use own labour as opposed to hiring.

• Tilted towards Individualism as opposed to groups

• Broilers is a major livelihood for many households both in the urban & peri-urban
Significant findings cont’d

• Low capacity and poor linkages among VCA given that agriculture was against city by-laws before 2015

• Poor surveillance of products inter & intra county w.r.t to disease transmission/quality

• Youth are in the production and service provision category
The implications of the research

• Broiler slaughter in Nairobi will not meet requisite standards unless a slaughter house facility is put in place. There is need/potential for investment in poultry slaughter house facility. PPP or any other partnership can bridge the gap.

• Kales quality deteriorates during handling along the VC; there is need to establish storage and encourage preservation through processing e.g. drying.
The implications of the research

• In addition there is need to establish model hygienic kiosks to do the chopping which is the preferred
• Poor quality of inputs e.g. feeds, vaccines, drugs, pests & disease control chemicals. Enforcement or self regulation
• Group formation and cooperative potential required to create strong marketing platform to command/improve lobbying for services and inputs/legislation.
The implications of the research

• Cow milk selling is not adequately regulated; There is need enforcement of relevant existing regulations
• Youth friendly technologies with high margins and short turnover periods required
• Organizations and all VCA need to have succession plans by incorporating the youth (most have 41-55 age bracket)
The implications of the research

• Gaps on policy formulation and analysis should be filled for all VCA

• Weather forecasting and climate change analysis gaps and how they affect the VCs especially embracing of the participatory scenario planning implemented by ASDSP. This un-packages the weather information to what is likely to happen should the forecast turn out to be true and what mitigation measures need to be taken before onset of rains to safeguard VCAs livelihoods in each county.
Finally

My people perish because of lack of information!!
There is plenty of research information among the agriculture stakeholders, but the packaging and dissemination is wanting.

Lets bridge that gap !!!

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