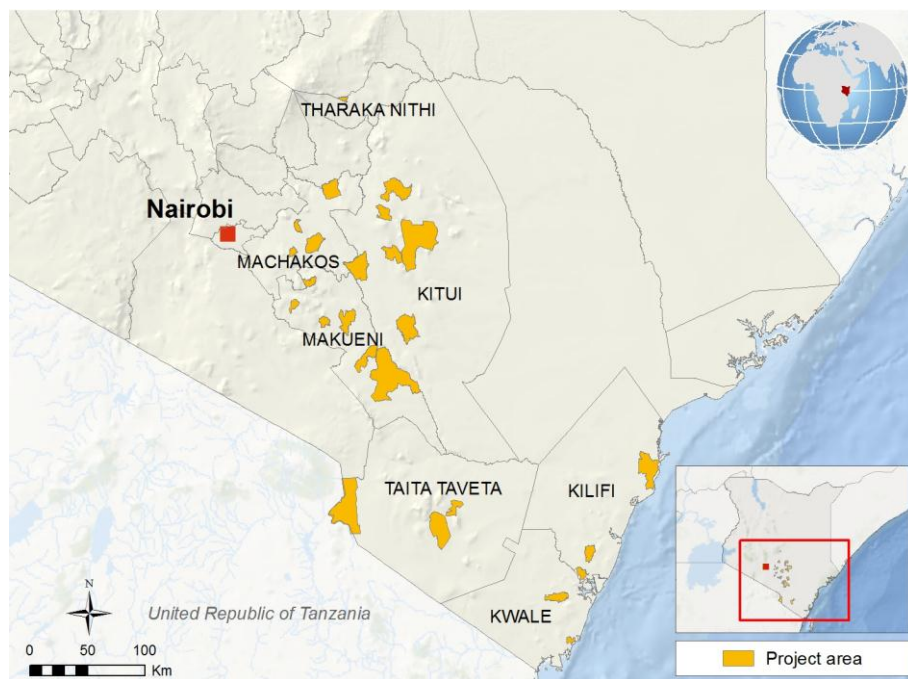


Kenya

Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme - Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL)



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of IFAD concerning the delimitation of the frontiers or boundaries, or the authorities thereof.

ISSUES

Kenya has a total land area of 582,646 km² and in 2014 an estimated population of 43 million people. High fertility rates combined with declining mortality has contributed to high population growth, currently estimated at around 2.6 per cent. Whilst poverty in Kenya dropped from 52.2 to 45.2 per cent between 1997 to 2009¹, the country still ranks 145/186 in the Human Development Index². Poverty was estimated to affect 50.5 per cent of the country's rural population, a rural population which accounts for 75 per cent of the total population of Kenya.

Arid and semi-arid Lands (ASALs) make up more than 80 per cent of the country's land mass and are home to approximately 36 per cent of the population (12 per cent in the arid areas and 24 per cent in semi-arid areas)³.

ASALs have the lowest development indicators (numerical measure that indicates the quality of life) and the highest incidence of poverty in the country. The agricultural sector which contributes over 25 per cent of the country's annual Gross Domestic Product (GDP), is particularly affected by changing climatic conditions. Nearly 98 per cent of crop production is rain-fed⁴ and almost 50 per cent of animal production occurs in ASALs. Therefore increased incidence of drought and unreliable rainfall affect the agriculture sector significantly.

Food security remains a major challenge for the Kenyan government. According to the global hunger index, Kenya remains a food-insecure country although there have been slight improvements in the hunger situation.

¹ Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS), 2005/6; Exploring Kenya's Inequality, KNBS/SID, 2013.

² Human Development Index (HDI), 2013.

³ Vision 2030 Development Strategy for Northern Kenya and other Arid lands, August 2011

⁴ WRI et al., 2007



Investing in rural people

Adaptation for
Smallholder
Agriculture
Programme

ASAP

Launched in 2012, the Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) channels climate and environmental finance to enable smallholder farmers who participate in IFAD projects to increase their resilience. Through ASAP, IFAD is systematically integrating climate resilience into the overall IFAD portfolio.

PROJECT SUMMARY

Total cost: US\$118m

Approved IFAD loan:
US\$61.8m

IFAD Grant: US\$2m

ASAP grant: US\$10m

Other contributions:

Government of Kenya:
US\$1.5m

European Union: US\$11.7m

Financial Institutions:
US\$1.9m

Beneficiaries: US\$29.1m

Separate parallel funding:

FAO parallel funding through
EU: US\$ 11,67m

WFP parallel funding to target
counties: US\$ 102m

Project period: 7 years (2015-2022)

Executing agency: State
Department of Agriculture in the
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,
and Fisheries (MoALF)

ASAP beneficiaries:

100,000 Farmers

Project objective: To
contribute to national food
security and smallholder
income generation

Overall, about 10 million Kenyans suffer from chronic food insecurity and poor nutrition. Some underlying causes of food insecurity are: chronic poverty; poor infrastructure; high population growth; dysfunctional markets; over-dependence on rain-fed agriculture and limited investments in the ASALs.

Climate change exacerbates this situation, accelerating land degradation and fragmentation, which when coupled with poor natural resource management means that Kenya faces a very hard fight to increase food security and smallholder income as climate change intensifies.

ACTIONS

Overall the KCEP-CRAL project is divided into two objectives, which will be achieved through three technical components. The first project objective is to graduate smallholder farmers to commercially-oriented, climate-resilient agricultural practices through improvements in productivity, post-production management practices and market linkages for targeted value chains. The second objective is to empower local government and communities to sustainably manage their natural resources whilst building resilience to climate change. The project comprises the following three components:

- Climate-smart productivity enhancement and natural resource management. Giving smallholder farmers access to improved agricultural inputs and technical packages.
- Post-harvest management and market linkages aim to support farmers in capitalising on gains in productivity. Aimed at reducing avoidable post-harvest losses through, for example, better storage and rehabilitating rural roads to allow better market access.
- Financial services linked to on-farm investment to boost yields and income generation which can in turn be used for re-investment in farms.

ASAP grant funds will be used to complement the IFAD loan, specifically supporting activities that build farmers' capacity to adopt climate-smart practices. It will also support the empowering of local government and communities to sustainably manage their natural resources. ASAP resources will be used to promote more efficient water management. Since Kenya experiences erratic rainfall and droughts, effective water management can mean the difference between a successful yield and crop failure for some farmers. The right education and technologies can prepare farmers for water related stresses and allow them to continue to manage a productive farm.

The programme will also support the adoption of improved farming practices including Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Conservation

Agriculture (CA). GAP and CA are both relatively new approaches that are codes or guidelines for farmers to implement at the farm level, which will have the long term effects of improving the quality and yield of harvests. They do this in various ways whilst sustainably managing the land and ensuring that the health of the environment (soil, plants, biodiversity etc.) is not compromised. CA in particular is made up of three core principles; no tillage, mulching (using biomass as fertiliser) and the covering of plants from the sun. These three practices combine to keep nutrients in the soil and maintain soil quality, which in turn maintains crop quality.

The ASAP grant will also consider financing crop insurance that is relevant to semi-arid conditions. This could enable smallholder farmers to protect their investments against unforeseen climate shocks.

EXPECTED IMPACTS

The project will improve food security for 80,000 farmers in the ASAL, with improved nutrition and reduced poverty. It will increase farm productivity, resulting in higher yields of crops, as well as supporting watershed programmes covering 80,000 hectares of land.

100,000 smallholders will be trained in financial literacy and 250 agro-dealers will be both trained and accredited.

80 per cent of targeted farmers will have taken up adapted technologies and technical packages. This means that they are using available practices such as CA and all available technology to ensure that they are sustainably improving their livelihoods.

ASAP will also enhance the ability of farmer organizations, agro-dealers and local government employees to provide agricultural services and inputs. These can range from crop insurance to financial services.

There will be an increase in production of cereal and vegetables crop yields:

- maize from 2.0 to 3.8 tons/hectare
- white sorghum from 1.5 to 3.0 tons/hectare
- finger millet from 1.2 to 3.0 tons/hectare
- vegetables: beans, pigeon peas, cowpeas, green grams- from 0.75 to 1.5 tons/hectare.

Another specific expected outcome funded under the ASAP grant will be an increase in availability of water on small farms.

Finally, the grant will aim to improve human capacity to manage short and long-term climate risks and reduce losses from weather-related disasters.

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