Fibre Crops: Meet Julius Ochieng, the Weaver and Spinner

Value Addition: Processing Modafu Coconut drink
Tea Farmers Reap Big as Industry Records Huge Earnings
Quality Maize Storage Controls for Food Safety
AFFA, CAK Sign MOU on Agriculture Sector Competition
Message from the
Interim Director General

During the third Quarter, Agriculture Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) carried out a number of activities in line with its mandate to regulate develop and promote the scheduled crops as provided for under the AFFA Act 2013 and the Crops Act 2013.

The article featured in this edition include the role AFFA is playing to in support fibre crops stakeholders to develop small businesses, horticultural crops stakeholders expand market access in international markets, value addition in the Nuts and Oil Crops sector and Tea sector performance in the year 2015 among others.

As we commence the 4th Quarter, we should take stock of where we are in terms of achieving our strategic assignments both at individual and corporate level, in a bid to ensure that we not only accomplish but surpass those targets.

Last but not least, I call upon a greater engagement and utilization of this communication tool to highlight tangible initiatives we are carrying out at sector level, to grow these sectors.

Excellence is the gradual result of always striving to do better! (Pat Riley)

MR. ALFRED BUSOLO TABU
INTERIM DIRECTOR GENERAL
The Authority’s Mandate

The Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) is a State Corporation established through an Act of Parliament specifically, under section 3 of the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority Act of 2013. Its functions include to:

- Administer the Crops Act, and the Fisheries Act in accordance with the provisions of these Acts;
- Promote best practices in, and regulate, the production, processing, marketing, grading, storage, collection, transportation and warehousing of agricultural and aquatic products excluding livestock products as may be provided for under the Crops Act, and the Fisheries Act;
- Collect and collate data, maintain a database on agricultural and aquatic products excluding livestock products, documents and monitor agriculture through registration of players as provided for in the Crops Act and the Fisheries Act;
- Be responsible for determining the research priorities in agriculture and aquaculture and to advise generally on research thereof;
- Advise the national government and the county governments on agricultural and aquatic levies for purposes of planning, enhancing harmony and equity in the sector;
- Carry out such other functions as may be assigned to it by this Act, the Crops Act, the Fisheries Act and any written law while respecting the roles of the two levels of the Government.

Our Crops, Our Wealth

- Coffee
- Fibre Crops
- Food Crops
- Horticultural Crops
- Nuts and Oil Crops
- Pyrethrum and other Industrial Crops
- Sugar
- Tea
### AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD AUTHORITY (AFFA)

#### SERVICE CHARTER

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE</th>
<th>REQUIREMENTS/CONDITIONS</th>
<th>CHARGES</th>
<th>TIME LINE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General written inquiries</td>
<td>Customer’s written inquiry</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>7 working days from the date of receipt of inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone inquiries</td>
<td>Customer’s telephone inquiry</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>A maximum of 24 hours from time of inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email inquiries</td>
<td>Customer’s email inquiry</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>A maximum of 12 hours from receipt of email</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Complaints</td>
<td>Customer’s complaint</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>A maximum of 7 days from the date of receipt of the complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media inquiries</td>
<td>Media inquiry</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>A maximum of 2 days from the date of receipt of the inquiry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Payment of goods and services</td>
<td>Satisfactory delivery of goods and services related invoices</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>A maximum of 30 working days from the date of satisfactory delivery of goods/services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registration and licensing of players in the Value chain of the scheduled commodities</td>
<td>As per the respective Commodity regulations</td>
<td>As per the respective Commodity Regulations</td>
<td>As provided by the respective commodity Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Provision of technical advisory services</td>
<td>- Customer’s request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development of scheduled crops</td>
<td>- Customer request</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dissemination of information</td>
<td>- Customer request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>1 day for ready available information and 60 days for information that requires research/ retrieval.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of product diversification (value addition)</td>
<td>- Customer’s request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of scheduled commodities</td>
<td>- Customer request</td>
<td></td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facilitating development of information</td>
<td>- Customer request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Undertake production and marketing research intelligence</td>
<td>- Customer’s request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of food safety &amp; quality assurance</td>
<td>- Need to meet consumer and market standards</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enforcement of standards and regulations</td>
<td>Standards and Regulations</td>
<td></td>
<td>As provided for in the Standards and Regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promotion of food security</td>
<td>Collaboration with County Governments</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Continuous activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arbitration</td>
<td>- Customer’s request</td>
<td>Free</td>
<td>Within 60 working days</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Compliments, complaints and any suggestions for better service delivery shall be addressed to:

**THE DIRECTOR GENERAL**
Agriculture Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA)
Tea House | Naivasha Road, Off Ngong Road,
P.O. Box 37962 - 00100 NAIROBI,
Landline: (+254 20) 3872421
Cell phone: (+254) 722-200556; (+254) 734-600944
EMAIL: info@agricultureauthority.go.ke

**COMMISSION ON ADMINISTRATIVE JUSTICE**
WEST END TOWERS, 2NdFLOOR,
WAJAKI WAY WESTLANDS
PO BOX 20414 -00200 NAIROBI
TEL:+254 20 2270000
EMAIL: certificationpc@ombudsman.go.ke
WEB: [http://www.ombudsman.go.ke](http://www.ombudsman.go.ke)
Did you know that Article 10 of the Kenyan Constitution has outlined the National Values and Principles of Governance which bind all state organs, state officers, public officers and all persons whenever any of them applies or interprets the Constitution, enacts, applies or interprets any law and/or makes or implements public policy decisions?

**What benefit accrues to an individual when they embrace National Values?**

- Transformation of individuals, institutions & the country
- Positive influence on work ethics & productivity
- Substantial improvement in quality of leadership
- Branding and promoting a positive image about Kenya
- Promoting better understanding about Kenyan people, national cohesion and stability
- Effective utilization of HR development as a transversal enabler of Vision 2030

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Value</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Patriotism</td>
<td>Love, loyalty, service or devotion to one’s country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Unity</td>
<td>Working together in pursuit of common goals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharing &amp; Devolution of power</td>
<td>Delegation of powers and resources from central to local points for equitable resource allocation &amp; development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rule of Law</td>
<td>Accountability, transparency, fairness, accessibility efficiency and justice for all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Democracy and participation of the people</td>
<td>Involvement of all parties in making decisions on their affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Dignity</td>
<td>Inherent right of every human being to be valued, respected &amp; accorded ethical treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equity</td>
<td>Fairness, impartiality and justice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Justice</td>
<td>Justice in distribution of wealth, opportunities &amp; privileges within the society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusiveness</td>
<td>Treatment and involvement of all members in decision making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equality</td>
<td>Equal treatment of all persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights</td>
<td>Moral principles or fundamental rights of an individual by virtue of being a human being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-discrimination</td>
<td>Fair treatment of all without exception</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Protection of the marginalized</td>
<td>Protection, involvement and empowerment of marginalized communities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good governance</td>
<td>Prudent management of public resources within set standards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrity</td>
<td>Consistency of action, values, principles, expectations and outcomes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transparency and accountability</td>
<td>Openness, full disclosure and availability of information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
<td>Meeting today’s needs without compromising needs of future generations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Role of Individuals/ stakeholders in promotion of National Values**

1. Participate in activities that seek to promote National Values & Principles of Governance
2. Be whistle blowers on activities/ persons that work against the spirit of National Values
3. Promote cultural activities that enhance National Values & Principles of Governance in respective areas of work and engagement
4. Uphold, nurture, foster and live the National Values
5. Acknowledge and recognize National Values & Principles of Governance role models and champions in society
6. Refuse to condone/ participate in actions/ missions that undermine or violate National Values
7. Commit to respect, support and cooperate with other institutions in working towards full realization of National Values
8. Harness, cultural, traditional, community and religious systems to further the realization of the National Values & Principles of Governance
9. Recognize and respect national and county symbols
10. Recognize and protect the family as the basic unit of society for inculcating and nurturing National Values
11. Commit to use constitutional and lawful means to promote National Values

*We are committed to realization of the National Values and Principles of Governance*
Tender Coconut water popularly known as Madafu is a good source of intravenous fluid because of its high content of glucose and fructose. It is also used as fluid for oral rehydration. A blend of tender coconut water and banana juice has been proven effective in nourishing infants and children and for medicinal purposes.

In terms of production and productivity the farmers’ experience has often indicated that tender nuts harvesting yield more nuts than those harvested at maturity. Harvesting immature nuts is beneficial when put to good use such as juice value addition however; a structural change in planting population is essential to popularize the usage of tender coconut. Considering the high demand for this health drink globally, it would be appropriate if harvesting of more tender nuts is encouraged especially after creating good linkages to the global market. The ongoing replanting and rejuvenation programme at the Kenyan coast would be a good starting point which requires to be realigned to capitalize on the existing global market.

From an agro processing point of view, the new development calls for adoption of specific packaging technologies. The bulky nature of the tender coconut and its tendency to undergo biochemical changes and spoilage after harvesting are constraints in the popularization and marketing in its natural form. In Kenya today, only one company is packaging tender coconut water under trade name dafukool, employing continuous refrigeration as the method of preservation. New technologies are available for the processing of tender coconut and matured water into packed soft drinks. These include:

1) **DFRL technology**: Under this technology tender Coconut water can be packed in aluminium cans using pasteurization technique. Since tender coconut water is highly susceptible to heating, it is subjected to minimum heating by the use of additives like nisin to achieve commercial sterility. The shelf life of the product is three months under ambient condition and six months under refrigerated condition.

2) **Ultra High Temperature (UHT)**: Commercially sterile products are obtained by a UHT process at temperatures in the range of 265 to 2950F (130 to 145 deg C) and holding times between 2 and 45 seconds. The product is aseptically packaged after UHT processing in order to obtain a shelf stable product with a shelf life of 1 to 2 years at ambient temperatures.

3) **FAO technology**: FAO has patented a technology for bottling tender coconut water and marketing it as a sports drink. It uses microfiltration technology in which the water is modified to approximate the vitamins and energy content of major sports drinks.

4) **Spray Evaporation Technique (SET)**: This is a technology used for separating clear from any liquid. The special advantage of this technique is that the product retains all its original characteristics such as retention of vitamins and minerals, aroma, color, taste, etc. which is not possible in the conventional methods. The concentrated tender Coconut water has a shelf life varying from 6 to 24 months depending upon the degree of concentration.

Ends.
When he started his weaving journey back in early 1980s, Julius Ochieng Were was just doing it as pastime, nonchalantly and with his mind elsewhere in search for better prospects to earn a living. Thirty-two years later, Ochieng has not just woven his way into a decent, steady income, he sleeps, walks and breathes processing raw cotton and sisal into envi-able finished fabrics and carpets.

During exhibition shows and trade fairs in various parts of Kenya, he has become a magnetic centre of attraction with his conglomeration of wooden vertical shaft loom frames crafted together into a complete set of handloom machine.

The heddles are fixed in the shaft and then two distinct sets of yarns or threads - called the warp and weft are interlaced with each other at right angles, which (the threads) pass alternately through a heddle, and through a space between the heddles to form a fabric or cloth.

The above ‘simple’ explanation of how hand-loom technically works looks complicated, but not until you watch Julius Ochieng seat on the cavity of his
wooden machine which he now not only handles but also commercially constructs.

“Actually it is not that complicated as it sounds,” he tells this writer, as he positions himself in place to demonstrate how it works, holding a string of cotton thread that is connected to a gliding wooden piece, which slides between the warp and weft, left and right, occasionally adjusting the fabric that is slowly becoming a beautifully crafted fabric, with expertly designed fabric patterns, and its fabric texture, Just excellent!

Within 25 minutes of pure concentration and constant hand work, Julius unites from the machine, a one metre by 2.5 metre piece of clothing that he has created as everyone around watch… amazed.

“This is Kshs. 1,950.00,” he says, and before he concludes his sentence, someone stretches her hand, handing over some Kshs. 2000.00 and the fabric is sold! Julius readies to create the next piece.

This is what weaving using this handloom has become for Julius. It is his way of life now. And he does not only weave, he has learnt the trade of making the wooden handloom machines which he now sells, after training the buyer(s) on how to handle it. “Usually, I create a set of four frames: A handloom frame, spooning machine, warping frame and a carpet frame which I sell for Ksh135, 000.00,” he explains.

How did the Nyandarua-based, 48 year old Julius learn this trade? “Since I was young, art always fascinated me. I learnt early that I could craft things. That is how I taught myself the art of weaving,” he says.

In 1984, he started carpet-weaving using a simple hand frame. As his skills got noticed, he grew into making custom weave cloth and tapestry, a piece of thick textile fabric with designs formed by weaving colored weft threads or by embroidering on canvas, used as a wall hanging or furniture covering.

In 1987 he was working at Falta weavers in Dandora, Nairobi, when his craft-mastery was discovered by some visitors from the Norwegian Embassay, who sponsored him for an enhanced training at Kendu Bay.

Thereafter, the Embassy contracted him to train women groups the art of spinning, that is, the process of converting fibers (mostly cotton) into thread or yarn, as well as weaving.

It is during this time that he got interested in not only spinning and weaving, but also creating the spinning/weaving machines.

To date, he has created several sets of handlooms, spooning machine, warping frames and a carpet frames, which he has sold mostly to community groups that he prior trains.

**AFFA’s Stakeholder**

Julius Ochieng Were is among several stakeholders that the Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority’s Fibre Directorate is facilitating to open up the existing local potential in fibre sector.

The Directorate was created after merger of former regulatory bodies in the agriculture sector in Kenya including Cotton Development Authority and Sisal Board of Kenya, to establish AFFA, the current crops sector regulator in Kenya.

Through this facilitation since 2008, Julius Ochieng has been able to expand his market and sell his value-added Fibre products, hence gaining some comfortable income every month, which he uses to provide for his family and cater for other needs.

“AFFA Fibre Crops Directorate is helping me and other weavers I know to get raw materials at a cheaper cost by providing Networking and Marketing platforms such as this trade fair.”

**Fibre subsector’s potential opportunities**

He is excited by recent proposition to promote and protect the local fibre industry by controlling the importation of second hand clothes.

He strongly suggests that the Ministry of Agriculture livestock and Fisheries, regulator (AFFA Fibre directorate), the county governments and stakeholders in fibre subsector in Kenya, should work hard to improve the standards of local fibre products in order to gain a competitive edge both in the local and the global market.

This will be achieved by taking advantage of United States’ – supported Africa Growth and Opportunities Act (AGOA) initiative, which he believes has considerable impact on sub-Saharan Africa’s clothing industry, in order to promote local textile industries in the country and help create job opportunities in the private sector.

“Growth of large scale fibre industry processors will make farmers get encouraged to grow crops such as cotton and sisal due to availability of ready market, just as it was in 1980s and early 1990s,” he says. He points out that there is huge potential in developing the fibre subsector through increased acreage for fibre crops (Cotton and sisal), while promoting development of other natural fibres.

□ Ends.
Bishop Dr. Kepha Omae of Redeemed Gospel Church was the Chief Guest on March 14th, 2016, during an event to dedicate the newly constructed AFFA Headquarters offices along Naivasha road, off Ngong road, Nairobi.

The bishop encouraged the Authority’s management and the entire staff to continue serving the country with integrity.

“You are the first Authority to be merged in the current reforms. Feel proud that you have achieved this merger successfully and now others will come to get the good merger lessons from you,” he said.

Mr. Alfred Busolo, the Authority’s Interim Director-General who hosted the event, thanked the AFFA management and the staff for their continued dedication to their responsibilities.

The Authority was established in 2014, following the coming to effect of AFFA Act, 2013 on February 2014, which took over the mandate of all institutions that were hitherto regulating the agriculture Sector in Kenya.
ABOVE: 1) AFFA Officers follow as (2) the chief guest Bishop Dr. Kepha Omae of Redeemed Gospel Church delivers his remarks. 3) and 4) AFFA’s Interim Director General, Mr. Alfred Busolo receives the keys to the building from Mr. Samuel Ogolla, Interim Head of Tea Directorate.

BELOW: 5) AFFA Staff members applaud as (6) the Interim Director General and Bishop Dr. Omae cut ribbon to the newly dedicated AFFA headquarters office block.

7) and 8) Time to shake leg, as AFFA staff members join the entertaining group, the Kenya Boys choir, on the dancing floor.
AFFA's Horticultural Crops Directorate led a delegation of over 30 Horticulture stakeholders from Kenya to seek markets during the 2016 Fruit Logistica held from 3rd – 5th February 2016, in Berlin, Germany.

Fruit Logistica expo is an annual world top business exhibition organized by International Trade Centre (ITC), targeting international fresh produce sector. It brings on board all horticulture value chain players mainly in the fruits and vegetable sector. The specific areas of focus included;

- Current fruit and vegetables diversities demanded by different markets
- New crop varieties in the market
- New crops technologies
- Quality and standards requirements for fruits and vegetables
- Latest innovations in the fresh produce world

Kenya participated mainly to identify the new trends with respect to innovation, technologies, product diversity and market access particularly the European market and other international markets where Kenya sells its fresh produce. More than 2,600 companies attend from around the world representing the following sectors:
- Fresh fruit and vegetables
- Dried fruit and nuts
- Packaging and labelling
- Transport and logistical systems
- Produce handling and storage
- Press and media
- Computer and internet solutions
- Cultivation systems

Other Kenyan participants from Government institutions and industry associations included:
- Kenya Embassy (Belgium)
- Kenya Embassy (Netherlands)
- County Government of Nyandarua
- Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS)
- Pest Control and Produce Board (PCPB)
- USAID – KAVES Project
- Trasoft Limited
- Export Promotion Council (EPC)
- Fresh Produce Exporters Association of Kenya
- Strathmore Business School
- AAA Growers
- Kakuzi Limited
- Finlays Horticulture Limited
- Vegpro Limited
- Taste of Kenya Limited
- Ngong View Exporters
- Continental Fresh Produce

Ends.
AFFA Coffee Directorate participated during the 14th African Fine Coffee Association (AFCA) 2016 Conference and Exhibition held from 3rd - 5th February, 2016 in Dar-es-Salaam Tanzania, under the theme: Research & Innovation.

Apart from participating at the conference, the Directorate was among tens of exhibitors at the annual event, in its effort to promote Kenyan Coffee brand and enhance market linkages, where a team of officers interacted with the various coffee industry players including exporters, roasters policy makers and trade representatives.

During the event, Kenya, represented by Martin Shivaya of Dormans coffee, won the African Baristas championship trophy.

He will be representing Africa at the International Barista Championship in June in Dublin, Ireland. The Africa Barista Challenge brings together Africa’s top barista champions to share their experiences and compete against each other.

This is the first time Kenya has won the trophy in the past four years. In 2013, South Africa emerged victorious, as Uganda lifted the trophy in 2014. Last year, when the AFCA conference was held in here in Nairobi, Kenya, South Africa showed their prowess in coffee brewing, thus winning the coveted continental championship. However, this time round, it was Kenya’s time to shine.

The African Fine Coffees Association is a regional coffee body that brings together eleven (11) member countries: Kenya, Ethiopia, Malawi, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) as well as international coffee roasters, producers and professionals in promoting trade in fine coffees.

The membership also include local private and public sector coffee stakeholders, such as producers, exporters and importers, roasters, policy makers, trade representatives and public institutions such as AFFA (Coffee Directorate) and Commodities Fund.

Ends.
The Kenya tea industry earned K.sh 125.25 Billion from exports in 2015 to record the highest ever export earnings, an increase of 23% from K.sh 101.11 Billion recorded in 2014. Earnings from the domestic market stood at K.sh 14.6 Billion (representing 7% of the total production), taking the total industry earnings to K.sh 139.85 Billion.

The impressive earnings resulted from improved prices during the year, which registered an average of USD 2.98 per Kg compared to USD 2.16 recorded during the corresponding period of 2014, an increase of 38%, being the second highest average price ever recorded at the Mombasa Auction. Further, the industry was buoyed by the value of the US dollar which exchanged at a high of over K.sh 100 to the dollar.

The total pay-out to smallholder farmers for (the year) 2014/2015 was K.sh 43.25 billion, representing 71% of the earnings by the sub-sector for the period, against earnings of Kshs. 35.6 Billion in 2013/2014.

Kenya tea was exported to 68 market destinations. The top five destinations accounted for 72% of the total exports. They are Pakistan (26.2%); Egypt (17.4%); United Kingdom (10.1%); Afghanistan (9.3%) and United Arab Emirates (8.5%).

Among the leading markets, Pakistan recorded a growth of 10% at 116.4 million Kgs in 2015 compared to 105.6 million Kgs in 2014. Except for UAE, the top four markets have remained the traditional markets for Kenya tea. UAE recently overtook Sudan to be placed in the top five league. Some of the new/emerging markets also recorded significant growth. They include Poland (13%); Somalia (10%) and Nigeria (15%).

There are continuing efforts to develop the emerging markets with a view to addressing the risk of over-reliance on few traditional markets. The markets include Poland, Nigeria, Iran, UAE, U.S.A, Canada, Saudi Arabia, Russia and former CIS countries.

It is particularly important to note that the lifting of sanctions for Iran is a boost to the Kenya tea industry. Prior to the sanctions, Iran had emerged as one of the fastest growing export destinations for Kenya tea. The industry will seize the opportunity to resume trade with Iran with a view to enhancing earnings to farmers.

Production for the year 2015 stood at 399.21 Million Kgs against 445.10 Million Kgs recorded during the corresponding period of 2014, a decrease of 10%. This is attributed to dry conditions during the first quarter of the year. (Dec 2014 – May 2015).

The plantations sub-sector produced 161.6 million Kgs, accounting for 40% of total production. This was a decrease of 11.53% compared to 2014 when the sub-sector produced 182.7 million Kgs. The smallholder sub-sector produced 237.6 million Kgs, accounting for 60% of the total production. This was a decrease of 9.46% compared to 2014 when the sub-sector produced 262.4 million Kgs.

Despite the decrease in production, export earnings have grown by 28% and this has led to increased earnings by the farmers.

The Government, through the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries is addressing the challenge of low farmer earnings through a raft of measures.

These include Fertilizer subsidy (150,000 bags) and a cash subsidy to KTDA of Kshs 450 Million; Reviewing the Tea Industry Value Chain in collaboration with FAO/IGG by undertaking a study towards establishment of an income stabilization scheme for Tea farmers; Promoting product diversification into orthodox, green and purple teas as well as implementing the Electronic auction system to promote transparency and accountability in the Tea Auction.
Kenya to Host FAO-IGG Tea Conference

Kenya will host the 22nd Session of the Food and Agricultural Organization – Inter-Governmental Group (FAO-IGG) on Tea Conference from 25th to 27th May 2016. The session will gather over 120 delegates from Bangladesh, Canada, China, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malawi, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Turkey, United Kingdom, Tanzania, USA and Vietnam.

The FAO-IGG on Tea is a forum for intergovernmental consultation and exchange on trends in production, consumption, trade and prices of tea, including regular appraisal of the global market situation and short term outlook. The Group, under FAO auspices, considers changes in national policies and examines their international effects as pertaining to the current and prospective tea market situation. Increasingly, technical side events are organized to facilitate a dialogue between FAO delegates, international policy makers, and the private sector. Linkages with other international organizations and commodity bodies are encouraged.

The conference will be preceded by the Africa Tea Science Symposium and Exhibition at Enashpial Resort and Spa, Naivasha on 23rd and 24th May 2016, with key speakers the FAO, USA Tea Association, International Tea Committee (ITC), Tenfu Tea College (China) among others. During the Symposium, Universities, Tea factories and Research Institutes from more than ten African countries will make presentations focusing on the following thematic areas: Agronomy/Crop Husbandry, Tea processing, Tea Value addition and product diversification, Climate Change, Innovative technologies, Tea trade, Tea policy and governance.

This conference provides an opportunity to share recent findings on cultivation, processing, trade and consumption of tea. The exhibitors will include universities, tea factories, tea traders, financial institutions, tea machinery suppliers, global standards associations, among others.
Most of us are conversant with what sugar cane is: a thick, tall, perennial stalky ‘grass’ that flourishes in tropical regions, with sweet juice. In many parts of this country, we are fond of chewing the cane stalk for its sweet sap. And virtually in all families, we consume processed sugar daily in various beverages and meals.

In first part published in this issue, we take you through the sugar cane processing, from the farm to the table.

Sugar is a broad term applied to a large number of carbohydrates present in many plants and characterized by a more or less sweet taste. The primary sugar, glucose, is a product of photosynthesis and occurs in all green plants. In most plants, the sugars occur as a mixture that cannot readily be separated into the components.

In the sap of some plants, the sugar mixtures are condensed into syrup. Juice from sugarcane is rich in pure sucrose, thus making the crop the main source of commercial sucrose. Other sugar crops include sweet sorghum, beet, sugar maple, honey, and corn sugar.

The types of sugar consumed today include white sugar, which is composed of clear, white crystal fragments; or brown sugar, which is less refined and contains a greater amount of residue, from which it obtains its color.

Sugar cane processing

Sugarcane requires an average temperature of 23.9 degrees Celsius and uniform rainfall of about 80 inches an equivalent of 203 centimeters per year.

Sugarcane takes about 12-22 months to mature in western region of Kenya. Mainly the mature fields are harvested first while the rest of the fields are left to grow up to maturity before harvest.

Preparation and processing

In Kenya, harvesting of cane is primarily done by hand. The harvested cane is arranged in stalks and loaded into tractors and delivered to mills for processing. At the mill yards, the cane is unloaded, excessive soil and stones are removed. The cane is cleaned by flooding the carrier with water by spreading the cane on agitating conveyors that pass through strong jets of water and combing drums to remove larger amounts of stones, trash, and leaves, etc. At this point, the cane is clean and ready to be milled.

Juice extraction

Two or three heavily grooved crusher rollers break the cane and extract a large part of the juice, or swing-hammer type of shredders shred the cane without extracting the juice. Revolving knives cutting the stalks into chips are supplementary to the crushers.

The pressing process involves crushing the stalks between the heavy and grooved metal rollers to separate the fiber (bagasse) from the juice that contains the sugar.

As the cane is crushed, hot water or a combination of hot water and recovered impure juice is sprayed onto the crushed cane concurrently as it leaves each mill for diluting. The extracted juice contains 95 percent or more of the sucrose present.

(In the next issue, we shall delve into how this juice extract is crystallized and processed further into various products, including the sugar we consume at home, and molasses, for industrial use.)
for a country to be termed as food secure, all people at all times need to have access, not only to nutritious, but also safe food. This is even more true with cereal crops, which form the bulk of staple foods in Kenya. Amongst the important cereal crops that quality controls are being emphasized for its safety is Maize.

Every day, millions of Kenyans are consuming maize in various meals. Githeri, Ugali, maize flour cakes, Uji (porridge) are just among few delicacies prepared from maize crop. So, what quality control measures should we observe to ensure that any maize meal being consumed in Kenya is both nutritious and safe for the health of the nation?

Post-harvest handling

The way maize is handled after harvesting is key in determining the quality of the Maize grain and the final products. If mishandled, it may easily lead to aflatoxin contamination, a poisonous mould content that arises from improperly dried maize.

Maize normally take about 4-5 months from planting to harvesting depending on the varieties, climate and altitude. Harvesting is normally done in the dry period. It should also be done at physiological maturity when the grains have a moisture content of approximately 13% to avoid rotting.

Rotting encourages the growth of moulds in maize including aflatoxin. The maize is then sundried periodically after which cobs are removed and shelled. Maize shelling should be done carefully to avoid damages to the grains as this affects the quality of the maize grains. The maize can then be stored or sold. Sun drying the maize is a quality control measure which helps reduce mould growth and increase the period of storage.

Maize Warehouses

Maize should be stored in warehouses that are well ventilated. The warehouses should have air inlets that are not placed near potential contaminants, and should also be kept clean and bait traps for rodents set and inspected frequently.

The maize sacks should be stack on wooden pallets to avoid contact with the ground and walls as this encourages growth of fungi. Maize should also not be stuck in open fields during storage as this exposes the grain to wetness in case of rains and attack by pests.

During storage, maize should be dusted regularly with the recommended storage chemicals. This reduces damage by weevils which affects the quality of stored maize. It also reduces the occurrence of the larger grain borers which can be very damaging to stored maize.

Maize Transportation

Transportation of maize is another potential exposure of the maize to deterioration of quality. Transportation of maize in open trucks exposes the grains to precipitation which can lead to the wetting of the grains. Transportation using vans that have been used to ferry other products is not desirable, as it greatly affects the quality of maize. A good example is the ferrying of maize in Lorries that have been used to move sand or even livestock. This is a very common practice in Kenya. Maize should be transported in trucks that are clean and well covered with at least tarpaulins.

(In the next issue, we shall focus on maize crop quality controls during milling.)
### MKATABA WA HUDUMA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HUDUMA</th>
<th>MASHARTI</th>
<th>MALIPO</th>
<th>MUDA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maswali yaliyoandikwa</td>
<td>Maswali yaliyoandikwa na mteja</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi siku 7 za kazi tangu kupokea ombi la mteja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maswali kupitia njia ya simu</td>
<td>Maswali ya mteja kupitia njia ya simu</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi saa 24 tangu kupokea simu ya mteja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maswali ya barua-pepe</td>
<td>Barua-Pepe ya maswali ya mteja</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi saa 12 tangu kupokea barua-pepe ya mteja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malalamishi ya umma</td>
<td>Malalamishi ya mteja</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi siku 7 tangu kupokea malalamishi ya mteja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maswali kutoka kwa vyombo vya habari</td>
<td>Maswali ya vyombo vya habari</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi siku 2 tangu kupokea maswali ya vyombo vya habari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malipo ya bidhaa na huduma</td>
<td>Kutoa huduma na bidhaa ipasavyo na kuwasilisha takababadi husika za kudai malipo</td>
<td>Bure</td>
<td>Muda usiozidi Siku 30 za kazi tangu kutoa huduma au bidhaa ipasavyo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Ubasajili na utajaji lesions kwa wadawo voto kwenye sekta ya uzalishaji | Kwa mujibu wa kanuni za bidhaa tofauti | Siku 1 kwa habari zilizopo, siku 60 kwa habari zinazohezaji uafiji/kutafuta. |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Utajaji wa huduma za kitaalamu na ushauri</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Uwezo wa kitaalamu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ustawishaji wa mimea iliyooradhehshwa</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kulibuka kwa teknologa mpya na aina tofauti ya mimea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kulibuka kwa masoko mapya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa yanayoathiri uzalishaji</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Mabadiliko ya misimu ya mimea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Usambazaji habari</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Siku 1 kwa habari zilizopo, siku 60 kwa habari zinazohezaji uafiji/kutafuta.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kwa mujibu wa kanuni na sheria</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kukuza utengenazaji wa bidhaa mbalimbali na kuongeza bidhaa thamani</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kulibuka kwa masoko mapya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ukuzaji wa bidhaa zilizoroodhehshwa</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kulibuka kwa masoko mapya na mabadiliko katika maanitian ya masoko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kuendeleza ushindi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Umarishaji wa muundo msingi kwanufasha wadawo wote</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Haja ya kufikia masoko yanayofaa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Usirikiano na wizara na kaunti husika</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kutekelza uchunguzi kuhusu uzalishaji na masoko kupita uafatifi</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kuendeleza ushindi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kupanua na kuendeleza masoko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ukuzaji wa viwango vinavyohakikisha usafi na ubora wa chakula</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Haja ya kutimiza viwango vya uuzaji na masoko</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Kuzingatia kanuni na viwango vya kitaifa na kimatafa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kuhakikisha utekelezaji wa viwango na kanuni</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Kwsabili kwa kanuni na viwango vya kitaifa na kimatafa</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ukuzaji wa mirango ya kuhakikisha chakula cha kutosha</th>
<th>- Usirikiano na serikali za Kaunti</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Kila wakati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Usirikiano na serikali za Kaunti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kusuluhisha mizozo kati ya wadawu</th>
<th>- Ombi la mteja</th>
<th>Bure</th>
<th>Siku 60 za kazi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Mizozi inayoibuka kwa wadawo kwenye sekta</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MAMLAKA YA KILIMO, UVUVI NA CHAKULA**

Tea House | Navasha Road, Off Ngong Road | S.L.P 37962 - 00100 NAIROBI
Simu: (+254 20) 3872421 | Simu ya mkono: (+254)722-200556; (+254)734-600944
TUVUTI: www.agricultureauthority.go.ke/about-us/complaints/
BARUA PEPE: info@agricultureauthority.go.ke

**TVM PKA HAKI YA UTAWALA**

WEST END TOWERS, 2ND FLOOR, WAIYAKI WAY WESTLANDS
PO BOX 20414 - 00200 NAIROBI. SIMU: +254 020 2270000

BARUA PEPE: certification@ombudsman.go.ke TUVUTI: www.ombudsman.go.ke

January - April 2016

AFFA 17
Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA) and Competition Authority of Kenya (CAK) will cooperate to address competition issues in the Kenyan Agriculture Sector. This follows signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on March 29, 2016 by the Chief Executive Officers from the two regulatory institutions.

According to the MOU signed by Alfred Busolo Tabu (Interim Director General, AFFA; centre - above) and his counterpart, Wang’ombe Kariuki, (Director General, Competition Authority of Kenya; left - above), the two Authorities will establish a framework for co-operation in their statutory mandates to address consumer protection concerns in the agriculture sector, including the parties' concurrent mandates for the investigation, evaluation and analysis of specified matters arising or incidental to both the Competition Act and the Agriculture, Fisheries & Food Authority Act, 2013.

The MoU was signed at AFFA headquarter offices on Naivasha Road, Nairobi and witnessed by representatives from both institutions.
# AFDA Directorates’/ Commodities Fund’s Contacts

## Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Authority (AFFA)

**Tea House | Naivasha Road, Off Ngong Road | P.O. Box 37962 - 00100 NAIROBI**  
**Landline:** (+254 20) 3872421  
**Cell phone:** (+254)722-200556; (+254)734-600944  
**Email:** info@agricultureauthority.go.ke  
**Website:** www.agricultureauthority.go.ke

## Tea Directorate

**Tea House | Naivasha Road, Off Ngong Road**  
**P.O. Box 20064 – 00200 NAIROBI**  
**Landline:** (+254 20) 2536869 | 2536886  
**Cellphone:** (+254) 722-200556 | (+254) 734600944;  
**Fax:** (+254 20) 3862120  
**Email:** info@teaboard.or.ke

## Sugar Directorate

**Sukari Plaza, Upper Kabete, Off Waiyaki way,**  
**P.O. Box 51500 - 00200 Nairobi,**  
**Tel:** +254 20 8018750/1/2/3;  
**Mobile:** +254 722-203127/ 8, 733-333378/ 9;  
**Fax:** +254 20 2021266  
**SMS:** 6554,  
**Hotline:** 0707349908  
**Email:** info@kenyasugar.co.ke

## Coffee Directorate

**Coffee Plaza Bldg, 10th Floor, Haile Selassie Avenue**  
**P. O. Box 30566 – 00100 NAIROBI**  
**Phone:** +254 20 342317, +254 20 342358  
**Mobile:** 0710 670 026, 0788109426  
**Tel:** 0707 100 100 or +254 20 315242  
**Email:** md@coffeeboardkenya.co.ke

## Food Directorate

**Sukari Plaza, Upper Kabete, Off Waiyaki way,**  
**P. O. Box 51500 - 00200 NAIROBI**  
**Tel:** +254 20 801 8750/1/2/3  
**Mobile:** +254 722-203127/ 8, 733-333378/ 9  
**Fax:** +254 20 2021266  
**Email:** infofoodcrops@gmail.com

## Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

**NSSF Building, 6th Floor, Nkrumah Road**  
**P. O. Box 84351-80100, MOMBASA**  
**Landline:** (041)2319616, (041)2319617, (041)2319613,  
**Cell phone:** 0702217682 / 0737217682.  
**Email:** kcda2008@yahoo.com

## Pyrethrum and Other Industrial Crops Directorate

**GENERAL MATHENGE RD**  
**P.O. Box 420-20100 – NAKURU**  
**TEL:** 254-5121156/70/72  
**Email:** md@pyrethrum.co.ke

## Horticultural Crops Directorate

**Airport Road Opposite J.K.I.A**  
**P.O. Box 42601 -00100 NAIROBI**  
**Tel:** 254-5121156/70/72  
**Email:** md.hcda@gmail.com

## Fibre Crops Directorate

**West Riverside Lane, off Riverside Drive**  
**P O Box 66271—00800 Westlands, NAIROBI**  
**Tel:** +254202339829 +254202339829/30  
**Email:** info@cottondevelopment.co.ke

## Commodities Fund

**Kenya Railways Headquarters Building - Block D; 2nd floor; Workshop Road, Off Haile Selassie Avenue**  
**P.O. Box 52714 -00200 NAIROBI**  
**Tel:** (+254) 20 2210806/7/9/12  
**Mobile:** 0737204278/9, 0728602427/8  
**Fax:** 2210816  
**Email:** info@codf.co.ke  
**Website:** www.codf.co.ke