

Calendar Year <i>(year activity is completed; if not completed, enter latest active year)</i>
2022
Cooperator
N/A
Non-cooperator organization <i>(if you are not a cooperator, but you use F.A.S. programs like E.M.P., TASC, Q.S.P., or GSM)</i>
Food and Agriculture Export Alliance (Global Broad-based Initiative under USGC MAP)
Organization type: private or public <i>(public means government)</i>
Private
FAS program(s) used/funding sources <i>(e.g. MAP, MAP/GBI, ATP, EMP)</i>
MAP/GBI
Commodity <i>(if applicable, include if product is fresh, dried, concentrate, etc, like Fresh Sweet Cherries)</i>
Animal feed ingredients (incl. corn, soy & rendered products), poultry, beef, pork, & dairy
Country/region <i>(to which you are exporting)</i>
Kenya
HQ State <i>(state where headquarters of cooperator or non-cooperator organization is located)</i>
Charlotte, North Carolina (FAEA) and Washington, DC (USGC)
Producing/exporting state(s) <i>(attempt to determine exporting state; if number of states is greater than 5, enter top 5)</i>
Texas, Iowa, California, Nebraska, North Carolina, and Kansas
Export dollars/projected sales <i>(provide the dollar value/projected sales in the current program year and comparable data from previous program year)</i>
\$13.3 million (CY 2021) / \$1.1 million (CY 2022)
Congressional district(s) <i>(Example: CA-04; TX-11. Attempt to determine congressional districts of producing/exporting areas; enter n/a if unknown; if number of districts is greater than 5, enter top 5)</i>
Multi
Story type <i>(focus of story: small company, cooperator, F.A.S./post, program, trade show)</i>
Program
For branded, company name, if applicable
Success Story most recently updated on: September 2022

The Food and Agriculture Export Alliance (FAEA) Assisted Kenya in Drafting a New Science and Risk-Based Food Safety Policy and Food and Feed Safety Coordination Bill

In 2018, FAEA learned that the Kenyan Government was deliberating on how to establish the institutions, laws and regulations for ensuring the safety of its food and animal feed supply. Some officials were interested in creating a new Kenyan Food and Drug Administration (KFDA). Others felt their existing Ministries of Agriculture, Health and other trade and regulatory agencies could adopt a coordinated food and feed safety system without creating a new government agency.

FAEA began assisting Kenya starting in 2019. In November, FAEA sponsored a one-week visit to the U.S. by high level officials from the Kenyan Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MALFC), and from the Kenyan Parliament. The team met with food and feed regulatory officials from USDA, USTR, FDA and EPA as well as private sector organizations and FAEA members. They also traveled to the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland to see corn, soybean, poultry and dairy production/processing operations. This visit included team members on both sides of the discussion and was intended to demonstrate and explain how the relevant U.S. food and feed regulatory agencies work together and with the relevant industry sectors to ensure a reliable and science-based food safety system.



High-level Kenya government officials during the one-week visit to the US (2019)

As a result of that visit, Kenya requested that FAEA engage and assist the Government of Kenya (GOK) in its effort to develop the country's new food and feed policy and law. FAEA first hired a local consultant in Nairobi to help plan and implement activities in Kenya. In 2020 and 2021, FAEA sponsored four task force meetings in which the new food safety policy and food and feed safety coordination bill were drafted, and further sponsored meetings in Kenya's 47 counties where the draft policy and legislation documents were shared and comments sought, from public and private sector stakeholders. In early 2022, FAEA funded national newspaper notifications and a national validation workshop in Nairobi that involved all categories of stakeholders in food safety in Kenya.

Both the draft policy and the law will be submitted by Kenya's Cabinet to the Attorney General's office which will then submit them to Parliament after newly elected officials are put in place by the new Administration, most likely in late 2022 or early 2023. This marks the end of Phase I in

FAEA's investment in the development of Kenya's new food and feed safety system. FAEA is now planning Phases II (Capacity Building Training and Education) and III (Development of Regulations to Implement the Law). Those phases will be conducted in 2023 and 2024.



Principal Secretaries and members of the food safety task force during the first task force meeting held at Enashipai, Naivasha County, Kenya in 2020

The substantial investment of over \$500,000 in Market Access Program/Global Broad-based Initiative (MAP/GBI) funding and an estimated \$80,000 in FAEA member funds, contributed significantly to the progress witnessed so far in developing Kenya's food and feed safety policy and law. The resources fully supported all the steps in the policy and law-making as set out by the GOK. Furthermore, over the past two and one-half years, the FAS Office at the U.S. Embassy in Nairobi intervened at various levels within the Kenyan Government to keep the momentum going in developing the policy and bill, including bringing on board experts to add value towards the establishment of a sound, science-based food and feed safety system.

During the past five years (2017 - 2021), U.S. exports of FAEA products to Kenya averaged \$9.2 million, achieving a high of \$13.7 million in 2017. The return on investment from FAEA and FAS efforts in Kenya has a long horizon and will not be fully realized until after the law is passed and implemented. It is our expectation that the new law and subsequent regulations will facilitate the development of more open, transparent, and efficient food/feed safety and trade policies leading to our goal of more than tripling the five-year U.S. export average of FAEA products to \$30 million by 2026.