



**KENYA**

2020-21

# KENYA

## COUNTRY PROFILE

### 2020-21



Agnes Amelia Awoch, Lele village, West Kisumu, County Kisumu

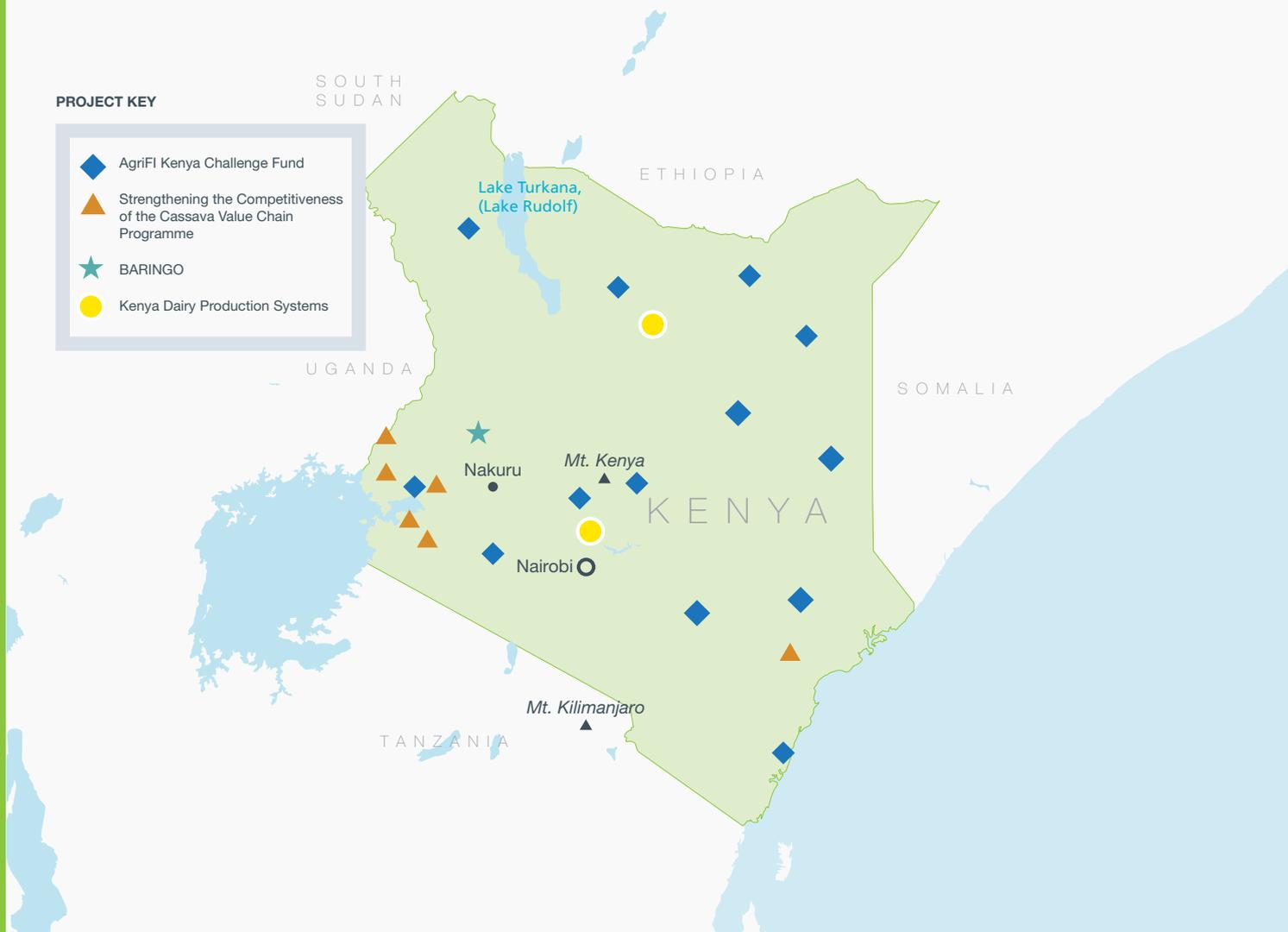
Self Help Africa in Kenya works with smallholder farmers to move them from subsistence to commercialisation through a range of projects - from supporting those in extreme poverty, to assisting enterprise development and business partnerships.

SHA works with smallholder farmers, farmer groups and associations across the country, including in the arid and semi-arid areas to address food security and nutrition challenges, and link farmers to markets through a farming as a business approach.



**PROJECT KEY**

- ◆ AgriFI Kenya Challenge Fund
- ▲ Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Cassava Value Chain Programme
- ★ BARINGO
- Kenya Dairy Production Systems



	Programme	Donor	Total Budget	Time Frame	Implementing Partner	Programme Area
01	Agri-Fi Kenya Challenge Fund	European Commission	€ 24,434,796	2018 ▼ 2023	Imani development Ltd. (IDL)	Nationwide with a focus on arid and semi-arid lands
02	Baringo Resilience Initiative: Nurturing Greater Opportunity (BARINGO)	European Commission	€ 5,500,000	2019 ▼ 2023	Farming Systems Kenya	Tiati, baringo north and Mogotio sub-counties in baringo county
03	MORE: Cassava - Strengthening the Competitiveness of the Cassava Value chain in Kenya	European Commission	€ 7,517,496	2016 ▼ 2022	UCRC (Ugunja Community Resource Centre), Ustadi Foundation, Rafiki Micro-finance Bank, and Trutrade	Coastal and Western Regions
04	Climate Smart Research and Innovation for Livestock Development in Kenya with a focus on Dairying		€ 472 ,922	2019 ▼ 2022	Teagasc, Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), Greenfield International(GI)	Naivasha, Kenya



Jescah Imukulon Anyiko, Kenya

## Objective: To improve integration of smallholder farmers/pastoralists in climate-smart value chains.

**A**griFI Kenya Challenge Fund is a €24 million five-year agri-business support programme that is part of the European Union's Agriculture Financing Initiative programme. It supports productive, adapted and market-integrated smallholder agriculture, including a contribution to the Africa Investment Facility.

The objective of the project is to increase the capacity of 100,000 smallholder farmers/pastoralists to practice environmentally sustainable and climate-smart agriculture as a business in inclusive value chains.

Over five years (2018-2022), AgriFI will assist smallholder households to move from subsistence farming to a more business-oriented approach.

There will be a focus on:

- Promoting environmentally sustainable farming practices;
- Participation of groups that are often excluded, including women and rural youth.

They will have opportunities to participate, and profit from doing business across the value chain through input supply, production, processing, aggregation, marketing and retail.

At the heart of AgriFI is an €18 million Challenge Fund which will be invested in supporting enterprise development projects. The Fund awards financial support that need to be matched by the applicants, to support companies and cooperatives to use market-based approaches to tackle particular development challenges.

The primary challenge is to increase the integration of small-scale farmers and semi-nomadic pastoralists, who are frequently excluded from agri-value chains. Business models have smallholders as suppliers of agri-products or customers requiring inputs, finance and equipment.

Simon Unditi, farmer using Real IPM products

Self Help Africa is collaborating with Imani Development, a private economic development consultancy, focusing on four specific thematic areas:

- Enterprise development
- Gender and youth inclusion
- Nutrition
- Environmentally sustainable practices

Technical assistance is offered to agrienterprises to enable them achieve increases in turnovers by 25% through expansion of their supply base.

The AgriFI project seeks to explore and address some of the barriers to women's participation, together with the question of access and control of resources.

The Challenge Fund is funded by the European Union and co-funded by SlovakAid. The European Investment Bank (EIB) – under the AgriFI Kenya programme – is providing long term local currency financing to Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited for on-lending to eligible food and agriculture sector projects. The eligible companies can use this credit facility to provide co-financing for their projects.



Coconut Holdings

ReallPM

## THE PROJECT IN NUMBERS:

- **100,000** smallholders/pastoralists integrated in various agricultural value chains
- Turnover increase of at least **25%** for at least 50 agri-enterprises
- **10,000** jobs created
- **70%** increase in smallholder/pastoralist production
- At least **20,000** hectares under climate-smart land management practices
- **15** trade associations strengthened
- **600,000** livelihoods transformed



Edna Ngeno, potato farmer, Keringet, Nakuru County

## 02

## BARINGO RESILIENCE INITIATIVE: NURTURING GREATER OPPORTUNITY (BARINGO)

### Objective: To improve access to food, nutrition and income security in northern Kenya.

The Baringo Resilience Initiative: Nurturing Greater Opportunity (BARINGO) project is seeking to contribute to food, nutrition and income security for 60,000 beneficiaries in northern Kenya.

The BARINGO project, which started in 2019, aims to promote secure and sustainable livelihoods amongst individual households that are prone to drought in Baringo County, enabling them to spread their risk and prevent production asset loss.

Mitigating the effects of climate change and building community resilience, the project is seeking to increase the food, nutrition and income security of smallholder agro-pastoralist and pastoralist households in Baringo County.

10,000 households will be supported to adopt productive, climate-resilient and nutrition-sensitive agriculture and livestock production activities.

The goal is to ensure that targeted households have improved access to extension services and diversified farming systems. At least 40,000 hectares of land will be under improved land management or fodder production.

Due to the Desert Locust plague in East Africa, an additional \$40,000 was donated to respond to the crisis in Baringo. The response includes training of farmers in pest management and identification, and assisting the government in its surveillance of affected areas and recovery.

**60,000 households**

## Objective: To increase food and nutrition security, employment and income among 20,000 farming households.

Cassava is increasingly promoted by the government of Kenya due to its multiple uses as flour, starch, and livestock feed, and its ability to provide food throughout the year. However, the cassava sector remains largely underdeveloped, and significant support is required to enable smallholder farmers to increase their incomes by capitalising upon growing demand.

To this end, Self Help Africa is leading a five-year programme, funded primarily by the European Union, to strengthen the competitiveness of the cassava value chain in Kenya. Building on previous work funded by the Walmart Foundation and Irish Aid, which reached 12,000 households, the current project scales this to 28,000 farmers (including 60% women) in the Western, Nyanza and Coastal regions of Kenya. The programme is being implemented with local NGOs Ugunja Community Resource Centre (UCRC), USTADI, TruTrade, and Rafiki Microfinance Bank.

This project – MORE: Cassava - Cassava Aggregation: Supporting Smallholder Agriculture and Value Addition - is facilitating the availability of quality-declared cassava planting material, working with the Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO) to promote farmer production of quality cassava stems.

SHA is training seed producers on stem production, soil fertility, field management, pest and disease control, harvesting and post-harvest handling, processing and storage

The project is also addressing capacity gaps among cassava farmers, around knowledge of best-practice cassava production. Self Help Africa and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, using the lead farmer and Farmer Field School approaches, are training lead farmers to disseminate trainings to 28,000 smallholders (at least 60% women), organised into business groups. Farmers are being trained on good agricultural practices and climate-smart agriculture and farming as a business - including farm and market planning, enterprise profitability, quality standards, aggregation, post-harvest management and value addition.

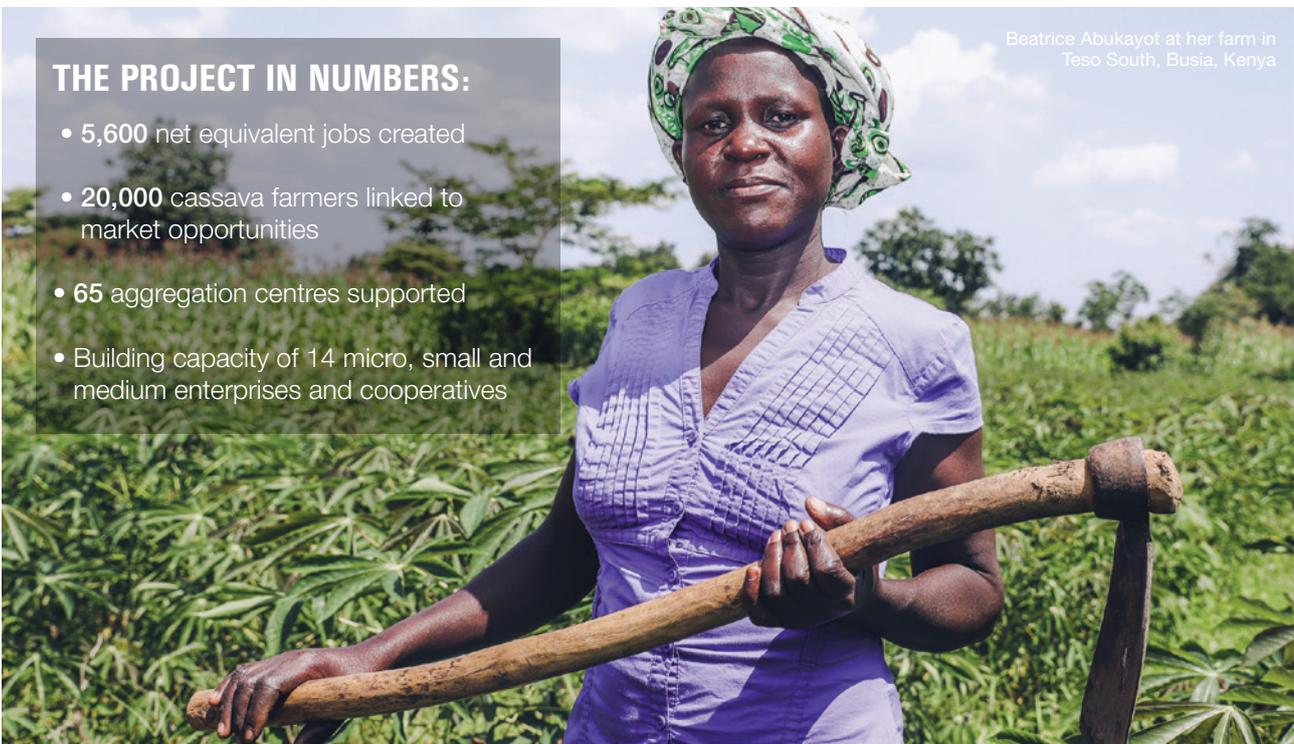
In line with the programme's value chain approach, Self Help Africa is investing in the development of cooperatives, which enable farmers to bulk their produce, reduce input costs and provide marketing and market linkages. The cooperatives are also linked to financial institutions, in particular Rafiki Microfinance Bank, who provide working capital and support further expansion. The programme has also supported Rafiki Microfinance Bank to develop suitable loan products for the different actors along the cassava value chain.

**20,000 households**  
(12,000 women, 11,200 men)

### THE PROJECT IN NUMBERS:

- 5,600 net equivalent jobs created
- 20,000 cassava farmers linked to market opportunities
- 65 aggregation centres supported
- Building capacity of 14 micro, small and medium enterprises and cooperatives

Beatrice Abukayot at her farm in Teso South, Busia, Kenya





Richard Ngetich (37), Njahan village, Bomet County

04

## CLIMATE SMART RESEARCH AND INNOVATION FOR LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT IN KENYA WITH A FOCUS ON DAIRYING

**Objective: The goal of this project is to develop a new cattle breeding programme and the creation and implementation of innovative climate smart systems that increase productivity and reduce greenhouse gases..**

Currently in Kenya, the dairy sector depends on the importation of cattle for breeding which are bred for high milk yields based on the feeding of high-quality concentrates. Given the quality of the feed resource in the Kenyan system, these imported animals perform poorly in terms of milk productivity; produce high levels of enteric methane production (due to a large number of low productivity animals); and provide low profitability.

This project will develop a new cattle breeding programme with a focus on farm profitability through use of improved forages, which can mitigate emissions and improve resilience. We also aim to develop and demonstrate new improved systems of production which can meet most of the animal's dietary requirement with forage, which is more reliant than traditional feed.

Lastly, through the development of an Innovation Hub in support of the dairy value chain, we aim to build capacity in forage-based production technology through existing extension networks with a specific focus on inclusion of women and young farmers.

The improved dairy farm systems will lead to better farm-level profitability, giving farmers at all stages of development an economic incentive to adopt and continue to use more economically and environmentally efficient farming practices. Improved income on dairy farms greatly helps the local rural economy (important for villages and small towns) as farms tend to spend their income locally.



Nancy Wanjiku (38) YMCA Centre Bondeni, Kenya

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2020/2021

Florence Nyambura, 37, Haraka Village, Nakuru County

Photo credit: Ken O'Halloran, 2015.