Key Findings

Areas of Strength

Food Security & Nutrition
Project beneficiaries experienced a positive economic change, which enabled them to access more diverse food baskets with higher levels of animal and vegetable proteins.

Natural Resources Management
Improved access to natural resources has empowered communities in managing these resources in a sustainable way. For example, through the establishment of tree nurseries for agro-forestry, rehabilitation of degraded areas and promotion of soil and water conservation.

Gender Equality
Women's access to resources, assets and services has improved and they have gained influence in decision-making.

Innovation
IFAD has been innovative in bringing in solutions around credit delivery, agro-processing and environmental management.

Group Formation
The projects supported the establishment of beneficiary groups in sectors such as dairy, forestry, water and horticulture production.
Areas for Improvement

**Policy Dialogue**
Better dialogue with the Government would lead to improved and more permanent solutions.

**Institutional Capacity Building**
Many grassroots organizations formed by the projects did not evolve into more permanent structures due to insufficient formal recognition and status.

**Partnerships**
Greater engagement is needed with development partners.

**Youth**
More attention should be given to youth. High unemployment rates have led to migration towards urban areas.

**Private Sector**
More emphasis should be given to the potential role of private sector in value chains.

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**Storyline**

In 2018 IFAD conducted its second CSPE, which assesses the outcomes, impact and performance of IFAD-supported activities.

In the past seven years, Kenya has seen considerable political, economic and environmental challenges.

The evaluation found that the portfolio was well aligned with Government strategies and performance was moderately satisfactory.

Positive economic changes & improved livelihoods of poor and resource-challenged farmers.

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**Recommendations**

1. **Commit sufficient efforts and resources to non-lending activities.**
   - Greater investment is needed in carrying out stock-taking of experiences and analysis of successful models that can effectively inform lending operations.

2. **Build on comparative advantages and retain focus on selected themes and geographic areas.**
   - IFAD should continue focusing on the areas in which it has a track record:
     - natural resources management, pro-poor value chains and rural finance.

3. **Address institutional issues undermining programme efficiency.**
   - IFAD should be able to reduce disbursement delays while the Government should recruit project staff in a more timely manner resulting in greater ownership at country level.

4. **Create more opportunities to engage with private sector.**
   - IFAD should play a stronger brokering role between farmers’ groups and the private sector.