

AGRIBIZ PROGRAMME



Uasin Gishu SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS REPORT

MARCH 2020



MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
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Acronyms

AgriBiz	Agribusiness Programme
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ATVET	Agricultural Technical Vocational Education and Training
CAO	Chief Agriculture Officer
CDA	County Director of Agriculture
CEC	County Executives/ County Executive Committee
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CoG	Council of Governors
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
EPZ	Export Processing Zones
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human development Index
ILO	International Labour Organization
KCIC	Kenya Climate Innovation Center
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
NOREB	Northern Region Economic Bloc
R&D	Research and Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SNV	Stichting Nederlandse Vrijwilligers (Netherlands Development Organization)
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Agribusiness in Kenya

In Kenya, the agricultural sector employs more than 62 per cent of the population and accounts for over 60 percent of the country's exports¹. The agricultural sector is the backbone of the economy with a great potential for growth and transformation. It contributes about 33% of total Gross Domestic Product (GDP)². The sector contributes an additional 27% to GDP through linkages to other sectors such as manufacturing, distribution and services. The sector employs more than 40% of the total population and about 70% of the rural population. Despite playing a critical role in Kenya's economy and sustainable development, the sector has underperformed compared to its huge potential, both in terms of wealth creation and decent job creation.

Kenya produces over 100 value chains, with the highest production value coming from tea, livestock products and flowers. See the figure below for the list of top valued value chains by marketed value.

Youth and women face special challenges in accessing business opportunities along the existing agricultural value chains. The average age of the farming population is 60 years³. Among the reasons why Kenyan youth are not attracted to farming include: the perceived low returns, inadequate access to land and other factors of production (including capital). Security of land tenure, particularly for youth and women, is a key limitation to both willingness to invest in land improvements and access to financial services.

Women, on the other hand, face entry barriers into existing value chains more than their male counterparts. Despite their significant roles in production and post-harvest processing that are often key determinants of the size and quality of the final commodities produced, majority of Kenyan women-led agribusiness enterprises have undertaken these roles informally under very limited resources. Conversely, in transportation, marketing, and sales most women agripreneurs are underrepresented outside local markets,

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¹ Kenya Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy - ASTGS).

² Kenya economic survey 2017; KNBS;

³ source: MoAI, ASTGS 2018

playing limited roles that keep them from gaining from the most profitable portions of the value chains. Young women, also, are often unaware of potential entrepreneurial opportunities due to cultural norms, and need specific awareness raising activities.

Most notably, women play significant roles in production and post-harvest processing that are often key determinants of the size and quality of the final commodities produced⁴. Yet, these roles are often informal, unacknowledged, or under-resourced. Conversely, in transportation, marketing, and sales women are underrepresented outside local markets, playing

limited roles that keep them from gaining from the most profitable portions of the value chain⁵. Across the entirety of the value chain, women face limited access to information, hired labor, technology, assets, and networks. When given equal access, women can maximize their contributions to the sector.

The AgriBiz Programme aims to catalyse an entrepreneurial environment and support system for youth and women by accelerating transformative changes in agriculture; which can raise productivity, boost rural incomes, create jobs and add value along different stages of the value chain in eight selected counties in Kenya.

1.2 The AgriBiz Programme

Agriculture employs ~75% of Kenya's women (compared to 51% of Kenyan men), but only half of these women own their farms. This lower level of ownership limits the ability of these women to join cooperatives and other farmer-based organizations that have collateral that can help facilitate access to more affordable and higher-quality inputs, as well as access to markets. It also limits their ability to access financing with their land as collateral, and this in part drives yield gaps of up to 20- 30% between male- and female-managed agricultural enterprises. These constraints are more acutely experienced by women in rural communities.

While youth between the ages of 18-35 make up more than 35% of Kenya's population, less than 10% of the youth labour force is directly engaged in agriculture. Many of these youth access their information through their internet enabled mobile phones: internet penetration in Kenya is amongst the top 20 in the world, with >90% of the population accessing the internet through mobile data. However, Kenyan youth have limited access to land and other agricultural factors of production, and face relatively higher barriers to market access. They also must confront limiting perceptions in their communities of the sector as one for older and more rural populations, as opposed to one that offers transformative opportunities for on- and off-farm employment and businesses. The average age of the Kenyan farmer is 60, and adoption of modern technology and agricultural approaches can be more difficult and costly – in terms of learning – for older populations.

The AgriBiz approach and resulting interventions are fully mindful of these challenges facing women and youth in agribusiness, it therefore seeks to address these unique challenges preventing many women and youth from being fully active and productive members of groups driving agricultural transformation

⁴ World Bank; Kenya Bureau of Statistics;

⁵ CommTRADE 2013; Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, FAO; Kenyan Demographic and Health survey 2014; UMCES Data Africa; IFPRI

across Kenya. The programme will address four of the main identified hurdles blocking youth and women entrepreneurship in agribusinesses: negative perception of the sector; lack of capacity to design and implement a business; lack of access to land and other natural resources at acceptable terms, and knowledge of their uses; and lack of access to finance.

The programme will support the establishment of 8 Business Incubation Hubs (BIH) in different Counties or Regional Economic Blocks, based where possible at existing centres such as the Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs).

The AgriBiz approach is centred on three programme areas and a set of enablers. The BIH will provide support, tailored to the business ideas and the gap analysis, in the form of:

- Advisory services: i.e. mentorship, technical and business trainings, value chain advisory, business model optimisation, group governance, climate smart agribusiness models, etc.
- Access to facilities: prototyping, support to obtain certifications, intellectual property, etc.
- Market access: market linkages, information/intelligence, networking, branding, direct sales support, etc.
- Grant finance at different levels: - Proof of Concept (EUR 2 000 – EUR 10 000) to prove the concept in the market, refine the business model and progress towards commercialisation
- Results based financing (EUR 5 000 – EUR 15 000), targeting incubatees who passed the Proof of Concept stage, to grow the business
- Scale financing: linkages with financial institutions, in particular with the ones benefiting from the guarantee facility under result 3 but also aiming to attract additional external funding, such as impact investors.

Programme Key Areas

- **Result 1:** Sustainable business and employment opportunities in agribusiness for youth and women are identified, promoted and supported.
- **Result 2:** Access to natural resources critical to the successful creation of sustainable jobs opportunities for youth and women is facilitated.
- **Result 3:** A blending mechanism facilitating youth and women's access to finance at appropriate conditions is established.

Target Groups

- Youth (male and female) and women entrepreneurs or business starters in rural and peri-urban locations are the main target group.
- Common Interest Groups and Common Working Groups (including Cooperatives)
- "Step-up" or "Next-step" projects.
- Eight County Governments

1.3 Kenya Climate Innovation Center

The Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC) was established in 2012 to provide incubation, capacity building and financing to start-up and small-scale enterprises that are developing innovative solutions in agribusiness, energy and water to sustainably address climate change challenges. KCIC provides holistic, country-driven support to accelerate the development, deployment and transfer of locally relevant climate and clean adaptive and mitigation technologies. In doing this, KCIC has adopted the principle of non-discrimination, with the participation of both men, women and in more particular the youth. Implementation of innovative models has resulted in supporting sixty-one (61) agribusinesses and leading to job creation.

Agribusiness in Kenya is vulnerable to climate change due to the fact that agricultural systems remain largely rain-fed. Most agribusinesses are micro, small and mediums sized enterprises with inadequate financial resources, infrastructure, and reliable information and market linkages. KCIC bridges these gaps by offering information on appropriate agribusiness practices, access to markets, financial support to encourage innovations that lead to efficient, clean agribusiness and lobbying for conducive policies that advance these practices. Integration of gender issues has been key in KCIC's approach and some

clients working in agribusinesses value chain have developed briquettes that reduce indoor air pollution, a leading contributor to respiratory illnesses among women and children in Kenya. KCIC has been collecting data on jobs created by clients, disaggregated by gender. As at December 2017, 2,842 jobs created by KCIC clients were filled by women.

The role of the KCIC continues to be that of a catalyst that helps achieve green growth through reducing poverty and improving livelihoods, climate mitigation and adaptation technologies. It does this by directly supporting low carbon growth through green initiatives. KCIC is driven by its vision "To be the one stop shop supporting innovative climate change solutions in Kenya". The mission statement is "To provide incubation, financing and awareness that empower the private sector to deliver innovative climate change solutions".

1.4 The AgriBiz Programme Situational Analysis Research

Before commencing the AgriBiz programme, the programme implementation partners conducted a situation analysis; i) to determine the current state of agribusiness activities in the selected counties, ii) to understand the current circumstances within which the Programme is to be implemented, and iii) to develop a general analysis of the

programme's context. The situational analysis research served as a useful tool for determining potential challenges and opportunities that the programme can leverage on. The results were eye-opening to what was going on within the selected counties in terms of Agribusiness activities and may help to inform the programme implementation strategy in many ways.

During the entire month of March 2020, Kenya Climate Innovation Center (KCIC) initiated and conducted a detailed county scoping study (Situational analysis) for the eight counties that were selected to participate in the programme.

The Situational analysis research objectives which informed the scope of the exercise included: i) mapping existing key agribusiness value chains in the selected counties; ii) conducting physical assessment of potential BIH incubation facilities such as Agricultural Training Centers (ATCs) and existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training centers (TVETs); iii) establishing the commitment of the County Governments to the AgriBiz Programme; and iv) conducting a baseline survey on selected human development factors in each county. The section below presents these objectives in details.

Components of the Situational Analysis Research

a) Mapping existing key agribusiness value chains (maximum of 5 per county) and elaborating how the AgriBiz programme can tap into each of them.

The situational analysis research sought to assess the potentials, opportunities for growth, barriers and possible strategies for exploitation for each of the identified key value chains in each county. The findings would enhance understanding of the current state of value-chain activities and provide the AgriBiz Programme with recommendations about the types of value chains to be supported and the nodes in which the Programme could possibly be involved. Mapping of agribusiness value chains of the selected counties was necessary to enable a flow understanding regarding agribusiness value aggregation of each county by visualizing the existing processes in a systematic and integrated manner. With the identification of processes that add value to products and services in the value chains, barriers, and the value chain utilisation strategies, the resulting value chain map would help the AgriBiz programme in prioritizing the improvement of these processes and achieving an increase in efficiency at county level.

b) Mapping out and conducting physical assessment of the state of Agricultural Training Centers (ATCs,) and existing Technical and Vocational Education and Training centers, TVET's

This involved assessing and reporting on the physical state of the potential hosting facilities for the proposed BIHs such as county ATCs and TVETs. Among the key factors which guided the assessment included: i) accessibility of the host from other parts of the county including its proximity to neighboring counties; iii) the level of structural upgrading required as well as the availability of office space, training space, meeting rooms and demonstration fields; iv) establishing the structural fidelity, cleanliness, and security of the potential hosting facilities; and giving recommendations on the most suitable centers and sites for rolling out the programme based on the findings of the assessment.

c) Establishing the commitment of the County Governments

Engaging the county governments in the AgriBiz program as key partners in the implementation of the programme is considered key to the programme's success and sustainability. Accordingly, assessment of the county government's commitment towards the programme was informed by: i) identification of the existing legislation that may favor the programme; ii) Identification of policy and regulatory gaps and recommendations on laws that may need to be adopted in the future to enhance the success of the AgriBiz Programme in the selected county; iii) assessment of the budgeting structure of the counties and the allocations favoring the implementation of the AgriBiz; iv) establishing the level of autonomy of the ATC from the county government, especially with regards to budget and financial management; iv) establishing the existing and related initiatives by the County Governments; v) establishing how to engage and forge partnerships with the different county governments for the posterity of the programme.

d) Assessing the state of Human Development based on selected indicators

This step involved assessment of the baseline narratives for the different human development indicators for each county which have a direct effect or influence on the implementation of the programme.

2. COUNTY GENERAL INFORMATION

This section contains general background information on Uasin Gishu County in terms of location, size, physiographic conditions, demographic profiles, administrative and political units. It also provides information on other important aspects such as climate, agribusiness activities, and key agricultural value chains.

2.1 Overview



Location and Size

Uasin Gishu County lies between longitudes 34 degrees 50" east and 35 degrees 37" West and latitudes 0 degrees 03" South and 0 degrees 55" North. The county shares common borders with Trans Nzoia County to the North, Elgeyo Marakwet County to the East, Baringo County to the South East, Kericho County to the South, Nandi County to the South West and Kakamega County to the North West. It covers a total area of 3,345.2 Sq. Km.⁶

Physiographic and Natural Conditions

Uasin Gishu County is a highland plateau with altitudes falling gently from 2,700 metres above sea level to about 1,500 metres above sea level. The topography is higher to the east and declines gently towards the western border. The County is physiographically divided into three zones: the upper highlands, upper midlands and lower highlands. These zones greatly influence land use patterns as they determine the climatic conditions. The geology is dominated by tertiary volcanic rock with no known commercially exploitable minerals.

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⁶ Uasin Gishu CDIP 2013-2017

The soils which comprise of red loam soils, red clay soils, brown clay soils and brown loam soils mainly support maize, sunflower, wheat, pyrethrum, potatoes and barley farming. They also support livestock rearing and forestry.

Uasin Gishu County lies within the Lake Victoria catchment zone and all its rivers drain into the lake. The major rivers include Sosiani, Kipkaren, Kerita, Nderugut, Daragwa, and Sambu.⁷

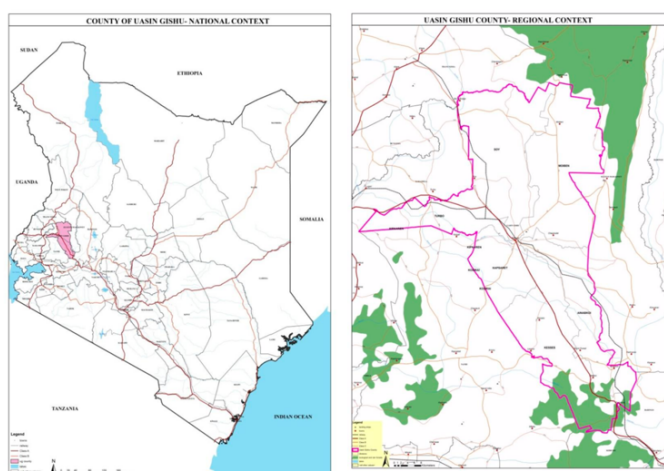


Figure 1 Map Uasin Gishu County: Regional Context

Source: Uasin Gishu County CIDP 2013-2017

Climatic Conditions

Uasin Gishu experiences high and reliable rainfall which is evenly distributed throughout the year. The average rainfall ranges between 624.9 mm to 1,560.4mm with two distinct peaks occurring between March and September; and May and August. Dry spells occur between November and February. The temperatures range between 7 degrees Celsius and 29 degrees Celsius. Generally these conditions are favorable for livestock keeping, crop and fish farming.⁸

Administrative and Political Units

This section presents information on the administrative and political units in the county disaggregated by constituent sub-units. It gives the distribution of administrative units by subcounty, divisions and locations by political units in terms of constituencies and wards.

⁷ KNBS 2015

⁸ CDIP 2013-2017

Notes and Definitions

- i) County: It is an area that is demarcated as a devolved unit as stated under Article 6(1) of the Kenya's Constitution and specified in the First Schedule of the Constitution;
- ii) Sub County: Refers to both Administrative Units of National Government and County Government. In most areas it coincide with the Constituency area.
- iii) County Assembly: means an assembly constituted in the county in accordance with Article 177 of the Constitution; Constituency: Is an area demarcated as stated under Article 89 of the Kenya's Constitution for the purpose electing a member of the National Assembly. There are 290 constituencies in Kenya
- iv) Ward: Is an electoral area within a county delimited in accordance with Article 89 of the Kenya's Constitution for the purpose of the electing a the member of the County Assembly. There are 1450 wards in Kenya

Uasin Gishu County is divided into six sub-counties: Turbo, Soy, Ainabkoi, Moiben, Kessess and Kapseret. The sub-counties are further subdivided into fifty one locations and ninety seven sub-locations.

Table 1 Administrative and Political units in Uasin Gishu County

Sub-County	No. of Divisions	No. of Locations	Number
			No. of Sub-Locations
WARENG	2	14	23
ELDORET WEST	3	23	37
ELDORET EAST	1	20	45
Total	6	57	105

Source: County Commissioner Office, Uasin Gishu County

Constituency	No. of County Assembly Wards
SOY	7
Turbo	6
Moiben	5
Ainabkoi	3
Kapseret	5
Kessess	4
Total	30

Source: IEBC - Uasin Gishu County

Demographic Features

According to the 2019 Population and Housing Census, the total population of Uasin Gishu County stood at 1,163,186. At an inter-censal population growth rate of 30%, the total population is projected to grow to 1,512,141 by 2029. The population density is 343 persons per sq. Km. The average number of people per household stands at 3.8. In 2009, the age group between 15 and 29 years comprised the youth; and was expected to grow from 284,278 to 385,273 by 2017. The majority of the youth in the County are dependants due to limited employment and income generating opportunities. It is also an age group that is prone to exciting activity and possible vulnerability to HIV and AIDS.⁹

Skills development and employment creation are therefore priority areas of investment for this group. The youth also fall in the reproductive age groups of between 15 and 49 years which was projected to grow from 227,089 in 2009 to 307,766 by 2017. This will imply that the County invests more in job creation programmes aimed at decreasing unemployment and high dependency ratio coupled with high

⁹ Uasin Gishu CDIP 2013-2017

population growth rate. The age group between 16 and 64 years which constitutes the labour force, is expected to grow from 497,808 in 2009 to 674,663 by 2017.

Table 2 Population Projections for Uasin Gishu by Age Cohorts 2010-2014

Table 3.3: Population Projections for Uasin Gishu by Age Cohorts, 2010 -2014

Age	2010			2011			2012			2013			2014		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0-4	71,764	71,102	142,866	73,643	73,259	146,902	75,707	75,554	151,261	77,944	77,977	155,921	80,340	80,521	160,861
5-9	62,466	60,871	123,337	63,872	62,531	126,403	65,291	64,197	129,488	66,717	65,862	132,579	68,147	67,514	135,661
10-14	54,302	53,253	107,555	55,746	54,737	110,483	57,171	56,295	113,466	58,585	57,912	116,497	59,994	59,570	119,564
15-19	49,284	52,356	101,620	51,168	53,841	105,009	52,963	55,389	108,352	54,661	56,991	111,652	56,288	58,619	114,907
20-24	52,521	55,055	107,576	55,447	56,977	112,424	58,419	58,672	117,091	61,374	60,236	121,610	64,217	61,790	126,007
25-29	41,583	44,278	85,861	43,428	46,673	90,101	45,389	48,989	94,378	47,514	51,213	98,727	49,862	53,343	103,205
30-34	33,071	31,223	64,294	34,583	33,296	67,879	36,200	35,662	71,862	37,898	38,201	76,099	39,646	40,751	80,397
35-39	25,899	23,168	49,067	27,159	24,269	51,428	28,420	25,405	53,825	29,704	26,652	56,356	31,043	28,102	59,145
40-44	18,676	16,653	35,329	19,722	17,515	37,237	20,904	18,470	39,374	22,178	19,496	41,674	23,481	20,559	44,040
45-49	14,066	12,422	26,488	14,705	13,033	27,738	15,363	13,658	29,021	16,071	14,314	30,385	16,864	15,019	31,883
50-54	9,980	8,743	18,723	10,461	9,227	19,688	10,985	9,759	20,744	11,544	10,328	21,872	12,124	10,913	23,037
55-59	7,405	6,950	14,355	7,734	7,244	14,978	8,071	7,558	15,629	8,426	7,902	16,328	8,807	8,290	17,097
60-64	5,025	4,851	9,876	5,251	5,041	10,292	5,499	5,243	10,742	5,764	5,459	11,223	6,039	5,688	11,727
65-69	4,049	4,012	8,061	4,185	4,153	8,338	4,330	4,303	8,633	4,489	4,463	8,952	4,668	4,634	9,302
70-74	2,779	2,860	5,639	2,855	2,949	5,804	2,943	3,044	5,987	3,040	3,149	6,189	3,143	3,260	6,403
75-79	1,939	2,108	4,047	1,970	2,151	4,121	2,003	2,198	4,201	2,041	2,254	4,295	2,088	2,317	4,405
80+	3,574	4,759	8,333	3,402	4,530	7,932	3,267	4,348	7,615	3,161	4,203	7,364	3,076	4,088	7,164
Total	458,363	454,664	913,027	475,331	471,426	946,757	492,925	488,744	981,669	511,111	506,612	1,017,723	529,827	524,978	1,054,805

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Infrastructure and Access

Uasin Gishu has an extensive road network comprising of over 300 Kms of tarmac roads, 549 Kms of marrum and 377 Kms of earth roads. It also boasts 179 Kms of railway line with 8 railway stations. In addition, there is an inland container depot. The Moi International Airport and two airstrips are also located in Uasin Gishu easily making it the region's service hub.

The County enjoys about 95% mobile phone coverage which is provided by all the major service providers in Kenya. It also has 16 post offices, 4 sub-postal offices and nine licensed service couriers. It is connected to the fibre optic cable thus, giving it access to fast internet connectivity. The availability of these services confirms the County's potential for fast economic development and an attractive location for investment.¹⁰

With regard to financial services the County has also witnessed significant growth. It has a branch of the Central Bank of Kenya, 21 Commercial banks, 108 urban and 4 rural Saccos; and 5 major micro financing institutions.

The education facilities are fairly developed with 2 public universities namely, Moi University and University of Eldoret. It also has 2 private universities and constituent colleges of major universities. There is also a National Polytechnic, a Technical Training Institute and several private commercial colleges. In terms of basic education, there are 576 ECD centres, 422 primary schools and 129 secondary schools.

Currently, 30 trading centers, 33 secondary schools and 12 health centers are not connected to electricity. Firewood remains the main source of cooking fuel accounting for 84% of the households. The over-

¹⁰ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics 2015

dependence on firewood has negative implications on existing forests raising the need to plant trees in designated areas for wood fuel; and to connect more households to the National Grid. More effort is also required to connect electricity to all trading centers, schools and health facilities.

There are 102 trading centres with six of them being urban centres and towns. The six are Burnt Forest, Matunda, Turbo, Moiben, Kesses and Kapsaret. The urban centres have emerged and grown without proper physical planning. Undesirable developments including informal settlements have mushroomed with their growth. The infrastructural facilities including roads and water supply are insufficient to meet the demands of the growing populations.

2.2 County Governance Structure for Agribusiness related activities

Structure of the County Government

The current Constitution was promulgated on 27th August 2010 providing for a two tier government structure with one National Government and forty seven devolved County Governments.

County Governments consist of two arms, namely the County Assembly and the County Executive. The functions of County Governments as contained in the Fourth Schedule (Constitution 2010) include:- Finance and Economic planning; Roads, Public Works and Transport; Health and Sanitation; Education and ICT; Agriculture and Irrigation; Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services; Trade, Industry and Cooperative Development; Land, Housing, Physical planning and Urban Development; Water Development, Environment and Natural Resources and Tourism, Culture, Sports and Social Development.

a) The County Assembly

The County Assembly is vested with the legislative authority of county laws, general oversight of the County Government and representation of the people. It consists of Members of County Assembly (MCAs) elected from different Assembly Wards in the county, nominated MCAs representing special interests such as persons with disability and the youth as prescribed by an Act of Parliament, and the Speaker who is an ex-officio. The head of the County Assembly is the Speaker, who is also the Chairman of the County Assembly Service Board. The composition of the County Assembly for Uasin Gishu County is as follows: Ex-officio-Speaker; Elected MCAs 30; Nominated MCAs 14 Total 45.

b) The County Executive

The Executive arm of the County Governments comprise of The Governor, The Deputy Governor, The County Executive Committee and the County Public Service. The County Executive Committee is appointed by the Governor with the approval of the County Assembly. The Governor and Deputy Governor are elected by registered voters in the county in a general election, for not more than two terms of five years each. The Governor and Deputy Governor are the head and deputy head of the County Executive, respectively.

The County Governor and Deputy County Governor are the Chief Executive and Deputy Chief Executive of the county, respectively. Each county is run by an executive committee, consisting of:

- Governor, elected directly by the people
- Deputy Governor, elected as running mate of the successful candidate for Gubernatorial
- Committee members not exceeding a third (or ten where a county assembly has more than 30 members) of the members of the respective county assembly
- County Secretary nominated by the governor and approved by the county assembly, who will double up as head of the county public service, and secretary to the county executive committee.

For Uasin Gishu County, the County Executive Committee comprises of:

- The Governor 1
- The Deputy Governor 1
- The County Secretary 1
- The CEC Members 10
- Total 13

i) Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries

Mission: To improve food security and livelihoods in Uasin Gishu through commercial agriculture for sustainable development. Vision: A prosperous County anchored on an innovative, commercially oriented and competitive agricultural sector. The Department of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries comprises of four directorates:

• Agriculture / Livestock Sector

The Livestock Production function involves the effective management of the basic natural resources in the high and low rainfall areas in the dairy, beef, poultry, sheep & goats, wool, honey, bee wax and emerging livestock enterprises facilitated through an appropriate policy and legal framework. Further, it entails the management and preservation of livestock species for the production of high quality products; the provision of an efficient and elaborate marketing network to cater for the diversity of livestock and livestock products, both for the domestic and export market; the

processing and handling of high quality feeds; the co-ordination, overseeing and promotion of value addition of livestock products; and technology development and dissemination involving collaborative efforts of research institution, training institutions and other key stakeholders.

• Veterinary Services Sector

The department is mandated to control and prevent livestock disease and pests in the county. This is to ensure livestock population that is healthy and of high production and create wealth for the farmers in the county and improve the county's economy.

• Livestock production

The mandate of the department of livestock is "to promote, regulate and facilitate livestock production for socio-economic development and industrialization" while its vision is "to be the global leader in facilitating efficient delivery of services for a sustainable and prosperous livestock sector". The mission is "To create a favorable policy and legal framework for the sustainable development of the livestock industry; and to provide support services that increase productivity, value addition and market access for the sub-sector products".

• Fisheries Directorates

The mandate of the fisheries sub-sector is to facilitate the exploration, exploitation, utilization, management, development and conservation of fisheries resources. The role of the Uasin Gishu Fisheries Office is to facilitate the development of vibrant aquaculture enterprises in the County. The office is also responsible for quality and safety of fish and fish products, licensing of fish traders and promotion of sustainable management and utilization of the fisheries resources.

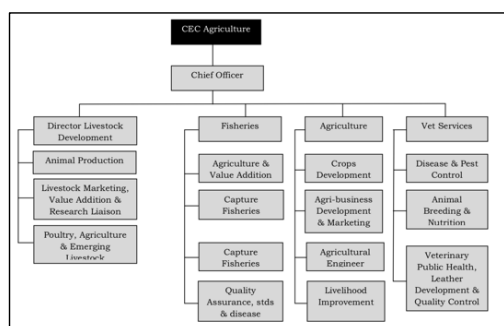


Figure 2 Organization Structure of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Department

Source: Uasin Gishu County CIDP 2013-2017

The Directorates are responsible for the following functions:

County Functions in Agriculture

- 1) Formulate and align County policies to National Policies for Implementation at County levels;
- 2) Develop and disseminate appropriate technologies and strategies through Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) through strengthened Farmer Extension Research linkages;
- 3) Capacity build farmers and other stakeholders through Agriculture Advisory services and coordinate farmer trainings at the Agriculture Training Centres (ATCs);
- 4) Provide field extension services to farmers on technology application in crop husbandry practices and integrated pest and disease management;
- 5) Carry out food security and nutrition campaigns through stakeholder and other mechanisms;
- 6) Promote food safety and safe use of pesticides at the same time providing farmer training on pre and post harvest handling of crops and produce;

- 7) Maintain mechanisms for Early Warning Systems through proper collection and management of data and information on crops and food security;
- 8) Promote farmer organizations and Youth in Agriculture, farming as a business, Agriculture Value Chains and Entrepreneurship;
- 9) Provide data and information on farm inputs and create mechanisms for increased access to farm inputs;
- 10) Promote the concept of Warehouse Receipting Systems (WRS), market surveys and disseminating information on market prices to farmers;
- 11) Provide advisory services on soil and conservation technologies;
- 12) Prepare agriculture land use plans and assist farmers do farm layouts and farm plans;
- 13) Provide advice on maintenance of standards on agricultural machinery and equipments for on-farm mechanization and agro-processing (calibration of equipments and machinery);
- 14) Promote on-farm water applications and management;
- 15) Provide advisory services on agricultural environmental management and biodiversity; and
- 16) Mainstream socio-economic (cross cutting) perspectives in Agricultural Development.

County Functions in Livestock

- 1) Implementation of national policies in livestock development;
- 2) Animal control and welfare services;
- 3) Provision of facilities for the accommodation, care and burial of animals;
- 4) Coordination of implementation of national disease management strategies;
- 5) Disease vector surveillance and control;
- 6) Coordination of primary animal health care, including vaccination campaigns;
- 7) Coordination of provision of livestock sale yards, livestock markets and associated infrastructures;
- 8) Coordination of construction of County abattoirs;
- 9) Implementation of animal reproductive services including Artificial Insemination;
- 10) Implement livestock programmes and projects; and
- 11) Develop markets and agro-processing infrastructure.

County Functions in Fisheries

- 1) Implementation of national policies on fisheries development;
- 2) Provision of fisheries extension services;
- 3) Enforcement of compliance with regulations and standards on fish quality;
- 4) Promoting market development and value addition initiatives;
- 5) Development and maintenance of County specific fish related infrastructure;
- 6) Development and implementation of local fisheries projects;
- 7) Fisheries licensing and management;
- 8) Collection of Fisheries Statistics;
- 9) Implementation of training programmes and plans for fish farmers; and

- 10) Supervision of government activities related to fisheries management and security to ensure that there is harmony
- 11) and adherence to fisheries laws and regulations.

ii) Department of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services

Vision: To be the champion in the provision of quality social services in Kenya and beyond.

Mission: To promote and coordinate sustainable social services through provision of effective programs and infrastructure for posterity.

Objectives: The department is entrusted with ensuring quality education as it is mandated with coordination and implementation of policies pertaining ECDE, Local Polytechnics, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services. Education – covers early childhood development education which involves development, coordination, administration and management of ECDE centers across the County. The Department of Education, Culture, Youth Affairs, Sports and Social Services has the following directorates:

- **Youth Affairs**

To equip the youth with employable technical skills and make them competitive in the labour market, Uasin Gishu county has established at least 2 vocational training centres in the six sub-counties, constructed 5 classrooms, 8 workshops and 3 hostels. 33 instructors have been employed to teach in the established vocational centres. Over 1800 students have benefited from the county's Technical Industrial Vocational and Entrepreneurship Training (TIVET) loans to pursue technical courses in middle-level colleges in RVTTI and Eldoret National polytechnic.

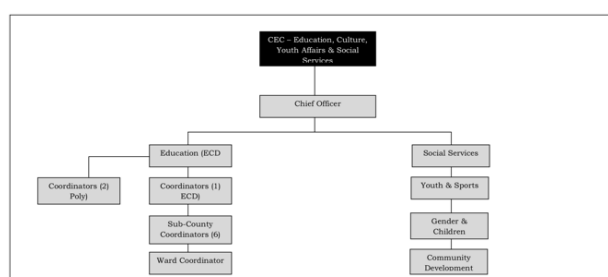


Figure 3 Organization structure of Education, Youth Affairs, Culture and Social Services

Source: Uasin Gishu County CIDP 2013-2017

County Functions in Youth Affairs

- 1) Promotion of Youth Health;
- 2) Nurturing Youth Artistic Talent;
- 3) Addressing Youth Crime and Drugs;
- 4) Promoting Youth Agriculture and Environmental Protection;
- 5) Mainstreaming Gender Concerns in Youth Programs;
- 6) Addressing Special Needs of Youth;
- 7) Providing Guidance and Counseling Services for Youth;
- 8) Managing and promoting Youth Enterprise Funds;
- 9) Developing Youth Employment Programs;
- 10) Promoting Research for Youth Development;
- 11) Integrating ICT in Youth Programs;
- 12) Promoting Empowerment of Youth;
- 13) Participating in development of Youth Policy;
- 14) Providing essential infrastructure for Youth Development;
- 15) Developing Youth Networks for Social Mobilization;
- 16) Promoting Youth peace in Social Integration;
- 17) Promotion of Youth projects;
- 18) Administration of programmes and Institutions for children's care and development;

County Functions geared towards women affairs

- 1) Mainstreaming gender into development;
- 2) Providing support to Women Enterprise Development Fund;
- 3) Network with funding agencies for youth and women groups.
- 4) Introduce revolving fund for youth/women;

iii) Co-operatives and Enterprise Development

Mandate: to implement, formulate, coordinate and administer activities in respect to Trade, Industrialization, Tourism, Wildlife and Cooperative Development sectors at the County Level. Vision: a vibrant and self -sustaining co-operative movement. Mission: to provide legal and policy framework, building capacity for members, leaders and staff of co-operatives and provide access to affordable credit to accelerate the growth of a viable Co-operative sector for sustainable socio-economic development.

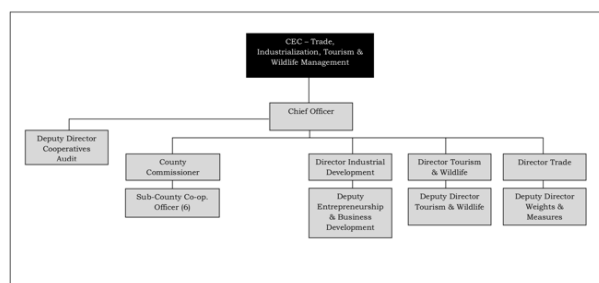


Figure 4 Organization structure of Trade Industrialization, Tourism, Wildlife and Enterprise Development

Source: Uasin Gishu County CIDP 2013-2017

This Directorate is responsible for the following functions:

- 1) The implementation of the National Trade Policy;
- 2) Promotion of investments;
- 3) Trade licensing and regulation;
- 4) Provision of Business Development Services;
- 5) Coordination and development of micro, small and medium business engaged in trade;
- 6) Development of wholesale and retail trade;
- 7) Management of credit scheme for micro and small businesses;
- 8) Collection of business information and Management of County Business information centres;
- 9) Promotion of export business and domesticating bilateral, regional and multilateral agreement on trade and investment at the County level;
- 10) Advocacy for the provision of market infrastructure;
- 11) Promotion and facilitation of intra, inter-County trade;
- 12) Management of County physical markets and regulation of hawking activities;
- 13) Promotion of fair-trade practices;
- 14) Promotion of use of e-commerce;
- 15) Conduct of trade fairs/exhibitions and facilitating trade mission in the County;
- 16) Promotion of consumer protection;
- 17) Coordination of the management of the SME Industrial Parks and IDCs;
- 18) Carry out resource surveys and resource endowment mapping in the County and identify opportunities for industrial investment;
- 19) Undertake market and technology research, collect market information, and organize trade fairs and product exhibitions to stimulate market access;
- 20) Develop and manage database on capacity of Micro-Small and Medium Industries (MSMIs) to deliver quality inputs and products;
- 21) Undertake training and technical assistance to MSMIs through feasibility studies, business plans, mentoring and management training;
- 22) Facilitate financing mechanisms including supplier credit, equipment leasing and rentals;

- 23) Identify and initiate industrial Research and Development (R&D) activities and commercialization of research findings;
- 24) Implementation of cooperative policies, standards and regulations;
- 25) Implementation of strategies for promotion of cooperative movement;
- 26) Promotion of cooperative value addition, processing and marketing;
- 27) Promotion of cooperative finance and banking services (SACCOs);
- 28) Arbitrations/settlement of co-op disputes (Co-op tribunal);
- 29) Undertake investigations/inquiries into cooperative malpractices; Conduct co-op education and training services;
- 30) Co-op audit and registration of audited accounts;
- 31) Co-operative extension, consultancy and advisory services;

2.3 County Performance in Agribusiness related activities

In order to establish the performance of the County Government in Agribusiness related activities in the past few years, the status of implementation of Agribusiness related activities in the county was tracked alongside the outcomes of the previous CIDP (2013-2017). Knowledge of the county's performance in Agribusiness related activity is important for two reasons. First, it helps in establishing the county government's commitment to agribusiness and secondly, it helps in identifying gaps that may need to be addressed or given priority in the AgriBiz Programme. In the section that follows, a summary of sector progress related to agribusiness activities, highlighting key achievements versus planned targets for the implementation period is highlighted. The sectors analyzed include: Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sub Sector; Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives & Enterprise Development; and Youth Affairs and Gender Sub Sector.

1. Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Sub Sector (2013-2017)

To increase agricultural production and productivity the agriculture sub-sector subsidized a total of 56,000 bags (10 kg) maize seed through co-operatives. Towards soil conservation and management, a soil testing laboratory was established at AMS and 2000 soil samples were tested against a targeted 1000 soil samples.

To improve on post-harvest management and reduce post-harvest losses, the county government constructed and launched a potato cold storage store in partnership with investors from Netherlands, constructed two (2) ware potato stores and one diffuse light stores, renovated two

cereal stores at Kaptuli and Sosiani (2) and construction of two cereal stores at Mafuta co-operative society and Tuiyo co-operative society. Warehouse receipting system was also strengthened to increase storage access with five (5) warehouses utilising the system as per the end term target.

To promote good agricultural practices 60,000 farmers were trained against a set target of 23,000 in the plan period; 31 demonstrations were established on newly researched production technologies; extension services strengthened through recruitment of 45 extension officers against a targeted 30 and purchased 51 motorcycles for front line extension personnel. In addition, the sub sector partnered with at least 55

private sector agencies for provision of extension services against a target of 50 during the implementation period.

To promote crop diversification the county purchased banana, macadamia, avocado and coffee seedlings and issued to farmers. In the plan period 2000 tissue culture banana, 3000 avocados, 1000 macadamia and 25,000 coffee seedlings were purchased.

In collaboration with national government, 500 resource poor farmers from Turbo sub-county were issued with planting fertilizer and top-dressing fertilizer under the National Agriculture Accelerated Input Access Programme (NAAIAP).

To increase productivity in the livestock sector, Artificial Insemination (A.I) services were subsidized; price of ordinary semen from a high of Ksh 1,500 to Ksh 500, and sexed semen from Ksh 6,000 to Ksh 1,500. Over 500,000 heads of cattle were vaccinated against livestock diseases, 382 cattle dips rehabilitated and 51 new constructed. A total of over 60,000 farmers have been trained on appropriate production systems while livestock breeding technologies have been promoted with 23 A.I units.

To support value addition, one modern slaughter slab was constructed in Turbo and one ongoing in Burnt Forest against a targeted 5(five) in the plan period. To promote value addition in milk products the county has constructed a total of 46 milk cooler structures and partnered with national government for provision of milk coolers. A total of 3 milk coolers have been supplied to Keitich Kuinnet and Ndubeneti cooperative societies. A total of 9600 farmers were trained on value addition of various livestock products (processing, packaging, storage and distribution) against a set target of 1500 farmers in the plan period through the Small holder Dairy Commercialization Project

(SDCP). The county also purchased 3 feed mixers where 3 co-operative societies benefited i.e Ainabkoi co-operative society, Tuiyoluk co-operative society and Mois Bridge Muungano co-operative society.

To empower women in the county financially and improve the nutritional needs of their families a total of 1,474 women groups were supported with 218,000 chicks through the Inua mama na Kuku programme.

To promote fish production the sub-sector trained 3500 farmers on fish farming techniques against a target of 1000 in the plan period. 8 education visits were conducted against a target of 20 education visits in the period. A fish farmer's co-operative society was established to enable farmers market their fish more effectively and access fish farming inputs at cost effective prices. To boost dam fisheries, 3 major dams namely Kesses, Soy and Ziwa dams were stocked with 48,000 fingerlings against a target of 50,000 fingerlings in the plan period which is expected to generate over Ksh. 3,000,000 annually to the groups. This will be a source of income and livelihood to the communities living around the dams.

In order to reduce the cost of fish feeds in the County the County Government allocated funds to procure fish feed ingredients to support a farmer group located at Mugundoi in Kesses Sub-County. To solve challenges related to fish marketing the County Government procured equipment for an aqua shop awaiting plot allocation against six targeted aqua shops in the plan period. This is expected to improve farmer's access to market and other inputs through a one-stop shop.

In an effort to ensure reliable supply of fingerlings for fish farmers, the county government in collaboration with University of Eldoret put up a Fish Hatchery as per the target. The Hatchery is

expected to produce enough fingerlings for the fish farmers within the County and beyond. The fish farmers within the County will also access quality fingerlings at a subsidized cost. In addition, to ensure availability of fish harvesting equipment, the department purchased 75 fishing nets to assist farmers in the County.

To enhance farmer training services, one multipurpose hall was constructed at Chebororwa agriculture training Centre and is 90 percent complete while 1 farm tractor, 1 maize planter, 1 Rotavator, seed drill and a potatoe planter and harvester were procured for Eldoret A.M.S. to promote mechanized farming.

2. Trade, Industrialization, Cooperatives & Enterprise Development

The sector provided trading space to traders through construction and renovation of markets and fabrication of modern Kiosks. This was achieved through the construction of (27) retail markets and successfully managed to start the process of construction of a major wholesale market at a cost of 330 Million in Kimumu Ward in partnership with European Union. Two dormant markets out of a targeted six were revived. The sector managed to fabricate 120 modern kiosks out of a target of 220. The Kiosks have boosted business and offered clean environment for consumers. The Eldoret Fish market near Uasin Gishu Primary is a beneficiary of the initiative.

The sector managed to carry out a feasibility study on SMEs and developed a directory for SMEs that provides information about sizes, locations and type of activity of the SMEs.

A County resource map was developed on the available opportunity for investment in the county. The resource map identified 10 areas of bankable projects that include; Corn oil & corn flakes

processing, Potato Processing, Dairy processing, Bamboo processing, Fertilizer manufacturing, Motor Vehicle Assembly and Body Building Technology, Fruit juice, Eco tourism sites, Bricks & block making, Vegetable canning, Steel metal fabrication, Packaging and processing, ICT, Media and Technology products. The sector also managed to increase access to affordable financial services for SMEs through the Joint Loans Board scheme which managed to disburse a total of Ksh 21.31 million against a set target of Ksh 120 million. The low disbursement was attributed to low repayment rates and slow transition of the fund from National to government to county government. To market the County as an investment destination of choice the sector conducted 7 trade Fairs and investment forums within and outside the County.

In addition, profiling and sensitization of local investment potential in Uasin Gishu County was conducted by carrying out mapping of potential investment opportunities. Several major investments through the NOREB economic block were established that include; the SME PARK which is a Vision 2030 Blue print being developed by ICDC and the Ministry of Industrialization in Eldoret town at Rivatex at a cost of 500 Million; The Alten company limited is undertaking to develop a 1 Billion solar project in Eldoret town. The project will focus on generation of electricity for uptake into the National grid and is expected to generate 40 Megawatts of power; the African Economic Zone (AEZ) is the first privately owned Special Economic Zone (SEZ) in the region. It is worth 207 Billion; A Swedish owned company is planned to set up an energy generation project through plant at Kipkenyo through waste recycling.

Furthermore, the sector managed to train 3000 out of the targeted 3500 SMEs in courses related to the management of SMEs. The effect of the training has lowered business closure rate by over 20 percent

due to enhanced management capability of businesses amongst the traders. In addition, over 5,000 traders were provided with reliable business information through County website. To support Business Support services, a Business incubation centre was adopted in Eldoret town. A directory of all businesses operating within the county was also established.

The sector also strengthened trade regulation and development through issuance of about 70,000 permits out of the expected 100,000 attaining a target of 70 percent. To enhance ease of doing business the sector has established a one stop-shop for investor support and procuring business permits that was partially rolled out. The Improvement in licensing processes has benefited businessmen and investors owing to increased access and improved efficiency. As a result, the World Bank ranked the county as the best county in Kenya in its ease of doing business report of 2016 ([www.doingbusiness.org>data>Kenya](http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/Kenya)) in business permit acquisition category.

Furthermore, the sector managed to carry out consumer protection through the verification and calibration of over 5,000 trade equipment and acquired a prover tank for the calibration of petrol stations. Spot checks and inspections were carried out on all Casinos, lotteries and Pool tables on compliance with gambling laws and regulations.

To promote and strengthen the cooperative movement, a total of 41 Cooperative societies were revived against a target of 30. In addition a total of 155 new cooperative societies were registered.

Sensitization and capacity building programmes, revival and registration of cooperatives led to increased membership in cooperatives, improved capitalization, increased household incomes and savings mobilization. In the plan period membership to cooperative societies increased

from 50,000 to 100,000, share capital/Deposits from 1.2 billion to 3.7 billion and turnover from 190 million to over 300 million. In addition, the sector has been hosting the International Cooperative Day on an annual basis where cooperative movement performance is reviewed and best performing societies rewarded.

The establishment of the County Enterprise Development Fund boosted the cooperative enterprises where a total of 128.2 million shillings was disbursed as loans to 58 cooperatives societies. The repayments of the same are at 35 million. The auditable cooperative societies increased from 60 to 100. This has improved governance and accountability as evidenced by increased membership, share capital and savings/deposits in the movement.

3. Youth Affairs, Gender and Sports Sub Sector

The enrolment at VTCs declined from 841 in 2013 to 762 in 2017 attributed to discontinuation of the Subsidized Youth Polytechnic Tuition (SYPT) programme by the national government on the onset of devolution in 2013 negatively affecting enrolment target of 1,000. A total of 38 instructors were employed representing a student teacher ratio of 1: 20. During the implementation plan, the county had targeted construction of 30 VTCs but achieved 11 which were fully equipped and functional. In the same period over 950 and 1800 youths benefited from the youth mentorship and scholarship programmes respectively.

The Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries sub sector rolled out empowerment programmes to engage youth in promotion of high value crops, reduce youth un-employment and increase incomes. A total of 139 youth groups benefitted in Phase 1 of the Kijana na Acre programme.

2.4 Agricultural Value Chain Commodities in Uasin Gishu County

A broad diversity of agricultural commodities is grown in Uasin Gishu County. Of these commodities, various value chains have been prioritized as being strategic for the county as indicated in the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) and the Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP) as well as by government institutions such as the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO). Four major value chain commodities (VCC) were selected for in-depth analysis based on: prioritization in County Frameworks and Programmes; economic value (KES/bag or KES/livestock or KES/ unit livestock product)¹¹; resilience to current weather variability and future climate change¹²; and number of economically active people engaged in the commodity's value chain (including vulnerable groups, women, youth and the poor¹³).

a) Maize

Maize is a key staple food crop grown predominantly for commercial purposes with only a small percentage used for household consumption. Uasin Gishu County is the leading producer of maize in Kenya. It grows mainly in LH3, LH2 and UH4 agro-ecological zones, which are in Kesses, Kapseret, Turbo, Soy, Moiben and Ainabkoi areas. Maize production is under mixed farming systems: mixed farming (food crops and livestock) and mixed farming (commercial crops and livestock). Farmers with large farms grow maize as an intercrop with beans but farmers with relatively small farms mainly grow maize as pure stands.

About 61- 80% of the population are engaged in the value chain. According to the County Directorate of Agriculture, Uasin Gishu County, the area under maize in 2016 was 102,753 ha which produced 4,220,120 bags of maize valued at KES 12,660,360,000. This is a clear indicator of the economic value of maize to the county. Maize is a staple food crop and sold to provide income, thus it contributes to the food security of the county. The income from the maize sales – almost 75% of the total produce is sold – is used mainly to purchase inputs for the next growing season and to educate children.

¹¹ As stated in the 2015 Economic Review of Agriculture (ERA) – Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, 2015.

¹² Resilience is as defined in IPCC (2012); where we consider the general risks posed by climate change in the county. Value chains which are perceived to survive the local conditions under the current production systems holding other things constant (including variations in technology adoption rates among farmers/pastoralists) are considered more resilient.

¹³ Categorization of "poor" people was based on workshop participant perceptions and not on any standard index normally used to measure poverty.

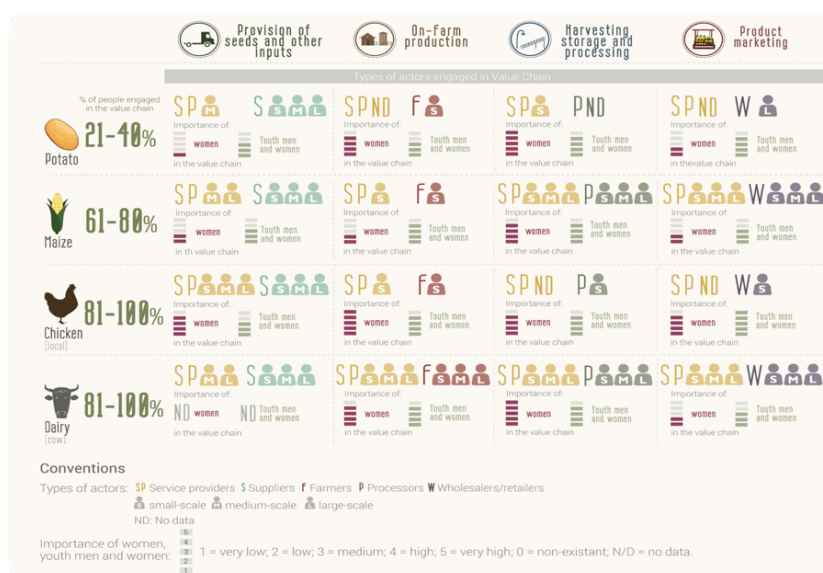


Figure 5 Uasin Gishu Agricultural Value Chains

Source: Agricultural sector transformation and growth strategy

Farmers in Uasin Gishu County have formed cooperative societies to help them bulk the maize for sale to millers. The cooperative societies also provide services like, cheaper and affordable inputs, and facilities for drying maize to achieve the recommended moisture content. The marketing for maize includes both formal and informal channels. The formal markets consist of the National Cereals Produce Board (NCPB), a key

player in the sector, and several milling companies ranging from large-scale processors such as UNGA to small-scale millers. These actors offer pre-set prices to farmers for their produce. The informal channels comprise of traders, millers and posho mills. The millers and posho mills process the maize into various products such as flour and animal feeds. The millers are mostly large-scale while the posho mills are small-scale in nature.

b) Irish Potatoes

Potato is the second most important food and cash crop after maize in Kenya. Uasin Gishu County is one of the leading producers of potatoes in Kenya. Potato growing is for both commercial and household consumption purposes. Potato growers constitute between 30-60% of the total population of the county. Its production is limited to a small part of the county mainly in the agro-ecological zones

UH2 and UH3 which are characterized by very high altitudes. These zones have mostly mixed farming systems comprising of commercial crops and livestock. Potatoes grows in pure stands across farms with varying sizes. Most potato farmers are small scale with the major growing areas being in Ainabkoi and Kesses sub-counties. In 2016, according to the County Directorate of Agriculture, the area under potatoes in Uasin Gishu County was 1,428 ha producing 15,975 tons valued at KES

639,000,000. This underscores the importance of potato as a crop contributing significantly to household income and food security by providing an alternative food source to cereals such as maize.

Women are mainly engaged in on-farm production and harvesting. The importance of the potato value chain to the women ranges from high to very high. The youth on the other hand are largely involved in harvesting, sorting and marketing of potatoes. In terms of inputs, the potato value chain is served by medium- to large-scale service providers such as Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC), and NCPB complemented by the small-scale actors such as the local and small-scale agro vets. Small-scale processing takes place such as the production of potato crisps, sold in supermarkets. Marketing of potato is informal and dominated by traders who are predominantly middlemen or brokers. The traders, who fall mainly in the medium- to large-scale category, determine the price of potatoes. Due to their bulky nature, farmers sell their potato produce at farm gate where the potatoes are taken to fast food outlets and markets in major urban centres.

c) Dairy (cattle milk)

Uasin Gishu County is one of the leading milk producing areas in Kenya and often referred to as a dairy county. Dairy farming is practiced in all the agro-ecological zones found in the county. Due to the importance of livestock to the livelihoods of farmers, every farm family is at least involved in some form of dairy production. Between 81-100% of the people are engaged in the value chain. According to the Directorate of Livestock, in 2016 the dairy sub-sector produced 200.5 million litres of milk, which earned farmers a total of KES 6.2 billion. This large volume of milk produced contributes significantly to the household food security in the county as part of the milk consumed

at household level. The average milk production from dairy cattle is 5 litres per cow per day. According to Agriculture Sector Development Support Programme (ASDSP), the average milk production for exotic cattle during the wet and dry season is 13.3 and 10.8 litres respectively while that of indigenous cattle is 6 and 5 litres per day respectively. Women are highly involved in the on-farm activities (mostly feeding and milking) in this value chain while youth are mostly involved in the transportation to collection points or urban centres and sale of the milk.

Although dairy farming is widespread, the output is average. Most farmers are practicing extensive and semi-intensive management practices characterised by low input use. Because of this, farmers do not realize their milk production potential despite the high number of grade cows kept. There are several collection points and cooling plants used by large-scale processors like Brookside, New KCC and other small-scale processors. The raw milk is processed into fresh milk, sour milk, long-life milk, butter, cheese, yoghurt among others. Farmers are price takers and have no voice in determining the milk price, which is set by the processors. These large-scale milk processors control a large share of the market. Some of the milk is sold as raw milk in urban centres.

d) Chicken (local)

Local chicken is one of the enterprises that is gaining currency in Uasin Gishu County. Both large- and small-scale farmers are engaged in local chicken production major production systems being extensive, semi-intensive or intensive. Almost every household (between 81-100% of the population) keep local chicken and the majority of farmers are women. The majority of farmers in the county practices free-ranging management systems. Rearing of local chicken is mainly

practised by women. It requires low capital investment, low labour, a small area to operate, and it does not require very high management skills. Women are involved in all the value chain activities from on-farm production to marketing. The eggs and meat from local chickens provide a cheap and readily available source of proteins and nutrients to households playing a significant role in improving food security in the county.

Most of the chickens are sold with only about 10% reserved for household consumption. The marketing channel for local chickens is informal, dominated by local traders who purchase at farm gate or through local markets for selling to urban centres where chickens are in higher demand. Farmers rarely have influence on the price of chickens, as they are price takers. Processing of local chicken in the county is minimal.

Table 3 Table Distribution of Households Practicing Agriculture, Fishing and Irrigation by Sub County.

County/Sub County	Total	Farming	Crop Production	Livestock Production	Aquaculture	Fishing	Households Irrigation
UASIN GISHU	304,943	141,547	132,009	104,671	524	708	5,141
ANABKOI	34,892	17,845	16,705	13,513	69	88	640
KAPSERET	59,746	16,891	14,835	11,835	65	100	611
KESSES	34,653	24,309	23,307	18,175	55	84	640
MOIBEN	46,729	22,915	21,714	17,708	117	105	1,266
SOY	53,784	33,352	31,494	24,693	100	153	1,093
TURBO	75,139	26,235	23,954	18,747	118	178	891

Source: KNBS Census Data 2019

Table 4 Table Distribution of Households Rearing Livestock and Fish by Sub County

County/Sub County	Farming	Exotic cattle - Dairy	Exotic cattle - Beef	Indigenous cattle	Sheep	Goats	Camels	Donkeys	Pigs	Indigenous Chickens	Exotic Chickens Layers	Exotic Chickens Broilers	Beehives	Rabbits	Fish Ponds	Fish Cages
KENYA	6,354,211	939,916	167,625	2,260,439	1,299,893	1,898,887	167,666	500,682	110,383	3,337,700	194,917	79,461	201,406	124,122	22,019	3,361
UASIN GISHU	141,547	44,163	3,856	42,622	44,277	6,478	19	1,693	847	73,895	5,430	1,773	5,442	1,047	477	61
ANABKOI	17,845	6,434	614	4,965	7,021	530	3	116	97	8,877	790	364	862	169	58	8
KAPSERET	16,891	6,064	517	2,764	3,682	625	1	55	234	8,132	889	296	458	130	62	3
KESSES	24,309	9,445	729	6,667	7,519	963	3	735	42	11,969	948	230	998	233	53	5
MOIBEN	22,915	4,796	374	10,454	10,281	1,801	3	288	144	12,264	694	250	1,630	231	113	16
SOY	33,352	10,563	371	9,815	10,157	1,385	4	443	79	18,855	1,011	281	900	133	90	12
TURBO	26,235	6,861	451	7,937	5,617	1,574	5	56	251	13,798	1,098	352	594	151	101	17

Source: KNBS Census Data 2019

Table 5 Table Distribution of area (hectares) of Agricultural land and Farming Households by purpose of production by Sub-County

County/Sub County	Area of Agricultural land (Hectares)	Area of agricultural land by main purpose (Hectares)*		Total number of Farming Households	Number of farming households by main purpose of agricultural production	
		Subsistence	Commercial		Subsistence	Commercial
KENYA	10,032,857	8,432,133	961,501	6,354,211	5,637,450	506,687
UASIN GISHU	192,326	108,582	74,336	141,547	118,148	21,441
AINABKOI	21,218	11,986	9,169	17,845	14,687	2,936
KAPSERET	19,077	10,403	8,430	16,891	14,306	2,247
KESSES	29,088	20,742	8,178	24,309	20,645	3,466
MOIBEN	38,335	20,393	17,519	22,915	17,862	4,761
SOY	51,715	27,280	20,160	33,352	27,727	5,176
TURBO	32,893	17,778	10,880	26,235	22,921	2,855

Source: KNBS Census Data 2019



3. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Key Aspects of the Situation Analysis Research

The Situational analysis research for Uasin Gishu County was necessary to enable a flow understanding regarding agribusiness activities in the county, the existing processes, the key stakeholders, and value chains in a systematic and integrated manner. With the identification of processes that add value to products and services in the value chains, barriers, and the value chain utilization strategies, the research findings will help the AgriBiz programme in prioritizing the improvement of these processes to meet programme objectives.

3.1.1 Value Chain Mapping

The five key agribusiness value chains in the county were mapped and assessed for potential entry nodes. The findings from this process were anticipated to enable deeper understanding of the current state of value-chain activities and provide the AgriBiz Programme with recommendations about the types of value chains to be supported and the nodes in which the Programme could possibly be involved.

The step-by-step approach to our VC analysis mapping (VCM) was selected after contextualizing the AgriBiz programme with the aim of achieving a qualitative aspect to the mapping exercise. For many Agribusiness VCs across Kenya, there is already a great deal of published information from

projects and the government. This information was first analyzed and augmented by primary research and fieldwork on areas where there were gaps or required updated information. Value chain mapping was guided by two major steps:

- 1) Value Chain Selection
- 2) Value Chain Analysis

- Step 1: Identify value chain potentials
- Step 2: Assess value chain opportunities for growth
- Step 3: Determine barriers faced in the selected value chain
- Step 4: Identify possible strategies to exploiting the value chains through the AgriBiz Programme.

3.1.2 Mapping and Physical Assessments of the Hosting Institutions

Mapping and conducting physical assessment of the state of existing Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centres (TVETs) was required to identify the most suitable hosting institution for the Business Incubation Hub (BIH). The process was guided by a step-by-step approach. First, the number and locations of ATCs and TVETs in the counties was assessed. Desk research was employed to assess the distance between each of the centres as well as their individual distances to their neighboring towns or counties. During the field visits the functionality and quality of the roads around the centres were also assessed.

Second, the appraisal of the selected ATCs or TVETs was conducted. The appraisal was guided by factors such as the structural integrity of the host buildings, availability of demonstration farms, security of the premises, health and safety issues, availability of space, commitment from the host to support the programme sustainability, among other factors. The researcher visited the premises with a set of questionnaires to be filled by the institution's head or deputy.

Finally, the data collected was analyzed and presented to draw conclusions and recommendations on the most ideal host based on the set standards. The recommendations are presented in the section 4.2 of the situation analysis report.

3.1.3 County Government's Commitment to the AgriBiz Programme

The researcher visited the relevant county government officials whose departments could be engaged in the AgriBiz Programme directly or

indirectly. A set of questions were prepared in advance to guide the interview process. The visit to the county government offices was to introduce the AgriBiz Programme to the County government officials, and to solicit feedback on how the programme might be best suited to align with the county government's development priorities.

Desk research was used to ascertain the level of financial input the county government offers to agribusiness projects within the county in the past five years and in the next five years. With this knowledge the researcher was able to see how supportive Uasin Gishu County was towards agribusiness development and how willing the county was to support the implementation and sustainability of such programmes. Desk research was also employed to search for existing legislation that favour programs similar to AgriBiz. The existing legislation will be useful in garnering the support of the county government especially as they will like to be shown supporting county level initiatives.

3.1.4 Baseline surveys on key Human Development Indicators

The researcher employed a combination of methodologies to assess the baseline narratives for the different human development indicators for Uasin Gishu County which have a direct effect or influence on the implementation of the AgriBiz programme. To properly capture the human development indicators, the researcher assessed the aspirations of various women and youth in agribusiness. Desk research was employed to identify key Human Development Indicators (HDIs) and associated data for pre and post programme analysis. The identified HDIs included Poverty levels, Employment rates, Health, and Nutritional status.

3.2 Research Methodology

This study was done in Uasin-Gishu County, Kenya between February and March, 2020. Using the extensive literature relating to the Agribusiness value chains in Uasin Gishu County as a starting point, the researcher carried out a preliminary analysis in conjunction with local county government officials, Agribusiness experts and KCIC research lead to determine existing gaps in knowledge and identify areas where further data collection and analysis would be necessary to guide the Situational Analysis research. Relevant studies and data were reviewed and are discussed in this report, in some cases, with alternative analyses and interpretations carried out. Based on this process, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews were carried out to update key agricultural and livestock activities being undertaken in the county, validate secondary sources, and provide primary information specific to the AgriBiz Programme target areas.

3.2.1 Sampling and Target groups

The selection of respondents to participate in the study was done using purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling was applied to ensure selection of only those individuals who are perceived to be the most active and or informed with regards to each County's potential value chains.

First, Uasin-Gishu County was purposively selected as per the recommendations of the AgriBiz Programme Suitability assessment. Within Uasin-Gishu County, two divisions (Moiben and Ainabkoi) were purposively selected because of the high-intensity of women and youth-driven agribusiness initiatives in the areas. In Moiben division, one women-led agribusiness group and one woman-led agribusiness enterprise was selected for data collection. In addition, five women and three youths involved in agribusiness activities were randomly selected to participate in the key informant interviews. A total of 10 participants (women and youth in agribusiness) were randomly selected to participate in the Focus Group Discussions. Each of the selected respondents had to be active participants in the various value chains to be included in the analysis. In Ainabkoi division,

one youth-led community-based organization undertaking agribusiness activities was selected to participate in the study. Additionally, four youth agripreneurs were selected for key informant interviews. A total of 8 participants (mostly youth in agribusiness) were randomly selected to participate in the Focus Group Discussions. Other participants who were interviewed in the study included the County Director of Agriculture, the Chief Agricultural Officer, the County Minister for Agriculture, Livestock & Fisheries Development, and the County Agricultural Engineer.

3.2.2 Data Collection, and Analysis

In the data collection phase, the researcher team operationalized interviews and the FGDs together with the collaborators identified in the section above. The researcher presented the objectives of the AgriBiz Programme to the participants and mobilized them to participate in the study. Various data collection techniques were employed including key informant interviews, focus group discussions, observations, and desk research.

Having completed the data collection exercise, the researcher analyzed the raw data using various techniques. Quantitative data was analyzed

through descriptive and inferential statistics through use of Statistical Package for Social Sciences - SPSS. Descriptive statistics was used to show the frequencies of various variables. Visual representation of the findings was accomplished by using graphs, tables and pie charts. Qualitative data collected was analyzed through thematic

analysis by grouping related statements and thereafter presented in prose form. Upon completing data analysis, the researcher used the resulting information from the primary data analysis in addition to the prior collected secondary information from desk research, to prepare a draft situational analysis report.



4. FINDINGS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Value Chain Mapping and Analysis

Findings from the field revealed that in Uasin-Gishu County, majority of the farm enterprises are associated with low incomes due to price fluctuation, poor utilization of scarce production resources and increasing land sub-division. To improve the low farm incomes, farmers (both women and youth) have gradually diversified their farming activities by adopting other farm enterprises perceived to be high yielding with high market value.

The farm enterprise diversification was observed to happen in two ways: Enterprise dumping (total enterprise substitution) and enterprise trade-off (partial enterprise substitution). However, farmers (majority who were women) face problems when choosing optimal combination of enterprises to produce due to resource constraints. It was revealed that the approach of combining some agricultural enterprises at sub-optimal levels leads to reduction in farm incomes. Therefore, for farmers to make informed decisions regarding farm enterprise combination, it is important to understand Gross Margins and technical efficiencies of the different farm enterprises in question.

In this section, the report will present in depth findings on the major agribusiness activities going on in Uasin Gishu County, the prioritized value chains, assessment of the selected value chains (potential, opportunities for growth, barriers, and strategies for engagement), a selected value chain map (dairy value chain).

4.1.1 Preliminary assessment of Agribusiness activities in Uasin Gishu County

While the AgriBiz Programme is a national strategy, its implementation will be carried out by

the counties in line with the Programme goals and aspirations. After the promulgation of Kenya's constitution in 2010, agriculture became a devolved function. Accordingly, it is crucial that the strategy is domesticated by the county

governments, and that the planning phase is cognizant of the agribusiness activities in Uasin Gishu county. To properly inform the situational analysis exercise, this section of the report outlines specific women and youth driven agribusiness activities across various value chains in the county.

a) Supply of Inputs

Findings from the field visit indicated women and youth participation in various aspects of the agricultural Input supply. Two women were observed to participate as input suppliers of agrovet services and goods since they were operating two stores in Eldoret Town. They also provided AI services and supplied animal feeds to the nearby dairy farmers. One youth, a 29-year-old man, operates a farm and dairy equipment supplies company which he opened after obtaining a loan from his father and a local bank. One farmer group is active in dairy production where they operate a milk cooling plant and have also expanded their services to include other dairy related services such as provision of inputs including feed and credit.

Across much of Uasin Gishu County, the women and youth in the input supply business are limited in their ability to provide appropriate services to farmers due to various challenges. One of the interviewees (woman) reiterated that lack of access to finance and technical expertise severely limit the quantity and quality of services they can provide to farmers.

"Gender inequities still exist in Uasin Gishu, inadequate access to information, markets, energy and finance, are holding majority of women agripreneurs in this county back from achieving

their full agricultural potential." A female respondent clarified.

Inadequately meeting the needs of women and youths in agribusiness can negatively impact food security in the country and limit the job opportunities that might be created from the sector. Another youth respondent stated that long distances between input suppliers and the farmers they serve further limits their ability to effectively service smallholder farmers and adds substantial cost to the goods and services that are offered.

According to the Agricultural Sector Development, agriculture is the mainstay of Uasin Gishu county contributing to about 80% of rural household income and food security. Uasin Gishu County is the leading County in Kenya in the production of maize and wheat therefore; it is referred to as the "bread basket" of the country¹⁴. Majority of the small holder farmers in the county practice livestock farming open grazing, semi-zero grazing, and pure zero grazing. In some areas, the farmers grow maize for commercial and subsistence. Small-scale dairy farmers sell their milk through three channels: 1) direct to consumers in rural areas, mostly neighbors, and low-income urban dwellers; 2) through local traders/hawkers; and, 3) through dairy cooperatives and producer groups.

Another observation made during the field visit was that majority of the farmers are gradually diversifying their farming activities by adopting other farm enterprises perceived to be high yielding with high market value. The county government has recently embarked on a serious campaign to encourage farmers in Uasin Gishu to consider venturing into other farming activities

¹⁴See <https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JBAH/article/view/18844>

that will guarantee high returns apart from the traditional maize and wheat. In 2017, the county government conducted a research which identified five crops that have the ability to do well and yield high returns: coffee, avocado, potatoes, pyrethrum, and macadamia.

An interview with the County Director of Agriculture, revealed that Uasin Gishu county has a favorable climate with diverse agro-climatic zones and long growing seasons which offer ideal conditions for growing a wide array of fruits, vegetables, spices and coffee.

"With the aim of accelerating the transformation of the horticulture industry, the County's Directorate of Agriculture established new horticultural plants to kick start the industry." Said the director. "Our focus was on four promotional crops i.e. avocado, Coffee, macadamia and tissue culture banana. But the extension team was to also provide knowledge and expertise on other horticultural crops to farmers" Adds Mr. Mutai.

A youth entrepreneur from Chepkoiel revealed that he has ventured into tree tomato farming with an average production of 250 kgs per week and selling at ksh60 per kilo, capsicums with a production of 100kgs per week and selling at ksh 65 per kg, passion production stands at 500- 660 kgs per week selling at ksh 70-120 per kilo. He carries out all these activities in his 5-acre farm. He says he saw the value in the agribusiness sector and it has become his full-time job.

"Through agribusiness, I have not only carved out a successful career of my own, but also helped local farmers reach their goals by playing an important role of mentorship and create jobs for other young people." Says the agripreneur.

The youths from Chepkoiel Youth Self Help Group grow capsicum and passion fruit on a 4-acre farm

which they lease from a local farmer. They participate in pre-production activities including land preparation, irrigation and production activities including planting and nurturing. The group Chairman reiterated their reasons for venturing into horticulture.

"The crops mature quickly, their uptake in the market is quite higher compared to maize, they also offer better returns and are easier to manage."

During the focus group discussions, majority of the farmers revealed that they seek higher prices for their produce, and protection from price fluctuations. Accordingly, they take the necessary measures to reduce the amount of post-harvest waste, and secure guarantees for the sale of their produce. A discussion with Kokwet Women Group revealed that sometimes they try to open up new markets or channels, such as selling their French beans directly to consumers instead of through middlemen.

A striking difference in commodity marketing was observed between the dairy value chain and the maize value chain. Since the dairy value chain is relatively short (i.e. has relatively few intermediaries between farmer and consumer) due to the perishable nature of milk, traders, dairy producer cooperatives, milk cooling centers and transporters are the main market intermediaries.

Interviews during the field study indicated that milk is primarily sold through small-scale traders or supermarket chains. Majority of the youth participate as informal traders by collecting milk from dairy farmers and supplying it directly to consumers in urban areas using motorbikes, bikes or foot. Others sell processed milk products as mobile traders. One respondent (a woman) owns a



milk dispenser as a stand-alone business in Eldoret town.

During the focus group discussion with the youths from Chepkoilel Self Help Group, two members pointed out that they have supported agrichemical companies in promoting solutions to farm problems on commissions basis.

“Majority of such companies offer farmers higher yields and protection from pests. However, many solutions would be more strongly resisted by local farmers, if it weren’t for our role in creating effective public relations.” One respondent (youth) added.

On-farm sales, tourism and creating value added products is another channel employed to enhance commodity marketing. The Chief Executive Officer of Chep Fresh, a woman-owned horticultural company, based in Eldoret conducts periodic farm tourism and demonstrations where participants are charged KES. 300 per visit. Visitors come from as far as Kisumu and Vihiga Counties. During the visits, she markets her value-added products and even sell some of the commodities. During her interview, she stressed on the importance of proper communication and pricing in driving sales.

“From my twenty years of experience in farming, marketing is fundamentally about communicating information to increase demand for your produce. However, effectively gathering and using

information in the process poses some unique challenges. For example, the most important information signal in my sector is price. Agripreneurs must seek additional sources of information about supply and demand, and stay aware of what efforts are being made by companies and counties to increase supplies of agricultural products”.

The County government of Uasin Gishu has initiated marketing programs for specific horticultural crops such as avocados. The Chief Agricultural Officer pointed out that the County has been distributing high-value crops that include avocado seedlings with an aim of encouraging farmer’s participation in the value chain. He further noted that the County is aiming at achieving a certain number of acreages of avocado plantations, this through campaigns for farmers to adopt cultivation of the fruit. The county government has been working closely with organizations linking horticultural producers to markets in Africa and beyond.

Currently there is a growing concern that priority should be given to the agro-processing industry in Uasin Gishu County. The fact is that export earnings from horticultural sector in the county is growing rapidly. The County Chief Agriculture Officer reiterated that if women and youth in Uasin Gishu County are given the opportunity, they will contribute substantially in the development of the food processing industry and solve the persistent problem of malnutrition and poverty in the rural and semi-urban parts of the county.

The County government of Uasin Gishu in partnership with the national government has announced plans to construct an agro-industrial park in the County. This move is expected to boost farming in the Uasin Gishu and the neighboring

counties. The project will be under the Alliance for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa (Dasuda) programme. It will sit on a 45 acre of land located in Moi's Bridge Township and undertaken by AgroHub in partnership with Dutch investors and Uasin-Gishu County government.

"This park located along the border between Kakamega, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo-Marakwet and Trans Nzoia counties targets investors in avocado, potatoes, fresh produce, dairy and grain value chains. Seed companies, animal feed manufacturers and other firms in the sector like traders in North Rift, Western, Nyanza and neighbouring counties are also a target," said Tim Chesire, one of the project developers

He added that the project is expected to attract more food processing companies with an eye on the regional and international export markets. He explained that the investors will access land, a weighbridge, water and power.

The woman-led agribusiness enterprise, Chep Fresh, processes its horticultural products for the local market. With reference to sources of capital for the processing enterprise, the respondent said that majority was from personal savings. Kokwet Women Group received majority of their capital for establishing a milk processing facility from local banks. However, the youth group indicated that they experienced challenges with accessing capital to kickstart their processing activities.

The large processors who buy commodities from the local farmers prefer to buy on credit, usually through formal traders, organized groups, and always check quality and reject any product that doesn't meet their standards. Majority of the agripreneurs who were contacted supply their produce to these processors. In some cases, the processors do not collect milk from the other target

wards due to the scattered and limited production, and associated cost of logistics.

The respondents (majority youth) indicated active participation as transporters in dairy value chain as compared to other value chains in the county. According to the respondents, the youth participates in three main types of milk transport ventures. First, some as formal licensed transporters with specially build trucks for milk transportation. Second, as licensed transporters who use open trucks but carry milk in authorized aluminum cans. Finally, as informal transporters who transport milk using bicycles and motorcycles but using unapproved containers. Informal traders who transport milk using banned plastic Jerri cans are prone to arrest, prosecution and/or confiscation of their milk.

Milk transportation takes place at two levels: transportation from the farmer to bulking/cooling centers and transportation from bulking/cooling centers to the processor. Either the farmer or a formal/informal trader who bulks the milk undertakes the first level of transport. The challenges at this level of the chain include poor/inappropriate transport systems, such as open trucks and use of plastic Jeri cans and poor road infrastructure. Handling at this level could lead to heavy losses, as bacteria growth could affect the milk due to lack of cooling and also inappropriate containers. Formal transporters and large processing firms undertake the second level of transportation, and this requires specially built trucks with refrigerated tanks to maintain the temperature of the milk at acceptable levels.

4.1.2 Value Chain Selection

In this section of the report, the Uasin Gishu county's priority agribusiness value chains are

presented based on the strategic priorities identified in the county Sector Plan and CIDPs, the AgriBiz Programme goals and objectives, and opinions of the women and youth agripreneurs on value chains that are of top strategic importance for them. As part of the stakeholder consultation process in AgriBiz Programme development, the county-level priorities were identified by county representatives in agriculture and other sub-sectors. The identified value chain is shown [table 2](#) below. Should additional value chains be required in the course of program implementation, it is advised to consider the value chain prioritization factors shared below, which provides criteria against which value chains can be evaluated and prioritized. While these criteria have been used specifically in the AgriBiz Programme value chain prioritization, they have a high degree of overlap with those used by different international organizations, e.g., USAID, World Bank and UNIDO in their own value chain prioritization exercises. The criteria for selecting promising VCs for analysis considered:

- Value Chain growth potential – current and potential demand for the product or services, taking into account competition from similar products or product substitutes, both domestic and imported

- Inclusiveness – potential for the youth and women to increase their household incomes and reduce risk by producing the product or supplying inputs or services to the VC in ways that meet their aspirations.
- Complementarity/ competition with existing or potential alternative VCs/livelihood activities – other agricultural activities or non-agricultural activities
- Environment, natural resources, climate resilience – the levels of natural resource endowments (land and water) that are currently and potentially available; climate risk factors in the value chain; and the possibility of making value chains more climate-resilient
- Regulatory, policy and business environment – the environment for pro-youth and women participation in the Agribusiness VC and the potential for policy dialogue for pro-women and pro-youth change
- Job creation potential – the contribution that the Agribusiness VC can make to increasing the volumes of jobs created for women and youth involved in various segments of the VC.

The AgriBiz Programme is strategically aligned to support various nodes of both the agricultural and animal production value chains as indicated in the [table 6](#) below.

Table 6 Value Chains Supported by the AgriBiz Programme

Agricultural Value Chains	Animal Production
Markets: Wholesale, retail, own brands	Feeds and veterinary – production of feeds, medication for animals
Inputs: seeds, fertilizer, and pesticides	Animal breeding and rearing- Keeping of animals and birds, AI
Aggregation: Farmer groups, centers, grading	Animal Products- production and processing of animal products e.g. eggs, milk, meat, etc.

Pre-production: Land preparation, irrigation	Transport- Transport of products or animals to market, inputs as well to the farms
Production: Planting and nurturing	Packaging and Branding- including making of won products
Harvest and post-harvest: cleaning, storage, transport, value addition etc.	Processing and Value addition- of animal products

Ranking of the priority agribusiness value chains in the county was done to establish an order of priority. As discussed above, the VCs were ranked based on their potential ability to deliver impact in the county's priority areas among other factors. Leveraging on this ranking exercise, Uasin Gishu county is strongly encouraged to collaborate with other counties in their regional economic blocs to identify opportunities for joint interventions, for instance, in the proposed agro-processing park which has the potential to source inputs from several counties in the region. Again, working together through the proposed Business Incubation Hub can also help the AgriBiz Programme become more cost-effective through economies of scale, and improve feasibility of implementation by aggregating capabilities and resources from multiple counties.

The table below presents the priority Agribusiness VCs within Uasin Gishu county as identified by the various categories of the respondents (youth, women, and county government)

Table 7 Priority Agribusiness VCs within Uasin Gishu county

Priority	Youth (12)	Women (15)	County Government
Agricultural Activities	Ranked according to Priority		
	1. Capsicum	1. French beans	1. Avocado
	2. Passion Fruits	2. Avocado	2. Tomatoes
	3. French beans	3. Passion Fruits	3. Macadamia
	4. Tomatoes	4. Poultry	4. Potatoes
Priority Value Chains	1. Production	1. Inputs- fodder	1. Processing- Value addition
	2. Markets	2. Markets- direct sales	2. Markets- access
	3. Processing- Value addition	3. Processing- cold storage and aggregation	3. Pre-Production- irrigation
	4. Pre-production- irrigation services	4. Production	4. Production-extension services
	5. Packaging and Branding	5. Pre and Post production	5. Inputs- subsidized fertilizers etc.

The findings from the table above were further analyzed to present the five most promising Agribusiness VCs within Uasin Gishu county with the potential to create significant positive impact for the targeted beneficiaries (youth and women) after factoring the Programme goals and identified priority VCs.

1. Production
2. Markets
3. Processing
4. Inputs
5. Pre and Post Production

4.1.3 Value Chain Assessment

Having identified the five most significant Agribusiness value chains in the county, an in-depth analysis of the selected VCs was conducted guided by four assessment criteria: i) the value chain potential; ii) opportunities for growth; iii) barriers; and iv) strategies for engagement in the value chains. The purpose of the VC analysis was to identify the main opportunities and their bottlenecks, and identify the most promising nodes for engagement. The identified value chains in Uasin Gishu County include:

1. Production
2. Markets
3. Processing
4. Inputs
5. Pre and Post Production

In the sections that follow, the analysis of the value chains is presented as guided by the four pillars to identify the major points of leverage within the VCs where the AgriBiz Programme can have the maximum positive impact.

4.1.3.1 Value Chain Potential

Animal feeds constitutes the largest portion of the costs of milk production in market-oriented dairy farming. One of the respondents who is active in the dairy value chain confirmed that dairy animals in Uasin Gishu County are underfed, resulting in low milk yields, with a majority of smallholders feeding dairy cattle on natural forage, cultivated fodder, and crop by-products. The dairy feed input value chain has a great potential for both women and youth to supply feed/forage such as maize stovers, dried poultry waste, hay (purchased pure

Lucerne, grass, or Lucerne/grass mix), silages, homemade rations of locally available grains and other ingredients.

The potato value chain has a lot of potential to provide more job opportunities for youth and women and enhance food security if better storage facilities are installed. The storage may come in form of ambient storage facilities where women-based organizations can engage in aggregation. According to the responses from the focus group discussions with the women group, the potential in potato value chain can also be unlocked through

large scale cold storage for larger markets to aggregate.

Markets have the potential to generate jobs especially for the youths who are very active in the value chain. The youth respondents added that with access to capacity building opportunities in marketing, they stand to gain more from various nodes of the agricultural value chains in the county.

Uasin Gishu County is in the process of establishing an agro-processing park where produce from within the county and from the neighboring counties. The processing value chain has a great potential for both the youth and women producers who will use the park for their processing activities.

The Chepkoilel Youth Group members who are actively involved in the production of Capsicum reiterated that the horticulture sector in Uasin Gishu County is quite promising if more farmers could afford irrigation equipment. According to them, there is a lot of potential in the sector if more investments were made in supplying affordable irrigation equipment and technical support to women and youth farmers.

4.1.3.2 Opportunities for Growth

The dairy value chain in Uasin Gishu presents a major investment opportunity in milk bulking and cooling facilities. One of the interviewees, a woman agripreneur stated that, “the bulking centers provide an important link between producers and the processors, while at the same time preserving the quality of the milk. The chilling centers play an integral role in maintaining the cold chain, which is necessary for preserving the quality of milk.”

Opportunities exist for women and youth-driven agribusiness to exploit milk centers as important business hubs from which a host of services can be provided through a check off system. The centers also save processing companies the cost of collecting milk from small, scattered producers. Investment in milk cold chain will help reduce milk losses especially the evening milk most of which does not reach the market. This would enable the bulking of evening milk at central points and onward transportation to markets.

To improve market access to both inputs and off-take, opportunity exists within Uasin Gishu County to engage youth and women groups in various agricultural value chains to drive rapid transformation in the county. They have the capability to provide frontline agricultural service along the value chain, transforming the economics for producers. In Uasin Gishu County, opportunities exist for women and youth-driven agribusiness to engage in mechanization and irrigation equipment suppliers, agro-dealers, warehouses, aggregators and processors.

The introduction of direct milk dispensing machines in most supermarkets and shopping malls in the county is providing larger dairy cooperatives with an opportunity to compete with processors for this segment of the fresh milk market.

The proposed Business Incubation Hub will provide a critical interface with the youth and women agripreneurs. The interactions between the hub and the agripreneurs is most likely to translate to small, yet incremental, on-farm shifts, amounting to large-scale behaviour changes that underpin a successful agribusiness transformation in the county. Through the proposed hub services, the BIH has the opportunity to help the women and youth farmers in the county make the transition, for

example, from growing maize to more complicated but lucrative opportunities such as tomatoes, potatoes and horticultural crops- as implied by one of the respondents (woman agripreneur).

Smallholder dairy producers in Uasin Gishu County apply different technologies to their operations, in largely low- input regimes. During the field visits, it was observed that animal feeding technology relies on open grazing and stall-feeding, with little nutrient or mineral supplementation. After the collapse of government animal breeding services, occasioned by liberalization of the sector, breeding technology predominantly comprised of bull schemes or contract mating services. Unorganized and inadequate animal health services lead to deterioration in animal health and breed condition, thereby compromising reproduction and productivity. Accordingly, opportunity exists in the breeding technology sector where the smallholder women and youth in the dairy sector in the county can be provided with access to better breeding services and technology thereby increasing the productivity of dairy enterprises, diminishing the unit cost of production and increasing returns.

Majority of the agricultural value chains in Uasin Gishu County suffer from price fluctuations, for instance, the potato value chain, tomato value chain among others. Opportunity exists to invest in large cold storage facilities in strategic areas. A cold storage facility already exists in the Eldoret International Airport but it is highly inaccessible by majority of the Agripreneurs who were interviewed. Leveraging on storage units established in strategic places across the county can contribute immensely to smooth price fluctuations.

The poultry value chain in Uasin Gishu county has a lot of opportunities for the participation of

women and youth agripreneurs in various nodes of the chain. From the focus group discussions, it was apparent that investment in hatcheries where both the indigenous and improved breed chicks are sold is worth considering. Producers can also adopt a semi-intensive production system utilizing improved breeds. For women and youth agripreneurs interested in the markets segment, opportunities exist for medium to large traders to sell inputs, with focus in lower income areas.

In the beef value chain, opportunities exist in investing in the production of feedlots for livestock fattening. The women and youth agripreneurs can utilize ranches to fatten and finish well-selected young steers. The agripreneurs may also choose to invest in hide treatment units where they treat hides and advise pastoralists in Uasin Gishu County and the neighboring counties on best practices, including tick control and branding.

4.1.3.3 Barriers

A major challenge that was highlighted during the focus group discussions especially in the dairy value chain is food safety and quality assurance. Some of the respondents stated that reliable quality testing is virtually non-existent for the portion supplied directly to consumers or to milk bars/hotels/shops. Majority of the respondents in the dairy value chain, especially traders, admitted that the equipment they use for handling and transporting milk do not satisfy the minimum food safety standards as required by the industry regulators, including the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB), Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) or the Ministry of Public Health.

Focus group discussions conducted for this report revealed the major constraints facing informal milk traders include perishability, milk shortage during

the dry season, lack of modern cooling facilities, distance to markets, and price fluctuation. Some of the respondents (two women) also indicated they face unfavorable perceptions from other actors across the value chain, especially farmers who view them as exploitative. Supermarkets, stores, and kiosks in all urban centers retail processed dairy products.

A focus group discussion with the youth group revealed that the distribution systems between the capsicum buyers from Nairobi and their farm is well developed and the greatest challenge currently is the state of road infrastructure in their area.

The two women interviewees who are small-scale farmers revealed that they have limited access to an affordable variety of high-quality inputs and equipment that are well suited to their needs. As a result, yields are significantly lower than potential, signaling an opportunity for improvement in cleaner production that considers output alongside efficient resource use.

In addition, gender inequities, including access to information, water, energy and finance, are holding women back from achieving their full agricultural potential. This was revealed during the focus group discussions where the participants (majority women) admitted that they have seen some positive progress after joining women groups and working together to champion women's cause in the county. However, they stated that more needs to be done to diminish the gap between men and women especially in regards to access to resources.

The findings from the focus group discussions revealed that small-scale farmers (especially women and youth in the maize value chain) have limited markets for their produce. Again, for those

involved in high income generating value chains like French beans, not all farmers participate in collective action (e.g., self-organization of farmers into organizations like cooperatives). Therefore, some farmers are unable to aggregate produce for buyers. This weakens farmers' negotiating power and forces them to take the prices offered by middlemen, thus lowering their income. For some farmers, low levels of aggregation also correlate with use of inadequate storage facilities, contributing to post-harvest losses at the farm level of up to 30%. Overall, these challenges put all farmers, especially women and youth, at a disadvantage in terms of their overall income, as well as exacerbating food insecurity and vulnerability in Uasin Gishu County.

Produce and marketing constraints, especially in dairy value chains and horticulture value chains, negatively affect the total volume and quality of produce reaching markets. Losses at the farm level are a result of lack of market, and commodity rejection at the market. Rejection at market tends to be the result of poor handling and the time it takes to reach markets due to long distances and bad roads. The respondents revealed that rejections are higher during the wet season, when production is high and roads are largely impassable. Poor handling and storage practices at the farm and primary markets result in both financial losses and wastage. The respondents also revealed that low and irregular producer payments that coincide with peak harvesting seasons makes it difficult for the women and youth active in production to plan their activities accordingly.

Other productivity constraints that were identified to deter optimal participation by women and youth in various value chains included technology gap. An interview with the director of the Agriculture Machinery Services (AMS) revealed that there are significant gaps in feeding, breeding, and animal

healthcare, with most farmers relying on inadequate and low-quality feed and breeding materials. Poorly fed, unhealthy low-quality animal breeds, compromise dairy productivity. This entails additional investment and higher recurring costs for fodder and breeding management techniques.

Inadequate technical know-how and management gap was also identified as a major barrier whereby poor animal husbandry, dairy enterprise management, insufficient expertise for self-help group management, poor produce handling, insufficient marketing practices impose higher unit costs and lower gross margins. In some farmer groups, poor production techniques have led to the deterioration of produce quality and therefore low market opportunities. Program interventions that include extension, education and training should offer low-cost means of raising productivity and reducing commodity losses by applying improved management practices.

Inadequate access to finance was identified by majority of the respondents as one of the major constraints to improving agricultural productivity and agribusiness activities in the county.

“Setting up an Agribusiness venture often requires a considerable amount of capital which is often not available for the majority of youth and women. This scenario is exacerbated by the fact that majority of the women and youth do not own resources such as land that can be used as collateral when borrowing.” Woman agripreneur from Soi.

Enhancing access to finance through affordable loans and grants was identified as one of the channels for partially overcoming this constraint.

4.1.3.4 Strategies for engaging the value chains.

Across much of Uasin Gishu’s agricultural value chains women and youth input suppliers are limited in their ability to provide appropriate services to local farmers. In one of the interviews with an input supplier from Eldoret, she stated that long distances to input provision stores made procurement costly and inconvenient to producers. Additionally, majority of the women and youth input suppliers have inadequate finance and technical knowledge to effectively serve producers. Accordingly, intervention projects, such as the AgriBiz Programme should target working with women and youth-driven agro-dealers to establish mobile services, build the technical capacity of agrovet in providing appropriate drugs, and support producer groups to provide services such as joint fodder production, and reproduction and animal health services.

Majority of dairy farmers in Uasin Gishu County practice open grazing, semi-zero grazing, and to a limited extent pure zero grazing, with the majority keeping crossbred animals¹⁵. They sell milk either directly to consumers, through local traders/hawkers, or to dairy cooperatives and producer groups. They face challenges ranging from difficulties in accessing feeds, fodder, and water that lead to poor feeding practices, poor animal reproduction, to fluctuations in milk production. This provides an avenue for interventions to promote proper feeding practices, fodder production and conservation, water harvesting, and support for community-based feed formulation to cut down on feed costs.

While majority of the youth who were interviewed emerged as the single most important marketing actors informal milk traders in the dairy value

¹⁵ Dairy sector in Kenya 2016 [Sustainable growth of the Kenyan dairy sector – WUR E-depotedepot.wur.nl](#) > ...

chain, regulatory issues around quality and milk safety pose considerable constraints. Reliable quality testing is virtually non-existent for direct sales to consumers or to milk bars/hotels/shops and the equipment used for handling and transportation of milk does not satisfy the minimum food safety standards set by industry regulators. Whereas official policy of the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) is to formalize the informal market segment to ensure quality milk, more practical interventions should work to organize the youth (informal milk traders), build their capacity in food safety and safe milk handling, and help them scale up their operations to serve dairy farmers better.

An interview with the Chief Agricultural officer revealed that Uasin Gishu County has the potential to produce significant quantities of horticultural products, maize, and wheat. However, the only fear at the moment is that farmers may venture into some high-yield value chains but insufficient market for the produce may lead to extreme losses. Accordingly, expanding markets for processed agricultural products both domestically and for export is critical to increasing the utilization rate of the proposed processing infrastructure- the Uasin Gishu agro-processing park.

While 55 percent of Africa's population is engaged in agricultural livelihoods, only approximately 1 percent of bank lending across the continent goes to the agricultural sector¹⁶. Women and youth Smallholder farmers in Uasin Gishu represent two tremendous opportunities: a market opportunity for any financial institution looking to grow their client base, and an impact opportunity for all financial institutions that have a social mission.

"The perceived risk and lack of expertise are the most significant reasons that more banks and microfinance institutions have not yet started offering agriculture finance products to farmers in Uasin Gishu County. Compared to urban lending, which microfinance institutions are familiar with and have developed expertise in, rural lending feels quite risky. Most banks and microfinance institutions do not have internal expertise on agriculture, and are unsure how to structure loan products that would both meet the needs of farmers and mitigate the risk they take on by lending to them." Declared the county CDA.

Lending to farmers can be most effective when farmers are lent seed and fertilizer instead of cash. Providing assets to farmers ensures that the loan is utilized for the intended purpose, and overcomes the challenge of limited access to seed and fertilizer close to the homes of our clients. Again, such strategy can be augmented by offering a completely flexible repayment schedule to accommodate the irregular cash flow of most women and youth producers in Uasin Gishu County.

All across the identified value chains, the AgriBiz programme is strongly encouraged to consider the needs of women and youth agripreneurs from other counties in the regional economic bloc to identify opportunities for joint interventions. Take for instance the yet to be launched agro-processing will be able to source inputs from several counties in the region. Again, pooling resources into one inter-county flagship, such as the proposed AgriBiz Programme, can help it become more cost-effective through economies of scale, and improve feasibility of implementation by aggregating capabilities and resources from multiple counties.

¹⁶One Acre Fund Approach
<https://oneacrefund.org/blog/bridging-microfinance-gap-smallholder-farmers/>

In addition, the Programme implementors should involve relevant stakeholders from the county in the decision-making processes. In particular, county government officials, women and youth agripreneurs, farmers and their communities should be part of the process to ensure that the

benefits from the transformation align with their needs, and that local community interests are sufficiently taken into account in negotiations with other parties.

4.2 Mapping and Physical Assessment of the ATCs and the TVETs

Mapping and conducting physical assessment of the state of existing Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs) and Technical and Vocational Education and Training Centres (TVETs) was required to identify the most suitable hosting institution for the Business Incubation Hub (BIH) in Uasin Gishu County. The researcher visited three potential hosting institutions in the County. The potential hosts included: Agriculture Machinery Services (AMS), Agriculture training Center in Chebororwa, and Lengo Agricultural Training Center (Eldoret Town). The sections below give an account of the assessment process.

4.2.1 Number of ATCs and TVETs in the County

Technical and Vocational Education Training, TVET, institutions offer various certificate, diploma and craftsmanship training to students in Kenya. TVETs are registered, accredited and regulated by the Technical and Vocational Education and Training Authority (TVETA); which is a public corporate agency established under the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Act No. 29 of 2013 to regulate and coordinate training in the country through licensing, registration and accreditation of programs, institutions and trainers. Section 7 of the Act, 2013 gives the powers and functions of the Authority to regulate and coordinate training; inspect, license and register and accredit training institutions; accredit and inspect programmes and courses; promote access and relevance of training programmes;

determine the national technical and vocational training objectives; assure quality and relevance in programmes of training among other functions.

Uasin Gishu County has one Agricultural Training Center (ATC) based at Chebororwa near Uasin Gishu and Elgeyo Marakwet border. It was established in the late 1957 as a livestock holding ground. It was later changed to livestock improvement Center by Veterinary Department, before being upgraded to a Farmers Training Centre and later to an Agricultural Training Centre (ATC) in 2003. Besides the ATC, the county also has one Agricultural Mechanization Station in Eldoret Town which assist in giving farmers technical services at appropriate times and at affordable cost.

The table 8 below provides TVET institutions' information in the order: Institution Name, Category, Type, and Registration Number.

Table 8 TVET institutions in Uasin Gishu County

Aberdeen College of Accountancy	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0087/2016
African Institute of Research and Development Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0250/2016
Ainabkoi Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0172/2018
Alexandria Training Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0091/2016
Alphax College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0005/2016
Ancilla Vocational Training Institute	VTC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/VTC/0018/2018
Apex Institute of Management Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0058/2017
Arise and Shine Vocational Training Center,	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0025/2017
Cambridge Universal College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0099/2016
Cogri Vocational Training Center	VTC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/VTC/0004/2018
Data to Information College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0015/2016
East Africa Vision Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0062/2017
Eldo Star College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0063/2017
Eldoret Aviation Training Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0003/2014
Eldoret College of Professional Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0004/2015
Eldoret Institute of Business Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0022/2015
Eldoret technical training institute-mid town campus	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0093/2017
Eldoret Tourism and professional College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0020/2016
Eldoret Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0002/2016
Elgon View College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0005/2015
Elite Institute of Information and Communication Technology	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0253/2016
Excel Management Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0082/2016
Hi-Tech International College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0194/2016
Kenya Associates of Professional Counselors	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0068/2017
Kenya institute of applied sciences	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0203/2016
Kenya Institute of Management – Eldoret	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0104/2018
Kenya Institute of Management – Eldoret	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0257/2016
Kenya Institute of Professional Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0258/2016
Kings College Of Accountancy	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0036/2016
Kipkabus Technical Training Institute C/o RVTI	TVC	Public	-
Koshin Technical Training Institute	TVC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/TVC/0028/2018
Mary Immaculate Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0024/2015

Mioro Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0022/2018
Moiben TTI	TVC	Public	–
Mugondoi Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0111/2016
Nairobi Aviation College-Eldoret Campus	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0037/2017
North Rift Institute of Management Studies	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0079/2017
Rift Valley College of Management & Technology	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0055/2016
Rift Valley Technical Training Institute	TVC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/TVC/0044/2016
Sergoek Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0008/2016
Sesia Vocational Training Center	VTC	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/VTC/0059/2016
St. Brendan Technical Training Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0066/2016
Superior College of Accountancy	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0103/2018
Tec institute of Management	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0049/2017
The Eldoret National Polytechnic	NP	Public	TVETA/PUBLIC/NP/0005/2016
The Golden Gate College	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0283/2016
Tropical College of Management	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0271/2016
Tumaini Innovation Vocational Training Center	VTC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/VTC/0017/2018
Uasin Gishu Technical Training Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0146/2016
Vera Beauty & Fashion College – Eldoret Branch	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0082/2017
Victory College of Accountancy	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0148/2016
Vision Stars Training Institute	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0105/2018
VISION TECHNICAL TRAINING INSTITUTE	TVC	Private	TVETA/PRIVATE/TVC/0102/2018

Source: Ministry of Education 2019

4.2.2 Assessment Criteria

The researcher was guided by a set of questions in the assessment process. The identification of the potential hosting institutions from the pool of existing institutions was dependent upon the willingness of the host institutions to participate in the AgriBiz Programme in the long-term as well as the programme guidelines which had a preference for ATCs or TVETs.

The assessment criterion was predicated upon assessment questions that generally fell into the following categories: 1) The experience in hosting similar Programs; 2) Distance and accessibility of the premises; 3) The condition of road infrastructure; 5) availability of office space; 6) Health and Safety management; 7) Structural integrity of the premises; 8) Presence of reliable water and energy supply; 9) Presence of critical facilities and infrastructure such as ACs, internet, and mobile network; 10) Willingness of the host to contribute to hub sustainability; 11) Availability of land for demonstration, and ample parking space.

Each facility was assessed against the questions and responses were compiled in the questionnaire sheet for analysis. Each question was assigned 1 point for meeting the set criteria or zero for not meeting the standards. When summed up, the maximum number of points for the most ideal hosting facility was 27. The hosting facilities were then categorized into four categories based on achieved points.

- 24-27 Highly favorable
- 18-24 Favorable
- 10-18 Least favorable

4.2.3 Results

Table 9 Assessment results of the potential BIH Host institutions

Assessment Question	RESPONSES/SCORE		
	Chebororwa Agricultural Training Center (ATC)	Agricultural Mechanization Station	Lengo Agricultural Training Center
1. Experience in Hosting similar Programs (Yes/No)	Yes 1	No 0	No 0
2. Accessibility of the premises (Choose) -Highly Accessible -Fairly Accessible -Inaccessible	Fairly Accessible 0	Highly Accessible 1	Highly Accessible 1
3. Distance from the nearest town (Tick) -0-10km -10-20 km -20-40 km -Above 40 km	Above 40 km (From Kitale 44km, From Eldoret 48km) 0	0-10km From Eldoret Town 1	0-10km From Eldoret Town 1
4. The condition of road infrastructure • Good • Fair • Bad	Good 1	Good 1	Good 1
5. Availability of Space for Leasing (in square ft)?	Two rooms are available for use as offices (Total approx. 300 sq. feet) 1	None 0	One room available (approx. 20sq. feet) 0

6. Sanitary waste management -Efficient -Satisfactory -Non-satisfactory	Efficient (available in toilets) 1	Non-satisfactory (Pit latrines no sanitary waste kits) 0	Non-satisfactory (Pit latrines) 0
7. Status of the washrooms • Very clean • Slightly Clean • Dirty	Very clean 1	Slightly Clean 0	Slightly Clean 0
8. Structural integrity-condition of the exteriors, walls, roofs, windows, doors • Excellent • Good • Bad	Excellent (minimal renovation needed) 1	Good (massive renovation needed) 0	Good (massive renovation needed) 0
9. Structural integrity-Status of interiors-floors, roof, ceilings, walls, pillars, staircases • Excellent • Good • Bad	Excellent (minimal renovation needed) 1	Bad (overhaul required) 0	Bad (overhaul required) 0
10. Safety-Availability of firefighting equipment and fire escape routes (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1
11. Availability of air conditioning system (Yes/No)	No 0	No 0	No 0
12. Availability of Power back-up system in case of black outs (Yes/No)	No (already procured, stand by generator will be in place by June 2020) 0	No 0	No 0
13. Is internet Infrastructure available? (Yes/No)	Yes (Wifi/LAN) 1	No 0	Yes (Wifi/LAN) 1
14. Availability of strong mobile phone network (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1

15. The condition of fences or perimeter walls • Excellent • Good • Bad	Bad 0	Good 0	Excellent 1
16. Availability of CCTVs on shared spaces? (Yes/No)	No (CCTV Instalment done by April. Quotations received from two suppliers. Survey done) 0	No 0	No 0
17. Availability of (non-interrupted) water and electricity in the premises (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1
18. Cleanliness of the premises • Very Clean • Fairly Clean • Not clean	Very Clean 1	Fairly Clean 0	Very Clean 1
19. Willingness of the host to contribute to hub sustainability • Very willing • Slightly willing • Not willing	Very willing 1	Very willing 1	Very willing 1
20. Availability of office space (Yes/No)	Yes (minimal renovation required) 1	No (Until end of May) 0	No (Limited space) 0
21. Availability of training room (Yes/No)	Yes (Multipurpose hall with a capacity of 500) 1	No 0	No 0
22. Are trainings allowed in their premises? (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1
23. Availability of land for farm demonstration (½ acre and above) (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	No 0
24. Availability of ample parking space? (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	No 0
25. Can vehicles be safely parked overnight. (Yes/No)	Yes 1	Yes 1	Yes 1

26. Security of the premises- any reported theft cases? (High/Moderate/Low)	High 1	High 1	High 1
TOTAL SCORE PER HOST	21	12	13

4.2.4 Recommendations

During an interview with the Chief Agricultural Officer and the CEC Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, they showed preference for Chebororwa ATC as the ideal place to host the proposed Business Incubation Hub. However, the County Director of Agriculture showed preference for the Agricultural Mechanization Services (AMS) station based in Eldoret.

The results of the assessment shows that Chebororwa ATC achieved the highest number of score (21) which falls under the “favorable” category in the suitability scale shared above. According to the assessment resulted presented above, Chebororwa ATC leads as the most favorable location for hosting the ATC. The Programme leads are therefore urged to proceed with a visit to the site for the second phase of the assessment.

4.3 Assessing the County Government’s Commitment to the AgriBiz Programme

By assessing the county government’s development plans and priorities, the existing legislative and policy environment, the budgetary provisions, among others, it is possible to gauge their commitment towards achieving the goals of the AgriBiz Programme. The commitment of the county government to the programme is very critical for the Programme sustainability. Accordingly, this section of the report will look into these key issues into details in order to identify points of leverage for the Programme and where gaps exist.

4.3.1 County Agribusiness Development Priorities and Strategies

The section discusses some of the County’s key development priorities, strategies and programmes that may have a direct alignment with the goals of the AgriBiz Programme. These plans are part of the County’s CIDP for the year 2018-2022. Generally, Uasin Gishu County aims at achieving six goals in the plan period namely; Food Security and Nutrition, Reduced Poverty and Increased Incomes, Good Health and Well-being of residents, Sustainable Environment, Secure, Sustainable and Reliable Infrastructure and Quality Education. The Sector goals that have been discussed in this section are in Agriculture, Trade, and Youth affairs.

a) Agriculture and Trade

The sector’s broad mandate is to increase crop production and productivity, improve animal health and productivity, value addition and marketing, and increase fish production in the county. Further the sector

seeks to assure security of land tenure and enhance sustainable land use in the county; provide reliable business information to investors and the business community; promote trade and investment in the county; increase access by SMEs to adequate and affordable financial services; promote value addition in agricultural products; strengthen the cooperative movement; and provide adequate, efficient and reliable ICT infrastructure.

Sector Development needs, priorities and strategies

The sector continues to face a myriad of development challenges ranging from; low productivity in crop and livestock farming; high cost of farm inputs; low value addition of agricultural produce; high prevalence of livestock diseases; mechanization farming; post-harvest management; access to AI services; inadequate market infrastructure; limited access to affordable credit; centralized licensing and land rates process; uncontrolled development; inadequate office accommodation; unavailability of public land; dormant cooperative societies; limited access to ICT services.

To tackle the above challenges the sector identifies the following development needs, priorities and strategies as outlined herein below:

Table 10 Sector development priorities

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Increase agricultural production and productivity	Increase livestock production; Increase crop production; Increase fish production; Value addition.	Effective extension services. Enhance livestock disease control and breeding; Subsidize farm inputs; Crop pests and disease control; Crop diversification; Farmer trainings on soil management and GAP; Strengthen post-harvest management. Promote fish farming. Promote value addition and agri-business. Promote Public Private Partnerships
Adequate cooperative outreach	Formation of new cooperatives; Training of cooperatives; Financing of cooperative societies; Reviving dormant cooperatives;	Entrench good corporate governance in cooperatives; Financing cooperatives at affordable interest rates

Access to markets i.e local and international	Provide adequate market infrastructure; Marketing of county produce and products	Development of market infrastructure through construction of wholesale and retail markets, markets shades, create and establish Industrial park, establish business incubation centers, establish investor support center; Strengthen marketing through trade fairs and exhibitions; Promote collaborations with other government agencies and partners.
Growth of SME's	Provide adequate market space and stalls; Training of SMEs; Provide affordable SMEs loans; Provide business advisory.	Development of market infrastructure – markets and stalls; Strengthen SMEs capacity by providing affordable credit, training and business advisory services.

b) Youth affairs

The County government of Uasin Gishu is prioritizing youth training and empowerment as a means of creating sustainable job opportunities for its growing numbers of youth. The Department of youth seeks to empower the youth through training and development of VTCs infrastructure. The ultimate outcome is to improve access to technical education and skills. Other proposed youth support services for the period 2018-2022 include: Rolling out TVET scholarships, Establishment of a Youth empowerment Centre, and launching a Youth internship Programme. The County government has partnered with Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) campus; Animal Husbandry Inservice Training Institute, (AHITI), campus; Kenya Institute of Mass Communication, (KIMC) campus to facilitate training activities.

Table 11 Sector Development Priorities

Development Needs	Priorities	Strategies
Access to quality vocational training	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of VTC infrastructure and equipment; Quality assurance; TVET scholarships programme; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construction of administration blocks, workshops, classrooms, Libraries, Dining hall and hostels; Provision of tools and equipment Recruitment of additional instructors to all VTCs; Quality assurance and standards officers; Upscale county revolving fund; Provide bursaries to the needy students;

4.3.2 Assessing the County's Policy and Legislative Environment

This section examines the policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks in Uasin Gishu County which supports the goals or ambitions of the AgriBiz Programme. The human right to decent work and economic growth is well outlined in the Sustainable Development Goal Number 8. In Kenya the right to food is provided for in Article 43 of our Constitution, which anchors the policy, legal and regulatory frameworks of the AgriBiz Programme: "Every person has the right to be free from hunger, and to have adequate food of acceptable quality." – Article 43, Constitution of Kenya (2010) The Constitution further embraces sustainable exploitation, utilization, management and conservation of the environment and natural resources, and identifies sustainable development as an important value and principle of governance. This strategy supports policies that address food and nutrition security with alignment to county-level CIDPs, the NAIP and MTPIII, while maintaining coherence to overarching development blueprints including the CAADP Malabo declaration, the SDGs, the AU 2063 agenda and various regional and continental trade arrangements that affect agriculture, including the recently signed Africa CFTA.

In the past few years, the Agribusiness sector in Kenya has pursued legal and regulatory framework reforms both at national and county level including:

- Climate Change Act No. 11, 2016
- County Governments Act No. 17, 2012
- Crops Act No. 16, 2013
- East African Community Protocol on Environment and Natural Resource Management, 2006
- Fisheries Management and Development Act No. 35, 2016
- Forest Conservation and Management Act No. 34, 2016
- Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016-2030
- Irrigation Policy, 2015
- Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act No. 17, 2013
- National Agriculture Policy, Fisheries and Ocean Policy, 2008
- National Environment Policy, 2014
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy, 2011
- National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Framework, 2017-2022
- National Livestock Policy Sessional Paper No 2, 2008
- National Agricultural Sector Extension Policy, 2012
- National Agricultural Research Systems Policy, 2012
- Plant and Seed Plant Varieties Amendments Act, 2016
- Public Private Partnership Act, 2013
- Vision 2030; and the Third Medium-Term Plan – MTPIII (2018-2022) for Vision 2030

The County Government of Uasin Gishu needs to review and develop certain existing policy and regulatory frameworks to accelerate the impact of the AgriBiz Programme, and drive broader transformation of

agribusiness as job creation channel for youth and women even beyond the county boundaries. The following ongoing policy efforts should be prioritized within the first three years of AgriBiz Programme implementation:

- Green Economy Strategy and Implementation Plan, 2016-2030- to leverage on the components that seek to enhance sustainable employment opportunities for women and youth in Kenya.
- Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act No. 17, 2013- should be domesticated to fulfill research needs in the county.
- Revised National Youth Policy (2019 – 2023)- to capture the government aspirations for the youth and align strategies accordingly.
- Vision 2030; and the Third Medium-Term Plan – MTPIII (2018-2022) for Vision 2030

Any policy changes required at the county level to support the AgriBiz Programme will need to be determined by the County Legislatures, and some recommendations are made in section 4.3.3 on how to approach this. It will be crucial for the strategy to be aligned with the county priorities, as outlined in sector plans and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The AgriBiz programme implementors will work closely with the Legal Department in Uasin Gishu County to initiate policy discussions as an intervention in areas where gaps might exist along the identified value chains.

4.3.3 Policy and Regulatory Recommendations

While these policies and regulatory frameworks provide a guide to implement the proposed Programme within the context of a county government, they must be accompanied by strong governance to ensure successful implementation. A key enabler to this strategy is the training and development of the transformation leaders – from the county-level decision-makers, to the Hub Employees and agripreneurs on the front line.

Working closely with the various county government departments and partners, the BIH lead should:

- Map out the County's agricultural sector priorities and value chains from the County strategic plans and CIDP goals to check for alignment with AgriBiz Programme strategic priorities in agriculture. If required, identify any additional priority value chains that may still leverage on the AgriBiz Programme and highlight any policy gaps or regulatory constraints that may exist.
- Create an implementation plan aligned with the County's CIDP. The implementation plan should contain action milestones, milestone timing and milestone owners needs to be drawn. The BIH lead need to coordinate implementation plan with the needs of the regional economic bloc and national-level plans in agribusiness.

- Estimate funding requirements and identify funding sources within the county, in the regional economic bloc, and from the national government. Locate funding sources based on consultation with other stakeholders through the Programme implementors. Identify possible policy and regulatory constraints toward this endeavor.
- Assess the existing policy and regulatory frameworks and how they can support the programme implementation plan and performance management. Liaise with the County Legal Department throughout implementation to ensure on-track update of the policy and regulatory landscape in light of AgriBiz Programme execution.

4.3.4 Assessing the County's Budgetary Provisions for Agribusiness related activities

The county government's commitment to the AgriBiz can be further ascertained through its budgetary commitment to agribusiness related activities. An interview with the CEC for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries revealed that the County government is committed towards supporting the AgriBiz Programme. However, the CEC wanted to know what proportion of the AgriBiz Programme's budget would they be required to support and at what period during the Programme implementation.

The table 12 below shows the County Government's budgetary allocations for the Planning period 2018-2022 to address the challenges identified in the Agribusiness related areas.

Table 12 County Government's budgetary allocations for the Planning period 2018-2022

1. Trade and Development

1.1 Market infrastructure development services	Land Purchase	12 Million
	Shoe shiner shades developed	20 Million
	Modern mama mboga shades	30 Million
	Animal sale yards	18 Million
	Chicken sale shades	30 Million
	Wholesale market developed	600 Million
	Retail markets developed	100 Million
	Apparel markets developed	50 Million
	Curio market established	15 Million
	Modern garage developed	20 Million
	Jua Kali shades	30 Million
1.2 Export promotion services	Export promotion capacity building carried out	15 Million
	E-commerce (marketing software)	5 Million
2. Trade and support services		
2.1 Value addition PPPs facilitated	No of value addition PPPs facilitated	10 Million
	No. of cottage industries facilitated	18 Million

2.2 Weights and measures services	No of weighbridges developed	30 Million
	No. of calibration	12 Million
2.3 Licensing Offices	No. of offices developed	18 Million
2.4 Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) Support Desk	No. of Patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade secrets facilitated	10 Million
	No. of SME's	120 Million
3. SMEs services		
3.1 SME's soft credit (Inua Biashara fund)	No. of SME's Funded	120 Million
3.2 Capacity Building Programme for SME's	No. of SME's trained	15 Million
3.3 SME Business Incubation services	No. of incubation centers developed	18 Million
3.4 Sub-County Industrial Development Centers at Kasaret, Kesses and Soy	No. of CIDCs Constructed and Equipped	120 Million
3.5 Research on SMEs	No. of documentations	5 Million
3.6 Establishment of an SME Park	No. of SME Parks established	10 Million
4. Industrial development, investments and International Trade		
4.1 Industrial development & investment services	Investor support centers established	10 Million
	Industrial parks	500 Million
	Land Banking for SME & Industrial parks	300 Million
4.2 Regional Integration	NOREB exhibitions and Conferences	30 Million
	NOREB & other Economic blocks	250 Million
	Joint investments by NOREB Counties initiated	100 Million
5. Cooperative and Enterprise Development		
5.1 Cooperative Development & Management	Capacity Building programs	60 Million
	Sensitization programs	30 Million
	Automation of cooperatives enterprises	30 Million
	Cooperative societies registered	30 Million
	Cooperative societies revived	10 Million
	Audit reports	15 Million
	Linkages and partnerships formed	5 Million
	Research and development	15 Million
	Cooperative college established	250 Million
	Cottage industry established	100 Million
	International Cooperative Day & exhibitions	10 Million
5.2 Enterprise Development Services	Entrepreneurship skill development	90 Million
	Loans disbursed	950 Million
	Incubation centers established	50 Million
	County cooperative Enterprise Bank Established	500 Million

6. Crop Development and Management		
6.1 Seed Subsidy Programme	Maize seed Subsidy	351 Million
6.2 Post harvest management	Cereal stores	120 Million
	Cereal driers	90 Million
	Cold store	80 Million
6.3 Crop pest and disease control services	Crop and pest diseases controlled	100 Million
	Migratory pest control	5 Million
6.4 Value addition	Cottage industries promoted	30 Million
6.5 Crop diversification	Solar driers	25 Million
	Coffee promotion	8 Million
	Motorized coffee pulpers	2 Million
	Nurseries established	15 Million
6.6 Soil and water management & environmental conservation services	Farmers trained	35 Million
	Assorted soil conservation equipment	30 Million
	Soil of conservation structures	3 Million
	Agroforestry	2 Million
6.7 Crop insurance	Training of farmers	5 Million
	Crop insurance subsidy	150 Million
6.8 Extension services	Trade shows and exhibitions	40 Million
	Farmers exchange tours	40 Million
	Field days	20 Million
	Demonstration plots	10 Million
6.9 Empowerment programmes	Kijana na Acre Programme	150 Million
6.10 Irrigation services	Drip irrigation kits and tanks	75 Million
	Water pumps	9 Million
	Small scale irrigation schemes	100 Million
	Nursery certification	1 Million
	Potato multiplication sites	5 Million
	Equipment purchased	6 Million
6.11 Crop census	Census conducted	30 Million
6.12 AMS Services	Assorted machinery	320 Million
	Assorted farm machinery	120 Million
	Survey Equipment	45 Million
	Workshop constructed	10 Million
	Heavy duty tool purchased	3 Million
	Machinery shed constructed	20 Million
	AMS land fenced	10 Million
6.13 Climate Smart Agriculture World Bank	Climate smart Agriculture practices up scaled	552 Million
	Public private Partnerships Initiatives	100 Million
7. Agriculture Training Services		
7.1 ATC Services	Modern residential Hostels	150 Million

	Multipurpose hall	5 Million
	Boreholes drilled	6 Million
	Waterlines rehabilitated	10 Million
	Sewer system and treatment plant	15 Million
	Water tanks purchased	3 Million
	ATC Farm stores	4 Million
	Fence constructed	10 Million
	ATC Workshop constructed	1 Million
	Farm equipment and machinery purchased	36 Million
7.2 Crop diversification	Green house installation and outdoor irrigation	7 Million
	Coffee Seedlings procured	20 Million
	Tissue culture bananas	1 Million
	Fruit tree nursery	1 Million
7.3 Value addition or Chebororwa	Assorted equipment purchased	4 Million
	Establishment of bakery	5 Million
7.4 Livestock Production	Piggery established	10 Million
	Agriculture established	4 Million
8. Veterinary Services		
8.1 Animal breeding	Subsidized AI inseminations	150 Million
	Purchase of AI KITS	2 Million
	Infertility investigation	5 Million
	Breeding services (embryo Transplants under PPP)	50 Million
	Estrus synchronization under PPP	5 Million
	Veterinary Training Center (AHITI satellite) under PPP	100 Million
8.2 Livestock disease control services	Vaccination services	142 Million
	Vector (Tick) control	240 Million
	Cattle dips	7.5 Million
8.3 Disease surveillance	Human Health safeguarded against Zoonotic diseases	31.5 Million
	Notifiable diseases	3 Million
8.4 Value addition	Slaughter houses constructed	155 Million
9. Livestock Production		
9.1 Animal production	Youths empowered through bee hives and bee hive equipment	70 Million
	Women empowered through Inua mama na kuku program	50 Million
	Vulnerable marginalized groups empowered through Dorper Ram rotation exchange	20 Million

	Vulnerable and marginalized groups empowered through dairy goats rotation	10 Million
9.2 Dairy promotion	In-calf heifer rotation (Mzee na ng'ombe)	30 Million
	Demo plots up scaling/ established	175 Million
	Model zero grazing units established	15 Million
	Feed mixers and Hammer mill	9 Million
	Forage harvesters (Tractor drawn)	10 Million
	Feedlot and zero grazing unit	7 Million
	Feed formulation mixers	2 Million
	Silage chopper purchased	1.5 Million
9.3 Dairy Value addition	Milk dispenser	10.8 Million
	Milk Pasteurizers	10 Million
	Electricity connection to milk coolers	42 Million
	Water connection to milk coolers	40 Million
	Promote capacity building through farmer exchange tours	3.2 Million
9.4 Livestock, fish species and fish ponds census	Conduct livestock and fish census in the county	30Million
10. Fisheries Production		
10.1 Fisheries production	Fish ponds established for women groups PLWD groups and other MVGs	12 Million
	Fish mash ingredients for fish mash production by Youth Groups	12 Million
	Demonstration fish ponds at Ward level	5 Million
	Underground Rainwater storage tanks	40 Million
	Fish feeds subsidy	30 Million
	Fingerlings subsidy	5 Million
	Field days and farm demonstration	20 Million
10.2 Value addition	Fish value addition equipment	2 Million
	Aqua-shops	115 Million
11. Youth training and empowerment		
11.1 Training	VTC infrastructure and equipment	342 Million
11.2 Youth support services	TIVET scholarship	150 Million
	Youth empowerment center	60 Million
	Youth internship Programme	5 Million
11.3 Training services	Partnership with Kenya Water Institute (KEWI) campus, Animal Husbandry In-service training institute (AHITI) campus, Kenya Institute of Mass Communication (KIMC) campus	200 Million

Source: CIDP 2018-2022, County Government of Uasin Gishu, 2019

4.3.6 County Government Agribusiness Related Initiatives

The County government of Uasin Gishu is in the process of rolling out various Agribusiness related projects that the AgriBiz Programme can leverage on. These projects cover activities within various county government departments including the Cooperatives and Enterprise Development, Department of Agriculture, Department of Livestock and Fisheries, Department of Trade and Industrialization, and Department of Youth Affairs.

The tables 13-16 below show the ongoing projects giving details about the project location, objectives, targets, expected outputs, costs, source of funding, time frame, and the implementing agency.

Table 13 Ongoing Cooperatives and Enterprise Development Projects

Project Location*	Name/ Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (KES. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Capacity building for the cooperative Sector in Uasin Gishu county	To conduct capacity building programmes for members, management committee and staff	Capacity building in 350 active Co-operative societies	Assess the training needs of the members, committee members and staff of the co-operative Sector; Conduct Training.	10M	CGUG	2018-2022	Co-operative Enterprise
Access to affordable credit facilities for co-operatives through linkages with various financial institutions in UG County	To provide affordable Capital for startups, expansion, investments and on lending.	500 million loans disbursed	Sensitization on the requirements and availability of funds to co-operative leaders; Consideration of loan applications, approval and disbursement of funds; Training on utilization of funds; Recovering of disbursed funds; Monitoring and evaluation; Purchase vehicles for the fund.	450M	CGUG	2018-2022	Co-operative Enterprise
Promotion of Agribusiness investments Ainabkoi and Kesses Sub-county	To enhance value addition processing and exports through Co-operatives.	Ainabkoi and Kesses sub counties at a cost of 50 million. Construction of air rated stores for	Construction of refrigerated stores for horticultural produce.	55M	CGUG	2018-2022	Co-operative Enterprise

		storage of potatoes in Kesses at a cost of 5 million.					
Revival of dormant co-operative societies. Uasin Gishu County	To ensure a vibrant co- operative sector in the county.	To hold 30 revival meetings in wards and revive 20 co- operative societies.	Hold public barazas in all the 30 Wards; Hold Revival meetings in dormant societies in the County; Amendment and registration of By-laws for the revived societies.	5M	CGUG	2018-2022	Co-operative & Enterprise Dept.

Source: CIDP 2018-2022, County Government of Uasin Gishu, 2019

Table 14 Table Ongoing Trade and Industrialization Projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (KES. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Ainabkoi Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Perimeter wall at Ainabkoi Market	6,759,208	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department

Kuinet Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Perimeter wall at Kuinet Market	6,590,070	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Kuinet Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Toilet Block at Kuinet Market	3,999,240	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization
Burnt Forest Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Modern Ablution Block at Burnt Forest Market	4,252,550	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Sogomo Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Modern Toilet at Sogomo Market	3,952,260	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Eldoret West Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Improvement of Eldoret West Market	2,998,150	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Jua Kali Market	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Toilet at Jua Kali Market	1,896,448	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Modern Kiosks for Huruma Ward	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Modern Kiosks for Huruma Ward	3,000,000	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department
Modern Kiosks for Eldoret town	To strengthen Wholesale and retail trade in Uasin Gishu County	Promoting the growth of SMEs, Youth and Women enterprises	Construction of Modern Kiosks for Eldoret town	9,000,000	CGUG	2017-2018	Trade & Industrialization Department

Table 15 Ongoing Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries Projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (KES. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Construction of cereal stores-Tuiyo co-operative society	To reduce post- harvest losses of cereals	1 high capacity cereal store constructed	Construction of stores	15M	CGUG	2017-2018	Department of Agriculture
Completion of stores-Mafuta co-operative society	To reduce post- harvest losses of cereals	1 store completed	Tender award; Construction of stores	4M	CGUG	2017-2018	Department of Agriculture
Completion of Milk Coolers	To reduce post- harvest losses of milk	46 milk cooler structures constructed	Construction of 46 milk cooler structures	59.5M	CGUG	2016 – 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries
Disease Control	Reduce incidences of diseases outbreaks	To vaccinate 80% of all cattle in the County	Purchase of FMD/LSD/RABIES/B Q vaccine	23 million	CGUG	2017 – 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries
Tick control	To control tick borne diseases	To support all dips in the county with acaricides	Tender for supply of Acaricides; Issuing of the acaricides to identified dips.	40 Million	CGUG	2017 – 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries

A.I subsidy	To improve genetic quality of Dairy cattle.	To support 25 Cooperative societies with subsidized AI	Tender for supply of semen and AI accessories.	23 million	CGUG	2017 - 2018	Department of Livestock and Fisheries
Construction of multipurpose hall at Chebororwa A.T.C	To improve on Chebororwa Training Centre facilities.	1 multipurpose hall constructed	Construction of hall at Chebororwa A.T.C	15M	CGUG	2014 - 2018	Department of Agriculture
Construction of dam for irrigation at Chebororwa A.T.C	To increase crop production at Chebororwa A.T.C	1 dam constructed	Tendering; Site identification; Survey and design; Dam excavation	4M	CGUG	2014 - 2018	Department of Agriculture
Completion of Turbo slaughter house	To provide wholesome meat to Uasin gishu residents	1 slaughter house completed.	Tendering of remaining works.	3.5M	CGUG	2014 - 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries.
Promotion of High Value Crops	To promote high value crops.	7000 bananas procurement; 3,500 macadamia procurement; 87,500 coffee seedlings; 10,500 Avocados procurement	Procurement of, 7000 bananas 3,500 macadamia 87,500 coffee seedlings 10,500 Avocados; Identify farmer beneficiaries; Distributing the seedlings to identified farmers	7M	CGUG	Jan 2018- June 2018	Department of Agriculture.

Purchase of Machinery for Agricultural mechanization station	To increase the number of machineries at Eldoret Machinery Station.	1 tipper truck procured; 1 Excavator procurement 1 forage harvester procured; 2 mobile driers procured.	Procurement of 1 tipper Truck; , 1 Excavator, , 1 forage harvester, and 2 mobile driers.	80M	CGUG	Jan 2018 - June 2018	Department of Agriculture
Construction of demonstration fish ponds	To increase fish production in the county.	6 raised fish ponds constructed	Site identification; Procurement of materials; Constructing the ponds.	1M	CGUG	Jan 2018- June 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries
Purchase of fingerlings for pond restocking	To increase fish production in the county	-200,000 fingerlings procured	Procurement of fingerlings; Restocking of existing fish ponds.	2M	CGUG	Jan 2018- June 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries
Purchase of fish feeds	To increase fish production in the county	2000kgs of fish feeds procured	Procurement of the fish feeds Distribution of the fish feeds	2M	CGUG	Jan 2018- June 2018	Department of livestock and fisheries

Dairy goats in the County for Vulnerable- HIV/AIDS, Widows, Elderly Rehabilitated drug addicts in the whole county	To increase incomes and improve nutrition	390 dairy goats issued	Identification of vulnerable groups registered with social service; Purchase of goats	CGUG	2018 - 2019	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	To be issued to registered groups Dairy goats to be on a rotation basis
Dairy cows (Cow rotation program) in the whole County	To improve milk production and increase incomes	600 dairy cows issued	Identification of registered dairy groups; Vetting of groups; Identification of suitable breeds.	CGUG	2018 - 2019	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	
Bee keeping (honey processing n packaging) in the whole County	To increase employment opportunities	450 beehives established and beekeeping equipment issued	Identify youth groups to be supported; Training of groups; Purchase of Bee hives and equipment; Processing and packaging equipment	CGUG; Youth groups	2018 - 2019	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	Groups to pay at a low or zero interest rates
Value addition of milk in the whole county	To provide ready market, increase production and stabilize prices	6 milk dispensers and 6 pasteurizers purchased	Identify cooperatives with adequate milk deliveries.	CGUG;	2018 - 2021	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	Existing co-operatives; Purchase of milk dispensers and pasteurizers

Dorper rotation (Ram exchange) in the whole County	To improve breeds of dorper sheep	1000 dorpers rotated	Identify dorper farmers; Create a dorper rotation programme	CGUG;	2020 - 2021	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	
Cockerel exchange in the whole County	To upgrade breeds of poultry; To exchange local poultry for	7500 cockerels exchanged	Identify households with poultry; Purchase of cockerels	CGUG;	2018 - 2022	Livestock and Fisheries Dept.	

Source: CIDP 2018-2022, County Government of Uasin Gishu, 2019

Table 16 Ongoing Youth training services Projects

Project Name/ Location*	Objectives	Targets	Description of Activities (Key Outputs)	Cost (KES. Millions)	Source of funding	Time frame	Implementing Agency
Construction of Administration Blocks	To enhance service delivery	17	Construction and equipping of offices	69.7M	CGUG	2018- 2020	Youth and Sports; Public works. Procurement
Construction of Hostels; workshops and classrooms	To enhance infrastructural development	Hostels- 19 Workshops -13 Classroom -22	Construction and equipping of Hostels, workshops and classrooms	Hostel - 77.9M Workshops - 53.3M Classrooms - 90.2M	CGUG	2018- 2022	Youth and Sports; Public works; Procurement
Construction of youth incubation and empowerment center	To enhance mentorship programme s	Incubation center -1 Empowerment center - 1	Construction and equipping of an incubator and empowerment centre	Incubation centre- 14M Empowerment centre - 10M	CGUG	2018- 2019	Youth and Sports; Public works Procurement

Source: CIDP 2018-2022, County Government of Uasin Gishu, 2019

4.3.7 The Partnership between Uasin Gishu County Government and AgriBiz Programme

The County Director of Agriculture, The Chief Agricultural Officer, and the CEC Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries have all indicated their support to the AgriBiz Programme. During an interview with the Chief Agricultural Officer, he declared that majority of the AgriBiz Programme goals are aligned with their agribusiness goals as stipulated in the CIDP. The County Director of Agriculture, on the other hand reiterated that the proposed Business Incubation Hubs (BIHs) within the AgriBiz Programme will contribute immensely towards filling the business and technical skills gap in the county. The CEC is looking forward to welcoming the Programme implementing partners into the county and promised to accord the necessary support as required.

4.4 County Human Development Indicators

According to the world inequality statistics, Kenya was ranked 103 out of 169 countries making it the 66th most unequal country in the world. Kenya's Inequality is rooted in its history, politics, economics and social organization and manifests itself in the lack of access to services, resources, power, voice and agency. Inequality continues to be driven by various factors such as: social norms, behaviors and practices that fuel discrimination and obstruct access at the local level and/ or at the larger societal level; the fact that services are not reaching those who are most in need of them due to intentional or unintentional barriers; the governance, accountability, policy or legislative issues that do not favor equal opportunities for the disadvantaged; and economic forces i.e. the unequal control of productive assets by the different socio-economic groups.

Regardless, Human Development is improving, with the HDI Index indicating an improvement from 0.578 in 2015 to 0.590 in 2017¹⁷. Although progress on social indicators has been significant, more effort is required to reduce extreme poverty, reduce inequality and achieve shared prosperity. Structural and socio-political obstacles continue to constrain achievement of sustainable and inclusive growth, participatory governance, community-level peace and security, sustainable environment and natural resource management and resilience to shocks and climate change¹⁸.

According to the 2005 report on the World Social Situation, sustained poverty reduction cannot be achieved unless equality of opportunity and access to basic services is ensured. Creating job opportunities has therefore been explicitly incorporated into the AgriBiz Programme with an aim of improving human development (welfare) within the county. This section of the report presents the baseline status of four basic concepts of human development including poverty, employment rates, and Health status in Uasin Gishu County.

¹⁷ http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/KEN.pdf

¹⁸ Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHS) 2015/16

a) Employment/Income

Access to jobs is essential for overcoming inequality and reducing poverty. People who cannot access productive work are unable to generate an income sufficient to cover their basic needs and those of their families, or to accumulate savings to protect their households from the vicissitudes of the economy. The unemployed are therefore among the most vulnerable in society and are prone to poverty. Levels and patterns of employment and wages are also significant in determining degrees of poverty and inequality.

According to the ILO estimates, approximately 62% of Kenya's total employable population of approximately 28 million earn some income from agriculture, including farmers and other off-farm employment related to agriculture (e.g., agribusinesses). Determining which share of these people are in Uasin Gishu County and are doing some farming activities is difficult. Nonetheless, agricultural activity is at the heart of many Kenyan communities. Informal employment in agriculture is at least 8x the size of formal employment, with women doing most of the work on the farm.

Kenya's Unemployment Rate dropped to 9.31 % in Dec 2019, from the previously reported number of 9.31 % in Dec 2018. Kenya's Unemployment Rate is updated yearly, available from Dec 1991 to Dec 2019, with an average rate of 9.68 %. The data reached an all-time high of 10.10 % in Dec 2003 and a record low of 8.90 % in Dec 1991. The data is reported by reported by World Bank.

In the latest reports, Kenya's Population reached 47.80 million people in Dec 2018. Monthly Earnings of Kenya stood at 591.84 USD in Jun

2018. The country's Labour Force Participation Rate dropped to 66.29 % in Dec 2019¹⁹.

In Uasin Gishu County, the total Dependency Ratio stands at 78.6%²⁰. According to the findings from the 2019 Census data, the number of persons outside the labor force stands at 495,077, while the number of persons seeking work at 65,879 (6.5% of the total population). The number of Persons working represents 44.6% of the total population.

b) Poverty

The poverty line is a threshold below which people are deemed poor. The new country economic update shows that the proportion of Kenyans living on less than the international poverty line (US\$1.90 per day in 2011 PPP) has declined from 43.6% in 2005/06 to 35.6% in 2015/16²¹. Poverty incidence in Kenya is amongst the lowest in East Africa and is lower than the Sub-Saharan African regional average, according to the update. However, the report notes that poverty rates in Kenya remain relatively high compared to other lower middle-income countries

Poverty is one vulnerability that would logically seem to have an impact on unemployment, in that it inhibits access to education. This has been identified as the main barrier to youth employment. It also negatively impacts on health and human development, and therefore individuals' ability to work productively. Poverty in a household can also lead to under- or unemployment amongst other household members. Having no one else in the family with whom to foster professional networks decreases an

¹⁹ Kenya's Monthly Minimum Wages: Agriculture: Average data remains active status in CEIC and is reported by Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.

²⁰ KIHBS 2016 https://africacheck.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/KIHBS-2015_16-Labour-Force-Basic-Report.pdf#page=11

²¹ World bank 2019 <https://blogs.worldbank.org/african/more-than-just-growth-accelerating-poverty-reduction-in-kenya>

individual's ability to find employment by over 10 per cent²².

In Uasin Gishu County, the distribution of the poor in the county stood at 3%. According to the findings from the head count done by KNBS in 2015, the number of poor people in Uasin Gishu County was at 38% of the total population. The County has a 12% Poverty Gap and a 5% Severity of Poverty.

c) Health

Poor health in an individual, or their caregivers, has a negative impact on their level of education, productivity and labour force participation²³. One study found that amongst HIV positive respondents, only 9 per cent were employed (ActionAid International Kenya 2009). Although it suggests the impact of stigma attached to the illness, there is little information available detailing to what extent poor health influences an individual's ability to participate in the labour force, which focuses on youth in Kenya. Globally, employment participation in amongst those with a disability is very low with some estimates placing it in the Kenyan context at below 1 per cent²⁴. This could be due to physical barriers in the workplace as well as discrimination, a lack of social support and low enforcement of legislation and policies²⁵.

In Uasin Gishu County, the average morbidity rate for all genders is 18%²⁶. Again, 59 % of births were assisted by a skilled provider with births delivered

at a health facility standing at 57.4%.²⁷ The number of Children (12-23 months) immunized stood at 57.5%²⁸

d) Nutritional status

The Kenyan Constitution stipulates that every Kenyan has the right to basic nutrition, right to adequate amounts of food of acceptable quality as well as clean and safe water in adequate quantities. Nutrition is the intake of food, measured in relation to dietary needs. The nutritional status of a population is one of the most useful indicators of a population's overall welfare. Therefore, child growth is recognized as an important indicator of nutritional status and health. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) number two seeks to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition. In the national framework for monitoring and reporting SDGs, the Government has committed to monitor and report on three indicators on nutrition. These are prevalence of undernourishment; stunting; wasting and underweight. The 2015/16 KIHBS provides data for monitoring nutritional status of children and progress made towards realization of SDGs targets.

Table 6.1 shows the nutritional status of children as measured by stunting, wasting and underweight by sex, and age in Uasin Gishu county as compared to the national average. The data reveals that boys are more prone to stunting, wasting and being underweight than girls.

Table 17 Proportion of Undernourished Children (6-59 Months) by Residence, Age, and Gender.

²² ILO & ILS 2013 and AfDB 2015.

²³ Africa Development Bank Annual Report 2015. https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Generic-Documents/Annual_Report_2015_EN_-_Full.pdf

²⁴ Mwaura 2016

²⁵ Kenya's Health Sector-Handicap International 2016

²⁶ Health Policy Project

<https://www.healthpolicyproject.com/pubs/291/Uasin%20Gishu%20County-FINAL.pdf>

²⁷ Kenya HIS, Division of Child Health; facility delivery data were provided by the Division of Child Health; total number of deliveries was estimated from 2009 census data

²⁸ Kenya Demographic and Health Survey, 2014

Residence/ County	Height-For-Age		Weight-For-Age		Weight-For-Height		Number of Children ('000)
	Percentage Below - 2SD	Percentage Below - 3SD	Percentage Below - 2SD	Percentage Below - 3SD	Percentage Below - 2SD	Percentage Below - 3SD	
National	29.9	11.4	13.0	2.5	6.7	2.6	4,839
Rural	32.4	12.2	14.5	2.8	6.8	2.8	3,297
Urban	24.5	9.6	9.8	2.1	6.3	2.4	1,542
Sex							
Male	32.8	12.5	13.7	3.0	7.2	3.0	2,447
Female	26.9	10.2	12.3	2.1	6.1	2.3	2,392
Age							
6-11 months	14.6	5.5	8.3	1.1	8.5	3.8	417
12-23 months	30.8	12.8	11.8	3.3	9.0	3.5	1,056
24-35 months	37.0	13.5	13.4	2.3	5.7	2.6	1,039
36-48 months	32.5	13.3	14.1	2.6	6.1	2.4	1,136
48-59 months	25.7	8.5	14.4	2.4	5.3	1.8	1,191
Uasin Gishu	28.0	8.1	12.6	2.1	4.4	1.2	116

Source: Basic Report Based on 2015/16 Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey

The baseline data on the various components of the AgriBiz Programme which will contribute towards the socio-economic development of Uasin Gishu County is presented below:

Table 18 Baseline data for selected AgriBiz Programme Components.

Indicator	Indicator Definition	Baseline Data info
Number of youth and women agripreneurs admitted into the BIH	Agripreneurs affiliated to credible entities within Uasin Gishu County or Surrounding Counties	0
% increase in the number of women and youth participants in various nodes of the County	Number of women and youth agripreneurs in production and pre-production VCs	No data
	Number of women and youth agripreneurs in market VCs	No data
	Number of women and youth agripreneurs in the input VCs	No data

agribusiness value chains	Number of women and youth agripreneurs in Processing VCs	No data
% increase in productivity of the farmers in the Dairy and Horticulture value chains	Dairy: milk production during the lactation period per farmer/cow/day	23 Litres
	Horticulture-French beans: Kg of produce per acre (average)	8,700 kg/acre
Number of jobs created from the selected agripreneur ventures.	Formal and informal employment opportunities resulting from the agribusiness ventures associated with the AgriBiz Programme	None
Increase in access to finance by women and youth agripreneurs.	VC actors (farmers, Transports, input suppliers, aggregators, processors SMEs etc.) accessing the AgriBiz finance products and services	%
Enhanced business development skills among the BIH incubatees.	Incubatees have basic knowledge and understanding of business development issues and topics.	%
The number of agripreneurs, County officials, and farmers trained	Agripreneurs, County government officials and farmers offered various forms of training within the AgriBiz Programme.	No



5. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary of Findings

- While youth between the ages of 18-35 make up more than 35% of Kenya's population, less than 10% of the youth labour force is directly engaged in agriculture. Many of these youth access their information through their internet enabled mobile phones: internet penetration in Kenya is amongst the top 20 in the world, with >90% of the population accessing the internet through mobile data. However, Kenyan youth have limited access to land and other agricultural factors of production, and face relatively higher barriers to market access. They also must confront limiting perceptions in their communities of the sector as one for older and more rural populations, as opposed to one that offers transformative opportunities for on- and off-farm employment and businesses.
- Agriculture employs ~75% of Kenya's women (compared to 51% of Kenyan men), but only half of these women own their farms. This lower level of ownership limits the ability of these women to join cooperatives and other farmer-based organizations that have collateral that can help facilitate access to more affordable and higher-quality inputs, as well as access to markets. It also limits their ability to access financing with their land as collateral, and this in part drives yield gaps of up to 20- 30% between male- and female-managed agricultural enterprises. These constraints are more acutely experienced by women in rural communities.
- The programme will support the establishment of 8 Business Incubation Hubs (BIH) in different Counties or Regional Economic Blocks, based where possible at existing centres such as the Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs).
- Programme implementation partners conducted the situation analysis research to; i) to determine the current state of agribusiness activities in the selected counties, ii) to understand the current circumstances within which the Programme is to be implemented, and iii) to develop a general analysis of the programme's context.

- Uasin Gishu County lies between longitudes 34 degrees 50" east and 35 degrees 37" West and latitudes 0 degrees 03" South and 0 degrees 55" North. The county shares common borders with Trans Nzoia County to the North, Elgeyo Marakwet County to the East, Baringo County to the South East, Kericho County to the South, Nandi County to the South West and Kakamega County to the North West. It covers a total area of 3,345.2 Sq. Km
- Department of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Fisheries, Department of Youth Affairs and Gender, and Co-operatives and Enterprise Development
- Findings from the field revealed that in Uasin-Gishu County, majority of the farm enterprises are associated with low incomes due to price fluctuation, poor utilization of scarce production resources and increasing land sub-division. To improve the low farm incomes, farmers (both women and youth) have gradually diversified their farming activities by adopting other farm enterprises perceived to be high yielding with high market value.
- Findings from the field visit indicated women and youth participation in various aspects of the agricultural Input supply. Two women were observed to participate as input suppliers of agrovets services and goods since they were operating two stores in Eldoret Town. They also provided AI services and supplied animal feeds to the nearby dairy farmers. One youth, a 29-year-old man, operates a farm and dairy equipment supplies company which he opened after obtaining a loan from his father and a local bank. One farmer group is active in dairy production where they operate a milk cooling plant and have also expanded their services to include other dairy related services such as provision of inputs including feed and credit.
- Majority of the farmers are gradually diversifying their farming activities by adopting other farm enterprises perceived to be high yielding with high market value. The county government has recently embarked on a serious campaign to encourage farmers in Uasin Gishu to consider venturing into other farming activities that will guarantee high returns apart from the traditional maize and wheat. In 2017, the county government conducted a research which identified five crops that have the ability to do well and yield high returns: coffee, avocado, potatoes, pyrethrum, and macadamia.
- During the focus group discussions, majority of the farmers revealed that they seek higher prices for their produce, and protection from price fluctuations. Accordingly, they take the necessary measures reduce the amount of post-harvest waste, and secure guarantees for the sale of their produce. A discussion with Kokwet Women Group revealed that sometimes they try to open up new markets or channels, such as selling their French beans directly to consumers instead of through middlemen.
- The County government of Uasin Gishu in partnership with the national government has announced plans to construct an agro-industrial park in the County. This move is expected to boost farming in the Uasin Gishu and the neighboring counties. The project will be under the Alliance for Sustainable Urban Development in Africa (Dasuda) programme. It will sit on a 45 acre

of land located in Moi's Bridge Township and undertaken by AgroHub in partnership with Dutch investors and Uasin-Gishu County government

- The large processors who buy commodities from the local farmers prefer to buy on credit, usually through formal traders, organized groups, and always check quality and reject any product that doesn't meet their standards. Majority of the agripreneurs who were contacted supply their produce to these processors. In some cases, the processors do not collect milk from the other target wards due to the scattered and limited production, and associated cost of logistics.
- Milk transportation takes place at two levels: transportation from the farmer to bulking/cooling centers and transportation from bulking/cooling centers to the processor. Either the farmer or a formal/informal trader who bulks the milk undertakes the first level of transport. The challenges at this level of the chain include poor/inappropriate transport systems, such as open trucks and use of plastic Jeri cans and poor road infrastructure. Handling at this level could lead to heavy losses, as bacteria growth could affect the milk due to lack of cooling and also inappropriate containers. Formal transporters and large processing firms undertake the second level of transportation, and this requires specially built trucks with refrigerated tanks to maintain the temperature of the milk at acceptable levels.
- The five most promising Agribusiness VCs within Uasin Gishu county with the potential to create significant positive impact for the targeted beneficiaries (youth and women) after factoring the Programme goals and identified priority VCs are as follows: 1) Production; 2) Markets; 3) Processing; 4) Inputs; 5) Pre and Post Production.
- Animal feeds constitutes the largest portion of the costs of milk production in market-oriented dairy farming. One of the respondents who is active in the dairy value chain confirmed that dairy animals in Uasin Gishu County are underfed, resulting in low milk yields, with a majority of smallholders feeding dairy cattle on natural forage, cultivated fodder, and crop by-products. The dairy feed input value chain has a great potential for both women and youth to supply feed/forage such as maize stovers, dried poultry waste, hay (purchased pure Lucerne, grass, or Lucerne/grass mix), silages, homemade rations of locally available grains and other ingredients.
- Markets have the potential to generate jobs especially for the youths who are very active in the value chain. The youth respondents added that with access to capacity building opportunities in marketing, they stand to gain more from various nodes of the agricultural value chains in the county
- Opportunities exists for women and youth-driven agribusiness to exploit milk centers as important business hubs from which a host of services can be provided through a check off system. The centers also save processing companies the cost of collecting milk from small, scattered producers. Investment in milk cold chain will help reduce milk losses especially the

evening milk most of which does not reach the market. This would enable the bulking of evening milk at central points and onward transportation to markets.

- The proposed Business Incubation Hub will provide a critical interface with the youth and women agripreneurs. The interactions between the hub and the agripreneurs is most likely to translate to small, yet incremental, on-farm shifts, amounting to large-scale behaviour changes that underpin a successful agribusiness transformation in the county. Through the proposed hub services, the BIH has the opportunity to help the women and youth farmers in the county make the transition, for example, from growing maize to more complicated but lucrative opportunities such as tomatoes, potatoes and horticultural crops- as implied by one of the respondents (woman agripreneur).
- Focus group discussions conducted for this report revealed the major constraints facing informal milk traders include perishability, milk shortage during the dry season, lack of modern cooling facilities, distance to markets, and price fluctuation. Some of the respondents (two women) also indicated they face unfavorable perceptions from other actors across the value chain, especially farmers who view them as exploitative. Supermarkets, stores, and kiosks in all urban centers retail processed dairy products.
- Produce and marketing constraints, especially in dairy value chains and horticulture value chains, negatively affect the total volume and quality of produce reaching markets. Losses at the farm level are a result of lack of market, and commodity rejection at the market. Rejection at market tends to be the result of poor handling and the time it takes to reach markets due to long distances and bad roads. The respondents revealed that rejections are higher during the wet season, when production is high and roads are largely impassable. Poor handling and storage practices at the farm and primary markets result in both financial losses and wastage. The respondents also revealed that low and irregular producer payments that coincide with peak harvesting seasons makes it difficult for the women and youth active in production to plan their activities accordingly.
- While majority of the youth who were interviewed emerged as the single most important marketing actors informal milk traders in the dairy value chain, regulatory issues around quality and milk safety pose considerable constraints. Reliable quality testing is virtually non-existent for direct sales to consumers or to milk bars/hotels/shops and the equipment used for handling and transportation of milk does not satisfy the minimum food safety standards set by industry regulators. Whereas official policy of the Kenya Dairy Board (KDB) is to formalize the informal market segment to ensure quality milk, more practical interventions should work to organize the youth (informal milk traders), build their capacity in food safety and safe milk handling, and help them scale up their operations to serve dairy farmers better.
- An interview with the Chief Agricultural officer revealed that Uasin Gishu County has the potential to produce significant quantities of horticultural products, maize, and wheat. However, the only

fear at the moment is that farmers may venture into some high-yield value chains but insufficient market for the produce may lead to extreme losses. Accordingly, expanding markets for processed agricultural products both domestically and for export is critical to increasing the utilization rate of the proposed processing infrastructure- the Uasin Gishu agro-processing park.

- The results of the assessment shows that Chebororwa ATC achieved the highest number of score (21) which falls under the “favorable” category in the suitability scale. Accordingly, Chebororwa ATC leads as the most favorable location for hosting the ATC. The Programme leads are therefore urged to proceed with a visit to the site for the second phase of the assessment.

5.2 Conclusion

The findings in this situational analysis report should set the basis for real-time implementation and coordination of the activities within the proposed Business Incubation Hub for Uasin Gishu County. It is recommended that the AgriBiz programme implementation team follow a rigorous meeting cadence to review progress and address bottlenecks. Monthly touch points between the BIH lead and the AgriBiz programme Coordinator are an opportunity to take a step back and address issues that might require multiple stakeholder involvement. The main area of focus in the first year of the programme implementation in Uasin Gishu County should be to set up the office, including recruitment, role allocation, resource mobilization and so on, and then further detailing out the design of the flagships (e.g., operational KPIs, monthly activities and targets). In the second to third year, the BIH should be in full delivery mode, implementing strategic interventions across the county with increased focus on creating sustainable job opportunities for women and men across the various the five identified value chains. The fourth and the fifth year should see the Uasin Gishu BIH becoming an architect of lessons learned over the past few years, on what worked well and what needs improvement.

ANNEXES

Annex A- Field Work Pictures



Farmers Hostel at Chebororwa ATC



Inside the Multipurpose Hall at Chebororwa ATC



Accommodation Facilities at Chebororwa ATC



Chebororwa ATC Compound and Entrance



The Multipurpose Hall



A random Office at the ATC compound



A section of the administration Block at Chebororwa ATC





Women Agripreneurs from Kokwet Women Group in their Horticultural farms



A French bean farm at Chepkoilel



Chepkoilel Youth Self Help Group members



AMS Compound, Eldoret



Chepkoilel Youth Group Farm

ANNEX B-Key Point of Contacts for the Implementation of AgriBiz Programme

Name	Institution	Telephone	Email
Mr. Wilbur Mutai	County Director of Agriculture	0724396332	cdauasingishu@yahoo.com
Janet Kirui	County Agricultural Engineer	0721668952	tetkirui@yahoo.com
Eliud Makokha	CEO Lengo Agricultural Training Center	0721307577	lengocentre@gmail.com
Reuben Seroney	Principal Chebororwa ATC	0721621976	seroneyr@gmail.com
Julius Rotich	County Chief Officer Agriculture	0720901170	rotich@gmx.com
Kenneth Mutai	County legal officer	0720361379	Ken.mutai@yahoo.com

ANNEX C- Interview Guides, FGD Guides, and BIH assessment guide

Interview Questions- County Government official

Name:
Age:
Gender:
Position:
Years Working with the CG:

1. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains do you consider as the most important in the County and why?
2. From the mentioned value chains, which one is the most supported by the county government?
3. What new value chains are of interest to the community? What have been the results of any ventures into new value chains?
4. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains mostly attracts the participation of women and youth and why?
5. Do the goals of the AgriBiz Programme meet the needs of youth and women agripreneurs in your county?
6. Do agribusiness support services exist in your county? If so, how would you describe their state (efficiency, relevance) in terms of engaging more youth and women in the Agribusiness Value Chain?
7. How do you describe the current status (and future) of youth and women driven agribusiness activities in your county? What gaps exist?
8. Do your county government have support programmes for women and youth in agribusiness? If so, what do they entail?
9. Has your government experienced any challenges in implementing support programmes for women and youth in agribusiness? Explain.
10. According to you, what does the agribusiness support entails and how well can we execute it if we are to realize its benefits?
11. Do you have any strategies on how the AgriBiz Programme can leverage on the County government budget provisions to enhance its activities and sustainability?

12. In your opinion, what other opportunities exist in your county that can be leveraged on by an Agribusiness support hub to create more employment opportunities for women and youth?
13. What are some of the Key factors one needs to consider before establishing an Agribusiness Development Hub in your county so as to realize maximum benefits for youth and women?
14. Are you aware of any existing county legislations or policies that favor women and youth agribusiness activities?
15. Can you suggest some county government interventions that can improve the youth and women participation in the county's agribusiness value chains?

Interview Questions- Woman Agripreneur

Name:
Age:
Occupation:
Sub-county:
Enterprise name:

1. Give me a background of your agribusiness activity. At what node do you participate in your value chain? (Input, Production, Processing, Marketing?)
2. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains do you consider as the most important in the County and why?
3. Which Agribusiness value chains are more conducive for women's participation and how is this achieved?
4. What new value chains are of interest to women in the county?
5. Do the goals of the AgriBiz Programme meet the needs of women agripreneurs in your county? Elaborate.
6. Do you have any ideas on how to mobilize more women agripreneurs to join the AgriBiz Programme?
7. Are there any existing agribusiness support programs in your county for the women Agripreneurs?
8. In your opinion, what opportunities exist in your county that can be leveraged on by an Agribusiness support hub to create more employment opportunities for women?

9. What are some of the Key factors to consider before establishing an Agribusiness Development Hub in your county so as to realize maximum benefits for women agripreneurs?
10. Have you experienced any challenges as you engage in your county's agribusiness value chains? Explain.
11. What steps have you taken to minimize such challenges?
12. Can you recommend some key partners that can be engaged in facilitating a women agribusiness empowerment program in your county?
13. Which factors could contribute to women marginalization in the county's agribusiness value chains? How can they be minimized?
14. What initiatives can be undertaken to build support for a more productive women's participation in the county's agribusiness value chains?
15. How can agripreneurship support centers or hubs at county level better contribute to creating more opportunities for women in the county's agribusiness value chains?
16. Tell me more about the dominant language and culture in your county

Interview Questions- Youth Agripreneur**Name:****Age:****Occupation:****Sub-county:****Enterprise name:**

1. Give me a background of your agribusiness activity. At what node do you participate in your value chain? (Input, Production, Processing, Marketing?)
2. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains do you consider as the most important in the County and why?
3. Which Agribusiness value chains are more conducive for youth's participation and how is this achieved?
4. What new value chains are of interest to the youth in the county but are still underdeveloped?
5. Do the goals of the AgriBiz Programme meet the needs of youth agripreneurs in your county? Elaborate.
6. What are some of the strategies that can be employed to encourage more youth in your county to join the AgriBiz Programme?
7. Are there any existing agribusiness support programs in your county for the youth Agripreneurs?
8. In your opinion, what opportunities exist in your county that can be leveraged on by an Agribusiness support hub to create more employment opportunities for youth?
9. What are some of the Key factors one needs to consider before establishing and Agribusiness Development Hub in your county so as to realize maximum benefits for youth agripreneurs?
10. Have you experienced any challenges during your engagement with activities in the county's agribusiness value chains? Explain.
11. What steps have you taken to minimize the above challenges?
12. Can you recommend some key partners that can be engaged in facilitating a youth agribusiness empowerment programs in your county?

13. Which factors could contribute to youth marginalization in the county's agribusiness value chains? How can they be minimized?
14. What initiatives can be undertaken to build support for a more productive youth participation in the county's agribusiness value chains?
15. How can agriprenurship support centers or hubs at county level better contribute to creating more opportunities for youth in the county's agribusiness value chains?
16. Tell me more about the dominant language and culture in your county

Focus Group Discussion Questions

Target: Youth Groups, Women Groups, Mixed

16. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains do you consider as the most important in the County and why? At what nodes do you actively participate in the County's Agribusiness value chains (e.g. inputs, production, processing, marketing etc.)
17. From the mentioned value chains, what is the scale of production- smallholder, medium-holder, large-holder?
18. What new value chains are of interest to the community? What have been the results of any ventures into new value chains?
19. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains mostly attracts the participation of women and youth and why?
20. Do the goals of the AgriBiz Programme meet the needs of youth and women agripreneurs in your county?
21. How can the AgriBiz Programme attract the interest of youth and women-led agribusiness entities in your county?
22. What communication channels can be employed to reach out to the women and youth agripreneurs to enhance their participation in the proposed BIHs?
23. According to you, which Agribusiness value chains do you consider as the most important to women and youth in the County and why?

24. In your opinion, what opportunities exist in your county that can be leveraged on by an Business Incubation Hub to create more employment opportunities for women and youth?
25. Have you experienced any challenges during your engagement with activities in the county's agribusiness value chains? Explain.
26. Can you recommend some key partners that can be engaged in facilitating a women and youth agribusiness empowerment program in your county? What are their strengths and weaknesses (if any?)
27. Which factors could contribute to women and youth marginalization in the county's agribusiness value chains? How can they be minimized?
28. What initiatives can be undertaken to build support for women and youth participation in the county's agribusiness value chains?
29. How can agripreneurship support centers or hubs at county level better contribute to creating more opportunities of women and youth in the agribusiness value chains?

Assessment of BIH Hosting Facilities

Date:

Category of Host:

- ATC
- TVET
- Other

Name of Interviewee: _____ Position: _____ Signature: _____

Notes

1. Experience in Hosting similar Programs (contacts of past hosts)

- Yes
- No

Notes

2. Accessibility of the premises (Tick)

- Highly Accessible
- Fairly Accessible
- Inaccessible

Notes

3. Distance from the nearest town (Tick)

- 0-10 km
- 10-20 km
- 20-40 km
- Above 40 km

Notes

4. The condition of road infrastructure (Tick)

- Good
- Fair
- Bad

Notes

5. How much space is available for lease (in sq ft)?

Notes

6. Approach to sanitary waste management

- Efficient
- Satisfactory
- Non-satisfactory

Notes

7. Status of the washrooms (Tick)

- Very clean
- Slightly Clean
- Dirty

Notes

8. Structural integrity- condition of the exteriors, walls, roofs, windows, doors (Tick)

- Excellent
- Good
- Bad

Notes

9. Structural integrity- Status of interiors-floors, roof, ceilings, walls, pillars, staircases (Tick)

- Excellent
- Good
- Bad

Notes

10. Safety-Availability of fire fighting equipment and fire escape routes (Tick).

- Yes
- No

Notes

11. Availability of air conditioning system (Tick)

- Yes
- No

Notes

12. Availability of Power back-up system in case of black outs (Tick)

- Yes
- No

Notes

13. Is internet Infrastructure available? (Tick)

- Yes
- No

Notes

14. Availability of phone network (Tick)

- Available
- Not available

Notes

15. The condition of fences or perimeter walls (Tick)

- Excellent
- Good
- Bad

Notes

16. Security-is the security service contracted or self-provided? (Tick)

- Contracted
- Self-provided

Notes

17. Availability of CCTVs on shared spaces? (Tick)

- Yes
- No

Notes

18. Availability of (non-interrupted) water and electricity in the premises (Tick)

- Yes
- No

Notes

19. Cleanliness of the premises

- Very Clean
- Fairly Clean
- Not clean

Notes

20. Willingness of the host to contribute to hub sustainability

- Very willing
- Slightly willing
- Not willing

Notes

21. Availability of office space

- Yes
- No

Notes

22. Availability of training room

- Yes
- No

Notes

23. Are trainings allowed in their premises?

- Yes
- No

Notes

24. Availability of land for demonstration (½ acre and above)

- Yes
- No

Notes

25. Availability of ample parking space?

- Yes
- No

Notes

26. Can vehicles be safely parked overnight

- Yes
- No

Notes

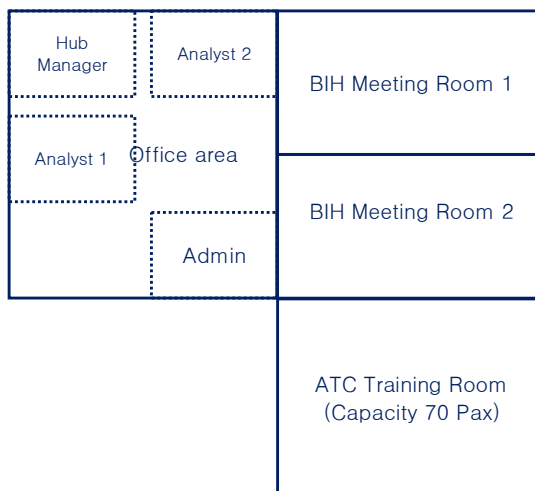
27. Security of the premises- any reported theft cases?

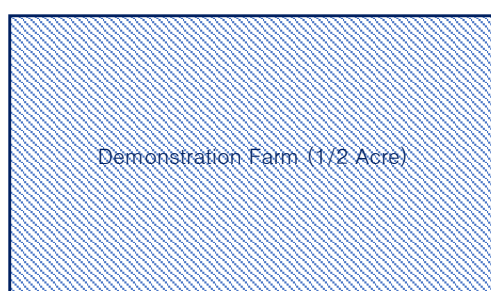
- High
- Moderate
- Low

Notes

AgriBiz Business Incubation Hub Facility Outline

1. Office Space for:
 - 1 Hub Manager
 - 2 Business Analysts
 - 1 Admin
2. Two meeting rooms (for closed door consultations)
3. One Training Hall
4. ½ Acre land for demonstration purposes





ANNEX D- Introductory Letter



EUROPEAN UNION
DELEGATION TO THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Nairobi,
Ares(2020) 14th Feb 2020

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Subject: Exploratory mission for the new EU funded programme: "Agri-biz: Decent jobs for Youth and Women in Agricultural Value Chains in Kenya"

The EU has approved in October 2019 a 43.5 million Euro grant for the project in subject. The specific objective of the programme is to create sustainable job opportunities for youth and women in agricultural value chains: it is aligned with Government of Kenya policies such as the ASTGS and the Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy 2017-2022.

The programme will support, under result 1, the establishment of 8 Business Incubation Hubs (BIH) in different Counties or Regional Economic Blocks, based where possible at existing centres such as the Agricultural Training Centres (ATCs).

It will also promote, under result 2, access to natural resources critical to the successful creation of sustainable jobs opportunities for youth and women in 8 Counties.

Finally, under result 3, it will fund the establishment of a nationwide financial guarantee to facilitate access to finance for youth and women at appropriate conditions.

Result 1 will be implemented by DANIDA (the Danish Cooperation Agency), via a partnership with the Kenya Climate Innovation Centre (KCIC).

Result 2 will be likely implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organisation of the UN (FAO), in partnership with ICRAF.

We kindly ask any competent authority to facilitate by the above mentioned implementing partners the assessment of the County structures, such as, for example, the ATCs and land registries, in order to evaluate the list of potential partner County Governments, which will be discussed with the Council of Governors.

Thanking you in advance for the support provided to the assessment team, please accept our best regards.

Yours sincerely

Hubert Perr
Head of Cooperation

Union Insurance House, Ragati Road, P.O. Box 45119 00100, Nairobi, Kenya
Tel: (254-20) 2713020-21, 2712860; Fax: 2711954; E-Mail: Delegation-Kenya@ec.europa.eu
Website: http://ec.europa.eu/delegations/kenya/index_en.htm

ANNEX E- FGD Participants

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

COUNTY:

MEETING POINT:

CATEGORY (Women only/ Youth only/ Combined):

DATE:

NAME	Age	Gender	Telephone	Sub-County	Occupation	Signature
Agat Ken Kiprono	35	M	0723724633	Turbo	Farmer	
Timothy Ocanja	34	M	0796971332	Turbo	farmer	
Sarah Naiket	24	F	0708865198	Turbo	farmer	
Kilian Chepkor	22	F	0746824904	Turbo	Farmer	
Naomi Japoo	23	F	0740669539	Turbo	Farmer	
Stella Jepkemei	22	F	0749576610	Turbo	Farmer	
Ben Keino	26	M	0714430432	Turbo	Farmer	
Philippus Rutoi	30	F	0717355592	UASIN GISHU		
KAREN CHEBET	45	F	0711-722-662	UASIN GISHU	Farmer	
SALLY BAROTAI	50	F	0722-444320	UASIN GISHU	Farmer	
Alackwell Kiplimo	26	M	0780165236	SOY	farmer	
MARSHA CHEBET	38	F	0722415601	BURUBA	trader	

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION PARTICIPANTS

COUNTY:

MEETING POINT:

CATEGORY (Women only/ Youth only/ Combined):

DATE:

NAME	Age	Gender	Telephone	Sub-County	Occupation	Signature
JEFFERSON KIROI	29	M	0722025162	Uasin Gishu	Milk trader	
YEGO KIPKEMBOI	31	M	0737585185	TURBO	Farmer	