Organisation	Date	Reporting period
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Nairobi, Kenya	June 2016	2015

Activity		2015	Implemented by		Result area	Rio marker		Gender marker
Number	**Name**	**Actual expenditure**	**Name organisation**	**Channel**	**Result area**	**Mitigation/Adaptation**	**Significant/principal**	**Significant/principal**
23132	Seed Potato		WUR/CDI	Research institute and companies	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23998	Kenya MAP	407.776	Kenya Markets Trust	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
24073	Kenya Market-led Dairy Program	1.242.310	SNV	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
27179	Hortimpact	1.344.071	SNV	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
28055	Kenya Market-led Aquaculture	543.980	Farm Africa	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
28056	3R Kenya	506.546	WUR/CDI	Research institute and companies	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
23131	Horticulture Food Security Program		Solidaridad	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	[…]	[…]	[…]
25015	NAI ASSIP-K Project	37.396	KEPHIS	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	[…]	[…]	[…]

Result Area 1	Reduce malnutrition
Result question 1a: To what extent have hunger and malnutrition been reduced?	The food security situation in Kenya was stable over 2015, though regional inequalities persist. Agricultural production improved due to favourable rains. As a consequence the self-sufficiency ratio for the country improved slightly from 74.4 per cent in 2014 to 75.2 per cent in 2015. Gradually eating patterns are changing and diversifying. Demand for animal protein, including dairy and fish is growing. Good business opportunities exist at the base of the piramid.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Prevalence of undernourishment (%)	24(2011)	19%	23	22	22	21		data.worldbank.org - for Kenya
Indicator 2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale								
Indicator 3: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age	35.2(2008-2009)	24			26			WHO-Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (2015)
Indicator 4: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	16.4(2008-2009)	9			11			WHO-Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition (2015)
Indicator 5: Average dietary supply adequacy (%)	101(2011)	103	101	102	102	102	103	FAOSTAT - for Kenya

Result question 1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The embassy supports value chains in the dairy, horticulture, and aquaculture sectors. These sub-sectors have been chosen on the basis of their contribution to food and nutrition security. I further is assumed that is assumed that more entrepreneurial farming and deeper, more dynamic markets will contribute to lower costs and greater domestic consumption. The horticulture programme in particular is focused on addressing food loss challenges and food safety of the food crops accessing both the domestic and export markets. The dairy programme has also been piloting a milk quality tracking and payment system as a way of improving the quality of milk processed. These interventions indirectly enhance the nutritional value. The newly started aquaculture programme aims to contribute to a new and affordable source of protein to at least 1.2 million people.

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Reduce malnutrition
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Impact of programmes on access to nutricious food are indirect, hence impact not measured.
Implications for planning:	In 2015 the Kenya Market-led Horticulture Programme was launched with a clear focus on food safety and food loss. This will result in concrete business cases to be supported in 2016 and beyond. In 2015 the dairy programme embarked on a pilot on milk quality tracking and payment system. These programmes will pick up pace in 2016. With a second phase for the dairy programme under consideration, and a foreseen DGGF investment in milk processing, the focus on milk quality will continue or be enhanced.

Result Area 2	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)
Result question 2a: To what extent has inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector been realised?	The Gross Domestic Product is estimated to have expanded by 5.6% in 2015 which was a slight improvement to 5.3% in 2014. Among the supporting sectors to this growth was improvement in outputs of agriculture which resulted in an impressive growth of 5.6% in the agriculture sector compared to 3.4% in 2014. The effects of the fall in fuel prices were experienced across most of the industries, with the main beneficiary being transport and storage where there was a significant decline in costs of production. Among the largest contributors to wage employment in the private sector were agriculture, forestry and fishing which recorded a 1.2% growth in 2015 compared to a decline of 3.1% in 2014. The volumes of export of horticultural products continued to grow for the fifth year in a row reflecting 4% growth in 2015. Food production is to a large extent dominated by semi-subsistence agriculture, informal marketing and (for cereals) inefficient parastatal marketing boards. Small holder systems tend to maximise input generation at low investment levels, and are loath to adopt new technologies. This poses serious risks to sustainability. When linked to organised markets channels offering access to capital, inputs and competitive market prices, small holders have shown to produce efficiently. This is evident in the coffee, tea and dairy sectors.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size								
Indicator 2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status								
Indicator 3: Number of private sector wage employment in agri, forestry & fishing	289,000 (2011)	300,000	295,500	299,900	290,600	294,000		2016 Economic Survey Report
Indicator 4: Formal jobs in agriculture (women)	107,200	171,520	127,800	124,700	112.700	114,400		
Indicator 5: Formal jobs in agriculture (men)	234,200	281,040	209,900	217,800	220,600	222,600		
Indicator 6: Average gross commodity prices to dairy farmers (ksh/100L)	2,200 (2011)		2,650	3,100	3,470	3,443		2016 Economic Survey Report

Result question 2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	In 2015 the Dairy program supported 13 Collection and Bulking Enterprises with governance and extension support fodder preservation demos and training. These CBEs increased their intake of milk with an average of 12% from 2014 to 2015, benefitting 16,082 active milk suppliers of which 40% women members. In fodder preservation the Service Provider Enterprise model was up-scaled and 37 youths selected (32 male & 5 female), who were taken through intensive practical training. Also 39 Commercial Fodder Producers were supported with 4,834 acres under fodder crops. Finally 150 medium sized farmers were supported on total farm management. The horticulture food security programme was finalized 2015 and handed over to HortIMPACT. This transition was not as smooth as foreseen. Still 8822 famers had by 2015 benefited from the hoerticulture programme through access to markets and training on improved practices resulting in improved incomes. Under the Market Access Programme, 104.460 faming households have seen their income rise through access to better working markets for inputs and services. Through its contribution, which came to and end in 2015 EKN can claim 7% thus an impact on 7312 farmers. The programme with the Equity group foundation facilitated capacity building of 2,517 medium sized farmers (22% women) through technical trainings, field days and farmer exchange visits. Farmers were also linked to buyers of produce and suppliers of inputs and were supported to develop business plans and trained on good agricultural practices.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Total number of farmers reached (m/f/young) (direct)	0	100,000	-	29,021	35,473	122,301		2015 project progress reports
(indirect)	0							
Indicator 1a: Reached number of farmers (male/female/young) with increased productivity and income (direct)	0					88,072		2015 project progress reports
(indirect)	0							
Indicator 1b: Reached number of farmers with improved access to input/output markets (direct)	0					15,529		2015 project progress reports
(indirect)	0					80,760		2015 project progress reports
Indicator 1c: Reached number of farmers whose farming enterprise became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks (direct)	0					7,844		2015 project progress reports
(indirect)	0					92,947		2015 project progress reports
Indicator 2: Percentage increase in dairy farmer pay from sales of milk			86%	85%	88%	89%		2015 KMDP annual progress report
Indicator 3: Percentage of female dairy farmers			37%	38%	39%	40%		2015 KMDP annual progress report

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The dairy programme has created a remarkable dynamic. Uptake of good farm management practices especially by medium sized entrepreneurial farmers has been good, also leading to business linkages and replication of the programme in Uganda. Results in horticulture have been more difficult lessons were learnt in transition from one programme to the other. Contribution to multi-donor programmes such as KMT/MAP has been discontinued. Whereas quantitive results have been met this has not contributed to linkages with Dutch technology and expertise.
Implications for planning:	In 2016 programming on food security will be complete, as per the transition plan. The Dairy programme will be followed up by a second phase with more emphasis on the business climate for dairy trade and investment. HortIMPACT will be stimulated to achieve more concrete results in working with farmers in its business cases. In January 2016 an aquaculture programme has started drawing lessons from other market-led programmes. The Equity Group programme will receive a budget neutral extention to take along an extra cropping season, increase impact and leverage funding from other sources to further upscale and sustain impact. Also the Telephone Farmers project will move into full implementation and generate results

Result Area 3	Create ecologically sustainable food systems
Result question 3a: To what extent have ecologically sustainable food systems been created?	Increasing tree cover to the set target of 10% of total land area remained the focus for the National Government. Area planted with trees thus increased by 40.8%. There was a decline in production of fish from both fresh water and marine sources in 2015. Fish output from fish farming reduced by 22.4% in 2015 partly due to failure to restock fish ponds by the farmers in 2015. The food systems in Kenya are largely weather dependant. In 2015 the Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing sector's performance was largely influenced by weather patterns with heavy and well spread long rains experienced in most parts of the country. As a result output of livestock and most crops was boosted by the weather, but a few crops were negetatively affected such as potatoes and tomatoes due to severe effects of localised frost during the season, resulting to a decline in their production. In established cropping zones productivity has been declining due to mono cropping of cereals, in appropriate fertiliser application, leading to acidification of the soils and nutrient depletion.

Result question 3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Good agricultural practices promoted through the embassy's ongoing projects include measures on conservation agriculture, rotational cropping, integrated soil management and pest management, water management, riparian farmland conservation. These contribute to ecologically sustainable interventions in the value chains. The embassy's dairy value chain has since 2014 focused on promoting the commercial production of fodder and the preparation of silage as a way of increasing the dairy farmers' resilience to shocks brought about by climated change/ariability. Hence this practice has gradually expanded in geographical scope and increased in scale - acreage and production. By end of 2015, 39 commercial fodder producers we supported with a total acreage of 4,834 under fodder crops. The focus on potatoes and other horticulture crops necessitates crop rotation. this has been promoted, but crop coverage area has not been measured.

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3	Create ecologically sustainable food systems
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Impact of ecologically sustainable practices has thus farm not been measured, but is receiving extra attention.
Implications for planning:	More emphasis will be placed on conservation agriculture and rotation schadules that make agronomic and marketing sense. Though the embassy has not space for extra programmes, the embassy is exploring opportunities for SNV to draw lessons from ongoing programmes and bringing them together in a regional programme dealing with climate smart food chains.

The broader picture	
To what extent have general enabling conditions for food and nutrition security (incl. private sector development conditions) been strengthened? (please report here only the type of results that cannot fit under the three food and nutrition security objectives)	The transition from aid to trade neccesitates a stronger focus on the enabling environment for trade and investment in the field of agriculture and food security. This includes the practical skills needed for farming as a business which is a cross cutting issues in most programmes. It also includes access to agricultural finance. An important outcome of the embassy's involvement in that area is the establishement of two companies using Dutch technology, capital and expertise for supply chain finance. Also specific mention should be made of the impact of government to government collaboration in the area of seed potatoes. To date this has resulted in 33 Dutch varieties being allowed in the Kenyan market and significant imports of Dutch seed potatoes and investments in potatoe storage, multiplication and processing.

Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of persons (m/f/young) reached/trained with improved technology/skills (direct)						19,972		
(indirect)						65,389		
Indicator 2: Number of collaborations established or strengthened (in dedicated programmes)								
Indicator 3: Number of institutions strengthened (in dedicated programmes)								
Indicator 4: Number of land titles secured (persons (m/f/young) and hectares)								
Indicator 5: Number of farmers/value chain actors strengthened organisationally						18,969		
Indicator 6: Number of substantial policy changes/reforms contributed to (plus effects)								
Indicator 7: Number of new strategic Dutch investments in agribusiness and agrifinance	0		-	8	17	29	35	
Indicator 8: Percentage growth of volumes of agriculural loans within 4 targetted institutions								
Indicator 9: Number approved Dutch seedpotato varieties in Kenyan market		42	5	13	21	33	37	