



Investing in rural people

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Supervision report

Main report and appendices

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Abbreviations and acronyms

AGMARK	Agricultural Market Development Trust
ASALs	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASAP	Adaptation of Smallholder Agriculture Programme
ASDS	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
AWPB	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CA	Conservation Agriculture
CAF	County Adaptation Fund
CBO	Community-based Organization
CETRAD	Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development
CGA	Cereal Growers' Association
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
COSOP	Country Strategic Opportunities Programme
CPCC	County Project Coordinating Committees
EAGC	Eastern Africa Grain Council
EBL	Equity Bank Limited
EGF	Equity Group Foundation
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FBO	Faith-based Organization
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusion
GoK	Government of Kenya
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture & Livestock Research Organization
KCEP	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme
KCEP-CRAL	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods
KENAO	Kenya National Audit Office
KENFAP	Kenya National Federation of Agricultural Producers
KES/Ksh	Kenyan Shillings
KFSSG	Kenya Food Security Steering Group
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KM	Knowledge Management
KES	Kenyan Shilling
LtR	Letter to Recipient
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCA	Member County Administrator
MIS	Management Information System
MoALF	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries
Mou	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-term Review
NAAIAP	National Accelerated Agricultural Input Access Program
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PCU	Programme Coordination Unit
PIM	Programme Implementation Manual
POS	Point of Service
PSC	Programme Steering Committee
RBA	Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD & WFP)
RIMS	Results and Impact Management System
SCPSC	Sub-county Programme Steering Committees
TOR	Terms of Reference
USD/US\$	United States of America Dollar
WAO	Ward Agriculture Officer
WFP	World Food Programme

A. Introduction¹

1. IFAD and Government of Kenya (GoK) have conducted a joint supervision mission during the period 29 May to 12 June 2017 for the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme-Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window (KCEP-CRAL). The main **objective** of this mission was to review both the technical and fiduciary aspects of KCEP-CRAL. The mission has provided special focus to Gender and Targeting, M&E and Knowledge Management, visibility and institutional arrangements in relation to ongoing devolution in Kenya. The mission also provided general implementation support to the PCU and followed up on the recommendations from the last mission.

2. KCEP was designed as an inter-phased programme with IFAD's Executive Board (EB) approval in December 2013 and effectiveness in April 2014. The initial phase was exclusively funded with European Union (EU) grant and domestic contributions from GoK, Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited and beneficiaries. The CRAL window, which was meant to expand the programme's activities with particular focus on ASALs, was approved by IFAD's EB in April 2015, became effective in August 2015 and start-up workshop was held in August 2016. The Programme is expected to complete in June 2021 for the EU Contribution while IFAD financing will be completed in September 2022.

3. The total mobilized funding for the consolidated KCEP-CRAL is US\$153.2 million: EUR 27.1 (US\$33.3 million) from the EU (22% of total); IFAD combined financing of US\$ 73.8 million (48% of total) (61.8 million IFAD loan, US\$ 10 million is a grant from the Adaptation of Smallholder Agriculture Programme - ASAP Trust Fund, and US\$2 million an IFAD grant to FAO) and US\$ 46.1 million is from domestic sources (30% of total) (US\$4.6 million from GoK; US\$5.5 from Financial Institutions and US\$36.1 million from beneficiaries). The above figures exclude parallel financing through FAO (a separate EU grant of EUR 9.5 million to FAO as well as other FAO sources) and WFP own resources that will support the KCEP-CRAL implementation in the targeted counties.

4. The main goal of the Programme is to increase incomes and reduce poverty among rural households including those in ASALs. The overall development objectives are to (i) contribute to national food security by increasing production of cereal staples (maize, sorghum, millet, and associated pulses); (ii) increase income of smallholders in medium, high potential and ASALs production areas; (iii) support graduation from subsistence to commercially oriented resilient agriculture practices for targeted value chains and iv) empower county governments and communities to sustainably manage their natural resources and build resilience to climate change. The programme has the following components: i) capacity building for climate resilient productivity and natural resource management; ii) Post-production management and market linkages; iii) Financial services and iv) Programme Management and Coordination. KCEP-CRAL is targeting 13 Counties² based on defined eligibility criteria and is expected to reach a total of 185 000 smallholder farmers (120 000 will be in ASAL target Counties).

5. The mission activities started (29 – 31 May) with interactive working sessions with the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) in Nairobi, presentations by key implementing partners (Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization-KALRO, Agricultural Market Development Trust-AGMARK, Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited-EBL & Equity Group Foundation-EGF, Eastern Africa Grain Council-EAGC, Kenya Meteorological Department-KMD, National Drought Management Authority-NDMA and Centre for Training and Integrated Research in ASAL Development-CETRAD). The mission conducted field visit to the Western Region (Trans Nzoia and Nandi Counties) from 1-3 June

¹Mission composition: Robert Delve (Senior Technical Specialist-Agronomist, IFAD), Tom Were (Agricultural Value Chain Development Specialist), Esther Kadondi (Inclusive Rural Financial Specialist), Francis Nthuku (Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management Specialist), Masahiro Kishi (Procurement Specialist, IFAD), Godfrey Wanjohi (Financial Management Consultant), Akinyi Nzioki (Targeting, Gender and Youth Empowerment Specialist), Eric Patrick (Climate Change Adaptation Specialist, IFAD), Robert Creswell (Senior Finance Officer and Team Leader, IFAD), Arip Syaman Sholeh (EU-funded Finance Officer, IFAD) and Moses Abukari (EU-funded Regional Programme Manager, mission leader, IFAD). The mission was joined in full or part by Andrea Ferrero (Representative of EU Delegation in Nairobi); Beth Ndungu (Deputy Head of IFAD Desk Office, National Treasury, delegated PSC member), John Nginyangi (State Department of Agriculture, MoALF, Delegated PSC member), Philomena Chege (PSC member from State Department of Agriculture, MoALF), Daphne Muchai (PSC member representing Kenyan National Farmers' Federation). Also representatives of CETRAD, Equity Bank (Kenya) Ltd and EAGC joined the mission. David Radcliffe, joined the field visit as an observer representing the UK Department for International Development-DfID as the major donor of the Adaptation of Smallholder Agriculture Programme-ASAP.

² Bungoma, Embu, Kakamega, Kilifi, Kitui, Kwale, Machakos, Makueni, Nakuru, Nandi, Taita Taveta, Tharaka Nithi and Trans Nzoia

and to Embu and Makueni Counties (4-7 June). During these visits, the mission has had the opportunity to interact extensively with county agricultural staff, farmers and their groups, agro-dealers, and representatives of key partners as well as FAO and WFP field staff in Makueni. The mission had several technical debriefing meetings with the PCU Staff in Nairobi and two Regional Subunits (Eastern and Western) as well as provided half-day training on EU fiduciary requirements to the Financial and Procurement staff.

6. A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 9 June 2017 at the PCU Nairobi Office to discuss preliminary findings, conclusions, and key actions. A final wrap-up meeting, chaired by Ms Philomena Chege (Head of Agriculture Projects Coordination Unit-APCU), was held on 12 June 2017 at MOALF headquarters in Nairobi to discuss and agree on the mission's key findings, conclusions and recommendations as captured in the final Aide Memoire (see Annex 2 - list of participants).

B. Overall assessment of Programme implementation.

7. There has been observed progress in physical implementation since the last mission with notable outputs and outcomes. The major achievements are:

- i) signed MoUs between the MoALF and the eight targeted County Governments under the CRAL Window, followed by three regional and eight county stakeholders workshops for sensitisations, awareness raising and agreeing on the implementation modalities in each county;
- ii) signed Subsidiary Agreement with EAGC to drive implementation of post-production management and market linkages component;
- iii) trained a total of 12,351 farmers (10,977 from Category 1: 4,282 male; 5,450 female and 1,245 youth and 1,374 from Category 2: 782 male and 592 female) on post-harvest management;
- iv) identified 100 collection centres and validated 6 warehouses for rehabilitation;
- v) facilitated and linked over 22 buyers (including WFP) to purchase about 4,210 tons of crops (82.1% maize, 11.3% sorghum and 6.6% green grams) directly from farmers' groups at competitive market prices;
- vi) enrolled a total of 12,212 new category 1 farmers (45.1% female, youth 19.3% and 35.7% men) who accessed e-voucher inputs after paying their 10% contributions of the total cost of the e-voucher package to support production of maize and beans in the Western Region while a total of 2,902 Category 1 farmers (49.8% female, 14.2% youth and 36.0% male) were able to transition from season 1 to 2 by paying their 40% contributions to the total cost of the e-voucher package in the Western region only;
- vii) a total of 35,208 category 2 farmers (9,214 under CRAL Window) are being trained on various topics;
- viii) trained 8,338 farmers (36.7% male and 63.3% female) on financial literacy;
- ix) Initial results from crop yield survey estimates that e-voucher farmers have produced of 7,651 metric tons of maize, beans, sorghum and green grams. The above results indicate that about 55% were sold generating a total revenue of KES 141.2 million;
- x) selected and trained 58 additional agro-dealers (30 male, 28 female);
- xi) trained a total of 246 ToTs (151 male, 85 female and 10 youth) on group organization, management and gender mainstreaming. The above have in turn trained a total of 3,661 farmers (1,491 male, 1,984 female and 186 youth);
- xii) trained 48 (22 male, 6 female and 20 youth) shelling/threshing service providers on the improved use of and management of shelling/threshers;
- xiii) established on-station trials on Climate Smart Agriculture in both eastern and western regions;
- xiv) advanced discussions with CETRAD and KMD to support climate change resilient-related activities;
- xv) initiated many procurement of works, goods and services which are at various stages; and
- xvi) Programme interventions are cumulatively reaching a total of 58,830 beneficiaries (47% male, 39.5% female and 12.8% youth) at the time of the mission.

8. At the time of the mission, cumulative disbursement rate is 12.3% from the total Programme financing sources (US\$153.2). This distribution is as follows: the total disbursement from the EU grant

is EUR 8.4 million³ (equivalent to US\$ 9.4 million); total IFAD disbursement is US\$5.6 million (US\$ 4.0 million from the IFAD loan; US\$0.40 million from the ASAP Grant and US\$1.2 million from IFAD grant to FAO) and disbursements from domestic sources is US\$3.85 million (GoK US\$ 1.6 million, Beneficiaries US\$0.58 million and EBL US\$1.67 million).

9. From the 18-month work plan and budget, a total of 119 out of 367 planned activities have been completed at the time of the mission, representing an activity achievement rate of 32% with a corresponding budget expenditure of US\$5.1 million out of total budget of US\$23.93 million (utilisation rate of only 21.3% as depicted in the table below). The Financial Services component had the highest achievement rate of 40% but recorded the third highest budget utilisation rate of 21% (it however accounts for 62% of the overall 18-month planned budget) while Component 1 recorded the lowest achievement rate of 27% with a corresponding budget utilisation of 23%. However, the Programme Management component accounted for 13% of the overall planned budget and recorded the highest budget utilisation of 42% with a corresponding 33% implementation achievement rate. The mission suggest that the PCU should have a standardized process to objectively measure completed activities to ensure consistency and coherence in the monitoring of the progress in the implementation of planned activities with actual budget utilisation in the AWPB.

Table 1: Summary of consolidated KCEP-CRAL 2016-2017 WPB as at 31 May 2017

Component	Planned budget (US\$)	Planned Activities	Completed activities	% achievement	Cumulative Expenditure US\$)	% budget execution
Preparatory activities /Implementation support & Capacity building at County level	1 351 290	43	13	30.2	12 746.35	0.9
Cereal Productivity enhancement and resilient capacity building	2 728 090	116	31	26.7	620 640.76	22.8
Post-harvest & Market linkages	1 980 410	72	24	33.3	26 920.62	1.4
Financial Services	14 727 010	90	36	40.0	3 113 168.28	21.1
Programme Management	3 143 800	46	15	32.6	1 321 900.03	42.0
Total	23 930 600	367	119	32.4	5 095 376.03	21.3

10. While the mission understands that a number of factors are contributing to low achievement rates with marked inter-component implementation rate asymmetry, greater efforts are needed to ensure realistic budget planning and effective activity/component monitoring which should be informed by rigorous implementation risk analysis over a defined frequency. As a result, the mission is concerned that the Programme is unlikely to achieve most of the planned targets within the current Work Plan and Budget given the fact that the 2016/2017 national budget cycle is being concluded alongside the preparation of the 2017/2018 budget coupled with the August national election, which are likely to lead to slow-up of implementation.

11. Taking into account the clarifications provided during the mission that the KCEP implementation period is now aligned to the CRAL (90 months) following the second amendment to the EU Contribution Agreement between the EU and IFAD, *the mission recommends that the Programme revises the current Work Plan and Budget to end 30 June 2018 in order to align it with the consolidated reporting period of the Programme and to re-align it to the national budget planning cycle. Also, the mission recommends that the PCU should timely report on the actual against planned budget for each completed activity in order to monitor cost-effectiveness of the planned interventions and take mitigation measures where warranted.*

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Revise the 18-month work plan and budget to end of 30 June 2018	PCU	By 31 Aug 2017
Monitor actual against planned budget for each planned activity to ensure cost-effectiveness review during quarterly meetings	FAM/SPC/PO	Quarterly

³ This amount includes IFAD's direct and indirect cost and actual amount disbursed so far to the Programme from IFAD.

C. Outputs and outcomes

CAPACITY BUILDING FOR CLIMATE RESILIENT PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT COMPONENT

12. **Sub-component 1.1: Adoption of improved farming practices including Good Agricultural Practices-GAP and Conservation Agriculture-CA.** This sub-component provides support to farmers to identify farming practices that are adapted to the agro-ecological characteristics of their community and their ability to invest in agriculture to improve productivity. Activities are organised in three areas: (i) identification of farming technologies and associated technical packages, (ii) an E-voucher scheme to support adoption of adapted farming technologies/technical packages, and (iii) capacity building of stakeholders to sustain productivity enhancement.

13. A total of 116 activities were planned in the 18-month WPB but at the time of the mission, 31 activities have been completed, representing 26.7% achievement rate. The programme has signed eight MoUs with County Governments as part to support beneficiary mobilisation, sensitisation, extension support, and targeted capacity building of beneficiaries and communities. The next process is the development of county specific work plans and budget to reflect actual county context and needs in terms of programme support and activities which need to be prioritized in the coming months given the earlier delays in concluding the MoUs with the Counties.

14. **Selection, training and support to agro-dealers.** Since the last mission, 58 agro-dealers (30 male and 28 female) have been trained, thus reaching a cumulative of 279 out of a target of 360. During mission discussions with some agro-dealers and stakeholders, no issues were identified with the quality of inputs. However, there were few reported cases of poor bean seed germination. This was not attributed to seed quality but rather to poor rainfall after planting. *To assist early identification and mitigation of any future issues that may arise, the mission recommends that the e-voucher farmers and farmers' groups be adequately sensitized on the existence and use of KEPHIS complaints and feedback mechanism (through SMS) in case any issue with quality of the inputs.*

15. The previous mission has highlighted the crowding out of agro-dealers by Government's fertilizer subsidy program as a potential conflict with the KCEP-CRAL approach. As the government's subsidy rate is around 40%, which is about the same as second year e-voucher costs and that the e-voucher package includes seeds and post-harvest items, it is the mission's judgement that the subsidy program by the government is not causing a conflict. However, the key challenge is the timely access to the government subsidized fertiliser, and therefore the supply is far from guaranteed. The mission *suggests that the programme develops a policy brief of lessons learnt from the e-voucher approach as a way of targeting beneficiaries and in supporting local businesses, to be used in discussions of scaling up the e-voucher approach at both the national and county government levels.*

16. **AGMARK** – in both Eastern and Western regions, a total of 58 selected agro-dealers completed their training. This gives a total of 279 out of a target of 360 agro-dealers with increased capacity. Selected agro-dealers are supported by AGMARK in establishing a demo for the agro-dealer. Of the 19 demos only seven were evaluated as suitable for field days. Overall 145 demos out of a target of 160 have been established. This is a good model that should be continued. To improve its effectiveness and sustainability the *mission recommends that agro-dealers are more involved in the setting and content, and that AGMARK provides only advice although the establishment of these demos is part of the activities that the Programme and funding through the Subsidiary Agreement with AGMARK.*

17. **Training of farmers on improved crop technologies.** In the current draft progress report (January to May 2017), most of the data for the activities on extension training, demonstrations, field days and KALRO activities are the same as the November 2016 supervision mission report. While the bulk of activities had been conducted prior to the last mission, there were follow up activities in the Western Region that enabled the targeted farmers to access their e-voucher inputs for the ongoing long rainy season but the activities for the Eastern Region will commence later. During the field visits, the mission noted that farmers tend to be cropping during the long and short rains although the Programme support to the farmers is based on one cropping season per year. It is, therefore,

extremely important for the Programme, together with the County Agricultural Staff, to sensitize farmers to apply the good agricultural practices and technologies in their farming activities and not to limit it to only the season the Programme is providing support. This will likely provide an opportunity for the farmers to compare and evaluate the inter-seasonal performance of their crops and value the demonstration effect from the e-voucher package.

18. **KALRO** – the last supervision mission requested a review of the implementation of KALO activities in accordance with the Subsidiary Agreement. This was conducted by a team of eight independent experts (results was presented in a report by Mid-February, 2017). Overall the assessment found that KALRO was satisfactory as a partner but identified several issues to be addressed. The PCU discussed the outcome with KALRO, who were in general agreement with the key recommendations.

19. It was noted that no one from KALRO was present for any of the mission time except the first day presentations and that their presence in the field would have been very helpful for the mission team to engage with KALRO, and for KALRO to get a better understanding of the farmers' context. It is recommended that KALRO HQ and Regional Stations attend the next mission as a matter of priority and in particular join the field visits during the mission.

20. KALRO did organise one of two requested regional feedback meetings on soil fertility assessment and demonstrations of recommended fertiliser use rates and cropping systems. In five counties of Western region, 269 participants (172 men and 99 female) consisting of four farmers per sub-county plus local government and private sector partners participated in this event. While the mission could not review any report related to this event, it is expected that the conclusions of the workshops would be taken into account in the determination of the soil nutrient requirements and fertilizer needs for each of the agro-ecological zones to inform the e-wallet on fertilizer for the target e-voucher farmers. *The mission recommends that KALRO be invited to a planning meeting with the PCU where clear timelines are agreed upon for their support to the programme, and in particular for completion and review of reports and recommendation based on last season's field work.*

21. **Extension training** - An assessment of the effectiveness of the offered extension training based on the cascading KALRO demonstrations was recommended during the last mission, however this recommendation has not been completed yet. The suggestion by the PCU to conduct this after the second season would be too late. This should be done as a matter of urgency, as should the review of the training materials from KALRO. The mission strongly *recommends that KALRO urgently completes its outstanding tasks within one month prior to the October season to allow sufficient time for possible changes in the next season's demonstrations and so that the e-voucher content recommendations can be implemented.*

22. **Measuring technology adoption** – The last mission proposed an annual crop yield survey, which has been conducted by the end of 2016. The data are being currently reviewed and re-validated. As mentioned above, it is recommended that this report be produced and discussed with KALRO and partners in advance of the October season, so that the technology packages and e-vouchers can be revised as needed. However, interactions with farmers during the field visits indicated that farmers in the Western region generally had a better yield from the maize and low beans yield while farmers in the Eastern Region produce (sorghum and green grams) were largely affected by climatic conditions (drought) as can be seen in table 2 in Annex 1 (preliminary data).

23. The above mentioned table confirms the findings from discussion with farmers. The preliminary data shows average crop yields during the 2016 season, with inter-county yield compared to programme baseline and target yields. Overall, average maize yield is reported at 1,335 kg/acre (3.3 mt/ha), beans was very low at 70 kg/acre (0.17 mt/ha), sorghum at 108 kg/acre (0.27 mt/ha) while green grams was 64 kg/acre (0.16 mt/ha). It is only maize that performed well at 65% yield increase compared to the baseline of 2.0 mt/ha but 13.2% short of the target yield of 3.8 mt/ha. However, sorghum, green grams and beans reported extremely wide yield gap to the programme target (91%, 89.3 and 88.7% respectively). The main factors that contributed to these low yields (except maize) were drought and late planting of the crops partly due to delay in accessing e-voucher inputs in the target counties. During the field visits, the mission noted that in spite of these problems, the

Programme farmers were comparatively better off than non-programme beneficiaries who were much affected by the drought.

24. From the above table, the inter-count average yield varies and also reflects the performance of the farmers. In Nandi, while maize harvest has been reported be 12-27 bags/acre (1,080kg/acre-1,430kg/acre), an e-voucher farmer was reported to have harvested 34 bags (3,060kg/acre) of maize from last cropping season. The mission urges the PCU to follow up on this particular farmer to document and share the reasons for achieving such a high yield compared to others. It is estimated a total of 6,100 tons of maize was produced in the Western Region during the last season but the completion of crop yield analysis should provide the full picture.

25. However, the extent of adoption of Programme technology is still unclear as it seems farmers have neither expanded their acreage beyond the one acre allocated for the e-voucher input nor do they seemed to have purchased any of the inputs beyond those introduced by the programme even though many of the farmers have acknowledged the benefits of the programme intervention. To this end, the mission recommends *that the developed survey could be complemented by Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices or most significant change or other behavioural survey to capture farmer perceptions of what they are doing and to get a better understanding of what farmers think, how they evaluate the technologies and e-voucher content and what they would prefer to know about. It should also be complemented by a study to better understand the household/family micro-economics and the decisions related to the purchase of inputs and how the input subsidy can influence them.*

26. The mission is of the view that the various means by which farming systems are being tested and promoted should be customized to the agro-ecological zones and socio-economic realities of the target beneficiaries. Although KALRO and the PCU have reported that during technology validation workshops, farmers seems to be adequately consulted on the various criteria important to them and which have further been optimized in the planning process, it is, however, unclear to what extent this is really informed by a broader understanding of the seasonality of farmer/household income needs, which was repeatedly raised during the mission discussions with farmers as a decision factor, in particular the timing of school fee payments.

27. ***Selection and validation of crop input packages.*** As outlined in the above, there is not enough quantitative data available at this time to be able to review and recommend changes in the demonstrations for the coming season, nor for changing the e-voucher package. This is a major concern and the mission *recommends that: this is a priority area that needs to be completed over the next three months so the information is ready well in advance of the October season.*

28. ***E-voucher enrolment, access to inputs and challenges of co-pay*** – in the three seasons to date, a total of 34,981 beneficiaries were screened, of which 31,177 (89%) passed IPRS. Of these, 3,762 (12%) did not make the required payment. From the 27,415 who paid their co-pay, 891 (3%) did not access the inputs. Resulting in 23,622 beneficiaries (17% youth, 48% women and 35% men) accessing 381 million Kenya shillings in inputs comprising cumulatively 196,330 kg of certified maize seeds, 286,072 kg of certified bean seeds, 26,624 kg of certified sorghum seeds, 26,648 kg of certified green gram seeds, 3,060,200 kg of fertilizers (2,789,875 kg basal, 270,325 kg top dressing) that enabled the cultivation of these crops on 26,289 acres during the last cropping season in both Western and Eastern region.

29. At the time of the mission, it was noted that a total of 12,212 (out of planned target of 15,369) new category 1 farmers (4,357 male, 5,502 female, 2,335 youth) had accessed e-voucher inputs after paying their 10% contributions of the total cost of the e-voucher package (Ksh 67,733,116 of certified maize and bean seeds, Ksh 83,567,209 of fertilizers) during the March-May long rainy season in the Western region. Moreover, 2,902 (out of a total of 4,631) category 1 farmers (1,046 male, 1,445 female, 411 youth) had been able to transition into the second season after paying their 40% contributions of the total cost of the e-voucher package during 2017 long rains in the Western region. This represents an inter-seasonal transition rate of 63%, which means there are still high transitional dropouts; there are varied reasons and some are captured under component three below.

30. One of the major discussions during the mission was the challenges beneficiaries were having in paying the 40% co-pay for the second year e-voucher and this is expected to increase even to 70% in third season for Eastern and Coast region farmers and 100% thereafter. There were clear differences in the ability of men and women to pay, and between Eastern and Western, especially given the poor rainfall season in Eastern region. While it is clear that farmers do not have any emerging technical issues with the e-voucher package beside their ability to mobilise the required seasonal contributions of their share of the e-voucher value, it means the focus of farmers sensitization need to be adapted. From the field interactions with farmers, there are still misconceptions and often resistance to programme e-voucher approach as farmers had bad experiences with similar interventions in the past. As the e-voucher is only in the second year of implementation and given the emerging lessons, it would be premature to decrease the co-pay, as this would increase programme costs too much and reduce the overall number of beneficiaries with serious implications on the economic and financial analysis. However the mission suggests the Programme should select few champion e-voucher farmers to use in sensitising other farmers in different wards as a way to build more trust and confidence in the programme approach and such farmers could even be featured in ward/sub-county radio or TV agricultural programmes or traditional drama group could also be used in awareness and sensitisation events.

31. **EU funded conservation agriculture (CA) project being implemented by FAO**– the mission had good discussions with FAO in Eastern Region and in Nairobi about the experiences and lessons learned in their current CA project. FAO has much to offer the programme in terms of technical recommendations on GAP and CA, and also on the use of mechanised services to reduce labour. Their work with RaboBank and a local SACCO UTS are worthy of note. This model is based on individuals borrowing money to buy inputs, with the group that are a member of, guaranteeing the loan. This peer pressure approach to the loan seems to have realised a 98% repayment rate. FAO has trained a number of Lead Farmers, Master Trainers and service providers in most of the counties and there has been agreement that these same FAO trained ToTs will be used in training farmers in the KCEP-CRAL selected wards and sub-counties. Furthermore, the e-voucher package under the CRAL Window will include mechanization services, e.g. ploughing and CA which will be contracted to the FAO trained service providers in the targeted counties. FAO has already posted and stationed Field Officers in the eight targeted counties under the CRAL Window as part of the IFAD small grants. These FAO field staff are closely working with the PCU Regional Offices in Eastern and Coastal Regions as well as strengthening the county agricultural officers.

32. **Community-based sustainable natural resource management and adaptation to Climate Change sub-component.** This subcomponent is exclusively financed with grants from the Adaptation of Smallholder Agriculture Programme-ASAP but has the implicit objective of mainstreaming climate change adaptation approach including building the resilient capacity of smallholder farmers and county government to sustainably manage their natural resource base in the ASALs. The mission noted that the PCU is yet to develop a clear mainstreaming agenda for the Programme (climate information service for the Western region) which should be anchored on the 10-point ASAP mainstreaming agenda⁴ (IFAD presented to the PCU in Sept 2016). This should be championed by the Natural Resource Management and Climate Change Officer in the PCU. The programme needs to draw lessons from Makueni County as the climate protagonist in the country by being the first to promulgate a Climate Change Regulation/Policy, set up a Climate Change Unit and legislated that 1% of the County Budget will be annually allocated to support climate change interventions as well as using the DfID initiated County Adaptation Fund (CAF) process to identify and support community resilient investments/interventions.

33. The subcomponent objectives are to be achieved through several parallel but coordinated and complementary instruments: building the capacity of the decentralized government structures in targeted counties in the area of land use planning and other spatially explicit decision support; direct support to communities via provision of community identified/government validated resilience building assets; direct support to farmers and farmers' groups as well as building capacity of county

⁴ <https://www.ifad.org/documents/10180/9fa4f004-59f2-4fda-a1cb-4e639037eb6c>

governments in the area of climate information services and agronomic advisories; and capacity building of county staff and provision of technical guidelines.

34. At the time of the mission and based on the draft progress report Jan-May 2017, there was virtually no physical/quantitative achievement towards targets. However, much progress has been made in terms of process (negotiations with the partners who will co-deliver this sub-component, and more generally with county governments). The current 18-month WPB call for, for example, 18 community action plans and NRM proposals by the end of 2017 via the CAF process and an anticipated disbursement of USD\$1.5m over this period. Achieving these objectives within this period is unlikely, however the quality of the process is critical, and the PCU is making progress in terms of understanding the process and bringing in the appropriate partners. Disbursement rates will increase with the signing of SAs.

35. The main partners anticipated to support the implementation of this subcomponent were KMD, NDMA and CETRAD. At the time of the mission, the PCU has had advanced discussions and negotiations with both KMD and CETRAD regarding their subsidiary agreements but progress with NDMA had remained slow. Representatives of both CETRAD and KMD participated actively in the field missions to both Embu and Makueni while NDMA joined only in Makueni. Based on the experience with KCEP's Subsidiary agreements negotiation and finalization, the mission urges the PCU and the partners to expedite the negotiations to ensure timely co-signing of these subsidiary agreements or explore the possibility of signing MoUs since these are parastatal agents similar to the MoUs signed with County Governments. The mission is concerned that NDMA is unlikely to be fully engaged in the programme implementation as anticipated given the slow progress. In view of this, the Programme should follow up with NDMA to get a formal confirmation of their interest in the programme; otherwise, the Programme should seek guidance from the PSC on engaging with any relevant partner with substantial experience and knowledge in the implementation of the CAF process which is the major activity to be implemented by NDMA. *The mission recommends that the Programme should ensure better coordination among these three key partners given the interdependence and interrelated interventions in order to maximise the synergies and complementarities of the climate related service to the beneficiaries and their communities.*

36. However, there needs to be greater coordination by the PCU between them in order to ensure effective collaboration and appropriate sequencing. The assumptions behind the design need to be validated via community consultations in the selected wards for the e-vouchers, as well as with the county government structures. County government needs, in terms of spatially explicit information for planning purposes, should be reviewed (CETRAD to lead with PCU) in order to inventory existing data, priority needs and – in particular – assess capacity for utilizing this information. Initial use of these data and planning capacity should be explicitly linked to the programme both for impact as well as a means to test the value and modalities of this support. Meteorological information in particular is at risk of being a supply-driven activity and the orientation of the KMD inputs should be re-oriented towards capacity building at community and county level and focussed on interpretation in terms of agronomic advice. Western region should benefit from weather advisories however as this may not originally have been budgeted for, the ToR and costs may need to be restructured to allow for this; on-the-ground activities in those areas, however, may need to be at a lower level than in Eastern and Coast. The PCU should plan to host or invite key programme stakeholders to attend on an annual basis a drought risk management event as an opportunity for cross-county learning, PCU capacity building, as an entry point into climate resilience planning at county level as well as to build visibility and opportunities for the programme.

37. **CAF process and lessons from Makueni to inform programme CAF planning.** Community resilience building projects (observed in Makueni) revealed that although these are valuable assets which benefit a broader range of people than the e-voucher approach and have multiple benefits, there is evidence of poor planning in terms of demand assessment and sequencing of activities. The Programme should obtain from DFID the evaluation of the experience of the CAF as delivered by Christian Aid + Anglican Development Social Agency-ADSE and more generally of the ADA Consortia approach and activities and role of NDMA as well as compare the experience in Makueni and Kitui in order to determine how to improve the roll out. A different timeframe will be required and needs to be

taken into account by the PCU and key implementing partners. There is considerable potential for various forms of water harvesting, both within field as well as at larger scales as observed in Makueni. There seems to be adequate rainfall in all programme areas if this moisture can be captured and utilized. Learning tours for farmers and county officials should be facilitated by the programme as there is considerable experience within the targeted counties as well as from other areas of the country.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Develop a policy brief of lessons learnt from the e-voucher approach for wider dissemination	PCU	31 Oct 2017
Urgently review extension materials, translate, re-produce and distribute to the agro-dealers	PCU/AGMARK	15 Oct 2017
Complete review of extension training effectiveness	PCU/KALRO	30 Nov 2017
KALRO urgently complete its outstanding tasks prior to the October season to ensure feedback are incorporated in the next demonstrations and e-voucher content if relevant.	PCU/KALRO	30 Sept 2017
Conduct a Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices or Most Significant Change or other behavioural survey to be complemented with a household/family micro-economics study to understand decisions that influence purchase of input subsidy	PCU	30 Nov 2017
Conduct review of adoption of technology packages among the e-voucher farmers	PCU	30 Nov 2017
Review the technical composition of the e-voucher based on feedback from past demos and KALRO trials, farmer perceptions etc	PCU	30 Sept 2017
Develop a climate change mainstreaming agenda for the entire programme	PCU	31 Oct 2017
Develop the climate mainstream agenda taking lessons from the ASAP 10-point climate mainstreaming agenda	PCU/IFAD	30 Sept 2017
Expedite the finalisation and co-signing of the Subsidiary Agreements with KMD and CETRAD and if NDMA should confirmed otherwise, the PCU should explore option of engaging competent partners/NGOs will substantial experience in CAF process	PCU/KMD/CETRAD /NDMA	Prior to start of next cropping season
Convene a technical meeting with ADA Consortia/NDMA and key stakeholders to review lessons from CAF to inform Programme rollout	PCU/NDMA/ADA Consortia	31 Aug 2017

POST-PRODUCTION AND MARKET LINKAGES COMPONENT

38. The component aims at capitalizing productivity gains arising from investments made under Component 1 and has two sub-components: *2.1 improved on-farm grain management, access to drying, storage and warehouse receipt systems* and *2.2 increasing smallholders' access to Markets and value addition, and building up their capacities* to sell their produce at more favourable terms and prices.

39. At the time of the mission, 24 out of a total of 72 planned activities were reported to have been completed from the 18-month WPB, representing an achievement rate of 33.3%. The main partner responsible for support in the delivery of this component is Eastern Africa Grain Council-EAGC, whose subsidiary agreement was finally signed on 5th May 2017 and as a result no notable achievement recorded by EAGC at the time of the mission. During the mission, EAGC presented a range of activities and targets which they would be working on in the coming months. In the previous period, KALRO supported the delivery of initial activities, especially the TOT trainings on post-harvest standards.

40. The mission noted that AGMARK had achieved the following results: 279 agro-dealers had been trained out of the target of 300 (93% implementation achievement rate); 10 farmer/agro-dealer field days have been conducted out of a target of 35 (28.5%); out of a programme target of 2,485, about 3,064 farmers (1,600 female, 918 youth and 546 male) had participated in the above field days; a total of 11 agro-dealers (1 Embu, 1 Tharaka Nithi, 2 Kitui, 1 Nakuru, 2 Nandi, 2 Bungoma, 1 Kakamega, and 1 Trans Nzoia) received support from AGMARK out of the target of 20, translating to 55% achievement rate and these agro-dealers were also linked to bulk input suppliers (HUB); of the 279 agro-dealers already trained, 166 are participating in the e-voucher system and are providing services to farmers. These interventions although relates to component 1, have a major influence in component 2, with respect to the ability to benefit from the post-harvest management and market linkages. Without successful production, there are no produce to take to the market and reward farmers for their investments at the production stage. Similarly, some of the agro-dealers have added value roles in the market place, acting as aggregators and/or buyers of produce.

41. **Strengthening Farmer Organizations & Post-harvest management:** The subcomponent comprises of activities aimed at: (1) farmer adoption of improved technologies and practices for on-farm grain management: drying, on-farm storage and shelling/ threshing; and (2) produce bulking at well managed aggregation and storage facilities for easy access to profitable markets. In this sub-component, farmers would receive training on post-harvest grain and pulses management to reduce levels of loss and improve the quality of grain to attract better value from the market. Eligible individual farmers are receiving drying tarpaulins and hermetic bags for storage of their cereals and grains for use at household level. With the improved handling and storage, the farmers would then be linked to aggregation centres to bulk and store their produce while they await further consolidation into the strategic warehouses for onward linkages to markets, of which some farmers' groups have received benefits.

42. The mobilization, capacity building and training of farmers on post-harvest management and market linkages by EAGC is yet to effectively start following the signing of the subsidiary agreement of EAGC. To this end, EAGC has only been involved in locating and familiarising themselves with the target famers, the storage facilities, warehouse facilities, agro-dealers, and county staff, starting with Western Region.

43. At the time of the mission, only 130 ToTs were trained on post-harvest management in 2017 in Eastern Region resulting in cumulative 343 ToTs trained out of target of 1,200 (240 for KCEP and 960 for CRAL window). The low target is attributable to the delay in on- boarding of EAGC and the ongoing preparations for kick-off of the CRAL window. The ToTs training cover the following topics:

- Post-harvest operations for maize and beans (harvesting, drying, sorting, grading and quality standards, threshing/shelling)
- Testing grain moisture content, storage of shelled maize and beans

- Produce aggregation and warehousing
- Identification of key field pests and diseases and their control methods
- Post-harvest pests and diseases for stored maize

44. The focus on post-harvest management is to ensure farmers have: access to drying, shelling machines, storage facilities and the warehouse receipting system. The target was to build capacity of 124,000 farmers on good cereals storage practices. However, the mission observed that only 12,351 (10% of annual target) farmers (10,977 from Cat 1: 4,282 men, 5,450 women and 1,245 youth and 1,374 from Cat 2: 782 men and 592 women) had received the training. The mission noted that the programme had cumulatively provided or will be providing 207,200 hermetic bags and 20,720 tarpaulins to a total of 20,720 category 1 farmers over three cropping seasons from 2016. However, the mission observed during the field visits that most farmers in Western Region had increased production and therefore, the 10 hermetic bags per farmer might not be adequate especially if the farmers want to store more maize than needed for their household consumption. For instance, there were farmers from category 2 farmers who achieved more than 28 bags per acre, one farmer realising the highest level of 34 bags per acre. There is hence a risk that with the increased production, farmers may be using the conventional storage bags taking a risk with the quality of their maize. This shows that the farmers need to be continually sensitized on the importance of using quality storage bags to ensure that their produce do not degrade/deteriorate especially those that are to be marketed prior to the completion of warehouses and storage facilities.

45. The production of beans was poor and in most cases, there were little harvests in the Western region. This was partly due to late distribution of inputs leading to late planting (late release of inputs due to delay of funds particularly in the first cropping season in the Western Region) and coupled with poor rainfall that affected most of the country. Since farmers have started marketing and consuming their harvest, the mission is of the view that data on actual production cost exclusive of e-voucher inputs, etc should be collected in order to have clear analysis of the profitability of the farms being supported by the programme. *It is recommended that all data, even if it only applies to cost of production, should be aggregated and documented to determine cost and return on investment.*

46. The programme target was to provide training to 50 independent service providers on shelling and threshing by the end of 2017. The Programme identified and invited 54 service providers, but 48 such providers finally received training (96% of annual target) by end of May 2017. During the field visit to Suwerwa Huruma CBO group in Cherangany, Trans Nzoia, the mission noted that one of the members of the farmer group had been a beneficiary of the above training and was offering shelling/threshing services to members in the group. The farmers also confirmed that they were well trained in the testing and checking of moisture content of their cereals and using that knowledge to ensure quality of their cereals. They were using tarpaulins to dry their maize, which reduced contamination of their maize with foreign materials. This was also validated by both the category 1 and category 2 farmers visited in Cherangany and Kabisaga.

47. **Storage facilities:** during the last mission, it had been noted that most of the households had limited spaces in their homes and lacked storage space for their grains, exposing their grains to several risks including pests, excess moisture, and aflatoxin as well as theft but some farmers who could afford were storing their grains in private houses. The programme has, however, in the last months conducted a rapid scoping survey to identify areas that have grain/ pulses storage facilities, so that the farmers can be linked to these facilities. The mission observed that during 2017, there were plans to map and either lease or rent at least 124 village collection centres with capacity of 100 to 200 bags each across Eastern and Western regions for use by the farmers. In 2016, 44 facilities had been identified and an additional 56 were identified at the time of the mission, making the total 100 facilities and this translates into 80.6% for the annual target.

48. The programme is expected to support farmer-owned storage facilities with the acquisition and training in the use of various equipment (e.g. electronic weighing scales, moisture metres, tarpaulins, etc). 47 such farmer-owned facilities had been targeted for 2017. However, at the time of the mission, none of the equipment had been procured although the tender evaluations were completed (for suppliers), the due diligence was still ongoing. Notwithstanding this delay, one of the category 2 farmers group visited in Kabisaga, Nandi County, already had acquired their own equipment and were using them at their store (this is one of the 6 stores identified for renovation, certification and warehouse receipting).

49. In terms of benefiting farmers, the programme targets to link about 5,000 category 1 farmers in Western Region and about 6,779 in Eastern Region to the village level collection centres. The Programme also had plans to support the construction and rehabilitation of at least 9 farmer group owned storage facilities (6 rehabilitation & 3 construction) and to train managers or attendants and to provide post-harvest items (such as moisture meter, weighing machine, tarpaulin, sieves and pallets). In clusters of 250 – 300 farmers, they would have access to one aggregation/village collection centre and 4 clusters come together to use one warehouse (1,000-1200 farmers). All the 9 farmer-owned storage facilities were to be certified together with another 10 private storage facilities, making it 19 (12 western & 7 eastern). The 10 private ones have been identified and discussions are ongoing with the owners to agree on the terms of use. The mission noted that the ToRs, the design of the civil works and bills of quantities for refurbishment of storage facilities have been shared with IFAD for review and approval.

50. From the field interactions with the farmers' group in both Cherangany and Kabisaga, it was evident that the groups had not yet thoroughly discussed the implications for running the warehouses and they seem to have vague idea of the complete requirements to keep these warehouses operating at full capacities. In both locations, the estimated capacity of warehouses for grain (maize) storage is about 10,000 bags or 900 mt but information from farmers indicated their highest volume of maize stored/marketed was 280 mt or 3100 bags. Thus, the warehouses are operating at only 31% of its full capacity. While the farmers groups shared some ideas of how to keep these facilities running at full capacity following the missions rapid assessment vis-à-vis the cost of rehabilitation and expected high operating cost (utility bills, hiring of facility manager, security guards, operators, etc), it was very obvious that a business plan for these facilities remained missing. Since EAGC is now fully engaged, the mission recommends *that EAGC together with the Programme should train and support such farmers groups to develop viable and credible business plans with a minimum operating volume to keep the facilities economically sustainable and further explore how such facilities could be run as multi-purpose to ensure steady inflow of revenue. Thus, each of the facilities should have a business and operational plan developed with farmers/owners to verify economic sustainability of the investment before committing the Programme resources.*

51. The programme was to support the assessment and certification of 10 existing, privately-owned storage facilities in 2017. Overall, a total 60 facilities were envisaged to be linked to Programme supported farmers. To enable them to be operational, it is understood that KCEP-CRAL would offer basic support to the facilities in the first year until they grow volumes, grow own income and develop resources for self-sustainability and to sustain operations. The mission observed that the Suwerwa Huruma CBO (Cherangany) was using the home of one of the members (also involved in shelling services) to store their maize. However, there were still operational challenges and insufficiency of space, as the owner had put the farmers on notice to find another facility as soon as possible. As a result, these farmers with their own effort have constructed their storage facility on a piece of land they purchased for Kshs 120,000 and invested a total of Kshs 2.4 million for construction. The structure is not complete and requires further investments. The farmer group received assistance from AMPATH with roofing materials but these materials are not adequate to complete the 10,000 bags capacity facility. *The mission recommends fast tracking of the refurbishing (including equipping with the required equipment) and commissioning of the identified six storage facilities to ease the burden of storage faced by farmers after fulfilment of the Programme requirements especially the development of sound business plans.*

52. It is also recommended that due to the nascent stages of the farmer groups in understanding the enterprise concept of warehouse receipting, that the focus should be on establishing the right foundation for the warehouse receipting. The farmer groups or private-owners need to have the right registration (legal status), they need title deeds for their land, the right structure for operationalization and management of the facilities, and a business case training (resulting in development of business plans) needs to be completed for each facility earmarked for use as a warehouse. These would help address operational, financial, and enterprise viability & sustainability. The owners would learn critical skills in the process useful for making future business decisions.

53. The programme was expected to train farmers on collection centre management as part of ensuring good records keeping and grain quality management. However, by the time of the mission visits EAGC had not started implementing the training activities and had only been able to contact and link up with the western region farmer groups only. *The mission recommends rolling out the training activities as soon as collection centres are equipped and management structures put in place for the 43 collection centres in preparations for the next harvesting seasons (November for Western region) and February 2018 for Eastern Region.*

54. **Market Linkages sub-component.** This component aims to offer support to smallholders with skills and capacities which will open suitable and sustainable markets for their produce and fetch better prices. The outcome is to raise the value received from the farmers within their role in the cereals and pulses value chain. The activities to be implemented under this sub-component include - building capacity of farmers on grain and pulses standards, building business partnerships between lead/bulk buyers and farmer organizations.

55. During the mission, it was noted that some progress had been made in linking farmers to markets through the mapping and dialogue with bulk buyers of cereals and pulses. It was reported that the programme, in conjunction with the county governments had conducted a rapid mini-scoping survey in which 78 lead cereals and pulses buyers were identified, who were interested in maize, sorghum, millet, green grams and pigeon peas. The programme reported having intentions to formally engage with 25 of the 78 buyers in negotiations with a view to establish some understanding on prices (agreed prices, commitments & quantities). However, it is noted that the buyers were uncomfortable with commitment on maize prices due to instability of maize marketing.

56. Over 22 buyers contacted in Western region include (NCPB, Amani, Ramillers, Kitale Millers, WFP and Cargill) for purchase of maize and with EABL, KPMC, Imara Limited and Sorghum Pioneer Agencies in Eastern region for purchase of sorghum, green grams, millet, and pigeon peas. EABL was only interested in purchasing sorghum and millet as raw materials in brewing its Keg beer brand. KPMC and Sorghum Pioneer Agencies are currently agents of EABL but KPMC was exploring other markets in the milling industry. The mission also found that western region farmers sold most of their maize to World Food Program (WFP), NCPB, Kenya Red-Cross Society and other private buyers, while the Eastern farmers sold their sorghum to EABL. It was also reported during the mission that the farmers involved in the programme produced 6,100 mt of maize, sold 3,453. mt; produced 739.0 mt of Sorghum of which 477.5 mt was directly purchased by EABL and farmers retained the balance for own household consumption. The value of the cereals sold is estimated at Kshs 107.4 million for maize and Kshs 15.8 million for sorghum. On the other hand, the green grams farmers produced 488.8 mt and sold 278.8 mt valued at Kshs 18.1 million while an estimated 322.8 mt of beans were produced which were all consumed by the farmers as can be seen in the table in Annex 1.

57. There are no contractual or MoUs between Programme with any of the above buyers yet. One farmer group visited in Nandi, demonstrated familiarity with tendering and contracting with the World Food Programme (which offers a price premium of up to Ksh 400/bag, in exchange of higher quality requirements/standards), to whom they sold about 280 mt in early 2017.

58. The mission learnt that the prices of these crops had significantly improved in the last 6 months. For instance, maize was sold between Kshs 3,000 and 3,200 per 90Kg/bag in western (an increase between Kshs 400 to 600 per 90Kg bag). Sorghum was sold for up to Kshs 35/Kg up from Kshs 27/Kg, while green grams were sold for between Kshs 65 and 80/Kg up from Kshs 65/Kg in the previous period. The mission learnt these price fluctuations contributed to the reluctance of the bulk buyers to commit to long term prices. It was noted that the Kabisaga farmers group in Nandi had sold about 3,110 bags of Maize in the period 2016/2017. The farmers in Cherangany (Suwerwa Huruma CBO) sold about 250 Bags of maize.

59. **Warehouses & Warehouse Receipting System:** Only 6 (4 in western and 2 in eastern) of the target of 9 for 2017 (66.7%) of the facilities identified for conversion to aggregation/ warehouse facilities had been assessed and bills of quantities for the renovation and/or construction had been completed. Due to delayed approvals of the tender document, none of the facilities had been started. Whereas the programme design and plans for warehouse receipting systems establishment are quite clear, the approaches should be guided and benchmarked on the reality in the field, which presently indicate that the farmer, agro-dealers and the policy environment seem not ready.

60. The non-completion of the facilities is mainly because EAGC was only recently contracted (training and preparation of farmers for the use of the warehouses and the receipting systems have not been completed). The closest group(s) that seems to be somehow prepared to realize this ambition is Suwerwa Huruma CBO (Cherangany, Trans Nzoia) with 380 members. The Kabisaga, Nandi farmers group with 980 farmers (380 category 1 and 600 category 2), which already manages their own storage facility with capacity of about 10,000 bags (sold about 3,100 bags in 2016/2017 at Kshs 3,000/bag). The trends also show that the production has been dropping for Cherangany while that of Kabisaga has been fluctuating over the last five years due to weather and climatic changes.

61. However, the store is substandard and needs further investments to complete the civil works and certification with guidance from EAGC. The Cherangany Group is yet to complete the super structure of their building and have even fewer farmers in the group (at the time of the mission). In both cases the number of farmers is currently too low to mobilize the quantities required to fill the stores, neither do they have resources to do so by purchasing from other farmers. They have not been able to grow their group savings. The farmers are only able to keep their produce in the stores for a maximum of 4 weeks from harvesting to when they seek to sell. Warehouse receipting requires that the farmers can keep their produce longer in the warehouses to enable them to use their receipts as collateral for accessing credit. This makes warehouse receipting currently not feasible or viable. The legal registration conditions have not been met e.g. re-registration as limited liability companies or similarly recognizable by law. This is a requirement for bank lending and insurance purposes. The Cherangany group in Trans Nzoia has not completed the transfer of their land title deed in their name. Moreover, the farmers have not yet fully understood the warehouse enterprise and what it takes (cost, effort, time etc.) needed to keep the warehouses/stores running. For example, the Mosop group only charged Kshs 70 to 100 shillings per bag for handling of cereals in the store until marketing and earned no more than Kshs 60,000. This amount is not sufficient to enable them to keep a warehouse/store manager employed and to meet other necessary services for a full year.

62. The mission *recommends* the following based on the lessons from the field: **(a)** *the focus and investments should for now be on post-harvest handling, storage and marketing, with a view to guarantying farmers market and upward enhancement in their returns on their investment, especially for category 1 farmers as well as category 2 farmers;* **(b)** *accelerate the mobilization of farmers to reach the proposed 1,000 farmers required to link to each storage facility/warehouse;* **(c)** *train and coach the farmers groups in entrepreneurship or business management so that they can manage the stores as a business;* **(d)** *support the farmers to complete their registration as cooperative societies or legally recognized status so that they can mobilize own savings, which can be used to increase storage capacity by purchasing from other farmers. The training should include diversification to other cereals marketing as a service to farmers and* **(e)** *assist the farmers to develop a business plan for their stores and graduate into warehouse receipting when specific outcomes have been realized.*

63. As for the assessment of the status and plans to contribute to spot improvement of access roads, there were plans to support 10km of access roads by the programme. At the time of the mission, no clear actions or interventions had been reported by the county governments or the Programme to demonstrate efforts in realising spot improvements/access roads as a means of enhancing the progression of farmers to commercialization. However, most of the farmers and the agro-dealers visited raised concerns about the conditions of the access roads and it is envisaged that accessibility will be impaired particularly during the rainy seasons especially for farmers, input distributors and bulk buyers.

64. **Processing & Value Addition:** The programme plans to support grain storage and processing facilities such as threshing, shelling, milling and cleaning/polishing and packaging of cereals and pulses. To this end, 48 out of a planned target of 50 threshing/shelling service providers have been trained (project target is 168). It is expected, that the Value Chain Financing facility to support start or expansion of such value addition agribusinesses. During the field visit to Suwerwa Huruma CBO group in Cherangany, Trans Nzoia, the mission noted that one of the members of the farmer group had been a beneficiary of the above training and was offering shelling/threshing services to members in the group. The farmers also confirmed that they were well trained in the testing and checking of moisture content of their cereals and using that knowledge to ensure quality of their cereals. They were using tarpaulins to dry their maize, which contamination of their maize with foreign materials.

65. The mission observed that there were no explicit plans by farmers to add value to their cereals, except for the programme plans to link farmers with manufacturers and millers who process the cereals into other value-added products. There are many by-products between the harvesting and marketing stages. These by-products may be used by farmers with simple training to create products that could be sold to buyers for additional incomes. Examples are maize stocks to make hay, during the shelling; the broken maize seeds can be used to make feeds for poultry and animals (pigs), etc as there is growing demand for such products.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Support farmers in developing viable business plans to ensure the warehouses become economically sustainable prior to rehabilitation/construction of these identified warehouses	PCU/ EAGC	30 Sept 2017
Discuss with EAGC the possibility to include group business planning training as part of the support to the farmers	PCU/EAGC	31 Aug 2017
Fast track the investments in the refurbishment and commissioning of the final shortlisted storage facilities after the above step to ease the burden of storage faced by farmers.	PCU/ EAGC	31 Jan 2018
Urgently revisit the requirement of farmers to form LLCs/cooperatives to qualify for support to establish storage facilities by taking lessons from other value chains in the agriculture sub-sectors	PCU	30 Sept 2017
Carryout a mapping of the postharvest handling processes and identify by-products of the processes which can benefit from further value addition	PCU/County Staff	30 Aug 2017

FINANCIAL SERVICES COMPONENT.

66. **E-voucher platform for productivity enhancement sub-component:** The programme has made good progress in implementing component 3 although 36 out of the total planned 90 activities have been completed at the time of the mission. The notable results are financial services with 12,212 (26% of planned 47,600 target) category 1 farmers were accessing the e-voucher scheme and cumulatively 23,622 (17% of target) farmers against the programme target of 140,000 with accumulated e-voucher value of KES 381 million. A total of 3,564 (29% of recruited) farmers have been trained on four modules of the financial literacy against an annual target of 47,600, cumulatively 8,338 farmers (3,058 male and 5,280 female) against a target of 140,000 have received financial literacy training, thus representing a low achievement rate of 6%. The number of newly registered agro-dealers serving farmers in the Western region during the 2017 long rainy season amounted to

cumulatively 166 agro-dealers, serving farmers in the Western and Eastern regions against the consolidated programme target of 360.

67. The first key emerging issue is misconception about the nature and purpose of the e-voucher scheme. For instance, some farmers in Mbeere did not join the programme because they thought that the Programme's contribution of 90% was a loan and having had other previous bad experiences with loans that they feared that they might default leading to dire consequences. These kinds of misconceptions can be eliminated through proper sensitization. With this exception, mobilization of farmers is working and resulting in the programme reaching out to the targeted beneficiaries for the programme.

68. The second key emerging issue is the decline in number of farmers from the initial 34,981 selected to the final 23,622 farmers (17% youth, 48% women and 35% men) that eventually accessed inputs, representing only 67.5% of selected farmers who accessed inputs and thus 32.5% dropout rate. Several factors were thought to contribute to this dropout, key among them include farmers failing to pass the integrated population and registration system (IPRS) screening (conducted by EBL using the government system's to determine eligibility of farmers to open accounts), card declines, delays in access of inputs and failure by farmers to raise the 10% or 40% deposit required to participate in the e-voucher scheme as well as competition from cheap county/national fertilizer programmes which affects especially the farmers transitioning to the second season due to the reduce e-voucher package (post-harvest items are one-off e-wallet) and recruitment of farmers by one acre fund, an NGO offering farmers credit for inputs to plant maize. Further discussions with beneficiaries during the field visits eliminate cheap fertilizer and recruitment by one acre fund as reasons for the drop out. The fertilizer offered by the county/national government is sold to the farmers at Ksh 1,500, this turns out to be an expensive option for the farmer who still needs to buy seeds, top dressing fertilizer, and post-harvest items. In addition, the numbers of farmers opting for the cheap fertilizer and joining one acre fund is negligible and may not have an impact on the programme. To increase the level of participation, it is being recommended *to re-consider farmers who could not participate due to national IDs issues, card declines, delays in receipt of inputs and failure to raise the required deposits if these issues have been resolved. Although EBL seems to be unwilling to bear the cost of cards replacements, further discussions are needed for re-considerations on how best to manage this situation as this is also discouraging the farmers who are their future clients and whose economic status is low and most of them are interacting with the debit cards for the first time in their lives. In addition, EBL should consider the option of issuing a new PIN for a defined period before considering total debit card replacement which bears high transaction cost to the affected farmers.*

69. Another key emerging issue is the rate of transition of farmers from season 1 to season 2 where they are required to raise 40% contribution to participate in the e-voucher package. It is noted that in the Western region close to 40% of the farmers did not transit and the reasons advanced for this include, decreased yield due to delayed inputs. The mission noted that the late rains in the Western region led to farmers harvesting slightly less than what would have been harvested with normal rains; delayed supply of inputs which can lead to as much as 30% reduction in production; and inability of farmers to raise the 40% deposit required to participate in the next season due to competing family needs for immediate use of cash after sale of produce and not having enough surplus to sell where the family's consumption needs are high. Another reason for poor yield mentioned during the mission interviews in the Western region was the late supply of inputs due to the delays in availability of funds to EBL and this should be further investigated and alternative options explored to ensure timely release of funds.

70. It was however noted that further investigation had not been done to establish the reasons for farmers not transiting to season 2. It is therefore, recommended that such assessment investigation be done to inform the programme. It is also noted that adverse weather conditions will continue affecting farmers as noted in the Eastern region where depressed rains led to 40-100% crop failure. The Western region again experienced late rains in the March/April 2017 planting season and there is invasion of fall army worms whose impacts are yet to be determined as all these will directly impact on family/household cash flow.

71. In spite of these challenges, the mission is of the view that more efforts should be put to intensify the level of savings culture among the e-voucher farmers. As such, a savings-based borrowing model should be developed by the programme in close consultation and coordination with the participating financial institutions. This would enable farmers to save regularly or at defined frequency and build their savings toward paying their co-pay and 100% upon phasing out of the e-voucher subsidies scheme. Many models exist that the Programme can draw lessons and best practices from SACCOs, Village Savings and Lending groups by CARA, Savings and Internal Lending Communities by CRS and One Acre Fund, table banking, etc.

72. On **Financial literacy training**, the number of farmers trained was much lower (35.3%) than the number of farmers who have accessed inputs. Reasons given for this include; long distance to training venues which discourage farmers from attending training; timing of training activities in some instances, counties mobilized farmers for training and Equity failed to show up discouraging farmers from attending subsequent trainings; duration of training is too long. The 3 months training scheduled for one hour/day/week is long and lead to fatigue, disinterest and low retention of what has been learnt. Training done at the peak of farming activities leads to low turn outs. *The recommendation therefore is to have a better co-ordination of training and mobilization between the county staff and EGF. The timings and duration of training needs to be re-looked at by EGF to match the needs of the farmers.*

73. Key emerging issues on the financial literacy training were customization to match the needs of the programme beneficiaries and the effectiveness of the trainings. Interactions with farmers in the field gave an impression that majority of the farmers did not fully grasp the concepts on financial literacy. Few farmers indicated having kept farm records and those who recorded only inputs and harvests and no costs. Some of the farmers did not understand other uses of the debit cards other than accessing inputs, other savings services and resource mobilization mechanisms and some did not know whether they could save in their Programme bank accounts or of the existence of group savings account where they could keep the proceeds of their table banking. Whereas the sample of the farmers interviewed was small to give an indicator of the entire beneficiary population, it highlights some issues that should be looked at particularly when recruiting the next financial partner. For instance, training would be most effective if a thorough beneficiaries training needs assessment is done to customize training materials, the content, delivery (mode and timing), duration of training and impact assessment before implementation. Further, the effectiveness of the training needs to be assessed. EGF had reported that it would begin follow up and mentorship training of beneficiaries in 2017 but there are no indications from the field that this is happening. *The recommendation is that follow up and mentorship of the beneficiaries trained should begin as soon as possible.*

74. **Procuring of additional financial service providers in replicating and expanding the e-voucher scheme into CRAL counties:** The PCU received no objections for both the TOR and EOI for procuring services for additional financial institutions. Of the banks that submitted proposals, only two qualified technically for further evaluation and due diligence. Both banks have been shortlisted to avoid the monopoly of one financial institution. Due diligence on the banks is currently being carried out.

75. Some key lessons that need to be taken into consideration while rolling out the e-voucher system into CRAL counties include; the system should give basic information like type of seed, fertilizer and any other included items in terms of quantities, unit price and value. The farmer's details need to be expanded; there should be different wallets for different types of seeds or better still the seed wallet should give details of the different varieties and their unit price to make the system more transparent; financial literacy training should be possibly expanded to include the Ward Agricultural Officers (WAOs) through TOT for follow up and mentoring farmers and agro-dealers and for monitoring of results and effectiveness of training. Furthermore, a review of the current e-voucher system was done partly to simulate requirements for a possible EU verification mission and the below issues should be systematically addressed in all e-voucher schemes:

- Point of Sale (POS) information data provides a unique opportunity for M&E with particular emphasis on detecting fraud, e.g. comparisons of price per kilogram charged for a particular

product by agro-dealer as a means of identifying red flags for possible collusion between the agro-dealer and the beneficiary by inflating the cost charged to the Programme or by detecting possible product substitution (malpractice by the agro-dealer) from comparisons with eventual measured outputs. EBL is capturing the value of inputs accessed by farmers in order to track how much KCEP-CRAL materials have been purchased for the scheme by the agro-dealer but they are not currently tracking the types or quantities of inputs purchased at each agro-dealer.

- The e-voucher debit cards are now issued in the field whilst there is currently no PIN re-issuance but only replacement of debit cards which has high transaction cost to affected farmer. The POS machine limits spending on seeds, fertiliser and equipment which is a strong control. The next generation machine will also have a scroll down menu for the agro-dealer to insert the cost per kilo of each input. Input sale prices are no longer centralised.
- For e-voucher inputs supplied to be considered eligible under Article 14.1 of the EU's General Conditions they must be documented as incurred and be verifiable. The fact that the account is ring-fenced for a specific purpose does help mitigate this risk. *Action required: i) engage in a dialogue with the EU Contracting Authority (Finance and Contracts Unit) in Nairobi to gain assurance that the electronic audit trail and the manual register at the agro-dealer (acting as agent of the bank) for accountability purposes will suffice, ii) EBL to retain and submit to PCU all electronic copies of the manual registers from all participating agro-dealers after the end of every crop season and iii) EBL to generate from its banking system the agro-dealers' transactions report showing farmers served at each agro-dealer location and submit such information to the PCU on a regular basis.*

76. **Value Chain Financing sub-component.** The grant manual was approved and is available for implementation. The grant capital facility has value of about US\$5.7 million. The objective is to support co-investments of various actors in the priority value chains. It is noted from the last mission that a provisional approval had been granted for the manual pending incorporation of climate smart/resilience aspects by the KCEP-CRAL NRM/CC specialist and other emerging issues. It is recommended that the manual be aligned with emerging trends and using the lessons from the field, which currently show that most farmers are not ready to manage commercially viable collection centres and need further sensitization and training in business case. There is an urgent need to accelerate the sensitization and support to farmers to secure appropriate legal registration so that they can meet the requirements of the grants scheme. There may be a value in reviewing the steps in the grant process drawing lessons from the Makueni or from similar schemes.

77. The mission recommends that the operational requirements in the **VC Financing Manual** needs to be rationalised and implemented without further delays. For example, the manual envisions a Grants Administrator or service provider, which has not yet been put in place in getting the grant scheme underway as well as review the relevance of guidelines and procedures prior to rolling out the grant scheme. This should include specific timelines on what happens when and in line with laid down procurement rules.

78. **Storage and warehouse facilities** have been proposed to enhance value chain financing through warehouse receipt mechanism. However due to cereals shortage in the country the maximum holding period for cereals as discussed during the field visit is 3 months. Therefore, alternative use of the storage/warehouse facilities when empty will need to be considered by the users of these facilities. Alternative investment resource mobilization as an option to debt financing can be looked at e.g. other donor supported programmes, impact/angel investors e.g. acumen fund as the investments are long term in nature. Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), women fund, youth fund. These are start-ups unable to demonstrate ability to repay loans and therefore need patient capital. The farmer groups/ investors with the support of PCU/EAGC can identify potential funders and present the investment proposals. The viability of these investments will need to be demonstrated to the funders complemented with a stronger investment in capacity building on business planning and management by the Programme and EAGC should be considered. Debt financing can come in to support at the level of working capital.

79. In the value chain finance manual, it is proposed that Sub-County Programme Committee (SCPC) receive proposals from the applicants and pre-screen them to ensure that they are in line with the Scheme objectives and eligibility criteria. It can also assist potential investor(s) to write grant financing proposals, with support if required of PCU and TSPs and also participate in appraisal. This presents a conflict of interest and could create opportunities for canvassing. *The recommendation is that SCPC should not assist in writing grant financing proposals.*

80. Another proposal is that the financial contribution by private investors will be materialized partly through a bank statement indicating the capacity of the private investor(s)/operator(s) to co-finance the facility. The bank statement will be forwarded to the Regional PCU as a condition for Grant disbursement. Considerations should also be taken of private investors who have already contributed in terms of construction or acquiring the needed facilities and the funding they are seeking is for the completion of the structures pending work or acquisition, looking at the bank statement alone will cut out some of these investors.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Reconsider options to re-engaging dropout farmers from the previous season should they fulfill the requirements of the dropout	PCU/County Staff	30 Aug 2017
EBL should re-consider the options of re-issuing forgotten/blocked PINs and also replacement of debit cards for one-time to minimize rate of e-voucher being denied access to inputs	PCU/EBL	30 Sept 2017
To further investigate and document lessons of farmers not transiting to subsequent cropping seasons and their reluctance to pay their respective contributions of e-voucher cost	PCU	1 Oct 2017
Review the financial literacy training content, timing and location to accommodate the seasonal needs of the target e-voucher farmers	PCU/EBL/EGF	31 Oct 2017
Finalize the due diligence and onward conclusion of the procurement of the participating financial institutions to ensure they are timely on-board to e-voucher implementation	PCU/IFAD	Mid Aug 2017
Review the agro-dealer receipting and data recording their manual register to ensure adequate disclosure of information for easy traceability and EBL should regularly share copies of all required documents with PCU	Agro-dealers/EBL/PCU	continuous
Review and update the Value Chain Financing Manual and incorporate climate change indicators and update all the annexed tools in preparation for operationalization. There may be a need to revisit the approval steps and have then aligned to the seasonal cycles.	PCU/IFAD	30 Aug 2017
Speed up the process for the recruitment of the Grants Service Provider to manage the grants scheme.	PCU	30 Sept 2017

D. Programme Implementation Progress

81. **Programme Management Performance.** The PCU performance has improved since the last mission with thanks to the appointments of additional staff and establishment of the Coastal PCU. From the 18-month WPB, 15 out of a total 46 planned activities have been completed which is relatively higher compared to other key components at the time of the mission. However, the intensity of implementation covers a wide range of activities particularly with mobilisation of additional partners through CRAL Window, sensitisation of beneficiaries and key partners at all levels, drafting of ToRs, initiation of procurement of works, goods and services, management meetings, periodic monitoring and tracking of physical implementation as well as reporting on a number of outputs and intermediate outcomes. With the full staffing capacity, the priority for the PCU is to ensure effective and efficiency performance in planning and achieving physical activities in order to minimise implementation lag. In this regard, the mission recommends *that the PCU should capitalize on its regular management meetings with explicit focus on reviewing implementation progress and budget performance-based on AWPB and procurement plan and use the outcome to inform realistic planning for the subsequent quarters.* This should also include a review of the implementation status of recommendations and agreed actions from missions into a consolidated matrix in order to easily track potential implementation risks. Furthermore, the PCU should use the monthly progress reporting to SDA to

compile quarterly progress reporting to serve as key reflection moments for programme performance monitoring and to share these quarterly reports with IFAD in order to facilitate the reporting requirements on semi- and annual basis including technical narrative and financial performance.

82. The mission reiterates a suggestion from the last mission of the need to ensure coherence and consistency in the internalisation of the Programme approach and logic among the PCU staff. In this regard, the Programme Implementation Manual-PIM should be used as main reference to induct new staff and therefore, it is important the PIM is kept up to date. Also, IFAD should discuss with the PCU to organize a dedicated meeting with all the key PCU staff to ensure common understanding and shared vision of the Programme's approach and requirements for the different donors.

83. **PCU Office.** At the time of the mission, the Coastal PCU has been fully established with required staffing. This completes the four locations of the PCU structure with central office in Nairobi and three regional offices in Nakuru, Siakago and Mtwapa. The mission suggests that in the future, representative of regional offices should participate in the field visits and final technical discussions as this would provide a critical platform for cross-regional learning and sharing of experiences as well as strengthen the implementation capacity of these staff through these joint missions.

84. **The office working space is not optimal.** The mission noted that with the complete staffing, the office environment is not currently adequate to support the effective and efficient performance of the PCU in Nairobi. For instance, there is no storage space, offices are already shared and water and sanitation facilities are not up to the required standards. *Agreed action: additional office accommodation should be found at KALRO, a container could be rented/bought or an alternative solution be found taking into account the appropriateness of the sanitation facility.*

85. **Programme Steering Committee.** The 11-member original PSC has been expanded to include key stakeholders from the CRAL Window with maiden meeting held in December 2016. The PSC reviewed and approved the 2016 performance appraisal of the eligible PCU staff. During one of the PSC meetings, the delay in signing the EAGC subsidiary agreement was discussed and prioritized for timely follow up action. The mission urges the PSC to prioritise the resolution of the recurrent delays in the internal flow of funds from CBK to Programme operating accounts which continue to hinder liquidity and indirectly impact on implementation of field activities that are synchronised with the cropping calendar. As PSC representatives have been joining the field visits, the mission suggests that a joint report should be developed and shared with the wider PSC members to ensure that broad-based and strategic issues are appropriately followed up at the PSC level.

86. **Partnership.** The mission noted that the partnership space of the Programme is broadening in view of the CRAL Window involving public, private, international institutions, civil society organizations including farmers' organizations/cooperatives across the thirteen targeted counties. The PCU is therefore expected to manage all these partners to ensure they deliver the quality outputs and services required as well as effectively manage of the different levels of partners' expectations. As modalities of engagements are different depending on the partnership, it is critical that the PCU devise a mechanism to effectively manage the different layers of partners who are key drivers of programme implementation. In order to maximise the implementation effectiveness, the mission recommends that the PCU coordinate and organize a forum for dialogue building on the current partnership meetings by involving all the key implementing partners to discuss challenges, risks, review different approaches of the partners to ensure complementarities and synergies and define pathways for planning and sequencing of subsequent activities in order to optimise the limited programme resources.

87. **RBA coordination.** The RBA Technical Coordination Group-TCG had remained active since the last mission. With WFP taking on the rotational chairmanship, a total of 10 meetings were held and important decisions and actions taken in support of the Programme implementation. Most notable achievements are i) IFAD led an RBA high-level engagement with Council of Governors with a presentation on Programme overall approach, implementation modalities and flow of funds. This was necessitated following a new regulation requiring all development programmes to comply with devolution modalities; ii) participated in coastal counties' technical discussion meetings in February 2017; iii) actively participated in three regional sensitisation workshop under CRAL Window in March

2017, iv) supporting the formation of county implementation structures including county implementation support team in eight ASAL counties and v) drafted knowledge products on experience with sub-county selection process as well as dialogue with decision and policy makers.

88. During the regional sensitisation workshops, it emerged that the RBA-TCG should be cascaded to the regional level to be aligned with the three regional PCU structures to provide a seamless continuum for the Programme in view of RBA support. As a result, the mission urges the RBA to organize a regional RBA orientation workshop in order to discuss the modalities, roles and responsibilities and expected outputs from such level of RBA.

89. PCU follow up on “**Agreed Actions from the last mission**”: The IFAD October-November 2016 mission issued a total of 64 agreed actions of which 27 have been completed, 22 are on-going and 14 are pending while one was found unfeasible. The mission noted that some of the timeline provided were too ambitious thereby making it impossible for the PCU to realistically follow up on those actions.

90. **Monitoring and Evaluation System.** Effort to operationalize the programme M&E System and MIS⁵ has been advanced and status of implementation since the last Mission is:

- A consolidated Logframe including the CRAL Window indicators had been developed reflecting the RIMS and ASAP indicators. These will be included into the current M&E system and MIS during the next review and upgrade of the MIS planned for later in the year. The M&E tools for data gathering are yet to be revised to capture data on these CRAL specific indicators. *Although CRAL activities are yet to start, in the next season, the mission recommends that the PCU revises the existing M&E tools to include data from CRAL indicators for reporting and to review the indicators to ensure alignment with the IFAD’s newly published RIMS guidelines and indicators;*
- The PCU had started defining each of the indicators in the Logframe to ease measurement and to standardise interpretation. *The mission recommends that this process be finalised soon to avoid different interpretations at the data collection levels and IFAD should be kept informed. The final result should be shared with all the partners;*
- Programme monitoring/progress tracking plan was on course for physical progress. A tracking mission was conducted in Nakuru to assess the progress of implementation, effectiveness of management and partnerships and review lessons learnt, good practices and innovations. An implementation status report was produced reflecting the progress made on the Level 1 of the RIMS indicators including production levels and income accruing to the participating households from season 1 activities. In addition, the PSC and PCU conducted two field visits and held meetings in the first half of 2017 aimed at monitoring the implementation of the AWPB. Such internal missions are important and findings should feed into the external supervisions in making effective operational decisions.
- M&E tools were used to gather yield data for the 2016/2017 cropping season used among the participating farmers in Western and Eastern regions without any seemingly significant challenges experienced by the Ward Agricultural Officers-WAOs. Data analysis from the Western region has been completed while that from the Eastern is yet to be completed to provide a clear indication of the changes (if any) caused by the Programme beyond outputs. *The mission recommends that the M&E unit:*
 - ❖ *Finalises and shares the complete yield data from both Western and Eastern regions with IFAD and PSC members;*
 - ❖ *Conducts a further analysis of the existing data from both regions using but not limited to simple descriptive and inferential statistics including cross tabulations to demonstrate the effects (outcomes) of:*
 - *training on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and changes in yield (total production)*
 - *training on post-harvest handling and changes in household food security reduction or otherwise*

⁵ <http://kcep-mis.co.ke:8080/kcep-mis/>

- *training on financial literacy on savings and income.*
- Other activity reporting templates had also been used to capture and share data, for instance, on training, demonstrations, farmer mobilisation, etc. This data was adequately disaggregated into gender, age-groups of participating farmers, among others. The mission however observed that it was only the staffs of Ministry of Agriculture (in the implementing counties) that were using the recommended templates. Partners (AGMARK, KALRO, EBL) reported in their own formats which are not meeting the PCU expectations thereby causing delays in finalising reports to ensure data consistency and coherence. *The mission recommends that the PCU shares with partners this concern and desire to harmonise use of the recommended M&E System and MIS tools for the programme during their joint quarterly review meetings. All partners should have a copy of the M&E and MIS Manual where all M&E tools are annexed for timely use and ensure that all reporting formats are adhered to for consistency*
- The mission also observed that the M&E system did not monitor Category 1 farmers who did not transit from one season to the other. This might not have been anticipated. Similarly, the team did not track adoption of key programme messages by farmers from the Eastern Region during the off-season,(March-June) when there is no direct programme interfacing therefore losing an opportunity to learn how they might be applying the acquired knowledge and skills. This mission recommends that it is important to:
 - ❖ *track these farmers and assess how the short interface with the programme has affected their crop husbandry practices and saving behaviour as well as further understand why some farmers are dropping out and possible option of re-engaging them in the programme.*
 - ❖ *escalate monitoring activities in the Eastern Region and track a handful of farmers to assess how they are performing during the off- season.*

91. Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) capacity at the PCU had been strengthened. A senior M&E and Knowledge Management (KM) Officer was hired to support the lone M&E officer since the start of the programme. The two staff will be instrumental in operationalizing the M&E system and MIS at all levels of the programme. The M&E Officers at both the Western and Eastern regional offices provided invaluable support to the WAOs and partners during the period under review to collect data during the mini-survey, crop yield survey and on activity implementation processes.

92. PCU staff in the Coast, key implementing partners in Kitui and Makueni Counties and representative/focal points from the Ministries of Agriculture and Natural Resource Management are yet to be trained on the programme M&E system and MIS. *The mission recommends that the PCU expedites this as planned. The staff and partners from the Eastern Region where CRAL window is being targeted should also be included in this training notwithstanding that they had received the initial M&E and MIS training in 2016.*

93. The MIS was designed and fully automated. It however remains work in progress because of the programme dynamics. The WAOs had been trained on how to upload information in the MIS. Meanwhile there are key issues to improve i) the system currently operates on a server from the consulting firm that designed the system and ii) Connectivity in some parts of the counties remains a challenge, constraining efficient use of the system. In view of this, the WAOs and M&E staff captured data off-line using their own handsets and relayed it to the central server at the PCU only when there is connectivity. *The mission recommends that the PCU expedites procurement of its own server and internet connectivity prior to the elapse of the pilot phase of the system. The MIS dashboard needs to be regularly updated with most indicators typically from logframe, RIMS, NIMES or MoALF targets.*

94. It was observed that farmers (in their groups) were active in monitoring one another to ensure adherence to the programme implementation guidelines – from picking of inputs, planting, harvesting and post harvesting activities. Although, Community Resource Persons (ToTs) drawn from the Ministry of Agriculture staff, individuals, agro-dealers etc. had been identified, trained (by KALRO) and attached to these groups to provide them timely technical support and mentoring, the mission noted such ToTs did not have clear ToRs, reporting templates to capture frequency of interaction, subjects discussed, agreed actions and level of accomplishment, among others, neither are they being

supervised. The mission acknowledged the usefulness of the role played by the farmer groups and ToTs. To strengthen their involvement in M&E, the mission recommends that:

- *The M&E capacity of farmer groups is strengthened to monitor certain activities at their level, for instance, time of planting, fertilizer application, weeding, harvesting, post-harvest handling, etc. Outputs from these activities are very important in explaining the bigger programme results and outcomes. One way to actualize this recommendation is for the M&E unit to design simple and farmer friendly tools and train group leaders how to capture the information and report;*
- *the M&E unit designs a simple Mentor Reporting Format to be filled by the TOT and countersigned by the farmer group leaders (for accountability) whenever they hold meetings. These formats should be shared with the Regional PCU M&E Officers for synthesis and emerging issues communicated with the respective partners.*

95. The status of key outstanding M&E studies by 2017 is that:

- An internal (by PCU) mini-baseline survey at County level was conducted in March 2017 to collect Programme baseline values. The base values on the KCEP Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were analysed and used to update the logframe indicators. Any remaining gaps are expected to be filled after completion of the CRAL Window baseline survey as well as socio-economic and biophysical ecosystem surveys. These surveys will be used to measure the programme performance and impact. However, the report has not yet been shared with key programme partners.
- A study to assess the effectiveness and outcomes of the various farmers' trainings to determine the degree of technology adoption has not been done by KALRO. *This mission recommends that the scope of such study be broadened to include a thorough socio-economic analysis of participating farmers.*

96. **Baseline surveys.** A draft ToR for the baseline survey for CRAL Window has been formulated and tendering process to procure the consultant soon after all due diligence process is concluded. *The mission recommends that this study be fast tracked as implementation of the CRAL Window activities pick up.* The **Biophysical baseline survey by ICRAF** has been initiated with discussions between ICRAF representative and the PCU. This study is intended to establish a biophysical baseline for monitoring ecosystem health annually that can be attributed to the Programme in the eight ASAL target counties. PCU is yet to finalize a draft ToR taking into account ICRAF feedback and then share a final draft ToR for IFAD's approval. In the meantime, the selected sub-counties and wards from the eight ASAL target counties should be communicated to ICRAF for their preparatory planning. In addition, the **Socio-economic survey** planned to be conducted by World Food Programme has been initiated. This study is intended to assess and determine certain key household indicators to annually compare the emerging results with. To this end, the PCU has shared a draft TOR to which WFP provided comments. However, WFP hinted in follow up discussions that they do not currently have the capacity to conduct the study. As a result, the mission met with the RBA to discuss the possibility of FAO as an option to replace WFP for this survey before the Programme considers to procure external service provider. *The mission recommends that the PCU should follow up with FAO during an RBA-TCG meeting for their confirmation; otherwise an alternative service provider should be procured.*

97. It is suggested that all surveys develop and incorporate gender and youth indicators (as appropriate) to monitor and evaluate outputs/outcomes and impacts. All indicators should be disaggregated by sex and age including qualitative information and analysis. However, the main baseline survey tool has incorporated a gender analysis and use Women's Empowerment in Agricultural Index (WEAI).

98. **Monitoring of Environmental issues.** The Programme yet it to develop a full Social, Environmental and Climate Management Plans as part of SECAP and NEMA procedures and guidelines to ensure regular monitoring of the impact of the programme interventions in the target counties. This was an issue that was raised during the last mission. However, the e-voucher input packages do not in general comprise a risk in terms of environmental sustainability. There has been

some concern in some counties regarding DAP, a particular formulation of fertilizer which in some counties have been banned due to the belief that this results in acidification of the soil. However, there is little evidence that this in fact is a significant risk. Various farmers expressed concern that any type of inorganic fertilizer "burns" the crops or soil; all the same, those who have been receiving the input package have now seen that this is not the case. As the programme is delivering fertilizer and other inputs in specific quantities and specific ratios, it is judged unlikely that farmers would mis-use or over use fertilizers to the point of representing an environmental risk, in particular given the degressive subsidy. Furthermore, since the last mission, detailed fertilizer trials have been carried out by KALRO specifying the appropriate combinations of N/P/K for the various programme areas. Some micronutrient deficiencies have been discovered in this process, which are addressed in the recommendations.

99. **Organic matter** seems to low in many of the soils in the Eastern region. There is little evidence of use of manure and there is low organic matter in the fields visited. This should be a focus of programme activities and will complement the benefits of inorganic fertilizer, as the increased biomass resulting from fertilizer use will not necessarily be incorporated into the field but rather likely used as animal feed. Low OM means low water and nutrient retention, resulting in not fully benefiting from inorganic fertilizer applied.

100. **Contradictory information was gathered by the mission regarding inclusion of pesticides/herbicides in the input package.** This has not been the case in the Western counties but is apparently being considered for the Eastern counties (i.e. under the CRAL window). The PCU needs to clarify this. Clear evidence was gathered by the mission in terms of existence of various pests which will affect yield. These are also affected by temperature. It is recommended that the programme consider supporting farmers with integrated pest management, particularly where Conservation Agriculture is being promoted, due to the likely increase in pest risk. Furthermore, the fact that the programme is promoting the same few crops every year increases the chance of pest infestations.

101. IPM virtually eliminates environmental sustainability concerns with respect to pests and diseases. FAO has expertise in this area: the FAO technical support agenda should include system specific IPM. IPM practices, such as lines of napier grass between sections of crops (which "pulls" pests away from crops and traps them there) also have soil and water conservation functions if they are oriented along the contours. This is an area the PCU can benefit from the EU-funded push-pull mechanism that ICIPE is championing in some counties to combat pest and it is even reported that this biological control could be effective against Fall and Africa Army Worms.

102. **With respect to infrastructure related safeguards**, the county governments, particularly in Makueni, stated that they carry out their own Environmental Impact Assessments and environmental audit compliance reflecting the county environmental policy. However, in order to clarify uncertainty about if/what has been devolved from NEMA in terms of environmental safeguards, it is recommended that the NRM/CC officer of the PCU obtain further details of the safeguards procedures applicable in the counties where the CAF may result in the funding of meso- and micro-scale water management infrastructure (e.g. sand dams in Makueni). All such CAF and other Programme related interventions need to comply with both the County and Programme safeguards.

103. **Monitoring of key environmental sustainability parameters** should be included in the programme operational M&E system, not just yield data, which can mask a mining of soil fertility. Environmental trends will be followed using simple GIS capacity to be installed and supported at county government level by CETRAD, building on historic trend analysis which will be done as part of the initial work. This will allow the programme and county governments to follow changes in both soil surface and vegetation trends. Furthermore, socio-economic characterization should go hand-in-hand with biophysical characterization with respect to safeguards, given the combined SECAP rating category.

104. **Gender and youth focus.** Women and youth and especially women headed households, are directly targeted with mechanisms guided by quotas. The youth and women leaders are to be involved/included in the start-up KCEP-CRAL activities, during community mobilisation and

sensitisation at each targeted sub-county. The community mobilisers are briefed on selection criteria – and approaches for inclusiveness of women and youth. During beneficiary selection, attention is paid to women and youth based on the eligibility criteria for each category of targeted farmers. Quotas for participation of women and youth are set at a minimum of 30 percent. KCEP-CRAL will implement Household Methodologies (HHMs) at farmer group level, for their empowerment. The HHMs is to ensure that the farmer groups are inclusive, that issues of power and gender relations are addressed and that mechanism for dialogue among and between group members are strengthened. A study on Gender and Social Inclusion (GESI) has been conducted to ensure GESI mainstreaming throughout the programme activities. An Action Plan and a budget to be developed together with programme stakeholders for the implementation of the GESI activities and recommendations.

105. The programme implementation manual (PIM) has been revised and harmonized in terms of targeting. It is recommended that women and youth target groups be incorporated into the existing PIM to clearly identify the intended programme beneficiaries characterized as, 'women farmers' to be further categorized and targeted into the numbers/percentages to be reached i.e.: i) Women headed households (30%); ii) Women in male headed households and iii) Female youth

106. **Gender and Social Inclusion Study has been** carried out in the original KCEP Counties and Strategy and Implementation Action Plan Developed. It is recommended that a Gender Analysis Study should be carried out to cover the additional KCEP-CRAL Counties i.e. Taita-Taveta, Kilifi, Kwale, Makueni, Machakos to come up with context specific strategies: developing a synergized Gender and Youth Inclusive Strategy and Action Plan with a budget for the entire Programme.

107. **Poverty focus.** KCEP-CRAL targets smallholders in eight semi-arid counties in the Eastern and Coastal regions. The criteria for selection of sub-counties targeted are based on i) poverty incidence, ii) population density and iii) vulnerability to climate change among others. As a first graduation step, food-insecure farming households (60,000) are targeted for support by WFP under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO) to promote resilience to the effects of changes in climate. Some of the poverty indicators used to identify food insecure farmers include: having unmet food gaps, have less than 1 ha of land under cultivation, poor kinship support and big family size. The programme is designed to include women and youth and empower them at group levels through Household Methodologies for collective visioning for change, to conduct poverty analysis and to develop immediate and long term change strategies.

108. **Effectiveness of targeting strategy.** The overall responsibility of poverty targeting, gender and youth focus lies with the Programme Coordination Unit (PCU). The Community Mobilizing, Training and Gender Office-MCTGO (in PCU) is responsible for gender mainstreaming, social inclusion, and community mobilisation. The MCTG Officer together with Monitoring and Evaluation and Knowledge Management officers are directly responsible for ensuring that women, young women and young men are participating in the programme activities as equal partners and their issues addressed. On monitoring the performance of targeting, the programme's M&E framework allows for gender sensitive indicators, sex and age disaggregated data which is to be enriched by qualitative information and analysis. Poverty targeting, gender and youth focus are part of the reporting requirement.

109. The programme targets subsistence farmers who are food insecure, farmers meeting household food requirements, market oriented farmers with livelihood diversification graduating to commercial farmers with food security and resilience. Targeting is conducted at two levels: participating sub counties and community based involving community mobilisation, formation of local committees, identification and enrolling potential farmers for e-voucher beneficiaries and distribution of farmers' application forms for category 1 and category 2 farmers followed by selection of the beneficiaries.

110. Cumulatively, 34,981 Category 1 farmers from both the Western and Eastern regions were selected by the screening committee and submitted to Equity Bank for screening and enrolment. In Category 2, a total of 35,208 farmers (out of a target of 67,000) from both Western and Eastern regions have been enrolled, representing only 53.3% and thus, falling below the annual target. Several challenges were noted, including high drop-out of Category 1 beneficiaries transiting to year 2

where they would contribute 40%. The Supervision Mission (October/November 2016) made recommendations to address some of the challenges faced in targeting. These recommendations need to be implemented:

- Harmonise targeting tool (questionnaire) for targeting category 1 & 2 of farmers during one selection process to rollout activities under both categories for efficiency and effectiveness
- Explore the feasibility of integrating the harmonized targeting tool into an electronic targeting system to reduce time taken under manual data collection and entry.
- Update of the savings mobilizations study for 10% and 40% contribution and payments disbursed with data disaggregated by age and sex.

111. **Targeting Procedures:** At start-up and on a periodic basis through years 1 and 2, the PCU supports Counties to mobilise communities through public fora (**barazas**), conduct information and awareness campaigns targeting farming communities to provide inclusion together with other stakeholders (i.e. agro-dealers, technical services providers, suppliers of post harvesting equipment and service). The aim is to ensure that communities receive easy to understand sufficient information on the programme objectives, discuss criteria for community engagement, and facilitate applications and selection criteria for category 1 and 2 farmers. Between January and May 2017, the programme conducted 8 County sensitisation workshops in Eastern and Coast Regions. A total of 462 community mobilisation **barazas** have been held for 57,062 participants out of whom 26,707 were male and 30,335 females.

112. Nevertheless, the mission observed that mobilisation of communities through public **barazas** may lead to exclusion of target population particularly given the timing of meeting, the distance of the meeting places and the programme criteria of 'one acre' requirement for enrolment. Women especially, are time poor considering their multiple/triple roles in farming households – providing free labour in productive, reproductive activities and family care. The mission also found out that one acre enrolment requirement seems to have excluded some women and youth who are denied access to land owned by their male relatives. It was also observed that there is low participation of the youth in general, and especially the participation of the male youth. While the programme clearly spells out percentage of targets for women, there is no specific target set out for the youth. Moreover women and youth are bundled together as if they are one and the same target group requiring the same interventions and approaches. This perception continues to further marginalise participation of the youth in the sector. The youth are not a homogeneous group because they have different characteristics that shape their circumstances including their sex, age, geographic locations, and marital status. The term 'youth' should be used to refer to both young women and young men with socially differentiated roles and needs. For inclusive participation of women and youth it is suggested that the programme:

- Determine quota for young women and young men for targeted participation in the programme activities;
- Support diversification and innovative interventions downstream/upstream in the prioritised value chains that will bring on board the youth (e.g. transportation, marketing, warehouses, etc.);
- Arrange trainings/meetings at convenient times and distances for women taking into consideration young mothers;
- Consider supporting farms owned by women's/youth groups – to include those individuals who are not able to access family land.

113. **Beneficiary selection:** the eligible farmers follow community-based process at Ward level through community committees composed of sub-county authorities, local leaders and community representatives. In order to screen the target beneficiaries, sub-county programme coordination committees (SCPCCs) and ward screening committees have been set up in Eastern and Western regions. In the sub-counties visited, the mission saw that adequate attention is given to the representation of women and youth in these committees in line with minimum 30% Constitutional requirement. In the groups, it was observed that women are represented in management position, either as Chairperson, Secretary or Treasurer. Interested farmers submits request for screening by the

selection committee. Once the farmer group is selected they receive capacity building in various areas including: governance, leadership and group dynamics, business action planning, basic financial literacy and saving. A total of 3,661 KCEP farmers (1,491 males, 1,984 females and 186 youth) have been trained on group dynamics, conflict management, record keeping and leadership.

114. It is recommended that training for the selected farmer groups be expanded to include group visioning and gender action learning systems (GALS). To roll out the implementation of Household Methodology immediate action should be taken to:

- Selection of Service Provider
- Contracting consultant (internationally recruited) to conduct training of trainers (ToTs) staff of Key Partners, KCEP-CRAL Gender Officer and relevant County and sub-County Staff
- Develop KCEP-CRAL household methodology Manual Guidelines
- Build capacity of Service Providers on GALS and
- Train Community Facilitators to support the empowerment of farmers, by coaching the farmer groups, mentoring and monitoring.

Targeted beneficiaries and numbers reached

Target group/Category (KCEP)		Targeted	Reached	Percentage
Category 1	Men	20 000	8 202	41
	Women	12 000	11 156	93
	Youth	8 000	4 264	53
Category 2	Men	30 000	19 868	66
	Women	18 000	12 075	67
	Youth	12 000	3 265	27

115. **Knowledge Management, Communication and Visibility.** The process for formulating a Communication and Visibility Strategy has been initiated with drafting of a TOR which IFAD has provided comments. The mission appreciates that IFAD facilitated discussions between the PCU and EU that led to the development of simple Communication and Visibility Plan which will be the basis for the drafting of the strategy. The mission also observed that in the absence of this strategy, it is unclear how the information needs of the different partners would be addressed by the PCU. *The Mission recommends that the timely conclusion of the strategy to ensure that the programme systematically rollout the learning and sharing agenda as well as the visibility requirements of the different donors.*

116. A 1st version of KCEP-CRAL website was designed and can be accessed online; www.kcep.dennsoft.com. Although the website is in its nascent stage, it is an effort that will enhance accountability by sharing results, life experiences by participating farmers with the wider public and partners. *The mission recommends the PCU trains the key staff on its use to regularly update the website. It is also extremely important that the website should be integrated to the MIS system.*

117. Although the desire of the programme is to ensure that all partner M&E and the programme M&E and KM systems were synchronised, with those of partners for timely reporting, the mission observed that this was not the case and might take longer time. Partners and other service providers used their own tools to capture data from their activities and reported manually to the PCU. *Discussions with key partners – EBL, for instance, should be prevailed upon to ensure that data on farmers in the e-voucher system are timely shared on-line with the PCU.*

118. In the field, WhatsApp groups had been formed bringing on board farmers and staff of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as regional PCU staff to discuss emerging technical issues from the programme implementation process. This effort is appreciated. *The mission recommends that effort be explored to use locally-based FM radio stations (largely broadcasting in vernacular languages) to mobilise farmers, discuss progress and disseminate extension messages as well as best practices and innovations from the programme.*

119. In addition, the programme had produced and shared several Information, Education and Communication (IECs) materials including T-shirts and flyers. The PCU has documented success

stories⁶ after the first year of the e-voucher intervention and the CRAL sub-county selection entitled **“Rome Based Agencies (RBAs) unravels a Rigorous and Unbiased Model for Selecting Benefitting Programme Sub-counties in KCEP-CRAL Programme Counties in Kenya”**. The Mission commends these efforts and encourages the M&E and KM team keeps identifying more success stories, package and disseminate to stakeholders. *A policy brief on the e-voucher to inform the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the RBA is recommended.*

120. KCEP initial results and achievements were documented and published in the EU Delegation’s Annual Report- the Bluebook 2017 with a focus on private sector engagement in agribusiness development in the country and this report was officially launched during the 60th Anniversary Celebration of the formation of EU on 9th May 2017.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Use monthly progress reporting to compile quarterly progress report showing actual achievements and budget performance based on AWPB targets and PP and ensure quarterly review of implementation progress including status of mission recommendations	PCU	Quarterly
Review the Office working environment and consider new office location or expansion of the current office	PCU/SDA	31 Dec 2017
Review the internal flow of funds from CBK to Programme Operational account to ensure effectiveness and efficiency	PSC	July 2017
Follow up on the RBA-TCG to organize regional RBA orientation workshop in order to discuss mechanism and expectations of cascaded RBA-TCG	RBA/PCU	31 Aug 2017
Revise M&E tools to capture data on CRAL indicators	M&E Unit	31 Aug 2017
Define each indicator in the logframe for ease of measurement and share with key partners in the form in indicator book/manual	M&E Unit	30 Sept 2017
Monitor the risk of Fall Army Worm on Programme beneficiaries and discuss with ICIPE and KALRO the opportunities to replicate the push-pull approach	PCU/ICIPE/KALRO/ County Agric Staff	1 Sept 2017
Share the key M&E and MIS tools and Manual with key partners to improve reporting.	M&E Unit	31 Aug 2017
Procure MIS server and applicable M&E devices and ensure MIS is regularly updated to capture indicators from logframe, RIMS and national targets	PCU	30 Sept 2017 and continuous
Follow up on biophysical and socioeconomic studies with ICRAF and RBA respectively	PCU/RBA	30 Sept 2017
Finalise Communication and Visibility Strategy	PCU/IFAD	31 Aug 2017
Identify, package and disseminate more lessons, best practices and extension messages in appropriate format to target users	PCU	30 Sept 2017
Community resilience building assets to be funded under CAF should conform to safeguards policies and procedures of SECAP, NEMA and County Governments	NRM/CC Officer/County Government/NEMA	continuous
Carry out a gender analysis study covering the CRAL counties	PCU	30 Nov 2017
Develop a synergized gender and youth inclusive strategy and action plan together with a budget to cover the CRAL counties for mainstreaming GESI activities in the Programme	PCU/CMTGO	31 Dec 2017
Harmonize targeting tool (questionnaire) and incorporate tool into M&E/MIS electronic system if feasible	MEO/CMTGO	30 Nov 2017
Establish quotas for young women and men for targeted participation in programme activities	CMTGO	31 Oct 2017
Draft a ToR to contract a service provider for the implementation of Household methodologies	CMTGO/PO	31 Dec 2017

E. Fiduciary aspects

121. **Financial Management.** The original KCEP financing of Euro 17.6 million was contributed by the EU and on-granted to Government (net of IFAD direct and indirect costs) in December 2013 and March 2014 respectively. The IFAD loan and ASAP grant were approved by the April 2015 IFAD’s Executive Board with the Financing Agreement being signed in August 2015. However, the approval

⁶ <http://www.kcep.dennsoft.com/index.php/learn-how-2/gallery/videos/>

design report only considered CRAL for a total of USD 118.0 million, excluding the original KCEP EU financing as it was considered a separate Programme at that time. The Programme Design Report appendices did include Programme costings for USD 153.2 million and the PCU has the underlying detailed financial cost tables. Subsequently, an amendment to the original EU Contribution Agreement was signed in September 2015 and on-granted to Government in April 2016 to include the additional financing of Euro 9.5 million. This Amendment made a major strategic change in considering for the first time the combined KCEP and CRAL financing as one consolidated Programme summing to USD 153.2 million. Unfortunately, the allocation of the additional EU financing changed by component at that time and the PCU does not have this most recent cost table which is vital for allocating costs and management decisions. *Action required: IFAD to share the final cost tables with the PCU.*

122. Consequently, IFAD system shows that KCEP and KCEP-CRAL are distinct Programmes whereas the amended Contribution Agreement consolidated them. The financial statements for the year to 30 June 2017 should be for the combined Programme (showing the necessary disclosures by financier). *Action required: for reporting purposes IFAD needs to clarify the GRIPS Programme numbers in use.*

123. As the programme is now a multi-donor action, the combined amendment to the Contribution Agreement between EU and IFAD is not geographically restricted within the 13 Programme counties. Similarly, the IFAD grant agreements with GoK did not place any geographical limitations within the 13 counties. The key point is to ensure that activities are suitably described in the budget submission to avoid potential problems of ineligibility. However, the ASAP grant financing is targeted to ASAL counties.

124. The Programme financial envelope of USD 153.2 million includes both a grant of USD 2.0 million from IFAD directly to FAO and IFAD's own direct/indirect costs which were deducted from the amount received by IFAD from the EU and granted to GoK. *Action required: based on the cost tables the PCU needs to establish the total of resources against which it will be held accountable and needs to report on.*

125. One consequence of the EU contributions being considered as a pooled funding source is that the Programme can use the original EU financing's Designated and Operational bank accounts also for the additional EU financing subject to the accounting software tracking transactions by financing instrument. No amendment is required to the Financing Agreement, rather it will be communicated in a new communication to the Recipient covering both EU financing instruments. *Action required: IFAD to prepare a new communication to the Recipient explaining the pooled bank accounts for both EU grants. Furthermore, the Chart of Accounts needs to be modified from a single EU financier to reflect the two distinct EU financing instruments.*

126. **The EU KSh Operational bank** account opened for the original EU financing is also receiving GoK counterpart funds for the entire Programme. On reflection, this arrangement is beneficial as GoK resources can be used whilst EU instalments are in transit. Distinction between financiers will be tracked through the Chart of Accounts. Another practical difficulty concerned opening new bank accounts in CBK which is not represented in the three regional PCU office counties. The prior mission's recommendation in this respect has been closed.

127. Both KCEP (grant 2000000623) and CRAL (IFAD loan 2000001121 and ASAP grant 2000001122) have Letters to the Recipient. The additional EU financing (which is not yet disbursing) has not yet had such a letter. *Action required: Finalise the CRAL draft communication to include the additional EU financing. The Contribution Agreement may need updating to reflect that the MOALF Tender Committee no longer exists as a result of new procurement regulation in the country.*

128. **The PIM** has been drafted to now include both KCEP and CRAL aspects and is pending PSC approval in July 2017. The PIM is being updated periodically at National and Regional level for latest changes such as the Regional Programme Assistants being assigned certain finance tasks to improve segregation of duties. *Agreed action: updated PIM to be approved by PSC in July 2017.*

129. The September 2015 amendment to the EU Contribution Agreement extended the implementation period by 42 months to 90 months total. This takes the completion date to 19 June

2021 and the closing date to 20 December 2021 for both grant 2000000623 and 2000001522, however, the costs to be incurred during the final six month of winding up period between completion and closing should be pre-agreed by IFAD and EU to avoid expenditures being subsequently declared ineligible. Although para 36 of the Description of Action (Annex 1) mentions KCEP closes 20 June 2018 and a 36 month extension request being expected this apparent inconsistency is irrelevant as the 90 month clause is binding. It should be noted that the EU Contribution Agreement completion/closing dates will still not be aligned with the IFAD loan and ASAP grant CRAL completion and closing dates of 30 September 2022 and 31 March 2023 respectively. *Action required: By inclusion in this Aide-Memoire, GoK is requesting the amendment of the Grant Agreement (2000000623) such that the completion and closing dates are 19 June 2021 and 20 December 2021 respectively, reflecting the 90 month implementation period of the EU Contribution Agreement and subsequent six month winding up period.*

130. **Programme reporting periods:** KCEP originally had reporting by calendar year whereas CRAL is the more traditional 30 June Kenyan year-end. The EU General Conditions (Option 2) permit the submission of progress reports whenever pre-financing is requested through a withdrawal application ("payment advice"). Consequently reports such as the AWPB for the two EU grants can be combined using the traditional 30 June fiscal year date. The same applies for the audit period. The last AWPB was for 18 months from 1 July 2016 to 31 December 2017. *Agreed action: The current 18 month WPB will be revised and extended until 30 June 2018 where after subsequent AWPBs will be for 12 months ending 30 June.*

131. **Financial planning and timely fund flow** to Equity Bank Ltd is critical in order to maximise impact. CRAL e-voucher funding now comes from both IFAD and EU additional financing, however, KCEP in the West does not have any IFAD financing and so the situation is more stressed. WA 13 covering expenses up to 31 March 2017 has just been approved in National Treasury and will be submitted to IFAD. The trigger for requesting the next EU tranche has now been met and the PCU can submit its financial and technical narrative report accordingly. *Action required: PCU to finalise the financial and technical narrative report such that the 3rd EU tranche can be timely requested.*

132. Funding for the e-voucher in the last two seasons was been delayed as EBL only pays once the number of farmers who have paid their 10% is known as part of the conditions for accessing e-voucher inputs. The reconciliation of advances and justifications should continue to be done at the end of every season. *Agreed action: The PCU will amend the payment schedule in the Subsidiary Agreement with EBL such that, based on estimates, the Programme will advance the 90% or appropriate contribution to EBL so that the farmers can pick up their defined inputs upon payment of their respective co-share of the cost of the e-voucher package.*

133. **The Sage Pastel accounting software** was reviewed and found adequate although it has not been updated for 12 months. The Payroll module is being used. *Action required: (i) renew the Sage Pastel license; (ii) complete installation of the Wireless Area Network to connect PCs to the server; (iii) purchase a new server as the current one is obsolete; (iv) store the server in a more appropriate environment rather than in a store room/occupied office; (iv) irrespective of the WAN and the old server, data input can be done directly on the machine itself and should be started immediately; and (v) implement e-archiving as per LTR paragraph 36. In order to equip the FM team with additional skills for successfully carrying out these processes, the FM team should visit a project with a fully working Sage pastel accounting software, for experience sharing.*

134. **Grievance mechanism.** *Agreed action: The Programme should give visibility to the IFAD and EU anti-corruption email account and phone numbers.*

135. **County mobility:** the cost tables show component 4 having budgeted for a total of 24 vehicles for the entire PCU (12 for Nairobi PCU, 4 for each of Western, Eastern and Coast PCU offices). Currently the PCU has already purchased two vehicles for their own use and 10 are being procured: 6 will be at PCU in Nairobi and 2 in each of the 3 regional offices. Hence, no vehicle costs were apparently foreseen for the counties own staff to mobilise farmers (other than the 240 motorcycles at Ward level) to attend training, conduct M&E and participate in supervision and backstopping. Under component 1.1 the cost tables include USD 322,000 for vehicles in each of the 8

CRAL counties under the IFAD grant to FAO which FAO understand are for their own use. *Agreed action: Review the budget availability for county mobility in the 13 counties.*

136. **Review of the Designated Account.** The mission reviewed the designated account for the EU grant financing and confirms that the balances are fairly accounted. All the EU proceeds are effectively utilised and proceeds of WA 13, for Euro 531,864 are waiting settlement from IFAD. The balances in the operational account are attributable to the GoK counterpart funding. Included in the reconciliation is an amount of Ksh5.5 million described as advances to staff for programme work. This amount require full accounting and analysis so as to ensure that the advances are current, not in duplicates to same individual of the staff and above all else that each of the individual advances in the list are in accordance with GoK accounting procedures.

137. **Disbursement. The IFAD loan** disbursement up to 31 May 2017 is SDR 2.9 million or USD 4 million and representing 7% of the loan allocation of SDR 43.9 million. The disbursement is made of the initial and advances. This status has been reconciled to the IFAD statements. The current 18 months WPB include a budget of USD 8 million to be financed from this loan. So far from the advance, the Programme has spent approximately USD 380,000 in sensitising the counties on the Programme and paying salaries of staff working in the CRAL window. It is hoped that activities implementation will escalate consistently with the AWPB plans before the end of the budget period. In the meantime the PCU should prepare a WA for the expenditure incurred to date consistently with the IFAD guidelines.

138. **EU Grant.** The EU grant disbursement as at 31 May 2017 and at WA 12, is Euro 6.1 million or 39% of the of EU Grant allocation of Euro 15.6 million. The 18 months WPB include a budget of Euro 8.6 million to be financed from this Grant. This is a good indication of high prospects for significantly utilising the grant funds.

139. **ASAP Grant.** The ASAP grant of SDR 7.1 million has received an advance of USD 400,000. Only a budget of USD 803,152 has been included in the 18 months AWPB. However, the AWPB will be revised soon and the budget will be increased consistently with the ongoing sensitisation activities with counties.

140. **IFAD Grant to FAO.** As at the time of the mission, IFAD has disbursed cumulatively USD 1.2 million of the total USD2.0 million grant to FAO to support implementation of KCEP-CRAL at the county level.

141. **EU Additional Grant.** The additional EUR 9.5 million or USD 10 million is yet to be disbursed. However, the letter to the recipient (LTR) is in the process of finalisation and the disbursement is expected in due course of time. As the original and additional grant agreements cover different components and expense categories, attention is required by the PCU to charge the appropriate activity to the right financing instrument.

142. **Counterpart funds.** As at 31 March 2017, the GoK has contributed USD 1.6 million equivalents, of the counterpart funds, predominantly to fund taxes and duties. This represents 30% of the allocation at design of USD 4.6 million. So far the GoK has provided financial resources on time.

143. **Contributions from the beneficiaries and financial institutions.** The mission noted that EBL has estimated its cumulative contributions to the tune of Ksh.173 million (equivalent to US\$1.67 million out of total contributions of US\$5.46 from participating financial institutions) whereas the estimated beneficiaries' contribution is Ksh59.5 million (equivalent to US\$575,000 out of a total estimated contribution of US\$36.09 million) as provided by EBL. *The mission recommends that the PCU should monthly collect financial data from EBL to ensure regular reporting for easy access.*

144. **Compliance with loan covenants.** The review by the mission reveals that Section 3.1 and 3.3 of the Financial Agreement, respectively, relative to specific performance audit of the e-voucher process and finalisation/authorisation of PIM have not been complied with. PCU is following up these aspects and it is hoped that they will soon be resolved.

145. **Statutory Audit.** The performance audit of the e-voucher scheme with EBL has still not been done despite four letters from PS SDA/MOALF although the Office of the Auditor-General has passed

the request to its specialist performance audit division. *Action required: IFAD shared a draft ToR with the Performance Audit section of KENAO and PCU to closely follow up with KENAO to undertake this performance audit by 31 July 2017, otherwise an alternative provider should be sought.*

146. The 2015/2016 financial statements received a disclaimer opinion by KENAO. KENAO has declined re-auditing to at least provide the two opinions on the Statements of Expenditure and Designated Account. The mission discussed how to avoid a repeat in 2016/2017 audited financial statements. It was agreed that the EBL and beneficiary contributions would be disclosed in the Notes and the main body of the financial statements re-stated to exclude them. Comparatives will again be included this year but a minuted exit meeting will be held. *Agreed action: The audit Terms of Reference should be sent to KENAO by mid-July 2017 including the three opinions, a request for the performance audit of the e-voucher scheme and coverage of the EU requirements such as the transaction list.*

147. In addition to the e-voucher performance audit the PCU should ensure that the Subsidiary Agreements with the parastatals and the key Programme implementing partners include the following clauses:

- a) Programme funds to be disclosed within the institutional annual audited financial statements; and
- b) The scope in the ToR of the institutions' auditor to include the Programme funds.

148. **Internal Audit.** The mission reviewed the latest internal audit report by the MOALF internal audit unit covering the period 1 July 2016 to 28 February 2017. The report observes the programme activities have impacted positively on the lives of ordinary farmers. However, the report also raises significant issues which include unduly delayed accountabilities for imprest. The report indicates a failure to adhere to GoK imprest procedures by not having a complete imprest register, and also not following up timely retirement of the imprests. Other issues are illegible registers maintained by Agents, some farmers not collecting inputs from designated Agro-dealers, and lack of programme codes/labelling on the programme office assets. The mission recommends resolution of the issues raised.

149. **Sample test of transactions of EU financing.** The mission simulated an EU verification exercise including sample test of transactions to prepare and familiarize the PCU staff on EU fiduciary requirements. Based on the limited review of the 30 sampled transactions (or 51% of the total transactions up to 31 July 2016), the mission noted in general supporting documents are adequate. However, the mission found several weaknesses including mischarging of transactions, inadequate justification for some selected procurement procedures, implementing partners' cost without detailed transactions and incomplete and unavailable supporting documents for some transactions. The mission provided a number of recommendations for which the PCU is already taking actions on some of them. The main findings are summarized below:

- Mischarging of transactions amounting to KES 442,579.84 (equivalent to Euro 4,271.30) as a result of VAT and withholding tax charged to the original EU grant. *Agreed action: The PCU should exclude these costs from the reported expenditures by posting adjusted entries (i.e. deducting these costs) in the next Withdrawal Applications for the EU Contribution and instead charge these costs to the GoK's contribution;*
- Procurement procedures conducted through direct purchase or single sources without adequate evidence justifying the method and compliance with the applicable procurement regulations. This includes procurement for advertisement, fuel and lubricant, conference facilities, travel, vehicle maintenance, license for accounting software and vehicle. The mission was informed that for some types of goods and services, the policy is to use any pre-qualified company/service provider by the GoK. *Agreed action: PCU to provide evidence of such policy and including justification for the direct purchase without any competitive bidding process among the pre-qualified suppliers;*
- *Implementing partners' costs are not supported with detail analysis of expenditures reported in the financial report of the partners. Agreed Action: PCU should ensure that Subsidiary*

Agreements and MoUs with the parastatals and key implementing partners include the requirement to submit financial report fully backed with the required supporting detail transaction lists and the PCU should develop and maintain an e-archiving system.

150. **Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire.** The mission perform the FMAQ for the programme and concluded that the overall financial risk assessment is high based on the following summarised counts one low risk, three medium and four high risks emanating from some of the above analysis.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Address all issues raised in the Internal Audit report	SPC/FAM/SA/	31 07.17
Follow up with KENAO on the performance audit of E-voucher with EBL	SPC/FAM	Immediate
Update the PIM and submit to IFAD for approval after PSC endorsement	SPC/FAM	31 07 17
Review the budget availability for county mobility in the 13 counties and consult IFAD and EU	SPC/FAM	31.08 17
Give visibility to the IFAD and EU anti-corruption measures	SPC/FAM	31.07.17
Install and put into full use the Sage Accounting software	FAM/SPC	31 12 17
Revise the current 18 month WPB to cover the period to 30 June 2018	PCU	31.08 17
Request for the amendment of the Contribution Agreement (2000000623) so as to fix the completion and closing dates at 20 June 2021 and 20 December 2021 respectively reflecting the 90 month implementation period of the second amendment of the EU Contribution Agreement.	IFAD/National Treasury	31 08 17
Reconcile and analyse the Advances account of Ksh5.5 million consistently with GoK accountability procedures	FAM/SA	31 07 17
Collect monthly financial data of both beneficiaries and participating financial institutions	FAM/PD/EBL	Monthly starting Jun 2017
Adjust the mischarge of transactions amounting to KES 442,579.84 (equivalent to Euro 4,271.30) as a result of incorrect charging of VAT and withholding tax	FAM/SDA	31.7.2017
Provide justification for the direct purchase and single source	FAM/SPC/PO	31 July 2017
Require key implementing partners to submit financial reports backed with supporting detail transaction lists and develop and maintain an e-archiving system	FAM/PO	By 31 August 2017 and continuous

151. **Procurement.** The Mission observed that during the last 12 months period without a procurement officer, only a limited number of procurement was carried out, but in an inconsistent manner; simply due to unavailability of procurement expertise. Procurement conducted during this period therefore shows many areas for improvement. The Mission strongly recommends that, now that the Procurement Officer is on board, the PCU takes the opportunity to urgently update and complete procurement system in the programme.

152. **Structure of the Procurement Unit.** The PCU Procurement Unit is located in Nairobi, consisting of one Procurement Officer, who joined the PCU only 3 weeks ago. After the former Procurement Officer left (May 2016), the programme had to cope with the procurement requirements without procurement expertise or at times with minimum support by the Ministry procurement staff. The Mission fully recognizes the difficulty and appreciates the efforts made. Now that the Procurement Officer is on board and in view of the challenges ahead and the workload expected including massive administrative work, **the Mission recommends that the PCU consider the best way to address this administrative concerns**, at least, until the backlog is cleared such as making the complete files for all the contracts, contract register etc.

153. **Procurement Filing.** The Mission observed that procurement documents need to coherently and consistently filed, even though the last mission made a similar observation. This is extremely important especially as the programme is partly based on EU funding. Lack of complete filing would easily lead to procurement being considered ineligible. Being aware of the need for time-consuming

efforts, the Mission urges the PCU to give an utmost attention and resources to make all the procurement files complete for any post review, verification or auditing purpose.

154. **MOU/Subsidiary Agreement (SA).** The Mission noted that there are many MOUs/SAs signed with partner institutions after lengthy discussions and negotiations between the PCU and partners representatives. As the performance of these MoUs/SAs need to be closely monitored, it is important that the Procurement Office is fully engaged including when payments to the partner institutions are required whether it is a commercial contract, MOU or Subsidiary Agreement. It is the responsibility of the newly appointed Procurement Officer's to ensure that procurement principles are ensured, such as transparency of the process, efficiency, value for money. The mission reviewed and provided comments on the draft Subsidiary Agreement with the Kenya Meteorological Department including: the contract amount, budget and financial reporting on the use of funds should be in KSh rather than in USD and this local currency should be used for all other SAs and if other currencies are to be used, the source should from the UN; the right of inspection is well covered; and the audit coverage should be on the complete financial records and not just the bank account. The Mission also reviewed one of the existing Subsidiary Agreements (KARLO) on a sample check basis and found it well prepared including all the key provisions required from procurement viewpoints and good contract management. However, it could be further improved by including paragraphs for Objective of the SA, Outputs/Outcomes. *The Mission recommends that the PCU should apply procurement process coherently and consistently to any MOU/SA under the coordination of the Procurement Officer.*

155. **Contract Register:** The Mission was seriously concerned to note that the contract register is not continuously updated to reflect all the contracts signed. This was because of the lack of the procurement officer. *The Mission strongly recommends to fully update the contract register listing all the contracts issued under the Programme from its outset, including all the MOUs and SAs.*

156. **Procurement Plan (PP).** The Mission observed that the Procurement Plan (PP) has areas for improvement. Some key columns are missing from the PP, such as Activity Code, US\$ amount, Date for Procurement Initiation (or for the receipt of TOR). The biggest issue, however, is that majority of the items in the existing PP have not been procured even at this late stage of the fiscal year, simply because the Procurement Officer position was vacant over the last 12 months. As the new fiscal year starts soon and current AWPB and PP need to be updated, the Mission recommends the timely updating of the current AWPB, involving all the stakeholders and that the PP be prepared by the Procurement Officer based on the revised template, with modifications as required under the Kenyan Governments regulations.

157. **Community Procurement:** The Mission observed that the requirements for farmers, such as fertilizers, seeds, or post-harvest items, are distributed through a well-organized system based on e-vouchers, and therefore the need for community procurement is yet to be identified at this stage. However, potential needs could be for storage facilities, for which the farmers may need to carry out community procurement. A new mechanism may therefore need to be sought when the detailed requirements are confirmed.

158. **Procurement of Vehicle:** The previous Mission noted a substantial delay in procurement of vehicles. The Mission observed that a contract for two vehicles which had been signed with UNOPS in March 2016 was amended in June 2016 to grant an extension of delivery time, and that delivery finally made in December 2016. The Mission was informed that there is still a pending procurement for 10 vehicles with UNOPS, which was stalled at the stage of evaluation due to the lack of the procurement expertise. Now that a new procurement officer is on board, the Mission recommends that a comparison should be made based on Total Cost of Ownership (i.e. based on not only the nominal price of cars, but on estimated maintenance cost, fuel consumption etc.), as well as the other key evaluation criteria (such as delivery time, availability of local service facility etc.) and decision made immediately.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
To urgently update the procurement system in the programme, ensuring that due procurement process is carried out for all the procurement	SPC/Procurement Officer	Continuous
To give an utmost attention and resources to make all the procurement files complete for any post review, verification or auditing purpose	SPC/Procurement Officer	31 Aug 2017 and Continuous
To fully update the contract register, listing all the past, ongoing and new contracts issued under the programme including all the MOUs and SAs	Procurement Officer	31 Aug 2017 and Continuous
The updating of current AWPB should include the procurement plan and be prepared based on the IFAD template, with modifications as required.	Procurement Officer	31 August 2017

F. Sustainability

159. **Institutions (including service providers).** The programme has identified and trained a number of ToTs on various topics with the latest being on training of threshing/shelling service providers and capacitating additional agro-dealers. The bulk of the service providers remain public particularly the ward and sub-county agricultural officers who are interfacing between beneficiaries and the programme. The mission noted that some of these ToTs lack clear ToRs, monitoring and feedback mechanism to ensure that they deliver appropriate and consistent services to the farmers. It is also important that the Programme establish a process to coordinate the trainings beneficiaries will be receiving from these ToTs in order to avoid duplications and particularly to maximise farmers' time and availability. The establishment and full operation of village collecting centres, storage facilities and warehouses are infrastructure that are critical to enable farmers and their association/groups to be providing value added services to its members and other farmers in their communities.

160. The mission observed that the assessment of the agro-dealers to participate in the programme did not include a baseline of their status (capacity, business volumes, existence of business plans, internal organization & structures, etc.) to help design key performance indicators for the agro-dealers as they continue to participate in the programme. The mission noted that the agro-dealers did not have a clear plan for their business and if they did, it was not documented in a business plan. This raises questions about design of the programme, in so far as the transitional milestones for the agro-dealers are concerned. *It is **recommended** that all the agro-dealers should be taken through a business analysis and guided to all develop a business plan. It is also **recommended** that the farmers also go beyond financial literacy to being able to determine the business case for their farming activities through simple business modeling. It should not be assumed that the farmers know if they are getting value from the value chain and how therefore they can make choices for expansion or diversification.*

161. **Social (empowerment of local institutions).** The Programme is implemented through farmer groups selected by all the stakeholders at Ward level including the community members, Government Officers (i.e. Social Development Officers), local administration and non-governmental organizations. By May 2017 a total of 1,010 groups have been formed (i.e. Western 729 and Eastern 281) and a total of 3,661 farmers (1,491 male; 1984 female and; 186 youth) from 57 groups trained on group organization and management (i.e. group dynamics, effective communication, conflict management, record keeping, leadership, elements of group constitution, gender mainstreaming and action planning). It is noted that the representation of youth in groups, especially young men is very minimal, and therefore the programme need to deliberately identify and support youth associations.

162. During the field visits, the groups which were met are yet to register with the Ministry of Social Development. It is crucial that the groups are facilitated to register as soon as possible in order to make them legal entities for business transactions. Considered most empowering by the farmers is the e-voucher system, opening bank accounts and being provided with debit cards, for accessing farm inputs and small post-harvest management equipment by Equity Bank. The e-voucher is packaged into an e-wallet independent from the current/savings account attached to the e-card. Most farmers met, especially women reported to the Mission that they had never owned a bank card, gone to the bank, or saved money in the bank. Farmers have also received basic training on financial literacy. Some of the groups visited, had begun savings through informal financial arrangements (i.e. Merry-

go-round, table banking) while individual group members are now saving through their own formal bank accounts. Further training and follow-up on the use e-voucher system is recommended to address the gaps identified among farmers and agro-dealers. Equity Bank should consider, incorporating more of their agents, nearer to the farmers for inclusive accessibility.

163. Generally, measures put in place in the programme design are empowering - Mobilisation of groups based on adequate information and communication was perceived by the mission to have encouraged more active participation and inclusion, especially of women who make the majority of the targeted farmers in category one. Capacity-building activities target farmer groups, agro-dealers, aggregators, and farmer cooperatives, as well as registration of the groups, training, sensitization and training on extension messages to farmers all of which are enabling for their effective participation in the programme.

164. **Technical.** The programme design is significantly dependent on investing on farmers; capacity building and training of agro-dealers to enable farmers access certified seeds and inputs; and mobilization and clustering of farmers into groups to access markets; and an embedment of support services to build capacity of farmers for postharvest handling and market linkages. Also a number of important capacity needs at county level and below which were identified during the design and confirmed during the mission. Nevertheless progress has been made, in some counties more than others. Planning expertise (spatial and non-spatial data acquisition, quality control, analysis, identification of priorities on the basis of technical evidence) is important both in terms of results as well as to strengthen the credibility of the decentralization process.

165. **Training & Capacity Building Effectiveness:** The mission noted that the most significant input to the programme is training & capacity building. All the key partners i.e. Equity Bank & Equity Group Foundation; AGMARK; EAGC; KALRO; etc. use the training and/or knowledge transfer methodologies with the farmers, which portends a huge risk if there is no synchronization of the training and continuous assessment of outcome and impact. Farmers are likely to experience duplications and overload (including a lot of time spent in training), although all the farmers and agro-dealers visited during the mission were appreciative of having received various training and capacity building support in various aspects. During the current review process, the PCU also made considerable progress on the contractual arrangements with climate and NRM technical service providers on (CETRAD, KMD, ICRAF etc) to bring in and coordinate the deployment of this expertise; however this needs to be preceded by a clear capacity needs assessment in order to strengthen rather than reinvent planning processes.

166. **County government structures & sustainability of Cereals Commercialization:** The mission observed that the county structures were a lot more concerned about production and food security and a lot less about the commercialization pathways. The focus seems to be more about enhancement of production and realization of food security among farmers' households as a primary community need. There are no clear strategies, interventions and assignment of responsibilities in the counties for: **(a)** the spot improvements e.g. improvement of roads and other infrastructure for enabling farmers access markets or helping farmers access services (the exception is Makueni where investment in water and environment may be linked to production and not necessarily to commercialization). The farmers are still concerned about the accessibility of roads and the cost of local transportation; availability and adequacy of storage facilities. The roads specifically affect the value farmers realize at the beginning and end of the seasons as they heighten the cost of inputs (distance to collection) and marketing (distance to storage facilities and buyers); **(b)** enhancement of extension services provision (human resource and financing); **(c)** investment in the facilitation of alternative financial services for access to affordable farm equipment and tools (Makueni & Nandi County have made progress here).

167. **Climate change and Environment.** Progress is being made in certain counties which were visited by the mission (i.e. Makeuni). In these counties, there has been some longer term vision including environmental sustainability and overcoming the effects of regular drought. In Makueni this has been promoted in part through the DFID county co-funded CAF process to identify and deliver community-based resilience building assets as well as via a separate but similar process of

decentralizing resources (albeit limited) to projects to be decided upon at ward level. While the financial value is not high, this triggers a process of needing to analyze the climate and environmental needs which creates an opening in terms of orientation of the county planning processes towards bottom-up needs identification matched with strategic identification of risks and opportunities as part of the CIDP.

168. In addition, the County has funded a number of other actions (often water related) to help address challenges identified by officials and farmers with whom the mission interacted (low and erratic rainfall, wetlands drying up, soil erosion, sand extraction for construction, cost of technology). However, a large water "pan" (earth dam) visited by the mission supported with these funds revealed a number of deficiencies in terms of water management (physical and social). Therefore, the support to be provided by the programme through the CAF should be fully costed to include proper design and management and monitoring will be expected to have spill-over effects in other county activities.

169. In order to incentivize ownership of the process and budgeting by the county and beneficiaries, as well as to induce some competition between counties, the mission suggests that the PCU consider presenting the CAF to be (i) conditional upon: (a) matching funding to the extent possible and (b) towards the institutionalization of county funding to be directed through a CAF-like process, modelled on the Makueni experience; and (ii) make the level of funding conditional upon the degree of co-financing from the counties and communities. The mission observed that labour to build a CAF co-financed sand dam was paid, raising questions of commitment/sense of ownership by the community. In addition even with the sand dam which was co-financed by the CAF and therefore should have benefited from a proper technical review and planning process by Christian Aid, ADSE and NDMA/ADA consortia, there is evidence of lack of assessment having been done in terms of management of access to the water resource as well as cost of maintenance.

170. **Exit strategy.** It was observed that the main exit strategy for the programme is the graduation of farmers from category 1 to category 2 over a period. The mission was also pleased to review a draft Graduation Academy or Plan that the PCU developed based on recommendations from the last mission. This graduation academy should be revised based on feedback from the mission and further discussed with few key implementing partners and then tested on a sample of farmers before its full rollout. It is anticipated that once the farmers have graduated, they should be able to handle their production and market related activities on their own either through the established linkages with agro-dealers and buyers or through their own individual effort and creativity. It is also noted that at this stage the farmers are expected to earn income from their farming activities to pay for services which were hitherto funded through programme subsidy. The mission noted that some of the farmers have become more vulnerable, due to the fact that they co-invested with the programme in the past season(s) but did not make good returns due to the drought, hence are agitating for reduced milestones (10%, 40%, 70%). This implies that the principles behind the graduation may not hold if the externalities become more prominent and have recurrent negative impact on the results.

171. **Agribusiness Approach:** It was also observed that there is a window of opportunity in: **(a)** strengthening the business or enterprise orientations of the farmer activities by synchronizing the trainings and extensions service provision to the farmers to enable them to transfer the lessons and benefits from the one acre to larger farm operations (category 1) and for the category 2 farmers who are already working on their own on more than one acre; **(b)** the farmers have to operate at a minimum of breakeven point which may imply enlarged farm sizes or at least 2 farming seasons per year; **(c)** in enhancing the upstream farmer support (level 2 farmers) by strengthening the partnerships in the post-production period; **(d)** enhancing the provision of information through fact sheets and posters which farmers can follow post training and **(e)** improve timely and complete data collection, verification, consolidation and synthesis on production, consumption, input costs, on farm losses, sales incomes (via groups and otherwise) – consider SMS platform.

172. **Graduation of farmers to 100% financing:** Some farmers have begun preparing for exit from the programme. They propose financing the inputs and other farm activities through using proceeds from sale of previous season's harvest; from other income generating activities e.g. selling milk, poultry, vegetables, bananas and other activities like carrying building blocks at construction sites.

Others plan to engage in value addition by buying a posho mill and producing maize meal (flour) for sale. A group has started table banking to build up savings.

173. However, some farmers cited difficulties in graduating e.g. inability to expand farming activities due to limited land or excess labour in the case of women, competing family needs e.g. school fees. Others indicated that they do not have an exit strategy while others were simply not ready to graduate due to entrenched dependency on public subsidies. It is important to sensitize and encourage farmers to move up the value chain by forming commercial villages, aggregating grains from other farmers including non-KCEP-CRAL farmers and participating in marketing their produce directly to earn higher incomes; Farmers can also be encouraged to participate in mixed farming both of crop and livestock.

174. Agro -dealers have been placed in a better position to prepare for the exit of the programme. They witnessed increased network of farmers including non-KCEP-CRAL farmers. They have extended services to include other horticulture and livestock inputs and extension services. They have been introduced into Agency banking by EBL and are now serving other financial institutions. The programme has also facilitated the formation of networks of agro-dealers in each in target sub-counties and further supported them to become part of association of agro-dealers in the respective counties.

175. **Extended financial services:** Equity Bank has introduced agency banking for agro-dealers. It has also extended credit to some agro-dealers to stock their shops with inputs. There are increased financial services to farmers through agency banking. Farmers do not have to walk long distances to access financial services. The long distances were hindering farmers from saving since after saving they had to spend between Ksh 600 to 1500 to withdraw the same savings when they needed it. For most farmers, it was their first time, to own banks accounts and debit cards and access banking services through agents. Others have opened a subsequent account for other purposes. Most of farmers have smart phones and access m-pesa, EBL will train farmers on the use of Equitel to access their accounts and carry out transactions, borrow money and get financial literacy information.

176. More products adapted to suit the needs of different farmers categories including women-headed households, young women and men and relevant value chain actors will be informed by the savings study being carried out. One of the products that can work well for the category 1 farmers is group lending where group guarantee is used to mitigate possible risk of default. Each group can also raise a certain amount of cash that can be placed in interest bearing account and used by the bank as cash collateral for default as use of land for collateral is not a feasible option. The biggest challenge is crop failure due to weather risks, pests and diseases and this is where the CRAL Window will have added value in terms of strengthening community and farmers resilience capacities.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Ensure the timely registration of the farmers groups with the appropriate authorities	PCU/Farmers Groups	immediate
Ensure that community-based resilient asset to be funded under the Programme through the CAF process is fully costed, technically sound and environmentally sustainable and ensure there is adequate management and monitoring measures to ensure community ownership	PCU/County Programme Committees/CAF review bodies	continuous
Revise the Programme graduation academy/plan for stakeholder considerations prior to testing it in some counties/wards before full rollout	PCU	30 Sept 2017

G. Impact

177. **Physical and financial assets.** Due to increased income some farmers have been able to enhance their physical assets like buying more land, improved their homes and buying other assets e.g. livestock (sheep, cow, etc). They also reported being able to pay school fees and buy mkopa lamps so their children can get light to study. Some are now saving using additional bank accounts opened through EBL. Others are saving through table banking. Some agro-dealers with increased revenue (some hitting a Ksh1 million for the first time in just a season with the Programme) have invested surplus funds in land acquisition, while others are planning to expand their stores. The agro-

dealers are now offering other services e.g. agency banking for Equity as well as other financial institutions like National Bank and have employed more workers including youth. Data from the e-voucher scheme indicate that from the 23,622 category 1 farmers (including 2,902 who have transited to season 2), the Programme has cumulatively distributed 196.3 tons of certified maize seeds, 286.1 tons of certified bean seeds, 26.6 tons of certified sorghum seeds, 26.6 tons of certified green gram seeds, 2,789.9 tons of basal fertilizers, 270.3 tons of top dressing fertilizer; 20,720 tarpaulins and 207,200 hermetic bags over three cropping seasons. These crop inputs have enabled farmers to cultivate crops on 26,289 acres of farmland. Furthermore, the plan support to village collection centres, storage facilities and warehouses to be supplied with post-harvest items will enhance the beneficiaries' physical and financial asset in the long if these facilities are well managed and fully operated.

178. Food and nutrition security. The mission noted that overall, all the farmers visited had enhanced food security situations and many of them reported to having stored enough maize for their household consumption in the Western region in spite of farming challenges. However, farmers in the Eastern region experienced reduced harvest with crop loss reported between 40-100%. However, preliminary yield data from the Programme indicated that a total of 8,679.1 mt of crops (7,390 mt of maize, 322.8 mt of beans⁷, 477.5 mt of sorghum and 488.8 mt of green grams) were produced in 2016 from both Western and Eastern e-voucher farmers and of which, 4,209.6 mt were sold while an estimated 4,469.5 mt were consumed by farmers. WFP even purchased some of the produce for its food for asset and school feeding programme. The mission noted that East Africa Malting Ltd purchased nearly all the sorghum produced by farmers as raw material for its beer production. For example, most farmers especially in Western region, reported enhanced productivity from e-voucher package with a farmer reporting harvesting 34 bags (90 kg) of maize from one acre while others reported harvest between 15-28 bags although there are concerns about the quality of the production data in some counties. In eastern region, even with reduced rainfall, the farmers were able to produce between 1 and 4 bags of sorghum/green grams, which are better than farming without quality seeds and fertilizers.

179. Most farmers confirmed that they had enough harvest for the household and sold the surplus. Factually, this needs to be determined through verification with the farmer records although the PCU has conducted a yield data. However, given the intercropping being promoted by the Programme, it is important the Programme sensitize communities and beneficiaries of the nutritional value and other food items that can be prepared from sorghum, green grams, millet, cowpea and beans to reduce the dependency on maize meals. *It is recommended that a verification exercise be undertaken on a sample of farmers to confirm they have secured their household food needs until the next season.*

180. Empowerment. Quotas for women and youth (minimum 30%) established at community-based committees in each Ward, and at sub-County levels will strengthen women's decision-making role in the household and in the communities and their representation, membership and leadership in the local institutions. It is anticipated that once HHM is rolled out and implemented, farmer groups and individuals households will be empowered in the following areas: conducting farming as a business, planning and implementing household goals; sharing and utilisation of benefits among household members accrued from the programme; supportive environment for positive behaviour change; faster adaptation of GAP/CA practices for improved production; inclusiveness of young people in the families; and gender equality.

181. Increase in income. Based on information from the PCU, a rapid gross margins analysis for sorghum and maize show that the cost of production of sorghum per bag (based on one acre plots) is Kshs 1,938, while the net returns based on earnings at present prices is 1,031. The gross margins for maize are almost similar. It cost the farmers about Kshs 1,954 per bag of maize and they earned a net profit of Kshs 1,054 per bag. These data do not say enough to determine if the farmers made losses or increased their income or broke even. According to data from the PCU, of the total crop produced of 8,680 mt, over 22 buyers purchased about 4,210 mt from farmers directly injecting about Ksh69.3 million into farmers pockets. This however, excludes any income the farmers/household might be

⁷ This was estimated by the mission based on the average yield of 69.7 kg/acre of beans reported by the PCU and the fact that 4,631 farmers (4,631 acres) were enrolled in e-voucher scheme in Western region in long rainy season 2016 and

earning from other farm-related income generating activities. The mission also noted that income generated from maize marketing enabled some farmers to save the equivalent of their 40% contribution of the cost of e-voucher value for the long rainy season in 2017 in Western Region and through which 2,902 e-voucher farmers were able to transit to second season from the initial target of 4,631 farmers in the first season. It was clear during the field mission that some of farmers had immediate family/household needs and used the income to address urgent needs. During a group discussion, a female farmer narrated how the income from the sale of maize enabled her to immediately buy beddings needs for her kids in school which she expressed profound appreciation as she bought and delivered this bedding in her kids school; it was a burden she did not know how to address until the day she sold her e-voucher maize.

182. It is recommended that although the farmers may have produced and sold more volumes of cereals, their overall income may have increased in general terms, however, in real terms, there is a justification to scrutinize the Net Return on Investment (NRI) to confirm the impact of the programme investments on the farmer/households income. The Programme should therefore conduct a study among the e-voucher farmers given there is critical mass to determine programme impact on income, food security, etc.

183. The agro-dealers have witnessed increased number of farmers served including non-KCEP farmers due to increased range of products stocked e.g. vegetable inputs. Some agro-dealers also supply other agro-dealers with fertilizer. Most of the agro-dealers have witnessed increased turnover for example an agro-dealer in Mbeere increased turnover from Ksh 400,00 to Ksh 1,000,000. One agro-dealer before KCEP needed to access loans to run her shop but with increased sales there has been no need to access loans.

184. **Quality of Natural asset improvement and climate resilience. The current drought reveals differences in the financial viability of input packages** between higher (Western counties) and lower (Eastern) rainfall areas, based on discussions with beneficiaries regarding costs and yields. In the Eastern counties, based on historic rainfall pattern trends communicated by farmers but to be confirmed by KMD, the input package at current prices would result in a net loss to farmers in at least 3 out of 10 years in the absence of a subsidy or with a small subsidy. This means that farmer willingness to continue with the use of these inputs will very likely be influenced in part by whether it is profitable in a particular year, which will depend on a combination of the co-pay level and rainfall that season. This should be borne in mind in the programme roll out and in particular during sensitization in order to avoid an unexpectedly high drop-out rate, especially after the first year.

185. **Seasonality of production can also be physically mitigated** through programme actions by promoting cropping systems which explicitly incorporate soil and water conservation practices (ie micro water harvesting) within fields, complemented by the development of other water sources for production such as meso- and micro-scale water harvesting as a community-based resilience building asset. Nevertheless trade-offs between water use for crop production, livestock and domestic water need to be anticipated, water management structures (physical and social) established and water pricing considered. However, at the level of beneficiaries, the input packages seem to have improved the benefits from available moisture during good years, however it is clear that in poor years the key will be improving moisture capture and storage: KALRO described soil and water conservation trials which should be rolled out as part of a farming system approach also taking into consideration the CA being promoted by FAO as opposed to an input package approach, complemented by landscape /community scale conservation actions.

186. **Policy and institutions.** It was noted that the counties will be either reviewing or drafting new CIDPs in the coming months to inform future development plans and priorities. This might result in different commodity priorities for the counties although the programme interventions will remain highly relevant. The key issue for the Programme is to ensure that the commodities being promoted are aligned to the county development needs and where opportunities avail, the Programme beneficiaries should be supported to link to relevant Value Chain Platforms or Commodity Cluster Zones.

187. An important regulatory issue that need to be closely monitored by the Programme is the approval of the Warehouse Receipt bill. Since the programme has planned to support over 60 storage facilities/warehouses, the passing of this bill will likely favour or restrict the effective and efficient management and operation of these warehouses by the farmers groups or privately-owned and therefore, the Programme and EAGC should be fully aware of the possible ramifications of this bill to ensure that they have options to keep supporting the farmers/groups to operate this facilities optimally and profitably.

188. In terms of climate change, most of the counties can learn a lot of lessons from the experience of Makueni with its passing of Regulation/Policy on Climate Change with appropriate institutional structures and even passed a Legislative Instrument which mandates the Governor to allocates 1% of County annual budget to support climate change initiatives with equal distribution of resources to all the sub-counties and wards.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
During the crop yield sampling, verify among the farmers the degree to which they have household security from their seasonal harvest	PCU/Farmers Groups	seasonally
With a critical mass of e-voucher farmers, study on the profitability or net returns on investment should be conducted to determine the emerging impact of the programme on farmers/household incomes	PCU	annually
Closely monitor the warehouse receipt bill once approved to determine its ramifications on the Programme supported warehouses	PCU/EAGC	Upon approval of warehouse bill

I. Conclusion

189. Overall, the mission noted that the Programme has made progress and achieved number of results; such as enrolling cumulative of 23,622 category 1 farmers (17% youth, 48% women and 35% men) to access e-voucher inputs; comprising 535 tons of assorted certified crop seeds (196 tons of maize seeds, 286 tons of bean seeds, 27 tons of sorghum seeds and 27 tons of green gram seeds) and 3,060 tons of fertilizers (2,789.9 tons of basal fertilizer and 270.3 tons of top dressing). This has enabled cultivation of crops over an estimated 26,289 acres of farmland. The scheme has also distributed 20,720 tarpaulins and 207,200 hermetic bags which are worth Ksh381 million. In spite of the drought and challenges to e-voucher farmers during the last two cropping seasons, it is estimated that a total of 7,651 mt of grains were produced by these farmers and from which about 4,210 mt (477.5 mt of sorghum, 278.8 mt of green grams and 3,453.3 of maize) were directly purchased by over 22 buyers enabling the e-voucher farmers to earn about Ksh 141.2 million while the farmers consumed the remaining estimated 3,441.4 mt of their produce. From this number of category 1 farmers, a total of 2,902 (36% men, 50% women and 14% youth) out of 4,631 e-voucher farmers in the Western Region were able to transition to season 2 after paying their required 40% contribution of the e-voucher cost during the long rainy season in the western region.

190. However, the mission observed some challenges particularly on ensuring adoption of technology beyond the one acre farm with programme support and high dropout rates during the intra- and inter-seasonal transition. The mission urges the Programme to fully investigate the actual reasons of farmers dropping out and find realistic approach in re-engaging those dropouts as well as ensure that there are minimal dropouts in order to achieve the overall programme targets and impacts.

191. With EAGC fully on-board now, the mission stresses the importance to prioritize interventions under the post-production and market-linkages component as it remains a key driver of the impact of the programme. The mission is concerned that the support to warehouses/storage facilities should be explicitly informed by a sound and viable business plan to the farmers groups prior to substantial programme financial support to the identified and validated warehouses and this should be coupled with monitoring of the possible implications of the pending approval of the bill on warehouse receipt.

192. Following the signing of MoUs with targeted eight County Governors and advanced discussions with CETRAD and KMD, the mission urges the PCU to expedite the implementation of the remaining activities particularly the budget planning to ensure timely physical implementation of CRAL activities

in the target counties drawing lessons from KCEP. The mission is highly concerned that the slow progress of finalizing the agreement with NDMA might impact on the timely commencement of the County Adaptation Fund-CAF process and if NDMA should fail to advance this discussion, the Programme should explore the option of engaging competent NGOs/ partners who have substantial experience in CAF process after drawing lessons from the Makueni County.

193. On **Fiduciary aspects**, the mission noted that overall programme disbursement remains low at 12.3% of the total Programme cost of US\$153.2 million of which EU Contribution amounts to US\$9.4 million; IFAD financing is US\$5.6 million (US\$4.0 million from loan, US\$0.4 million from ASAP Grant and US\$1.2 million from IFAD grant to FAO) and domestic disbursement of US\$3.9 million (GoK US\$1.6 million, Beneficiaries US\$0.6 and EBL US\$1.7 million). However, disbursement from the current 18-month work plan and budget is 21.3% (US\$5.1 million out of total target budget of US\$23.9 million) which corresponds to a physical implementation rate of 32% (119 out of the planned activities 367 have been completed). The mission is concerned with the rate of execution and achievements from 18 months' work-plan. The current WPB should be extended to end by 30 June 2018 in order to align with national budget planning cycle.

194. The mission recommends the Programme to prioritize the full operationalization of the Sage Accounting System including procuring appropriate server and installation of wide area network, improve upon the timely monitoring of actual budget against planned, update the PIM to ensure timely approval by the PSC and IFAD, follow up with KENAO for the performance audit of the e-voucher system by end of July, address recommendations from the internal and statutory audit reports as well as follow up on the highlighted actions from the simulated EU verification exercise including the e-archiving. Furthermore, the Programme should have complete documentation for all procurement processes by ensuring adequate filing (hard and electronic), regularly update the contract register and share with IFAD on quarterly basis and ensure consistent and coherent compliance with the GoK and IFAD procurement guidelines and procedures.

195. IFAD to formally communicate to GoK on the clarification of the consolidated EU Contribution Agreement relating to the alignment of the completion and closing dates of KCEP and CRAL to 19 June 2021 and 20 December 2021 respectively and to share the consolidated costab that provides the clear sources of financing per components.

196. The Programme should expedite action in finalising the baseline surveys including the socio-economic and biophysical studies; prioritize the implementation of the Communication and Visibility Plan to inform the drafting of the extended Strategic Plan; procure servers for the MIS and ensure finalization of the website with substantial content and continue to rollout the M&E system and MIS with a view to providing disaggregated (county, sex, age, etc) analysis of outcome and impact data and information beyond activities and outputs to feed into regular updating of the logframe and RIMS indicators.

Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Basic Facts Basic Facts

Country	Kenya	Project ID	1651 [1100001651]	Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000001121, 2000001122
Project	Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme Climate Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods Window			Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000001522
Date of Update	27 June-2017				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	1	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	0		
Last Supervision	11-Nov-2016	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission			

USD million Disb. rate %

Approval	22-Apr-2015			Total financing	153.2	
Agreement	26-Aug-2015	Effectiveness lag	4.2	IFAD Total	73.78	
Entry into force	26-Aug-2015	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	61.78	6.7
First disbursement	25-Oct-2016			DSF grant		
MTR		Last amendment		IFAD grant	2.0	59.9
Original completion	30-Sep-2022	Last audit		ASAP grant	10.00	4.0
Current completion	30-Sep-2022			Domestic Total	46.09	
Current closing	31-Mar-2023			Beneficiaries	36.09	1.6
No. of extensions	0			National Govern	4.55	35.2
				Dom. Fin. Inst.	5.46	30.6
				External Cofinancing Total	33.33	
				European Union	33.3	28.2

Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	3	1. Quality of project management	4	4
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	4	2	2. Performance of M&E	4	4
3. Counterpart funds	4	5	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	4	3
4. Compliance with financing covenants	4	3	4. Gender focus	4	4
5. Compliance with procurement	4	3	5. Poverty focus	4	4
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	4	4	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	4	4
			7. Innovation and learning	4	5
			8. Climate and environment focus	4	4
B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current
1. Capacity Building for climate resilient productivity and NRM	4	4	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	4	4
2. Post-production management and market linkages	4	3	2. Empowerment	4	4

3. Financial Services	4	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	4	4
		4. Responsiveness of service providers	4	4
		5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	4
		6. Potential for scaling up and replication	4	4

B.5 Justification of ratings

Mobilization, enrolment and inter-seasonal transition of target farmers for the e-voucher scheme is encouraging but the emerging dropout rate is affecting the achievement of programme target. Effectiveness of financial literacy training needs to be assessed. Changing climatic conditions (recent drought) coupled with fall army worm invasion are affecting some farmers' productivity and ability to graduate to full commercialization. Eastern Africa Grain Council is formally engaged and farmers have been trained on post-harvest management and farmers facilitated and linked to agro-dealers and 22 produce buyers. A website has been developed and MIS & M&E system is fully operationalized and a dedicated server need to be procured. Domestic contributions have been steadily increasing with higher recorded GoK and EBL disbursements and appreciable beneficiaries required contributions for the e-voucher package (10% and 40%). Statutory and internal audits were conducted, FM staffed were trained by IFAD in March and during the mission on EU fiduciary and verification requirements. However, the overall FMAQ is rated high as the SAGE accounting system is yet to be fully operationalized and linked to a dedicated server, e-voucher audit is still pending although IFAD made and PCU made several follow ups with KENAO, internal flow of funds need improve to avoid further implementation delays and disclaimer of audit opinion. Procurement experienced many challenges in the past due to absence of procurement officer leading to weak procurement filing/archiving, delay in updating contract and asset registers as well as compliance issues. However, the newly appointed Procurement Officer is following up.

Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	4	4
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience	4	4
C.4 Overall implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

Rationale for implementation progress rating

Programme is on track with many of the planned activities as the PCU is now fully staffed and many of key implementing partners mobilized including signing of MoUs with CRAL County Governments. Disbursement remains low at 12.3% of the total programme cost of \$153.2 million with differential performance by the financiers (IFAD loan 6.4%; ASAP 4.0%; IFAD Grant 60.0%; EU 28.2%; GoK 35.2%; EBL 30.6% and Beneficiaries 1.6%). However, there is asymmetry in physical implementation with budget realization from the workplan and budget which is compounded by the lack of operationalization of the accounting system. Information and data are sufficiently disaggregated by gender, sex and category of beneficiaries. The PCU timely submitted 2016 RIMS and ASAP reporting as well as progress reports. The PCU has developed a graduation academy or plan to support guide transition and empowerment of farmers. CRAL activities are being picked up and PCU is learning from Makueni on climate change policy and institutional set-up as well as County Adaptation Fund process. The PCU has been documenting and sharing emerging results and achievements.

C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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Rationale for development objectives rating

Programme intervention is cumulatively reaching 58,380 beneficiaries (40% women, 13% youth and 47% men) representing 31.8% of the target of 185,000 through e-voucher packages comprising 535 tons of assorted certified crop seeds, 3,100 tons of fertilizers, 20,720 tarpaulins and 207,200 hermetic bags coupled with various on-farm and off-farm trainings including post-harvest management, financial literacy, etc. The crop input enabled cultivation of maize, beans, sorghum and green grams on an estimated 10,640 ha of farmland and produce an estimated 7,661 mt of grains (representing 19% of the target 41,000 mt) of which 4,210 mt was directly purchased by over 22 buyers at competitive market price enabling farmers to earn about US\$1.36 million and consumed 3,441 mt over two cropping seasons despite impact of drought. However, the inter-seasonal dropout rate of 37% observed for in Western region is concerned unless the Programme devise an effective approach to ensure 80-100% transition rate to meet programme goal of graduating 140,000 farmers into market-oriented and commercial farming. Overall, there reported evidence of farmers accumulating assets, enhancing their resilience and household economic empowerment but detailed studies are needed to confirm the scope and scale of this impact.

C.6 **Risks** Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability

Fiduciary aspects	Disbursement has picked up but internal flow of funds needs to improve, SAGE accounting system must be fully operationalized and efficiently used by the Programme. Newly appointed procurement officer need to address backlog of procurement issues including complete documentation, archiving and updating of registers. The PCU need to monitor budget variance/deviation from annual workplan and budget for effective cost-control.
Project implementation progress	PCU need to better manage the different layers of partners and ensure proper coordination inefficient use of programme resources, the PIM should be use a key reference tool to ensure common understanding of use of tools, systems, processes and procedures of the programme among all the implementing partners. Critical reflecting platforms must be established to ensure rigorous monitoring of programme physical performance and proactive identification and mitigation of potential risks.
Outputs and outcomes	Delay in finalizing mobilization of CRAL partners risk delaying implementation of activities envisaged during short-rains. Efforts are need to ensure a sequenced implementation of post-harvest interventions particularly the village collection centres, storage and warehouses. Reasons for emerging dropouts of e-voucher farmers need to be well investigated and different approach adopted including re-negotiations with EBL to reduce some of its strict financial requirements on debit cards case managements.

Sustainability	<p>Agro-dealers participating in the programme are expanding their market outreach and diversifying their services including acting as bank agents for EBL. Well sensitized farmers were able to save and contribute their 40% to access e-voucher package in season two in the Western Region while many still cannot mobilize their 10 or 40% which is expected to increase to 70% and 100% in successive years.</p> <p>Farmers need to supported to develop business plans to better manage programme supported warehouses/storage facilities and eventual passing of warehouses receipt bills will impact of these warehouses if the groups do not have legal status. Climate change (recent drought) and infestation of pest (fall and African army worms) will continue to impact on crop productivity although the resilience of programme beneficiaries will be better than others.</p>
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Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Delay in mobilization of partners for CRAL Window implementation through Subsidiary Agreements	Finalize Subsidiary agreements PFIs, KMD and CETRAD and explore alternative partner should NDMA confirmed its low capacity for CAF	In time for October crop season	In progress
Updating PIM to incorporate mission outcomes	PSC and IFAD to approve finalize PIM	31 July 2017	pending
Risk of delay in conducting baseline survey, biophysical and socio-economic studies before start of cropping season in CRAL counties	Expedite the finalization of the baseline survey and studies on biophysical (with ICRAF) and socio-economic (with FAO or service provider	By 1 Oct 2017	In progress
Accounting is still manually be done while SAGE accounting system remain dormant with not required server and WAN	Procure appropriate server, wireless area network to ensure full operationalization of the accounting system and train staff accordingly	31 July 2017	Pending
Delay in conducting performance audit of e-voucher system	Finalize the performance audit of the e-voucher to inform the next e-voucher season	31 July 2017	In progress
Incomplete procurement documentation and inconsistent archiving and updating of contract register	Procurement Officer to ensure timely and complete documentations, full archiving (both manual and electronic and regular updating of contract register	Continuous	In progress

Additional observations

Appendix 2: Updated Combined logical framework of the Programme: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs– updated on 31 May 2017

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Goal: Income Increased, and poverty and food insecurity of targeted rural smallholder households sustainably reduced	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 185,000 smallholder's farmers targeted from the Programme support, of which 120,000 are in ASAL target counties 150,000 smallholder farmers taken out of poverty & food secure with improved nutritional status out of which 95,000 in ASAL target counties⁸ national grain deficit reduced by 41,000T equivalent to 10% national deficit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 185,000 smallholder's farmers (120,000 ASAL target). 150,000 smallholder farmers (95,000 ASAL target) 41,000T equivalent to 10% national deficit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58,830 smallholder farmers (28,070 male, 23,231 female and 7,529 youth) being supported (23,622 in Cat 1 and 35,208 Cat 2; none in ASAL yet). Some of the farmers earned about US\$1.36 million from sale of maize, sorghum and green grams 7,651 mt of grain was produced (80% maize, 10% sorghum, 6% green grams and 4% beans) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National (KIHBS) household income and expenditure surveys. RIMS impact surveys Baseline, mid-term and final food security & nutrition assessments Livelihood and Ecosystem Resilience Assessment tools <p>From PCU annual crop yield survey</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stable political/macroeconomic environment Successful public private partnership with FIs

⁸ 80% of the targeted farmers

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Objective: i) Graduation of smallholder farmers to commercial farmers ii) Graduation of smallholder farmers to commercial farming in ASAL counties is climate resilient and empowerment of county governments /communities for sustainable NRM and resilience to climate change⁹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 smallholder farmers graduate to market-oriented commercial farming, of which 95,000 in the ASALs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using improved inputs/ agricultural practices autonomously Engaged in commercial contracts Selling grains at price 30% higher than farm gate price Engaged in financial services (investments loans) 95,000 smallholder farmers in the ASALs are coping with effects of climate change 8 county governments implementing 100 ward level sustainable NRM and climate change resilience community plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 smallholder farmers (95,000 ASAL target) 95,000 ASAL smallholder farmers 100 ward level NRM/CC plans 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58,830 smallholders (47% men, 39.5% women and 12.8% youth) none in ASAL yet 23,622 Cat 1 farmers (8,202 male, 11,156 female and 4,264 youth) accessed e-voucher input and 2,902 (50% women, 14% youth and 36% men) transited to Season 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household income & expenditure surveys Food security and nutrition assessments RIMS impact surveys (baseline and end-term) Programme M&E database Programme evaluation report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Successful public-private-partnership

⁹ For the purpose of this programme, a working definition of a climate resilient community will be "A community where programme beneficiaries are engaging in climate resilient agricultural practices, are engaged in natural resource management, benefit from climate related extension messages and climate information and have contributed to ward level community resilience plans."

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Supervision mission: 29 May – 12 June 2017

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 1: Sustainable increase in production and productivity of maize, sorghum, millet and associated pulses among targeted smallholder farmers and improved climate change resilience with sustainable NRM in targeted ASAL counties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Productivity increase in Medium -High Potential (MHP) areas 100% for maize and sorghum, 75% for millet and pulses (beans, pigeon peas, cowpeas and green grams) Productivity increase in the ASALs 80% for maize and sorghum, 50% for millet and pulses (beans, cowpeas, green grams and pigeon peas) 80,000ha under GAP/CA producing targeted cereals and pulses 90% of participating farmers reporting yield increase 80% of participating farmers reporting adopting recommended technologies/packages Improved vegetation index in Programme area 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100% yield increases for maize and sorghum and 75% for millet and pulses in MHP 80% yield increases for maize & sorghum and 50% for millet & pulses in ASALs 80,000 ha of land under GAP/CA 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> maize¹⁰ is 1179.2 kg/acre Bean¹¹ is 1179.2 Kg/acre Sorghum is 316.3 Kg/acre Millet is 247.7 Kg/acre Cowpeas XX Green grams is 387.3 Kg/acre Pigeon peas is 211.5 Kg/acre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average maize yield is 1,335 kg/acre Beans is 70 kg/acre 108 kg/acre Green grams is 64 kg/acre 26, 289 acres under e-voucher input package . 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food security and nutrition assessments Remote -sensing survey Project activity report Randomized control Trial Household income expenditure surveys from RIMS impact survey questionnaire (baseline/final) Preliminary 2016/2017 crop yield survey by PCU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National and County government adoption of CA policy for inclusion PPP in extension services

¹⁰ Estimated for only the Western Region Counties

¹¹ Estimated for only the Western Region Counties

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Supervision mission: 29 May – 12 June 2017

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Output 1.1: Targeted smallholder adopt climate resilient improved farming practices including GAP/CA and access to improved agricultural services and inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 smallholder farmers adopted improved inputs/ agricultural practices autonomously 95,000 ASAL smallholder farmers trained on CA/GAP and NRM adopt improved agricultural practices through e-voucher technical package and extension services including climate information for enhanced agricultural productivity Capacity of 300 agro-dealers strengthened for agricultural services 250 extension service providers and 360 agro-dealers capacity for provision of GAP/CA extension services and inputs strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,000 smallholder farmers 95,000 smallholder farmers in ASALs 300 agro-dealers 250 extension agents and 300 agro-dealers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23, 622 smallholder farmers (8,202 male, 11,156 female and 4,264 youth) accessed e-voucher input 221 (138 males and 83 females) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E Participating bank data base/records Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private sector willingness to provide market-led incentives in adoption of CA

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Supervision mission: 29 May – 12 June 2017

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Output 1.2: Capacity of farmers organizations to mobilize extension services, participate in local planning and value chains for improved and, targeted ASALs counties and communities adopt sustainable NRM adapted to climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity of 5,000 farmer groups¹² in organizational management strengthened 8 county sustainable NRM and climate change adaptation plans developed (with 100 ward level community resilience NRM plans), and county/community officials trained USD 7.5m ASAP Programme resources invested in watershed scale community assets with productive benefits up to 80,000ha¹³ 8 County Adaptation Funds operational with ward plans and associated NRM activities funded on 80,000 ha with productive benefits 8 county climate information services functional and providing regular climatic information to ward groups to refine farm /agronomic plans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5,000 FOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 527 FOs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Registers of farmers organizations Programme M&E participating bank data base/records Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	
Outcome 2: Post-harvest management of smallholder farmers in targeted VCs improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Post-harvest grain losses reduced for 80% of targeted smallholder farmers Improved grain drying technologies adopted by smallholder farmers, Improved grain storage technologies adopted by smallholder farmers Operational self-sufficiency attained for warehouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5% 150,000 smallholder farmers 150,000 smallholder farmers 60 warehouses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30% 1,506** 3,735** 0** 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9% 11,678 farmers 11, 678 farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E Participating bank data base/records Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill on WRS is passed into law to provide effective regulatory framework

¹² 150,000 smallholder farmers organized in groups of about 30 members

¹³ Related to RIMS 1.1.7

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

Supervision mission: 29 May – 12 June 2017

Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Output 2.1: Targeted smallholder farmers adopt improved post-harvest management of grains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150,00 smallholder farmers of which 95,000 from the ASALs organized in groups, trained on harvest and post-harvest management and receive basic equipment for improved post-harvest management of grains 250 threshing/shelling service providers trained and their capacity to provide services to smallholder farmers enhanced 137 warehouses certified and offering WRS services 312 collection centres operational 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150, 000 250 137 312 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 0 0 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12,351 smallholder farmers (5,064 male, 6,042 female and 1,245 youth) 48 44 100 identified 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E participating bank data base/records Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations Household surveys on levels of production and income generated from sales of agricultural produce 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">
Output 2.2: Market access for participating smallholder farmers improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95,000 smallholder farmers in ASALs organized in groups with established linkages with bulk buyers 250 production cluster-level farmer associations established and linked to a structured grain trading system comprising 250 collection centres and 137 certified warehouses with WRS services 100 road spot improvements completed linking production clusters to grain aggregation centres At least 150,000 smallholder farmers trained in business partnership 60 initiatives of commercial partnership implemented 20 spot improvement of access roads completed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 95, 000 250 100 (about 10 km) 150,000 60 20 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E participating bank data base/records Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bill on WRS is passed into law to provide effective regulatory framework

RESULTS HIERARCHY	INDICATORS	TARGET	BASELINE	PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
Outcome 3: Financial inclusion of targeted smallholder farmers improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140,000 smallholder farmers of which 120,000 in ASALs access financial services¹⁴ Total amount of savings by target group (by gender) Number and type of new products implemented by partner FIs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140,000 smallholder farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23,622 e-voucher farmers (8,202 male, 11,154 female and 4,264 youth) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E participating financial institutions data, Base records and reports Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partner financial institutions mobilize sufficient resources for programme goals
Output 3.1: E-voucher financing system for smallholder farmers and use of financial tools and services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140,000 smallholder farmers of which 120,000 in ASALs access e-voucher scheme 140,000 smallholder farmers of which 120,000 from the ASALs trained on financial literacy and have accessed e-voucher inputs subsidy 360 agro-dealers trained and accredited as agents by participating financial institutions 200 entrepreneurs trained in advanced financial training Targeted farmers access certified WRS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 140,000 smallholder farmers 140,000 smallholder farmers 360 agro-dealers 200 entrepreneurs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 23,622 e-voucher farmers (8,202 male, 11,154 female and 4,264 youth) 8,338 (3,058 male and 5,280 female) 279 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E participating financial institutions data, Base records and reports Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sufficient number of agro-dealers to ensure proximity and competitive services
Outputs 3.2: Financial services to other key players /access to value chain financing improved	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 360 agro-dealers, 2,000 agricultural services providers, and 100 value addition enterprises access value chain financing 100 value chain financing ventures initiated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 initiatives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programme M&E participating financial institutions data, Base records and reports Programme baseline, mid and end-term evaluations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest of private sector in value chains maintained

¹⁴ All targeted smallholder farmers accessing the e-voucher scheme (140,000) have access to financial services

Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes from the last mission

Action Area	Action Agreed	Date	Whom	Progress
Programme Implementation	Closely monitor the implementation of a realistic AWPB to ensure balance physical progress and budget utilization by components	Quarterly review and updating of progress	PCU	Done
	Programme is unlikely to achieve any of its objectives under current pace of implementation and should provide convincing justification for possible no cost-extensions of KCEP interventions for consideration by the donors	By 28 February 2017	SDA/IFAD/EU	Clarified on 90 month KCEP implementation
	Develop and rollout a Programme graduation plan/strategy to guide overall implementation of interventions	By 28 February 2017	PCU	Done
	The current PCU organigram should be reviewed and updated to clearly reflect well-define chain of command and reporting as a result of the recruitment of additional staff under CRAL Window	As soon as possible	PCU/IFAD	Done
	Finalize and communicate to IFAD the performance appraisal assessment of the eligible PCU staff for 2016 and share a staff capacity development for IFAD's review	By mid-February 2017	PCU/SDA	Done
	Finalize and share the KCEP-CRAL start-up workshop report	As soon as possible	PCU	Done
	Timely plan to review the performance assessment of KALRO, AGMARK, Equity Bank Limited and Equity Group Foundation after one year of implementation as stipulated in signed subsidiary agreements and share the outcome with IFAD for review	A month after annual contract period	PCU/SDA	Done for KALRO & pending for others
	Organize a refresher or induction training for PCU following appointment of new staff to enable them better understand IFAD and EU requirements	By 28 February 2017	PCU/IFAD	Partially done
	Communicate to selection of KCEP-CRAL for IFAD's impact assessment initiative and research consortium to share draft impact assessment plan	31 December 2016	IFAD/ICRAF	Done
	Explore the option of using an electronic targeting process to be aligned with ODK software as part of the M&E system to replace the current manual data collection and entry	31 March 2017	PCU	Not possible
	Finalize and fully operationalize the M&E and MIS System	30 January 2017	PCU and M&E service provider	Done
	Finalize collection of baseline values on Key Performance Indicators	28 February 2017	PCU	Done
	Select and incorporate CRAL Window Indicators into the current M&E and MIS Systems	28 February 2017	PCU/MEO	ongoing
	Discuss with EBL and agree on how to access data on transactions by farmers enrolled under the e-voucher assess the farmers degree of bankability	28 February 2017	PCU/EBL	ongoing
	Draft ToR for the baseline survey for CRAL Window	mid-February 2017	PCU	Done
	Liaise with NEMA to develop and implement the Social, Environmental and Climate Management Plan to comply with national regulations and procedures as well as SECAP guidelines	By 28 February 2017	PCU/NEMA	pending
	Incorporate the FHH operational definition as already being used into the PIM	immediate	PCU	Done

Outputs and outcomes	Define an elaborate youth and women centred participatory processes to effectively engage them in programme activities	Mid-February 2017	PCU	pending
	Revise the current PIM capture a clearer stepwise targeting methodology for ease of operation and facilitation of inclusion of FHH and Youth	28 February 2017	PCU	ongoing
	Validate and rollout the GESI action plan for enhanced gender and inclusivity focus	31 March 2017	PCU	ongoing
	Consider adopting a mentoring approach as a means to reach out to the very vulnerable and extremely poor households so that they can benefit from GAPs, trainings, etc as a measure to demonstrate successful graduation	Prior to every cropping season	PCU	pending
	Continue to strengthen the capacities of established farmers groups in effective organizational, technical and management capacities as well as in inclusive governance	Continuous	PCU/County Staff	ongoing
	A dedicated website should be developed for the Programme to enhance the visibility of the programme outcomes, results and impacts	By 28 February 2017	PCU	done
	Should CGA fail to communicate a legal basis, 2-3 service providers should be competitively selected to substitute CGA otherwise a cost-effective justification should be provided for the continuous engagement of County Agricultural Offices	By 28 February 2017	SDA	pending
	Liaise closely with key partners (e.g. FAO, relevant NGOs, County Agricultural Offices, etc.) to supply agro-dealers with technical training and advisory materials (e.g. manuals, videos, pamphlets, etc) to use as reference materials in providing better advice to farmers on demand	By 31 March 2017	PCU/Partners/Agro-dealers	pending
	Mapping of selected agro-dealers to serve as a basis for determining the agro-dealer-farmer density/ratio and confirmed possible in <i>barazas</i> when assigning or allocating agro-dealers to target farmers	Prior to start of every cropping season	PCU/Agro-dealers/Farmers	pending
	Establish a contractual modality with selected agro-dealers to ensure Programme beneficiaries have secured and timely priority access to approved inputs for the e-voucher package	2-3 months prior to every cropping season	PCU/Agro-dealers	Done
	Assess the effectiveness and outcomes of the various farmers trainings to determine the degree of technology adoption	By 31 March 2017	PCU	Pending
	Organize a soil nutrient validation workshop for both KALRO and Counties to share their respective findings in order to have a sound basis in determining appropriate fertilizer needs for the e-voucher packages relevant for each agro-ecology	By 31 January 2017	PCU/KALRO/CAOs/ Relevant stakeholders	Done
	Undertake a crop yield sampling to establish the actual yield increases and estimate progress in contributing to national grain deficit target or food security	At end of each crop harvesting season	PCU	Done
	Re-consider the basis of defining the cost of e-voucher package by factoring in an acceptable margin to offset price fluctuations at the time of input distribution to e-voucher beneficiaries	During technology validation and valuation of e-voucher package	PCU/key stakeholders	Ongoing
	Assess the effectiveness and outcomes ToT trainings by KALRO and use the findings to determine if KALRO is best placed to continue with such trainings or not	By 28 February 2017	PCU	Done
	PCU fast tracking of the refurbishing and commissioning of the identified 20 collection/storage facilities in Western to ease the burden of storage faced by farmers.	31 March 2017	PCU/ EAGC	Ongoing
	Timely roll out the training activity on collection centre management after the commissioning of the 20 identified collection centres and formal registration of the groups	28 February 2017	PCU/EAGC	Pending
	Expedite signing of the subsidiary agreement with EAGC and identification of suitable	20 February 2017	SDA/EAGC	Done

Sustainability	warehouses in both Western and Eastern regions.			
	Carefully review the requirement of farmers to form LLCs to qualify for support to establish storage facilities	28 February 2017	PCU/County Staff	ongoing
	Develop a detailed implementation framework for the grant scheme including milestones and responsibilities and consider an open tender for grant scheme	31 March 2017	PCU	Ongoing
	Conduct a baseline survey at County level to identify groups that have been registered as LLCs or qualify to be registered as such	28 February 2017	PCU/County Staff	Done
	Speed up the process for the recruitment of the Grants Service Provider to manage the grants scheme.	By 31 March 2017	PCU	Ongoing
	Update on the savings study/saving mobilization for 40% contribution for next season	By March 2017	EBL/PCU	Done
	Update on payments disbursed; physical quantities of each input dispensed; prices charged for each input at agro dealers/POSS	Continuous	EBL	Ongoing
	Update on the range of financial products and services being developed for KCEP target beneficiaries	March 2017	PCU/EBL	Ongoing
	Update on crop insurance education/awareness raising and any lessons learned	20 February 2017	PCU/RBA	Ongoing
	Launching the Call For Proposals (CFP) for the prefeasibility study for agricultural micro insurance for the ASALs under CRAL	As soon as possible	IFAD/PCU	Ongoing
	Report on the progress and lessons on the WFP supported weather index insurance	15 February 2017	IFAD/WFP/PCU	Done
	Continuously sensitize farmers and support them in raising funds to contribute timely to their increasing cost of the e-voucher package	continuous	PCU/County Agricultural Offices	Ongoing
	Provide awareness and appropriate education materials to improve agro-dealers and beneficiaries on safe use of agro-chemicals	Every cropping season	PCU/CAO	Ongoing
	Develop a strategy to effectively coordinate public and private extension service deliveries including the ToTs to ensure consistency and coherence in technical practices for beneficiaries adoption	Before start of planting season	PCU/Buyers/Extension agents	Pending
	Liaise with FAO and WFP to learn and possibly adapt their training materials and tools on CSA, CA and resilient capacity building	Quarterly	RBA-TCG	Done
	Identify programme focal points and beneficiaries representative to play active role in county structures responsible for drafting and monitoring of County Integrated Development Plans	Continuous	PCU/Beneficiaries	Pending
	Develop and operationalize a clear “graduation” strategy/plan for the key value chain actors guide them in navigating through agricultural commercialization pathway	By 31 Mar 2017	PCU	Ongoing
	To open a separate bank account for Government Counterpart funds	As soon as possible	PCU/SDA	Done
	Reconciling Equity Bank e-voucher funds at the end of each cropping season and subjecting the subsequent disbursement to the full accounting of the previous disbursement	Continuous	PCU& Equity Bank (Kenya) Limited	Done
	Organize basic training in financial management to the Programme Assistants at the PCU Subunits to help in the segregation of duties at the three subunits	31 January 2017	SPC/FAM/Pas	Done
	Explore the option of ensuring the full functionality of current accounting system to meet the donors’ FM requirements, if not then procure and fully operationalize a new highly responsive accounting software through the CRAL Window	28 February 2017	PCU & IFAD	Pending

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

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

Supervision mission: 29 May – 12 June 2017

Fiduciary Aspects	Update and Finalize the PIM for approvals by PSC and IFAD	31 January 2017	PCU	Done
	Review the organogram to ensure clear reporting lines	31 March 2017	PCU	Done
	Timely prepare to conduct audit for the e-voucher system	31 March 2017	PCU/KENAO	Pending
	Monitor expenditures to keep operating cost within acceptable budget ceilings	continuous	PCU	Ongoing
	Reconstruct and update the draft Procurement Plan.	31 Dec 2016	PCU	Done
	Effectively monitor the procurement process and flag excessive delays to ensure timely action to minimize implementation	Continuous	PCU/SDA/IFAD	Ongoing
	Improve & update the existing Register of Contracts and share with IFAD on monthly basis	20 February 2017	PCU	Ongoing
	Prepare Contract Implementation Plan (CIP) for each performance based contract	Immediate	PCU	Ongoing
	Tag/label programme assets and record and update them regularly in the asset register	31 March 2017	PCU	Pending
	Develop an effective operational filing system (both electronic and manual)	immediate	PCU	Pending

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators

Component/Outputs			Period: from 1 January 2015 to 31 May 2017			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B (Planned) year	Actual	%			
Preparatory and implementation support activities								
PCU and key stakeholders ready for programme implementation	1 national sensitization meeting held	No.	1	1	100	2	2	100
	8 County sensitization meetings held	No.	8	8	100	16	16	100
	1 KCEP-CRAL National launch held	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	Participating Financial Institution identified	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	8 Subsidiary Agreements with implementing partners signed	No.	8	1	13	4	13	31
	8 Memorandum of Understanding with programme counties signed	No.	8	8	100	16	16	100
	1 Scoping study conducted	No.	1	0	0	0	2	0
	Target programme sub-counties selected	No.	28	28	100	44	44	100
	8 Programme Counties motor vehicles procured	No	8	0	0	0	8	0
	8 computers & their accessories procured	No.	8	0	0	0	8	0
	120 motor cycles for Ward officers procured	No.	120	0	0	0	240	0
	120 laptops for Ward officers procured	No.	120	0	0	0	240	0
	120 extension agents trained on M&E framework, data collection and reporting tools	No.	120	0	0	0	120	0
	120 extension agents trained on Programme objectives, outcomes, implementation arrangement and results framework	No.	120	0	0	0	120	0
Component 1: Capacity building for climate resilient productivity enhancement and NRM								
Sub-component 1.1: Adoption of improved farming practices including GAP and CA	46,700 subsistence& market oriented farmers mobilized and selected in the 44 programme Sub-counties	No.	46,700	34,362	75	58,830	185,000	32
	300 Agrodealers selected for e-voucher scheme	No.	300	0	0	279	400	70
	300 agrodealers trained and accredited	No.	300	0	0	279	400	70
	Farming technologies/technical packages defined	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	KCEP-CRAL Household Methodology manual developed	No.	1	0	0	0	1	0
	408 extension service providers trained on Household Methodology	No.	408	0	0	0	408	0
	2,160 extension workers under CRAL Window trained as trainer on NRM, Climate smart, water conservation & water harvesting technologies, soil fertility management & nutrient deficiencies, crop	No.	2,160	0	0	1,262	4,022	31

Component/Outputs	Indicator	Unit	Period: from 1 January 2015 to 31 May 2017			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B (Planned) year	Actual	%			
	protection & crop technologies							
	140 demonstration plots established at regional research centres for on-farm farm trials of new technologies	No.	140	56	40	156	225	69
	1,600 demonstrations plots set up at farmer group level	No.	1,600	560	35	1,243	3,700	34
	160 demonstration plots set up at farmer group level by participating Agrodealers	No.	160	89	56	199	444	45
	64,000 subsistence farmers trained on improved farming practices including CA/GAP & NRM	No.	64,000	11,461	18	23,139	140,000	17
	Staff of service providers trained (RIMS1)	No.	2,160	11	0	1,262	4,022	31
	People trained in crop production and technologies (RIMS1)	No.	64,000	11,461	18	23,139	140,000	17
Sub-component 1.2: Community-based sustainable NRM and adaptation to Climate Change	2,280farmer groups formed with a membership of 57,000 farmers	No.	2,280	527	44	1,010	5,600	18
	2,280farmers groups trained on organization & management	No.	2,280	202	9	202	5,000	4
	64,000 farmers linked to input markets	No.	64,000	12,212	19	23,622	140,000	17
	8 CAF mechanism set up	No.	2	0	0	0	8	0
	20County and Ward adaptation committees trained	No.	20	0	0	0	42	0
	100 ward level community NRM proposals approved & awarded	No.	18	0	0	0	100	0
	Meteorological equipment procured for 8 Programme Counties	No.	8	0	0	0	8	0
	8 County Director of Meteorology staff trained	No.	8	0	0	0	8	0
	GIS and remote sensing equipment's procured & set up in 8 Programme Counties	No.	8	0	0	0	8	0
	8 County Agricultural Officers trained	No.	8	0	0	0	8	0
	24,000 farmers sensitized on water conservation &management	No.	24,000	0	0	0	100,000	0
	Crop production groups formed/strengthened (RIMS1)	No.	2,280	527	0	1,010	5,600	18
	People in crop production groups formed (RIMS1)	No.	57,000	12,212	21	23,622	140,000	17
	Crop production groups with women in leadership position (RIMS1)	No.	1,140	0	0	362	2,500	0
	People trained in natural resources management (RIMS1)	No.	24,000	0	0	0	100,000	0
	Natural resources management groups formed/strengthened (RIMS1)	No.	960	0	0	0	4,000	0
	Environmental management plans formulated (RIMS1)	No.	18	0	0	0	100	0
	People in natural resources management groups formed/strengthened (RIMS1)	No.	24,000	0	0	0	100,000	0
	Natural resources management groups with women in leadership position (RIMS1)	No.	480	0	0	0	2000	0

Component/Outputs	Indicator	Unit	Period: from 1 January 2015 to 31 May 2017			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B (Planned) year	Actual	%			
	Households covered by New or improved climate information (RIMS1)	No.	24,000	0	0	0	100,000	0
Component 2: Post-Production management & market linkages								
Sub-component 2.1: Strengthening of farmers organizations and post-harvest management	64,000 farmers mobilized & organized into 2,560 groups (of 25 members per group)	No	2,280	483	21	483	5,000	9
	64,000 smallholder farmers trained on group dynamics, financial management & management skills	No	64,000	0	0	0	150,000	0
	64,000 smallholder farmers trained on post-harvest handling & management	No	64,000	12,351	19	12,351	150,000	8
	50 threshing/shelling service providers trained	No	50	48	96	48	250	19
	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing (RIMS 1)	No.	64,000	12,351	19	12,351	150,000	8
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened (RIMS 1)	No.	1,600	1,010	63	1,010	6,000	16
	People in marketing groups formed/strengthened (RIMS 1)	No.	64,000	23,622	36	23,622	150,000	16
Sub-component 2.2: Market linkages and value addition	64,000 farmers trained on marketing	No.	64,000	0	0	0	150,000	0
	9 Buyer-farmer partnerships established & implemented	No.	9	6	67	6	60	10
	64,000 farmers mobilized into 256 production cluster association (of 250 smallholders farmers; 10 groups)	No.	256	19	7	19	600	3
	47 Grain collection centres equipped	No.	47	0	0	0	500	0
	64,000 farmers sensitized on the usefulness and feasibility of reducing sale of produce at harvest & storing in proper conditions	No.	64,000	20,603	32	20,603	150,000	14
	Civil works for 9 farmer owned grain storage facilities for construction/refurbishment designed	No.	9	6	67	6	25	24
	19 warehouses certified	No.	19	0	0	0	60	0
	8 areas for spot improvements selected	No.	8	0	0	0	21	0
	Roads constructed (RIMS 1)	KM	0	0	0	0	10	0
	Storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (RIMS 1)	No.	9	0	0	0	25	0
Component 3: Financial inclusion								
Sub-component 3.1: E-voucher platform for productivity enhancement	e-cards and e-vouchers established	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	250 POS devices procured	No.	250	0	0	300	450	67
	100,000 Smart cards procured	No.	24,000	0	0	23,622	140,000	17
	46,700 smallholders trained on financial literacy	No.	46,700	486	1	8,338	140,000	6
	e-voucher value for 64,000 smallholders is credited into farmers accounts	No.	64,000	12,212	19	23,622	140,000	17

Component/Outputs	Indicator	Unit	Period: from 1 January 2015 to 31 May 2017			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%
			AWP&B (Planned) year	Actual	%			
	Financial products adapted to smallholder farmers set up	No.	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Better suited insurance products for beneficiaries developed	No.	1	0	0	0	1	0
	Saving and credit groups formed/strengthened (RIMS 1)	No.	1,868	527	28	1,010	5,600	18
	People trained in financial services (RIMS 1)	No.	46,700	486	1	8,338	140,000	6
	People in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened (RIMS 1)	No.	46,700	12,212	26	23,622	140,000	17
	Saving and credit groups with women in leadership position (RIMS 1)	No.	1,140	0	0	362	2,800	13
	40,000 farmers trained on WRS	No.	40,000	0	0	0	150,000	0
Sub-component 3.2: Value Chain Financing	40,000 smallholder farmers receive WRS financing	No.	40,000	0	0	0	150,000	0
	300 agrodealers accredited with FI access financing	No.	300	0	0	0	600	0
	168 trained entrepreneurs and receiving financing	No.	168	0	0	0	350	0
	50 milling facilities proposals selected & financed	No.	50	0	0	0	250	0
	Financial institutions participating in the project (RIMS 1)	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
Programme Management								
Effective programme management	6 Project steering committee meeting held	No.	6	1	17	13	28	46
	136 Quarterly Sub-county programme stakeholder forums meetings held	No.	136	0	0	26	816	3
	16 County programme coordination committee meetings held	No.	16	6	38	13	96	14
Monitoring & Evaluation and Knowledge Management institutionalized	M&E and KM systems reviewed	No.	1	0	0	1	3	33
	Baseline survey conducted	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	GESI study conducted	No.	1	0	0	1	2	50
	5 PCU M&E follow-up visits	No.	5	2	40	9	24	38
	16 M&E quarterly review meetings with partners held	No.	16	3	19	9	96	9

Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier as at 31 May 2017

Financiers	Approved allocation (USD '000)	Current allocation (USD'000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Percentage
IFAD LOAN NO 2000001121	61 776	61 776	4 000	6.5
EU GRANT NO 2000000623	33 334	33 334	7 370	22.1
IFAD ASAP GRANT NO 2000001122	10000	10000	402	4.0
IFAD Grant	2000	2000	1 197	59.9
Government of Kenya	4 545	4 545	1 600	35.2
Beneficiaries	36 090	36 090	575	1.6
Financial Institutions	5 456	5 456	1 670	30.6
Private Sector		4 012	0	0
Total	153 201	157 213	16 814	10.7

Table 5B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as at 31 May 2017

Components	EU GRANT NO 2000000623			IFAD LOAN NO 2000001121			IFADA ASAP GRANT NO 2000001122			IFAD Country grant			Government of Kenya			Financial Institutions			Private Sector			Beneficiaries			Total			
	Allocati on	Actua l	%	Allocatio n	Actu al	%	Allocation	Actua l	%	Alloca tion	Actual	%	Allocatio n	Actual	%	Allocatio n	Actua l	%	Alloca tion	Actu al	%	Allocati on	Actua l	%	Allocatio n	Actua l	%	
Preparatory activities/Implementa tion Support and Capacity building at County-Level	2 717	70	2.6	5 124	0	0	0	0	0	2000	1 197	60	605	17	3	0	0	0	193.7	0	0	0	0	0	0	10 640	1 284	12.1
Capacity building for Climate-resilient productivity enhancement and NRM	4 007	842	21	0	0	0	10 000	0	0	0	0	0	590	26	4	0	0	0	61.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	14 568.3	869	6.0
Post-Production and Market linkages	3 043	27	0.9	6 721	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 573	0	0	0	0	0	39.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	11 376.4	27	0.2
Financial Services	17 029	4 130	24	40 532	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 146	237	21	5 456	1 670	31	3718.1	0	0	0	36 090	575	1.6	100 253	612.0	6.6
Programme management	6 539	2 173	33	9 400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	631	115	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16 570	2 288	13.8
Total	33 334	7 243	22	61 777	0	0	10 000	0	0	2000	1 197	60	4545	395	9	5 456	1 670	31	4012.4	0	0	0	36 090	575	1.6	153 407.7	11 080	7.2

Table 5 C1: EU GRANT NO 2000000623 Disbursement status in EUR as at 31 May 2017

Category description	Approved allocation	Current allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Percentage
Initial allocation			-54 245	54 245	0
Works	470000	470000	0	470 000	0
Equipments and Materials	1 580 000	1 580 000	145 000	1 435 000	9
Consultancies	3 770 000	3 770 000	415 000	3 355 000	11
Grants and Subsidies	6 140 000	6 140 000	4 093 000	2 047 000	67
Salaries and Allowances	2 120 000	2 120 000	1 238 000	882 000	58
Operating Costs	240 000	240 000	212 000	28 000	88
Unallocated	1 330 000	1 330 000	0	1 330 000	0
Total	15 650 000	15 650 000	6 102 000	9 548 000	39

Updated up to WA 12

Table 5 C2: IFAD LOAN NO 2000001121 Disbursement status in SDR as at 31 May 2017.

Category Description	Approved allocation	Current allocation	Disbursed	Available Balance	Percentage
Works	2 630 000	2 630 000	0	2 630 000	0
Consultancies	5 490 000	5 490 000	0	5 490 000	
Equipment and materials	2 210 000	2 210 000	0	2 210 000	
Grant and subsidies	23 180 000	23 180 000	0	23 180 000	
Operating costs	1 690 000	1 690 000	0	1 690 000	
Salaries and allowances	4 260 000	4 260 000	0	4 260 000	
Unallocated	4 390 000	4 390 000	0	4 390 000	
Sub-Total	43 850 000,00	43 850 000,00			
Initial Deposit			2 582 000		
Advances			362 000		
Total	43 850 000		2 944 000		7

Table 5 C3: IFAD ASAP GRANT NO 2000001122 disbursement status in in SDR as at 31 May 2017

Category Description	Approved allocation	Current allocation	Disbursed	Available Balance	Percentage
CONSULTANCIES	3 760 000	3 760 000		3 760 000	0
EQUIPMENT AND MATERIALS	330 000	330 000		330 000	0
GRANTS AND SUBSIDIES	2 300 000	2 300 000		2 300 000	0
UNALLOCATED	710 000	710 000		710 000	0
Sub-total	7 100 000,00	7 100 000,00			
Initial deposit			285.4		
Total	7 100 000	7 100 000	285.4	6 814.6	4

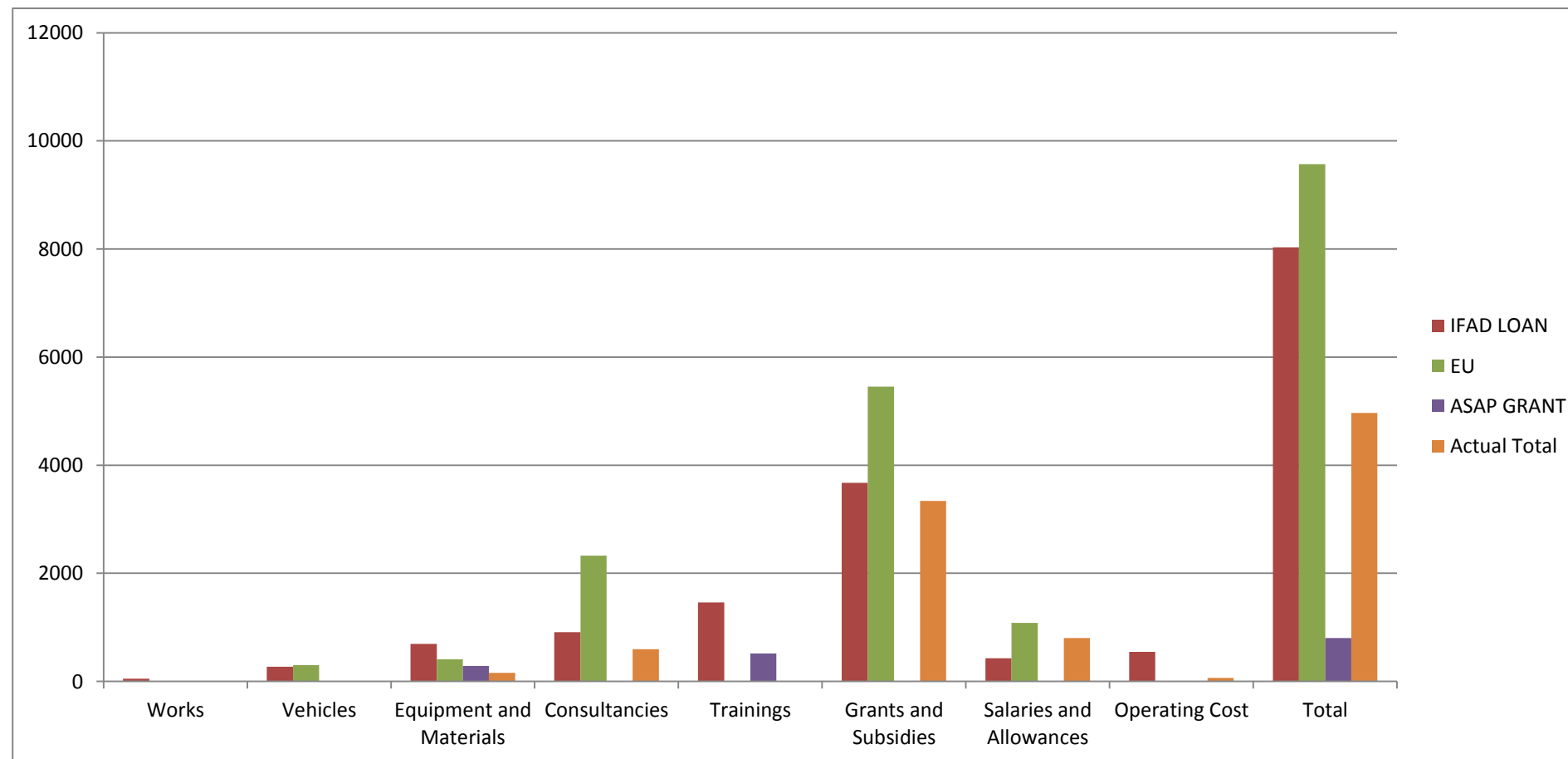
Table 5 C4: IFAD Country Grant disbursement status in USD as at 31 May 2017

Category Description	Approved allocation	Current allocation	Disbursed	Available Balance	Percentage
Initial Advance			1 196 785	-1 196 785	0
Equipment and Materials	61 000	61 000	18 644	42 356	30.7
Salaries and allowances	1 752 000	1 752 000	551 472	1 200 528	31.5
Vehicles	187 000	187 000	156 392	30 608	83.6
TOTAL	2 000 000	2 000 000	1 196 785	803 215	59.8

Appendix 5D: Programme disbursement status by financier and category of cost as at 31 March 2017

Category		18 MONTH PERIOD AWPB				ACTUAL	%age
		IFAD LOAN	EU	ASAP GRANT	TOTAL	TOTAL	
		USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	USD'000	
I	Works	48			48		0%
II	Vehicles	270	300	-	570		0%
III	Equipment and Materials	693	411	284	1,388	158	11%
IV	Consultancies	909	2,325		3,234	598	18%
V	Trainings	1,460	-	519	1,978	0	0%
VI	Grants and Subsidies	3,674	5,455		9,129	3,341	37%
VII	Salaries and Allowances	431	1,081		1,511	805	53%
VIII	Operating Cost	547	-		547	66	12%
	Total	8,032	9,571	803	18,406	4,967	27%

Figure 5D: Distribution of disbursement by financier against category of cost as at 31 March 2017



Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation as at 31 May 2017

Section	Covenant	Target/Action		
Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks		
Schedule 3(1)	Audit of the electronic voucher system: The recipient shall ensure that a specific performance audit of the e-voucher scheme at Equity Bank is carried out annually by an independent qualified service provider to assess the effectiveness, economy and efficiency of the process	Annually	Not complied	The Office of the Auditor General OAG has been requested to appoint the auditor. Four letters to OAG have been seen.
Schedule 3(2)	Accounting software: The recipient shall ensure that within the first year of Programme implementation, an accounting software acceptable to the fund for the managing the Programme's financial reporting shall have been installed and become operational	31 December 2017	Not Complied	Sage Pastel accounting software was inherited from the closed SHOMAP project but it has not been made fully operational
Schedule 3(3)	Programme Implementation Manual(PIM):The recipient shall ensure that within the first three months of the Programme Implementation period, a PIM incorporating a financial management section shall have been approved and submitted to the Fund.	30 June, 2017	Not Complied	A draft PIM developed but not yet approved by the PSC and IFAD non-objection on the document is not yet delivered.
Schedule 3(4)	Memorandum of Understanding (MOU): The recipient shall ensure that the Lead Programme Agency shall enter into a MOU with each of the County Departments responsible for Agriculture of the Programme area and with each of KARI, the CGA, AGMARK, AFRACA, and any other party identified by the MOALF to participate in the Programme as acceptable to the Fund prior to implementation of the relevant Programme activities. The MOUs shall not be modified without the prior consent of the plan	Ongoing	Complied	MOUs have been developed and signed.
Schedule 3(5)	Subsidiary Agreements: The Lead Programme Agency shall enter into a subsidiary agreement with each of Equity Bank and Equity Group Foundation as well as with any other party identified by the MOALF to participate in the Programme as acceptable to the Fund	During implementation	Complied	Equity Bank and Equity Group Foundation are operational.
Schedule 3(6)	Operation of the Electronic Voucher System: The recipient shall ensure that detailed procedures acceptable to the fund for the operation of the e-voucher system shall have been established before any activities there under are commenced	Before implementation of the e-voucher system	Partially Complied	PIM has not yet been formally approved.

Section	Covenant	Target/Action		
Section 2	Designated Account: There shall be a designated account in Euro for the exclusive use of the programme in the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) or a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund managed and monitored by the CBK. There shall also be a Programme account dedicated for receipt of the EC contribution in Kenya shillings through MoALF development account for funding activities for the benefit of PCU	Before commencement		
Section 2	Designated Account: There shall be a designated account in Euro for the exclusive use of the programme in the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) or a commercial bank acceptable to the Fund managed and monitored by the CBK. There shall also be a Programme account dedicated for receipt of the EC contribution in Kenya shillings through MoALF development account for funding activities for the benefit of PCU	Before commencement	Complied	Bank Account for the Grant denominated in EUR opened and maintained with CBK.
Section 2	Counterpart funds: The recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme in the approximate amount of EUR 3,295,400 to cover taxes and duties	Ongoing	Complied	There has been a delay in releasing counterpart funds for the first year of the programme but currently the contribution of the government is estimated at 56,3% of the expected KCEP contribution at it stands at 29,7 % of the total KCEP CRAL contribution
Section 5	Use of proceeds: The recipient shall have a right to incur expenditures under the EC contribution necessary to meet the costs of implementing the Programme as long as these expenditures are considered eligible by the fund.	Continuous	Complied	Withdrawal Applications submitted based on the agreed activities defined by categories.
Section 3.02	Annual Work Plans & Budgets (AWPB): The PCU shall prepare a draft AWPB for each Programme year.	Continuous	Complied	The AWPB prepared and approved by the National Steering Committee for each programme year.
Section 3.03	Programme Accounts: The Lead Programme Agency shall open and thereafter maintain in a commercial bank, a current account denominated in Kenya Shillings for	30 days after effective date	Complied	Bank accounts for the Grant proceeds opened and maintained with the Equity Bank, Kenya

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

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Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action		
	receiving Grant proceeds.			
Section 4.02	Progress Reports: The Lead Programme Agency shall submit to the Fund six monthly and consolidated annual progress reports on Programme implementation.	3 months after end of period	Complied	Submitted as required.
Section 5.01 & 5.02	Financial Statements: The Lead Programme Agency shall prepare the financial statements of the operations, resources and expenditures related to the Programme. Disclosed by components, expenditure categories in line with IFAD audit guidelines.	Submission of audit report is 6 months after end of fiscal year	Complied	The disclaimed audit report had been submitted to IFAD before the deadline.

Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

Learning

Pest Control and Early Planting: Inputs should be delivered in good time to allow for early planting. Late planting leads to susceptibility to pests and diseases e.g. grain borer and head smut. This was experienced in the demo plots done by KALRO. It was also key to develop an e-voucher implementation calendar due the season variability even within the County.



Figure 1: Maize planted on 29-4-16 and infested by grain borer: Photo credit: KCEP-CRAL PCU



Figure 2: Head smut disease in KALRO demo plot planted on 29-04-16. Photo Credit: KCEP-CRAL PCU

It is important to conduct validation of technologies and meet inputs suppliers early to make adequate arrangements for supply of non-commercialized seed (e.g. sorghum, millet, pigeon peas) well in advance before the onset of the season.

Monitoring of inputs supply at agro dealers location should be conducted to ensure that farmers access the recommended inputs (type, quantities) at the prevailing market prices and utilization in compliance with recommended GAPs.

Early start of mobilization for enrolment and farmers contribution is crucial due to the lengthy process of involving stakeholders.

Importance of clarity and adequate feedback mechanisms regarding farmers and agro dealer lists, card declines (reason for declines as recorded by the POS), agro dealer issues, etc.

Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision

- 1. MONITORING OF INPUT USE USING E-VOUCHER FARMERS:** Within the e-voucher system farmers were organized into small peer groups of five members each. The purpose was to reduce the mis-use of e-voucher. This has enabled easy follow up by the WAOs. Each member of the group was to mentor each other for increased output achievements.

 - 2. MOBILIZATION FARMERS USING BULK SMS FOR FIELDAYS AND OTHER ACTIVITIES AND USING OF AGRO-DEALERS:** Mobilization of farmers to attend programme field days had been a challenge in terms of attendance and reach-out. The PCU came up with a strategy of using bulk Short Message Service (SMS) which could reach up to 5,000 farmers. Besides using the county staff, the regional PCU also embraced an innovative way of partnership with agro-dealers to recruit farmers. This has proved extremely helpful in recruiting category 2 farmers who were a challenge initially.

 - 3. USE SOCIAL MEDIA PLATFORM FOR INFORMATION SHARING AND FEEDBACK:** KCEP-CRAL counties are quite vast and communication poses a major challenge. The regions have adopted social media platform and formed a communication group using WhatsApp application that brings together the Regional PCU office, County Directors of Agriculture (CDAs), Sub County Agriculture Officers (SCAOs), Ward Agriculture Officers (WAOs) and this has greatly helped in the flow of information and faster feedback of implementation of on-going activities. It has also enhanced inter county competition since all counties would like to post positive achievements from their areas.
-

Annexes:

Annex 1 Technical report from the mission

Sub-component 1.1: Adoption of improved farming practices including GAP and Conservation Agriculture:

1. Agro-dealers: Two previous recommendations remain incomplete:

- Supply of materials to agro-dealers to provide information to buyers – it is not clear to what extent this was done, but in the very small sample seen during the mission this has not been completed. The mission therefore *recommends: it is urgent that these materials are reviewed, translated, re-produced and distributed to the agro-dealers a month ahead of the next season in mid-October.*
- The absence of a strategy to define the spatial allocation of agro-dealers in the programme areas – the response from the PCU does not address the issue sufficiently, and needs to be re-visited. This can be handled in two ways, the use of a geo-spatial GIS analysis to look at travel times between a village and an agro-dealer (as suggested by the last mission), or a more manual assessment using local maps and local knowledge can be done.

2. KALRO independent review and recommendations to be addressed are summarized below:

- **The inventory of crop varieties and fertilizer types was** conducted by KALRO. The Committee recommends that KALRO enriches the inventory by including technologies developed by other stakeholders and in future the exercise should be thorough and inclusive;
- **Validate selected best technologies with stakeholders** - The committee recommends that validation be opened up to involve other stakeholders e.g. the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics-ICRISAT, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Centre-CIMMYT, Universities, African Agricultural Technology Foundation-AATF, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology-ICIPE, among others. The mission notes that the Programme has taken this recommendation into account during the Western region validation workshop in February 2017 which had representatives from Universities, AATF and ICRAF;
- **Development of Extension Materials and Guidelines** - The committee recommends that the findings from other agricultural institutions on similar technologies be incorporated in the technology packages or guidelines. All developed technology packages should be validated and approved before dissemination by the Standing Committee on Agricultural Information Products of the State Department of Agriculture;
- **Development and dissemination of soil fertility management packages** - The committee recommends that the local capacity at regional research centres be utilized to improve efficiency in the development and dissemination of soil fertility management packages. The committee further recommends integration of soil survey results from other institutions and fast tracking of the remaining activities on soil fertility management;
- **On-site trials and demonstrations** - The 51 (target 150) trials and demonstrations were set up late and not well managed without much involvement of county field officers and farmers. The process should in future involve more farmers and be carried out in clusters for ease of monitoring, sound data collection and dissemination. Regional KCEP-CRAL offices should be given mandate to liaise with regional KALRO centres in planning, execution and management of the trials and demonstration sites. KALRO in consultation with KCEP-CRAL PCU seems to have adapted the Programme target for trials and demonstration sites to suit the local realities;
- **Training of Trainers** - (ToTs) involved four modules of training which included new crops technologies, post-harvest management and crop protection, soil fertility/nutrient and Climate Smart Agriculture. The team found challenges in planning, execution, follow-up and cascading of ToTs to the field being weak. The committee observed that the ToTs were not preceded by training needs assessment. The assessment committee recommends that the ToT model should be redesigned to a three-tier outfit, with measures put in place for quality assurance along the chain. The

committee also recommends training needs analysis, with every training level having clear action plans, curricula and standard modules in conformity with the Contracted Extension Service Delivery Model (CESDM) which requires further validation by key stakeholders to ascertain its effectiveness and efficiency;

- **Dissemination of Results with County Agricultural Officers** - the setting up of trials and demonstrations was delayed in both regions, mainly due to delay to access funding. At the time of assessment, data analysis (February 2017) was in progress at the KALRO/KCEP Secretariat and therefore no results had been shared with the relevant stakeholders. The committee recommends that data analysis be decentralized to the KALRO Regional Centres, with their capacities strengthened where necessary, for efficient sharing of results;
- **Funding** - there were challenges in the intermittent flow of funds, inadequacy, delays and unnecessary layers. The funding model in use may not have availed sufficient resources to KALRO for start-up activities. The committee recommends GoK/EAGC model which gives provision for release of funds in tranches with overlaps to minimize interruption of activities due to financing gaps. To mitigate the challenge of funds trickle down to the regions, the committee recommends participatory, bottom-up, activity-based planning and budgeting, with the County Programme Coordinating Committee (CPCC) as the implementing agency supported by a Regional core support unit. The activities should be financed through the Regional Unit to the implementation teams to increase efficiency;
- **Management of Collaboration and Partnerships in KCEP** - there were weaknesses in management of partnerships for synergies and efficiency towards the desired programmes outcomes. The cooperation and consultations between KCEP PCU and various partners, and between the partners themselves was not vibrant. The committee recommends that KCEP reinvigorates the interactions by bringing the partners together during annual work planning and budgeting and joint periodic monitoring, follow-ups and evaluations as a starting point.

3. 2016/2017 Crop yield sampling data

Table 2: Average crop yield in Programme areas for 2016-2017 cropping season

Average crop yield per county for 2016-2017 cropping season						
County	Crop	recorded yield		baseline yield	target yield	potential yield
		kg/acre	mt/ha	(Kg/acre)	Kg/acre	Kg/acre
Season 1 Long rains (March-October 2016) Western Region						
Bungoma	maize	813.5	2.01	903.60	1807.2	2925
	beans	96.1	0.24	193.40	386.9	540
Kakamega	maize	1488.6	3.68	1193.40	2386.8	3150
	beans	98.1	0.24	83.90	167.8	270
Nakuru	maize	1843	4.55	1124.50	2249	4448
	beans	55.4	0.14	125.10	250.2	540
Nandi	maize	1111.8	2.75	1495.20	2990.4	4200
	beans	41.3	0.10	58.90	117.8	360
Trans Nzoia	maize	1422.2	3.51	1179.20	2358.4	4200
	beans	57.8	0.14	118.00	236	360
Programme average	maize	1335.82	3.30	1179.20	2358.4	3786
	beans	69.74	0.17	115.90	231.7	414
Season 1 Short rains (September 2016- February 2017) in Eastern Region						
Embu	Sorghum	89.9	0.22	347.00	694	990-1260
	green grams	63.6	0.16	243.00	486	450-540
Kitui	Sorghum	31.8	0.08	221.10	442.2	900-1260
	green grams	50.7	0.13	208.00	416	450-720
Tharaka Nithi	Sorghum	202.9	0.50	380.70	761.4	1260-1530
	green grams	77.6	0.19	179.00	358	540-630
Programme average	Sorghum	108.2	0.27	316.30	632.5	1050-1350
	green grams	63.97	0.16	210.00	420	480-630

Subcomponent 2.2: Market linkages and value addition

4. Table 3: Main buyers of e-voucher farmers produce in 2016 cropping season

Main buyers of Programme farmers in Western and Eastern Region 2016				Remarks
Main buyer	Quantity (mt)	Sub-counties	Price Ksh/90 kg	
Maize				
National Cereal Produce Board-NCPB	520.8	all sub-counties		Farmers who sold their produce after harvest in Oct-Nov 2016 got price ranges of Ksh 1700-2400 and those who sold their maize in Jan-April got price ranges of Ksh2500-3000 or even above 3000 from April
Kitale Millers	374.3	Kwanza, Cherangany, Sirisia	2500-3000	
Ruiru Millers	176.9	Njoro	2400-3000	
WFP	381.6	Mosop	3200	
CARGILL	284.7	Cherangany, Molo, Likuiyani	2300-2750	
Ramiller Ltd	187.3	Chesumei, Lugari	2350-2650	
Amani Millers	167.9	Njoro, Molo	2400-3000	
Eldoret Millers	334.5	Chesumei, Mosop	2300-2800	
Lwandanyi Traders	93.3	Sirisia	1800-2400	
Kitui Millers	164.2	Molo, Lugari and Likuiya	2500-2850	
Namwela Store	151.1	Sirisia	1800-2450	
Brokers	616.7	all sub-counties	1700-2600	
sub- Total	3453.3			
Sorghum				
Main buyer	Quantity (mt)	Counties/Sub-counties	Price ksh/kg	Remarks
East Africa Malting Ltd (EAML)	477.7	Tharaka Nithi and Embu	33.00	the Ksh 33/kg is through agent price and Ksh 38/kg when sold directly to EAML in Nairobi
Sub-Total	477.7			
Green grams				
Pioneer Agency	72.3	Tharaka North and South	55-80	
Jukimwa Stores	31.4	Tharaka South	50-70	
Jofra Stores	10.8	Tharaka South	55-65	
Tharaka Cereal Growers	54.4	Tharaka North and South	55-75	
Thiiti Self-help group	15.1	Tharaka North	60-75	
NCPB	37.5	Mbeere North and South	65	
Penda Store	11.5	Mbeere North	50-65	
Karura Stores	9.3	Mbeere South	55-70	
Cashem Stores	8.8	Mbeere South	55-75	
Other small buyers	27.6	Tharaka North and South and Mbeere North and south	50-80	
Sub-Total	278.7			
Grand total	4209.7			

Component 3: Financial Services

5. Status of implementation of the recommendations/actions from the last mission:

- Savings study/saving mobilization for 40% contribution for next season: - The study is being conducted by the research department of Equity Bank Ltd. The study was expanded to inform other range of financial products and services that can be developed for the KCEP beneficiaries. Both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of the study have been completed and draft reports submitted to PCU for further review.
- Update on the range of financial products and services being developed for KCEP target beneficiaries: - This will be more informed by the results of the savings study that is currently ongoing. In the interim, EBL has introduced agency banking by converting the target agro-dealers in to Equity bank agents. This has brought banking services closer to the KCEP beneficiaries as well as the rest of the population. Some e-voucher farmers have opened separate bank accounts from the e-voucher accounts to cater for their other banking needs. EGF is introducing mobile banking to the beneficiaries through its Equitel platform where they can access their accounts and carry out banking transactions, borrow money and access financial literacy information. EBL has also extended credit facilities (disbursed about Ksh11 million to date) to agro-dealers to enable them to stock their shops particularly during the planting season when the demand for inputs is high.
- No activities are currently on-going on crop insurance as this will be informed by the planned prefeasibility study for agricultural micro insurance for the ASALs. Lessons drawn from the WFP supported weather index insurance have also been taken into consideration while developing the TOR for the agricultural micro insurance. Further lessons learnt can be drawn from the World Bank Global Index Insurance Facility. The Terms of Reference (TOR) for the prefeasibility study on agricultural micro insurance has been prepared. IFAD has given a no-objection and NRM/CC Officer has prepared an EOI for advertising.

Annex 2: List of people met during the mission

List 1: KCEP-CRAL IFAD JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION ON 29/06/2017 (AIRC)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell-Phone	Purpose
1	Eric Patrick	IFAD			
2	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744	
3	Pamela Kimkung	KCEP-CRAL	Community Mobilization, Training and Gender Officer	713233064	
4	Nyakundi Mogere	KCEP-CRAL	Finance & Administration Manager	722799566	
5	Kiprotich Chomboi	KCEP-CRAL	Value Chain Development Officer	722280430	
6	David Sitei	KCEP-CRAL	Civil Engineer	7234753339	
7	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	Financial Services Specialist	725797254	
8	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	722521608	
9	Masa Kishi	IFAD	Consultant		
10	Andrea Ferrero	EU	EU	710240955	Presentation of the Mission Objective and Debriefing
11	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	
12	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Programme Coordinator	722894127	
13	Geoffrey Wanjohi	IFAD	Consultant	722512969	
14	Maryann W. Njogu	KCEP-CRAL	Programme Coordinator	722813441	
15	Raymond Chelule	KCEP-CRAL	Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	722413630	
16	Esther A. Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant	722712246	
17	Bob Creswell	IFAD	PME	+393385768171	
18	Arip Syaman Sheleh	FAD	IFAD-Rome	+393385768171	
19	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464	
20	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	Natural Resource Management / Climate Change Specialist	724991782	

21	Patrick Musalia	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Accountant	722712502
22	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Knowledge Management & Evaluation Management Specialist	722543639
23	Hani Elsadani	IFAD	IFAD Country Director	709021028

List 2: IFAD JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION MEETING WITH KCEP-CRAL PARTNER ON 30/06/2017 (AIRC)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744	KCEP-CRAL PARTNERS PRESENTATION
2	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	Financial Services Specialist	725797254	
3	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	Natural Resource Management / Climate Change Specialist	724991782	
4	Chomboi Kiprotich	KCEP-CRAL	Value Chain Development Specialist	722250430	
5	David Sitoi	KCEP-CRAL	Civil Engineer	723475339	
6	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant	722712246	
7	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464	
8	Maryann W. Njogu	KCEP-CRAL	Programme Coordinator	722813441	
9	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	
10	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Programme Coordinator	722894127	
11	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	722521608	
12	James Mutonyi	AGMARK		721653250	
13	Dave Nyongesa	KALRO	PRO	715475923	
14	Dr. Cyrus Githunguri	KALRO	SPRO	726959592	
15	Anthony Esilaba	KALRO	SPRO	722840853	
16	Michael Okoti	KALRO	PRO	710696251	

17	Bob Croswel	IFAD	Consultant	+3351700650
18	Patrick Musalia	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Accountant	722712002
19	Nyakundi Mogere	KCEP-CRAL	Finance & Administration Manager	722799566
20	Joseph Miriti	KALRO	SPRO	722865686
21	GM Wanjohi	IFAD	Consultant	722512969
22	Arip S. Sholeh	IFAD	IFAD	
23	Caroline Njue	KCEP-CRAL	Procurement Officer	721359325
24	Edward Amoni	Kenya Meteorological Department	Principal Meteorologist	710360854
25	Daniel Wepukhulu	Kenya Meteorological Department	HOCAD	733488624
26	Walter E.A. Nganyi	Kenya Meteorological Department	AD	736416170
27	Davine Minayo	EAGC	CPM	720318373
28	Raymond Chelule	KCEP-CRAL	Project Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	722413630
29	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Knowledge Monitoring & Evaluation Management Specialist	720218375
30	Pamela Kimkung	KCEP-CRAL	Community Mobilization, Training & Gender Officer	713233064
31	Masa Kishi	IFAD	Consultant	
32	Esther Muiruri	EQUITY Bank	Agribusiness Specialist	763304712
33	Edith Kamau	Equity Group Foundation	Equity Bank	763660615
34	Domian Kamwenzwa	Equity Group Foundation	Projects	763591073
35	Paul Kiundu	EQUITY Bank	Equity Bank	764255112
36	Augustine Ndugi	EQUITY Bank	Equity Bank	763236259
37	Paul Kimeu	National Drought Management Authority	NDMA	713464651

LIST 3: IFAD JOINT SUPERVISION MISSION MEETING WITH KCEP-CRAL PARTNER ON 31/06/2017 (AIRC)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	Natural Resource Management / Climate Change Specialist	724991782	IFAD JOINT MISSION MEETING WITH PCU DEBRIEFING
2	Edward Amoni	Kenya Meteorological Department	Meteorologist	710360854	
3	Erick Patrick	IFAD	Consultant		
4	E.C. Njuguna	CETRAD	Researcher	728781237	
5	Walter E.A Nganyi	Kenya Meteorological Department	AD (AGROMET)	736416170	
6	Daniel W. Wepukhulu	Kenya Meteorological Department	HOCAD	733488624	
7	Raymond Chelule	KCEP-CRAL	Programme Monitoring & Evaluation Officer	722403630	
8	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744	
9	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Knowledge Monitoring & Evaluation Management Specialist	722543639	
10	David Sitei	KCEP-CRAL	Civil Engineer	723475339	
11	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464	
12	Kiprotich Chomboi	KCEP-CRAL	Value Chain Development Officer	722250430	
13	Tedson Nyongesa	AGMRK	P.M	727451943	
14	Paul Kimeu	National Drought Management Authority	PREM	713464651	
15	G.M. Wanjohi	IFAD	Consultant	722512969	
16	Nyakundi Mogere	KCEP-CRAL	Finance & Administration Manager	722799566	
17	Patrick Musalia	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Accountant	722712502	
18	Edith Kamau	Equity Group Foundation	Equity	763660615	
19	Esther Muiruri	Equity Group Foundation	Equity	763304712	

20	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	722521608
21	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant	722712246
22	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	79061711
23	Masa Kishi	IFAD	Consultant	
24	Caroline Njue	KCEP-CRAL	Procurement Officer	721359325
25	Arip Syaman	IFAD	IFAD, PMO	
26	Bob Creswell	IFAD	IFAD-Rome	

List 4: FIELD VISIT TO TRANS NZOIA COUNTY HQ's ON 02/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Mary Nzomo	MOA-TRANS,NZOIA	CEC	722875578	IFAD JOINT Mission Meeting with County team and debriefing, Farmer, Agro- Dealer, Proposed WR
2	Kagai Kenneth	MOA-TRANS,NZOIA	CDA	722433691	
3	Kiprotich Chemboi	KCEP-CRAL	VCDS	722250430	
4	Maryann Njogu	KCEP -CRAL	PC	729417408	
5	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722894127	
6	Martha M. Sila	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist	717057312	
7	Raymond Chelule	KCEP-CRAL	PME	722413630	
8	Alexina Monari	MOA-TRANS,NZOIA	SCAO-KWANZA	721130080	
9	Francis Nganga	MOA-TRANS,NZOIA	SCAO-CHERANGANY	727991736	
10	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	
11	Andrea Ferrero	EU	EU	710240955	
12	Beth Ndungu	TRESUARY	National Treasury	721655600	
13	Rob Dehe	IFAD HQ	Agronomist		

14	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	720521608
15	Eric Patrick	IFAD	Environment/Climate Change Specialist	
16	Simon Mwombe	MOA-TRANS,NZOIA	DCDO	726402581
17	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant	722712240
18	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722894127
19	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464
20	Arip Syaman Sheleh	IFAD	IFAD-Rome	+393385768171
21	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744
22	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	FSS	725797254
23	Patrick Ndungu	KCEP-CRAL	M & E	725960008
24	Carol Kamau	KCEP-CRAL	Agri-Business Officer	733822973
25	David Sitori	KCEP-CRAL	CVE	732034745

List 5: FIELD VISIT TO TRANS NZOIA COUNTY - HURUMA/SUWERWO ON 02/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Mary Yego	MOA	WAO	722275912	IFAD JOINT Mission Meeting with Farmers and Agro-Dealer, Proposed WR
2	David Kimani	MOA	FEO	721325029	
3	Gekone Maina	MOA	SCCDO	722275912	
4	Davine Minayo	EAGC	CPM	720318373	
5	James Kuria	EAGC	FO	729417408	
6	Felista Lelei	MOA	SCADO	720789017	
7	Alexina Monari	MOA	SCAO-Kwanza	721130080	
8	Maryann Njogu	KCEP -CRAL	PC	729417408	
9	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	

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Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

10	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	720521608
11	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464
12	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744
13	Carol Kamau	KCEP-CRAL	Agri-business Officer	733822973
14	David Sitoi	KCEP-CRAL	CVE	732034745
15	Julius K. Bett	MUUNGANO	Farmer	
16	Noah K. Biwot	EXODUS	Farmer	
17	David Saebe	SUWERWA	Farmer	
18	Peter Nyongesa	SUWERWA	Farmer	
19	Gladys Wasike	SUWERWA	Farmer	
20	Rose Limo	SIKIPKEKEI	Farmer	
21	Edward Lagat	KENAFF-REP	Farmer	
22	Meshak Wanyonyi	SUWERWA	Farmer	
23	James M. Kabuagi	SUWERWA	Farmer	
24	Ismael Masengeli M.	SUWERWA	Farmer	
25	Maurice K. Misiko	SUWERWA	Farmer	
26	Julius Kibet	SUWERWA	Farmer	
27	David Karuku	SWW/HURUMA S.H.G	Farmer	
28	Nyutu Kamau	MAVUTANO	Farmer	
29	Vorginia Wanjiro	SUWERWA	Farmer	
30	Ambrose Wanyonyi	SUWERWA	Farmer	
31	Jane Wangui	SUWERWA	Farmer	

32	Anna Mjeri	SUWERWA	Farmer
33	Alice Njeri	SUWERWA	Farmer
34	Anne Sudi	SUWERWA	Farmer
35	Peter Wahome	SUWERWA	Farmer
36	Kevin Wanyama	SUWERWA	Farmer
37	Stephen Keita	SUWERWA	Farmer
38	Arufayo Barasa	SUWERWA	Farmer
39	Wilfred Macharia	SUWERWA	Farmer
40	Japheth Namianya	SUWERWA	Farmer
41	George Wafula	SUWERWA	Farmer
42	Wekesa Peter	SUWERWA	Farmer
43	Benard M. Chanjenya	SUWERWA	Farmer
44	Elisha Chepkwonyi	SUWERWA	Farmer

List 6:- IFAD JOINT mission in Trans Nzoia - Pamoja C Group (Category I) 02/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	Financial Services Specialist	725797254	Visiting of Category I farmers
2	Andrea Ferrero	EU	EU	710240955	
3	Robert	IFAD	Agri-Business Officer	+393385768171	
4	Arip Syaman Sheleh	FAD	IFAD-Rome	+393385768171	
5	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Programme Coordinator	722894127	
7	Eric Patrick	IFAD	Climate Change Consultant		
8	Susan Langat	MOA	FEO	726339651	
9	Lily Birgen	MOA	FEO	722285212	

10	Joseph Nduru	MOA	WAO	7277252322
11	Keneth Kagai	MOA	Ag.CDA	722433691
12	Simon Mwombe	MOA	DCDO	726462581
13	Jones Kisiaruki	MOA	WAO	720753704
14	Thomas Wekesa		Farmer	716466395
15	Judith Kayobwi		Farmer	714566623
16	James Misiko		Farmer	707339648
17	Godfrey Wamalwa		Farmer	726431835
18	Stella Akello		Farmer	790871899
19	Creka Echila		Farmer	791546536
20	Pamela Khaima		Farmer	726382725
21	Consolata Monayo		Farmer	714776265
22	Nelson Laban		Farmer	726834467
23	Jane Juma		Farmer	716977224
24	Magret Nyongesa		Farmer	701731288
25	Catherine Masobo		Farmer	713026170
26	Mary Wamalwa		Farmer	701263387
27	John Nambacha		Farmer	
28	Abraham Simowa		Farmer	791425778
29	Mary Kangolo		Farmer	717565029
30	Conjefta Katathya		Farmer	707950361
31	Moses Muchuta		Farmer	712937705
32	Magret Masibe		Farmer	732283140

33	Caleb Wambeto		731343282
34	Mary Wamalwa	Farmer	701263387
35	David Kundu	Farmer	712230304
36	Jethro Kwambani	Farmer	710733968
37	Lily Birtigu	Farmer	722285212
38	Susan Lagai	Farmer	726339651
39	Joseph Lagai	Farmer	726339651
40	Patrick Bosire	Farmer	724392128
41	James Misiro	Farmer	707339648
42	Dorcas Sieen	Farmer	722909070
43	Brian Kipkerei	Farmer	719374203
44	Milicent Masaba	Farmer	719176267
45	Florence	Farmer	723890617
46	Jones Khiriruki	Farmer	720753364
47	Francis Nganga	Farmer	727971736

List 6:- IFAD JOINT mission in Nandi (Category I & II) 03/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Joshua Laboso	CHEPTIL/AGROVET	Agro-Dealer	725365246	Visiting of Category I farmers in Nandi
2	Kipkeling K. Richard	Nandi County	C.A.E Nandi County	723462103	
3	Kiprotich Chemboi	KCEP-CRAL	VCDS	722250430	
4	James Kuria	EAGC	F.O	729417408	

5	Davine Minaye	EAGC	CPM	720318373
6	Martha M. Sila	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist	717057312
7	David Sitoi	KCEP-CRAL	CVE	723475339
8	SHADRACK KOMEN	KABISAGA	Farmer	714033875
9	JARED MUTAI	MOALF NANDI COUNTY	D/CDA	721713068
10	MOSES ABUKARI	IFAD	RPM	790619711
11	ANDREA FERRERO	EU	EU	710240955
12	BETH NDUNGU	TRESUARY	National Treasury	721655600
13	ROB DEHE	IFAD HQ	Agronomist	
14	AKINYI NZIOKI	IFAD	Consultant	720521608
15	ERIC PATRICK	IFAD	Environment/Climate Change Specialist	
16	JUDITH JEPKOECH	KABISAGA		723728781
17	RODAN SEUREY	KABISAGA	Member	717009529
18	GRACE JELEGAT	KAPSIRIA	Secretary	704603402
19	AGGREY KENY	KABISAGA	Member	722912168
20	ESLON CHEROITICH	KABISAGA	Member	723736485
21	PETER MENGICH	KABISAGA	Chief	720844244
22	STANLEY SANG	TORETGEI	Chairman	727555775
23	JOB K. SAINA	TORETGEI	Member	705168815
24	DORCAS TABOT	CHEPKOIYO	Vice-Chair	720307137
25	GRACE KEBENEI	KERETAI MEMBER	Member	710953740
26	SALINA CHIRCHIR	KABE	Member	718371198
27	SUSAN CHEPLETING	KETAMNO	Treasurer	710202042

28	ELIZABETH JEPTANUI	OLKASOSI	Secretary	728848421
29	MELLY C. PURITY	KABISAGA	Member	723374850
30	CHARITY CHEPKEMBOI	KABISAGA	Member	727991272
31	EMILY CHOGE	KEBA	Treasurer	721302992
32	JULIUS NAIKEL	KABISAGA	Agro-Dealer	720439311
33	STANLEY KENY	TUKATUK	Member	723484911
34	ESTHER KADONDI	IFAD		722712240
35	JAPHET KITUR	FARMER		728376367
36	JOSEPH LAGAT	FARMER		723597990
37	ESTHER MAGAMBO	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722894127
38	YOUR WERE	IFAD		722303464
39	FRANCIS METHO	KCFCS		723117489
40	JULIUS KORIR	KCFCS		724390355
41	CAROL KAMAU	KCEP-CRAL		73382273
42	JOSEPH BITOR	NANDI COUNTY		725516126
43	JOHN NGIWANYI	SDA/AGRIC		710512419
44	TOO KIMANI VITAL	MOALF HQ		724763452
45	ZACHARIAH KIPKEMBOI	NANDI COUNTY		722583611
46	FRANCIS NTHUKU	IFAD		722582744
47	ZAWERIA THUKU	KCEP-CRAL	FSS	725797254
48	PATRICK NDUNGU	KCEP-CRAL	M & E	725960008
49	CAROL KAMAU	KCEP-CRAL	Agri-Business Officer	733822973

50	GLADYS JEROTICH	NANDI COUNTY	713717774
51	KIPKERING K. RICHARD	NANDI COUNTY	723462103
52	LENAH C. LANGAT	EQUITY BANK KAPSABET	763832249
53	JULIUS C. TARUS	MOALF	722607402
54	IGNESTIUS K. BETT	ASIS GROUP SECRETARY	702957800
55	HANAD K. MAIYO	KERETAI MEMBER	721624431

List 7:- IFAD JOINT MISSION FIELD VISIT TO EMBU COUNTY COUNTY ON 05/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	AKINYI NZIOKI	IFAD	IFAD	722521608	Debriefing at the Embu County
2	KIPROTICH CHOMBOI	KCEP-CRAL	VCDS	722250430	
3	ROBERT DELVE	IFAD HQS	Agronomist		
4	ESTHER KADONDI	IFAD	IFAD	722712246	
5	PAMELA KIMKUNG	KCEP-CRAL	CMTGO	713233064	
6	PATRICK R.HINGA	KCEP-CRAL	AGBS	722625718	
7	FRANCIS N. KATHURI	AGRIC.EMBU	Chief Officer	714707155	
8	ESTHER MAGAMBO	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722894127	
9	ERIC PATRICK	IFAD-ROME	Consultant		
10	BONIFACE KITEME	CETRAD	Director		
11	DAVID RADCLIFFE	DFID	Consultant		
12	MOSES ABUKARI	IFAD	RPM	790619711	

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Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

13	ALFRED KANYUE	KMD-EMBU	Director	726344018
14	TOM WERE	IFAD	IFAD-NRB	722303464
15	FRANCIS NTHUKU	IFAD-NRB	Consultant	722582744
16	JOSEPHINE KINOTI	KCEP-CRAL AGRICULTURE	Desk Officer	724083315
17	DANIEL M.NJENGA	KCEP-CRAL	M&E	724395024
18	DANIEL WAMBUGU	EQUITY	EQUITY Bank	763808524
19	JUSTIN MURIUKI	KCEP-CRAL	NRM/CC	724991782
20	ZAWERIA THUKU	KCEP-CRAL	FSS	725797254
21	PHILOMENA CHEGE	APCU/MOALF	DDA	722804994
22	DAPHNE MUCHAI	KENAFF	GM	725009706
23	BETH NDUNG'U	NATIONAL TREASURY	IFAD Desk Officer	721655600
24	KIVA JULIUS M.	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist	717095685
25	PAUL KIIGE	MOA	SCAO	721313353
26	JOHN N.NYAGA	EMBU COUNTY	HOS-AGRIC	722404698
27	CECILIA R.NYAGA	MOA	CHEO	725213043
28	JAMES MUCHOKA	KCEP-CRAL	Desk Officer	720771639
29	EDITH KAMAU	EQUITY	EQUITY Bank	763660615
30	PAUL NGIGI	EQUITY	EQUITY Bank	764255117
31	ESTHER MUIRURI	EQUITY	EQUITY Bank	763304712
32	ALEX MWANIKI	KCEP-CRAL	SME/KMS	722543639

List 8:- IFAD JOINT MISSION VISITING CATEGORY I (Mutuobare) AND AGRO-DEALER, 05/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	DANIEL M NJENGA	KCEP CRAL	M&E		
2	SUSAN GICHEHA	EQUITY BANK	Agri-business		
3	CECILIA R NYAGA	MOA	CHEO		
4	PAUL NGIGI	EQUITY BANK	EQUITY Bank		
5	EDITH KAMAU	EQUITY	EQUITY Bank		
6	JUSTIN MURIUKI	NRM/CC	KCEP-CRAL		
7	KIPROTICH CHOMBOI	VCDS	KCEP-CRAL		
8	JOSEPHINE KINOTI	AGRICULTURE	KCEP-CRAL		
9	KIVA JULIUS M	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist		
10	HARRISON NYAGA	AGRICULTURE	MOA(WAO)		
11	ERIC PATRICK	IFAD			
12	BONIFACE	CETRAD	Director		
13	ROBERT DELVE	IFAD HQ	Agronomist		
14	ESTHER MAGAMBO	KCEP-CRAL	SPC		
15	ZAWERIA THUKU	KCEP-CRAL	FSS		
16	AKINYI NZIOKI	IFAD -NRB	FSS		
17	BETH NDUNGU	TREASURY	IFAD -DIVISION		
18	DAPHINE MUCHAI	KANAFF	GM		
19	PAMELA KIMKUNG	KCEP-CRAL	CMTGO		
20	ESTHER MUIRURI	EQUITY BANK	EQUITY Bank		
21	ESTHER KIADONDI	IFAD	IFAD		

**VISIT TO
CATEGORY I
FARMERS AND
AGRODEALER**

22	Tom WERE	IFAD	IFAD
23	ALEX MWANIKI	KCEP-CRAL	
24	PAUL KIIGE	MOA	SCAO
25	JAMES MUCHOKA	MOA EMBU COUNTY	MLE, KCEP- Desk officer
26	PHILOMENA CHEGE	MOALF-APCU	MOALF DDA
27	JOSEPH KARINGA	COUNTY GOVT EMBU	WARD ADMIN
28	GLADWIN MBAKA M	FARMER	Farmer/TOT
29	JENIFER M KIURA	FARMER	Farmer
30	ANGELLICA K NJIRU		
31	ALICE WANYANGA		
32	PENINA MBURA		
33	NJUE MATI		
34	AGNES MUNANIE		
35	CATHERINE MWIATHI		
36	VERONICA M NDATHI		
37	PETER NJUKI		
38	NAHASHON NJAGI		
39	VIRGINIA IRIMA	Farmer	Farmer
40	JERICA MBURA		
41	JOEL KITHITO		
42	KIURA MUTUNGA		
43	SILVANO KAMWOCERE		
44	CYRUS NJOROGE	Agro-dealer	Agro-dealer

THUKU

45	DANIEL MURIGI NGARI	FARMER	Farmer
46	PHILIP KARIUKI	FARMER	Farmer

List 9:- IFAD JOINT MISSION debriefing at Makueni County 06/06/2017

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Patrick R. Hinga	KCEP-CRAL	AGBS	722625718	Courtesy Call at the County HQ's
2	Eng. Kitavi M.M	Makueni County	Agro. WITE	72316907	
3	Mary M. Muteti	Makueni County	Agro.ALF	727811652	
4	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	
5	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant/Rural Finance	722712246	
6	Japheth Mutuku	ADSE	PO	729853241	
7	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722 894127	
8	Joseph Munyao	Makueni County	Director	722489840	
9	Muungami M. Stephen	Makueni County	Forester	704924355	

List 10:- IFAD JOINT MISSION at Makueni County 06/06/2017-(ATC)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711	Discussions with County Technical Discussion
2	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	SME/KMS	722543639	
3	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant/VC Finance	722303464	
4	Daniel Radecliffe	DFID	Consultant		
5	Eric Patrick	IFAD	Consultant/Climate	728009766	
6	Daphine Muchai	KENAFF	GM		
7	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant/ME	722582744	
8	Mary M. Muteti	Makueni County	Agro.CO	727811652	

9	Samwel M.Osale	KMD	Met.Supt.	722469174
10	Evanon C. Njuguna	CETRAD	Researcher	728782337
11	Joseph Munyao	Makueni County	GMC	722489840
12	Muungami M. Stephen	Makueni County	GMC	704924355
13	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	NRM	724991782
14	Kiva Julius M.	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist	717095683
15	Joseph K. Missi	Makueni County	Manager ATC	720730957
16	Jonathan Munyao	Makueni County	KCEP-CRAL Desk Office	729244897
17	Alice Mwoyeni	NDMA	County Response Officer	720968019
18	Stephen Murithi	NDMA	County Drought Info.Officer	722895162
19	Opiyo James	FAO	CPO-FAO	722674451
19	Jackline Kamusa	Makueni County	EIA-Officer	719426315
20	Faith M. Mutuku	ADSE	Project Officer ADSE	727853241
21	Robert Delve	IFAD	Agronomist	
22	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	SPC	722 894127

List 11:- IFAD JOINT MISSION Meeting the CAF Members in Ngai Ndeithya (07/06/2017)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Johnson Muteti	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	727158933	Debriefing on CAF process
2	Elizabeth Ndunda	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	740475619	
3	Dorothy Nzuki	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	726979312	
4	Samuel Mutisya	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	726340589	
5	Patricia M. Maingi	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	715617197	

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6	Elizabeth N. Musau	Ngai Ndeithya	ADSE PMC	725514014
7	Agnes M. William	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	725334477
8	Francis M. Makanga	Ngai Ndeithya	PMC	721623490
9	Dominic M. Mwia	Ngai Ndeithya	WAPC	725889805
10	Muongami M. Stephen	GNC	Forester	704921355
11	Patrick Hinga	KCEP-CRAL	AGBS	722625718
12	Christine Omondi	WFP	HOSO	707722460
13	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	FSS	725797254
14	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant/Gender	72252608
15	Njuguna E.C	CETRAD	Researcher	728781257
16	David Radcliffe	DFID	Consultant	
17	Daphine Muchai	KENAFF	GM	725009766
18	Philomena Chege	MoALF	DDA	722804994
19	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant/Rural Finance	722712246
20	Beth Ndungu	Treasury		721653600
21	Stephen Mwithi	NDMA	CDIO	722895162
22	Daniel Mbuvi	NDMA	CDO	728928572
23	Kiva Julius M.	KCEP-CRAL	Agronomist	717095683
24	Jonathan Munyao	Makueni County	KCEP Desk Officer	729244897
25	Claudia Katheu	Makueni County	GMC	700145241
26	Japheth Kiminza	ADSE	P. officer	729853241

27	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	SME/KMS	722543639
28	Daniel Njenga	KCEP-CRAL	ME/KM	724395024
29	Opiyo James	FAO-KE	CPO	722674451
30	Martin Muema	Makueni County	SCEO	707578281
31	Faith M. Mutua	Makueni County	SCEO/CCLO	727850798
32	Joseph Munyao	Makueni County	DDE	722469340
33	Agnes Munyao	Makueni County	Intern	725052538
34	Dan Munyali	Makueni County	EO	722670634
35	Muoki Mutinda	Makueni County	GMC	712031586
36	Amos Muswii	NDMA	Driver	721397767
37	Sebastian Kioko	Makueni County	Water officer	726017914
38	Winfred Mwethya	Makueni County	VA	721555375
39	Charles S. Mutevu	Makueni County	VA	722859670
40	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	
41	Patrick Eric	IFAD	Consultant/Climate Change	
42	Jalobus N. Kiilu	Makueni County	CECM	725954898
43	Justus Katege	Makueni County	ALFS	724930453

List 12:- IFAD JOINT MISSION WRAP MEETING ON 09/06/2017 (PCU Board Room)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Andrea Ferrero	EU	EU	71024955	pre-wrap up meeting
2	Robert Delve	IFAD	Agronomist		
3	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant/ME/KM	722582744	

4	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant/Gender	722521608
5	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant/Rural Finance	722712246
6	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant/Value Chain	722303464
7	Tito Arunga	IFAD	FAO	7208501113
8	Kiprotich Chomboi	KCEP-CRAL	VCDS	722250430
9	Patrick Musalia	KCEP-CRAL	SA	722722002
10	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	NRM	724991782
11	Arip Syaman Sholely	IFAD	FYM	
12	Maryann W. Njogu	KCEP-CRAL	PC	722813441
13	Nyakundi Mogere	KCEP-CRAL	FAM	722799566
14	Pamela Kimkung	KCEP-CRAL	CMTGO	713233064
15	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	FSS	725797254
16	Alex Mwaniki	KCEP-CRAL	SME/KMS	722543639
17	Raymond Chelule	KCEP-CRAL	PMO	722413630
18	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	
19	David Radcliffe	DFID	Consultant/ASAP	
20	Carol Njue	KCEP-CRAL	PO	721359325
21	David Sitei	KCEP-CRAL	CVE	723495339

List 13:- IFAD JOINT MISSION WRAP MEETING ON 12/06/2017 (KILIMO)

#	Name of the Participant	Organization	Deployment	Cell Phone	Purpose
1	Esther Magambo	KCEP-CRAL	Senior Programme Coordinator	722894127	WRAP UP MEETING
2	Maryann Njogu	KCEP-CRAL	Programme Coordinator	722873441	

3	Justin Muriuki	KCEP-CRAL	Natural Resource Management/Climate Change Specialist	724991782
4	Zaweria Thuku	KCEP-CRAL	Financial Services Specialist	725797254
5	Moses Abukari	IFAD	RPM	790619711
6	Akinyi Nzioki	IFAD	Consultant	722521608
7	Francis Nthuku	IFAD	Consultant	722582744
8	Esther Kadondi	IFAD	Consultant	722712246
9	Andrew Ferrero	EU	EU	710240955
10	Tom Were	IFAD	Consultant	722303464
11	Nyakundi Mogere	KCEP-CRAL	Finance & Administration Manager	722799566
12	Beth Ndungu	National Treasury	Rep.IFAD Desk Officer	721655600
13	Philomena Chege	State Department of Agriculture	DDA/APCU	722804924