

Programmes and Projects at a glance



Ministry of Agriculture



May 2010

FOREWORD

This publication is born out of the recognition that the Ministry as lead agent for food security and wealth creation in Kenya should communicate to stakeholders their strategies towards prosperity in Kenya. *Programmes and Projects at a Glance 2009* encapsulate specific interventions by the Government of Kenya and development partners through the Ministry of Agriculture in order to achieve the goals and objectives of Vision 2030 and the medium term plan (2008 -2012).

The programmes aim at contributing to the Ministry's mission to improve livelihoods through promoting farming as a business within the context of sustainable natural resource management, thus addressing the challenge of low income levels among the majority of the Kenyan Population engaged in agriculture as their main source of livelihood,.

Programmes and projects are instruments of change. In the agriculture sector they are investment assets from which we expect to realize benefits over an extended period of time towards improving livelihoods of the beneficiaries. The Ministry is implementing various types of projects encompassing technological innovation, expanding natural resource use, improved marketing infrastructure, institutional capacity development, policy and institutional reforms; and multifunctional investments.

Due to the increased demand for information, it is our hope that clients, stakeholders and the public will appreciate the usefulness of this publication. It presents a fairly complete picture of the way in which the Ministry executes its mandate across the various regions in the country in tandem with other key stakeholders in the sector.

In summary, the projects and programmes are presented in a booklet, compact disk and maps. It is hoped that this material shall be used to understand the context of agricultural development in view of Vision 2030 and provide insight for decision making by development actors particularly in initiation of projects across the country.

As part of deepening public sector reforms and carving a niche for itself the Ministry welcomes feedback from readers with a view to improving subsequent communication with all stakeholders.



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1. NATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK EXTENSION PROJECT SIDA (NALEP - SIDA)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The contribution of agriculture, fisheries and livestock keeping to social and economic development and poverty alleviation enhanced through increased and equitable productivity and income enhanced.

Project Objective

A pluralistic, efficient, effective and demand-driven extension services are promoted and functional.

Project Period

Financial Year 2000/2001 to 2011/2012

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 5,830,000,000

Project Coverage (districts)

Nationwide

Project Beneficiary Population 3.5 million farmers and fisherfolk

Project Outputs

- Institutional set up supported
- Use of appropriate extension approaches and methods enhanced
- Appropriate technical packages promoted
- Collaboration and networking with other actors promoted
- Gender and other cross cutting issues mainstreamed
- To improve in ASALs, access of vulnerable and marginalized to adequate extension service adopted to their special needs, and thus facilitate increased production and income

Project Components

- Poverty and rights issues, democratic governance, gender equality, peace and security, HIV & AIDS; and urban sector developmental issues

Project activities

- Establish institutional structures for extension management and participate and support extension policy and legal reviews
- Procure vehicles and equipment
- Capacitate staff and farmers through training and educational visits (local and international)
- Refine extension approaches and methods in response to the diversity of the target areas and clientele; review technical packages appropriate to specific agro-ecological zones and resource poor groups
- Promote formation of common interest groups (CIG's)
- Promote collaboration networks among stakeholders (P-P-P)
- Support research-extension-farmer fora
- Link farmers to finance, value adding and marketing institutions
- Mainstream cross-cutting issues in programme activities
- Design and use a Participatory Monitoring And Evaluation (PM&E) system

Project expected Outcomes

- Institutional Set up – improved management, rolling audits facilitated in all stations
- Capacity building & training – Trained staff, farmers, fisher folk and pastoralists
- Extension management - Extension services provided to 800,000 farmers/pastoralists and fisher-folk annually
- Collaboration & networking – Formation of stakeholder fora facilitated and the national farmers information system (NAFIS) launched
- Agribusiness Development – Farmer groups linked to markets

Project Key indicators

- Increased equitable growth in agriculture sector from 6.8% to 8% over the next 5 years

Project achievements in Year 2009

- 362 management meetings held, 111 rolling audits done, 998 reports were written, 2 bilateral reviews conducted (joint annual and semi-annual reviews) and 602 motor cycles and 289 vehicles were maintained by the programme
- 4182 staff trained, 300,553 farmers trained, 128,342 farmers attended field days and 420 demos conducted

Challenges/Constraints

- Perceptions on ownership of grassroots institutions
 - Stakeholder for a still thought of as government-led rather than community-controlled institutions
- Competition among projects in rates of allowances and top-ups
 - Some projects within the sector have different rates of allowances paid to different categories of people. Some projects pay top ups to staff
 - High input technologies beyond resource poor farmer capabilities affect adoption rates
- Dealing with diverse stakeholders in cross-cutting issues
- Limited capacity for frontline extension officers to effectively reach 2,000-6,000 persons per year
- Less developed extension methods for ASALs
- Limited rural finance initiatives rural agribusiness services for smallholders

Way forward

- Promoters of the stakeholder concept need to be more articulate
- Harmonization of projects should address the allowances and top ups for project implementers
- Avail appropriate technologies for the differently endowed communities (including ASALs) as opposed to collective rural innovations
- Support rural finance initiatives and rural agribusiness services

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2. NJAA MARUFUKU KENYA (NMK)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To contribute to reduction of poverty, hunger and food insecurity among poor and vulnerable communities in Kenya by 2015.

Project Purpose

To promote initiatives that improves food security, nutrition and livelihoods among the poor and vulnerable communities in Kenya.

Project Objective

- To enhance community driven food security initiatives through support to resource poor and vulnerable communities by providing grants for capacity building/empowerment, up-scaling food security initiatives and creating a revolving fund.
- To improve the health and nutrition status of vulnerable people (pregnant and lactating mothers, children under five, and school-going children).
- To promote participation of private sector in innovative food security and livelihoods initiatives.
- To strengthen management and coordination of the programme.

Project Period Year 2005 to 2015

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 8 billion Source of funds: GoK

Project Coverage (districts) Nationwide

Project Beneficiary Population Farmers through small community groups and grass roots organizations; and vulnerable school children

Project Outputs

- Community-driven food security initiatives enhanced.
- Health and Nutrition status of vulnerable people improved.
- Participation of private sector in innovative food security, nutrition and livelihoods initiatives promoted.
- Management and Coordination of NMK strengthened

Project Components

- Component 1: Small grants to community groups comprising up to 25 farmers to undertake community based food security projects
- Component 2: Grants support for Schools Meals Program to primary schools
- Component 3: Grants to organizations to up – scale food security and water harvesting projects

Project Description

Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) programme started in 2005 to fast track the fulfilment of MDG-1 and thus reduce the number of poor and hungry Kenyans by half by 2015. The programme supports community driven, agricultural development initiatives targeting the extremely poor and vulnerable community members. Its interventions are geared towards increased productivity, generation of rural incomes, health and nutrition improvement and conservation of the natural resource base. The poor and vulnerable are empowered through capacity building and provision of sustainable resource support that enables them to fully participate in economic activities.

Challenges/Constraints

- Low targeting of the extreme poor and vulnerable people in communities especially those who do not belong to any group.
- Perception that NMK support is in form of “handouts” or “subsidies” and hence development partners are reluctant to provide additional funds.
- Poor quality and delay in submission of proposals by district coordinating units.
- Delays in releasing of grants to beneficiaries due to exchequer release
- Poor record keeping and misappropriation/diversion of funds by some groups.
- Lack of mechanism for establishing and managing revolving funds by the supported community groups and private sector organizations which adversely affects sustainability of activities.

Way forward

- National steering committee guidance, stake holder forums active participation, strategic plan and project document are enabling the sorting out of critical problems.
- Intensified support and backstopping of District Coordinating Committees and Desk Officers coupled with training of Community Group Facilitators are improving implementation of the project.
- More funding is required especially from development partners and the Government. A sector wide approach should be adopted to ensure the programme is given adequate funds rather than within the Ministry of Agriculture ceiling.
- Due to budgetary constraints and for the programme to have meaningful impact, there is need to rationalize and concentrate NMK activities in fewer districts selected on criteria such as poverty indices, priority interventions, agro-ecological zones, geographical spread; and other on-going projects.
- Auditing of the grant funds to improve accountability.

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3. NATIONAL ACCELERATED AGRICULTURE INPUT ACCESS PROGRAM (NAAIAP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To contribute towards improved livelihoods smallholder farmers, owning less than 2.5 acres of land, through the promotion, access and use of farm inputs; and provision of support services

Project Purpose

To increase agricultural productivity of smallholder farmers nationwide through mobilization of farmers' resources, promotion of efficiency in their utilization; and investment in agriculture.

Project Period

Financial Year Started 2006/07 end date, indefinite

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 2.093 Billion (Cumulative up to FY 2009/10)

Project Coverage (districts)

Nationwide

Project Beneficiary Population 2.5 million smallholder farmers owning less than a hectare of land

Project Outputs

- Smallholder farmer input access and affordability enhanced
- Linkage to subsidized credit from financial institutions (*Kilimo Biashara*)
- Agro-dealer networks strengthened to support productivity

Project activities

- Grant management
- Agro-dealer accreditation
- Establishment of Cereal Banks and farming as a business
- Resource mobilization
- Inputs marketing

Project achievements in Year 2009

- Coverage of 304,750 beneficiaries by the end of the 3rd year of implementation.
- Increased beneficiary productivity from 270Kg (3 bags of 90kg each) per acre of maize up to 1,980 Kg (22 bags of 90kg each) per acre.
- Diffusion in appropriate inputs use has increased fertilizer and certified maize seed use by 10 to 15 % in the districts already covered.
- Over 100 cereal banks established. Through the banks funds are remobilized for reinvestment upon sale of produce.
- Some farmers adding value to produce and others diversifying to high value horticultural enterprises.
- Farm business credit by Equity Bank totalling Kshs 993.9 Million distributed as follows:

Amount (Million KSHS)	Recipients category	No. of beneficiaries
735.7	Small scale farmers	27,742
66.2	Stockists	228
191.9	Large scale farmers	589

- 2,000 inputs stockists trained to develop Agro-dealer networks.

Challenges/Constraints

- Lack of /inadequate capacity of stockists to supply the program.
- Low credit to stockists.
- Delayed payments to stockists after supplying the program beneficiaries with inputs
- In some areas, farmers do not have adequate land to dedicate to the programme – requirement is 0.5 to 1 acre of maize or sorghum
- Selling of green maize and dried maize to brokers in bulk which is detrimental to the establishment of cereal banks.
- The concept of resource mobilization and cereal banking not well understood by the beneficiaries as a sustainability tool of the program.

Way Forward

- Prompt payment of agro-dealers to strengthen support services
- Continue to build capacity for resource mobilization and sustainability of the programme

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4. ENHANCEMENT OF FOOD SECURITY THROUGH WATER HARVESTING

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal: To enhance food security through water harvesting

Project Purpose: The harvesting of rain water and development of water storage infrastructure for agricultural production in ASAL and medium potential areas.

Project Period

Started 2006/07 Financial Year, end date indefinite

Source of funds: GoK

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 162,336,723 as at December 2009

Project Coverage (districts):

Nationwide

Project Beneficiary Population: Communities in medium potential, arid and semi-arid areas of the country

Project Outputs

- National demonstration centers established
- Regular water harvesting sites established
- Technologies tested and demonstrated
- Adoption sites established

Project activities

- Water pond / dam construction
- Provision of pond/dam associated facilities and equipment
- Testing and demonstration of diverse technologies
- Environmental impact assessment
- Trainings

Project expected Outcomes

- Water storage infrastructure Constructed.
- National demonstration centres established.
- Regular sites established.
- Demonstration and testing of technologies done.

Project achievements in Year 2009

OUTPUT	TARGET	ACHIEVED	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVED
National demonstration centres established	10	10	10
Regular sites established	72	72	145
Technologies tested and demonstrated	8	8	8
Adoption sites established	72	4	4

Challenges/Constraints

- Low community contribution.
- No clear road map on replication.
- Inadequate technical staff capacity.

Way forward

- More targeted investment in specific geographic areas.
- Capacity building for implementing officers and beneficiaries.
- A refined strategy and project plan.
- A monitoring and evaluation framework.

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5. PROMOTION OF PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT IN AGRICULTURE (PSDA)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To assist farmers and agricultural entrepreneurs to better integrate into national or international markets using the value chain approach

Project Objective

To enable men and women running small and medium agricultural production and processing enterprises in the high and medium potential areas to fully utilize their production and market potential while managing their natural resource base in a sustainable manner

Project Period

Year 2003 to 2015

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 1,800,000,000

Source of funds: Federal Republic of Germany and Government of Kenya

Project Coverage (districts): 16 districts in Central Province, Parts of Eastern Province, Parts of Rift Valley Province, Western and Nyanza Provinces

Project Beneficiary Population Small holder farmers in the 16 larger districts; Siaya, Bungoma, Kakamega, Vihiga, Kisii, Transmara, Bomet, Nakuru, Nyandarua, Nyeri, Kiambu, Thika, Kirinyaga, Embu, Meru South, Meru Central.

Project Components

- Component 1: Framework for private sector development in agriculture
- Component 2: Value chains in agriculture
- Component 3: Resource friendly technologies

Project expected Outcomes

- The total annual income from agricultural production, processing and marketing in 2015 has increased in those enterprises, which operate in the supported value chains
- In 5 supported value chains 40% of participating enterprises follow social and eco standards leading to sustainable production and processing methods in their enterprises
- New agricultural laws, bills and legal notices reflect the reform policy as laid down in the *Strategy for Revitalizing Agriculture* (SRA) as well as current challenges from climate changes, population growth and decreasing soil fertility.

Challenges/Constraints

Based on the current situation analysis, the main challenges in the programme include:-

- Developing private sector-operated extension services to complement public extension services.
- Addressing institutional weaknesses in capacity building and technology development and dissemination.
- Dealing with weaknesses in research-extension-clientele linkages, packaging and dissemination of technologies.
- Breaking the market barriers and enabling SMEs to benefit from the same
- Mainstreaming of crosscutting issues in the selected value chains.

Constraints include:-

- Inadequate financial support to government departments to carry out proposed activities
- Lack of commitment by some stakeholders to carry out collaborative activities
- Inability of farmers to meet their contribution in joint activities
- Lack of framework conditions to promote private sector involvement in agribusiness
- High cost of inputs

Way forward

There is need to harmonize the programmes within the agricultural sector including integration of extension activities at harmonization of training and farmer empowerment activities district level, extension methods, M&E System and joint approach on linking extension activities to the market.

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Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To revitalize growth of the Agricultural sector by providing a conducive policy and institutional environment to increase agricultural productivity, promoting investment and encouraging private sector involvement in agricultural enterprises and agribusiness.

Project Objective

Development of rural communities through production for commercial markets, incorporating rural infrastructure such as markets, land adjudication, small-scale irrigation, capacity building and HIV/AIDS mitigation.

Project Period Year July 2005 to June 2010

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 2.34 billion

Source of funds: DANIDA & GoK

Project Coverage (districts)

Eastern and Coast Province

Project Beneficiary Population Communities in the target districts.

Project Components / Outputs

- Agricultural Policy Support Facility (APSF)
 - The objective of the APSF was to facilitate the implementation of the SRA, through the Agricultural Sector Coordination Unit (ASCU), by assisting stakeholders to prepare for and engage with the policy reform process.
- Decentralized Agricultural Support Structures (DASS) with 4 outputs: 3340
 - Increased efficiency and responsiveness of agricultural advisory service;
 - Improved Rural Infrastructure provision;
 - Enhanced Capacity and Transparency in delivery of services;
 - Enhanced Market Access and Linkage

Agri-Business Development Support (ABD) with key outputs as:

- Economic growth of smallholder farmer;
- Micro Small Enterprise (MSE) development;
- Development of rural financial services.

Project Description

The project focuses on smallholder farmers and emphasizes production for commercial markets, privatization of services and bottom-up planning. The program also incorporated activities in other ministries within the agricultural sectors e.g. development of rural infrastructure including markets, land adjudication, small-scale irrigation, capacity building and HIV/AIDS. Coordination was done by the program Support Unit (PSU) under the Central Planning Unit (CPU) of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Project Outcomes

- Increased efficiency and responsiveness of agricultural advisory service;
- Improved Rural Infrastructure provision;
- Enhanced Capacity and Transparency in delivery of services;
- Enhanced Market Access and Linkage

Challenges/Constraints

- Involvement of the co-operative sub-sector in ASPS activities.
- Improving co-ordination at District, Provincial and HQs.
- Inadequate staff numbers in the districts.
- Coping with the resource needs of newly created districts.

Way forward

- Strengthening/empowering counterpart institutions involved in implementation of the program so as to promote understanding and subsequently participation in maintaining the gains made by the project.

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7. COMMUNITY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT IN SEMI ARID LANDS (CADSAL)

Vision

*The leading agent
towards the
achievement of food
security for all,
employment creation,
income generation and
poverty reduction*

Mission

*To improve the
livelihood of Kenyans
by promotion of
competitive Agriculture
through creation of an
enabling environment,
provision of support
services and ensuring
sustainable natural
resources
management*

Project Goal: Agricultural production is increased in Keiyo and Marakwet Districts

Project Purpose: The target groups increase agricultural production in a sustainable manner.

Project Period: Year October 2005 to September 2010

Project Total Cost: Kshs. Kshs 120 Million

Source of funds: JICA / GoK

Project Coverage (districts) Keiyo and Marakwet districts

Project Beneficiary Population: The project beneficiaries include smallholder farmers, farmers' organizations, pastoralists, women and youth

Project Outputs

- Participatory project planning and implementation strengthened
- Pluralistic extension service delivery system enabled and promoted
- Appropriate technologies to increase crop and livestock production verified
- Guidelines for community agricultural development prepared

Project Activities

- Conduct a baseline survey to establish current status
- Identify farmer groups
- Train farmer groups on PCM/RR/PRA
- Involve the community members and their leaders through the entire project planning and implementation process of CIP
- Conduct a district assessment of existing service providers
- Strengthen a divisional networking of service providers
- Provide technical support to service providers
- Facilitate to make a divisional action plan of pluralistic extension service
- Facilitate location to utilize agricultural development action plan
- Conduct an assessment of existing and potential technologies
- Identify potential target groups and facilitate to link the target groups with suppliers of technologies for CPTD
- Verify farmer-friendly technologies (such as water harvesting, new varieties/breeds and cultural practices, post-harvest technology, etc.)
- Conduct trainings to promote newly verified technologies
- Analyze process and outcomes from the Project
- Develop guidelines for community agriculture development

Challenges/Constraints

- The project had a slow start due to the necessary preparations that had to be put in place.
- Dependence on former donor funding was a challenge during awareness creation period.
- Interpretation of the project document by both Japanese and GoK staff complicated the meaning of community projects.
- Outbreak of animal diseases like Rift Valley fever affected livestock activities.
- Registration of NERICA seed by KEPHIS has affected the introduction of rice farming in the valley.
- Rainfall has been has been erratic sometimes resulting in crop failures.
- Road network within the project area continued to be a constraint.
- Inadequate numbers of the front line staff.
- Untimely disbursement of GOK funds.

Way forward

- There is need to implement the project according to the revised PDM as suggested after the midterm evaluation (see attachment below).
- KEPHIS and the NERICA committee should finalize the registration of the seed.

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8. SMALLHOLDER HORTICULTURAL EMPOWERMENT PROJECT (SHEP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To improve the livelihoods of smallholder horticultural farmers in the project districts

Project Objective

To develop the smallholders horticultural farmers, capacity to develop their communities

Project Period

Year November 2006 to November 2009

Project Total Cost: Kshs 219 Million

Source of funds is JICA / GOK

Project Coverage (districts)

Kisii Central; Kisii South; Masaba; Bungoma South, North, East and West; Trans-Nzoia East and West; Kwana, Nyandarua North and Nyandarua South

Project Beneficiary Population

Smallholder horticultural farmers in the project districts which are the larger Kisii, Bungoma, Trans-Nzoia and Nyandarua

Project Outputs

- Support the formation of Farm Business Linkage Stakeholder Forum (FABLIST FORUM)
- Enhance Joint Extension staff & Farmers" Dual Gender Training (JESF2G- Training)
- Support the publishing of pamphlets for use by the smallholders and farmers
- Support maintenance of rural/farm access roads using the "Do-nou" technology
- Collaboration with JICA on capacity building training in Japan on integrated agriculture and rural development

Project Description

Smallholder Horticultural Empowerment Project (SHEP) is a bilateral technical cooperation project between the governments of Kenya and Japan. The project supports livelihood improvement of smallholder horticultural farmers in the project Districts through its three (3) major components namely: Farmer group formation and management; Production and quality control; and Rural infrastructure. In addition, the project has supportive components that create awareness on gender disparity and HIV/AIDS. Projection is that on completion, the project will have directly benefited up to 4,000 smallholder horticultural farmers and up to 250 extension staff. The project unit which is stationed in Eldoret (DAO,,s office) consisting of nine (9) technical staff; three (3) from each of the collaborating institutions: Ministry of Agriculture; eorticultural Crops aevelopment Authority (eCaA) and gapan International Cooperation Agency (gfCA).

Project activities

- Developing horticulture production training material for smallholder farmers and extension staff;
- Training smallholder farmers and extension staff on horticulture production;
- Linking smallholder horticultural farmers to produce buyers, transporters, and other strategic stakeholders in the horticulture sub-sector;
- Training communities through demonstrations on maintenance of rural/farm access roads using the “Do-nou” technology; and
- Creating awareness on gender disparity and HIV/AIDS

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9. SMALLHOLDER HORTICULTURE MARKETING PROGRAMME (SHOMAP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal:

To Increase incomes and reduce poverty among poor rural households in medium-high potential farming areas for which horticulture is a source of livelihood; and Increase the health and welfare of Kenyans by improving the quality and increasing the quantity of horticultural produce consumed within the country

Project Objective

To support the implementation of smallholder horticulture marketing

Project Period Year November 2007 to May 2014

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 2.3 Billion

Source of funds IFAD/GOK

Project Coverage (districts)

SHoMAP covers a geographical programme area comprising of fourteen horticulture-producing districts: Nyanza province – Kisii and Gucha; Western province – Bungoma North, Bungoma south, Bungoma West and Bungoma east; Riftvalley province – Bureti and Nandi south; Eastern province – Embu, Imenti North, Meru central and Imenti south; and central province – Nyandarua North and Nyandarua South.

Project Beneficiary Population

The programme's main beneficiaries are the smallholder farmers and the unemployed landless and the players in the chain of input and produce markets. Consumers will also benefit from a supply of better quality foodstuff at lower prices.

Project Description

The Program is targeted on a pilot basis. Within each District, it focuses on about three horticultural crops to be selected by stakeholders as having the greatest potential as a vehicle for poverty reduction.

Project Outputs

- Sound analytical basis provided for targeting and prioritizing programme
- Government staff trained, making them better able to provide support to input suppliers, farmers and produce traders
- Investment in Domestic Value Chains supported through improved legal and regulatory environment for input and produce marketing, improved rural access roads and paths, more efficient downstream markets for horticultural produce and improved local authority markets

Project Activities

Programme activities are demand driven and seek to strengthen the natural development of value chains rather than promoting radical alternative forms of structure, organization and trading practices. The success of the pilot will influence Up-scaling of the programme to other domestic horticulture producing districts in the country through support by GOK and agencies/institutions.

Project Components

- Component A: Domestic Market System Analysis
- Component B: Institutional Strengthening
- Component C: Investment in Support of Domestic Value Chains
- Component D: Effective planning, management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of programme activities

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10. SMALL – SCALE HORTICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT(SHDP).

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and food security in rural Kenya.

Project Objective

The specific objective is to increase household incomes of small-scale horticultural producers in the project area through increased production of horticultural products and enhanced marketing.

Project Period

Year May 2008 to April 2014

Project Total Cost: Kshs 2,238.5 Million

Source of funds ADB / GOK

Project Coverage (8 districts): Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces in Kenya. Machakos District (Kabaa and Kauti irrigation schemes), Narok District (Mosiro irrigation scheme), Nakuru North District (Lari Wendani irrigation scheme), Kajiado District (Ngurumani irrigation scheme), Loitokitok District (Namelok irrigation scheme), Marakwet District (Kabono/Kapkamak irrigation scheme), Mbeere District (Kathiga/Gacheru irrigation scheme) and Meru South District

Project Beneficiary Population The target group is small-holder farmers in the existing irrigation schemes in the target areas - the 8 project districts have a total population of about 4,428,519 people. The irrigation schemes will directly benefit 5,812 households (35,000 people), with indirect beneficiaries estimated at 1,000,000 people.

Project Description

Crop production under irrigation intensifies the yield and enables the farmers to have multiple productions within the calendar year.

Irrigated crops fetch premium prices as they are produced during dry season when prices are high.

This project is thus expected to link the selected horticultural crops to be grown under irrigation to market opportunities. The project will improve the efficiency of the existing gravity-fed surface irrigation systems through lining of the conveyance system and construction of hydraulic structures which will enable extension of the scheme areas

Project Components and activities:

The project will comprise 2 major components:

- **Irrigation and Infrastructure Development.** The planned development activities for this component will largely revolve around technical designs of irrigation structures in the scheme areas and minor rehabilitation of access roads to the schemes.
- **Farmer Support.** The activities for this component aim at 2 sub-components, namely ***Horticulture Production and Marketing***; and ***Financial Services Support***. This includes capacity building of farmers and farmer groups in the general agronomic practices of horticultural crops and in management of the schemes. Through KARI and HCDA, the project will focus on improvement of irrigation water management to enhance high value crop production and encouraging the private sector to supply recommended inputs so that the technologies, once established, can be sustained beyond project life.

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Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

'To contribute to sustainable increase of Kenya's agricultural productivity and improvement of the livelihoods of its rural communities'

Project Objective

To modernize the agricultural sector and improve livelihoods through the development, acquisition and application of improved technologies.

Project Period

Financial Year 2004/5 to 2008/9

Project Total Cost: Phase I USD\$ 40 million comprising of USD 27 m loan and USD 13 m grant

Source of funds: Government Of Kenya & World Bank

Project Coverage (districts) 20 districts in seven provinces.

North Eastern Province: Garissa and Wajir; **Coast:** Tana River, Taita Taveta, Kwale and Kilifi; **Eastern Province:** Meru Central, Embu and Makueni; **Central:** Nyandarua and Nyeri; **Rift Valley:** West Pokot, Nakuru and Transzoia; **Western:** Busia, Butere and Kakamega; **Nyanza:** Siaya, Homa Bay and Gucha.

Project Beneficiary Population

Nationwide farmers with respect to policies but Farmers/ smallholders in the targeted 20 districts for the extension packages.

Project Outputs

- Facilitation of Policy and Institutional Reforms
- Support to Extension System Reform
- Support to Research System Reform
- Support to Farmer/Client Empowerment

Project achievements

- Support for development of Dairy Policy, Coffee Policy, Pyrethrum Policy, Avian Flu preparedness and revision of the Agricultural Act provided
- Participatory monitoring and evaluation operationalized in extension and farmer empowerment components
- Internal and external end of phase project evaluation undertaken
- Agricultural sector communication strategy developed
- National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (NASEP) and its implementation framework formulated and signed by the key sector ministers
- Testing of extension service delivery systems and methods undertaken and lessons learnt
- National Agricultural Research System Policy and its Implementations Framework formulated
- Testing of collaborative research projects by teams of research scientist from both the public and the private sector undertaken
- One hundred and sixty farmer forums which are the principal consultative organs for farmers to articulate their needs and favorable policies formed and operationalized at the locational, divisional, district and national levels.

Challenges/Constraints

Slow flow of funds remained the greatest challenge to implementation of activities and as a result some of the activities were not implemented as had been planned.

Way forward

The project phase was formerly closed in December 2008, and given the delayed access to farmer grant funds and the implementation of targeted activities, measures were taken to ensure some resources were identified for a spill-over implementation period.

Phase II of the programme KAPAP has been started.

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Project Ministry

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12. WESTERN KENYA INTEGRATED ECOSYSTEM MANAGEMENT PROJECT (WKIEMP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The goal of the project is to foster growth and reduce poverty by developing sound natural resource management practices.

Project Objective

The project development objective is to improve productivity and sustainability of land use systems in Nzoia, Yala and Nyando river basins.

The global objective is to improve regional and on- and off-farm biodiversity, carbon sequestration, and rehabilitation of degraded lands and catchments.

Project Period

Financial Year 2005/2006 to December 2010

Project Total Cost: USD 4.1 M

Source of Funds: IDA (GEF)

Project Coverage (districts)

Western Kenya, along three river basins; Nyando, Nzoia and Yala

Project Beneficiary Population: Local communities, farmer associations, and national institutions to formulate integrated ecosystem management plans

Project Outputs

- Improved capacity for local communities, farmer associations, and national institutions to formulate integrated ecosystem management plans,
- Identification of non-farm sites of global importance and development of land management plans including up-stream-downstream linkages,
- Implementation of community driven IEM activities and PAP identified sub-projects,
- Cost effective monitoring and evaluation to measure social, economic and environmental impact of project activities, and
- Supported implementation, monitoring and evaluation of project components to measure social, economic and environmental impact of project activities.

Project Description

The Government of Kenya has recognized the rapid decline in the natural environment and stagnation in agricultural production in Western Kenya as a priority. Many initiatives that represent a move towards a sustainable baseline scenario, focusing primarily on improved land use at community and farm levels have and are being implemented in the region. However, given the scale of land degradation in Western Kenya, more interventions are needed to reach ecosystem sustainability. This project was developed as such an initiative. The Project is implemented in Western Kenya along three river basins; Nyando, Nzoia and Yala.

Project preparation under a Project Development Facility B (PDF B) started in 2002 and was completed in 2003. The project was declared effective on 4TH July 2005. The funding of USD 4.1 million is from the Global Environment Fund (GEF) administered by IDA.

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13. KENYA ARID AND SEMI -ARID LANDS RESEARCH PROGRAMME (KASAL)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The overall objective of KASAL is poverty reduction in ASAL through substantial and sustainable improvements in rural livelihoods. The intermediate objective is increased agricultural production and productivity in ASAL.

Project Objective

KARI-led research for development generates and validates agricultural knowledge and technologies for the ASALs

Project Period

Financial Year 1st November 2007 to 2012 (Implementation ends in Dec 2010 with a 2 years closure period)

Project Total Cost: Euro 14.39 M (Ksh 1.439 Billion) from EU and GoK

Project Coverage (districts) ASAL districts

Project Beneficiary Population ASAL area farmers

Project Outputs The programme has nine (9) results divided into four components as below;

Component 1: Institutional Development

- Ability of KARI to conduct relevant and high quality research un ASALs and to interact with stakeholders enhanced
- KARI Marsabit Research Centre developed as a national and regional hub for arid lands

Component 2: Semi- Arid Lands Research

- Strategies for increased farm productivity in mixed dryland farming areas validated and promoted
- Strategies for improved range and livestock production in semi-arid rangelands validated and promoted
- Alternative crop, animal and natural resources based products and new market opportunities identified and promoted

Component 3: Arid Lands Research

- Socio-economic dynamics of pastoralism in arid lowlands better understood; demographic and livelihood trends quantified; and resulting innovative research programmes developed and commenced
- Strategies for improved integrated management practices and post-harvest options for mountain and oasis agriculture developed
- Alternative crop, animal and other natural resources based products and new market opportunities identified and promoted

Component 4: Scaling-up Strategies

- Strategies for improved uptake/up-scaling of research results identified, tested and promoted

Project achievements in Year 2009

Component/ Output	Target	Achieved Component/Output
1. Institutional Development	6 PhDs trained	6 PhD students registered
	3 MSc trained	5 MSc students registered – 2 have completed their studies
	Improve and equip the Marsabit laboratory	Equipment worth 10 Million purchased and commissioned
	Improve M+E in the ASALs	13 Officers trained on M+E An M+E framework developed
	Improve communication in ASAL centres by installing WAN and LAN in 2 centres	LAN implemented in 2 centres and WAN in 1 centre
	Rehabilitation of Kiboko Guest house	Kiboko guest house rehabilitated and now in use
	30 scientists trained on scientific writing	35 scientists trained
	Train 25 scientists on experimental design and data analysis	20 Scientists trained
	Rehabilitate water harvesting structures in Marsabit	10 water tanks rehabilitated
	10 papers published in scientific journals	4 papers published in scientific journals
2. Semi-Arid areas research	60 papers published in conference proceedings	40 papers published in scientific conference
	Rate of adoption increased by about 25% by 2010	The adoption rate for gadam sorghum and improved cassava increased by over 25%
	15 technologies tested and recommended	8 technologies tested and recommendations made
	42 Indigenous chicken service providers trained	35 service providers trained and working
	20,000 beneficiaries able to access innovation	Over 10,000 beneficiaries reached by project teams KASAL website developed and about 4500 hits registered
3. Arid Lands Research	5 New crop, livestock and natural resource products and markets developed	3 crop and livestock products developed
	3 research studies on land use change finalized	2 research activities on land use change and its impact on livelihoods finalized and recommendations made
	5 innovative knowledge and technology packages for the ASALs available	3 technologies available for dissemination
4. Scaling-up strategies	Special eco-systems (mountain and oasis areas) in the ASAL characterized	All mountain and oasis areas in Northern Kenya Characterized
	Adoption study to determine adoption rates of 10 technologies carried out and reported	Adoption study on 4 technologies carried out and reported
	10 Collaborative partnerships for dissemination of technologies developed	4 Collaborative partnerships developed

Challenges/Constraints

- Shortage of staff especially in KARI Marsabit and for Monitoring and Evaluation
- Prolonged drought experienced in project areas resulting
- Slow procurement delaying implementation of activities

Way forward

- To solve the problem of staff shortage the programme expanded into three other KARI centres and introduced the use of post graduate students in implementation of activities
- The programme has requested for a 1-year no cost extension commencing from the 1st January 2010

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14. KENYA AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY & SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT (KAPSLM)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To promote sustainable use of natural resources for higher productivity and incomes for the rural farmers of Kenya and the maintenance of critical ecosystem function in degradation and environmentally sensitive areas.

Purpose:

To assist agricultural producers to adopt environmentally-sound land management practices without sacrificing their economic welfare in the targeted operational areas

Project Objective

To support incremental investments that enhance local capacity to support Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and address issues of land degradation in a manner that preserves or restores ecosystem integrity functions and services.

Project Period

Financial Year 2007/2008 to 2013/2014

Project Total Cost: USD 10 M (Kshs 800 million)

Source of Funds: Government of Kenya and World Bank

Project Coverage (districts)

Nationwide

Project Beneficiary Population:

All farmers for sustainable use of natural resources

Project Outputs

- 1) To Build Capacity for Sustainable Land Management
- 2) To Invest in Community Sustainable Land Management micro-projects
- 3) To Strengthen the enabling environment for Sustainable Land Management
- 4) To pilot payments for Environmental Services
- 5) To Facilitate project coordination and Monitoring

Project Description

KAPSLM is supported through a USD 10 million Global Environmental Facility (GEF) grant availed to the Government by the World Bank to support incremental investments that enhance local capacity to support Sustainable Land Management (SLM) and address issues of land degradation in a manner that preserves or restores ecosystem integrity functions and services. The grant funding facilitates wider promotion of SLM methodologies as well as the global benefits accruing from an integrated ecosystem management of environmentally critical catchments areas. KAPSLM also focuses on the alignment of policies and incentives to empower poor communities to adopt SLM practices, information exchange and awareness creation, participatory and multidisciplinary SLM, and promotion of appropriate public – private sector stakeholder partnerships for enhanced catchment management.

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Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To foster economic growth and reduce poverty in the context of PRSP through enhanced food security, enhanced social service delivery, and reduced livelihood vulnerability in the drought prone project districts.

Project Objective

To provide a viable government-run system of drought management through early warning systems, contingency plans, mitigation and quick response; including devolved responsibility to the district and community level.

Project Period

September 2003 to December 2010

Project Total Cost: US \$ 97,948,642 with Kshs 60 million for agriculture component.

Source of funds: World Bank & GOK

Project Coverage (districts)

Mandera, Marsabit, Tana River, Turkana, Samburu, Isiolo, Baringo, Garissa, Moyale, Wajir, Narok, Transmara, Kajiado, Makueni, Kitui, Mwingi, Tharaka, Mbeere, West Pokot, Laikipia and Kieni East/West divisions of Nyeri District)

Project Beneficiary Population

Mainly a Livestock project, it targets livestock farmers and has a small component of cultivated Agriculture farmers. It focuses on capacity building in irrigated agriculture and is demand driven for drought monitoring and relief work.

Project Outputs

The main output is community driven development where arid lands (ASAL) communities are empowered to manage their own development sustainably and in socially inclusive manner.

Specific outputs:

- Community Action Plans (CAPs) and micro projects are formulated and implemented in participatory manner by communities.
- Community organizations are strengthened in all project districts
- Enhanced capacity at district level for technical backstopping and facilitation support to community development.

Project Components

Irrigation support
Post harvest management of produce
Training of framers and staff
Income generating activities and Safety Net Projects

Agriculture Component activities

Construction and rehabilitation of irrigation canals
Support to crop production in irrigation schemes
Provision of food crops seed
Support during outbreaks of aflatoxicosis
Training of staff and farmers
Strengthening of drought Management systems and structures through the institutionalization of:

- o The Kenya Food Security Meeting (KFSM)
- o Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG)
- o District Steering Group (DSG)

Preparation of district multi-sectoral contingency plans.
Income generating activities and Safety Net Projects
Food security assessments

Project activities

- Construction of irrigation canals in 55 irrigation schemes
- Support to crop production in 9 irrigation schemes
- Provision of support during outbreaks of aflatoxicosis
- Funding of several food security assessments
- Funding of several district based staff and farmers training
- Provision of assorted crop seed

Project expected Outcomes

Economic growth, reduced poverty and reduced livelihood vulnerability through enhanced food security, enhanced social service delivery, in the drought prone project districts.

Project Key indicators

Progressive increase in food security and reduced vulnerability to drought in project districts

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16. CENTRAL KENYA DRY AREAS AND SMALL HOLDER COMMUNITY SERVICES DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (CKDAP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The overall goal of the project is to reduce mortality and morbidity in the project area and improve the well being of target group households.

Project Objective

To improve household food security and nutrition through increased sustainable agricultural production

Project Period

Year July 2001 to 30th December 2010

Project Total Cost: Kshs. US\$ 18.1 Million

Source of funds: IFAD, BSF and GoK

Project Coverage (districts) 5 districts: The drier parts of the larger Nyeri, Kirinyaga, Nyandarua, Thika and Murang'a South.

Project Beneficiary Population: 500 common interest groups of about 25 members **of which 346** have been reached so far

Project Outputs

Output 1: Enhanced Partnership among Service Providers:

Output 2: Enhanced capacity of farmers to implement projects;

Output 3: Enhanced Micro Irrigation.

Output 4: Promotion of Drought Escaping Traditional Food Crops

Output 5: Enhanced Environmental Conservation

Project Components

The Agricultural Extension Services (AES) component include:- Crop development; Livestock development; Environmental conservation; Home economics; Micro-financing (income generation); Micro-irrigation and Technology Development, and Information Transfer.

Project Description

- Central Kenya Dry Areas and Smallholder Community Services Development project (CKDAP) is a seven-year multi-sectoral and multi-disciplinary project covering the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) in five districts of Central Province namely: Kirinyaga, Maragwa, Thika, Nyandarua and Nyeri. The target group is estimated at 36,000 households that are vulnerable to hunger and malnutrition due to poverty and whose lack of access to basic facilities increases the risk of poor health.
- The Ministry of planning is the lead agency, charged with project co-ordination, whereas United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) is IFAD's Kenya Country co-operating institution. The Ministry of water Resources is charged with Domestic Water Supply, Ministry of health with Public Health Sanitation and Nutrition, Ministry of Gender Sports and Social Services with group mobilization, and Ministries of Agriculture and livestock production implement Crop and livestock Production components respectively.

Project expected Outcomes

- 100 percent of selected Agricultural Development Groups (ADGs) to have adopted agricultural production technologies
- Upgraded most of the small livestock adaptable to the project area
- Micro irrigation infrastructure established
- Environmental conservation including water and soil conservation techniques established on all ADG member farms
- Research on appropriate technologies especially for dry land farming introduced and or promoted
- Utilization, preservation, and value adding of agricultural produce enhanced
- Partnership among service providers and stakeholders strengthened
- All 500 Agricultural Development Groups will have been assisted to be self-reliant in food and nutrition.

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17. MOUNT KENYA EAST PILOT PROJECT FOR NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (MKEPP)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The overall goal of the project is to reduce poverty through improved food security and improving levels of income of farmers and rural women by promoting more effective use of natural resources, improving access to water and introducing better farming and management practice.

Project Objective

The sectoral objective of the project is to enhance equitable use of natural resources with particular focus on environmental conservation.

Project Period

Year July 2004 to July 2011

Project Total Cost: (US \$ 25.53 Million) Kshs. 2.11 billion

Source of funds: IFAD, GEF, Gok, Community Contribution

Project Coverage (districts)

5 administrative Districts of Embu, Meru Central, Meru South, Mbeere and Tharaka. Covering selected sub-catchments of Kapingazi, Ena, Mutonga and Kathita rivers which are tributaries of Tan a River, on the eastern slopes of Mt. Kenya

Project Beneficiary Population

136,000 households and about 580,000 people in the project area

Project Outputs

- Improved farm productivity,
- New and expanded agricultural and natural resource based income generating activities
- Improved capacity to access markets to sell produce and products.
- Enhanced community organization and sustainable management of community based projects.
- Improved technical capacity of implementing ministries.

Project Components

1. Rural Livelihoods
 - Promotion and support to agriculture and livestock activities
 - Promotion of income-generating activities.
 - Support to smallholder market linkages
2. Community Empowerment
 - Strengthening the local community organizations

Challenges/Constraints

The project experienced various constraints during the report period:-

- Long delays in funds disbursement.
- Long delays in procuring goods and services due to elaborate procurement procedure.
- Two consecutive years of poor weather adversely affected crop demonstrations.
- Low absorption capacity of implementing districts due to large number of projects
- High cost of farm inputs and food

Way forward

The rural livelihoods component will:-

- Focus on technology transfer and validation of innovations through Farmer Field School (FFS) and other methodologies.
- Intensified on-farm soil and water management.
- Spot rehabilitation of rural access roads.
- Train and support farmers' groups in marketing strategies.

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Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To empower the poor rural communities to improve their livelihoods

Project Objective

Poverty reduction and improved livelihoods of the communities in the project area through enhanced gender empowerment of the rural communities through improved health and more rational use of natural resources for sustained livelihood activities

Project Period

Year July 2004 to June 2011

Project Total Cost: US \$ 12.53 Million (Kshs 334.8 million)

Source of funds: IFAD, GoK

Project Coverage (districts)

Larger Rachuonyo, Kuria, Migori, Suba, Nyamira Homa Bay

Project Beneficiary Population

500,000 people representing about 106,000 households over the 7-year implementation period

Project Components

They are five with coordination making the sixth component.

- Community empowerment
- Primary Health care,
- Domestic water supply
- Agriculture and Livestock
- Rural finance
- Project management and coordination

The Agriculture and Livestock Component **comprises two sub-components**

- Agricultural Extension for poor farmers; and
- Rural finance.

Project Description

The Project uses the focal area approach where the poorest pockets of the various communities are targeted and empowered to be able to uplift their living standards. Priority is given to the most vulnerable members of the community. These include people who:

- Suffer frequent food shortages
- Lack access to potable water and proper sanitation facilities
- Have a heavy disease burden, including those at risk of contracting waterborne diseases, malaria, and HIV/AIDS infected and affected people

Project expected Outcomes

The project expects the following outcomes for the target beneficiaries:

- Improved local level governance capacity and community driven processes for local development
- Improved and sustained gender balanced access to essential primary health care services, sustainable access to safe domestic water and improved environmental sanitation and hygiene practices
- Better on farm labour productivity and strengthened human capacity with improved food security, nutrition and livelihood activities; and
- Improved community awareness between social behaviors and their consequences.

Challenges/Constraints

- Low staffing levels especially in Kuria and Suba districts versus the competing attention by various programmes, e.g., NALEP-Sida, NALEP-GoK, KAPP, etc.
- Late release of funds to the districts by Treasury leading to loss of implementation time.
- Inadequate integration of activities among the various components leading to community fatigue and inefficiency.
- Difficulties in accessing funds from the district treasuries to the points of use at the divisional project sites.

Way forward

- Emphasis needs to be put on integration of the activities of the various components since they deal with the same community. The participation of other service providers, e.g., NGOs, CBOs, etc. be deliberately encouraged in the project areas in order to complement the project work especially with regard to dealing with non-mandate issues and technical support in areas with deficient staff.

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19. LAKE VICTORIA ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PROJECT – INTEGRATED SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION COMPONENT (LVEMP II)

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

To restore a healthy lake ecosystem that is inherently stable and that can support, in a sustainable way, the many human activities in the catchment and in the lake itself.

Project Objective

- Maximize the sustainable benefits to riparian communities from using resources within the basin to generate food, employment and income, supply safe water, and sustain a disease free environment
- Conserve biodiversity and genetic resources for the benefit of the riparian and the global communities
- Harmonize national and regional management programs in order to achieve to the maximum extent possible reversal of environmental degradation
- Promote regional cooperation

Project Period

Year July 2007 to June 2022

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 912 Million Water shed management component.

Source of funds IDA/GEF/SIDA/EU

Project Coverage (districts)

The Integrated Soil and water Conservation Component was implemented in the Nyando River Catchment covering Nyando, Kericho, Kisumu and Nandi South districts. However, in March 2005, it was extended to cover parts of Yala (Nandi North and Vihiga districts) and Nzoia (Marakwet district) river catchments.

Project Beneficiary Population The target population is based around the Lake Victoria Basin in three East African countries Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda.

Project Outputs

Community Action Plans, Farm plans, conservation structures, fruit/agro-forestry tree nurseries, water spring protection and water pan excavation, demonstration farms, field days, community and staff training, micro project support, exchange tours and dissemination, scientific studies

Project Description

Project origin and evolution – LVEMP is a comprehensive regional effort by the Governments of Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda to reverse the environmental and natural resources degradation of Lake Victoria Basin. The fifteen-year project was initiated under a Tripartite Agreement signed on 5th August 1994, between the three East African States. This culminated into the long process of project preparation and eventually the project implementation was effected in July 1997.

Project Components

LVEMP is implemented in eight components; The Agricultural component is Integrated Soil and Water conservation

Project activities

- Quantify soil erosion and nutrient loss from different land covers and uses
- Design remedial measures and sustainable agricultural practices
- Develop systems to promote soil and water conservation measures
- Establish demonstration units to disseminate successful soil and water conservation measures.

Challenges/Constraints

- Lack of adequate staff as the component relied on the Ministry staff who had other programs to implement
- Lack of adequate coordination staff, including accounts and procurement personnel. Coordinator also running office without designated deputy. This became more critical after up scaling to Nzoia and Yala catchments took effect.
- Lack of adequate ground transport except at the coordination office, thus utilizing district transport shared by other programs
- Funds flow was inconsistent with the work plan thus leaving quite some portion of pending work. For instance, at the close of the extension phase, 17 micro projects worth Ksh 5.9 million was pending yet Ksh 13 million was not disbursed to the component.

Way forward

- Transport is crucial at the district level as well as adequate staffing to share among various programs. In the same way, coordination office needs to be well staffed for smooth implementation.

Coordinating Office and Address

Physical Address:

Coordinator,
Soil and Water Conservation

Component, Kericho

P.O.Box 50 Kericho

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Project Ministry Link Person

Eng. J. Nkanya
Director Agricultural
Engineering Services
Tel: 020-2718870

Vision

The leading agent towards the achievement of food security for all, employment creation, income generation and poverty reduction

Mission

To improve the livelihood of Kenyans by promotion of competitive Agriculture through creation of an enabling environment, provision of support services and ensuring sustainable natural resources management

Project Goal

The overall goal of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction and improvement in forest cover for water and biodiversity conservation in Kenya.

Project Purpose

- To promote forest regeneration and conservation for environmental protection
- Improve rural livelihoods and incomes of communities living adjacent to the forests.

Project Period Year Started September 2006 to 31st December 2013

Project Total Cost: Kshs. 1,278,589,000/=

Source of funds: African Development Bank (ADB) (85%), Government of Kenya (10%) and Community 5% (in kind)

Project Coverage (districts): four (4) provinces: Central, Eastern, Rift Valley and Western Province. All districts around gazetted forests covered

Implementing Agencies: Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation (NTZDC) & Kenya Forest Service (KFS)

Project Beneficiary Population: Communities around the forests

Project Outputs

- Natural Forest Conservation** comprising three sub-components:
 - a) Natural forests rehabilitation
 - b) Participatory natural forest management
 - c) Restoration of county council hilltops and watersheds
- Buffer Belt Watershed Management** comprising three sub-components:
 - a) Reforestation of 500 ha of natural forests in environmentally sensitive areas (ESA)
 - b) Establishment of 5,000 ha of fuel wood plantations
 - c) Consolidation of 1,500 ha of tea buffer belts
- Support to Forest Adjacent Communities** including
 - a) Promotion of woodlot establishment (6,000) ha, involving 7,200 households, (of which 1,944 are female-headed) and 300 schools)
 - b) Agro-forestry development on 10,800 ha involving 7,200 households, of which 1,944 are female-headed
 - c) Households livelihoods/ income enhancement
- Project Coordination and Management** support to
 - a. Kenya Forest Service (KFS)
 - b. Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation (NTZDC)

Project expected Outcomes

- A tea buffer zone, of 100m width of around designated gazetted forests formed to prevent encroachment.
- Restoration of natural forest in Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) with the support of local communities
- Fuel wood Plantation established
- Adjacent community area, a distance of five kilometers from the forest boundary put under sustainable activities within the implementing districts

Project Key indicators (To be achieved by project year 8)

- Reforestation of 500 ha of natural forests and environmentally sensitive areas (ESA)
- Establishment of about 1.6 million m³ of fuel wood through fuel wood plantations
- Consolidation of 1,500 ha of tea buffer belts
- 232 km of forest access roads improved
- 3,500 tons of tea leaves produced

Project achievements in Year 2009

OUTPUT	TARGET 2007/08	ACHIEVED 2007/08	CUMULATIVE ACHIEVED
Tea Buffer Belt consolidation	300 Hectares	331 Hectares	565 Hectares
Fuel wood Plantation establishment	1000 Hectares	1020 Hectares	2120 Hectares
Environmentally Sensitive Areas (ESAs) rehabilitation	200 Hectares	173 Hectares	329 Hectares
Support to Community and Household Livelihoods	Funding 56 CBOs	56 CBOs funded	56 CBOs

Challenges/Constraints

- Replenishment of the Special Account takes long for funds to be available causing delays in implementation of project activities.
- The Corporation suffered losses amounting to Kshs. 37,724,362/= during the Post Election Skirmishes (January to March 2008)
- Conflict of interest on land use from communities who have been using land for grazing and arable farming
- Erratic Weather therefore low survival of tree seedlings
- Civil Works under NTZDC have been delayed due to increased costs since project approval

Way forward

- Speeding up of processing of replenishment of special account
- More sensitization / continuous efforts should be made to establish closer ties with communities adjacent to gazetted forests involved in project implementation

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Project Coordinating Office / Coordinator

Nyayo Tea Zones Development Corporation

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