

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

The Ministry at a Glance

Office of the Permanent Secretary
April, 2008

Historical Background

The Ministry of Agriculture had its origin in the year 1903 as the **Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources**. The function of Agriculture is further enabled under the Agriculture Act (CAP 318). Since independence the Ministry has undergone mergers, splits and regroupings with the closely related functions of Livestock Development, Fisheries, Water, Cooperatives and Environment. Despite these transformations, the Core Activities of the Ministry of Agriculture have always included Formulation of Policy, Promotion of Technology, Provision of Extension and Regulatory Services for agriculture development. Up to the year 2003, the Ministry responsible for Agriculture had the functions of Cooperative Development, Livestock Development, Veterinary Service, Fisheries Development and Rural Development. In 2003 the above functions were again split into four ministries. While such transformations have had merits, they often entail the challenges of: Administrative costs of adjustment; difficulties in reallocating resources, disruption of effective planning and implementation of programmes and possibilities of duplications of operations.

Introduction

Kenya's economic expansion has been driven through key policy documents that provide sectoral priorities cascaded from the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERS) 2003–07. In the agricultural sector, the **Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA 2004–2014)** remains the main reference document supplemented by specific Agriculture and Rural Development (ARD) sector Ministries' Strategic Plans. It is envisaged that the economic expansion momentum will be consolidated further through Vision 2030 Strategy which is a successor to the ERS.

The Vision isolates agriculture as a key sector in the strategy that will drive the country in to realizing the targeted average GDP growth rate of 10% annually in the next 25 years. The sector will therefore be expected to open new frontiers and provide opportunities for growth.

Mandate

The mandate of the Ministry of Agriculture is to promote and facilitate production of food and agricultural raw materials for food security and incomes; advance agro-based industries and agricultural exports; and enhance sustainable use of land resources as a basis for agricultural enterprises.

Vision

To be the leading agent towards achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction in Kenya.

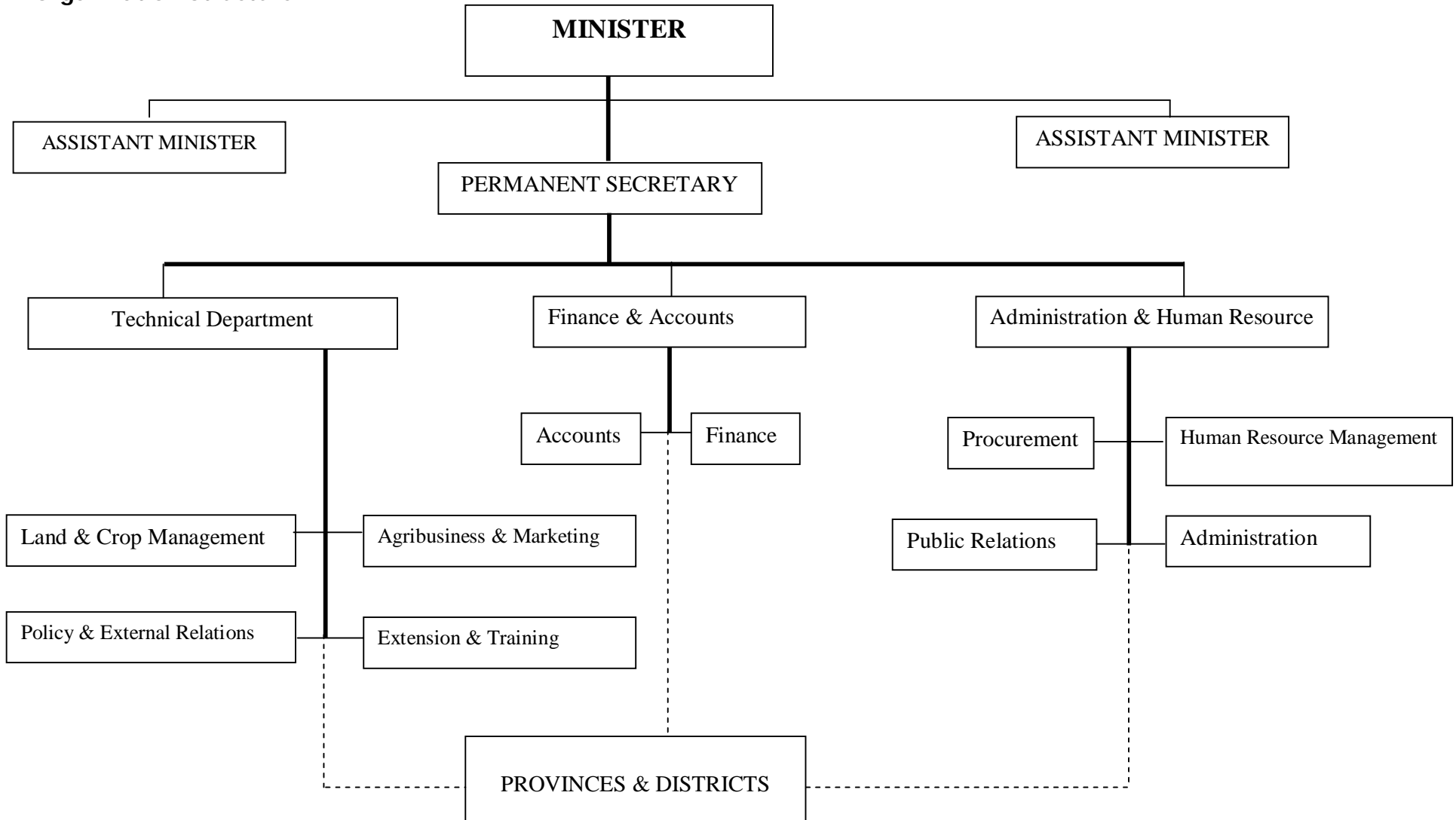
Mission

To improve the livelihoods of Kenyans by promotion of competitive agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources.

Strategic Objectives

- i. Create an enabling environment for agricultural development through review of the current legal and policy framework;
- ii. Promote market and product development by adopting a value chain approach;
- iii. Facilitate increased productivity and agricultural output through improved extension, advisory support services and technology application;
- iv. Promote conservation of the environment and natural resources through sustainable land use practices;
- v. Restructure and privatize non-core functions of the ministry and its institutions and strengthen private–public partnerships;
- vi. Improve access to agricultural information through an ICT-based information management;
- vii. Facilitate accessibility of affordable credit and quality inputs to farmers; and
- viii. Strengthen human resources development, including monitoring and evaluation (M&E) and coordination of staff functions within the ministry.

Organization Structure



Functions

Office of the Minister

The function of the office of the Minister is vested with the appointment of the Minister by the President vide section 16 of the Constitution making the Minister answerable to both the National Assembly and the President. The minister is the leader in charge of the ministry for the Government and is responsible for: Shaping the future policies and related legislations; and ensuring service delivery within government's policy and legislative framework;

Office of the Permanent Secretary

The function of the office of the Permanent Secretary is vested in the appointment of the Permanent Secretary by the President in accordance with section 22 (1) of the Constitution. The role of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry is to advise the Minister for Agriculture and the day-to-day management of the Ministry affairs. The Permanent Secretary is the Accounting and Authorized Officer for the Ministry. As the accounting officer, the Permanent Secretary oversees the preparation of the Appropriation Account and financial resource management of the Ministry's voted provisions. As the Authorized Officer, the Permanent Secretary manages the Ministry's human resource in order to attain the goals of the Ministry.

Technical Department:

Office of the Agriculture secretary.

The technical department of the Ministry is headed by the Agriculture Secretary who is responsible to the Permanent Secretary for the following functions:

- Effective coordination of activities of the agricultural technical services;
- Development of linkages within the agricultural sector;
- Identification of impediments and constraints to implementation of policies, programmes and projects;
- Securing and managing financial support for development plans;
- Designing and implementing well prioritized and competitive programmes and projects; setting long term goals for the development of agriculture;
- Advising the government on issues relating to the Agricultural Legislations and their implications;
- Taking a leading role in formulation and implementation of policy for the sector;
- Ensuring that matters of land and crop development, research, agricultural information, extension and technology transfer are well managed and harmonized;
- Representing government position in the agricultural boards, committees and institutions as provided by the law;
- Developing linkages with regional, international organizations and stakeholders for the overall development of the agricultural sector; and
- Developing management strategies to ensure food and nutrition security.

Agriculture Department has been divided into four Directorates for effective service delivery, with the following functions:

1. Directorate of Extension, Research Liaison and Technical Training

The Directorate is responsible for:

- Overall coordination of extension services, agricultural technology transfer and technical staff development;
- Interpretation and application of the Agricultural Act and other related statutes in line with Ministry's goals and Department objectives;
- Participating in the formulation of policies on extension services, research-extension liaison; Coordination of preparation of field days and agricultural shows;
- Participating in the management of agricultural training institutions;
- Overseeing the planning, utilization and management of technical human resources requirement and training needs for the Ministry;
- Formulation and implementation of the performance contracts for the directorate;

2. Directorate of Crop and Land Management

The Crop and Land Management Directorate is responsible for:

- Overall coordination of crop development activities;
- Interpretation and application of the Agricultural Act and other related statutes in line with the Ministry's goals and objectives;
- Initiating, formulating, developing and reviewing policies that relate to crops;
- Coordinating the implementation of crop development policies;
- Coordinating the development of projects, programmes and strategies for crop development; Participating in setting the agenda for the development of crop technologies;
- Coordinating the dissemination of crop development technologies;
- safe use of agrochemicals;
- Monitoring and Coordination of the National Food Security and Early Warning Systems;
- Monitoring and evaluation of performance of projects and programmes of land and crop development.

3. Directorate of Policy and External Relations

The Policy and External Relations directorate has been mandated to:

Internal Policy Consultative meeting: Senior Technical Officers

- Develop, review and harmonize acts, statutes, policies and regulations related to agriculture;
- Initiate and facilitate conception of projects and programmes;
- Monitoring and Evaluation of projects and programmes;

- Preparation of work plans and budgets for the ministry and
- Integration into the Ministry issues that relate to Regional Protocols, Conventions and International Trade Agreements.
- Coordinate the functions of Agricultural Attaches and other international Agriculture related organizations.

4. Directorate of Agribusiness Marketing and Information

The functions of the Directorate of Agribusiness and Information is to:

- Coordination of Agri-business and Market development activities;
- Interpretation and application of the Agricultural Act and other related Statutes in line with the development of Agribusiness;
- Initiation, development and review of Policies, Strategies and Legislations for Agribusiness and Market development;
- Advise on Agricultural taxation in liaison with stakeholders;
- Coordination of production, documentation and dissemination of information on agricultural inputs;
- Coordination and promotion of development and transfer of appropriate technologies for agro- based Industries;
- Promotion of development of commodity value chains;
- Collaboration with other stakeholders in Agriculture Market infrastructure development;
- Development of farmer-friendly credit products in liaison with relevant stakeholders.

Finance and Accounts

The accounting function requires the application of sound management principles, systems and techniques in mobilization and accounting for finances, assets, revenue, expenditure and costs attendant to the implementation of programmes within the ministry. The function also involves sourcing and accounting for special funds as set up under various statutes; management of accounting information which includes co-ordination and rationalization of estimates, annual appropriation and fund accounts, cash flow control and cost analysis. The department's main objectives in carrying out these functions are to:

- Promote compliance with government financial procedures and regulations;
- Facilitate access to financial resources and its disbursement to relevant areas in the ministry;
- Guard and promote adherence to the ministry's financial statutory obligation on timely basis;
- Facilitate the accounting officer in handling audit matters;
- Coordinate and prioritize activities, projects and programmes within the ministry for the purposes of financial allocation in the budget;
- Process major changes which have financial implications within the Sector/Ministry under the Medium Term Expenditure Framework;
- Develop and improve budgetary practices and systems within the Ministry;
- Monitor expenditure.

Administration

The function of the Administration Department is;

- Co-ordination and stewardship of the Ministry's business, programmes and activities;
- Management of the Ministry resources and assets;
- Stewardship in policy formulation, analysis, dissemination and interpretation of agriculture policies;
- General administration;
- Acting on emerging policies and development initiatives;
- integration of the Ministry with other Ministries and Government departments;
- Promotion of Government image;
- Parliamentary business;
- Office management and provision of good work environment;
- Preparation of reports, briefs and speeches;
- Arbitration of disputes, customer care; implementation and follow-ups on presidential directives;
- Promotion of ethics, integrity and good governance.

Technical Staff by cadre

Ministry of Agriculture is a Technical Ministry with over 5,100 technical staff who differ both in the level of training and areas of specialization. This is necessary as the Ministry aims at offering farmers holistic extension messages to improve agricultural productivity. The staff are distributed countrywide. It is the Ministry's policy to ensure that at least all Administrative Locations in the country are manned by Agricultural personnel. Below is a summary of the technical staff complement in the ministry.

Cadre	J/G	Number
Agriculture Secretary	T	1
Director of Agriculture	S	4
Deputy Director of Agriculture	R	12
Senior Assistant Director of Agriculture	Q	36
Assistant Director of Agriculture	P	105
Principal Agricultural Officer	N	1
Chief Agricultural Officer	M	777
Senior Agricultural Officer	L	222
Agricultural Officer	K	350
Principal Assistant Agricultural Officer	N	0
Chief Assistant Agricultural Officer	M	14
Senior Assistant Agricultural Officer	L	11
Assistant Agricultural Officer I	K	48
Assistant Agricultural Officer II	J	1,572
Assistant Agricultural Officer III	H	56
Senior Agriculture Assistant	J	1,805
Chief Superintending Engineer	P	2
Senior Superintending Engineer	N	1
Superintending Engineer	M	4
Senior Principal	P	2
Principal Lecturer	N	2
Senior Lecturer	M	24
Lecturer I	L	5
Lecturer II	K	39

Summary

Extension staff	5,013
Lecturers	72
Engineers	7

Development Partners

The Ministry, in executing its mandate and implementing its programmes and projects, collaborates with a number of stakeholders and development partners who include: JICA, German Technical Cooperation (GTZ), International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD), European Union (EU), USAID, African Development Bank (ADB), Sida, COMESA and the World Bank.

Supportive Institutions

Colleges

The Ministry has two colleges; Bukura Agricultural College for training and upgrading skills of serving officers from certificate to diploma level and Embu Agricultural Staff Training College (EAST College), Which focuses on short refresher courses for in-service agricultural professionals. Bukura Agricultural College has recently signed a memorandum of understanding with Egerton University for purposes of offering upgraded courses to degree level.

Agricultural Training Centers (ATCs)

The Ministry has twenty seven (27) well established Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs) spread across the country. The main objective of ATCs is to provide intensive short-term training to farmers and stakeholders in agriculture through practical learning and demonstrations. The centers are; Kaguru, Embu, Machakos, Kitui, Wambugu, Waruiyu, Njambini, Ol Joro Orok, Koibatek, Chebororwa, Mtwapa, Ngerenyi, Leke Kenyatta, Garissa, Busia, Bukura, Siaya, Mabanga, Homa Bay, Kisii, Maseno, Kaimosi, Kenyatta, Homa Bay Isiolo and Ngong Agricultural Training Centres.

Agriculture Technology Development Centers (ATDCs)

Agricultural Technology Development Centers develop, test, customize and offer appropriate agricultural technology to farmers. The Ministry has ten (10) such centers; Nakuru, Ruiru, Lamu, Siaya, Mtwapa, Siakago, Katumani, Homa Bay, Bukura and Bungoma.

Agriculture Mechanization Stations (AMSs)

The Ministry offers mechanization services to farmers through tractor hire and earth moving equipment at subsidized rates. The services are spread across the country in Agricultural Mechanization Services Stations which include; Nyahururu, Naro Moru, Ruiru, Mariakani, Garsen, Machanga, Kitui, Mitunguu, Makueni, Garissa, Mandera, Kisumu, Siaya, Migori, Kajiado, Kipkelion, Nakuru, Narok, Kitale, Eldoret, Marigat, Samburu and Bumala.

Recent Reforms in the sector

In 2006, a number of policies, legal and institutional reforms were carried out by the Ministry and new management systems adopted. Some of the key reforms include:

1. **Revision of the Strategic Plan 2006 – 2010:** The Ministry's Strategic Plan was revised in order to embrace new strategies that address emerging issues and constraints. Eight (8) strategic issues and corresponding objectives were flagged out together with their implementation strategies. A service charter was also developed as part of the on-going public sector reforms aimed at improved service delivery.
2. **Pyrethrum Industry Policy and Amendments of the Pyrethrum Act Cap 340:** - This is aimed at facilitating the liberalization of the pyrethrum

industry and separation of the commercial from regulatory functions of the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya (PBK).

3. **National Seed Industry Policy:** - The policy gives a clear direction for the development of a sustainable seed industry in order to avail high quality seed and planting materials to farmers and harmonize all seed related activities and legislation. As a rider to this the National Seed Industry Arbitration Tribunal was gazetted in August 2006, while the draft Seed Varieties Regulations and the Plant Breeder's Rights Regulations have been finalized.
4. **National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (NASEP):** - Aims at giving Extension a sector-wide dimension and representation. Its purpose is to guide and regulate the provision of agricultural extension service in the country. NASEP implementation framework is at its final stage of development.
5. **Development of a Sugar Policy and Amendment of Sugar Act. No.10 of 2001:** - This policy aims at restructuring the sugar industry to make it more efficient and competitive in view of increased regional and global trade. Legal drafting of Sugar Bill has been finalized and at its final stage of approval.
6. **Amendment of the Coffee Act No. 9 of 2001:** - Aimed at providing a second window for direct coffee sale and marketing, establishment of Coffee Development Fund to finance the industry, and restructure the key industry institutions for efficient and effective service delivery. Coffee Development Fund is now operational and the Board of Trustees inaugurated in May 2006. Marketing of coffee rules were finalized and gazetted in July 2006 thus formally opening the second window.
7. **Cotton Policy and Repeal of Cotton Industry Act Cap 335:** - Aimed at reviving the cotton industry through policy interventions that address production, processing and marketing. It has facilitated the establishment of the Cotton Development Authority to regulate the industry; provided for greater involvement of the private sector and establishment of Cotton Development Levy and Arbitration Tribunal. The Cotton Bill 2006 was approved by parliament and made into law.
8. **National Food and Nutrition Policy (NFNP):** The Draft NFNP is ready and has been presented to the Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture (SRA) National Steering Committee. The thrust of the policy is food availability, food access, food utilization and stability of access.
9. **National Potato Industry Policy (NPIP):** The draft Potato Policy and strategy have been finalized having incorporated comments from stakeholders. Legal Notice No.44 of 27th May 2005 on potato standards has been produced and is being implemented.

Recent Achievements

Growth in Agricultural Domestic Product:

Appropriate policy interventions which became more focused and consolidated with the launch of ERS in 2003 and SRA in 2004 have contributed to sustained agricultural recovery. Coupled with this is the deliberate public investment in crucial infrastructure projects and adoption of performance-based management structures across the entire public service. This has resulted in the growth of the agricultural sector from a depressed -3.0 % real decline in 2002, to 2.6% real growth in 2003 before finally registering a dramatic 6.7% real growth in 2005. Further to this, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at the market rate is estimated to have increased by 6.3% in the first quarter of 2007 compared to 4.1% in the first quarter of 2006.

Increase in production:

In the first quarter of 2007, the agriculture sector recovered from drought experienced in the first quarter of the previous year to record a growth of 12.0% in 2007 compared to 0.3% in 2006. There was significant growth in the production of major crops except for coffee and sugar cane, which recorded declines. Tea production went up by 48.2% for the first half of 2007 compared to 2006 with an estimated production of 198,782 metric ton compared to 134,134 tons registered in the same period in 2006. Cotton production registered improved performance during the first half of 2007, with production of 16,710 tons of seed cotton (40,149 bales of lint). Exports of horticultural produce rose by 0.3% from 44,359 metric tones in the first quarter of 2006 to 44,501 metric tones in the first quarter of 2007. This is attributed to increase in cut flowers and fruits. Preliminary data for food crops for 2007 indicate a production of 2.5 million bags of maize (almost equal to 2006), a projected 80,350 tons of rice, 620,000 tons of sweet potatoes and over 879,995 bags of cassava.

Better performance of state corporations:

Since 2003, the Ministry has embarked on revitalizing its State Corporations to ensure they become economically viable. Measures instituted include: training state corporation Directors on good governance to incorporate prudent management values and eliminate previous impunity; placing all the state corporations under performance contracts; financial and human resource restructuring. As a result, most of the state corporations are operating at profitable and sustainable levels. Among the key successes are:

1. Virtually all sugar companies owned by the government are declaring profits through increased cane crushing capacity and product diversification which has also seen a move towards co-generation.
2. In pyrethrum, a business plan has been developed which has seen retirement of farmers' debts, establishment of a new and modern plant able to operate at 95% extraction capacity and provision of seedlings to farmers as an effort to increase production.
3. Agricultural Finance Corporation has been revitalized through injection of Kshs. 500 million every year for the last three years in order to meet demand on loans by farmers. Further, AFC has been able to give interest concessions to farmers to facilitate debt collection from old loanees as well as enter into partnership with

the Sugar Development Fund for purposes of acting as an agent of the fund in disbursement of loans for cane development.

4. In cotton, the Cotton Amendment Act 2006 is in operation with Cotton Development Authority Board members in place, which will spearhead revitalization and regulation of the industry. Further, an interim management team is working towards a transition to a full Cotton Development Authority management team.
5. In Coffee, the second marketing window is in operation and already the Coffee Development Fund (CoDF) is operational with disbursement of funds for coffee rehabilitation on-going.
6. Following enactment of the Kenya Coconut Development Authority (KCDA) Order 2007, the Kenya Coconut Development Authority board members have been appointed and inducted. The Authority will oversee commercialization and regulation of the coconut industry.

Improved Technical Human Resources Management and Improved provision of extension services:

To enhance extension services as the core function of the Ministry, extension support inputs have been strengthened through: mapping of extension staff and re-deployment to align them to their core skills; redistribution of staff to all areas to achieve balanced coverage; employment of 300 graduates to augment the long standing need for extension support as well as succession management. Coupled with this, the ministry extension budget has been enhanced to facilitate increased mobility and farmer contact.

Reforms in AMS and RTDCS:

To be able to expand capacity for land development, stabilize rates offered by private service providers, and set standards for land mechanization operations, the Ministry has, since the financial year 2006/2007 embarked in revitalization of Agricultural Mechanization Stations through procurement of equipment, deployment of skilled staff and increasing mobility for staff to be able to cover farmers needing the service. In the Financial year 2006/2007, the Ministry purchased 10 earth moving equipment, 25 farm tractors, 20 disc harrows, 20 trailers, 20 disc ploughs and 2 low loaders. Further, 10 existing earth movers have been rehabilitated at a cost of kshs.20 million. Following this expansion, the ministry has been able to facilitate construction of 182 dams and water pans since 2003. This capacity is set to be expanded further during the 2007/2008 financial year with an allocation of Kshs.356 million meant for procurement of 50 new farm tractors and 39 pickups to facilitate staff mobility.

To be able to expand capacity for agriculture technology testing and customization, the Agricultural Technology Development Centres (ATDCs) have been rehabilitated, refurbished and expanded through an yearly allocation of Kshs.20 million since 2002/2003 financial year. This expanded capacity is expected to facilitate provision of appropriate technology especially in areas of value addition.

Reforms in ATCs

Since the financial year 2001/2002, the ministry has embarked on a rehabilitation, renovation, construction, and refurbishment of the 27 Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs) in an attempt to modernize them. The aim of this is to bring these institutions to a level where farmers can be offered focused and intensive trainings in a conducive environment. The current financial year alone, the ministry is focusing on rehabilitation of nine (9) ATCs. Among other recent developments are: Each of the ATCs is offering at least one enterprise course per month; strengthened management of Demonstrations Farm Fund (DFF) as a show case for “Farming as a Business”; development of the ATCs as public information centres for agriculture; establishment of information desks; documentation of land belonging to ATCs for purposes of processing ownership documents and compulsory acquisition of land previously leased from private individuals for establishment of ATCs.

Improved service delivery to farmers and producers

Extension services form the core of the ministry existence and modernization of the service is key. In recognition of this role, the ministry has recently strengthened the service through: enhancement of the budgetary allocation to extension, motivation of staff through restructuring of the technical department and subsequent on-going upgrading of staff with over 1,000 technical staff already benefited; reintroduction of staff uniforms; mapping of staff skills to tasks, redistribution and deployment of staff in all new districts; continuous training of staff on emerging issues; establishment of over 1,580 information desks in all divisions and districts out of which at least 500 will be equipped with information while 230 with equipment in the current financial year; servicing the extension service with facilities for mobility – 540 vehicles and 1,050 motor cycles in operation while 55 more motorcycles will be procurement this year financial year.

Annex 1 Programmes and Projects

Name of project	Funding Source	Comments/Remarks
National Agriculture and Livestock Extension Programme (NALEP)	SIDA/GOK	
Agriculture Sector Programme Support (ASPS)	DANIDA/GOK	Started in January 2007 and ending in December 2011
Eastern Province Horticulture & Traditional Food Crops Project (EPHTFCP)	IFAD/GOK	Started in July 2005 and ending in June 2010
Central Kenya Dry Areas Smallholder and Community Services development Project (CKDAP)	IFAD/GOK	Started in 2001 and officially ending in December 2007
Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK)	GOK	Started in 2001 and ending in 2010/11
Promotion of Private Sector Dev. In Agric. (PSDA)	GTZ/GOK	Started 2005 and ends in 2015
Revision of Farm Management Handbook	GTZ	Started in 2003/04 and ending in June, 2015, phase 1 to end in 2007
Community Agricultural Development in Semi-Arid Lands (CADSAL)	JICA	Project started in 2003 and ending in June 2008.
Kenya Agricultural Productivity Project (KAPP)	IDA	Started in 2005/6 and ends in 2008/9.
Southern Nyanza Community Development Project (SNCDP)	IFAD/GOK	Project started in October 2004 and the first phase is ending in 2007 – 3 years phase.
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)	JICA	Project started in 2004 and ending in May 2012.
Smallholder Horticulture Marketing Project (SHoMaP)	IFAD	Project started in Nov, 2006 and ending in 2009.
Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS)	EDF/EEC	Project started in July, 2007 and ending in 2015. The project is still at mobilization stage.
Western Kenya Integrated Ecosystems Management Project (WKIEMP)	GEF	Project started in June, 2007 and ending in 2010. The project is still at mobilization stage.
Kari-Arid and Semi- Arid lands Project (KASAL)	EU	Project started in January, 2005 and ending in 2010.
National Accelerated Agricultural Inputs access Project (NAAIAP)	GOK	

Annex 2. State Corporations

	State Corporation/Statutory Boards	Mandate
1.	Agricultural Development Corporation	Facilitate multiplication and provision of good quality seed to Kenyan farmer
2.	Agricultural Finance Corporation	To assist in the development of agriculture and agricultural industries by providing loans, managerial and technical advice
3.	Agro-Chemical & Food Company	To carry manufacturing related to alcohol and spirits especially from sugar by-products
4.	Chemelil Sugar Company	Production and milling of white sugar
5.	Coffee Board of Kenya	To promote competition in the coffee industry and regulate the coffee industry.
6.	Coffee Development Fund	To provide a source of sustainable affordable credit and advances to coffee farmers for farm development, farm inputs, farming operations and coffee price stabilization.
7.	Coffee Research Foundation	To promote research and investigate all problems relating to coffee and such other crops and systems of husbandry associated with coffee throughout Kenya, including productivity, quality, value adding and suitability of land in relation to coffee planting.
8.	Horticultural Crops Development Authority	To facilitate the development, promotion, coordination and regulation of the horticultural industry in Kenya.
9.	Kenya Agricultural Research Institute	To conduct appropriate crop, livestock and factor research programmes that are geared towards the sustainable development of national agricultural sector.
10.	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services	To undertake quality control services of agricultural inputs, protection of plant varieties, and the health of the plants and plant produce in the agricultural sector.
11.	Kenya Seed Company Ltd	To promote production, processing and distribution of hybrid seed maize, sunflower, wheat, sorghum, millet and various vegetable seed including seed for selected indigenous vegetables.
12.	Kenya Sisal Board	To promote the advancement and welfare of the sisal industry.
13.	Kenya Sugar Board	To regulate, develop and promote the sugar industry
14.	Kenya Sugar Research Foundation	To promote research into, investigate and facilitate technology transfer on sugarcane and its derivatives for improvement of the Kenya Sugar industry.
15.	Muhoroni Sugar Company:	To produce and mill white sugar

	State Corporation/Statutory Boards	Mandate
	Under Receivership	
16.	National Cereals And Produce Board	To regulate and control the collection, movement, storage, sale, purchase, transportation, marketing, processing, distribution, importation, exportation, disposal and supply of maize, wheat and scheduled agricultural produce.
17.	Nyayo Tea Zones Development Authority	Creation of tea and fuel wood, buffer belts around gazetted forests to protect and conserve them against human encroachment as well as to rehabilitate ecologically fragile areas.
18.	Nzoia Sugar Company	Production and milling of white sugar and associated products
19.	Pyrethrum Board of Kenya	To produce, regulate and supply quality pyrethrum and pyrethrum products
20.	South Nyanza Sugar Company Ltd.	Production and milling of white sugar and associated products.
21.	Tea Board of Kenya	To regulate the tea industry and promote competition in the tea sub-sector.
22.	Tea Research Foundation	To promote research into and investigate all problems relating to tea and such other crops relating to tea production.
23.	Sugar Arbitration Tribunal	Arbitration of cases relating to development of sugar sub-sector
24.	Pest Control Products Board	Provide regulatory service for the importation, exportation, manufacture, distribution, transportation, sale, disposal and safe use of pest control products.
25.	Agricultural Information Resource Centre (Revolving Fund)	To provide Agricultural Information through the Mass media to farmers, extension staff and other stakeholders in the Agriculture Sector
26.	Bukura Agricultural College	To provide facilities for education in agriculture and other ancillary subjects through the integration of teaching, research and effective application of extension services.