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(KENYA AGRICULTURAL VALUE CHAIN ENTERPRISES)

ANNUAL REPORT FY 2015



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USAID KENYA KAVES

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Front cover caption:

Production of maize, banana, and milk is providing new income and food security for more than 300,000 smallholder households working with USAID-KAVES.

DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AI	Artificial Insemination
ALV	African Leafy Vegetable
AMREF	African Medical and Research Foundation
ASDSP	Agriculture Sector Development Support Program
CARD	Community Action for Rural Development
CHEWS	Community Health Extension Workers
CHV	Community Health Volunteers
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DQA	Data Quality Assurance
EAMDA	East Africa Market Development Associates
EAML	East African Malting's Limited
EMMP	Environmental Management and Mitigation Plan
EU	European Union
FCI	Farm Concern International
FFS	Farmer Field School
FTF	Feed the Future
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
HCDA	Horticultural Crops Development Authority
IR	Imazapyr Maize
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
KHC	Kenya Horticulture Council
KHE	Kenya Horticultural Exporters
KPMC	Kenya Promotions and Marketing Company
LEDCA	Lower Eastern Dairy Alliance
MLND	Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease
MoAL&F	Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries
MoH	Ministry of Health
NHPplus	Nutrition and Health Program Plus
OCA	Organizational Capacity Assessment
OCA	Organization Capacity Assessment
PICS	Purdue Improved Crop Storage
SRI	System of Rice Intensification
TRM	Total Mixed Ration
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USAID-FIRM	Financial Inclusion for Rural Microenterprises
USAID-KAVES	Kenya Agricultural Value Chains Enterprises
USAID-KHCP	Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness Project
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WEMA	Water Efficient Maize for Africa
WRA	Women of Reproductive Age

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kenya Agricultural Value Chain Enterprises project (USAID-KAVES, hereafter KAVES) is a five-year activity (January 2013-2018) under the USAID Feed the Future initiative. The goal of the program is to increase the productivity and incomes of smallholders and other actors along the value chain, thereby enhancing food security and improving nutrition. KAVES interventions are selected to have direct impact by increasing the productivity, food security, and incomes of smallholder households and other stakeholders along the maize, sorghum, rice, dairy, and other horticultural crop value chains. The project is currently working with 351,261 households, and is on target to reach 500,000 by 2018. This report covers the period October 1, 2014 to September 30, 2015.

QUALITATIVE IMPACT

Food production and incomes of KAVES beneficiaries continued to grow this year. High levels of engagement continue with national and county government agricultural departments. New commercial partnerships were established on a continuous basis and are contributing substantially to the impact of KAVES. Field days and other participatory events were held with smallholders, traders, and local extension staff in the 22 target counties to introduce new technologies, provide information, and strengthen market relationships. Specialized training was provided to farmers on new technologies and products. Higher sales and net returns for target products confirmed the KAVES development hypothesis that: *Smallholders will achieve optimum income benefit by increasing productivity of maize per unit area for household consumption as a means to release land for production of milk and higher value crops.* Interventions and achievements focused on the following strategic objectives:

Dairy

- Raising dairy cow productivity and smallholder production in the Feed the Future focal counties.
- Improving milk quality through the establishment of more efficient collection and marketing systems.
- Adding value to raw milk by refrigeration, pasteurization, and processing into yogurt and other dairy products.

Maize and other staple food crops

- Increasing productivity of selected staple food crops to meet household food needs efficiently while releasing land for higher value income-generating crops and dairy cows.
- Creating more efficient aggregation and marketing systems.
- Reducing postharvest losses through cost-effective handling and storage systems.

Horticulture

- Increasing income of smallholders from production of selected horticultural crops with large domestic and export markets.
- Increasing horticultural crop compliance with market requirements.
- Production of specific fruit and vegetable varieties for agro-processing.

Nutrition

- Promoting nutrition-sensitive agriculture to increase the availability and accessibility of nutritious products.
- Providing nutrition education and information to achieve behavioral change, especially to women of reproductive age.
- Increasing national production and consumption of fresh fruits, vegetables, and milk.

WASH

- Increasing access to clean water for household use.
- Increasing access to clean and safe sanitation facilities.
- Increasing the use of water for health, sanitation, and agriculture.

QUANTITATIVE IMPACT

- The number of households benefiting from KAVES increased to 351,261 this year. Direct training was provided to 287,420 farmers, and 92 percent of these applied a new technology or management practice in crop or livestock production as a result of the trainings. Fifty-four percent of trained farmers were women.
- The volume and value of incremental sales by KAVES beneficiaries were significantly above the FTFMS target of USD 31 million. In total, 759,148 MT of produce valued at USD 186 million was sold during the year. Production and sales of all horticultural crops by KAVES and ex-KHCP farmers transitioned to KAVES, reached 697,344 MT with a gross sales value of KES 10.71 billion (USD 107 million). 61,804 MT of staple crops were sold, valued at USD 19 million (maize contributing 63 percent). And 149 million liters of milk were sold, valued at USD 61 million (from 156,110 dairy cows owned by KAVES farmers).
- Improvements in maize productivity occurred across all counties with yields increasing by 59 percent from 1.98 MT/ha in 2014 to the current 3.14 MT/ha. This is a doubling in maize yield from the 2012-13 baseline of 1.52 MT/ha. Yields achieved by KAVES farmers are significantly higher than the national average of 1.84 MT/ha.
- Technologies applied by maize farmers include planting of “Water Efficient Maize for Africa” (WEMA) and other new maize varieties by 29,200 maize farmers on 25,800 ha. Following on-farm demonstrations, farmers bought 190,000 Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS) bags with on-farm storage capacity of 17,100 MT.
- Annual gross margins per cow increased from KES 87,000 (USD 867) in 2014 to KES 109,300 (USD 1,093) in 2015 for a total of 156,110 cows which represent 65 percent of all cows owned by dairy beneficiaries.
- 77,996 dairy farmers have applied improved dairy technologies or management practices since the start of the project. Fifty-four percent of farmers trained in haymaking have become commercial hay farmers. In FY 2015, 8,424 ha was put to fodder production and 325,000 bales of hay were produced, up from 18,000 bales in FY 2014.
- An estimated 102,000 hectares, 91 percent above the year three target of 53,000, are under the production of at least one improved technology or management practice.
- Average incomes, measured as gross margins, increased from the baseline by 194 percent for milk production, 44 percent for maize, and 56 percent for green beans.
- Milk production per cow increased from 5.45 per liters per day per animal to 9.7, a 76 percent increase due to better animal management and improved feeding practices such as use of locally grown fodder crops.
- A total of 130,410 people, 72 percent of the targeted 180,000 trainees, were trained in child health and nutrition in 22 counties. This has contributed to improvement in the nutrition status as evidenced by the 29 percent increase from baseline in the dietary diversity score for women. The average number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age increased to 5.8 compared to the baseline of 4.5.
- The project leveraged USD 1.8 million of private sector investment.

PROJECT ADMINISTRATION

No constraints or critical issues were encountered in project administration. All key personnel remained during this period and the project is fully operational.

NEXT QUARTER'S WORK PLAN

No significant deviations from the 2015 work plan occurred. The 2016 work plan was submitted in August 2015 and no changes are anticipated for the next quarter.

II. KEY ACHIEVEMENTS (Qualitative Impact)

I. Results summary

The project worked with 351,261 smallholders, providing them with training in crop and animal productivity, new access to credit and new market relationships leading to increased sales, incomes and food security. Direct training was provided to 287,420 farmers with 92 percent of those trained applying new technologies or management practices in crop and livestock production. Average incomes, measured as gross margins, increased from the baseline by 194 percent for milk production, 44 percent for maize and 56 percent for green beans. Overall, the value of incremental sales achieved was 74 percent above the target. In total, 759,148 MT of produce valued at USD 186 million was sold during the year.

The project provided the smallholders with training in crop and animal productivity, new access to credit amounting to USD 29 million and new market relationships leading to increased sales, incomes and food security. In total, an estimated 102,000 hectares, 92 percent above the targeted area for year three, had at least one technology or management practice implemented on the land. Consequently, productivity improved, for example, milk production per cow for KAVES beneficiaries increased by 78 percent from the baseline level of 5.45 to 9.7 liters per day per animal mainly due to better animal management and improved feeding practices including locally grown fodder crops.

Because of KAVES interventions, farmers achieved annual gross margins of USD 434 per hectare for maize, USD 1,093 per dairy cow, and USD 1,836 per hectare of for French beans, equivalent to a 44 percent annual increase for maize, 56 percent for French beans and 194 percent for dairy from baseline. The significant increase in milk gross margins was attributable to improved productivity and market access. Gross margin increases were mainly due to high levels of technology adoption by farmers starting from a low or zero base after realizing the immediate income benefits.

A total of 130,410 people, which is 72 percent of the number targeted, were trained in child health and nutrition in 22 counties. This has contributed to improvement in nutrition status evidenced by the 30 percent increase in women dietary diversity score from baseline. The average number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age increased to 5.8 compared the baseline of 4.5.

2. Dairy

KAVES continued to work with dairy partners to intensify adoption of good animal husbandry practices and low-cost scalable technologies to boost milk productivity. Fodder and fodder seed production were scaled up and commercialized by creating linkages to dairy farmer groups. KAVES reached a total of 81,504 new smallholder dairy farmers, up from 31,605 reached in year 2014, to bring the total number of dairy farmers to 113,109 across 5,089 dairy groups. About 20 percent of these farmers exclusively fodder farmers. The dairy farmers comprise 32 percent of all KAVES beneficiaries, 47 percent of which are women, and 17 percent youth. Interventions focused on training and capacity building to enhance milk productivity, collective milk marketing and to catalyze investment in value addition processes. KAVES also collaborated with dairy industry stakeholders to increase milk consumption through a campaign called “Dairy Has It All” and through a school milk program. Business relationships along the dairy value chain and in support services were strengthened while some of the dairy enterprises were assessed and recommended for infrastructure support.

The key interventions and achievements focused on three main strategic objectives:

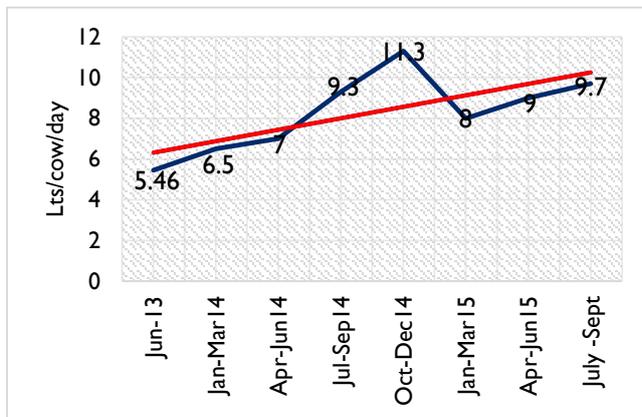
- Raising dairy cow productivity and smallholder production in the Feed the Future counties.
- Improving milk quality through establishment of more efficient collection and marketing systems.
- Increasing value addition and product diversification through milk processing.

Specific intervention along the dairy value chain included the following:

2.1 Productivity and production improvement

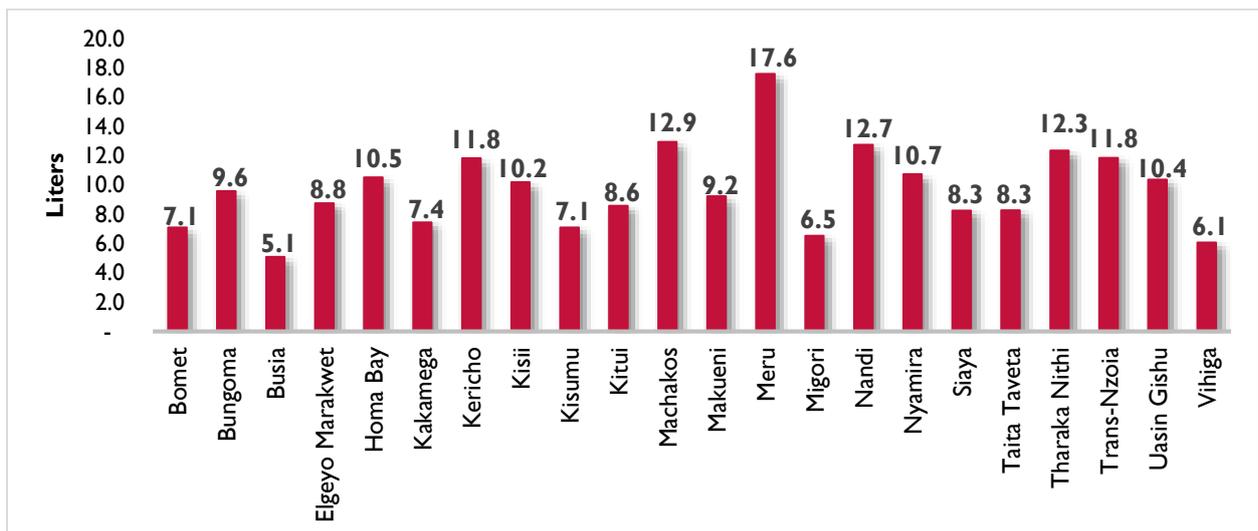
In 2015, KAVES dairy farmers increased milk productivity from an average of 9 lts/day/cow achieved in 2014 to 9.7 lts/day/cow average in the 22 counties with early technology adopters attaining a productivity of 17 lts/cow/day. Following increased milk productivity, annual gross margins per cow increased from USD 867 in year 2014 to the current USD 1,093. Below is a graph showing the trend in milk productivity since start of program.

Figure 1: Growth in milk productivity following KAVES interventions



Higher yields (above 10 lts/cow/day) were reported in 10 counties as per the graph below with Meru County achieving the highest productivity of 17.6 lts/cow/day. Only three of the 22 counties are reporting low levels of productivity ranging from 5-6.5 lts/cow/day. These are Vihiga, Migori and Busia. KAVES is closely working with these counties to enhance productivity.

Figure 2: Milk productivity per cow per day in target counties



To achieve the results illustrated above, specific activities included farmer trainings and exposure to technologies. During the period, 723 farmer field schools were established and 975 lead farmers were trained and linked to the dairy groups. More than 7,600 trainings on productivity and animal husbandry were conducted in collaboration with county governments. In addition, 210 field days and 150 exchange visits were held benefiting more than 7,500 leaders of different farmer groups.

More than 69 percent of the farmers adopted various technologies including fodder establishment and conservation, feed formulations, animal housing and artificial insemination (AI). Other technologies adopted included the use of biogas and eCow (mobile telephony technology) where farmers get information through Short Message Services (SMS).

KAVES built on its achievements of 2014 in enhancing forage availability scaling up acreage under fodder from 2,433 acres in year 2014 to 20,800 acres comprising of fodder and fodder seed harvesting farms constituting improved, indigenous and leguminous crops planted by 20,892 farmers.

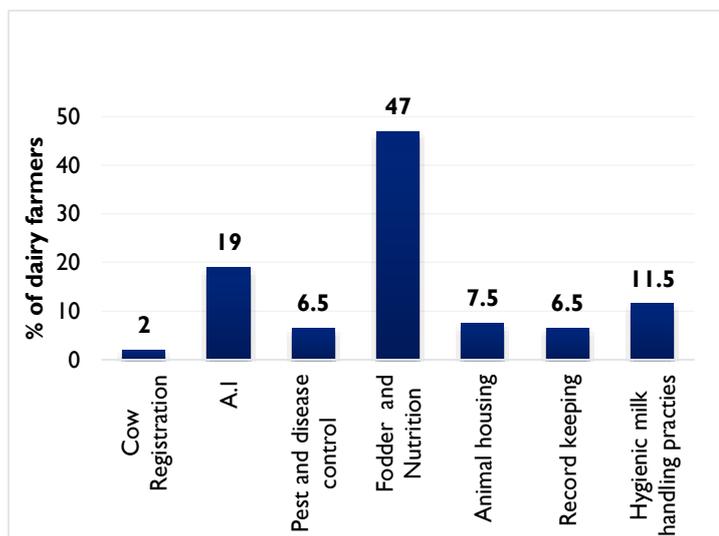
This followed intensified trainings on fodder and seed establishment, harvesting, and conservation in which 312 demonstration sites were established. Fodder and seed dealers were linked to low-cost technologies for harvesting, including brush cutters, hay harvesting, and baling machines, trained on commercialization, and linked to markets. A total of 56 hay barns with a minimum capacity of 1,000 bales were established or rehabilitated. Following these interventions, fodder harvesting and storage increased from 18,000 bales to 325,000 bales worth KES 71.5 million (USD 715,000) while more than 8,500 kgs of fodder seeds valued at KES 5.1 million (USD 51,000) were produced and sold to farmers for planting. The hay barns are now operational as profitable businesses. In addition to increasing forage availability, KAVES enhanced interventions on improving cow nutrition at low cost. Farmers were trained on homemade feed formulations also known as total mixed ration (TMR) and fermented feeds preparation.

Technologies for improved cow nutrition include silage bags, chaff cutters, and pulverizers. Seventy percent of the farmers are using chaff cutters and more than 250 pulverizers were sold to individual farmers and dairy groups during the time. In addition there are 65 service providers currently in operation earning a profit margin of more than KES 9.75 million (USD 97,500) per year from pulverizing and grinding animal feeds. A feed mill plant operated by an umbrella organization Lower Eastern Dairy Alliance (LEDA) was launched. LEDA is an umbrella organization for 20 dairy groups in Makueni, Machakos, and Kitui counties. Since inception in June 2015, the feed mill has produced more than 54 tons of various dairy meal products valued at KES 2,027,650 (USD 20,277) out of which 52.8 tons were sold generating KES 1.948 million (USD 19,480). The operators are undergoing training on quality compliance for S-Mark certification which will open the feed mill to other market opportunities. The dairy has also received a loan from Chase Bank of KES 2 million (USD 20,000). Farmers who purchased the feed are reporting increased milk productivity of 2-3 kgs of milk above the previous milk yields. However, production capacity and sales need to increase in order to break even. The group is in the process of engaging a marketer to increase product sales.

32,436 artificial inseminations were provided in the year 2015, a significant increase from the 1,364 provided by end of year 2014. Interventions focused on training farmers on heat detection and improving the quality of service with 45 new inseminators and a refresher course for 350 for existing inseminators. The highest improvements in AI provision were recorded in Elgeyo Marakwet where the county subsidized AI and passed a bill restraining local bulls from serving dairy cows following KAVES sensitization to the county government. As a result, AI service provision increased from an average of 900 to 2,500 inseminations per month. About 9,000 heifers have been delivered from this initiative out of 15,500 births due to increased use of sexed semen. Overall conception rate achieved 86 percent. KAVES worked in collaboration with private and public agencies that deal with semen provision.

To increase the number of dairy cows with a known genetic history, 6,293 dairy cows were registered with the Kenya Stud Book during the period, an initiative undertaken in collaboration with Kenya Livestock Breeders Organization, and county governments. Further, KAVES partnered with county governments and private animal health companies to increase access to cattle vaccinations and treatment and 76 dairy cows were vaccinated. In addition, KAVES partnered with Vestergaard Ltd to boost adoption of Zerofly technology with 23 demonstrations having been established in tsetse fly-prone areas.

Figure 3: Percentage of various technologies adopted in the dairy value chain.



To increase milk production in non-traditional dairy areas, The “*Maziwa ni Donge Nono*” campaign was conducted. Messages were developed on breed selection, proper nutrition, and management and collective milk marketing and passed to farmers through local media, roadshows, field days, and talk shows. Following the campaign, more than 2,750 dairy cows were bought by new dairy farmers. KAVES continued partnerships such as “*Send a Cow*” providing training to farmers and widowed women due to the HIV pandemic in western region. KAVES linked dairy farmers to financial service providers to increase smallholder access to finance and credit, and more than 17,000 dairy farmers opened bank accounts while others insured the animals.

2.2 Increase the volumes of milk marketed through collection centers

During the year, about 420 million liters of milk were produced out of which 35.5 percent (149 million) was marketed through various market channels valued at USD 61 million. KAVES, therefore, exceeded the target for the year which was 59.8 million liters valued at USD 28.7 by 148 percent and 110 percent in volume and value respectively. There is still need to continue working on strengthening milk collection and marketing systems since only 36.5 percent of the milk produced is marketed through the centers. This was, however, an increase from 30 and 34 percent at baseline and year 2014 respectively. To increase volumes of milk marketed, KAVES is strengthening milk collection centers for smallholder farmers using the “milk hub” approach while also improving leadership and governance. Through the establishment of efficient hubs, KAVES smallholders attract premium payment based on volumes of milk and better access to inputs, including animal feeds, health and breeding services, and extension and financial services. The average milk price realized this year was KES 44.1, up from KES 35 in 2014. In target regions, 35 dairy hubs were established bringing to 47 the total milk hubs established since the start of the project.

2.3 Increase the volume of milk processed and milk consumption

On milk value addition, KAVES intervention focused on improving raw milk quality, value addition and adoption of good manufacturing practices and linkage to markets. The training was conducted in collaboration with Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) targeting dairy groups, small-scale milk traders and supermarkets with dispensers.

Following the training, six new dairy enterprises have successfully entered the formal market: Kambusu Dairy in Machakos, Maziwa Taita in Taita Taveta County both of which are selling milk through dispensers, Kabianga, Wamunyu and Masii farmers’ cooperative societies in Kericho and Machakos Counties making yoghurt and “Mursik” (a popular Kalenjin beverage), and Oasis dairy in Meru county producing cheese.

To promote milk consumption, KAVES partnered with industry stakeholders in a campaign dubbed “Dairy has it all” giving messages to consumers on the benefits of milk consumption in local media (TV, Radio and Print), Billboards, Roadshows, hospital and school activations.

According to a survey done by Infotrak on the campaign with 701 respondents from Nairobi and Mombasa, 84 percent of the respondents rated highly the quality of production with 77 percent having picked the message on health benefits to consumers. About 56 percent said the campaign had influenced them to buy dairy products even though another 52.5 percent cited cost as a major constraint. Products that recorded the highest consumption levels were fresh milk (20.6 percent), yoghurt (17.5 percent) and fermented milk (15.7 percent). According to data from KDB, the campaign resulted to an increase in milk intake by the milk processors from 41,662,825 in September 2014 to

Case Study: Oasis Dairy Investment, Meru County

Oasis Dairy Investment was established in February 2015. The small-scale milk trader who had technical skills on cheese making was encouraged to start cheese production and was linked to Mt. Kenya East for raw milk sourcing.

The trader was also trained on hygienic milk handling practices and marketing. Starting with 150 liters per day, the dairy is currently receiving 800 liters per day made into 80 kg of cheese valued at KES 2.16 million monthly and the orders are increasing by the day. The dairy produces mozzarella and cheddar cheese which is sold in Mombasa, Malindi and some exports to Zanzibar.

47,323,637 in January 2015. However, this growth was constrained by the milk shortage that arose in February to March due a severe drought. According to KDB, milk processed has increased over the years as shown below;

Table 1: Milk intake in the formal sector: 2012 to 2015 in million liters

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
2012	45.48	32.89	28.90	26.00	37.34	46.17	43.63	45.52	45.90	47.52	48.59	47.90	495.84
2013	49.31	42.48	40.27	44.43	50.62	44.45	43.52	37.90	38.80	38.87	45.33	47.03	523.01
2014	54.04	46.60	49.26	45.01	43.56	44.47	40.52	41.76	41.66	43.51	44.32	45.32	540.03
2015	47.32	37.80	35.70	35.59	52.97	43.38	49.73	39.88					

Source: KDB

3. Maize and other staple crops

Maize and/or other grains are grown by the majority of the total number of 351,261 rural households reached so far with direct services by KAVES. Maize is grown as the main source of food for home consumption by smallholder families, as feed for their animals and, to the majority of the poorest households, as the only source of farm income. The long-rains season (March to May 2015) is important nationally as it accounts for about 80 percent of national maize output while short rains account for 20 percent. The rains have been above average in HRI areas this year, particularly the high potential North-Rift counties, and above-average harvests for maize and other staple crops like sorghum, cowpeas, and green grams are expected.

In the semi-arid SA2 counties, the onset of the long rains were late by 1-2 weeks and with poor distribution, affecting the maize crop at the tasseling and grain formation stages, and resulting in below average harvests. However, harvest in most of the areas for short cycle crops like sorghum, cowpeas, and green grams were fair and the production was above average.

Maize implementation strategic objectives: KAVES interventions continued to follow the proven approaches and strategies to address the challenges of low yields, grain spoilage caused by inadequate postharvest handling practices, high costs of grain aggregation, and major inefficiencies in smallholder maize marketing systems. The approaches and strategies are based upon three strategic interventions, including:

- Increasing productivity of selected staple food crops – primarily to meet household food needs efficiently, while releasing land for higher value, income-generating crops, and dairy cows.
- Strengthening marketing systems through crop aggregation.
- Improving on-farm storage performance to reduce postharvest losses.

KAVES interventions to raise maize productivity, reduce postharvest losses, and improve marketing efficiencies have reached more than 235,233 smallholder farmers. These farmers applied the good agricultural practices promoted by KAVES during field days, county events, and trade fairs and have brought major impacts on their productivity.

3.1 Increasing productivity and yields

During the year, improvements in maize productivity occurred across all counties with maize yields increasing by 65 percent from 1.90 MT/ha in 2014 to the current 3.14 MT/ha and a doubling in maize yield and productivity from the 2012-13 baseline of 1.52 MT/ha. Yields achieved by KAVES farmers are significantly higher than the national average of 1.84 MT (five year average acreage from 2015

Economic Review of Agriculture and Ministry of Agriculture projected harvest for 2015) and 107 percent above the KAVES Baseline Survey figure of 1.5MT as shown in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Yield increases from Baseline 2013

Year	KAVES Baseline 2013	National Average 2013	KAVES 2014	National Average 2014	KAVES 2015	National Average 2015
Yield/Ha (MT)	1.52	1.69	1.90	1.66	3.14	1.84
90 kg bags per acre	7	8	8	7	14	8

The lowest yields were realized in the SA2 counties of Kitui, Machakos, and Makueni due to the poorly distributed rainfall at the tasseling and grain formation stages leading to below normal harvests. Meanwhile, strong yields were realized in HRI areas of Nandi, Siaya, and Elgeyo Marakwet because of the above average rainfall in the region and for reasons as elucidated below.

The contributing factors for improvement in yields include the support and buy-in from county governments and stakeholders from private sector who have participated intensively in showing their technologies to the farmers through field days and trade fairs held at the farm level. KAVES implementing partners at county levels also provided a high level of coverage following intensive capacity building and filled the post-devolution extension gap. Farmers have used the new information and messaging provided to them to adopt new technologies and practices for their regions. Overall, they have been keen to follow the KAVES approach to good agricultural practices, which also contributed greatly to the yield increases as below.

Seeds and varieties selection

Improved and certified seed and varieties suited to eco-zones are critical to maximizing yields, KAVES and seed companies continued to promote these seeds through demonstrations and during field days. Eighty-three percent of beneficiaries now use certified seeds, improved varieties, and other seed technologies to improve maize production under rain fed conditions. Drought tolerant (water efficient) and seed varieties with a high tolerance to striga, a parasitic weed, were promoted in both SA2 and HRI regions.

Adoption of labor saving technologies

Labor accounts for 70 percent of the cost of production for small-scale maize farmers. Therefore, to increase gross margins, mass adoption of labor-saving technologies is essential for farmers to improve their incomes. Specific areas where maize production costs can be reduced are in land preparation and weeding and shelling. As such, KAVES is collaborating with machinery distributors, equipment fabricators and suppliers of agrochemicals to during field days and trade fairs to demonstrate the benefits of labor and cost saving technologies. Linkages are also being made with credit and finance partners to scale the availability and utilization of these technologies. Activities like these have led to the purchase of nearly 400 maize shellers during the reporting period.

Good agricultural practices

KAVES farmers receive training on good agricultural practices (GAPs) such as timely land preparation and planting, precise application of fertilizers, use of foliar feeds, and weed control. Soil fertility management initiatives that include soil tests and analysis to inform soil fertility status are also being promoted as a long-term soil correction activity and more than 3,000 soil samples were completed on farmers' field over the past year. Test results indicated low organic matter and low pH (soil acidity) as the main challenges.

In the last year, due to increase in yields per unit area and reduction in production costs, maize gross margin increased by 43 percent from an average of USD 303 at baseline to USD 434 per hectare, which is marginally lower than the gross margin achieved in FY 2014 of 437. The marginal reduction

in maize gross margin can be attributed to the inclusion of additional beneficiaries whose production is lower than the KAVES farmers' average.

Volume and value of sales

The beneficiaries improved their produce marketing with a significant amount of agricultural produce being marketed across the target value chains. In the reporting year, the area under staples production was 109,768 ha with a total production of 232,650 MT. Maize contributed to 82 percent of the 64,925 MT of the total staples (maize, rice, groundnut, green grams, and sorghum) sold. The value of all traded volume was USD 18 million.

3.2 Low-cost on-farm storage for reduced postharvest losses

KAVES messaging of reducing on-farm maize losses during storage is making a big impact across all 22 target counties. KAVES promotes the use of hermetic storage technologies developed by Purdue University for home storage of maize. KAVES is working to increase the production and distribution of PICS bags through Bell Industries Ltd, the PICS bags manufacturer and distributor in Kenya. Use of the bags are being promoted at Field Days and Trade Fairs as a highly cost-effective home storage option for small-scale maize farmers.

Through KAVES support of Bell Industries, commercial production and sales of the hermetic bags has risen from zero in November 2013 to more than 200,000 units sold. The hermetic bags are being sold at KES 250 per unit. The amount of bags sold thus far are capable of storing more than 19,023 MT of produce at the farm level. To date, 100,400 KAVES beneficiaries have applied improved postharvest handling and storage technologies or management practices.

3.3 Aggregation for organized and efficient marketing

Buyers incur high marketing costs by moving from one farm to another collecting produce in small amounts from many small-scale farmers. To reduce these costs, KAVES organized farmers to aggregate produce into commercial lots for buyers' thus reducing time and marketing costs. The proportion of maize sold through some kind of aggregation systems initiated by KAVES has increased from less than 5 percent to 20 percent as farmer beneficiaries sold 1,423,000 kg to processors, institutions and trading companies out of the 7,293,810 kg. KAVES aims to increase this amount to over 30 percent.

KAVES has also worked with farmer groups and traders to strengthen first level aggregation by establishing, supporting and facilitating produce collection centers. To this end, KAVES has supported the establishment and rehabilitation of 20 collection centers including equipping the centers with moisture meters, weighing scales, and wooden pallets.

3.4 Other staples

Rice

KAVES is working with counties to increase the production of the rice crop, especially in Kisumu, Busia, and Siaya counties. Interventions focus on increased productivity with better seeds and varieties, labor-saving technologies, and aggregation for efficient marketing. KAVES, NIB (MIAD), Bayer CropScience and EA demonstrated the use of high-yielding certified seeds including hybrid rice seeds. KAVES is also promoting the System of Rice Intensification (SRI) (intermittent field wetting and drying) through on-farm trainings to farmers as an efficient water use approach for high yields. 15,000 beneficiaries are participating in activities and 16,500 acres are under rice production.

Sorghum

Sorghum production in both the SA2 and HRI is benefitting from market demand, aggregation, and cost and labor-saving technologies. Mechanical threshers are one technology that is being used to reduce labor costs and increase farmer margins.

3.5 Future efforts

- Increasing number of beneficiary farmers to improve productivity and release more land for high value enterprises.
- Scale up adoption of technologies and improve the availability and access to the technology.

4. Horticulture

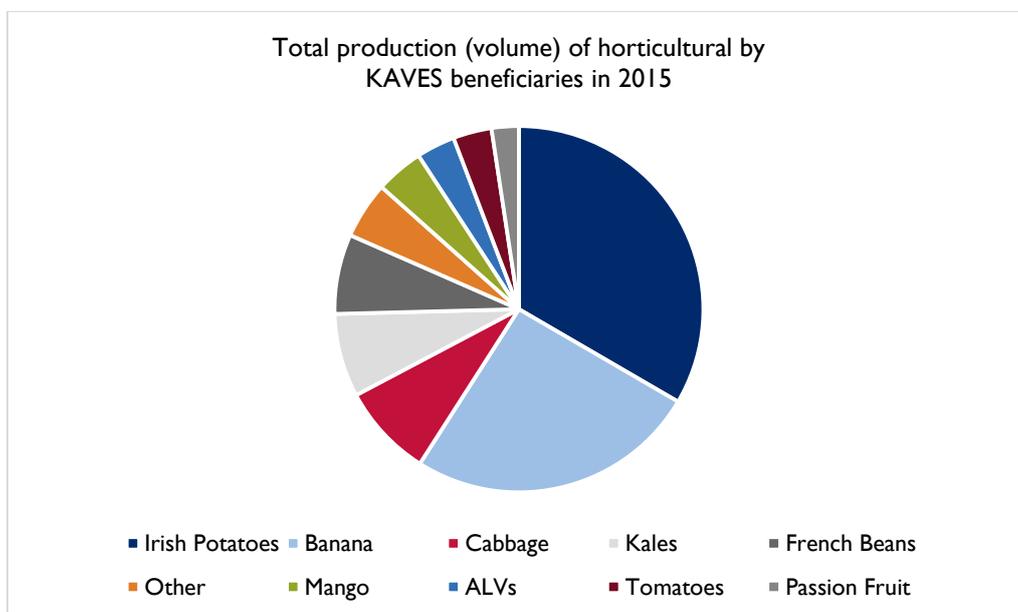
154,365 smallholder farmers benefited from various horticulture activities carried out by KAVES during the year and horticultural crops were planted on 87,157 acres. This includes former beneficiaries of the Kenya Horticulture Competitiveness project that closed out in January 2015. Following successful implementation of a transition plan over the past twelve months, combined production and sales by KAVES beneficiaries, including ex-KHCP farmers, reached 697,344 MT with a gross sales value of KES 10.71 billion (USD 107 million).

4.1 Increasing production of high volume crops

4.1.1 Prioritization of horticultural crops

In a September 2015 survey, all KAVES and ex-KHCP farmers reported a total of 37 different horticultural crops being grown for either domestic or export markets. Farmers who have been working primarily with KAVES during the past two years listed Irish potato (33 percent of total volume), banana (26 percent), cabbage (8 percent), kale (7 percent), French beans (7 percent), mango (4 percent), African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) (3 percent), tomato (3 percent) and passion fruit (2 percent), in order of priority. Other crops, including sweet potato, comprised of 5 percent by volume of their total production. Many of these farmers were in the first year of commercial production and their focus was on high volume crops (potato, banana, cabbage, French beans), which reflects the focus of KAVES during the transition period. However, they also reported significant production of crops such as tomato and passion fruit that give high returns from small areas of land. By comparison, ex-KHCP farmers (see below) were producing a wider range of crops with much greater emphasis on the local market.

Figure 4: Horticultural crops produced by KAVES beneficiaries in 2015.



A 12.9 percent increase in yields of potato per acre was achieved over the year, attributed to the use of clean planting material and diffused light storage systems for retained seed. More than 90 percent of the beneficiaries have adopted use of small seed plots and positive selection techniques for production of farmer's own clean seed. In addition, the project continues to provide technical support

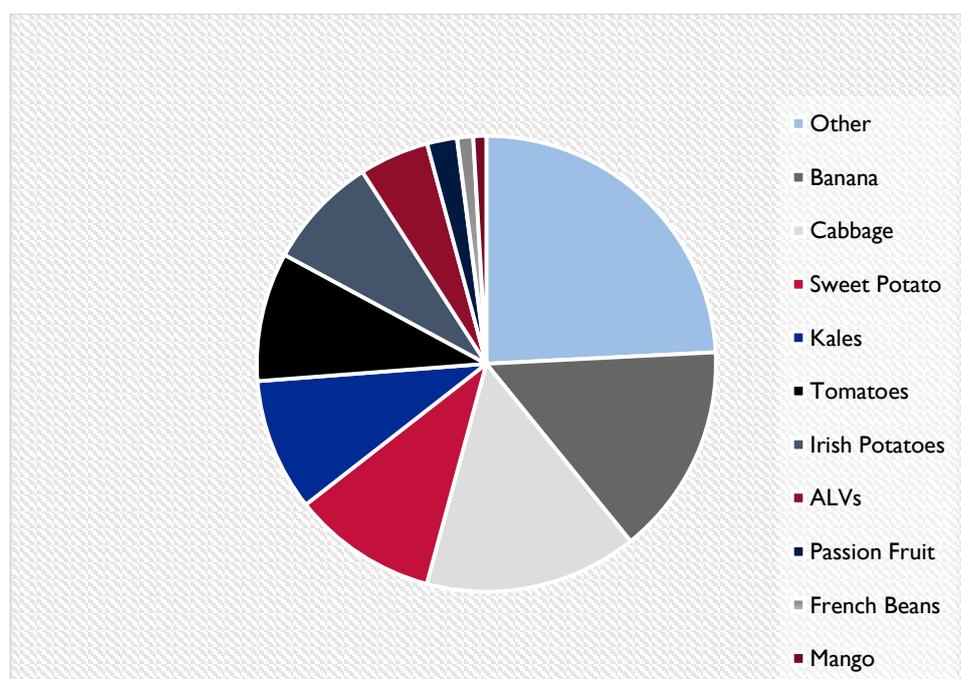
to entrepreneurs in clean seed bulking and multiplication. A total of 2,730 MT of clean seed was used among KAVES beneficiaries for production of potato in the year under review.

Significant production of banana is attributed to strong support by county governments. Banana is a flagship crop for the county governments in all the KAVES target counties earmarked for increased production. In view of this, county governments have continued complementing KAVES technical support by providing farmers with subsidized tissue cultured banana suckers. In addition, marketing of banana through aggregation centers has improved prices, further increasing interest of smallholder farmers in banana cultivation. Supporting establishment of produce aggregation centers is a KAVES strategy for enhancing efficiency by collective marketing of produce by the projects' beneficiaries. Further, findings of a banana market survey (USAID-KAVES Banana Survey 2015) indicated a growing demand for banana with markets experiencing an average shortage in supply of 55 percent; ranging from 39 percent in Taveta to 87 percent in Kisii. These findings validated on-going KAVES initiatives to establish new orchards under optimal conditions to increase yield. More than 3,600 new acres were established under banana by KAVES beneficiaries in 11 counties over the past twelve months.

4.1.2 Transition of ex-KHCP beneficiaries

A survey of ex-KHCP beneficiaries, who transitioned to KAVES during 2015, indicated that the majority (more than 90 percent) of farmers were still engaged in production of crops initiated by their participation in KHCP interventions. However, many have also diversified to produce a range of new crops such as sweet pepper and carrots. These minor crops currently account for 24 percent of the total volume produced (Figure 5). In general the ex-KHCP beneficiaries have higher production skills and expressed a need for future assistance with marketing to avoid surpluses on the local market. As a group they are also planting higher quantities of sweet potato, which reflects the focus on this as a nutritional crop by KHCP.

Figure 5: Horticultural crops produced by Ex-KHCP beneficiaries in 2015.



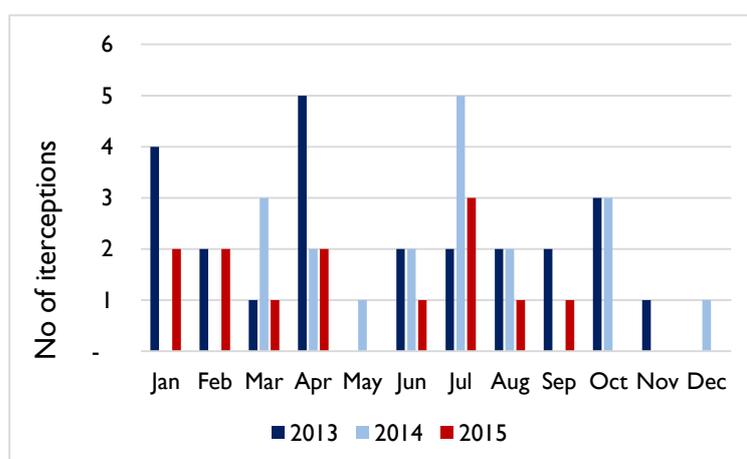
4.2 Increasing horticultural crop compliance with market requirements

During the period under review, KAVES, through a large, multiyear subcontract and two other short-term consultancies continued supporting development and institutionalization of a national horticulture produce traceability system. These efforts among others lead to delisting of Kenyan beans from 10 percent inspection fee, effective July 01 2015. The cost for inspection of Kenyan beans and peas was estimated at USD 30 million per year over the last three years.

Despite the delisting of Kenyan beans, the country is yet to put in place a strategy to comprehensively address the matter of market compliance for sustainable market access. Figure 6 below indicates that the number of interceptions increased by 66 percent by end of July compared to June of 2015. Interceptions were also reported in August and September 2015. Continued interception of Kenyan beans and peas could lead to reintroduction of inspections at a higher percent than 10 or complete ban of bean and peas exports to European Union (EU). Beans and peas account for more than 30 percent of Kenyan vegetable exports to the EU.

In view of the above mentioned, KAVES will be seeking in 2015/2016 USAID concurrence to support the industry's request for the establishment of a more comprehensive strategy for increasing horticultural crop compliance with market requirements.. The strategy will include developing a national pesticides sampling and monitoring plan; establishment of a mandatory horticulture standard (KS 1758) to guarantee quality of both local and export market produce; and supporting formation of the Kenya Horticulture Council (KHC) to

Figure 6: Peas and beans border rejections 2013-2015



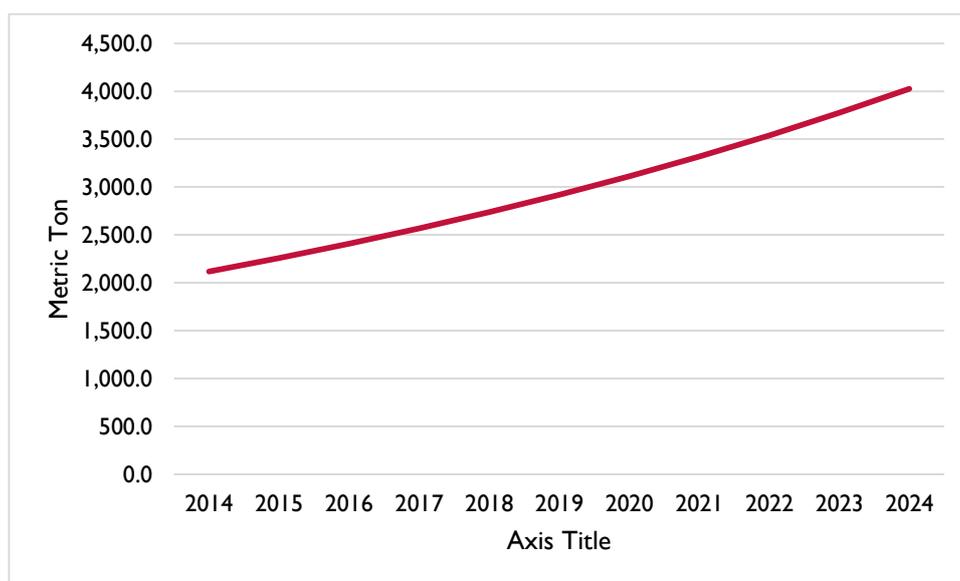
enhance self-regulation through a unified industry platform. The comprehensive strategy aims to increase exports by 6 percent (USD 60 million) per year effective December 2016 and to guarantee food safety for produce destined for local markets.

4.3 Increasing value addition and product diversification through agro-processing

During the period under review, KAVES continued supporting increased production of yellow passion fruit for juice processing and suitable potato varieties for crisp processing as part of the project's strategy of increasing value addition and product diversification through agro-processing.

The quantity of yellow passion fruit produce by KAVES beneficiaries increased by more than 600 percent from 100.8 MT in 2014 to 749.5 in 2015. The area under yellow passion fruit cultivation increased by 54 percent from 518 acres in 2014 to 800 acres in 2015. The expansion was mainly in upper eastern and western Kenya. KAVES developed a comprehensive protocol for growing yellow passion fruit. The protocol introduces new production techniques such as ultra-high plant population density and use of hand pollination as a solution to short life span of yellow passion fruit orchards associated with prevalence of pest and diseases.

KAVES undertook a market survey on potatoes for processing into crisps and ready-cut chips. The findings of the market survey indicate that demand for potato for processing into crisps was growing at 14.4 percent annually and projected the demand to reach 100,001 MT in 2024. The survey further indicates that at the current annual demand growth rate of 65 percent for potato for processing into ready-cut frozen chips; and 10.2 percent for potato for processing into ready-cut fresh chips, Kenya will require 85,803.2 MT of suitable potato varieties to meet demand in 2024 (Figure 7).

Figure 7. Projected demand of potato for processing into crisps by 2024

Further KAVES conducted a successful commercial trial in Taita Taveta on growing a popular potato variety for processing into crisps. The trial was on Rudolph variety and was jointly conducted by KAVES and Deepa Industries Limited. The frying results for the trial are indicated in Table 3. Following the successful trials, Deepa Industries Limited has contracted the first 40 KAVES beneficiaries in Taita Taveta to supply 17 MT of Rudolph potato per week for crisps processing. The number of contracted farmers is to increase to 400 by end of 2016.

Table 3. Test results of potato (Rudolph variety) grown in Taita Taveta County for suitability of processing into potato crisps

Parameters	Specifications	Results	Conclusion/Remarks*
Size	40mm-60mm	40mm-60mm	Acceptable
Sugar content	<0.15 %	0.10%	Acceptable
Specific gravity	>1.080	1.087	Acceptable
Dry matter content	>20.21%	20.28%	Acceptable
Frying quality	Golden yellow chip free from browning and sugar rings	Golden yellow chip free from browning and sugar rings	Acceptable
Disease	Free from disease	Free from disease	Acceptable

*Analysis results from the laboratories of Deepa Industries (Tropical Heat Limited)

5. Organizational Capacity Building

The USAID Forward reform agenda focuses on the delivery of meaningfully scalable results, promotion of sustainable development through high-impact partnerships with local institutions, and scaling up of breakthrough innovations. KAVES has laid down the structures to address each of these USAID Forward principles.

USAID-KAVES has a crosscutting objective to equip local organizations with the technical, financial, and managerial skills required to sustain agricultural development activities post-project.

Specific activities and interventions during the reporting period are outlined below;

Progress and conclusion of the 60 local organizations/farmer group's capacity building

Three local organizational capacity firms – Matengo and Associates, Upbeat Communications, and Global Leadership Institute, were subcontracted within the reporting period to help KAVES producer groups and local implementing partners to improve their sustainability and profitability as agribusiness entities. Sixty groups were assessed in the reporting period.

Success story and impact of the capacity building intervention

Mt. Kenya North Produce & Marketing Organization

Located in the Timau area of Meru, Mt. Kenya North Produce & Marketing Organization was registered in 2009. Total registered members is 2,143, of which 500 are active.

Summary Capacity Gaps

According to the needs assessment review team and as per the organizational capacity assessment tool (OCAT) scores, the group exhibited low capacity in the areas of business management, accounting and financial management and marketing and external relations. The group was recommended for the following modules: governance, business management and planning, marketing, accounting and financial management, and value chain development

Group's progress and achievements

- Secured a market with Home Grown School Feeding program through which they have recently sold over 300 bags of maize.
- Created 200 bags of potato seed bank.
- Currently mapping out potential areas where they can establish branches to replicate the success in their major branch.
- Selected as the main supplier of various agricultural commodities in the Isiolo/Nanyuki region.

Attitude change on markets and marketing

- During the meeting, it was discussed that access and entry to markets needs to be an ongoing process. Thus, the group has decided to invest in an exchange program in Trans-Nzoia to learn more about the market.

Lessons learned through the process

- Good governance is the pillar to stability in a group. It translates to strong membership and stable projects.
- Value addition is key in agriculture as a push towards sustainability. Farmers can maximize their incomes and address marketing challenges through value addition.
- Organizations should focus on funds mobilization as compared to external sources of finance.
- A well-researched business plan is critical to avoid the challenge of running projects without a growth plan.

Organization Capacity Assessment (OCA) (Component 4 intervention)

USAID-KAVES collaborated with AIIM-Assist to facilitate the OCA process for 12 organizations. This process involves the organizations going through a guided self-assessment using an OCA tool developed by USAID. The workshops involved the staff members, including the managers, executive directors, and the board members.

The tool assesses an organization's capacity in seven capacity areas,

1. Governance and Legal Structure
2. Financial Management and Internal Control Systems
3. Administration and Procurement Systems
4. Human Resources Management
5. Program Management

6. Project Performance Management
7. Organizational Management and Sustainability

The OCAT categorizes organizations into four distinct stages along a 4-stage organization's development continuum; 1) Low Capacity, 2) Basic Capacity, 3) Moderate Capacity, and 4) Strong Capacity.). Each of the four stages has key characteristics that define what is expected of an organization at that stage of development.

6. Nutrition

In 2015, KAVES focused on fostering innovative and adaptive technologies and techniques to improve nutrition-related behaviors and to enhance access to diverse and quality food for rural households (Component 3). Accomplishments thus far include;

Increased community knowledge in child health and nutrition.

The project promoted good nutritional practices through trainings of health professionals such as community health extension workers (CHEWS), primary health care workers, agriculture extension officers, and community health volunteers (CHVs) in child health care and child nutrition. 3,533 people were trained in Y3 (64 percent female and 36 percent male), subsequently reaching 17,000 beneficiaries with health and nutrition messaging. Those trained will educate and support the behavior change of smallholder farmer groups in Feed the Future counties, resulting in overall improved community nutrition. To date, 130,410 people have received nutrition training since the start of the activity.

Children reached with nutrition interventions

Field days and trade fairs that include cooking demonstrations, proper food preparation, and cooking methods that retain the nutritional content of food, specifically tailored to children 6-59 months, continued throughout the year. Combining nutrition and health education at the community level resulted in the reduction of malnutrition rates over the same reporting period (July-September 2014 and July-September 2015) as shown in the following table.

Table 4: Reduction in child malnutrition

#	Counties	% Reduction in Malnutrition 6-59 months (moderate and severe underweight)
1.	Kisumu	17
2.	Vihiga	52
3.	Siaya	27
4.	Nandi	70
5.	Migori	15
6.	Meru	66
7.	Makueni	75
8.	Kitui	41
9.	Kisii	55
10.	Homa Bay	42
11.	Elgeyo Marakwet	93
12.	Busia	67
13.	Bomet	67

Source: DHIS2

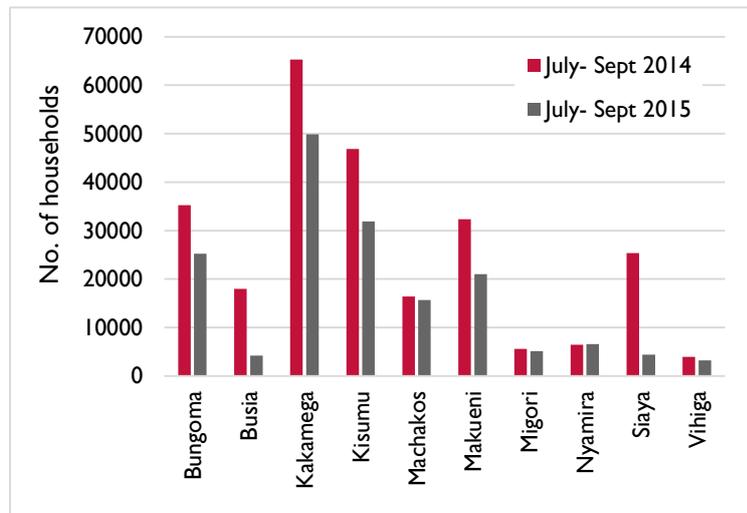
Dietary diversity of Women of Reproductive Age (WRA)

The dietary diversity of the KAVES farmers has improved over the past year. Overall, all of the households working with KAVES are consuming at least one dairy product. In addition, legumes and nuts are consumed by 91 percent of all households. Eggs are the least consumed food items across

the KAVES ZOI with only eight percent of households indicating that they consume the product. The average number of food groups being consumed by the women of reproductive age is 5.84 which is just about two percent below the target but is three percent higher than last year.

Improving Nutrition Knowledge and Practices

Figure 8: Reduction in households without staple foods



The project adopted strategies of combining nutrition information with agriculture. The smallholder farmers have been made aware of ensuring that at all times they should have staple food within the household to reduce hunger and suffering which leads to malnutrition. Figure 8 shows a reduction in households without staple food over the past year.

Source: Community data - DHIS

7. Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Improving community environmental hygiene and sanitation

In WASH interventions, the project trained 60 public health officers from the ministry of health to support communities in ensuring that environment is kept clean. Busia, Tharaka Nithi, and Machakos counties benefited from these trainings that are expected to boost MoH efforts to maintain community hygiene and sanitation.

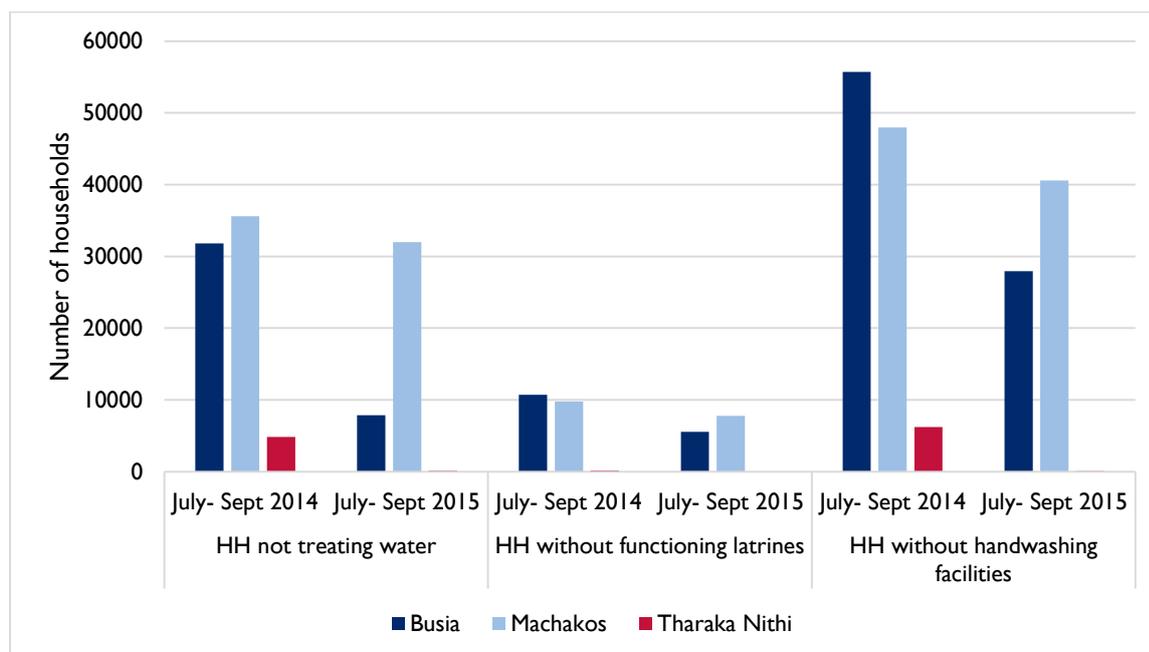
Improving community hygiene and sanitation

KAVES is helping to improve household hygiene through community led total sanitation (CLTS) efforts. Hand washing and sanitation behavior change efforts are underway through innovative community and household level actions such as ideal home competitions, home improvement campaigns, and drama shows organized by the community members with the theme of CLTS.

The project triggered 10 villages in Machakos reaching 224 community members during the reporting period. In addition, 30 villages in Busia were triggered resulting in reduced incidences of diarrhea in children by 36 percent and 27 percent across all Feed the Future counties.

Improving hand washing facilities with soap, educating the public on critical times that hands should be washed, and how to properly do it, have all resulted in tremendous hygiene improvements over the past year, as illustrated in Figure 9.

In addition, the project constructed/renovated 130 gender sensitive ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines in 14 schools benefiting 8,648 school pupils, 144 percent of the target of 6,000 students.

Figure 9: Improvement in hygiene and sanitation

Improving Community Access and Consumption of Clean Water at Household Level

Since inception, the project has improved access to water for 6,419 households. The 33,100 people reached with WASH interventions are currently consuming an average of 22 liters per person per day. Report shows that after renovation of water sites, 26 million liters have been consumed at the household level and community reports indicated a reduction of households consuming untreated water as shown above. As a result of consuming clean safe water incidences of diseases will eventually be reduced within Feed the Future counties.

In all, 1,121 community members have been involved in activities such as trainings in water resource management, water-site construction, and community based sanitation and water usage activities.

8. Lessons Learned

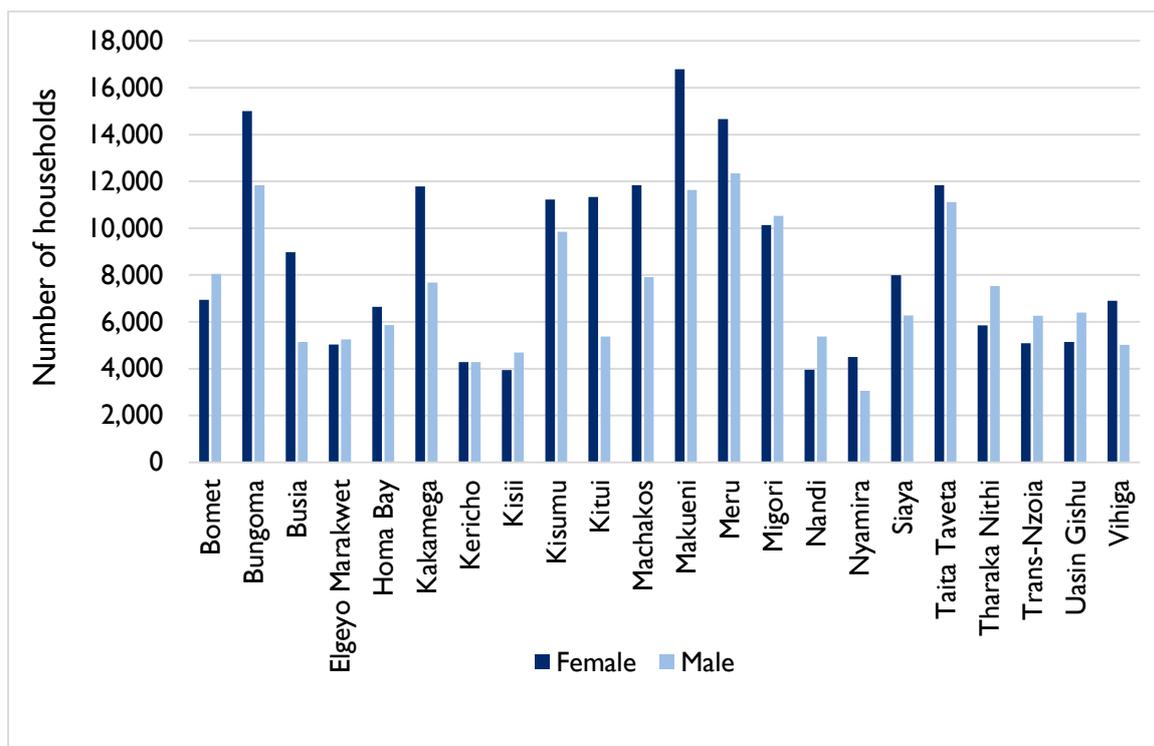
- **Income potential.** KAVES is primarily a market-led, income generation project focused on commercialization of smallholder farming. While horticultural crops and dairy cows offer relatively high income potential from small areas of land, most smallholders in KAVES target counties have traditionally grown maize and other staple food crops which have low income generation potential per unit area. The KAVES strategy for smallholder maize and other staple crop production is therefore to increase productivity per unit area for household consumption as a means to release land for production of milk and higher value crops.
- **Credit remains a critical constraint** for small-scale growers, despite many years of project implementation. Lending at microfinance rates is high risk for smallholders. Embedding input costs in marketing agreements may be the best alternative for many smallholders.
- **Compliance to quality and safety standards.** This is a challenge in all the value chains. Therefore there is need to address compliance and quality constraints to improve competitiveness of small holders.
- **Technology adoption.** Technology adoption is critical for all the value chains for enhanced productivity. KAVES has realized that adoption of technologies that are already existing remains low due to constraints of availability and access. This has necessitated investments in time and resources, which was not anticipated. For instance, KAVES investment in the promotion of PICS bags triggered widespread adoption, proving the importance of the project to intensify investments, collaborations and linkages to enhance technology adoption.

- **Technology trials and adoption in horticulture.** KAVES undertook successful trials on a number of technologies such as use of Belsap and Wanda organic (plantmate) which are soil-ameliorating inputs. Despite the desire of farmers to adopt the two technologies that were promising, lack of smaller packaging that would significantly lower the cost of the technologies limited widespread adoption. In view of this, companies promoting technologies need to consider the appropriateness of packaging with regard to smallholder farm holdings and affordability.
- **Improved cow feeding results in immediate impact on milk productivity** hence need to continue investing in fodder establishment, conservation, nutrition and related technologies.
- **Low conception rate** in use of AI is highly constraining its adoption. Sourcing of quality dairy animals is a challenge to the new farmers who want to take up dairying.
- **Adoption and use of technology:** The desires by farmers to use technologies like storage systems are high. However, this is hindered by availability of the bags due to limited distribution networks. It is therefore important that promotion of technologies considered not only addresses the affordability but also the availability to buyers. Lack of availability also hinders the rapid adoption of labor-saving technologies such as mechanized shellers and threshers.
- **Scarcity of efficient, low-medium scale on-farm infrastructure** and market level storage and bulking facilities is a major constraint in the current handling system. This leads farmers to sell immediately after harvest and not to wait and sell when prices are better. Farmers also require immediate payment i.e. cash on delivery. Traders are also constrained by adequate storage space and finances, and hold low levels of produce at any given time. The net result is that farmers and first-level traders sell immediately after harvest, creating gluts and bringing down prices.

III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (Quantitative Impact)

An estimated 199,977 new beneficiaries were reached in the third financial year (FY) of the project bringing the total number of beneficiaries reached so far with direct services to 351,261 rural households. The number of beneficiaries reached surpassed FY3 target by four percent. Figure 10 shows the distribution of KAVES beneficiaries by county and sex. An estimated 113,109 participated in a combination of dairy and other enterprises, 409,890 (including 258,848 ex-KHCP farmers) in horticulture and other enterprises, 235,233 in staples and other enterprises, 24,802 in nutrition and 33,100 in water and sanitation.

Figure 10: Number of households participating in KAVES in September 2015



Women participation

On average 54 percent of all beneficiaries reached are women. KAVES reach of women, 10 percent below the target of 64 percent. Females constitute less than 50 percent of beneficiaries in Bomet, Kisii, Nandi, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu, and Trans Nzoia.

The low reach is attributable to restrictive cultural practices, only Busia and Kitui counties have reached or surpassed the target for FY 2015 (figure 16). In general, KAVES participants fall within the middle age category of the population demographic with 60 percent between the ages of 35 and 50, while 18 percent are considered youth, or under the age of 35.

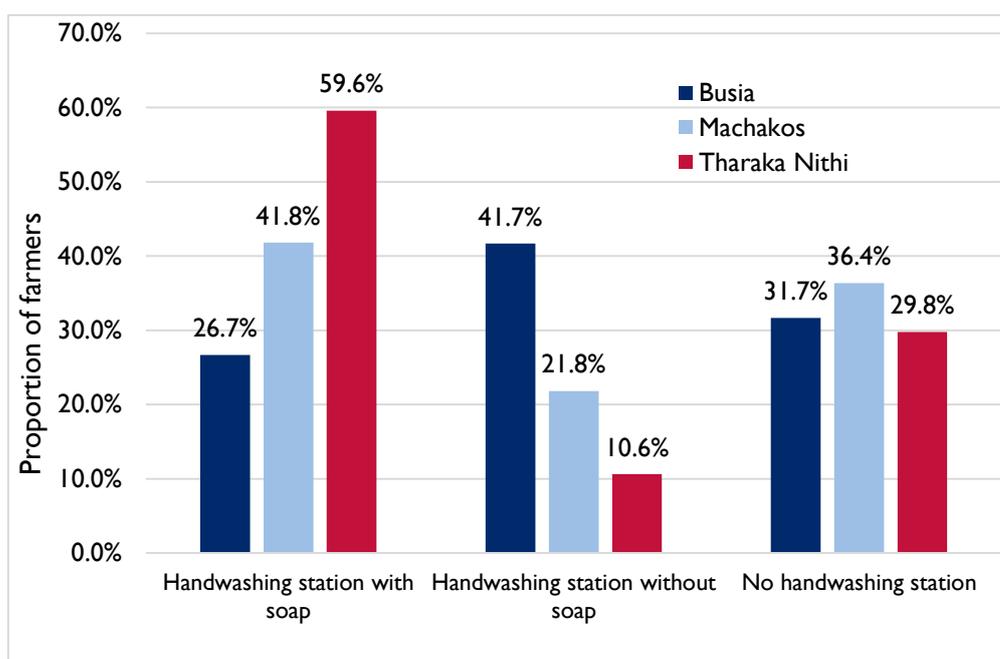
Overall, 95 percent of all the KAVES farmers are classified as smallholders having less than five hectares of land or a maximum of two dairy cows. Smallholders in the SA2 region have the largest land sizes averaging 1.8 ha while those situated in the HRI have the smallest land sizes averaging 1.3 Ha. Overall, smallholders in Kisii and Vihiga have the smallest land sizes averaging 0.6 ha.

WASH and Nutrition

During the year, KAVES partnered with AMREF and three specialized WASH partners to reach farmers in the 22 counties of operation. Over 4,000 copies of the Nutrition Manual were printed and used to reach a total of 130,410 people with nutrition messages aimed at improving child health and nutrition across the 22 counties. The 33,100 people being reached with WASH interventions are currently consuming an average of 22 liters per person per day. Meanwhile, the hygiene status of those

reached with WASH interventions is improving with 67 percent of the households having some form of hand washing station.

Figure 11: Status of household hygiene and sanitation

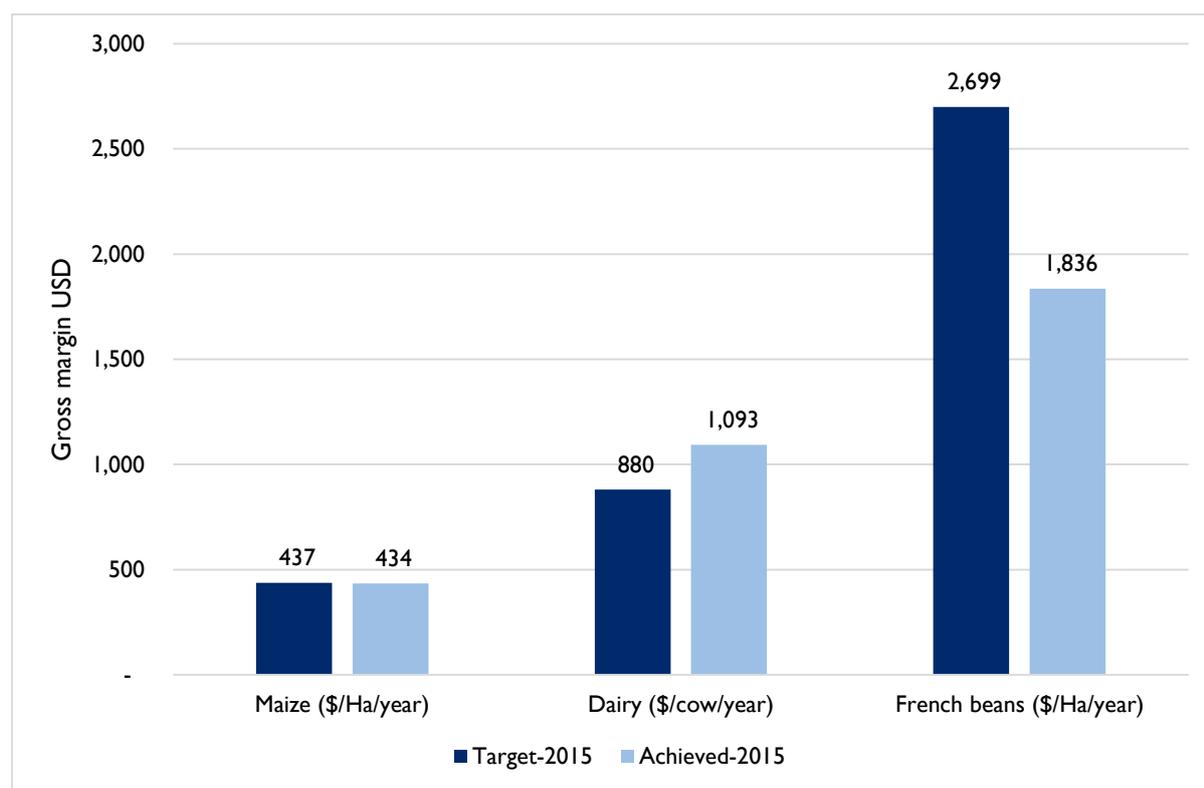


Source: USAID-KAVES

The dietary diversity of the KAVES farmers has improved during the year. Overall, all the households working with KAVES are consuming at least one dairy product. Legumes and nuts are consumed by 91 percent of all households. Eggs are the least consumed food items across the KAVES ZOI with only eight percent of households indicating that they consume the product. The average number of food groups being consumed by the women of reproductive age is 5.84 which is just about two percent below the target but is three percent higher than last year.

Gross margins

During the year, improvements in agricultural productivity occurred in the target value chains across all counties. For instance, maize yields increased by 55 percent from 1.90 MT/ha last year to the current 3.14 MT/ha whereas milk productivity increased four percent from an average of 9.3 to 9.7 liters per cow per day. During the year, the gross margins for maize and milk increased by six and 25 percent respectively. The average gross margin for milk increased by 26 percent from USD 867 to USD 1,093 per cow per year. Meanwhile, average gross margin for maize declined by less than one percent from USD 437 in FY 2014 to USD 434 in FY 2015. French beans gross margin also declined from USD 2,570 in 2014 to USD 1,836 per hectare. Figure 12, below, shows comparative gross margins for maize, milk and green beans. Nevertheless, the achieved gross margins are 44, 194, and 56 percent above the baseline for maize, milk and French beans.

Figure 12: Comparative gross margins

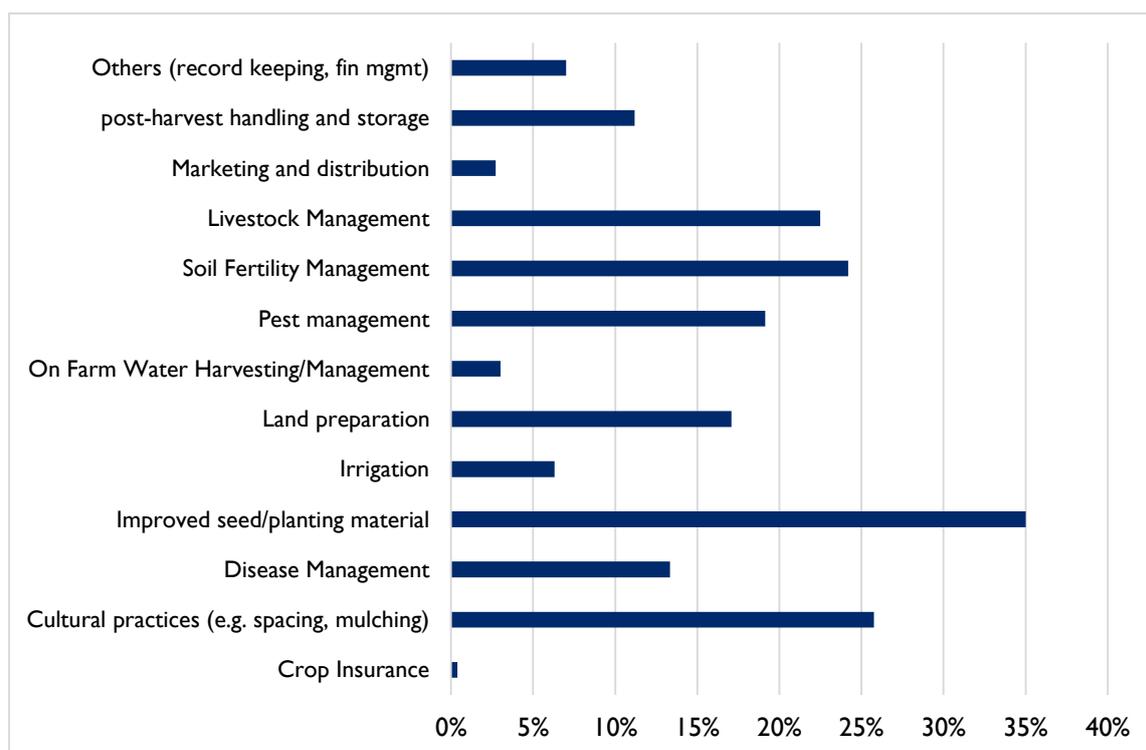
Source: USAID-KAVES

Value of sales

The KAVES beneficiaries improved their produce marketing with a significant amount of agricultural produce being marketed across the target value chains. The most significant increase in sales occurred in horticulture where 697,344 MT of horticulture produce valued at USD 107 million was sold in FY-2015. The increase in recorded horticultural sales is attributed to the absorption of beneficiaries who were previously working with KHCP into KAVES activities. In addition all the horticultural produce sold by farmers was also counted and reported during the year. Overall, the ex-KHCP and KAVES beneficiaries contributed 63 and 37 percent, respectively, of the value of horticulture sales recorded in the year. Meanwhile, 61,804 MT of staples (maize, rice, ground nut, green grams, and sorghum) valued at USD 19 million (maize contributing 82 percent) was sold. Also, 149 million liters of milk valued at USD 61 million was sold from 156,110 dairy cows owned by farmers working with KAVES.

Technology

An estimated 78 percent of all the farmers reached by the project applied at least one new technology or management practice, down from 90 percent the previous year. In total, 101,850 ha was put under at least one technology or improved management practice. Figure below shows the various technologies being applied by the farmers. The most widely applied technologies are improved seed in crops, and good agricultural practices. Meanwhile, the least applied technologies are insurance, on-farm water harvesting, and marketing and distribution techniques.

Figure 13: Technologies applied by KAVES farmers

Source: USAID-KAVES

IV. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

Data issues identified during Data Quality Assurances (DQAs)

1. Data collection:
 - Submission of incomplete M&E data forms e.g. missing value chains or GPS coordinates.
 - Unusual ID numbers provided in the forms.
 - Use of different names for the same groups, which misguides data entry and leads to double-counting of groups and beneficiaries.
 - Partner database and CIRIS are not up to date.
 - Inconsistent/missing data – there are many groups without registration forms.
 - Unorganized or non-existent filing systems.
 - Data procedures are not clear to all staff.
2. Trainings:
 - Some significant training subjects were missing in the activity forms – field days, TAs, TMRs, AI services.
 - Minimal trainings/engagements conducted for the continuing farmers.
 - Engagement of the same groups by different partners.
3. Sampled group for sales and productivity:
 - Data on sales and productivity not being collected for all sampled groups.
 - Reporting on estimated sales/productivity values for the sampled farmers instead of reporting the actual.
 - Incorrect calculations for sales and productivity data hence reporting inappropriate data.
 - Changes in sample size every month.
4. Inadequate understanding of the Feed the Future indicators.
5. Omission of some important data in M&E reports.

Corrective action

1. Capacity Building of subcontractors on:
 - Data Quality Standards.
 - M&E data collection tools and how to appropriately capture the data.
 - Observe timely submission of data forms to ensure timely data verification and entry.
 - Use of a single name for a group and its importance.
 - How to carry out data quality checks at the field level.
 - A standardized filing system agreed upon.
2. Agreement with partners that incomplete M&E forms will not to be accepted for reporting purposes.
3. An updated list of groups that have been engaged and those not engaged was shared with partners and will be updated on a regular basis.
4. Agreeing with partners to first focus on groups profiled and not engaged.
5. Sampled group for sales and productivity:
 - Revised sampled group list and replacements done for inactive groups, groups allocated inappropriate value chains, groups not producing,
 - Correct formulas for gross margin analysis shown,
 - Actual data to be collected from sampled farmers and not reporting on estimated values.
 - Ensuring the selected sample size is maintained.
6. Trained frontline staff on M&E on the Feed the Future indicators.
7. Use of a dashboard to capture additional information in the reports.

DQAs outputs/impact

- All M&E data tools were revised and have been adopted well by partners. Better understanding of the data collection tools and procedures.
- Increase in data integrity because the errors made during data collection are minimized. More complete forms are submitted, which has led to higher quality data being submitted and this has increased the validity of the M&E reports.
- Improved data management by the partners. All partner database are updated and filing systems have adopted the recommendations given during the DQAs.
- All newly submitted forms have GPS coordinates. Collection of GPS coordinates for YI (continuing) groups/farmers is ongoing.
- More comprehensive data which is used to gauge the progress versus the targets and which in turn informs management on the next step in implementation.
- More reliable production and sales data which reflects the progress of the project especially in terms of outcomes and to a smaller extent impact.
- Decrease in double counting of beneficiaries and groups.
- More profiled groups are being engaged.
- Better understanding of Quality Standards and Feed the Future indicators.

Recommendations

- Frequent M&E review meetings with M&E and agronomists.
- Random spot check visits to sampled farmers/other farmers for verification and to ensure continuous engagement of farmers.
- Missing Activity subjects to be incorporated into forms.

V. CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

Specific technical constraints encountered in the target value chains were listed above in section II since they relate closely to lessons learned. Cross-cutting constraints and opportunities common to many aspects of project implementation are listed below:

- **Inadequate subcontractor capacity:** The implementation design of KAVES assumed that a pool of private, public, and civil society organizations exists at the local level to provide value chain services to smallholders. The project has a \$19 million subcontract fund to co-finance activities with these organizations as a means of achieving its goals and objectives. In practice however, very few potential subcontractors have the financial, management or technical capacity to manage large subcontracts effectively. The size of this capacity gap was unforeseen and consequently the two full-time staff budgeted for contract identification, preparation, management and capacity-building is insufficient to meet the objectives or ensure compliance with USAID requirements. A contracts team of at least four professionals and support staff for monitoring and training is needed.
- **Consultative Approach:** The successful implementation of the KAVES project depends on close collaboration with implementing partners, national and county governments, and the Agriculture Sector Development Support Program (ASDSP), which is mandated to transform Kenyan's agricultural sector into an innovative, commercially-oriented, competitive, and modern industry. These players all have competing priorities and therefore require a time-consuming consultative approach in order to achieve synergies and ensure stakeholder buy-in, which is key for the success of the project within the counties.
- **Devolution:** Devolution of agriculture to the counties sparked a lot of fear and questions as to whether there is sufficient capacity to establish mechanisms to spur agricultural growth within the counties. As much as this is a genuine concern, KAVES, through meetings with the stakeholders, has realized that there is a lot of political goodwill and untapped capacity to stimulate and manage agricultural growth at county level. Working with counties is proving to be fast and relatively low on bureaucracy. However, close collaboration between the players is required (see point above).
- **Public-private partnerships can be difficult to achieve** since many public officials tend to see the private sector as the enemy of smallholders, or simply do not trust business leaders. Calls to "eliminate the middle man who is exploiting farmers" are still common. In addition to this instinctive antipathy, there is often a disconnect between public and private players regarding the role of Government in providing an enabling environment for business to grow. This is a major problem for the horticulture export industry at the moment since government is taking a hardline, confrontational approach with export companies regarding compliance with food safety and traceability regulations and creating tensions with major overseas buyers who could threaten long-term market growth.
- **Data and information.** Existing agricultural sector data lacks consistency. This makes the process of consensus building on reports among stakeholders arduous thus delaying the finalization of documents required for program decisions and interventions.
- **Financing of infrastructure:** Over the years, most development programs have been shunning supporting infrastructure facilities with a bias towards capacity building. Successful marketing of farmers' produce such as French beans, banana, potato, and mango through community collection centers supported by KAVES suggest that there is need to rethink about negative attitude towards supporting infrastructure to be used as facility for a farming community; instead development programs need to explore involvement of farmers for purposes of ownership when supporting farming infrastructures for a community.
- **Appropriate roles for subcontractor:** It was apparent that export and processing companies had limited skills on community mobilization compared to subcontractors that specialize in providing extension services. This delayed rolling out of project activities and in most cases subcontractors providing extension services ended up mobilizing farmers for the

companies. In view of this, when co-investing with an export or processing company, it is necessary to consider awarding a separate subcontractor to community mobilizer to avoid the later feeling undertaking work outside the contract and to expedite project implementation.

VI. PROGRESS ON GENDER STRATEGY

A survey conducted by KAVES on gender roles and gender-based constraints in target counties revealed that men in the maize value chain controlled input supply, land and income.

Men were notably more involved in heavy manual labour practices whereas women were restricted to stereotypical gender roles that demanded their domestic labour output. Extension services in the maize value chain were largely accessed by men due to land ownership and norms that portrayed maize farming as a man's activity.

Entitlement to livestock ownership by men, women's limited use of technology, and association of value chain activities with women's gender roles were key issues in the dairy value chain. The horticulture value chain presented better levels of access and control to resources between men and women but still has to address issues of appropriate technologies, gender roles, and land ownership as a productive asset.

KAVES therefore developed a gender integration strategy that proposes outcomes in five areas:

- Transformation in the gender division of labour and workload sharing.
- Realization of shared control of productive assets/resources.
- Strengthened capacity for intra-household negotiation, communication, decision making.
- Economic empowerment and improved quality of life.
- Enhanced knowledge and skills.

The strategy seeks to engage both men and women in addressing structural and process aspects within the value chains that create inequality. The strategy is aligned with USAID gender mainstreaming requirements and the Fintrac gender policy. Training of field officers on gender mainstreaming, strengthened use of appropriate technologies, and innovative engagement with underlying social-cultural impediments is ongoing to guide participation of farmers within the respective value chains in actions that identify and address gender inequalities.

On average 54 percent of all beneficiaries reached are women. KAVES effort to reach women is 10 percent below the target of 64 percent, particularly low in Bomet, Kisii, Nandi, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu, and Trans Nzoia where females constitute less than 50 percent of all beneficiaries, mainly due to cultural issues. As figure 15 below shows, Busia and Kitui counties have reached or surpassed the target for FY 2015. KAVES is also close to achieve the targets in Machakos, Makueni, Nyamira, Vihiga and Kakamega counties. However, this figure is expected to increase as new strategic interventions based upon the gender survey start to take effect. For instance, in dairy, even though 47 percent of the KAVES dairy beneficiaries are women, overall, women constitute the largest category involved in making production decisions as 67 percent are involved either individually as women or jointly with the men.

Specifically, KAVES will focus on:

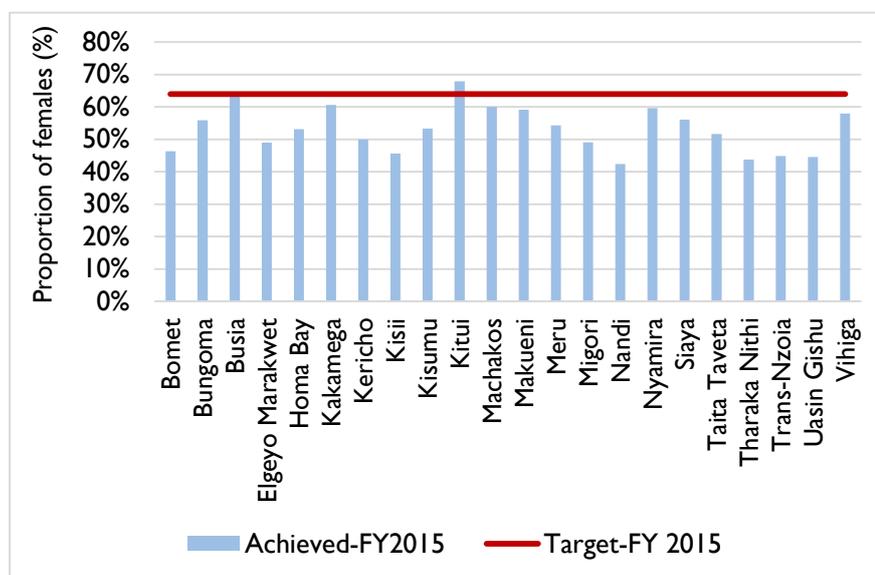
- Handing down gender integration strategies and priorities to partners and counterparts through workshops and trainings.
- Targeting and encouraging women's involvement in training events to further ensure female engagement.
- Expanding agricultural input availability in rural areas to support female famers.

- Scaling up adoption of labor saving technologies that afford women time and energy as well as increasing yields and incomes.
- Redesigning input packages to ensure that they benefit female farmers who often work on smaller plots of land.
- Expanding access to credit for rural farmers.

Figure 14: Proportion of women beneficiaries per county compared to target

In year four, KAVES will focus on alleviating women's time-poverty constraints, tracking of incomes for equitable benefits, women's greater access and effective uptake of agricultural extension services, and women's vibrant participation in decision-making at the household.

In general, KAVES participants fall within the middle age category of the population demographic with sixty percent between the ages of 35 and 50, while 18 percent are considered youth, or under the age of 35.



VII. PROGRESS ON ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING

The guiding principle of the KAVES approach to environmental management, climate change and smallholder agriculture is that good agricultural practices (GAPs), income, and environment are directly linked. Adoption of GAPs increases productivity and income and allows farmers to re-invest in technologies that add both to their incomes and climate change mitigation practices. Interventions that contributed to good environmental management and climate change mitigation include:

- 25,700 ha under water efficient maize varieties and drought tolerant crops.
- 25,500 ha under minimum tillage, on-farm water harvesting, and planting of fruit tree crops.
- 11,400 ha under irrigated crop production.
- 18,800 ha under improved banana crops and microclimate regulation for export vegetables.

All of KAVES interventions are underpinned by a philosophy of sustainable natural resource management and zero negative environmental impact. Some examples of our approach during the period under review include,

- PERSUAP familiarization workshops for subcontractors and other partners.
- Planting of drought tolerant crops and varieties including short-cycle maize, sorghum, green gram, and cowpea to mitigate the effects of low and erratic rainfalls.
- Introduction of new water conservation technologies for horticulture such as super-absorbent polymers in passion fruit production.

- Use of organic bio-fertilizers and foliar feeds to reduce soil acidity and boost yields with surplus application of nitrogenous fertilizer.
- Planting of banana and other perennial tree crops to create favorable microclimates for vegetable production and reduce soil erosion.
- Expansion of grassland under perennial production to produce fodder for dairy cows.
- Use of nets rather than pesticides to protect dairy cows from insect attack.

VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER USAID PROGRAMS

KAVES worked in various ways and shared knowledge during the year under review with the following USAID-supported projects and organizations:

Table 5: KAVES links to USAID programs

USAID Project/Organization	Area of collaboration/linkage
AVRDC (The World Vegetable Center)	Implementing the “Deploying Vegetable Seed Kits to Tackle Malnutrition” project to scale up and enhance a widespread and rapid adoption of kitchen gardens in Machakos, Kisumu and Busia.
USAID/AIIM-ASSIST	To build the capacity of 10 KAVES local subcontracts to achieve “funding-ready” status. To build the capacity of farmer members of CARD, conducted OCA Tool surveys for KAVES partners CODEC, Eldorift, and Kilimo Biashara.
USAID-funded Kenya Smallholder Solar Irrigation project	Collaborated to conduct a feasibility study on the use of solar water pumps (SWPs) for irrigation in semi-arid target counties.
USAID FIRM	Launch of the Machakos County Strategic Plan and of the LEDA feed mill on June 11 by the U.S. Ambassador and the Machakos county governor. Create awareness on accessing financial services for farm input from the USAID-FIRM credit factory.
USAID-Innovation Engine	Promoting use of Biox 5000 for control of bacterial wilt, use of plantmate in French bean production, and preservation of perishable produce using cold rooms constructed on Coldbolt technology.

IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH GOK AGENCIES

Strong relationships were established with the agricultural ministers and technical committees in all 22 target counties through formal meetings and regular interaction and sharing of knowledge in the field.

Table 6: KAVES links to GOK agencies

Institution	Area of collaboration/linkage
Kenya Dairy Board and KDPA	A campaign to promote consumption of milk, nutritional value and health benefits of milk.

Institution	Area of collaboration/linkage
Kenya Creameries Corporation (KCC)	A partnership with the Taita Taveta county government to implement a strategic development plan for the county, building on the national Dairy Master Plan.
Kenya Smallholder Solar Irrigation Project	Prepared a joint plan for undertaking a feasibility study in Machakos, Makueni, Kitui, Homa Bay, Migori, Busia, Siaya, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Uasin Gishu on use of Solar Water Pump (SWP) for irrigation.
HCD	Technical interventions to make Kenyan horticultural exports more competitive.
KEPHIS	Fast track development of a national pesticides sampling and monitoring plan.
County governments and KDB	Incorporated the Kenya Dairy Master Plan developed under the KDSCP into the county dairy development strategic plans.
Horticulture Competent Authority Structure	Collaborated on implementing the national produce traceability system.
Kenya Food Security Steering Group	Conducted national food and nutrition situation analysis with members which comprise of GoK, UN agencies, NGOs, USAID activities, Development agencies.
Nutrition and Health Program Plus (NHPplus)	To improve the nutritional status of mothers and children in Feed the Future counties especially in Busia and Kitui.
Lake Victoria North Water Service Board (LVNWSB)	MoU between KAVES and LVNWSB to increase accessibility to safe drinking water; promote rainwater harvesting management systems, establish water management committees, as well as build the capacity of communities in water use management in Busia County.
Ministry of Health Ministry of agriculture Livestock and Fisheries	Training of agricultural extension officers and community health extension as TOTs to support nutrition activities facilitated by county nutrition officers. Introduction of KAVES nutrition sensitive agriculture interventions by AMREF to county governments, department of health and agriculture in all counties.

PROGRESS ON LINKS WITH PRIVATE PUBLIC PARTNERSHIPS

Table 7: KAVES Private Public Partnerships links

Institution	Area of collaboration/linkage
Kenya Smallholder Solar Irrigation Project, Sun Culture Limited (SR2) and Future pump Limited (HRI)	To promote use of Solar Water Pump (SWP). The Sun Culture limited is promoting SWP with a maximum head of 100 meters, while Future pump limited is promoting SWP with a maximum head of 10 meters. The final phase of the feasibility studies will also be undertaken in Eldoret region among KAVES horticulture beneficiaries.
Future Pumps and Winrock Winrock, Sun-culture Limited and Equity bank	Installed eight more solar water pumps in Homa Bay during the reporting period bringing the total number of pumps installed in the county in the last 4 weeks to 11 to promote the use solar in areas with a high water table. Promotion of a solar water pump with a maximum head pressure of 80 – 100 meters in areas with a low water table. Equity bank in partnership Sun-culture limited is offering a credit facility to the farmers towards purchasing the pump which costs KES 200,000.
GIZ	Partnership to promote use of blended fertilizer on Irish potato production following successful trials in Kopsiro, Mt. Elgon on 4 var. Connect, Jelly, Caruso, and Alga (local).

Institution	Area of collaboration/linkage
International Fertilizer Development Centre (IFDC)	A visit to the Ahero rice zone with the KAVES team to learn, exchange and share experiences on labor saving technologies in rice and other cereals cultivation.
Juhudi Kilimo, Co-operative bank, Equity bank, and Uwezo fund	Linking north rift farmers to financial institutions for credit access. The farmers are hoping to acquire loans ranging from KES 30,000 to 300,000.
Participatory Approaches for Integrated Development (PAFID) and Mwaitu Enterprises	Promotion of mechanization of small-scale agriculture in Makueni county through the use of technology that uses rippers as opposed to ploughs. The technology being showcased in seven demonstration sites is being promoted both for the mid-scale farmers who can use tractor-drawn rippers and the smallholder farmers who can use oxen.
Kenya by Fleckvieh genetics (EA) Ltd	Promoted Fleckvieh breed which matures faster and has higher yields, currently being promoted in Kisumu county.
Maneno World (MW) Agency	Dairy has it all campaign activation in 70 selected schools in Nairobi from April to June 2015 to encourage school children to make the “dairy habit the daily habit”.
GIZ-GFP/PIA, (German Food Partnership/ Potato Initiative Africa)	Establishing performance trials on three potato crisp processing varieties: Jelly, Caruso and Connect. The establishment of the performance trial was preceded by training of 50 seed multiplier working with KAVES. Other collaborating institutions that facilitated the training were International Potato Centre (CIP), Bayer Ltd, MEA Ltd, and County Government of Bungoma.

X. SUSTAINABILITY AND EXIT STRATEGY

KAVES approach to sustainability is to design and implement interventions that can be taken over within a finite time by the partner, and paid for subsequently as a manageable cost of doing business. In the case of smallholders, the main partners in KAVES, the project concentrates on raising their yields and productivity of marketable crops and products to levels that are globally competitive. For smallholders and other commercial partners, KAVES avoid subsidizing any recurrent costs, including inputs, except for field trials, and demonstrations where non-commercial risks or training costs are involved. The project does not pay for equipment or facilities except where there is a realistic business plan showing clearly that maintenance and replacement costs can be covered by the partners. All interventions involve relationship building between farmers and buyers that will continue after the project ends. The project is placing a strong emphasis on developing and testing business models that enable companies to buy profitably from smallholder farmers. This requires higher productivity and quality awareness by the farmers, clustering of farmers for delivery of services and consolidation of product, and more efficient means of aggregation and storage.

XII. GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCE

No GDA implemented so far.

4. New Subcontract Details

Table 8: KAVES Subcontract Details

<p>Name of Subcontract: Animal Draft Power Programme (ADPP) Project Title: #2014-KAVES-37 Agreement Performance Period: Jan. 7th, 2015 to May 31, 2016</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Homa Bay, Migori and Kisii Counties Project Description: ADPP will undertake activities to increase productivity, incomes and total production of crop and livestock enterprises by developing new existing and new partnerships between smallholder farmers, companies, and other organizations.</p>
<p>Name of Subcontract: Anglican Development Services (ADS) Eastern Project Title: #2014-KAVES-38 Agreement Performance Period: January 2015 to May 2016</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Makueni, Machakos, Kitui. Project Description: Working with smallholder farmers and other value chain actors to increase productivity and incomes through the increased production of maize and other staple crops, horticultural produce and high quality milk. ADS Eastern will directly impact 39,660 smallholder farmers, of which 16,026 are new farmers in Machakos, Kitui, and Makueni Counties. Interventions with these farmers aim to increase their income from crop and livestock enterprises.</p>
<p>Name of Subcontract: Best Boreholes Project Title: #2014-KAVES-40 Agreement Performance Period: January 2015 to March 2016</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Busia County Project Description: Rehabilitate 24 communal water supply systems (16 boreholes, and 8 water pans) as well as the establishment of 16 water kiosks to improve access to safe drinking water for 50,000 persons in Busia County. Best Boreholes will also establish school-based integrated water, sanitation and hygiene activities with the establishment of 8 VIP latrines for improved sanitation facilities for at least 2,000 pupils.</p>
<p>Name of Subcontract: Jalenda Miners and Engineers Project Title: #2014-KAVES-41 Agreement Performance Period: January 2015 to March 2016</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Tharaka Nithi County Project Description: Rehabilitate 24 communal water supply systems (16 boreholes, and 8 water pans) as well as the establishment of 16 water kiosks to improve access to safe drinking water for 50,000 persons in Tharaka Nithi County. Jalenda Ltd. will also establish school-based integrated water, sanitation and hygiene activities with the establishment of 8 VIP latrines for improved sanitation facilities for at least 2,000 pupils.</p>
<p>Name of Subcontract: Decko Ltd Project Title: #2014-KAVES-42 Agreement Performance Period: Jan 2015 to March 2016</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Machakos County Project Description: Rehabilitate 24 communal water supply systems (16 boreholes, and 8 water pans) as well as the establishment of 16 water kiosks to improve access to safe drinking water for 50,000 persons in Machakos County. Decko Ltd. will also establish school-based integrated water, sanitation and hygiene activities with the establishment of 8 VIP latrines for improved sanitation facilities for at least 2,000 pupils.</p>
<p>Name of Subcontract: Kenya National Farmers Federation (KENAFF) Project Title: #2014-KAVES-43 Agreement Performance Period: February 2015 to January 2017</p> <p>Geographic Locations for Implementation: Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet and Trans Nzoia Counties Project Description: Provide technical support to increase productivity and income of smallholders from the</p>

aforementioned enterprises: promote aggregation of produce to enhance marketing; introduce labor-saving technologies to reduce cost of production; facilitate linkage to credit to enhance optimal application of inputs; and facilitate linkages between farmers and business development service providers such as agro-dealers, financial institutions, insurance companies and county governments to enhance the competitiveness of the target value chains.

Name of Subcontract: Community Action for Rural Development (CARD)

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-44

Agreement Performance Period: ~~March 2015 to February 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: Kisumu, Vihiga and Siaya Counties.

Project Description: *Work with smallholder farmers and other value chain actors in Kisumu, Siaya and Vihiga counties to increase productivity and incomes through the increased production of maize and other staple crops, horticultural produce and high quality milk. CARD will directly impact 52,578 smallholder farmers, of which 31,442 are new farmers. Interventions with these farmers aim to increase their income from crop and livestock enterprises.*

Name of Subcontract: Kilimo Biashara Promoters Consultancy

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-45

Agreement Performance Period: ~~February 2015 to January 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: Meru and Tharaka Nithi Counties.

Project Description: *Scaling up production and productivity, aggregation for marketing, technology adoption and linkage to inputs, markets, and credit in the 2 counties (Meru and Tharaka Nithi). KPMC will increase the productivity and incomes of 34,991 new and existing smallholder farmers in Meru and Tharaka Nithi counties by providing on-farm training and extension support services amongst other related services.*

Name of Subcontract: Kenya Promotions and Marketing Consultancy (KPMC)

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-46

Agreement Performance Period: ~~February 2015 to January 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: Taita Taveta County.

Project Description: *Scale up production and productivity, aggregation for marketing, technology adoption, and linkage to inputs, markets and credit in dairy, staples, and horticulture value chains. KPMC will also work in close collaboration with the subcontractor implementing KAVES nutrition interventions by providing the necessary agronomical skills to produce food crops that enhance nutrition.*

Name of Subcontract: East Africa Market Development Associates (EAMDA)

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-47

Agreement Performance Period: ~~March 2015 to January 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: Bomet, Kericho, and Nyamira Counties.

Project Description: *Increase productivity and incomes through the increased production of maize and other staple crops, horticultural produce, and high quality milk. EAMDA will directly impact 49,261 smallholder farmers, of which 31,897 are new farmers in Bomet, Kericho and Nyamira counties. Interventions with these farmers aim to increase their income from crop and livestock enterprises.*

Name of Subcontract: Africa Medical Research Foundation (AMREF)

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-48

Agreement Performance Period: ~~May 2015 to October 2016~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: All 22 Feed the Future Counties.

Project Description: *Implement Nutrition and WASH components of the USAID-KAVES Project, which cross cuts the three focus areas in SA2, HR1 AND HR2 regions. AMREF will Support 291,000 children under five years with nutrition supported programs out of which 50% shall be female, and also capacity-build 226,750 beneficiaries on child health and nutrition out of which 57 percent shall be women.*

Name of Subcontract: Farm Concern International (FCI)

Project Title: #2014-KAVES-49

Agreement Performance Period: ~~March 2015 to August 2016~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: All 22 Feed the Future Counties.

Project Description: *Build capacity of specific partners, domestic market buyers and the farmer group's in marketing and access to finance and credit. The Business Development Services (BDS) under KAVES will include training, consultancy*

and advisory services in diverse business practice areas including financial management, customer care, marketing, financial linkages, gender and youth mainstreaming, business planning among other customized BDS activities.

Name of Subcontract: Bell Industries Ltd
Project Title: #2014-KAVES-50
Agreement Performance Period: ~~May 2015 to April 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: All 22 Feed the Future Counties.
Project Description: Increase availability and scale-up adoption of the hermetic bags at the farmer, group, and trader level. Bell Industries will also identify and establish a supply chain to increased sales of the storage bags, providing access to credit through the administration of a revolving fund.

Name of Subcontract: ETC East Africa Ltd
Project Title: #2014-KAVES-51
Agreement Performance Period: ~~August 2015 to December 2017~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: All 22 Feed the Future Counties.
Project Description: Provide logistical support in monitoring, evaluation and learning activities, on demand and as needed, including the recruitment and contracting of enumerators; the development of survey tools and sampling methodology; and data collection, entry, validation, cleaning and review, for periodic surveys in support of the USAID-KAVES project.

Name of Subcontract: Global Leadership Institute
Project Title: #2014-KAVES-52
Agreement Performance Period: ~~July 2015 to June 2016~~

Geographic Locations for Implementation: All 22 Feed the Future Counties.
Project Description: Develop and improve the capacity of at least 10 local organization's management practices, organizational development, governance and financial systems, to qualify them to receive direct USAID awards and contracts (e.g. Fixed Obligation Grants) to manage USAID-funded projects.

XV. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION

1. Constraints and Critical Issues

No constraints or critical issues were encountered in project administration. All administrative and personnel activities listed in the 2014 annual work plan were completed successfully:

- Four project offices remained fully operational in Nairobi, Kitui, Eldoret and Kisumu.
- Obligated funds were sufficient to support all planned activities.
- Excellent working relationships were maintained with USAID, national, and county level Government agencies and other implementing partners.

No major changes in project management, implementation, or approach are anticipated for the coming year.

2. Personnel

No constraints or critical issues were encountered in project personnel or administration. All key personnel remained and the project is fully operational.

3. Subcontracts

Table 12: All implementing partners since 2013

Subcontractor Name	Start Date	End Date		Counties	Focal Value Chains
ETC East Africa	Aug. 2015	Dec. 2017		All 22 counties	Provision of technical support services in M&E of the impact and results of KAVES' interventions including county level disaggregation of data.
Global Leadership Institute	July 2015	June 2015		Machakos, Makueni, Kitui, Meru, Tharaka-Nithi and Taita Taveta	Capacity Building local organizations in management and financial systems
Bell Industries Ltd	May 2015	April 2017		All 22 counties	Scaling up adoption of PICS bags and Belsap technologies
African Medical Research Foundation (AMREF)	May 2015	Oct. 2016		Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Tharaka Nithi, Taita Taveta, and Meru.	Nutrition and Wash
Farm Concern International (FCI)	March 2015	Aug. 2016		All 22 counties	Market and Business development
East Africa Market Development Associates (EAMDA)	March 2015	Jan. 2017		Nyamira, Kericho, and Bomet	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Community Action for Rural Development (CARD)	March 2015	Feb. 2017		Kisumu, Siaya, and Vihiga.	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Kilimo Biashara Promoters Ltd	Feb. 2015	Jan. 2017		Meru and Tharaka Nithi	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Kenya Promoters and Marketing Company (KPMC)	Feb. 2015	Jan. 2017		Taita Taveta	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Kenya National Farmers Federation (KENAFF)	Feb. 2015	Jan. 2017		Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Trans Nzoia, and Uasin-Gishu	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
Anglican Development Services (ADS) Western	Jan. 2015	May 2016		Busia, Bungoma, and Kakamega	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
DECKO Ltd	Jan. 2015	March 2016		Machakos	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
Best Boreholes Ltd	Jan. 2015	March 2016		Busia	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
Jalenda Mining & Engineers	Jan. 2015	March 2016		Tharaka Nithi	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
DECKO Ltd	Jan. 2015	March 2016		Machakos	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
Anglican Development Services (ADS) Eastern	Dec. 2014	May 2016		Kitui, Makueni, Machakos.	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture

Subcontractor Name	Start Date	End Date		Counties	Focal Value Chains
Animal Draft Power Programme (ADPP)	Dec. 2014	May 2016		Homa Bay, Kisii, and Migori	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
Kenya Dairy Processors Association (KDPA)	Sep. 2014	Feb. 2015		Eldoret, Kisumu, Meru, Machakos, and Bungoma	Dairy
National Potato Council of Kenya	Sep. 2014	Nov. 2014		All 22 Counties	Potato
Cereal Growers Association (CGA)	Aug. 2014	Aug. 2017		Migori, Bomet, Nandi, Kericho, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Kakamega, Bungoma, Elgeyo Marakwet, Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Kitui, Machakos, and Makueni	Maize and sorghum.
Lengo Agricultural Center	July 2014	August 2015		Kisumu, Homa-Bay, Kisii, Migori, Nyamira, Bomet, Kericho, and Siaya	Dairy
Kenya Fresh Produce Ltd	May 2014	April 2015		Bungoma and Trans Nzoia	French beans
ETC East Africa LTD	May 2014	April 2015		All 22 Counties	Provision of technical support services in M&E of the impact and results of KAVES' interventions including county level disaggregation of data.
Community Development Consultants	June 2014	June 2015		Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Taita Taveta, Tharaka-Nithi, and Meru	Dairy
Eldorift Dairy Technologies	June 2014	June 2015		Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Trans-Nzoia, Bungoma, Kakamega, Busia, and Vihiga	Dairy
Matengo & Associates	April 2014	March 2015		Kisumu, Kericho, Bomet, Kisii, Migori, Homa Bay, Siaya and Nyamira	Provision of capacity building services to 20 agribusiness groups in the Kisumu region.
Greenforest Foods LTD	April 2014	March 2015		Machakos, Makueni, and Kitui	Establishment of groundnut production and creation of marketing linkages
Carolina Fresh Produce LTD	April 2014	March 2015		Migori County	French beans
Upbeat Communications Ltd	April 2014	Mach 2015		Kakamega, Bungoma, Busia, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Uasin-Gishu, Nandi, Trans-Nzoia, and Vihiga.	Capacity Building
Global Leadership Institute	April 2014	March 2015		All six counties in SA 2	Capacity Building
SOLS Inclinations	June 2013	June 2013		All 22 counties	

Subcontractor Name	Start Date	End Date		Counties	Focal Value Chains
Silverlining Consulting Ltd	Aug. 2013	Sept. 2013		All 22 Counties	
Fingalee LLC	Oct. 2013	Jan. 2014		All 22 Counties	Provision of in-depth analysis on five priority value chains
EAMDA	Nov. 2013	Oct. 2014		Nyamira, Kericho, and Bomet	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
KPMC	Nov. 2013	Oct. 2014		Taita Taveta	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Kilimo Biashara	Nov. 2013	Oct. 2014		Meru and Tharaka Nithi	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
CARD	Oct. 2013	Oct. 2014		Kisumu, Siaya, and Vihiga.	Dairy, Staples and Horticulture
Allfruit EPZ Ltd	Oct. 2013	Dec. 2016		Makueni	Horticulture
Kenya Horticulture Exporters (KHE)	Oct. 2013	Sept. 2014		Homa Bay	Horticulture
AMREF	July 2013	Sep. 2014		Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Tharaka Nithi, Taita Taveta, and Meru.	Nutrition and Wash
KENAFF	July 2013	Dec. 2014		Elgeyo Marakwet, Nandi, Trans Nzoia, and Uasin-Gishu	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
ADS Western	July 2013	Sep. 2014		Busia, Bungoma, and Kakamega	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
ADS Eastern	July 2013	Sep. 2014		Kitui, Makueni, Machakos.	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
ADPP	May 2013	Sep. 2014		Homa Bay, Kisii, and Migori	Dairy, Staples, and Horticulture
KLPA	May 2013	July 2013		All 22 Counties	Dairy
FCI	May 2013	July 2013		All 22 Counties	Carry out value chain analyses on 13 crops and products
Consumer Insight	May 2013	July 2013		All 22 counties	Conduct a baseline survey in all 22 counties
Support to Development Communications	May 2013	June 2014		Kitui, Kisumu, Eldoret	
Real IPM	March 2013	April 2013		All 22 Counties	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safe Use Action Plan (PERSUAP)

4. List of Deliverables

The publications produced and disseminated during this year were:

- 18 bi-weekly reports
- 8 monthly reports
- 4 quarterly reports
- 2015 work plan
- Performance Monitoring Plan
- Revised Value Chain Analyses (Maize/French bean/Potato/Mango and Dairy)
- 4 quarterly financial reports

Since these have all been provided to USAID in soft copy, none are attached here. However all are available to the reader by contacting gndungu@fintrac.com

XVIII. SUCCESS STORIES



USAID | KENYA
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

SNAPSHOT

Dairy farming restores hope and secures widow's livelihood

Extension services on proper animal nutrition increased cows' yields and farmer's income



Photo by FERRIS INC.

Jackeline gives milk to one of her children at their homestead in Kisumu county. She sets aside 3 liters of milk for home consumption to improve her family's nutrition.

"My children are living because of this cow! The increased milk production has filled a very big gap. I no longer fear that my children will be out of school because school fees is guaranteed from the milk sales."

— Jackeline Achieng Odour, widow and farmer, Kisumu County

Telling Our Story
U.S. Agency for International Development
Washington, DC 20523-1000
<http://stories.usaid.gov>

As the backbone of society, women undertake myriads of sacrifices in their daily endeavor to break the cycle of poverty and sustain their families' needs. 35-year-old Jackeline Achieng Odour from Kisumu county knows this only too well. As a widow and the sole provider to her five children, she made a tough call to quit her 7am to 6pm job as a house help which only earned her a paltry KES 1,500.

But thanks to the 'Send a Cow' program, Jackeline got an in calf cross breed cow in back in 2013, which became her main source of income when she started milking it in March 2014. The 'Send a Cow' program works by providing good quality dairy and crossbreed cows, capable of giving up to 20 liters of milk per day, to rural families in Africa, to help them earn a sustainable income. Once one family is established, they pass on another in calf cow to the next family to extend the same opportunities. New to the enterprise and armed with little information on dairy nutrition and management, she only gave the cow basic feeds, and it only produced 2 liters of milk per day.

Come September, she met a USAID-KAVES dairy specialist during a training where she learnt how to achieve more through good animal husbandry and proper feeding practices. She reckoned this was a great solution for her fellow group members, who were also not getting more than three liters of milk per day. Jackeline introduced the other 26 members of Riwuok Eteko group to KAVES and they started being trained on feeding. This has seen her and the group benefit from KAVES promoted technologies on fodder establishment, including mulato, calliandra and desmodium and has also adopted use of supplements.

Jackeline put up a zero grazing unit using proceeds from the sale of Napier and vegetables that she grows in her kitchen garden after learning the importance of zero grazing. Moreover, she adopted the Zero fly technology to protect her cow against tsetse flies, common in her region. Other than disease management, the technology has ensured milk hygiene.

In due time, the best practices paid off as she now gets 12 liters from her cow! She sets aside 3 liters for home consumption, contributes 1 liter to the group and sells 8 liters at the local center at KES 60.

"My children are living because of this cow! The increased milk production has filled a very big gap. I no longer fear that my children will be out of school because school fees is guaranteed from the milk sales," says Jackeline. She believes that it is through dairy farming that she will be able to take her first born daughter to college.

The sky is the limit for this group whose team spirit embodies the local meaning of their group name, which translates to 'unity is power'. KAVES has also trained them on collective marketing and they are planning to rent a space in the nearby shopping center, buy a cooler and start selling milk.

The group is celebrated in the area as it has transformed dairy farming, a practice which is not common for many people. "As one of the highest producers within the group, I get a lot of questions related to dairy and am always happy to advice other farmers. It's encouraging to see a lot more people interested in dairy farming, especially women. You not only benefit from increased income but your family's wellbeing improves," Jackeline asserts.

She is sure the group marketing will especially help the 24 women in the group, and free up more time as they will no longer be sitting at the market to sell the milk. The money paid at the end of the month will help her do more for her children as well as improve her home.

Jackeline is thrilled about passing a cow to the next group member as this time, she will also pass vital information to give the member a good start into dairying. Afterwards she plans to add three more cows to her herd to boost the enterprise.

ANNEX I. SCHEDULE OF FUTURE EVENTS

Table 14: Future scheduled events

Date	Location	Activity	Organizers
2014 – 2015			
4–6 November 2015	Nairobi, Kenya	Extensive Livestock Expo	The Ministry of Agriculture State Department of Livestock
4–6 November 2015	Netherlands	International Flower & Horticulture Trade Fair (IFTF)	USAID-KAVES and the Ministry of Agriculture,
4 –6 November 2015	Livingstone, Zambia	Agriculture Conference 2015	Feed The Future Initiative
19 November 2015	Busia, Kenya	World Toilet Day	Ministry of Health
26–27 November 2015	Kigali, Rwanda	Promoting Innovation & Trade in Horticulture, an event to promote innovation and trade within the horticulture sector in Africa.	AgriProFocus
November 2015 – April 2016	All 22 counties	KAVES County Trade Fairs	USAID-KAVES and the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries.

ANNEX II: PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR QUARTER I, 2015

Table 15: Quarter I, 2016 work plan

	Activity	2015			Notes
		O	N	D	
1	Management, Communications & Project Administration				
1.1	Biweekly reports				For USAID internal use
1.2	Monthly reports				Wider dissemination
1.3	Annual report				
1.4	Snapshots				To be included in quarterly and annual reports
1.5	Quarterly report				
1.6	Deliverable reports from partners				
1.7	Financial reports				With quarterly report
2	Monitoring & Evaluation				
2.1	Review of PMP indicators and targets				In concurrence with USAID
2.2	Mid-term evaluations				Involving all partners
2.3	Quarterly M&E specialists meetings				To review and strengthen performance
2.4	Partners training in M&E systems				Continuous activity
2.5	Sample Survey				Based on seasonality of production
2.6	Data validation				Continuous activity to ensure data integrity and reliability
2.7	M&E data entry and management				For all activities undertaken by KAVES
2.8	Updating of M&E systems				Involvement of partners to enhance data entry
3	Productivity – Components 1&2, increased competitiveness, trade, and productivity				
3.1	Award and renewal of year 2016 three (3) subcontracts to promote domestic and export horticulture				<p>Horticulture; Carolina Fresh, Vegpro, and Safe Produce Solution Ltd</p> <p>Dairy: 3 dairy specialized subcontracts at a total estimate cost of</p>
3.2	Development of soil maps and recommendations for soil fertility enhancement				<p>Horticulture; Soil maps for 2 potato growing counties will be developed and appropriate blend fertilizers recommended. Soil maps for six potato growing counties will be developed and appropriate blend fertilizers recommended</p> <p>Staples: At least 2,000 soil samples obtained and analyzed in the maize growing counties to inform the status nutrient status for appropriate fertilization regime.</p>
3.3	Promotion of technologies to enhance horticultural productivity				Including PICS bag and Belsap.
3.4	Training on use of clean planting materials and appropriate seeds				In horticulture and staples.

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
3.5	Training in KAVES Pesticide Evaluation Report Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP)				Sensitization trainings, and implementation of Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan.
3.6	Evaluation of performance for renewal of year 2016 subcontracts and partnership agreements				Implementing partner's staples, dairy, horticulture, WASH and nutrition.
3.7	Coordination and Establishment of demonstration plots by stakeholders in farmer learning sites				Demo sites on staples activities. These will include lead farmer activities and FFS groups.
3.8	County planning and conducting high profile Field events and participation at counties levels				County events
3.9	Holding farmer competitions during agribusiness fair days				Award best farmers during agribusiness fairs and field days.
3.10	Rehabilitation of village aggregation centers and business hubs to facilitate infrastructure improvement for first level aggregation in staples.				Mapping and equipping of storage facilities, promotion of hermetic storage technologies.
3.11	Promotion of technologies to enhance crop productivity				Staples: Labor-saving and on postharvest handling technologies and targeting to support the BDS, partners and beneficiaries.
3.12	Establishment of 1,200 and 500 acres of sorghum and rice respectively				At least 1,200 and 500 acres of sorghum and paddy rice established with improved certified rice varieties in Siaya, Busia and Kisumu.
3.13	Field days				<p>The field days are aimed at show casing technologies that enhance maize productivity, linking small-scale farmers to input suppliers, and service providers. Major field days and Road shows will be held in ZOI.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15 Field days on maize lead farms in HRI during the LR season and also in SA2 on sorghum, WEMA seeds, new groundnut and green gram varieties. • 5 Field days for rice production showcasing new hybrid seed varieties from Bayer CropScience and labor saving machinery in Kisumu, Siaya and Busia. <p>The field days are aimed at show casing seed, soil fertility, and labor saving technologies (threshers, herbicide use and shellers) for increased productivity and also linking small-scale farmers to BDS providers, buyers, and processors.</p> <p>Dairy:</p> <p>15 county field days scheduled. The field days are aimed at show casing technologies that enhance milk productivity, linking small-scale dairy farmers to input suppliers, and service providers</p>

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
3.13	Training-of-trainers				<p>Staples: ToT on</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Postharvest storage technology, • Soil fertility (soil sampling), and • Labor saving technologies. <p>The ToT are aimed at increasing the number of facilitators on soil sampling and labor saving technologies (threshers, herbicide use and shellers for increased productivity and also linking small-scale farmers to BDS providers.</p> <p>Dairy: Facilitation of 500 lead farmers to offer farmer-to-farmer trainings.</p>
3.14	Training of service providers				<p>Staples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 Postharvest trainings conducted for artisans to fabricate metal silos for grain storage in Siaya and Kisumu. • 8 distributors and agro-stockists trained on hermetic storage facilities and postharvest handling
3.15	Farmer exchange visits/tours				<p>Staples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An exchange visit by representatives of rice cooperatives and groups from Western Kenya to Mwea Irrigation scheme to see best practices in rice business including crop husbandry practices and cooperative society leadership and governance. • 3 visits to the small and medium scale millers by smallholder farmers. <p>Dairy 6 exchange visit for dairy farmers to be carried out in Kericho, Meru, Taita Taveta Makueni and counties in Western Kenya and Nyanza regions to facilitate farmers learning from other farmers on fodder seed multiplication and production, value addition and good animal husbandry practices.</p>
3.16	Create credit, financial and service providers linkages				<p>Staples; Financial linkages to groundnuts, sorghum, and rice farmers to identified SACCOs and financial institutions like chase Bank.</p> <p>Dairy: 15 Dairy farmer groups to be linked with finance and credit institutions in various counties to facilitate access to affordable credit and farm inputs.</p>
3.17	Baseline surveys				<p>Cost effectiveness analysis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize storage : On-farm, group, and trader levels • Farm Equipment: Adoption and use of the Labor saving technologies stating the types, number available, and cost of use/unit (access). • Efficiency of large scale farmers in North Rift

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
3.18	Demonstrations sites establishments				<p>Staples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 demonstration sites to be established the onset of the September 2015 rains to demonstrate WEMA, in all the regions of SR2. 30 demonstrations on use and effectiveness of labor saving production devises.
3.19	Farmers trainings				<p>Staples:</p> <p>15 Farmer trainings at the high profile field days and exhibitions conducted with focus on increased productivity, on-farm storage systems to reduce postharvest losses in preparation for the short rains in SA2 and harvesting in HRI.</p> <p>Dairy:</p> <p>160 farmer trainings are scheduled on various aspects of enhancing milk productivity including fodder establishment, conservation, home-made feed formulation, record keeping, dairy farming as a business, hydroponic fodder establishment, breeding, animal health, calf rearing, milk value addition and quality among others in all the target 22 counties. 3200 smallholder dairy farmers will be reached.</p>
3.20	Fostering stakeholder collaboration				<p>KAVES will partner with the Kenya Dairy Board and County governments in scaling up adoption of school milk in public schools.</p> <p>KAVES will partner with Seed2Seed company in in providing relevant technical information on hydroponic fodder.</p>
4	Market Development - Components 1&2, increased competitiveness, trade and market access				
4.1	Award new sub contracts to address compliance requirements in horticulture for sustainable market access				KHC
4.2	Develop and test a pilot national horticultural traceability system.				Will involve 1,000 smallholder farmers and 10 vegetable exporting companies.
4.3	Value chain partnership meetings				To enhance collaboration and facilitate market development in the staples and horticulture value chains.
4.4	Market data collection, analysis, and dissemination				For both domestic and export markets.
4.5	Trainings in commercialization, entrepreneurship, agricultural marketing and business development.				In business skills, costing, standards, quality assurance, storage and systems etc.
4.6	Market linkage activities along the key value chains.				Through co-investments involving farmers, agro-dealers, processors and small and micro enterprises including during trade fairs and pre-harvest market linkages.

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
4.7	Conduct training workshops				Staples: 2 training on establishment of aggregation centers, business skills such as contract farming, negotiation skills, store management, costing, standard and quality assurance, storage systems etc.
4.8	Support technical committee review meeting and stakeholders workshop				Staples: Support the value chain stakeholder forums and KFSSG technical committee on the food security assessment in SA2
4.9	Establishment of produce collection centers				Staples: Rehabilitation of 10 maize, sorghum, green grams and rice collection centers to be in both the HRI and SA2 counties. Dairy; Rehabilitation of 6 milk collection centers in SA2 and HRI regions. Facilitate provision of infrastructure support to 20 dairy groups. 28 hay barns will be rehabilitated or established in SA2 and HRI regions to facilitate fodder conservation efforts. The Hay barns will be operated by dairy farmer groups commercially with a capacity of 1000 bales.
4.10	Market Surveys				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study to evaluate adoption and cost-effectiveness of technologies e.g. labor saving and storage. Study to establish the nutritional quality of hydroponic fodder
5	Nutrition – Component 3, Improved nutrition-related behaviors				
5.1	Training of Women of reproductive ages (WRA) on dietary diversity				Capacity build women of reproductive age (WRA) on health and nutrition issues for good nutrition outcome especially mothers and children
5.2	Establish nutrition support groups – 4,000 M2M support groups				These groups will be formed from WRA who have been trained. Mothers will be sensitized food preparation and proper feeding of children.
5.3	Carry out food demonstrations during field days				Show how foods are prepared to conserve nutrients. Educate communities on good nutrition
5.4	Conduct nutrition assessment to identify malnourished children				Weigh all children during field activities and at household level. Identify and refer malnourished children for management
5.5	Conduct 2 PD-Hearth sessions to caregivers/mothers of undernourished children				Moderate malnourished children can be managed at home. To establish nutritional status of these children, their weight must be taken with functional weighing scales and weight of each recorded.
5.6	Conduct nutrition education in farmers field days				To enlighten public on nutrition issues leading to behavior change and adopting healthy diets.
5.7	Establish 2,000 kitchen gardens				Grow local vegetables for household consumption and sell excess. Money from the sale can be used to buy other food products for households.

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
5.8	Print and distribute nutrition key messages on adequate consumption of nutrients dense foods				Fliers for community use in local languages. Used as reference material to enhance nutrition knowledge.
5.9	Conduct 1 rapid surveys on dietary diversity of WRA in all counties				To be done to determine dietary adequacy on women. To establish how many food groups consumed by women. Result will inform project impact on dietary diversity.
6	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Component 3				
6.1	Train 250 Village Sanitation Committee Members and 250 Water Management Committees on improved sanitation and hygiene				Working in collaboration with companies rehabilitating water sites in 3 counties.
6.2	Mobilize/sensitize community members on hygiene and sanitation				To be done in Busia, Tharaka Nithi and Machakos where water rehabilitation is on going
6.3	Trigger 150 villages community led total sanitation leading to open defecation free				To be done in Busia, Tharaka Nithi and Machakos.
6.4	Sensitize, follow-up and certify 150 ODF villages				To be done in Busia, Tharaka Nithi and Machakos.
6.5	Procure and install 2,000 households with hand washing facilities reaching 10,000 people				10 liter water jericans will be installed at points commonly used by households. Households will ensure they use soap and clean water in the installed jericans
6.6	Development/rehabilitation/ improvement of communal water supply schemes				Including boreholes and water tanks each able to reach households initially in Tharaka Nithi, Machakos and Busia.
6.7	Promotion of recommended water treatment technologies.				Including chlorination, filtration, and solar disinfection or boiling.
6.8	Train water user associations in community water management, operation and maintenance.				Communities shall be able to maintain the rehabilitated sites to avoid them lying idle when broken down.
7	Capacity-Building – Component 4, Building sustainable local organizations				
7.1	Work plan preparation and initial discussions/presentation of OCA findings with KAVES sub-contracts to go through capacity building.				Provide approved Work plan for the capacity building intervention to the 10 partners and familiarization of new subcontractor to other direct implementing partners.
7.2	Review of the OCAs reports for the sub-contractors and revise the timelines for ISPs.				Consultant to review ISPs for the 10 partners and provide reviewed versions.
7.3	Develop M&E tools, review policies and procedures of the 10 local organizations. Develop training curriculum materials.				Provide the M&E tools and training materials for the 10 local organizations.
7.4	Kick off training program for the local organizations				Capacity building trainings for 10 local organizations.

	Activity	O	N	D	Notes
7.5	Review policies, procedures & systems for the 10 organizations on the key thematic areas and prepare updated Institutional Strengthening Plans (ISPs) for 10 Organizations.				Reports on policies and procedures of 10 Organizations and updated ISPs
7.6	Develop and submit approved mentoring curriculum and materials to be used for upgrading organizations.				Engagement reports
7.7	Follow up workshop/training and dissemination of the Mentorship plans for 10 organizations.				Training report, photos, attendance list.
	Final priority activity planning documents for 10 Organizations.				Final priority planning documents and operational manual
	Conduct semi-annual routine assessment for 10 Organizations				10 assessment reports
	Follow up visits to report on the semi-annual reports for 10 Organizations				Training report, photos, attendance list.
	Mentorship program for the 10 Local partners covering the key thematic areas.				10 reports on the thematic areas covered under the mentorship program.
8	Gender Mainstreaming				
8.1	Gender integration strategy				Finalize and print the gender mainstreaming strategy for KAVES
8.2	Training on gender mainstreaming				Finalize training of KAVES staff and implementing partners on gender mainstreaming in an agriculture program and develop an implementation plan.

ANNEX III. ACTIVITY PROGRESS (Quantitative Impact)

Table 16: 2015 Annual Report PMP Table

Number of rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions														
Feed the Future 4.5.2-13														
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: GENDER and COUNTY													
Number	Geographic Location		Activity Title						Disaggregation				Subtotal	
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)		Improving productivity of selected value chains						Male And Female (M&F)				345,582	
			Improving the enabling environment for agriculture						Male No Female (MNF)				3,260	
									Female No Male (FNM)				2,419	
									Child No Adult (CAN)				0	
Totals												351,261		
Results: Continuing and new rural households benefiting directly from USG interventions														
County	Baseline		Results Achieved		This Reporting Period				FY 2015		FY 2016		End of Activity	
			2014		Achieved-New		Achieved-Cumulative		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
	-	-	85,010	66,274	104,853	95,124	189,863	161,398	216,320	121,680	295,515	152,235	340,000	160,000
Bomet	0	0	3,030	3464	3,916	4,576	6,946	8,040	8,276	4,655	11,306	5,825	13,008	6,122
Bungoma	0	0	4,063	3564	10,940	8,277	15,003	11,841	15,587	8,768	21,293	10,969	24,499	11,529
Busia	0	0	2,519	1433	6,458	3,713	8,977	5,146	8,433	4,744	11,520	5,935	13,255	6,237
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	0	2,875	2166	2,155	3,083	5,030	5,249	4,194	2,359	5,730	2,952	6,592	3,102
Homa Bay	0	0	3,563	3227	3,079	2,637	6,642	5,864	10,925	6,145	14,925	7,689	17,171	8,081
Kakamega	0	0	4,895	3160	6,892	4,511	11,787	7,671	18,824	10,589	25,716	13,248	29,587	13,923
Kericho	0	0	1,570	1690	2,708	2,595	4278	4285	8,529	4,797	11,651	6,002	13,405	6,308
Kisii	0	0	2713	2549	1,227	2,147	3,940	4696	13,062	7,347	17,844	9,192	20,530	9,661

Kisumu	0	0	3622	3838	7,603	6,011	11,225	9,849	10,983	6,178	15,004	7,729	17,263	8,124
Kitui	0	0	7542	3750	3,789	1,616	11,331	5,366	11,480	6,457	15,682	8,079	18,043	8,491
Machakos	0	0	5283	2845	6,561	5,062	11,844	7,907	12,453	7,005	17,012	8,764	19,573	9,211
Makueni	0	0	9149	5212	7,649	6,422	16,798	11,634	10,027	5,640	13,697	7,056	15,759	7,416
Meru	0	0	4493	2938	10,171	9,401	14,664	12,339	15,374	8,648	21,003	10,820	24,165	11,372
Migori	0	0	4336	4537	5,799	5,987	10,135	10,524	10,397	5,848	14,203	7,317	16,341	7,690
Nandi	0	0	2235	2729	1,714	2,640	3,949	5,369	8,535	4,801	11,660	6,007	13,415	6,313
Nyamira	0	0	2043	1345	2,458	1,701	4501	3046	6,782	3,815	9,264	4,772	10,659	5,016
Siaya	0	0	3493	2071	4,495	4,195	7,988	6,266	9,197	5,173	12,564	6,472	14,455	6,802
Taita-Taveta	0	0	5666	4989	6,178	6,126	11,844	11,115	3,417	1,922	4,669	2,405	5,371	2,528
Tharaka Nithi	0	0	2128	2273	3,724	5,258	5,852	7,531	4,141	2,329	5,657	2,914	6,509	3,063
Trans-Nzoia	0	0	4028	3473	1,056	2,783	5,084	6,256	9,281	5,221	12,679	6,532	14,587	6,865
Uasin Gishu	0	0	2529	3229	2,612	3,163	5,141	6,392	10,136	5,701	13,847	7,133	15,931	7,497
Vihiga	0	0	3235	1792	3,669	3,220	6,904	5012	6,287	3,536	8,589	4,424	9,882	4,650

Results: Male and Female (M&F)								
County	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	Achieved-New	Achieved-2015	Target	Target	Target
		14,107	145,942	199,640	345,582	294,231	389,769	435,251
Bomet	0	179	5,412	9,332	14,744	11,257	14,912	16,653
Bungoma	0	2,380	7,466	18,944	26,410	21,201	28,085	31,362
Busia	0	1,922	3,930	9,965	13,895	11,470	15,195	16,968
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	106	4,856	5,257	10,113	5,705	7,557	8,439
Homa Bay	0	2,600	6,666	5,638	12,304	14,860	19,685	21,982
Kakamega	0	2,455	7,633	11,510	19,143	25,604	33,918	37,876

Kericho	0	84	2,934	5,491	8,425	11,601	15,367	17,161
Kisii	0	30	5,198	3,298	8,496	17,766	23,535	26,281
Kisumu	0	231	7,274	13,459	20,733	14,939	19,789	22,099
Kitui	0	320	10,945	5,482	16,427	15,614	20,684	23,098
Machakos	0	550	7,993	11,439	19,432	16,938	22,438	25,056
Makueni	0	277	14,251	13,721	27,972	13,638	18,066	20,174
Meru	0	39	7,183	19,383	26,566	20,912	27,702	30,934
Migori	0	626	8,707	11,618	20,325	14,141	18,733	20,919
Nandi	0	109	4,701	4,466	9,167	11,609	15,379	17,174
Nyamira	0	86	3,388	4,037	7,425	9,224	12,219	13,645
Siaya	0	32	5,341	8,683	14,024	12,509	16,571	18,504
Taita-Taveta	0	278	10,181	12,407	22,588	4,648	6,158	6,876
Tharaka Nithi	0	298	4,401	8,766	13,167	5,633	7,462	8,332
Trans-Nzoia	0	1,238	7,342	3,815	11,157	12,624	16,723	18,674
Uasin Gishu	0	179	5,481	5,866	11,347	13,787	18,263	20,394
Vihiga	0	88	4,659	7,064	11,723	8,551	11,328	12,650

Results: Male No Female (MNF)								
County	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	Achieved-New	Achieved FY 2015	Target	Target	Target
		635	2,175	1,085	3,260	13,250	17,550	19,598
Bomet	0	8	649	-510	139	507	672	750
Bungoma	0	107	0	249	249	955	1,265	1,412
Busia	0	87	0	131	131	517	684	764

Elgeyo Marakwet	0	5	92	3	95	257	340	380
Homa Bay	0	117	83	33	116	669	886	990
Kakamega	0	111	115	66	181	1,153	1,527	1,706
Kericho	0	4	0	79	79	522	692	773
Kisii	0	1	0	80	80	800	1,060	1,183
Kisumu	0	10	140	56	196	673	891	995
Kitui	0	14	87	68	155	703	931	1,040
Machakos	0	25	0	183	183	763	1,010	1,128
Makueni	0	12	0	264	264	614	814	908
Meru	0	2	124	127	251	942	1,247	1,393
Migori	0	28	55	137	192	637	844	942
Nandi	0	5	0	86	86	523	693	773
Nyamira	0	4	0	70	70	415	550	614
Siaya	0	1	111	21	132	563	746	833
Taita-Taveta	0	13	118	95	213	209	277	310
Tharaka Nithi	0	13	0	124	124	254	336	375
Trans-Nzoia	0	56	79	26	105	568	753	841
Uasin Gishu	0	8	277	-170	107	621	822	918
Vihiga	0	4	245	-134	111	385	510	570

Results: Female No Male (FNM)								
County	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	Achieved-New	Achieved 2015	Target	Target	Target
				1,437	3,165	-746	2,419	29,945
Bomet	0	18	433	-330	103	1,146	1,518	1,695

Bungoma	0	242	161	24	185	2,158	2,858	3,192
Busia	0	196	22	75	97	1,167	1,547	1,727
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	11	92	-21	71	581	769	859
Homa Bay	0	265	41	45	86	1,512	2,004	2,237
Kakamega	0	250	307	-173	134	2,606	3,452	3,855
Kericho	0	9	326	-267	59	1,181	1,564	1,747
Kisii	0	3	64	-5	59	1,808	2,395	2,675
Kisumu	0	24	47	98	145	1,520	2,014	2,249
Kitui	0	33	261	-146	115	1,589	2,105	2,351
Machakos	0	56	135	1	136	1,724	2,284	2,550
Makueni	0	28	110	86	196	1,388	1,839	2,053
Meru	0	4	124	62	186	2,128	2,819	3,149
Migori	0	64	111	31	142	1,439	1,907	2,129
Nandi	0	11	263	-199	64	1,182	1,565	1,748
Nyamira	0	9	0	52	52	939	1,244	1,389
Siaya	0	3	111	-13	98	1,273	1,687	1,883
Taita-Taveta	0	28	355	-197	158	473	627	700
Tharaka Nithi	0	30	0	92	92	573	759	848
Trans-Nzoia	0	126	79	-1	78	1,285	1,702	1,901
Uasin Gishu	0	18	0	79	79	1,403	1,859	2,076
Vihiga	0	9	123	-41	82	870	1,153	1,288

Value of incremental sales (collected at farm-level) attributed to Feed the Future implementation			
Geographic Location	Feed the Future 4.5.2-23		

Geographic Location	Feed the Future 4.5.2-23		

Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)						
	Baseline				FY 2016	End of Activity Target
Results: French Beans						
Additional Criteria		Achieved			Target	Target
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking		2014	2014	2015		
USD (M)		0.16	2.33	0.66	1.22	0.58
Value USD(M)		1.42	2.87	5.43	4.09	4.67
Volume (MT)		1,999	6,240	9.37	8,902	10,155
Number of Beneficiaries		1,925	3,380	15,807	4,478	4,768
Results: Maize						
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Oct 2014-Sep 2015		FY 2016	End of Activity
Additional Criteria		2014			Target	Target
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking		Achieved	FY 2015 Target	2015		
USD(M)		0.87		5.14		
Value USD(M)		3.21	27.6	13.53	39.3	44.9
Volume Kgs (MT)		11,943	78,779	49,993	112,387	128,213
Number of Beneficiaries		31,768.09	169,000	112,439	223,875	238,375
Results: Dairy						
Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period FY 2015		FY 2016	End of Activity
		Achieved (FY 2014)	Target	Achieved	Target	Target

If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking		Achieved				
USD(M)	0	5.6		12.99		
Value USD(M)	0	15.72	28.7	60.51	41	48.7
Volume L ('000)	0	40,616	59,875	149,534	85,418	97,447
Number of Beneficiaries		20,029	38,870	94,840	51,491	54,826

Horticultural sales data		
	Achieved 2015	Baseline
Tomatoes		
Reporting year sales value - USD	15,946,979	311,364
Volume of sales (mt)	39,912	
Number of direct beneficiaries	30,803	569
Kales		
Reporting year sales value - USD	9,720,303	76,587
Volume of sales (mt)	48,353	
Number of direct beneficiaries	75,586	703
Irish Potatoes		
Reporting year sales value - USD	17,149,335	
Volume of sales (mt)	92,653	
Number of direct beneficiaries	40,036	
Sweet Potato		
Reporting year sales value - USD	6,234,718	1,432
Volume of sales (mt)	37,431	
Number of direct beneficiaries	40,309	62
Banana		
Reporting year sales value - USD	14,138,308	
Volume of sales (mt)	103,440	
Number of direct beneficiaries	45,510	
Cabbage		

Reporting year sales value - USD	7,237,387	169,059
Volume of sales (mt)	70,475	
Number of direct beneficiaries	14,511	294
African Leafy Vegetables		
Reporting year sales value - USD	6,045,113	169,841
Volume of sales (mt)	24,444	
Number of direct beneficiaries	65,243	1,930
Passion Fruit		
Reporting year sales value - USD	6,249,068	1,654
Volume of sales (mt)	12,258	
Number of direct beneficiaries	11,066	27
Mango		
Reporting year sales value - USD	2,361,844	216,551
Volume of sales (mt)	11,334	
Number of direct beneficiaries	8,439	830
French Beans		
Reporting year sales value - USD	5,426,737	97,989
Volume of sales (mt)	9,365	
Number of direct beneficiaries	15,807	150
Other		
Reporting year sales value - USD	16,483,877	261,975
Volume of sales (mt)	98,145	
Number of direct beneficiaries	61,346	1,912
Total 2015 horticulture beneficiaries and sales		
Total Beneficiaries	413,213	6,326
Total value of sales (USD)	110,203,907	1,210,374
Total volume of sales (MT)	555,922	555,922

Gross margin per unit of land, kilogram, or animal of selected product							
Feed the Future 4.5-16							
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
Results: Dairy							
Additional Criteria		Achieved	Achieved	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking		2013	2014	2015			
Dairy		544	867	1,081	639	704	836
Bomet		260	821	579			
Bungoma			961	1,333			
Busia		715	-	559			
Elgeyo Marakwet		422	1,058	765			
Homa Bay		94	213	1,595			
Kakamega		472	72	730			
Kericho		973	368	971			
Kisii		272	666	1,087			
Kisumu		1075	598	1,044			
Kitui			525	1,484			
Machakos		-388	1,734	1,437			
Makueni		13	1,087	1,492			
Meru			999	1,819			
Migori		1423	1,203	825			
Nandi		263	858	1,180			
Nyamira		552	1,160	1,269			
Siaya			293	1,197			
Taita Taveta		1449	432	728			

Tharaka Nithi			2,276	990			
Trans-Nzoia		183	745	868			
Uasin-Gishu		406	594	853			
Vihiga			1,078	985			

	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
Results: Maize								
Additional Criteria			Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	M	F	2013	2014	2015			
Maize	305	299	423	433	452	437	490	543
Bomet				297				
Bungoma				709	845			
Busia				304				
Elgeyo Marakwet				830	764			
Homa Bay				307	491			
Kakamega				52	665			
Kericho				1,470	568			
Kisii				3	239			
Kisumu				690	367			
Kitui				119	173			
Machakos				212	189			
Makueni				412	182			
Meru				848	235			
Migori				540	209			
Nandi				1,565	810			

Nyamira				608	398			
Siaya				390	646			
Taita Taveta				211	320			
Tharaka Nithi				311				
Trans-Nzoia				931	275			
Uasin-Gishu				1,059	755			
Vihiga				16				

Results: French Beans								
Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
	M	F	Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target	Target
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking			2013	2014	2015			
French Beans	1,088	1,356	-	2,566	2,036	1,532	1,670	1,768
UNIT: USD/Ha								
Homa Bay			-	838	2,469			
Machakos			-	2,325				
Makueni			-	4,526	2,572			
Bungoma			-	-	1,962			
Migori			-	2,025	1,140			
Percent change in volume of processed products in selected value chains								
Contract								
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: VALUE CHAIN and COUNTY							
Percent	Geographic Location		Activity Title		Date			Subtotal

	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)	Improving productivity and market access for selected value chains					
Results:							
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
Overall			51%	39%	10%	20%	30%
Dairy	30%		52%	37%			
Maize	6%		8%	11%			
French Beans	0%		94%	70%			

Average percent change in total volume of production of selected value chains marketed through collection centers or other aggregators							
Contract							
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: VALUE CHAIN AND COUNTY						
Percent	Geographic Location	Activity Title		Date	Subtotal		
		Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)	Improving productivity and market access for selected value chains			Dairy	4%
	Maize					16%	
	French Beans					84%	
	Total						
Results:							
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
Overall	13%		35%	40%	50%	60%	70%
Dairy	30%		4%	37%	60%	80%	80%
Maize	6%		16%	14%	35%	56%	65%
French Beans	0		84%	70%	55%	45%	65%

Number of individuals receiving short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training														
Feed the Future 4.5.2-7														
DISAGGREGATE BY: GENDER, COUNTY														
UNIT	Geographic Location										M		W	
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)													
			Producers								132,602		149,888	
			People in government								906		706	
			People in private sector firms								994		798	
			People in civil society								856		670	
	Totals										135,358		152,062	
Results:														
Additional Criteria	Baseline		Results Achieved previous years				This Reporting Period		FY 2015		FY 2016		End of Activity	
			2013		2014		2015		Target		Target		Target	
If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sex*:			1,287	680	40,077	35,760	152,062	135,358	196,648	148,352	265,048	199,952	285,000	215,000
Women (W), Men (M)														
Bomet	-	-	1,146	470	2,635	3,266	5,417	6,845	12,137	13,063	16,359	17,607	17,590	18,932
Bungoma	-	-	-	-	2,059	2,103	11,418	10,547	15,326	12,651	20,657	17,052	22,212	18,335
Busia	-	-	1	3	1,623	828	7,241	4,315	11,203	4,192	15,099	5,651	16,236	6,076
Elgeyo Marakwet	-	-	-	-	1,869	873	4,491	3,920	18,551	6,832	25,005	9,209	26,885	9,902
Homa Bay	-	-	-	-	2,040	1,714	5,752	4,481	9,626	7,888	12,974	10,632	13,950	11,433
Kakamega	-	-	33	68	2,233	2,116	8,336	7,586	12,394	8,628	16,705	11,629	17,963	12,504
Kericho	-	-	-	-	1,230	1,304	2,927	4,080	5,432	6,477	7,321	8,725	7,872	9,382
Kisii	-	-	-	-	1,913	2,086	3,383	3,683	9,100	5,069	12,265	6,832	13,188	7,346
Kisumu	-	-	-	-	1,343	1,771	8,976	8,268	6,997	7,646	9,431	10,305	10,141	11,080
Kitui	-	-	-	-	2,092	1,094	9,554	4,108	11,074	5,069	14,926	6,832	16,050	7,346
Machakos	-	-	32	82	1,847	1,323	9,781	6,380	9,380	6,399	12,643	8,625	13,595	9,275

Makueni	-	-	-	-	2,832	1,873	12,384	11,923	15,011	10,127	20,232	13,650	21,755	14,677
Meru	-	-	21	21	2,116	1,355	12,492	8,561	5,479	3,886	7,384	5,238	7,940	5,632
Migori	-	-	5	3	2,509	2,718	8,000	8,904	8,376	7,540	11,289	10,163	12,139	10,928
Nandi	-	-	22	30	725	1,186	3,186	4,439	6,039	8,395	8,140	11,316	8,753	12,167
Nyamira	-	-	-	-	1,805	1,176	3,550	2,625	10,420	5,650	14,044	7,615	15,102	8,188
Siaya	-	-	-	-	1,379	896	7,008	4,655	4,205	2,872	5,668	3,871	6,095	4,163
Taita Taveta	-	-	-	-	1,905	2,376	9,618	9,168	3,294	2,598	4,440	3,501	4,774	3,765
Tharaka Nithi	-	-	-	-	1,109	1,258	5,337	5,613	1,998	1,753	2,692	2,363	2,895	2,541
Trans-Nzoia	-	-	27	3	1,494	1,710	4,022	5,257	10,922	11,236	14,722	15,144	15,830	16,284
Uasin-Gishu	-	-	-	-	1,284	1,481	3,361	6,076	7,453	9,399	10,045	12,668	10,801	13,621
Vihiga	-	-	-	-	2,035	1,253	5,827	3,923	2,231	982	3,007	1,324	3,234	1,423

Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Feed the Future 4.5.2-2

Hectares	Disaggregated By: Technology Type							
	Geographic Location	Activity				Date	Subtotal	
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)	Improving productivity of selected value chains						
Totals								
Results:								
	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
			2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
Total with one or more improved technology	-	-	7,877	24,000	101,856	52,785	71,145	76,500
Crop genetics	-	-	4,745	14,109	65,618	42,228	56,916	61,200

Cultural Practices	-	-	-	-	49,868	-	-	0
Pest Management	-	-	3,268	4,091	41,786	13,724	18,498	19,890
Disease Management	-	-	-	-	27,624	-	-	0
Soil-related fertility and conservation	-	-	7,135	10,401	50,083	39,589	53,359	57,375
Irrigation	-	-	552	955	11,384	6,334	8,537	9,180
Water Management	-	-		955	8,026			
Climate Mitigation or Adaptation	-	-		15,340	36,820			
Other	-	-	6,758	-	36,431	33,175	44,313	47,407
Total with one or more improved technology	-	-	7,877	24,000	101,856	52,785	71,145	76,500

Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance

Feed the Future 4.5.2-5(7)

Unit	Disaggregated By:						
	Geographic Location	Disaggregate				Date	Subtotal
Number of Beneficiaries		Crop Genetics					185,537
		Livestock Management					77,996
		Pest Management					41,786
		Soil Related					218,738
		Water Management					33,413
		Climate Mitigation					132,842
		Post-Harvest Handling and Storage					40,915
		Totals					
Results:							
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity	

Sex*:			2013		2014		2015		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Total	0	0	5,942	8,238	59,895	64,102	137,352	127,914	194,688	109,512	265,964	137,012	306,000	144,000
Bomet	0	0			1,529	1,693	5,954	5,219	7,449	4,190	10,176	5,242	11,708	5,509
Bungoma	0	0			4,586	4,914	13,486	11,168	14,028	7,891	19,164	9,872	22,049	10,376
Busia	0	0			4,368	3,167	5,068	3,038	7,590	4,269	10,368	5,341	11,929	5,614
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	0			2,730	3,167	5,030	5,249	3,775	2,123	5,157	2,656	5,933	2,792
Homa Bay	0	0			3,276	4,805	4,589	4,271	9,833	5,531	13,432	6,920	15,454	7,273
Kakamega	0	0			7,644	3,167	11,787	7,671	16,942	9,530	23,144	11,923	26,628	12,531
Kericho	0	0			491	1,092	3,162	3,395	7,676	4,318	10,486	5,402	12,065	5,677
Kisii	0	0			2,457	1,966	3,201	3,667	11,756	6,612	16,059	8,273	18,477	8,695
Kisumu	0	0			2,621	5,023	6,356	6,566	9,885	5,560	13,504	6,956	15,536	7,311
Kitui	0	0			3,931	3,003	6,655	4,088	10,332	5,812	14,114	7,271	16,239	7,642
Machakos	0	0			2,020	2,075	4,867	3,459	11,208	6,304	15,311	7,887	17,616	8,290
Makueni	0	0			3,385	3,658	9,151	7,756	9,024	5,076	12,328	6,351	14,183	6,674
Meru	0	0			1,583	1,693	11,927	12,339	13,837	7,783	18,903	9,738	21,748	10,234
Migori	0	0			4,095	4,423	6,450	9,355	9,357	5,263	12,783	6,585	14,707	6,921
Nandi	0	0			2,894	4,204	3,886	5,369	7,682	4,321	10,494	5,406	12,074	5,682
Nyamira	0	0			218	764	3,891	2,598	6,103	3,433	8,338	4,295	9,593	4,514
Siaya	0	0			2,075	1,802	3,681	2,043	8,277	4,656	11,307	5,825	13,009	6,122
Taita-Taveta	0	0			1,638	2,402	8,883	8,589	3,076	1,730	4,202	2,165	4,834	2,275
Tharaka Nithi	0	0			710	1,474	5,236	6,477	3,727	2,097	5,092	2,623	5,858	2,757
Trans-Nzoia	0	0			5,187	4,805	4,052	6,256	8,353	4,699	11,411	5,878	13,129	6,178
Uasin Gishu	0	0			1,693	3,331	5,027	6,226	9,122	5,131	12,462	6,420	14,338	6,747
Vihiga	0	0			764	1,474	5,014	3,116	5,658	3,183	7,730	3,982	8,893	4,185

Value of new private sector investment in the agricultural sector or food chain leveraged by Feed the Future implementation

Feed the Future 4.5.2-38														
UNIT USD Million	DISAGGREGATE BY:													
	Geographic Location		Activity Title				Date						Subtotal	
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)		New private sector investment in agriculture sector										0.4	
Results:														
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods				This Reporting Period Oct 2013-Sept 2014		FY 2015		FY 2016		End of Activity		
		2013		2014		2015		Target		Target		Target		
All Counties combined	0	7.1		6.27		1.8		5		10		15		

Number of people with a savings account or insurance policy as a result of USG assistance														
Feed the Future 4.5.2-25														
Unit	Disaggregate by: Savings/Insurance, County, Sex													
Number of people	Geographic Location				Disaggregate				Date		Subtotal			
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties) Savings				Savings - Female						76,213			
					Savings - Male						63,917			
					Insurance - Female						5,477			
					Insurance - Male						4,205			
Total										149,812				
Results: Savings Account														
Sex*:	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods				This Reporting Period		FY 2015		FY 2016		End of Activity	
			2013		2014		2015		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Bomet	0	0			1082	866	2,579	2,336						
Bungoma	0	0			1686	1538	7,572	7,487						

Busia	0	0			218	151	2,216	1,545						
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	0			1917	1830	185	249						
Homa Bay	0	0			2645	2503	2,728	4,548						
Kakamega	0	0			3286	2518	5,058	5,541						
Kericho	0	0			349	322	1,506	2,506						
Kisii	0	0			2592	2480	1,646	2,520						
Kisumu	0	0			1610	1448	4,417	5,423						
Kitui	0	0			748	601	317	169						
Machakos	0	0			-	57								
Makueni	0	0			2965	1207	4,310	2,998						
Meru	0	0			2031	1628	11,934	1,769						
Migori	0	0			2054	1458	4,762	5,250						
Nandi	0	0			41	350	4,352	4,009						
Nyamira	0	0			1634	1076	2,648	1,535						
Siaya	0	0			1302	657	8,669	3,930						
Taita-Taveta	0	0			658	882	2,199	3,345						
Tharaka Nithi	0	0			137	308	778	1,136						
Trans-Nzoia	0	0			2296	1951	2,178	3,021						
Uasin Gishu	0	0			70	142	1,487	2,528						
Vihiga	0	0			1318	1408	4,671	2,070						

Results: Insurance

Sex*:	Baseline		Results Achieved Prior Periods				This Reporting Period		FY 2015		FY 2016		End of Activity	
			2013		2014		2015		Target		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Bomet					0	0	766	691						
Bungoma	0	0			0	75	55	54						
Busia	0	0			24	38								
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	0			56	0								

Homa Bay	0	0			0	99	265	458						
Kakamega	0	0			0	0	100	112						
Kericho	0	0			0	0	31	66						
Kisii	0	0			60	207	56	98						
Kisumu	0	0			0	145	132	167						
Kitui	0	0			150	60								
Machakos	0	0			0	57								
Makueni	0	0			0	0	792	543						
Meru	0	0			0	0	1,759	240						
Migori	0	0			0	0	254	282						
Nandi	0	0			0	35	139	126						
Nyamira	0	0			0	0	236	127						
Siaya	0	0			0	0	109	38						
Taita-Taveta	0	0			0	0	26	51						
Tharaka Nithi	0	0			0	77								
Trans-Nzoia	0	0			0	39								
Uasin Gishu	0	0			141	47	641	1,112						
Vihiga	0	0			0	0	116	39						

Number of people in target areas with access to improved drinking water supply

Contract

DISAGGREGATE BY:

UNIT	Geographic Location		W	M	Subtotal
		Feed the Future ZOI	(22 counties)	17,430	21,065
	Totals				
Results:					

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Previous Periods		This Reporting Period (FY3-2015)			FY 2016		End of Activity		
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M		
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	0	0	0	0	15,000		17,430	21,065	35,000		50,000	
Busia	0	0	0	0	5,000		6,250	6,590				
Machakos	0	0	0	0	5,000		6,610	7,395				
Tharaka Nithi	0	0	0	0	5,000		4,570	7,080				

Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported health area programs												
Feed the Future 3.1.9-1												
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY:											
	Geographic Location				W	M	Subtotal					
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)				81,455	48,955	130,410					
	Totals											
Results:												
Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Previous Periods		This Reporting Period (FY3-2015)				FY 2016		End of Activity	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)			10,491	4,158	102,600	77,400	81,455	48,955	145,350	109,650	171,000	129,000
Bomet					3,925	2,961						
Bungoma					7,393	5,577	1,010	675				
Busia					4,000	3,017	6,755	6,950				

Elgeyo Marakwet					1,989	1,501	280	225				
Homa Bay					5,182	3,909	460	495				
Kakamega					8,928	6,735	1,385	555				
Kericho					4,045	3,052						
Kisii					6,195	4,674	40	75				
Kisumu					5,209	3,930	665	480				
Kitui			3,846	2,063	5,445	4,107	875	350				
Machakos			883	146	5,906	4,456	19,685	10,575				
Makueni			2476	721	4,756	3,588	12,625	9,235				
Meru			1023	532	7,292	5,501	12,825	3,850				
Migori					4,931	3,720	6,055	3,120				
Nandi					4,048	3,054	585	390				
Nyamira					3,216	2,426	355	280				
Siaya					4,362	3,291	635	135				
Taita Taveta			1936	500	1,621	1,223	9,680	2,500				
Tharaka Nithi			327	196	1,964	1,482	6,595	8,555				
Trans Nzoia					4,402	3,321	465	360				
Uasin Gishu					4,807	3,627						
Vihiga					2,982	2,249	480	150				

Number of children under five reached by USG-supported nutrition programs

Feed the Future 3.1.9-15

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY:					
	Geographic Location		Activity Title	W	M	Subtotal
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)			5,019	4,843	9,862

	Totals											
Results:												
Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline		Results Achieved Previous periods		This Reporting Period				FY 2016		End of Activity	
	W	M	Achieved		Target		Achieved		Target		Target	
	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M	W	M
Sex*:			5,019	4,843	180,000		5,019	4,843	225,000		300,000	
Women (W), Men (M)												
Bomet					3443	3443						
Bungoma					6485	6485						
Busia					3509	3509						
Elgeyo Marakwet					1745	1745						
Homa Bay					4545	4545						
Kakamega					7832	7832						
Kericho					3548	3548						
Kisii					5434	5434						
Kisumu					4570	4570						
Kitui			1861	1856	4776	4776	1861	1856				
Machakos			340	316	5181	5181	340	316				
Makueni			1006	866	4172	4172	1006	866				
Meru			786	889	6397	6397	786	889				
Migori					4326	4326						
Nandi					3551	3551						
Nyamira					2821	2821						

Siaya					3826	3826						
Taita Taveta		850	786		1422	1422	850	786				
Tharaka Nithi		176	130		1723	1723	176	130				
Trans Nzoia					3861	3861						
Uasin Gishu					4217	4217						
Vihiga					2616	2616						

Women's Dietary Diversity: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age

Feed the Future 3.1.9.1-2

UNIT												Sub total
		Activity Title		Date								
												5.84

Results:

Additional Criteria If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking	Baseline	Results Achieved Previous Period	This Reporting Period (FY3-2015)		FY 2016	End of Activity
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target
	W	W	W	W	W	W
Sex*:	4.5	5.3	5.57	5.84	5.85	6
Bomet			5.57	8.5		
Bungoma			5.57	4.89		
Busia			5.57	5.01		
Elgeyo Marakwet			5.57	4.81		
Homabay			5.57	8.59		
Kakamega			5.57	4.91		
Kericho			5.57	4.76		

Kisii			5.57	6.79		
Kisumu			5.57	7.96		
Kitui		5.0	5.57	8.71		
Machakos		5.2	5.57	6.59		
Makueni		5.3	5.57	5.05		
Meru		4.6	5.57	5.66		
Migori			5.57	4.89		
Nandi			5.57	9.00		
Nyamira			5.57	4.95		
Siaya			5.57	8.31		
Taita Taveta		5.9	5.57	7.39		
Tharaka Nithi		6.0	5.57	5.24		
Trans Nzoia			5.57	4.81		
Uasin Gishu			5.57	5.07		
Vihiga			5.57	4.88		

Number of improved toilets provided in institutional settings

Feed the Future 3.1.8.2-3

Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period (FY3-2015)		FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target
		0	240	130	240	240
Busia				64		
Machakos				58		
Tharaka Nithi				8		

Number of liters of drinking water disinfected with point-of-use treatment products as a result of USG assistance						
Feed the Future 3.1.6.8-4						
Sex*: Women (W), Men (M)	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods	This Reporting Period (FY3-2015)		FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		Achieved	Target	Achieved	Target	Target
		0	365,000,000	37,474,250	365,000,000	365,000,000
Busia				23,350,000		
Machakos				2,852,000		
Tharaka Nithi				11,272,250		

Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance						
Feed the Future 4.5.2-11						
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: TYPE					
					Subtotal	
	Community Based Organization					801
	Private Enterprise					3
	Producer's Association					5,394
	Trade and Business Associations					14
	Water Users Associations					30
	Youth Association					562
	Cooperative					134
	Women's Groups					1360
	Totals					8298
Results:						
Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved		FY 2015	FY 2016	End of activity

If other criteria are important, add lines for setting targets and tracking				This Reporting Period			
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
		961	2,916	8,289	80	100	120
Bomet	0	9	159	506			
Bungoma	0	120	220	664			
Busia	0	82	123	454			
Homa Bay	0	75	137	253			
Kakamega	0	192	288	306			
Kisii	0	1	37	928			
Kisumu	0	6	137	350			
Kitui	0	15	175	193			
Machakos	0	96	169	438			
Makueni	0	82	203	392			
Meru	0	115	100	545			
Migori	0	8	146	459			
Nyamira	0	29	78	302			
Siaya	0	11	75	471			
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	11	173	206			
Kericho	0	1	87	236			
Nandi	0	12	58	394			
Trans-Nzoia	0	83	271	220			
Taita-Taveta	0	1	80	127			
Tharaka Nithi	0	4	54	411			
Uasin Gishu	0	7	110	234			
Vihiga	0	1	36	200			

Number of public-private partnerships formed as a result of Feed the Future assistance							
Feed the Future 4.5.2-12							
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY:						
	Geographic Location	Public-Private partnership					Subtotal
	ALL	Agricultural production					16
	None	Agricultural post-harvest transformation					0
	Makueni, Taita Taveta, Kitui, Meru, Machakos, Tharaka Nithi	Nutrition					1
		Other (Capacity building, M&E, Dairy)					4
		Multi-focus					0
	Totals						21
Results:							
Additional Criteria	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015 Target	FY 2016 Target	End of Activity Target
		2013	2014	2015			
		23	21	21	8	5	25
Bomet	0	0	2	4			
Bungoma	0	1	4	4			
Busia	0	1	3	5			
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	1	3	5			
Homa Bay	0	1	3	4			
Kakamega	0	1	3	4			
Kericho	0	0	2	4			
Kisii	0	1	2	4			

Kisumu	0	0	2	3			
Kitui	0	2	5	4			
Machakos	0	2	5	5			
Makueni	0	2	5	4			
Meru	0	2	4	4			
Migori	0	1	3	4			
Nandi	0	1	3	3			
Nyamira	0	1	2	3			
Siaya	0	0	2	3			
Taita Taveta	0	2	4	2			
Tharaka Nithi	0	2	4	4			
Trans-Nzoia	0	1	3	4			
Uasin-Gishu	0	1	3	4			
Vihiga	0	0	3	3			

Score, in percent, of combined key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners								
Contract								
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: NONE							
CBLD-5	Geographic Location	Activity Title			Date	W	M	Subtotal
	Feed the Future ZOI - 22 counties	Building sustainable local organizations						
Results:								
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016		End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target		Target

National Overall	0	0	68	58	60	70	80
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Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources							
Contract (19)							
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: GENDER and COUNTY						
Percent	Geographic Location	Activity Title					Sub total
	Feed the Future ZOI (22 counties)	Involvement of female participants					
	Totals						
Results:							
	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
		55%	55%	53%	64%	66%	68%
Bomet	0	46%	47%	46%	64%	66%	68%
Bungoma	0	52%	53%	56%	64%	66%	68%
Busia	0	66%	64%	64%	64%	66%	68%
Elgeyo Marakwet	0	56%	57%	49%	64%	66%	68%
Homa Bay	0	48%	52%	53%	64%	66%	68%
Kakamega	0	66%	61%	61%	64%	66%	68%
Kericho	0	60%	48%	50%	64%	66%	68%
Kisii	0	55%	52%	46%	64%	66%	68%
Kisumu	0	52%	49%	53%	64%	66%	68%
Kitui	0	74%	67%	68%	64%	66%	68%

Machakos	0	66%	65%	60%	64%	66%	68%
Makueni	0	59%	64%	59%	64%	66%	68%
Meru	0	40%	60%	54%	64%	66%	68%
Migori	0	48%	49%	49%	64%	66%	68%
Nandi	0	49%	45%	42%	64%	66%	68%
Nyamira	0	57%	60%	60%	64%	66%	68%
Siaya	0	66%	63%	56%	64%	66%	68%
Taita-Taveta	0	51%	53%	52%	64%	66%	68%
Tharaka Nithi	0	46%	48%	44%	64%	66%	68%
Trans-Nzoia	0	57%	54%	45%	64%	66%	68%
Uasin Gishu	0	51%	44%	45%	64%	66%	68%
Vihiga	0	55%	64%	58%	64%	66%	68%

Number of people implementing risk-reducing practices/actions to improve resilience to climate change as a result of USG assistance (S)

4.5.2 (34)

UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: SEX									
Number of people	Geographic Location					W	M	Sub total		
		Feed the Future ZOI - 22 counties					66,837	66,005	132,842	
Results:										
Risk reduction practices in agriculture including smart agriculture, on farm water harvesting and management, irrigation, minimum tillage, WEMA maize seed, and crop insurance	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016		End of Activity		
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target		Target		
	0	0	0	W	M	0	W	M	W	M
All 22 counties combined				66,837	66,005		75,000	75,000	100,000	100,000

Value of exports of targeted agricultural commodities as a result of USG assistance (for bilateral missions) (S)							
4.5.2(36)							
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: volume and value						
MT and USD	Geographic Location				W	M	Sub total
	Feed the Future ZOI - 22 counties				66,837	66,005	132,842
Results:							
Total volume and value of horticultural crops exported in and out of the region. Horticulture sector activities estimated to have contributed to 19% of exports of select crops including beans and peas, avocado, mango, passion fruit, potato, tomato and banana	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
Total value of exports (USD)				32,641,214			
Total volume of exports (MT)				19,090			
Regional							
Value of exports (USD)				1,618,022			
Volume of exports (MT)				2,369			
Outside region							
Value of exports (USD)				31,023,192			
Volume of exports (MT)				16,721			

Number of MSMEs, including farmers, receiving business development services from USG assisted sources (S)					
4.5.2(37)					
UNIT	DISAGGREGATE BY: SEX				
Number of people	Geographic Location				Sub total
	Feed the Future ZOI - 22 counties			Number of MSMEs	175,946

Results:							
Agricultural producers considered to be micro, small and medium enterprises who have received business development services from USG	Baseline	Results Achieved Prior Periods		This Reporting Period	FY 2015	FY 2016	End of Activity
		2013	2014	2015	Target	Target	Target
				175,946			
Sex of owner of the micro enterprises							
Male				47,899			
Female				45,212			
Joint				78,409			
N/A				4,426			



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