



**Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock Development**

The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP 2026-2030)

*Building on Progress, Strengthening Resilience and
Transforming Kenya's Agriculture*



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List of Acronyms

Acronym	Description
ADF	Agricultural Development Fund
AEZ	Agro-Ecological Zone
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AFC	Agriculture Finance Corporation
AfCFTA	African Continental Free Trade Area
AIF	Agricultural Innovation Fund
ART	Assisted Reproductive Technologies
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ASTO	Agricultural Transformation Office
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
BMU	Beach Management Unit
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program
CIH	County Innovation Hub
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CNSC	County NASIP Steering Committee
CoG	Council of Governors
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease 2019
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DFI	Development Finance Institution
EAC	East African Community
EOCPP	Edible Oil Crops Promotion Project
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GAIN	Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
ICCA	Intergovernmental Coordination Committee on Agriculture
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRR	Internal Rate of Return
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
JRF	Joint Results Framework
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KDB	Kenya Dairy Board

Acronym	Description
KEFRI	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
KEFS	Kenya Fisheries Service
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
KES	Kenya Shilling
KII	Key Informant Interview
KIAMIS	Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System
KMFRI	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KNCCI	Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry
KODI	Kenya Open Data Initiative
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
MoALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
MTEF	Medium-Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	Medium-Term Plan
NARCF	National Agricultural Research Coordination Framework
NASIP	National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan
NBFF	NASIP Blended Finance Facility
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development
NDMA	National Drought Management Authority
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NIA	National Irrigation Authority
NISIP	National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan
NRIC	National Research and Innovation Council
OECD-DAC	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Development Assistance Committee
PBB	Program-Based Budgeting
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
ROI	Return on Investment
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SPS	Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards
TFP	Total Factor Productivity
TLU	Tropical Livestock Unit
ToC	Theory of Change
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
WOAH	World Organisation for Animal Health
WRC	Warehouse Receipts Council

Glossary of Terms

Term	Definition
Agri-food Systems	The interconnected network of activities involving the production, processing, distribution and consumption of food, including Crops, Livestock and Fisheries, as well as the economic, social and environmental factors influencing these processes.
Blended Finance	A financing approach that combines public, concessional and private capital to de-risk investments and mobilize resources for high-impact projects, particularly in agriculture and development.
Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA)	Agricultural practices that sustainably increase productivity, enhance resilience to climate change and reduce greenhouse gas emissions, such as drought-tolerant seeds and regenerative farming.
County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP)	A five-year strategic plan developed by county governments to guide local development, including agricultural priorities, aligned with national policies like Vision 2030.
De-Risking	Strategies to reduce financial, operational, or market risks for investors, such as credit guarantees, insurance, or performance-based incentives, to encourage investment in agriculture.
Flagship Initiative	A high-priority, transformative programme within NASIP designed to address specific challenges or opportunities, with clear costs, targets and investment pathways.
Food Business Operator (FBO)	Any individual or organisation responsible for ensuring that food safety requirements are met within the food business under their control. This includes businesses involved in producing, processing, transporting, storing, distributing, preparing, or selling food.
Intra-African Trade	Trade in goods and services, such as the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), to enhance regional market access.
Joint Results Framework (JRF)	A structured system defining deliverables, milestones and responsibilities across stakeholders to ensure coordinated implementation and accountability in NASIP.
Public-Private Partnership (PPP)	A collaborative arrangement between government and private entities to finance, develop and manage agricultural projects, sharing risks and rewards to achieve sustainable outcomes.
Total Factor Productivity (TFP)	A measure of the efficiency with which inputs (labor, capital, land) are used to produce agricultural outputs, reflecting technological and managerial improvements.
Value Addition	The process of transforming raw agricultural products into higher-value goods through processing, packaging, or branding to increase economic returns and reduce post-harvest losses.
Vulnerable groups	Agricultural value chain actors disadvantaged by factors such as climate change (severe droughts or floods); adverse environmental events (e.g., landslides); human, animal and plant diseases and pests; regional or county-level insecurity or political challenges; and women, youth and PWDs lacking access to resources.
Warehouse Receipt System	A mechanism where certified warehouses issue tradable receipts for stored produce, enabling farmers and traders to access credit against stored commodities as collateral.

Foreword

Kenya's Agri-food Systems transformation is entering a decisive new phase, one defined by strategic investment, innovation, and partnership. The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP 2026-2030) provides a comprehensive framework to translate the national vision into coordinated action, ensuring that the country's Agri-food sector remains a driver of inclusive growth, food security, and climate resilience.

Over the years, the Government of Kenya has consistently prioritized agriculture as a foundation of National transformation. This commitment has been articulated through Vision 2030, successive Medium-Term Plans, the Agricultural Policy, and the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2030). The Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) renews this commitment with a sharper focus on inclusivity, productivity, and enterprise, placing the Agri-food System at the center of Kenya's socio-economic advancement. BETA defines what the government seeks to achieve through stronger food systems, greater productivity, equitable participation, and sustainable livelihoods, while the ASTGS and NASIP together outline how these ambitions will be realized through coordinated investment, policy coherence, and result-driven implementation. NASIP therefore serves as the investment instrument that operationalizes the government's policy intent and ASTGS's strategic framework, ensuring that national priorities, county actions, and private-sector initiatives are aligned. This synergy provides a unified and coherent roadmap for delivering measurable impact across Kenya's Agri-food system.

Developed through broad multi-stakeholder consultations, NASIP 2026-2030 aligns Kenya's priorities with Global, continental, and National commitments under Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Kampala Declaration on Agri-food System within the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP). NASIP outlines nine flagship investment areas and a financing envelope of KES 1.081 trillion over five years, designed to mobilize public, private, and blended capital for transformative outcomes across crops, livestock, fisheries, agribusiness, and priority value chains. It links resources to performance, ensuring that each shilling invested delivers tangible benefits, higher productivity, better nutrition, stronger markets, and greener growth.

NASIP is therefore a compact plan among the National and County governments, the private sector, and our citizens. Its success will depend on disciplined execution, transparent governance, and sustained collaboration within and across multiple levels. The Government of Kenya is fully committed to this agenda and to the partnerships that will bring it to life, within our borders, across Africa, and globally.



Hon. Sen. Mutahi Kagwe, EGH

Cabinet Secretary

Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development

Preface

The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP 2026-2030) represents Kenya's unified roadmap for accelerating transformation across the agri-food System through coordinated, evidence-based, and inclusive investment. It has been developed through extensive technical analysis and wide-ranging consultations involving National and County governments, the private sector, farmer and pastoralist organizations, academic and research institutions, and Development Partners.

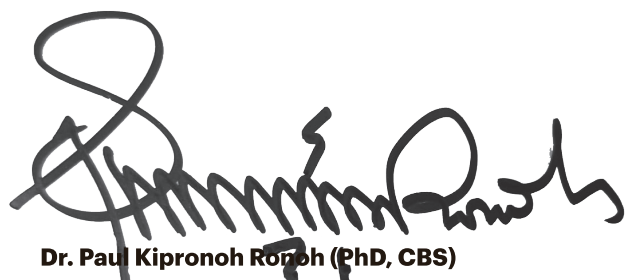
NASIP builds on the achievements and lessons from the performance of the National Agriculture Investment Plan (NAIP, 2019–2024) and the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS, 2019–2029) Mid-Term Review. It reflects a strategic shift from fragmented projects to a whole-of-system approach that integrates crop and livestock production, fisheries, agribusiness, finance, and trade into a single, results-oriented framework.

The plan defines nine flagship priority investment areas, each costed, results-linked and grounded in devolved implementation to translate public policy objectives into tangible action. These include: (i) Increasing Agri-food Systems Production and Productivity; (ii) Targeted Input and Services Wallet for Vulnerable Farmers; (iii) Enhancing Medium-to-Large-Scale Production, Irrigation and Mechanization; (iv) Improving Agro-Industrialization, Market Access and Trade Competitiveness; (v) Strengthening Food and Feed Safety and Reducing Food Loss and Waste; (vi) Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks; (vii) Advancing Research, Data, Artificial Intelligence and Innovation for Productivity and Global Competitiveness; (viii) Boosting Agri-food Systems Financing; and (ix) Strengthening Agri-food Systems Institutional and Human Capacity. NASIP further embeds cross-cutting commitments to gender equality, youth empowerment, inclusion of persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, climate resilience, digital transformation, and green growth, underpinned by innovative financing mechanisms, including blended finance, public-private partnerships, and performance-based grants.

The Ministry acknowledges the leadership of the Agricultural Transformation Office (ATO) in coordinating the NASIP process, the Council of Governors for ensuring county alignment, and our Development Partners for their technical and financial support. We also recognize the invaluable contributions of farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, academics, researchers, and private sector actors, whose experiences and insights have shaped NASIP into a pragmatic, forward-looking plan.

As we transition from planning to implementation, the Ministry reaffirms its commitment to transparency, accountability, and adaptive learning. NASIP is the investment vehicle through which Kenya will strengthen food and nutrition security, create sustainable jobs, and build a resilient, competitive, and inclusive Agri-food economy for generations to come.

Signed jointly on behalf of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development:



Dr. Paul Kipronoh Roroh (PhD, CBS)
Principal Secretary,
State Department for Agriculture



Hon. Jonathan Mueke, CBS
Principal Secretary,
State Department for Livestock Development

Acknowledgement

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) extends its sincere appreciation to all institutions, partners, and stakeholders whose dedication and expertise made it possible to prepare the National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP 2026-2030). The plan is the product of a truly national effort, reflecting Kenya's commitment to inclusive, evidence-based, and results-oriented agri-food Systems transformation.

The Ministry acknowledges the leadership of the national and county governments in guiding and validating this process. We recognize the Agricultural Transformation Office (ATO) for its coordination role and the Council of Governors (CoG) for ensuring alignment with county priorities. The active participation of Ministries, Departments, and Agencies was instrumental in strengthening NASIP's technical foundation and ensuring its consistency with national policies and data systems.

The Ministry also appreciates the valuable input from farmers, pastoralists, and fisherfolk; producer organizations; processors; private-sector actors; universities; research institutions; and civil society organizations, whose perspectives have grounded NASIP in real-world needs and opportunities across Kenya's diverse Agri-food systems.

We extend our sincere appreciation to all our development partners for their invaluable technical and financial contributions to NASIP's development. We express our special gratitude to the Global Programme on Sustainable Agricultural Systems and Policies (AgSys), financed by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ); the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) through the Catalyzing Strengthened Policy Action for Healthy Diets and Resilience (CASCADE) and Nourishing Food Pathways (NFP) projects; the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA); and the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA).

We also acknowledge the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the European Union for their financial support through the Kenya Cereal Enhancement Programme – Climate-Resilient Agricultural Livelihoods (KCEP-CRAL) Programme and the BOOST Facility. We further thank the World Bank for its support through the Food Security Resilience Program (FSRP), which provided the foundation for the NASIP development process.

We further acknowledge AKADEMIYA2063, with support provided through GIZ, for its analytical and technical contributions, including scenario modeling and evidence generation. This support provided a robust foundation for investment prioritization, policy analysis, and results monitoring within the strategy development process. The Ministry also recognizes the technical input provided by the Tony Blair Institute for Global Change (TBI) throughout the NASIP development process.

The Ministry further appreciates the contribution of the NASIP Technical Development Team, composed of experts from the Ministry, county governments, national research institutions, academia, and the Team of independent consultants. Their analytical work, coordination, and technical reviews were critical to structuring the entire investment framework, including costing and performance-monitoring instruments. Their professionalism ensured coherence between policy priorities and implementation design, making NASIP a credible and actionable investment vehicle.

Finally, the Ministry acknowledges the continental guidance and frameworks provided by the African Union Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) for Agenda 2063 and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP), particularly the guidance offered by the Malabo Declaration (2014) and the Kampala Declaration (2025) on Agri-food systems transformation.

The Ministry reaffirms its commitment to sustaining these partnerships as we move from planning to implementation, ensuring that NASIP 2026-2030 delivers tangible outcomes for Kenya's farmers, pastoralists, and agribusinesses while advancing national, regional, and global goals for sustainable and resilient Agri-food systems.

H. R. Khatior, OGW

Secretary Administration,
State Department for Agriculture

Executive Summary

NASIP: Kenya's Agri-food Investment Opportunity

Kenya's agricultural sector remains one of the country's greatest economic assets and one of its largest untapped investment opportunities. Agriculture contributes over 22% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)¹. It employs 60 percent² of the rural workforce and underpins livelihoods, food and nutrition security and export earnings. Yet the sector continues to operate far below its productive potential due to low productivity, weak value-chain integration, limited private sector investment and deepening exposure to climate and market shocks. Maize yields average approximately 1.4–1.8 t/ha, less than one-third of the global average of approximately 5.8 t/ha; while post-harvest losses consume up to 30–40% of food produced annually. Despite its agricultural potential, less than 5% of Kenya's arable land is irrigated, leaving production highly vulnerable to climate shocks and constraining productivity growth. Addressing these structural constraints will require substantial long-term investment.

The country now faces a rare convergence of need, opportunity and readiness for transformation. The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030 is Kenya's coordinated response. NASIP is a five-year, KES 1.081 trillion³ investment framework that provides a coordinated approach designed to unlock productivity, crowd in private investment, strengthen value chains, accelerate climate resilience and modernize food systems at scale. Supported by enabling policy reforms, innovative financing instruments, institutional coordination and growing political commitment, NASIP positions agriculture not only as a development priority but as a strategic engine for inclusive economic growth, industrialization, resilience and national prosperity.



Developed under the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) through the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO), NASIP operationalizes Kenya's most ambitious policy commitments, including the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2029), the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and Vision 2030, while maintaining full alignment with continental and global frameworks, including CAADP, the Malabo Declaration and the 2025 Kampala Declaration on Food Systems.

The Problem NASIP Solves

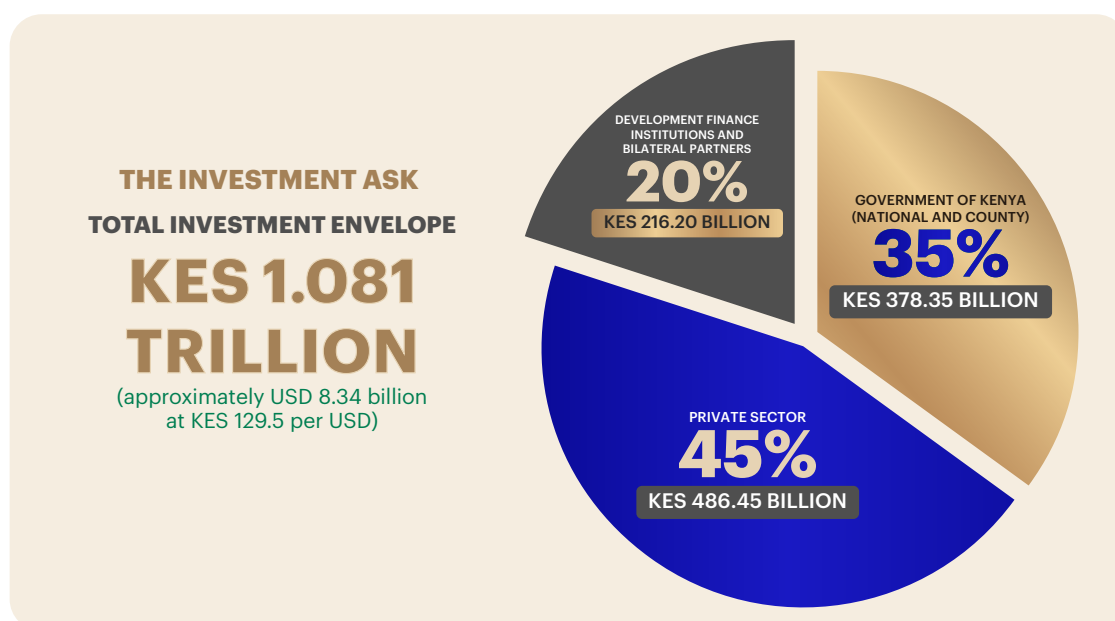
Kenya's agricultural potential remains systematically underfinanced, not because of a lack of policies or strategies, but because of a persistent disconnect between policy ambition and investable delivery mechanisms. Over time, fragmented programs, weak coordination frameworks and limited pipeline development have constrained the ability of public and private capital to flow into scalable agricultural transformation. Without a single, bankable framework that aligns government coordination, institutional accountability and private sector participation, investors have lacked a credible platform through which to finance transformation at scale. NASIP is designed to provide that framework.



¹ Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS). *Economic Survey 2025*. Nairobi: KNBS.

² World Bank. *Kenya Agriculture and Food Systems Review*. Washington, D.C.: World Bank, 2024.

³ Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD). *National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030*. Nairobi: MoALD/ASTO, 2026.



PROJECTED RETURNS

6-7% Annual Agri-GDP growth	40% Increase in smallholder incomes	2M+ New jobs created	12-19% Portfolio IRR range
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The Nine Flagship Investment Pillars

Each of NASIP (2026-2030)'s nine flagship programmes is structured around a distinct structural constraint in Kenya's agri-food system, costed to a credible investment envelope and designed to generate measurable financial and development returns. The flagships function as a mutually reinforcing portfolio: gains in productivity (Flagships 1 to 3) create the supply base that justifies investment in processing and market infrastructure (Flagship 4), which in turn validates the food safety and resilience systems (Flagships 5 and 6) that underpin long-term investor confidence. Research and data infrastructure (Flagship 7), blended finance mechanisms (Flagship 8) and institutional capacity (Flagship 9) provide the enabling architecture across the portfolio. All investment costs and performance targets are drawn from the NASIP 2026-2030 investment costing framework^[2], validated through AKADEMIYA2063 scenario modelling^[3].

F1 KES 90 billion	Increasing Agri-food Systems Production and Productivity (KES 90 billion) The productivity engine of NASIP targets a 50% increase in crop production and more than 50% growth in animal and fish output by 2030 ^[2] . It invests in 500 Farmer Enterprise Clusters (FECs) ^[2] , digital farmer identity and profiling through KIAMIS, genetic improvement across Crops, Livestock and Fisheries and county-based agri-preneurship hubs targeting 80% farmer coverage per county. This flagship creates the aggregated, bankable farmer base that makes downstream private investment in processing and logistics commercially viable.
F2 KES 51 billion	Targeted Input and Services Wallet for Vulnerable Farmers (KES 51 billion) Replaces Kenya's universal fertilizer subsidy with a digitally managed, targeted e-voucher system for 1.2 to 1.6 million of the most vulnerable smallholders, pastoralists and fisherfolk ^[2] . The bundle covers certified seeds, animal health services, mechanization, insurance and extension credits, delivered through a private-sector-led supply chain. Projected returns: a KES 20,500 to 30,750 annual income gain per household and a net contribution to agricultural GDP of KES 120 to 245 billion over the five years ^[2] .
F3 KES 190 billion	Enhancing Medium to Large-Scale Production, Irrigation and Mechanization (KES 190 billion) Targets 150,000 to 200,000 new hectares (370,000 to 494,000 acres) of irrigated land through PPP irrigation development, solar-powered pumping and integrated irrigation-market ecosystems ^[2] ^[12] . A 40 to 50% yield increase in targeted schemes and 500,000 acres unlocked for commercial production are the headline deliverables ^[12] . This flagship represents Kenya's largest single infrastructure investment opportunity within NASIP (2026-2030), structured specifically for private co-financing and long-term off-take agreements.

F4 KES 265 billion	Improving Agro-Industrialization, Market Access and Trade Competitiveness (KES 265 billion) Addresses the significant economic losses associated with limited local processing of Kenya's agricultural output ^[6] by establishing agro-industrial zones across Kenya's six agricultural corridors, strengthening cold chain and logistics infrastructure, and facilitating market linkages under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). The flagship aims to expand domestic value addition, increase export competitiveness, create jobs, and unlock higher returns for producers and agribusinesses across priority value chains ^{[7][8]} .
F5 KES 49 billion	Strengthening Food and Feed Safety and Reducing Food Loss and Waste (KES 49 billion) Builds the quality assurance, traceability, and certification architecture that unlocks premium export markets, reduces post-harvest losses by 30 percent, and ensures 100% of formal markets meet certified food safety standards by 2030 ^[9] . According to the World Health Organisation (WHO), approximately 866 million people fall sick and 1.5 million die from unsafe food worldwide each year, resulting in productivity losses estimated at USD 647 billion when adjusted for differences in the cost of living across countries. This underscores the importance of investing in food safety systems, traceability, quality assurance, and regulatory compliance. For private investors, this flagship de-risks supply chains, reduces export rejection rates, and creates viable commercial models in cold chains, packaging, and food testing infrastructure.
F6 KES 128.2 billion	Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks (KES 128.2 billion) This flagship mainstreams Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) across all 47 counties, scales agricultural insurance to cover 30% of smallholder farmers ^[2] and operationalizes county-level early warning systems. Mobilizes KES 1.9 to 3.9 billion in anticipatory climate finance linked to the Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund and Kenya's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement. Recurrent droughts and floods cost Kenya's agricultural sector billions annually ^[1] ; this flagship turns climate risk into a managed, investable variable.
F7 KES 111.34 billion	Advancing Research, Data, Artificial Intelligence and Innovation for Productivity and Global Competitiveness (KES 111.34 billion) Restructures Kenya's national research ecosystem around KALRO and the National Agriculture Data Hub, scaling 200 or more proven innovations through county-based incubators and raising research and development (R&D) spending to 2% of agri-GDP. Currently, Kenya's public agricultural research expenditure is below 1% of agri-GDP ^[3] . This flagship positions Kenya as a regional leader in AI-driven agricultural transformation by modernizing the national research, data and innovation ecosystem. Through strategic investments in artificial intelligence, digital public infrastructure, climate and market intelligence systems, innovation financing and county-based incubation platforms, the flagship will accelerate productivity growth, technology commercialization, precision agriculture and climate resilience on a scale.
F8 KES 191 billion	Boosting Agri-food Systems Financing (KES 191 billion) The NASIP Blended Finance Facility (NBFF), anchored within this flagship, pools loan guarantees covering up to 50% of credit risk, results-based financing instruments, climate finance windows and agricultural insurance co-funding ^[2] . At full scale, the NASIP Blended Finance Facility (NBFF) targets financing access for at least 2.5 million smallholder farmers through partnerships with the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and Kenya's financial technology ecosystem ^[2] . This flagship is the primary entry point for institutional investors, impact funds and commercial banks seeking blended returns in Kenyan agriculture.
F9 KES 5 billion	Strengthening Agri-food Systems Institutional and Human Capacity (KES 5 billion) The systems integration flagship, building organizational capacity, human skills and technical competence at the national and county levels. Targets a 40% increase in technology adoption rates and a 50% increase in income for participating producers ^[2] through county compact operationalization, extension workforce reform, agripreneurship training for youth and women and digital literacy infrastructure. Institutional strength is the single most reliable predictor of flagship delivery at scale and this flagship is the mechanism through which that strength is systematically built.

Governance and Accountability

TIER 1 — NATIONAL MoALD & ASTO	TIER 2 — COUNTY CASSCOMs	TIER 3 — CONTINENTAL CAADP Reviews
Policy oversight, performance management and national-to-county coordination through the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO)	Frontline delivery across all 47 counties via County Agri-food Systems Steering Committees, with performance-linked disbursements	Joint Annual Sector Reviews (JSRs) and CAADP Biennial Reviews: Kenya's performance benchmarked and publicly reported globally

■ PERFORMANCE-LINKED DISBURSEMENTS

County allocations are **tied to verified output targets**. Corrective measures may be considered where performance falls significantly below agreed milestones, subject to applicable government regulations, financing arrangements, and performance review processes. Every tier is linked to the **National Agriculture Data Hub** for real-time monitoring. NASIP (2026-2030)'s results framework is fully aligned with the Kampala Declaration's 22 targets and 35 intervention areas.

Engagement Framework for Strategic Partners

THE NATIONAL AND COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

NASIP 2026-2030 operationalizes Kenya's highest-level agricultural policy commitments into a fully costed, performance-linked investment framework. The Government of Kenya is called upon to ring-fence the KES 378.35 billion public commitment within successive Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks, ensure that County Compacts are operationalized by the first quarter of 2026 and formally integrate Kenya's CAADP Biennial Review targets into national performance monitoring and accountability frameworks as nationally agreed performance commitments. The projected outcomes, namely a 35% increase in agricultural GDP, two million new jobs and a 25% reduction in food import dependency, are contingent on the full and timely commitment of public resources at both national and devolved levels.

PRIVATE SECTOR INVESTORS

NASIP presents a KES 1.081 trillion commercial opportunity, underpinned by a government-backed risk architecture calibrated to international investment standards. The NASIP Blended Finance Facility (NBFF) provides guarantee coverage of up to 50% of credit risk across participating financial institutions, materially improving the risk-return profile of agri-food investment across all nine flagship programs. The KIAMIS digital farmer registry provides a verified, commercially accessible base of registered producers. Private investors are invited to engage across the full investment

portfolio: irrigation infrastructure (F3), agro-industrial zones (F4), cold chain logistics (F5), agricultural insurance (F6), digital platforms (F7) and blended credit instruments (F8). First-mover positions in this portfolio carry strategic value that will not be replicable at a later stage of NASIP (2026-2030)'s implementation.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS AND DEVELOPMENT FINANCE INSTITUTIONS

NASIP 2026-2030 constitutes a fully domesticated, CAADP-aligned national investment framework with the institutional architecture, costing rigor and accountability mechanisms that international development finance mandates require. NBFF is designed as an open co-financing platform accessible to all qualifying partners. Flagships 5 and 6 present particularly strong alignment with the Green Climate and Adaptation Funds mandate, while Flagship 7 offers a natural vehicle for technical cooperation and knowledge transfer. The CAADP Biennial Review architecture ensures that all partner contributions are tracked against publicly comparable, CAADP-validated performance indicators. Development Finance Institutions are invited to engage at the level of the NBFF structure, flagship co-financing windows and technical assistance streams levels.

CALL TO ACTION

A STRATEGIC MOMENT FOR TRANSFORMATIONAL CO-INVESTMENT

Kenya's National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan 2026-2030 represents a generational opportunity to anchor transformational capital in one of Africa's most dynamic and reform-committed agricultural economies. The investment case is clear. The governance architecture is established. The policy commitment is in place. The window for transformation is now.

NASIP 2026-2030 invites governments, private investors, development finance institutions and strategic partners to participate in a nationally led agricultural transformation agenda aligned with regional and global food systems priorities.

By linking investment to productivity growth, climate resilience, industrialization, food security and inclusive rural prosperity, NASIP positions Kenya as a leading platform for sustainable agri-food systems transformation in Africa

The question is no longer whether Kenya's agri-food systems' transformation is possible, but whether the world is prepared to invest at the scale and speed required to realise it.

I. Introduction & Context:

NASIP as the Engine Driving Agricultural Transformation

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Background on Kenya's agri-food sector, the strategic rationale for a new investment plan, lessons from NAIP 1 (2019–2024), the policy and institutional context and NASIP (2026-2030)'s alignment with CAADP and the Kampala Declaration.

1.1 Background and Context of Kenya's Agri-food Systems

Kenya's agri-food sector is the backbone of the national economy, contributing about 22% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing over 60% of the population, especially in rural areas. It is the main factor affecting household food security and a key source of export earnings (e.g., tea, horticulture and coffee). However, the sector operates significantly below its potential. Over 80% of agricultural land is rain-fed, leaving production highly exposed to climate shocks such as droughts and floods. Smallholder productivity remains low due to limited access to quality inputs, soil degradation and high post-harvest losses.

Value chains are fragmented by poor market linkages and inadequate storage infrastructure, while Kenya's food import bill continues to rise despite the country's considerable agricultural potential. Compounding these issues, weak policy coherence between national and county governments and delayed regulatory reforms continue to stifle private investment. NASIP 2026-2030 is conceived as the strategic response to these challenges, shifting the focus from simply increasing production to a holistic agri-food systems transformation.

1.2 Strategic Rationale for a New Agri-food Systems Investment Plan

Kenya's agri-food sector stands at a decisive turning point despite numerous strategies and policies over the past decade. Growth has remained constrained by fragmented coordination, limited private-sector investment and persistent vulnerability to climate and market shocks. The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030 is therefore not a routine update to NAIP 1 but a comprehensive modernization effort designed to address structural gaps while responding to new global, national and technological realities. This new investment plan is designed to achieve the following outcomes

Transform the sector from fragmented interventions to systemic integration: NASIP responds to the need for a new approach to agricultural transformation, one that adopts a whole food system's perspective, extending beyond production goals to include nutrition, resilience, trade and environmental sustainability. Earlier agricultural sector policies were often reactive and segmented by subsectors. NASIP introduces systemic integration, strengthening coordination among ministries, counties and value chains while linking food production to markets, consumption patterns and health outcomes. This shift aligns Kenya with the UN Food Systems Summit's direction, positioning agriculture as central to both human and environmental well-being.

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Build resilience from lessons learned: The COVID-19 pandemic exposed deep vulnerabilities in food supply chains, logistics and trade dependencies. NASIP incorporates these lessons by prioritizing resilience and adaptive capacity. It promotes digitalized market systems, localized value addition and strategic food reserves to ensure supply continuity during future disruptions. At the county level, where agriculture is domiciled, the Plan strengthens data systems, forecasting and contingency planning to enhance preparedness and response.

Situate BETA within a unified investment framework:

NASIP considers provisions from the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) by positioning agriculture as a leading driver of employment, enterprise and inclusion. It ensures that BETA's county-based development priorities are fully aligned with Kenya Vision 2030 and the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2029). Through national and county-level compacts, joint planning and shared investment platforms, NASIP resolves long-standing coordination challenges that have arisen since devolution, ensuring coherence between national ambitions and local delivery.

Address global disruptions and supply-chain vulnerabilities:

The continuing impact of global conflicts and market volatility, including the Russia-Ukraine war, has underscored Kenya's exposure to external markets for grain, fertilizer, and fuel. In response, NASIP promotes domestic agro-industrialization, local input manufacturing, and diversification of import sources to reduce vulnerability and stabilize food prices. These measures will strengthen national resilience, enhance food security, and protect producers and consumers from future supply shocks.

Accelerate the digital and ICT revolution: Recognizing the transformative potential of digital technology, NASIP embeds digitization across the entire agri-food system, from farmer registration and input distribution to market intelligence, extension and finance. With rapid growth in e-extension, e-commerce and digital finance, NASIP leverages platforms such as KIAMIS and upgrades them into the National Agriculture Data Hub to enable precision agriculture, traceability and transparent results monitoring. These systems will expand access to credit, improve targeting and enhance competitiveness through data-driven decision-making.

Mainstream Climate Adaptation and Green Growth:

Recognizing that agriculture is both vulnerable to climate change and a contributor to greenhouse gas emissions, NASIP mainstreams climate adaptation, resilience, and mitigation through Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and regenerative agricultural practices. It promotes green finance

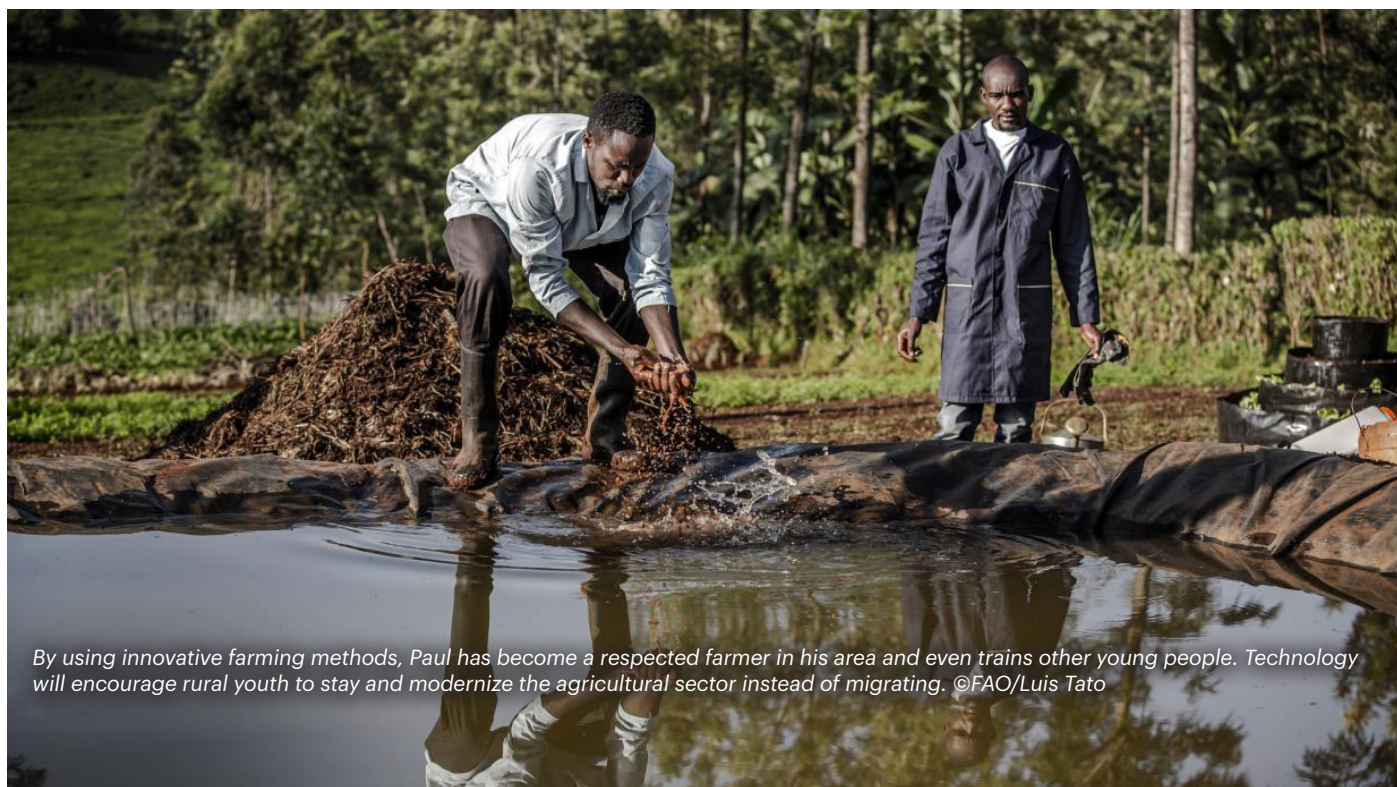
instruments, expanded insurance coverage, sustainable irrigation and soil health restoration, anchored in the Climate Change Act (2016) and the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy. These measures ensure that productivity gains are achieved in harmony with environmental stewardship and low-carbon growth.

Learn from experience and align with continental commitments:

NASIP draws directly on the experience of NAIP 1 (2019–2024), its successes, gaps and implementation lessons. Key takeaways include the need for stronger inter-institutional coordination, more predictable financing and deeper private-sector participation. The new Plan integrates these insights into a unified investment framework that combines public, private and blended finance with performance-linked delivery mechanisms. At the continental level, NASIP incorporates the goals of the Kampala CAADP Declaration (2025) and the concluding Malabo Declaration (2014) into Kenya's domestic policy and investment landscape. It reinforces mutual accountability through CAADP Biennial Reviews and Joint Sector Reviews, while prioritizing investments that enhance intra-African trade under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

Provide timely response to emerging realities: NASIP represents Kenya's structured response to a rapidly changing environment, marked by pandemics, climate shocks, technological disruption and shifting global trade geopolitics. Domestically, it tackles persistent constraints of low productivity, limited agro-industrialization and uneven access to finance and markets. By integrating innovation, resilience and inclusion within a single investment framework, NASIP provides a coherent pathway to transform Kenya's agri-food systems.

For investors, NASIP offers de-risked opportunities in high-growth areas such as digital agriculture, green finance and climate-resilient value chains. It links public and private investments through blended-finance instruments and transparent accountability mechanisms, ensuring that every shilling mobilized contributes to sustainable, inclusive development.



By using innovative farming methods, Paul has become a respected farmer in his area and even trains other young people. Technology will encourage rural youth to stay and modernize the agricultural sector instead of migrating. ©FAO/Luis Tato

1.3 Lessons Learned from NAIP 1 (2019–2024) and ASTGS Mid-Term Review

The Mid-Term Review of the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the implementation of NAIP 1 revealed critical insights that inform the design of NASIP:

Table 1: Lessons from NAIP 1 2019-2024

Focus Area	Key Findings from NAIP 1 / ASTGS Review	Lesson Integrated into NASIP 2026-2030
1. Fragmented Coordination and Devolution	Overlaps between national and county programmes led to inefficiencies and duplication of resources (e.g., parallel input subsidy schemes).	Establish inter-governmental compacts, joint planning templates and performance-based financing mechanisms to harmonize national and county efforts.
2. Low Private-Sector engagement	Private investment averaged only 1–3% of agricultural GDP, constrained by high risk perception and limited credit access.	Introduce de-risking instruments, guarantees and blended-finance facilities to mobilize 60–80% private and DFI capital participation by 2030.
3. Climate Vulnerability and Resilience Gaps	Recurrent droughts (e.g., 2021–2022) reversed productivity gains, with estimated losses exceeding KES 50 billion.	Mainstream Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and early-warning systems across all flagships, targeting at least 25% insurance coverage for smallholders.
4. Data and Monitoring Deficiencies	Fragmented “data islands” and weak M&E systems limited adaptive management and accountability.	Invest in integrated digital platforms such as KIAMIS and propose scaling it up into a national agricultural data hub to enable precision agriculture, traceability and transparent monitoring of results.
5. Inclusivity Shortfalls	Women and youth participation remained below 30% in most programs.	Institutionalize 40% participation quotas and design tailored financing and capacity-building instruments for women, youth and marginalized groups.
6. Value-Chain and Market Linkages	High post-harvest losses (20–30%) persisted due to limited storage, processing and logistics infrastructure.	Prioritise agro-industrialization, value addition and trade facilitation under the AfCFTA and NASIP (2026-2030)’s Agro-Industrialization Flagship.
7. Financing Sustainability	Dependence on external donors (40% of NAIP 1 finance) led to delayed disbursements and misaligned cycles.	Strengthen domestic resource mobilization through MTEF integration, enhance public–private co-financing and expand long-term blended instruments for sustainability.

These lessons, drawn from reviews and stakeholder feedback, ensure that NASIP is more resilient, inclusive and result oriented.

1.4 Policy and Institutional Context

NASIP is the operationalization tool for the Government’s high-level policy agenda, ensuring investments are strategically aligned as outlined below:

- Kenya Vision 2030:** NASIP contributes directly to the Economic Pillar by enhancing productivity, commercialization and value addition, with a target of 10% annual growth in the sector. It also contributes to the health component of the Social Pillar by enhancing food and nutrition security and controlling animal diseases that can be transmitted to humans (zoonoses). Kenya Vision 2030 further informs NASIP through its focus on increasing investment, strengthening research and development and improving extension services.
- Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA):** NASIP directly targets the BETA goal of achieving food and nutrition security through productivity enhancement in five priority value chains (Flagship 2), irrigation expansion (Flagship 3) and promoting exports (Flagship 4).
- Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS):** NASIP is the five-year Investment Plan for the latter phase of the ASTGS’s long-term vision (2019-2029).
- Medium-Term Plan IV (MTP IV):** NASIP is fully aligned with the MTP IV’s agricultural priorities and resource allocation framework, ensuring a clear budgetary pathway for implementation.

1.5 NASIP (2026-2030)’s Role in Advancing the CAADP and Kampala Declaration Commitments

NASIP reaffirms Kenya’s continental commitment to agricultural growth under the African Union (AU) framework:

Kampala CAADP Declaration on agri-food Systems: The plan directly integrates the key pillars of the Kampala Declaration, particularly focusing on: Resilience, Inclusion, Intra-regional Trade and Financing. NASIP serves as the national instrument for measuring, reporting and validating Kenya’s progress against the CAADP performance indicators.

2. Situation Analysis of the Agri-food System in Kenya

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

An evidence-based review of Kenya's crop, livestock and fisheries performance (2019–2024); macroeconomic context; the policy environment from global to national; and key challenges and opportunities for transformation.

This situation analysis establishes the foundation for the NASIP 2026-2030 by examining key sub-sectors, trends, system shifts and the overall investment environment at both national and county levels. It underscores the agri-food system's pivotal role in driving sustainable economic growth, enhancing food and nutrition security and promoting inclusive development amid rapidly evolving global and domestic pressures, including climate change, geopolitical disruptions and macroeconomic volatility.

Between 2019 and 2024, during the implementation of NAIP 1, the sector demonstrated remarkable resilience against multiple shocks but also faced significant volatility. Annual agricultural GDP growth averaged 2.7-4.0 percent, below the 6% CAADP target, constrained by recurrent droughts, the COVID-19 pandemic and international market shocks, such

as rising input prices linked to the Russia-Ukraine conflict. Despite these challenges, agriculture played a stabilizing role during crises, cushioning the wider economy and protecting livelihoods.

To achieve transformational change under NASIP 2026-2030, the sector must move beyond "business as usual." It must pivot decisively toward climate-smart, digitally enabled, inclusive and private-sector-led growth models. This transition entails shifting from predominantly subsistence farming to commercialized, value-chain-integrated agri-food systems, leveraging public-private partnerships (PPPs), blended finance and data-driven governance to attract investment, strengthen resilience and close an estimated KES 1.081 trillion (USD 8.34 billion) financing gap.

2.1 Evolution Toward an Agri-food System Approach

Kenya's journey toward an integrated agri-food systems approach stems from national experiences and global momentum for sustainable, inclusive and nutrition-sensitive development. For decades, policies emphasized production growth, boosting yields, expanding access to inputs and expanding staple crop production, yielding output gains but failing to address food access, dietary diversity, rural incomes and environmental resilience. The shift to a food systems lens accelerated around 2019 with the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2029) and the first National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP 2019-2024). Midterm reviews highlighted the limitations of productivity-focused interventions for food and nutrition outcomes. The COVID-19 pandemic (2020-2022) exposed supply chain vulnerabilities, causing shortages, price spikes and income disruptions. This underscored the need for resilient, diversified and equitable systems linking production, processing, trade and consumption.

Kenya's participation in the UN Food Systems Summit (UNFSS, 2021) was pivotal, with national dialogs led by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), the Ministry of Health (MoH) and the Council of Governors (CoG) producing the Kenya Food Systems Transformation Pathway (2021). This formalized multi-sectoral coordination across food production, trade, nutrition, environment and social protection.

Subsequent advancements, including the integration of food systems into Medium-Term Plan IV (MTP IV, 2023-2027) and the Kampala Declaration (2025), solidified this evolution. Additional progress includes the National Agroecology Strategy for Food Systems Transformation (2024-2033), which promotes sustainable practices and the revised National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP, 2025), which enhances alignment with global commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

2.2 Overview of the Agri-food System



Kenya's agricultural sector encompasses Crops, Livestock and Fisheries, serving as a cornerstone for food security, export earnings and rural livelihoods. Crops account for about 72% of agricultural GDP, while food crops such as maize, potatoes, wheat, rice, millets, beans and sweet potatoes contribute roughly 32% of agricultural GDP and 0.5% of total exports. Horticulture and industrial crops, including tea, coffee, sugarcane, cotton, sunflower, pyrethrum, barley, tobacco, sisal, coconut and bixa, account for nearly 70% of agricultural exports, underscoring agriculture's central role in Kenya's economic structure and trade competitiveness.

From 2019 to 2024, the sector's performance fluctuated due to climatic variability and external shocks. Real agricultural GDP growth was positive in 2019 (4.5%), contracted in 2021 and 2022 (1.5% in 2022 amid drought) and rebounded to 6.5% in 2023 and 6.1% in the first quarter of 2024 following favorable rains and targeted fertilizer interventions.

Maize yields averaged 1.46–1.77 tonnes per hectare (t/ha) between 2019 and 2024, rising to 1.76 t/ha in 2023/2024 due to improved rainfall and input subsidies, translating to 4.29 million metric tonnes (tonnes) of production. Projections for 2024/2025 point to 1.81 t/ha and 3.8 million MT, rising to 1.91 t/ha and 4.4 million MT in 2025/2026. These levels remain below the global average of 5.8 t/ha, underscoring persistent constraints in soil health, irrigation coverage and technology adoption.

In the edible oil sub-sector, structural import dependence persists. Kenya imports about 95% of its annual consumption (900,000 tonnes), primarily palm oil. In 2023, imports reached 720,000 MT, valued at KES 99–102 billion, with imports forecast to reach 1.0–1.05 million MT by 2026. Domestic output currently meets less than 9% of demand. The Edible Oil Crops Promotion Project (EOCPP) targets 50% domestic production by 2028 through the expansion of sunflower and soybean cultivation.

Milk production rose by 33.9 percent, reaching 5.33 billion liters in 2024 from 3.98 billion liters in 2019. The cost of milk per liter rose from KES 30.0 in 2019 to KES 66.0 in 2024, representing an increase of 120 percent. Milk production has

steadily grown over the years, mainly due to intensified dairy cattle production, improved dairy cattle breeds and better disease and pest control in dairy production systems. The number of cattle slaughtered was 2.6 million in 2019 and had not exceeded 3.0 million by 2024. The stagnation in these figures occurred against a rising human population, from 48.7 million in 2019 to 55.65 million in 2024, an increase of 6.95 million people. The retail price of beef, however, rose from KES 422 per kg in 2019 to KES 616 per kg in 2024, an increase of 46 percent. The slaughter of sheep and goats increased by 32.9% from 8.05 million in 2019 to 10.7 million in 2024.

The number of camels slaughtered increased by 25.1% to reach 239,000 in 2024 from 191,000 in 2019, while 63.4 million chickens were consumed in 2019 compared to 69.2 million in 2024. Egg consumption rose from 53.3 million trays in 2019 to 222 million trays in 2024. Production of hides decreased from 2.63 million in 2019 to 2.2 million in 2024, while sheep and goat skins increased from 8.1 million to 10.7 million pieces within the same period. Apiculture production increased from 15,251 MT in 2019 to 23,603 MT in 2024.

The total quantity of fish landed increased from 149,320.0 tonnes in 2019 to 177,196.0 tonnes in 2024, with a drop of 161,307.1 tonnes in 2023. Fish landed from fresh water sources decreased by 12.0% from 136,141.0 tonnes in 2022 to 119,816.0 tonnes in 2024. Fish production from marine sources registered an increase of 107% from 27,713.0 tonnes in 2020 to 57,380.0 tonnes in 2024. The total value of fish landed increased from KES 23.7 billion in 2019 to KES 39.7 billion in 2024. The value of fish production from freshwater sources contributed the highest share of the total value of fish landed from 2019 to 2024, despite a 6.0% drop in quantities between 2023 and 2024. The value of fish landed from artisanal marine sources increased by 129% to KES 10.25 billion over the same period.

Several factors, including climatic, environmental, economic, biological and technological variables, affect the agricultural sector. Climate change remains the primary source of production volatility. Droughts in 2021–2022 and floods in 2024 damaged approximately 50,000 hectares of crops and led to the loss of 2.5 million livestock, triggering food price spikes of up to 40% and increased food insecurity.

Pests such as the Fall Armyworm (FAW) and desert locusts continue to threaten cereal yields, highlighting the need for widespread adoption of Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and sustainable land-use practices.

In 2019 and 2020, Kenya experienced the worst desert locust invasion in 70 years. The invasion affected 28 counties and resulted in the loss of approximately 580,000 hectares of pastureland and 31,000 hectares of cropland, severely reducing animal feed availability and the number of animals reaching slaughter weight. Many small-scale farmers depend on seasonal rains to cultivate crops, which exposes them to the adverse effects of weather and climate change. They often lack suitable storage facilities, leading to high post-harvest losses. Crop diseases and pests add to their stock of challenges.

The predominant smallholder dairy production and pastoralism in Kenya are characterized by poor record-keeping, common grazing/feeding and housing and minimal use of assisted reproductive technologies such as Artificial Insemination (AI). Artificial insemination (AI) uptake remains uneven across Kenya's livestock sector. Available sector estimates indicate that approximately 18–20% of dairy cattle breedings utilize AI, compared to less than 1% of beef cattle breedings, with negligible use across most other livestock species. Inadequate extension services on the benefits of AI, heat detection, and timing of insemination; the high cost of AI equipment and services; and long distances to AI centers continue to constrain adoption in many parts of the country.

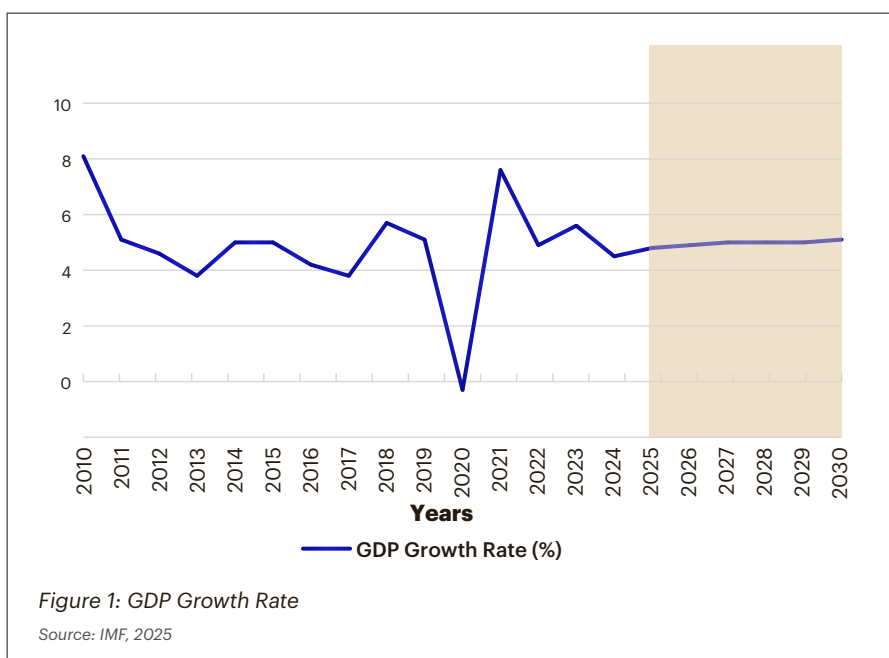
Feeds account for over 70% of the total cost of animal production. Available feed is estimated at 25 million MT against a national feed requirement of 55 million tonnes of Dry Matter, representing a 55% shortage of Dry Matter, or 30 million tonnes (State Department of Livestock Development, 2021).

In the ASALs, emerging land uses threaten pastoralism and pastoralists' livelihoods. Climate change creates resource scarcities, exacerbates feed shortages, and adversely affects animal production. Non-ruminant and aquaculture production require manufactured feeds. However, good-quality raw materials are not often guaranteed and production capacity is inadequate. Duty waivers on the import of feed ingredients are granted but not consistently implemented. Degradation of water bodies by upstream crop farming pollution, garbage disposal and the discharge of sewage and industrial waste interferes with wild fish feeding in lakes and rivers.

Kenya experiences a wide range of animal diseases that have a great adverse impact on livelihoods, trade and wealth. Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) such as Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and

Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) have direct consequences for Kenya's export trade in livestock and livestock products, as disease prevalence triggers trade bans and restricts market access to high-value regional and international markets, undermining export earnings and competitiveness. Government interventions have focused more on animal vaccination than on farm biosecurity, disease surveillance, and the control of animal movement, even though these complementary measures are among the most cost-effective and practical ways to prevent disease outbreaks.

Advancing animal disease control embodies One-Health by reducing disease-causing organisms in humans, over 60% of which originate from animals. Moreover, about 75% of emerging human diseases like COVID-19, Ebola and Avian Influenza directly come from animals. Fewer healthy animals produce more per unit animal and therefore lower emissions per unit output (Global Animal Health Association, 2025). At the county level, devolution has enhanced local responsiveness but also created coordination challenges. The 47 counties exhibit distinct agricultural archetypes, high-potential highlands (e.g., Uasin Gishu for maize and dairy), horticulture belts (e.g., Nakuru for perishables), arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) (e.g., Turkana for livestock) and coastal niches (e.g., Kilifi for fisheries). However, inconsistent county by-laws, uneven capacity and data fragmentation continue to impede alignment with national objectives and investment coordination.



2.3 Macroeconomic Context: Status of Agri-food Systems

Kenya's economy grew at an average rate of 4.5% annually during 2019–2024, with agriculture at 2.7%, below the 6% ASTGS target. The sector's GDP contribution averaged 22%, stabilizing the economy amid shocks. Fiscal deficits averaged 7% of GDP, with rising debt (debt-to-GDP 70% in 2024) constraining public funding. Agriculture receives much less than 10% of the national budget, far from CAADP's target. Private investment is low: domestic at 1% and foreign at 3.1% of agricultural GDP, compared with Malabo targets of 5% and 9%. Kampala Commitments aim for KES 12.9 trillion (USD 100 billion) in public-private investments. Inflation stabilized at 5% in 2025 projections, but food inflation influences overall rates. The Kenyan shilling depreciated against the US dollar, boosting export competitiveness (e.g., tea/coffee) but raising import costs for inputs and food. The projected population growth to 58 million by 2030 will increase food demand, requiring productivity gains amid stagnant cereal yields.

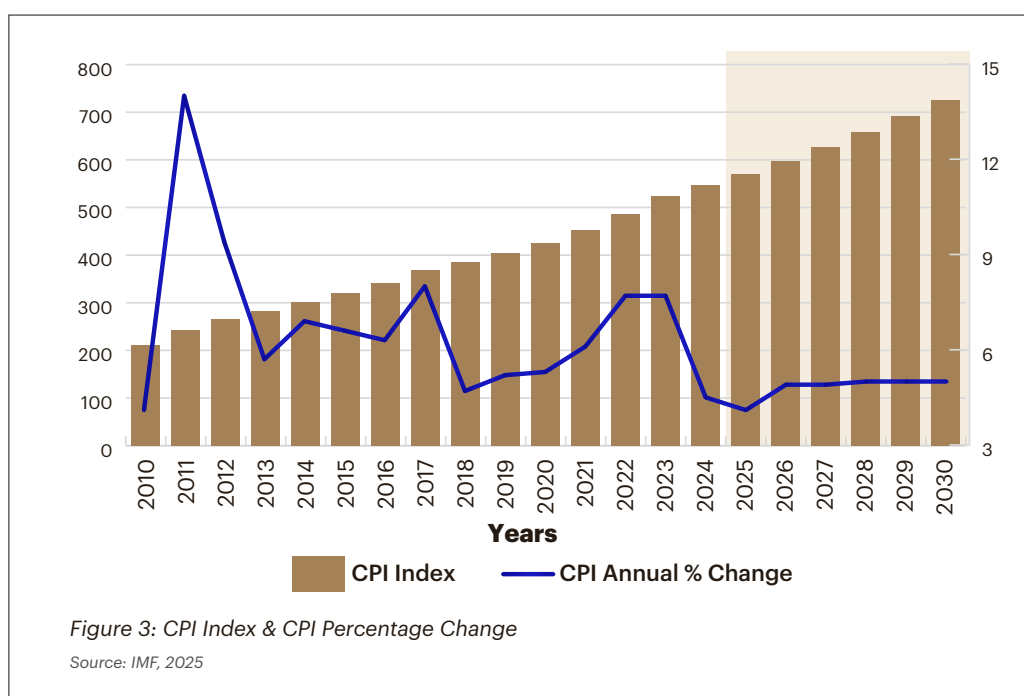
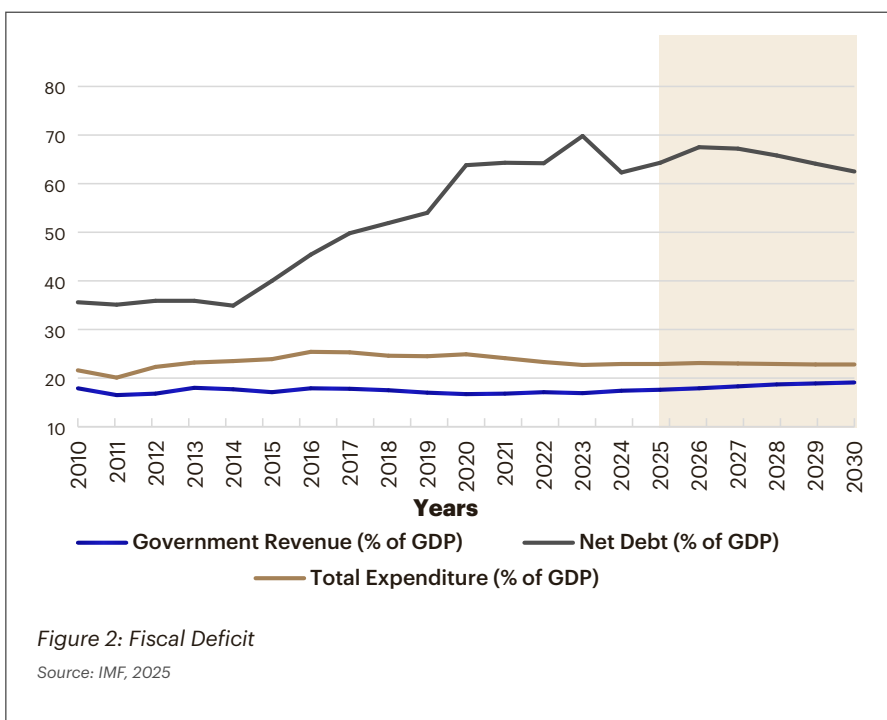
Climate and market shocks pose risks: frequent droughts/floods and geopolitical tensions (e.g., US tariffs) unsettle futures markets. In 2024–2025, agriculture's health shows resilience (Q2 2025 growth 4.4%) but vulnerability, exports rose in coffee/fruits but faced revenue pressures in flowers. Overall, the sector's macroeconomic health is stable but constrained, with 2025 GDP projections at 4.5–5.6%.

Transformational investment requires shifting from aid-dependent models to de-risked private capital, targeting 50–60% private finance under NASIP.

The long-term target for overall GDP growth was set at 10% annually in the Kenya Vision 2030. The ASTGS set a growth target for agricultural GDP at 6% annually, aiming to increase its contribution to the manufacturing sector. Over the past five years, economic performance remained volatile due to climate and market shocks, while the

overall economy grew at an average annual rate of 4.5% and Agricultural GDP grew at 2.7%. The Fourth Medium Term Plan 2023–2027, titled "Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda for Inclusive Growth," aims to achieve an overall growth rate of 7.2% by 2027. The outlook for the medium-term economic growth remains stable at 4.9%

The sector currently contributes one-fifth of the economy and the significant reliance on the sector for economic performance is unlikely to shift over the medium-term. Direct contributions to household incomes and jobs, as well as indirect contributions through agro-processing and services, will essentially maintain the sector's economic significance.



The fiscal deficit remains a key challenge for the government, with rising debt-servicing costs significantly contributing to it. The fiscal deficit has averaged 7% of GDP over the past five years, with debt rising due to borrowing to finance the budget shortfall. The government embarked on fiscal consolidation to control government expenditure and reduce debt, easing debt repayment pressure. The implication for the sector is a constrained public-sector funding environment, which suggests that much of the sector's investment should be driven by private-sector capital.

Private sector financing, both domestic and foreign, in the sector remains low and far below target. Domestic private-sector investments as a share of agricultural GDP averaged 1% over the past five years, while foreign private-sector investments accounted for 3.1% of GDP. The targets for the Malabo Commitments were 5% and 9% for domestic and foreign private-sector investments, as a share of agricultural GDP. The Kampala Commitment sets a target of KES 12.9 trillion (USD 100 billion) for public and private-sector investments in agriculture.

Prices are projected to remain stable, with the annual inflation rate expected to remain at 5%. Food inflation continues to have a significant influence on overall inflation. As such, any shocks, whether climate-related or market-related, will upset this assumption. The exchange rate is projected to weaken against the US dollar, with both positive and adverse effects on the sector. For agricultural exports,

the country's products will be competitive in global markets, sustaining incomes and driving growth. However, as a net importer of food, there will be inflationary pressure, especially if the share of imports to total demand increases.

The population is expected to reach 58 million by 2030, although the growth rate is declining. The growing population implies increased food demand and strong sector performance is required to ensure livelihood support, which is estimated to support 70% of the population. Cereal productivity has remained relatively stagnant and although the population growth rate is expected to continue to decline, the country must still increase agricultural productivity to ensure food security and support households reliant on agriculture for their livelihoods.

Climate and market shocks will pose a risk to the projected outlook. The frequency of climate shocks implies that the country can expect adverse climate-related events over the medium term. The global geopolitical realignments have increased uncertainties in international markets and will influence both input and output markets. For example, the retaliatory tariffs imposed by the United States have already shifted agricultural markets, leading to the formation of new alliances. The agricultural futures markets are already unstable and are likely to be followed by measures affecting trade. This will have direct ramifications for households' incomes and food security.

2.4 Trends in Kenya's Agricultural Sector and the Investment Landscape

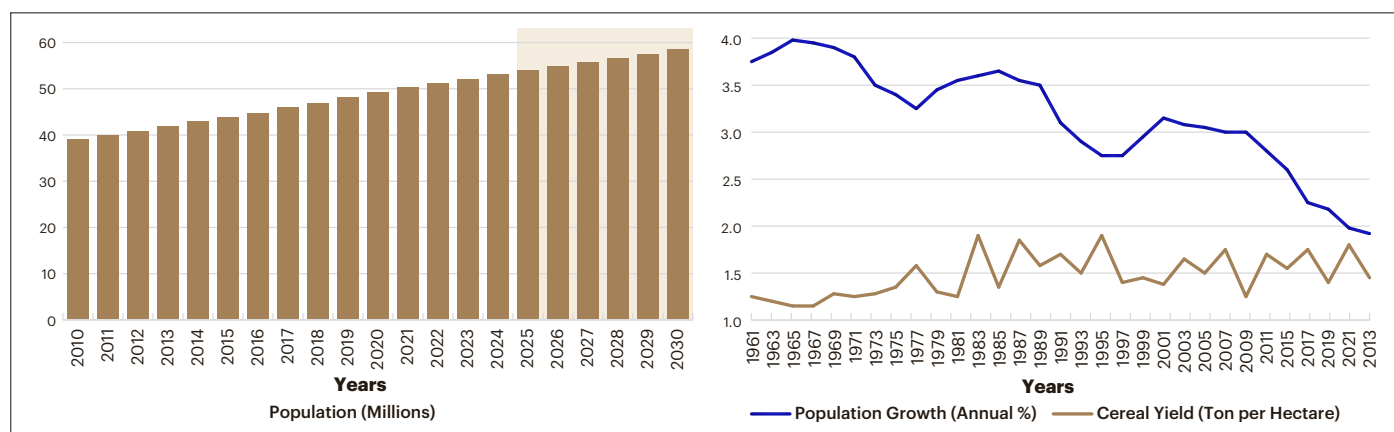


Figure 4: Population and Cereal Yield Trends

Source: IMF, 2025 and World Bank, 2025

CROPS

The crops sub-sector comprises food and industrial crops. Important food crops include maize, potatoes, wheat, rice, millet, beans and cowpeas, green grams, pigeon peas and sweet potatoes. The industrial crops which are largely produced for export include coffee, tea, horticultural crops (such as flowers), sugarcane, sisal, cotton and pyrethrum. These crops are important in the country's food and nutrition landscape, generation of household-level income and, especially for the industrial crops, generation of foreign exchange. Through the implementation of NAIP 1 (2019-2024), the crops subsector was targeted for productivity improvement to ensure sufficient production for domestic consumption and export needs.

CEREAL CROPS

Cereal production, particularly maize, has faced persistent challenges. While there were periods of recovery, especially due to timely rains and fertilizer subsidies, yields have been inconsistent. Between 2019 and 2022, maize productivity declined from 1.79 t/ha to 1.46 t/ha, but has since recovered to 1.76 t/ha in 2023 (Figure 5) and may have increased further in 2024, driven by rains and input support through the government's subsidy program. In 2024, production was reported to have increased to 44.7 million 90-kg bags (approximately 4.02 million metric tonnes), down from 47.6 million bags in 2023 (KNBS Economic Survey 2025). These levels remain below the global average of 5.8 t/ha, underscoring persistent constraints in soil health, irrigation coverage and adoption of technology.

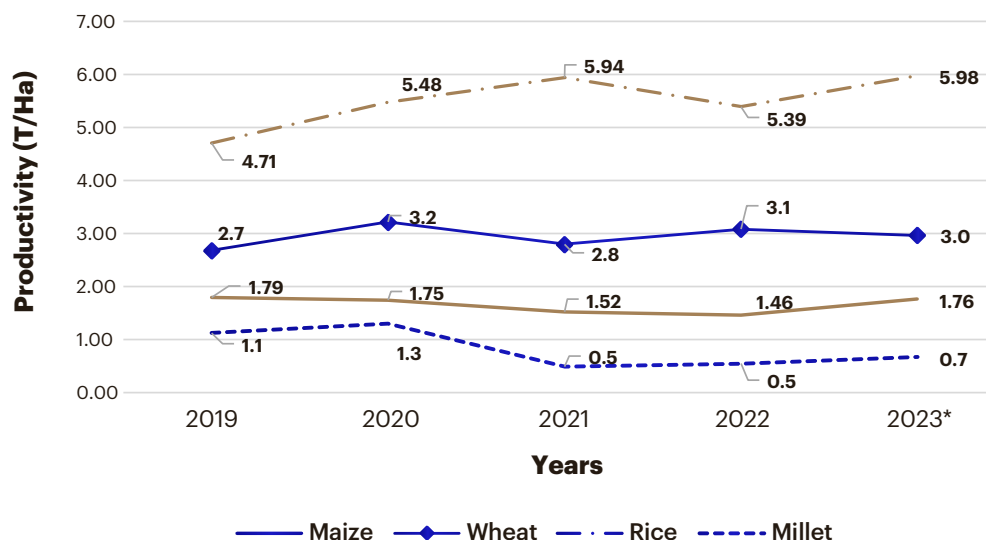


Figure 5: Productivity of Main Cereals in Kenya, 2019–2023

Source: KNBS National Agriculture Production Report 2024

Wheat productivity grew from 2.7 t/ha in 2019 to 3.0 t/ha in 2023, while rice showed gradual growth from 4.71 t/ha to 5.98 t/ha over the same period of NAIP 1 implementation. However, millet productivity has gradually declined from 1.1 t/ha in 2019 to 0.7 t/ha in 2023, which could be attributed to a shift toward other food crops such as maize. However, despite marginal growth in the production of these cereal commodities, the country remains a net importer to meet its national requirements, especially for wheat, rice and smallholder grains like millet and sorghum.

ROOT TUBERS

Other than cereals, Irish and sweet potatoes are crops of interest at the national level due to their increasing consumption. The productivity of Irish potatoes grew from 9.53 t/ha in 2020 to 9.65 t/ha in 2023

(Figure 6) was largely driven by increased production (14%), which, over the NAIP period, grew slightly faster than the area under production (13%). The decline in productivity in 2022 was occasioned by a fall in production to 1.8 million tonnes from 2.3 million tonnes in 2021, due to below-average rainfall during the season. The productivity of sweet potatoes remained constant, with a marginal decline from 12.8 t/ha in 2019 to 12.3 t/ha in 2023, averaging 12.2 t/ha over the NAIP 1 implementation period.

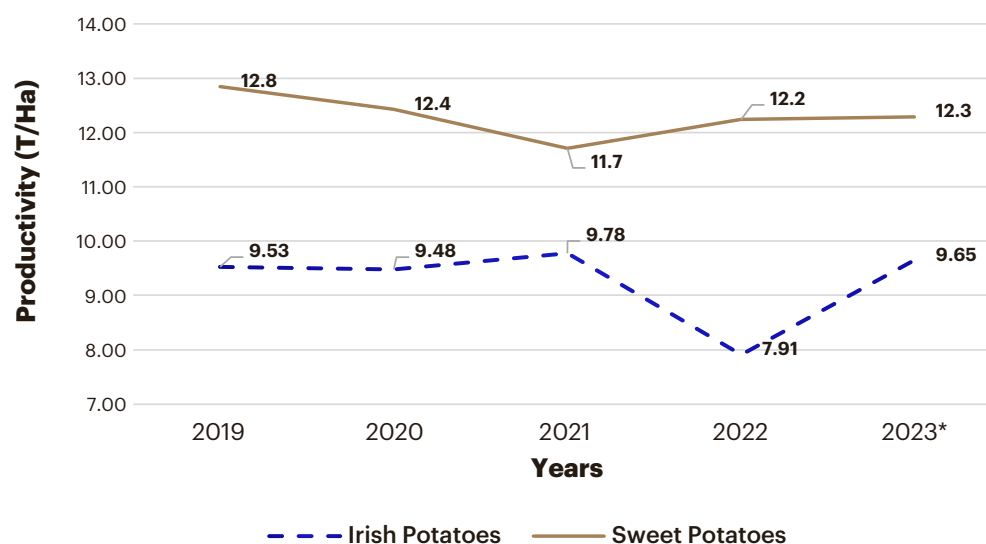


Figure 6: Productivity of Root Tubers (Irish and Sweet Potatoes), 2019–2023

Source: KNBS National Agriculture Production Report 2024

LEGUMES

Important legumes in the country include beans, green grams, pigeon peas and cowpeas. The productivity of beans, green grams, pigeon peas and cowpeas has remained constant. The productivity of beans and cow peas, for instance, remained low at 0.7 t/ha, while green grams and pigeon peas declined marginally from averages of 0.6 t/ha and 0.7 t/ha, respectively (Figure 7).

HORTICULTURAL CROPS

Figure 8 shows production performance for horticultural crops, i.e., flowers, fruits, vegetables and medicinal and aromatic plants (herbs and spices). Horticultural crops recorded declining productivity, with cut flowers, herbs and spices showing the largest declines during the NAIP 1 implementation period. The productivity of horticultural products (aggregated across fruits, vegetables and cut flowers) has been declining. While the trend increased between 2019 and 2021 from 17.2 t/ha to 18.5 t/ha, it declined to 16.3 in 2024.

The sub-sector has shown fluctuating performance, with the quantity of exported cut flowers increasing from 173.7 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 146.0 thousand tonnes in 2020. In 2021, the quantity exported rose to 210.1 thousand tonnes, but has since declined to 102.5 thousand tonnes in 2024. Exports of fruits have been on an upward trend, increasing from 81.9 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 225.4 thousand tonnes in 2024, driven by the expansion of avocado production in the central counties. A gradual increase in vegetable exports was observed from 72.7 thousand tonnes in 2019 to 75.4 thousand tonnes in 2022, then a spike to 164.1 thousand tonnes in 2023, before declining to 74.3 thousand tonnes in 2024.

Cut flowers contribute about 40% of the value of horticultural crops. The decline in productivity has reduced this contribution to 28%. The value of production reflects higher prices, especially in global markets where these products are targeted. The value of exports follows a trend similar to that of the quantity of exports. The value of exported cut flowers has been declining since 2019, from KES 104.1 billion to KES 72.1 billion.

Whereas the value of exported fruits increased over the 2019-2024 period from KES 13.2 billion in 2019 to KES 41.0 billion in 2024, the value of exported vegetables declined gradually from KES 27.2 billion in 2019 to KES 23.4 billion in 2024.

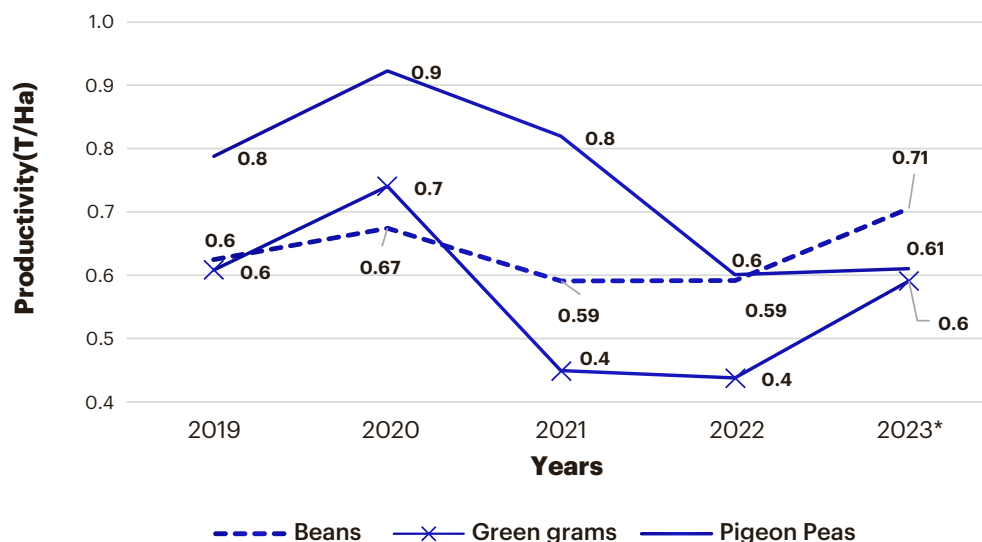


Figure 7: Productivity of Legumes (Beans, Green Grams and Pigeon Peas), 2019-2023

Source: KNBS National Agriculture Production Report 2024

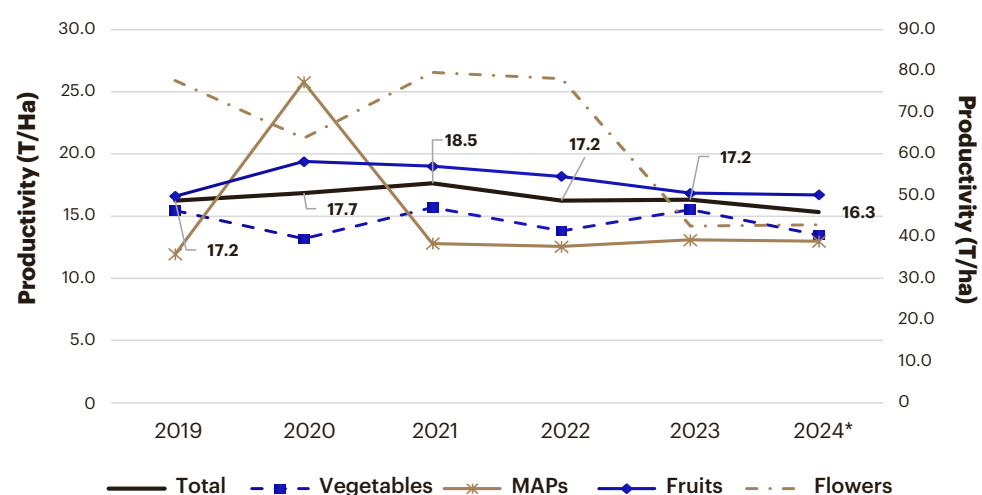
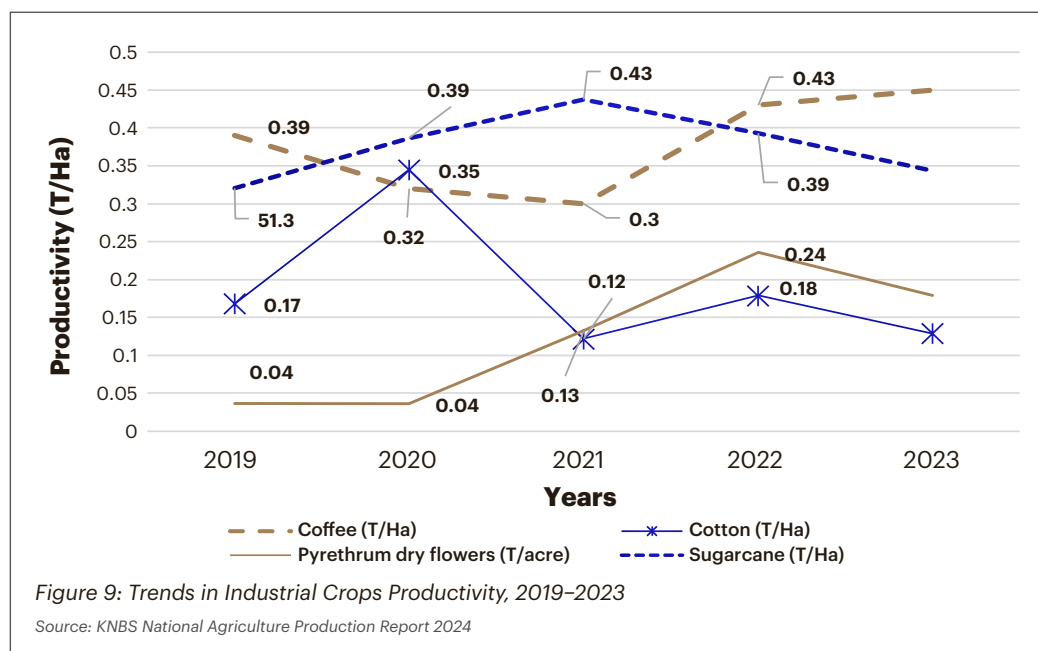


Figure 8: Productivity of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables and Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (MAPs), 2019-2023

Source: Agriculture and Food Authority, 2025 **MAPs Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (Herbs and Spices)

INDUSTRIAL CROPS

Industrial crops, including coffee, tea, sugarcane, sisal and cotton, among other emerging crops such as macadamia, are important for foreign income generation. The productivity of coffee, pyrethrum and sugarcane showed marginal increases from the pre-NAIP 1 level. Coffee productivity increased from 0.39 t/ha in 2019 to 0.45 t/ha, while pyrethrum (dry flowers) productivity increased from 0.04 t/acre to 0.18 t/acre between 2019 and 2023 (Figure 9). This is attributed to efforts to revive the two crops, which have entailed incentive-driven coffee production, reorganisation of the management and governance of the coffee sector and marketing. The pyrethrum sub-sector has witnessed reorganisation of the pyrethrum board's management and incentives for production. Sugarcane productivity increased from 51 t/ha in 2019 to 70 t/ha in 2021, then returned to 55 t/ha in 2023. The fluctuation in sugarcane productivity tracks rainfall patterns and lagged import trends.



Over the NAIP 1 implementation period, cotton productivity increased from 0.17 t/ha in 2019 to 0.35 t/ha in 2020, then declined sharply to 0.13 t/ha in 2023.

LIVESTOCK

The livestock sub-sector employs an estimated 50% of the agricultural labour force and over 10 million Kenyans in the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). In 2019, Kenya had a wide range of livestock resources comprising 2,209,980 exotic dairy cattle; 559,174 exotic beef cattle; 13,005,664 indigenous cattle; 19,307,445 sheep; 28,011,800 goats; and 4,640,085 camels. In addition, there were 30,320,632 indigenous chickens; 5,580,766 exotic layer chickens and 2,914,840 exotic broiler chickens. Beehives were 1,157,162, while donkeys and rabbits were 1,176,374 and 561,351, respectively (KNBS, 2019). Kenya's animal production contributes approximately 4.2% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and account for nearly 20% of the Agricultural GDP. The livestock resource base in Kenya was valued at KES 795 billion, while the total annual value of livestock products was estimated at KES 1,891 billion in 2016.

The number of cattle slaughtered declined between 2019 and 2024, while the population of sheep and goats consumed increased (Table 2). The number of pigs slaughtered has also increased gradually over the 2019-2024 period, from 222,000 in 2019 to 665,000 in 2024. The increase in the number of chickens and pigs slaughtered, alongside declines in cattle and sheep, reveals a shift from beef and chevon/mutton (red meat) to chicken and pork (white meat) consumption. This shift may be informed by increasing health awareness, as well as by changes in prices and income.

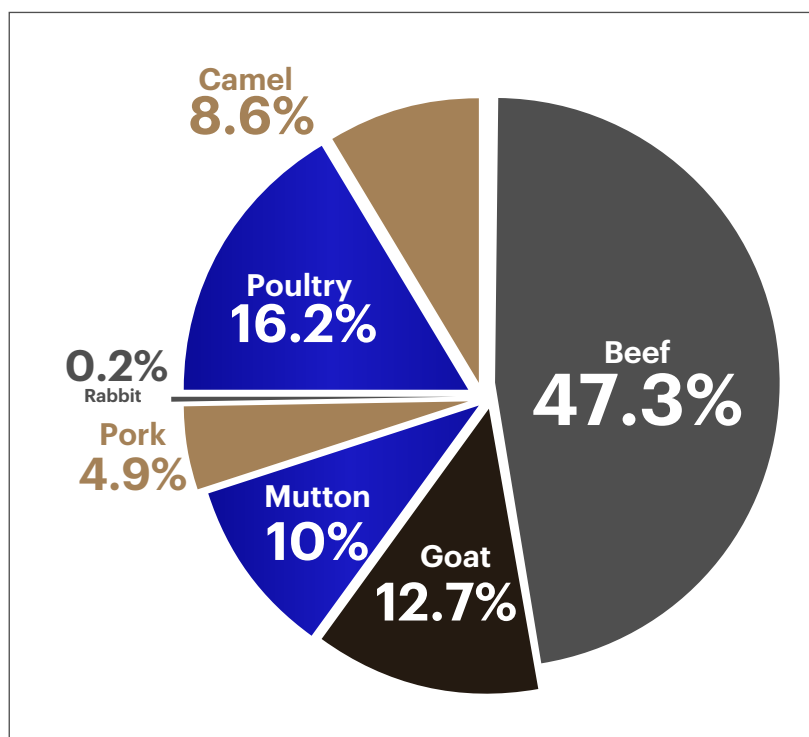


Figure 10: Proportionate Contribution of Different Livestock to Meat (2019-2023)

Source: Computed from KNBS Economic Survey - 2024

Table 2: Livestock Slaughtered ('000 Heads)

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023*	2024*
Cattle and Calves	2,633.50	1,953.70	2,004.90	1,783.10	1,903.30	2,243.60
Sheep and Goats	8,048.00	12,040.20	9,478.00	7,281.00	9,906.20	10,700.40
Pigs	222.00	397.00	355.50	432.00	616.00	664.90
Rabbits	1,468.30	2,140.80	827.80	532.60	542.10	546.10
Chicken	63,370.50	49,437.30	63,892.90	66,672.10	66,873.00	69,240.90
Camels	191.90	204.70	130.40	81.10	184.00	239.00
Donkeys	1,663.00	1,232.60	1,393.60	1,729.90	1,724.50	0.00

Source: KNBS Economic survey, 2025 (various)

An examination of meat consumption revealed that beef remains the most consumed meat in the country, despite a decline in the number of cattle slaughtered. Between 2019 and 2023, beef accounted for an average of 47% of the country's meat consumption. Poultry, chevon and mutton accounted for 16.2%, 12.7% and 10% of the total meat consumed in the country, respectively (Figure 10). However, the share of beef in the overall meat composition has declined from 55% in 2019 to 47% in 2024, while the shares of chicken and pork have increased.

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production and marketed quantities:

Productivity of dairy cattle increased during the NAIP 1 implementation period, as expected in Flagship 2. Although productivity dipped between 2019 and 2020, it increased gradually from 1,131 liters in 2020 to reach 1,362 kgs in 2023 (Figure 11). However, productivity fell short of the NAIP 1 target of 1,390 liters. The quantity of milk produced increased by 33.9 percent, from 3.98 billion liters in 2019 to 5.33 billion liters in 2024, over the NAIP 1 implementation period (Figure 12). This was driven by the steady growth of the dairy herd due to the intensification of dairy cattle breed production systems. Between 2022 and 2024, the drought situation eased and above-normal rainfall was recorded across most parts of the country, leading to an increase in milk production.

The quantity of milk processed tracked the production quantities. The quantity of marketed milk decreased by 0.22% from 0.69 billion liters in 2019 to 0.68 billion liters in 2020, then rose by 17.2% to 0.80 billion liters in 2021, before dropping to 0.75 billion liters in 2022. The quantity of milk marketed has been on a gradual upward trend between 2022 and 2024, rising from 0.81 to 0.91 billion liters, a 20.3% increase.

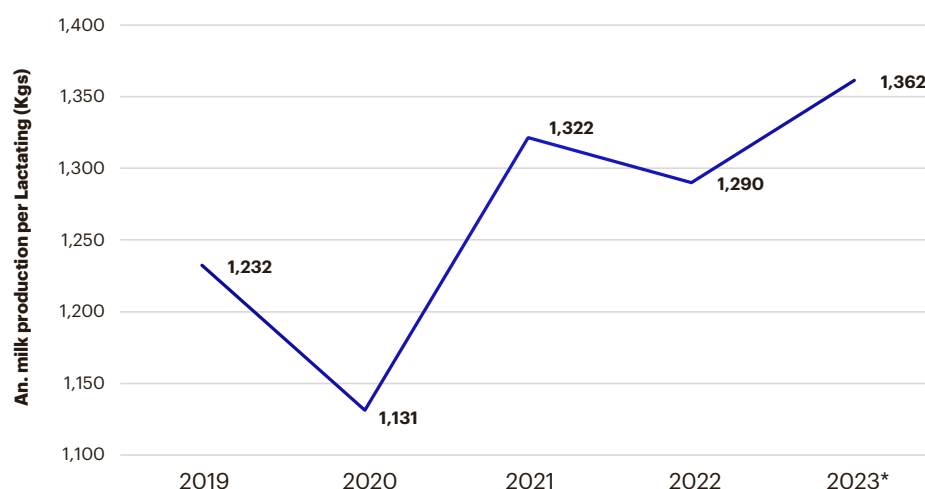


Figure 11: Annual Milk Production per Lactating Cow

Source: Authors' estimations

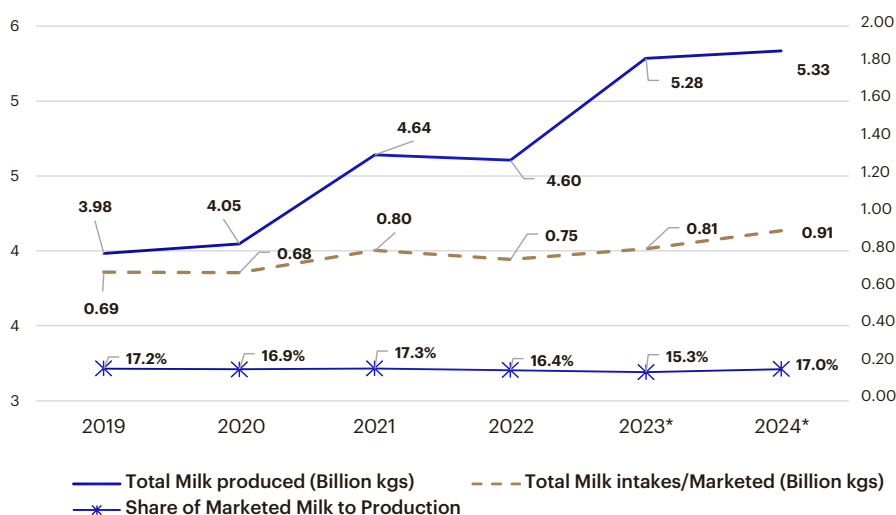


Figure 12: Volume of Milk Produced and Marketed (Intake)

Source: Kenya Economic Survey Report (KNBS 2025)

Marketed share of milk: The marketed share of processed and formally marketed milk hovered around 15% and 17% of the total milk production over the period. This indicates that the intended transformation of value-added livestock products was not realized. More processing increases the productivity of a value chain and downstream jobs, including processing, manufacturing and supplying ingredients, as well as packaging equipment, distribution and retailing. The quantities of processed milk and cream decreased by 6.5% from 489.7 million liters in 2019 to 457.9 million liters in 2020, then increased to 510.6 million liters in 2021 before dropping to 473.6 million liters in 2022. However, between 2022 and 2024, there was a 31.1% increase in the quantities of processed milk and cream. Regarding the quantities of cheese processed, there was a continuous drop from 305.4 tonnes to 93.2 tonnes in 2019 — followed by a 44.3% increase to 134.5 tonnes in 2024.

OTHER LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS

The livestock value chain also produces a range of other products, including eggs, honey, beeswax, hides and skins, and wool. Table 3 shows the trends of production of other livestock products from different livestock over the period 2019 to 2023. COVID-19 Pandemic and locust invasion adversely impacted hides and skins production. Hides and skins are the raw materials in the leather value chain and production levels determine the volume of work, investment and the chain's success. The performance of other livestock products largely mirrored the sector's shocks. E.g., production was highly volatile; honey and wax showed mixed growth, while hide and skin production declined steeply. This decline in hides and skin represents a significant constraint to the competitiveness of the leather value chain.

Table 3: Production of Other Livestock Products, 2019 – 2024

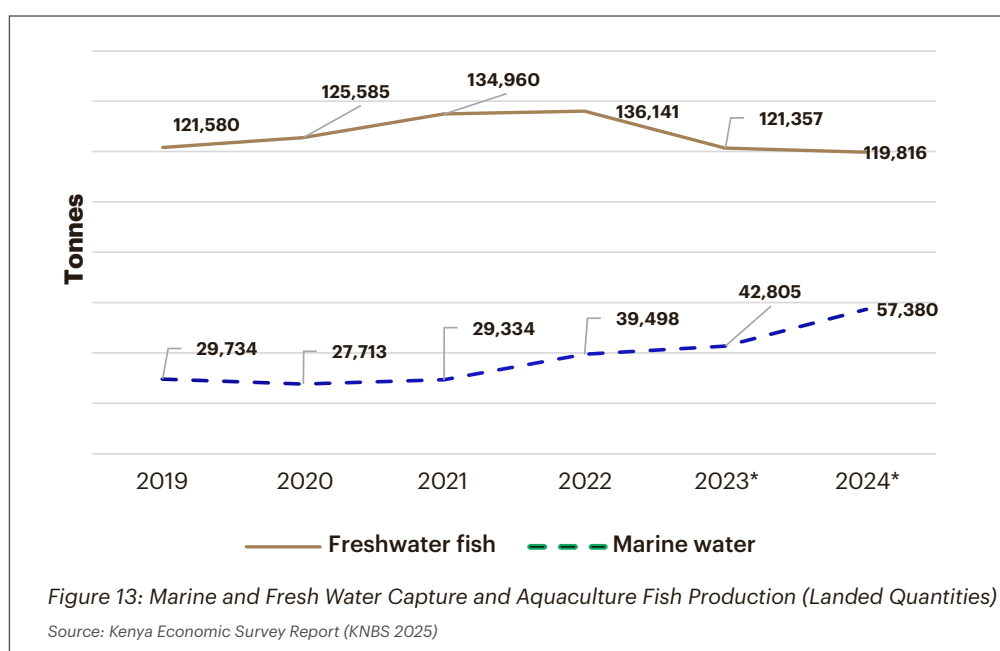
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Eggs (No. of trays) '000	140,644.20	296,652.20	240,854.20	97,948.80	194,721.80
Honey (Kg)	13,876.80	17,800.90	17,265.10	19,777.20	17,151.10
Wax (Kg)	1,374.40	1,716.50	5,783.30	2,824.90	3,212.20
Hides (No.) 000	34,381.20	2,625.50	1,731.30	1,253.10	1,285.80
Skins (No.) 000	3,176.10	7,036.00	2,864.20	1,734.90	2,141.90
Wool (kg)		909.8	1,505.00	1,211.60	1,792.80

Source: Kenya Economic Survey Report (KNBS 2025)

FISH PRODUCTION

Figure 13 shows the quantity of fish landed. The total fish landings increased from 149,320 tonnes in 2019 to 177,196 tonnes in 2024. However, this growth was not uniform.

- **Freshwater:** Freshwater catch declined by 12% from 2022 to 2024. This was primarily driven by a decline in Lake Victoria's yields, attributed to challenges such as overfishing, habitat loss, water hyacinth and eutrophication.
- **Marine:** In contrast, the marine catch more than doubled between 2020 and 2024, from 27,713 tonnes to 57,380 tonnes. This success was a result of the use of larger vessels, access to deeper seas and improved surveillance against illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.
- **Aquaculture:** Cage aquaculture, driven by private investment, showed expansion. However, stakeholders cite high feed costs and environmental management as key barriers to scaling the subsector.



2.5 The NASIP Policy and Institutional Context

The policy environment under which NASIP 2026-2030 has been developed spans the global, continental, regional and national levels. Together, these frameworks define the policy coherence and investment priorities that guide Kenya's agri-food systems transformation.

GLOBAL POLICY CONTEXT

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), remain central to NASIP (2026-2030)'s objectives of ending hunger, achieving food security and nutrition and promoting sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural systems. The plan also contributes to broader SDG targets on poverty reduction (SDG 1), inequality (SDG 10), sustainable consumption and production (SDG 12) and climate action (SDG 13). The emphasis of SDG 2.4 on sustainable food production systems is directly reflected in NASIP (2026-2030)'s focus on increasing smallholder farmers' incomes and building resilience in arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs). To advance SDG 13, NASIP integrates climate-resilience investments, including drought-tolerant seeds, small-scale irrigation and climate information services, all reinforcing the goal of sustainable food systems.

CONTINENTAL POLICY CONTEXT

NASIP aligns with Agenda 2063, the African Union's vision for a prosperous and food-secure continent and with the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). While NAIP operationalized the Malabo Commitments (2014), NASIP incorporates the Kampala CAADP Commitments (2025), comprising six commitments, 22 targets and 35 intervention areas. The Kampala Declaration emphasizes transforming Africa's agri-food systems through increased productivity, accelerated agro-industrialization and enhanced intra-African trade, while reaffirming the original CAADP targets: allocating 10% of national budgets to agriculture, achieving 6% annual sector growth and halving poverty and hunger.

REGIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

At the regional level, NASIP is consistent with the East African Community (EAC) Vision 2050, which seeks to ensure regional food security, liberalize cross-border trade in agricultural goods, expand production across crops, livestock, fisheries and forest products and promote value addition through agro-processing. These aspirations, together with regional market integration under the AfCFTA, reinforce NASIP (2026-2030)'s emphasis on competitive, trade-driven agri-food value chains.

NATIONAL POLICY CONTEXT

Nationally, NASIP is grounded in Kenya's Constitution (2010), Vision 2030, the National Agricultural Policy, the Veterinary Policy, the National Livestock Policy, the National Oceans and Fisheries Policy, the National Aquaculture Policy and the Medium-Term Plan IV (2023-2027), which integrates the government's BETA model. The Constitution, under Article 43 (1c), guarantees the right to be free from hunger and to have adequate food of acceptable quality. The fourth schedule defines the distribution of agricultural functions between national and county governments, providing the legal foundation for Kenya's devolved system of agricultural service delivery.

Kenya Vision 2030 informs NASIP by focusing on enhancing agricultural productivity through increased investment, strengthened research and development and improved extension services. The government's BETA model, embedded within MTP IV, provides further direction by emphasizing agriculture (crop, livestock and fisheries production), MSMEs (trade, markets, finance and enterprise development) and the digital and creative economy (infrastructure, skills and innovation).

The agriculture pillar of the BETA model, centered on food and nutrition security, import substitution and export growth, guides NASIP (2026-2030)'s selection and prioritization of flagship investment programs.

2.6 County-Level Dynamics: Agri-food Systems Realities under Devolution

The agricultural sector's performance across the 47 counties reflects deep structural imbalances among high-rainfall regions and ASAL counties, between subsistence and commercialization and between large-scale and small-scale. Under devolution, counties are fully responsible for frontline agricultural functions, extension, livestock health, irrigation, input delivery and local market infrastructure. This has decentralized service delivery, enabling counties to tailor interventions to their respective agro-ecological strengths. However, fragmentation and uneven capacity define the current state of Kenya's agri-food systems at the county level.

Across all regions, smallholders, who dominate production, struggle with limited access to credit, mechanization, extension and markets. Youth and women's participation remain low, while land fragmentation and high input prices undermine productivity.

Counties face persistent pain points that weaken system performance. These range from market and policy fragmentation (varying cess fees and by-laws), fiscal volatility and delayed disbursements and neglected operations & maintenance of irrigation and market infrastructure, to cartelized procurement, weak data systems (data islands) and high staff turnover. Political short-termism and overlapping national-county programmes (e.g., input subsidies, extension) further reduce efficiency. Food safety, SPS standards and producer organizations remain unevenly developed and counties lack coherent disaster-risk and resilience strategies.

While national priorities under BETA and ASTGS emphasize commercialization, agro-industrialization and climate resilience, county realities reveal financing bottlenecks

and weak private-sector participation. County agriculture budgets range from 2% to 6% of total budgets, limiting the leverage for co-financing and private investment.

County governments should allocate at least 10% of their development budgets to the agri-food system. Macro-economic pressures (high debt, inflation and interest rates) further constrain local fiscal space. Despite this, investor interest is rising in agro-processing, feed and seed systems, aquaculture and climate-smart irrigation, areas ripe for

blended-finance solutions. Kenya's 47 county agri-food systems are vibrant yet uneven mosaics of opportunity and constraint. NASIP (2026-2030) must therefore move beyond national-level planning to county-anchored transformation, guided by differentiated investment packages for each archetype, harmonized policies (e.g., cess and market regulations) and strong national- and county-level compacts. Devolution is the engine, but performance-based coordination, co-financing and digital integration will determine whether it delivers food security, jobs and inclusive growth.

2.7. Challenges and Opportunities for Agri-food System Transformation

The agri-food System faces persistent challenges that collectively limit smallholder participation, inhibit the growth of large-scale farms, depress producer incomes and reduce the sector's ability to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth. These challenges constrain intended transformation into a vibrant, commercial and modern agri-food system that sustainably supports Kenya's development, as per the ASTGS aspirations. These challenges include:

CHALLENGES

O1

Productivity levels and animal production remain low due to sub-optimal agriculture and animal husbandry practices and climate impacts. As often reflected in negative total factor productivity (TFP), farmers, livestock keepers and fisherfolk are smallholders who cultivate less than two acres and have limited access to improved seeds, irrigation, mechanization and soil fertility management. Continued land sub-division, fragmentation and land degradation further erode yields, climate variability, manifested through recurrent droughts, floods and pest outbreaks, undermines production stability and discourages long-term investments.

O2

Weak Value Chains and Market Inefficiencies also remain significant barriers; poor rural infrastructure, weak farmer organizations, inadequate market, harvest and post-harvest infrastructure contribute to high harvest and post-harvest losses and reduce competitiveness in both domestic and export markets. High energy and input costs, cheap imports and changing trade policies limit commercialization, agro-processing and trade.

O3

Financing Constraints compound these challenges, as agriculture continues to receive less than the CAADP target of 10% of public budgets, while smallholders and agri-SMEs face limited access to affordable credit, insurance and de-risked investment capital. Commercial banks and microfinance institutions continue to offer products that are poorly tailored to the realities of agricultural cycles, risks and value chains, with stringent collateral requirements, high interest rates and short repayment periods, all of which are ill-suited to many value chains. Furthermore, their financing portfolios are limited to a narrow set of value chains, leaving many subsectors, particularly livestock, fisheries and horticulture, underserved.

O4

The sector struggles to attract and retain young people. Kenya's youth constitute over 75% of the working-age population and represent the future workforce, entrepreneurs, innovators and investors of the agri-food sector. Despite this demographic advantage, youth participation in agriculture remains constrained by limited access to land, finance, irrigation, mechanization, markets, business development services and climate-resilient technologies. While youth engagement in policy dialogue has improved, barriers to productive asset ownership and enterprise growth continue to limit their contribution to sector transformation. NASIP recognizes youth as a strategic driver of agricultural transformation and commits to strengthening youth participation across production, processing, agribusiness, trade, innovation and agri-food systems governance.

O5

At the policy and institutional levels, **there is weak coordination between and within national and county governments**, a lack of county-level strategies, burdensome regulations, alongside limited monitoring and accountability mechanisms, which slow the implementation of policies and strategies such as the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS).

O6

Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities: PWDs constitute a significant but often underserved segment of Kenya's agricultural workforce and rural population. Despite their active participation in farming, livestock keeping, fisheries, agribusiness and value addition, PWDs face disproportionate barriers to productive engagement. These include limited access to land, agricultural inputs, extension services, finance, assistive technologies, digital platforms, market infrastructure and skills development opportunities. Physical inaccessibility of agricultural facilities, information barriers, negative social attitudes and limited representation in decision-making structures further constrain participation. NASIP recognizes disability inclusion as both a social justice imperative and an economic opportunity and commits to ensuring that PWDs benefit equitably from agricultural investments and transformation initiatives.

OPPORTUNITIES

Boosting productivity through climate-smart practices, such as irrigation expansion, water harvesting, drought-tolerant seed adoption and precision soil health management, can secure yields while building resilience to climate change. Mainstreaming Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approaches (such as rotational grazing, silvo-pastoralism and solar-powered water systems), combined with functional rangeland committees, will restore degraded ecosystems and enhance resilience to climate shocks. This will secure long-term productivity and sustainability of livestock and rangeland systems.

Land reforms and land commercialization, by strengthening land governance systems, through digitization of land registries, enhanced issuance of secure titles and resolution of land disputes, the country can unlock investor confidence and enable farmers to leverage land as collateral for credit. Land consolidation and cooperative land-use arrangements can mitigate fragmentation, creating economies of scale that support mechanization, irrigation and commercialization of farming. Structured programmes for PPPs, land leasing and contract farming can allow youth and agribusiness investors without direct land ownership to engage meaningfully in agriculture. Linking land reforms with County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) will ensure alignment of land use with local economic priorities, including agro-industrial zones, irrigation schemes and export-oriented clusters. Commercialization through land reforms opens pathways for climate-smart planning, such as zoning for rangelands, horticulture belts, or aquaculture hubs, while balancing sustainability and inclusivity.

Unlocking agri-finance through blended finance mechanisms, result-based financing, pay as you grow mechanisms, guarantee schemes, climate finance and carbon markets can de-risk private investment while providing smallholders and SMEs with affordable credit and insurance products. Continued commitment to the CAADP target No. 6: At least 10% of annual public expenditure allocated to agri-food systems and target No. 7: 15% of agri-food GDP reinvested annually.

Commercialization and trade can be advanced by scaling structured markets, warehouse receipt systems and commodity exchanges, alongside harmonizing quality standards to expand competitiveness within regional and continental markets such as EAC, COMESA and AfCFTA.

Improved financing, taxation and import substitution, coupled with affordable credit packages tailored for agricultural technologies and youth/women farmers, can unlock modernization and boost productivity, thus creating sustainability. Lowering taxes on inputs, energy and farm equipment will reduce production costs and expand competitiveness, while rational taxation of finished products ensures government revenue without burdening producers. At the same time, fostering import substitution for products such as powdered milk, industrial sugar and agricultural chemicals will protect domestic producers and stimulate local industries.

Strengthened Planning, Coordination and Policy Harmonization, embedding value chain plans into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs) will align county, national, donor and private investments, creating a shared vision and efficient resource allocation. Policy harmonization, especially around cess fees, licensing and regulation, will reduce bureaucracy, cut transaction costs and incentivize private sector investment. Integrating institutions such as Beach Management Units (BMUs) into county frameworks will enhance governance and sustainability within specific subsectors.

Research, Technology Adoption and Digital Transformation Investments in ICT-based solutions such as mobile veterinary services, digitized livestock permits, traceability systems (RFID microchips) and mobile apps for record-keeping and market access will increase efficiency, disease surveillance and farmer empowerment. Reviving Agricultural Technology Development Centers (ATDCs) for equipment maintenance and repair will further support the uptake of mechanization and modern tools.

Inclusivity through youth and women engagement offers a growth lever. With the right policies, such as youth-friendly credit facilities, agribusiness incubation hubs, digital platforms and contract farming models, young people can be drawn into agri-preneurship and off-farm opportunities in logistics, processing and services.

Strengthening value chains through investments in aggregation centers, storage facilities, transport infrastructure, harvest and post-harvest infrastructure would reduce post-harvest losses, improve market consistency and support the growth of agro-processing. Expanding agro-processing industries across staples, horticulture and livestock can capture more value locally, reduce reliance on imports and diversify exports, while creating new rural industries and employment opportunities. In particular, strengthening aquaculture and fisheries systems. Strategic investments in aquaculture incubation centers and hatcheries will ensure a reliable supply of high-quality fingerlings, while linking these facilities to research institutions will boost innovation. Establishing fishery producer groups and integrating BMUs into county plans will improve local governance, reduce exploitation by middlemen and enhance profitability through collective marketing, value addition and better resource management.

Strengthening producer groups and cooperatives across Crops, Livestock and Fisheries will reduce dependence on middlemen, improve access to inputs, enable collective bargaining and enhance value addition. Community-based initiatives such as cooperative breeding programs, feed centers and aquaculture producer groups can significantly raise productivity, improve market prices and stabilize farmer incomes.

3. Approach & Methodology

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

How NASIP was developed: the five-phase methodology (diagnostic, stakeholder consultation, strategic framing, investment design and validation), analytical tools used, data sources, inclusivity measures and alignment verification processes.

3.1 Overview

NASIP was developed through a structured, evidence-driven and participatory process designed to ensure technical rigor, broad stakeholder ownership and coherence with national and continental agendas. The approach is grounded in lessons from NAIP 1 (2019-2024) and guided by the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019-2029) as the overarching strategic framework.

The process was led by the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO) within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD), in close partnership with county governments, development partners including the World Bank and AUDA-NEPAD, private sector actors and technical

institutions such as KALRO. This collaborative architecture ensured that NASIP reflects a shared national vision rather than a centrally imposed directive.

The methodology unfolded across five interconnected phases: diagnostic analysis, stakeholder engagement, strategic framing, investment design and validation. These phases were iterative rather than sequential, with feedback loops allowing for continuous refinement in response to emerging evidence, stakeholder input and real-world factors including post-COVID-19 recovery dynamics and global food trade volatility.

3.2 Methodological Framework

The framework rests on five foundational principles that guided every stage of NASIP (2026-2030)’s development, from initial diagnostics through to final validation.

01 Evidence-based Decisions rooted in verified quantitative and qualitative data from credible national and international sources.	02 Participatory Extensive consultations across national, county and community levels to foster ownership and integrate local knowledge.	03 Aligned Consistent with BETA, Vision 2030, MTP IV, ASTGS, CAADP and the Kampala Declaration, to prevent duplication.	04 Result-oriented Interventions linked to measurable indicators: incomes, post-harvest losses, export volumes and nutrition outcomes.	05 Scalable and bankable Investments designed to attract public, private and blended finance through sound financial modelling and viable returns.
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These principles were applied from the review of NAIP 1 ’s achievements and gaps through to the design and costing of the nine flagships. They transform NASIP from a static policy document into a dynamic, adaptive tool for agri-food systems transformation.

FIVE-PHASE METHODOLOGY AT A GLANCE

01 Diagnostic Analysis Established factual baseline from NAIP 1 performance and sector data.	02 Stakeholder Engagement Incorporated perspectives from over 600 stakeholders at all levels.	03 Strategic Framing Defined Theory of Change and causal pathways to transformation.	04 Investment Design Costed nine flagships with financing strategies and implementation roadmaps.	05 Validation Secured technical, county and Cabinet-level endorsement for legitimacy.
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3.3 Methodological Approach

NASIP (2026-2030)'s formulation followed a structured, five-phase iterative process. Each phase built on the last, with continuous cross-verification to ensure analytical integrity and stakeholder ownership at every stage.

01 Phase	Diagnostic and Situational Analysis <i>Empirical foundation for investment design</i> • NAIP 1 performance review against OECD-DAC criteria: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. • Sector trend analysis drawing on KNBS, MoALD, FAOSTAT and World Bank data covering productivity, trade, employment and investment flows. • County-level mapping across agro-ecological zones, identifying regional disparities and untapped opportunities. • Identification of cross-cutting constraints, including fragmented financing, climate vulnerability and limited private sector engagement in smallholder value chains. Output: <i>Diagnostic reports and sector dashboards directly informing flagship prioritization.</i>
02 Phase	Stakeholder Consultations and Participatory Design <i>Over 600 stakeholders engaged across virtual and in-person formats</i> • National forums with line ministries, state departments, parastatals and development partners focusing on macro-level policy integration. • County workshops and key informant interviews with CEC members, farmer organizations and cooperatives addressing localized constraints. • Private sector roundtables addressing financing barriers and value chain inefficiencies, such as cold chain logistics. • Dedicated forums for youth and women co-designing gender-sensitive investment pathways and digital agribusiness opportunities. Output: <i>Stakeholder inputs embedded into the Theory of Change, flagship architecture and priority investment areas.</i>
03 Phase	Strategic Framing and Theory of Change Development <i>Causal logic from constraints to transformational outcomes</i> • Theory of Change (ToC) developed across four levels: inputs and activities, outputs, outcomes and long-term impact. • Multiple revision cycles through technical workshops led by MoALD, ASTO and AKADEMIYA2063. • Scenario testing for risks, including economic downturns and climate shocks. • Strategic outcomes anchored in food and nutrition security, green growth and global agri-export competitiveness. Output: <i>Validated Theory of Change forming the strategic backbone of NASIP (detailed in Chapter 4).</i>

04 Phase	Investment Design, Costing and Prioritization <i>Strategic intent translated into fundable actions</i> • Nine flagships co-designed with national experts, county representatives, development partners and private sector leaders. • Scenario modelling comparing business-as-usual and transformational pathways, projecting GDP and productivity outcomes. • Costing against standardized parameters: unit costs, target coverage and expected returns, including financial gap analysis. • Explicit alignment with CAADP Results Framework targets: 6% annual agri-GDP growth and 10% public expenditure on agriculture. Output: Indicative financing envelope of KES 1.081 trillion (approximately USD 9.6 billion), with 50 to 60% anticipated from private and blended sources.
05 Phase	Validation, Refinement and Endorsement <i>Multi-tiered review securing technical soundness and political legitimacy</i> • Technical validation by the Technical Committee comprising MoALD, ASTO, KALRO, KDB, KEPHIS and the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA). • County-level validation through regional workshops organized under the Council of Governors. • Steering Committee oversight, chaired by the Principal Secretary of MoALD, with Treasury, CoG and private sector apex body representation. • National validation forum followed by Cabinet approval and submission to AUDA-NEPAD for continental CAADP recognition. Output: Cabinet-approved, CAADP-compliant National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan, ready for implementation and financing mobilization.

3.4 Analytical Tools and Techniques

NASIP (2026-2030)'s methodology leveraged a suite of analytical instruments to underpin data-informed decision-making. These tools were selected for their applicability to complex agri-systems and applied across phases:

Table 4: Analytical Tools Used

Tool / Technique	Purpose / Application
Scenario Analysis	Employed to forecast alternative future pathways (e.g., climate-impacted vs. tech-enabled scenarios), aiding in flagship prioritization and risk mitigation.
OECD-DAC Evaluation Criteria	Utilized for a structured postmortem of NAIP 1, quantifying aspects like efficiency (e.g., cost per beneficiary) and sustainability (e.g., post-project viability).
Results-Based Management (RBM)	Integrated to map investments into verifiable outputs (e.g., trained farmers) and outcomes (e.g., yield increases), facilitating performance tracking via key performance indicators (KPIs).
Cost-Benefit and Investment Gap Analysis	Applied through economic modelling to evaluate ROI for flagships, identifying gaps (e.g., KES 500 billion shortfall) and proposing closure strategies like PPPs.
Stakeholder Mapping and Power-Interest Grids	Used to chart actor dynamics, categorizing influencers (e.g., high-power donors) and defining engagement strategies for coordination.
Policy Coherence Diagnostic Framework (FAO/GAIN)	Deployed to assess synergies across policies, ensuring NASIP complements initiatives like nutrition-sensitive agriculture under the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN).
Gender and Youth Analysis Matrix	Incorporated to embed inclusivity, setting targets like 40% women/youth beneficiaries and analyzing barriers (e.g., land access for women).

These tools bridged quantitative rigor with qualitative nuance, anchoring NASIP in evidence rather than speculation.

3.5 Data Sources and Validation

NASIP drew on a balanced mix of primary and secondary data, each subjected to rigorous validation protocols to ensure comprehensiveness and credibility.

PRIMARY DATA • County consultations using participatory rural appraisals. • Key informant interviews with over 200 sector experts. • Focus group discussions with farmer groups across agro-ecological zones. • Targeted surveys on emerging themes, including digital adoption and climate adaptation.	SECONDARY DATA • Government sources: MoALD annual reports, KNBS economic surveys, KEPHIS seed certification data, AFA commodity statistics, KALRO research outputs and NIA irrigation metrics. • International repositories: FAOSTAT, IFAD rural poverty indices, World Bank Development Indicators, IMF economic outlooks and AKADEMIYA2063 modelling datasets. • Evaluative studies: NAIP 1 end-term reviews, ASTGS mid-term assessments and CAADP Biennial Reviews. • Policy documents: BETA blueprints, MTP IV, Kenya Vision 2030 progress reports, ASTGS 2019-2029, Agricultural Policy 2021, NISIP 2025 and the National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation 2024-2033.
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DATA INTEGRITY AND VALIDATION

Data integrity was upheld through triangulation, cross-verification of sources (e.g., KNBS yield data against FAOSTAT) and peer reviews to affirm accuracy, relevance and timeliness, thereby mitigating biases and filling gaps.

3.6 Inclusivity

Inclusivity was integrated into the methodological core, ensuring fair representation and benefits. From diagnostics to validation, intentional measures focused on underrepresented groups: women (making up 50% of smallholders), youth (under 35, often excluded from land ownership), indigenous people, persons with disabilities (PWDs) and marginalized communities (such as pastoralists in ASALs). All flagships underwent gender and social inclusion screening, mandating minimum thresholds such as 40% women/youth participation and tailored accommodations for PWDs (e.g., accessible extension materials).

INCLUSION STANDARDS APPLIED ACROSS ALL FLAGSHIPS

- A minimum of 40% participation by women and youth in each flagship.
- Tailored interventions for PWDs, including accessible extension materials and adaptive service delivery.
- Targeted interventions for pastoralist and ASAL communities to address structural exclusion.
- Gender and social inclusion screening embedded as a mandatory step in flagship design and appraisal.

3.7 Alignment and Coherence Verification

NASIP (2026-2030)’s methodology incorporated a dedicated coherence check to ensure alignment with higher-level commitments at the global, continental and national levels, preventing policy fragmentation and duplication.

CONTINENTAL AND GLOBAL ALIGNMENT • Mapping against the Kampala CAADP Declaration commitments, including resilient agri-food systems and youth empowerment and compliance with the CAADP Results Framework targeting doubled productivity and tripled intra-African trade. • Integration with Agenda 2063 aspirations for a prosperous Africa and with SDGs 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 8 (decent work), 12 (responsible consumption) and 13 (climate action).	NATIONAL POLICY COHERENCE • Synchronization with national imperatives under BETA, with particular attention to value chain prioritization and bottom-up investment logic. • Alignment with Vision 2030’s socioeconomic transformation agenda. • Integration with key national sectoral strategies: Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) 2019-2029, Agricultural Policy 2021, National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan (NISIP) 2025 and the National Agroecology Strategy for Food Systems Transformation 2024-2033.
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Modern irrigation systems are helping farmers increase productivity, improve water-use efficiency, and strengthen resilience to climate variability across Kenya's agri-food systems. ©FAO/Luis Tato

3.8 Output of the Methodology

The methodological process yielded six tangible deliverables that collectively form the operational foundation of NASIP.

1	A detailed diagnostic review of NAIP 1, complete with updated baselines and performance benchmarks across all major agri-food system dimensions.
2	A refined Theory of Change and accompanying Results Framework, delineating causal pathways, outcome indicators and measurement milestones.
3	Nine flagships, each with a costed implementation roadmap, institutional lead assignments and a defined financing strategy.
4	A multi-actor coordination framework outlining distinct roles and responsibilities for national government, county governments, the private sector and communities.
5	An innovative financing and accountability platform designed to mobilize blended and private capital, including impact investment funds and risk-sharing instruments.
6	A fully validated, CAADP-aligned national investment blueprint equipped with adaptive monitoring tools to guide evidence-based execution throughout the plan period.

4. NASIP Strategic Framework: The Roadmap for Transformation

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Eight guiding principles, the reconstructed Theory of Change and the results chain linking NASIP inputs to long-term national development goals.

The National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030 serves as the blueprint for Kenya's agricultural transformation. It translates the high-level aspirations of national policies and strategies and the renewed commitments of the CAADP-Kampala Declaration into a coherent, actionable five-year plan while taking into account the transient Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). This strategic framework defines not only what Kenya aims to achieve but how its institutions, capital and technology will be coordinated for systemic impact.

4.1 Guiding Principles

The NASIP 2026-2030 is anchored on eight guiding principles that direct its design, implementation and monitoring. These principles ensure alignment with national priorities, devolved governance, private-sector engagement and global and continental commitments. These shape how resources are allocated, partnerships managed and results measured across Kenya's agri-food systems.

Table 5: NASIP Guiding Principles

Principle	Description	Strategic Relevance to NASIP
1. Whole-of-System Approach	Investments encompass the entire agri-food value chain, from research and innovation (upstream) to processing, trade and consumer health (downstream), while integrating climate, nutrition and environmental outcomes.	Prevents siloed programming, ensuring that productivity goals link directly to nutritional, environmental and market results.
2. Devolution and Subsidiarity	Recognizes agriculture as a devolved function, placing counties at the centre of implementation while national institutions (MoALD, ASTO) provide coherence, financing, policy support and technical backstopping.	Strengthens intergovernmental coordination through County Compacts and CASSCOM structures, promoting local ownership and accountability.
3. Disability Inclusion, Equity and Universal Accessibility	NASIP promotes equitable participation of Persons with Disabilities through inclusive programme design, accessible infrastructure, adaptive technologies, targeted financing, accessible information systems and representation in decision-making processes. This ensures equitable access to resources and opportunities for women, youth, smallholders and persons with disabilities, with a 40% participation target across capacity building, finance and employment initiatives.	Reduces poverty and unemployment while advancing inclusive growth in line with Kenya's social and economic transformation agenda.
4. Private Sector-Led Growth	Positions government as an enabler and risk mitigator, using public investment to catalyze private capital, technology and innovation through PPPs, blended finance and guarantees.	Drives sustainability and efficiency, targeting 50–80% private-sector participation across flagship programs.
5. Climate Resilience and Green Growth	Mainstreams Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) and regenerative practices, ensuring all flagship investments are screened for adaptation, mitigation and sustainable resource use.	Builds long-term sector resilience against climate shocks and supports low-carbon, green economic growth.
6. Digital Transformation and Data-Driven Decision-Making	Embeds digital solutions such as KIAMIS and the National Agriculture Data Hub for traceability, transparency and evidence-based monitoring.	Enhance efficiency and accountability by enabling real-time data tracking, precise subsidy targeting and performance management.
7. Results Orientation and Accountability	Links funding to measurable outcomes, reviewed through annual Joint Sector Reviews (JSR) and CAADP Biennial Reviews.	Focuses on outcomes and impact rather than activities, aligning NASIP performance indicators with ASTGS, CAADP and SDG targets.
8. Regional Integration and Trade	Positions Kenya as a leader in regional agri-food markets under AfCFTA and COMESA, promoting harmonized standards, logistics and market access.	Expands regional trade and investment opportunities, strengthening Kenya's competitiveness.

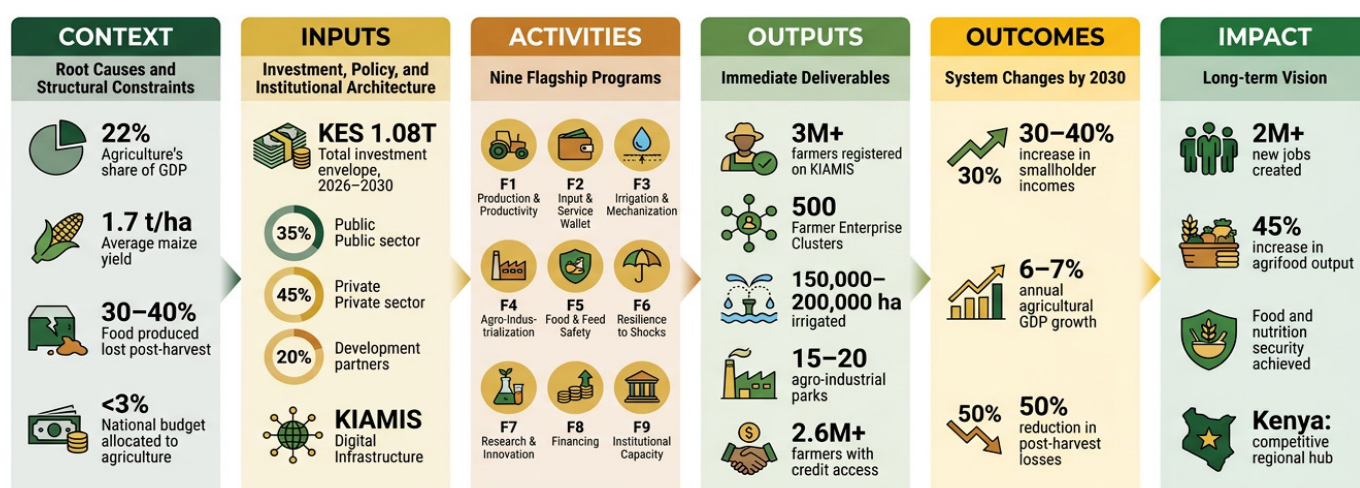
4.2 NASIP Theory of Change

CHANGE HYPOTHESIS

If Kenya strategically invests KES 1.081 trillion across nine coordinated flagship programs, activating devolved county delivery systems, de-risked private capital and a national digital agriculture backbone and if political commitment, intergovernmental coordination and enabling policies are sustained throughout the plan period, then Kenya's agri-food systems will achieve inclusive, climate-resilient transformation: reducing food insecurity, growing agricultural GDP at 6–7% annually and creating 2 million new jobs by 2030, in full alignment with the Kampala CAADP Declaration commitments.

NASIP 2026–2030 Theory of Change

Building on Progress, Strengthening Resilience, and Transforming Kenya's Agriculture



CONTEXT

Kenya's agri-food sector contributes 22% of GDP yet operates far below potential: over 80% of production is rain-fed, yields average 1.7 t/ha against a global 5–6 t/ha, 30–40% of food is lost post-harvest and agriculture receives less than 3% of the national budget against a CAADP target of 10%. Only 16% of output is processed locally. Fragmented national-county coordination, chronic underfinancing and data fragmentation together constrain transformational growth.

INPUTS

KES 1.081 trillion is mobilized across public (35%), private (45%) and development partner/DFI (20%) sources. Key enablers include the BETA agenda, ASTGS 2019-2029 and the Kampala CAADP Declaration (2025). KIAMIS, hosting 6.5 million farmer profiles, scales into the National Agriculture Data Hub. National institutions (ASTGS, JASSCOM, KALRO, KEPHIS) and 47-county structures (CASSCOM) anchor devolved delivery. The nine flagships are the core investment instruments through which NASIP translates policy intent into measurable impact. Each is costed, result-linked and grounded in a devolved implementation framework.

OUTCOMES BY 2030

Outputs (2026–2027): More than 3 million farmers digitally registered; 500 Farmer Enterprise Clusters established and operational; 1.2–1.6 million vulnerable households receiving targeted input bundles; the national agriculture data hub minimum viable product launched; 47 County Resilience Plans adopted; and 47 County Agri-food Systems Coordination Committees (CASSCOMs) constituted.

Intermediate (2027–2030): 150,000–200,000 ha under irrigation; 15–20 agro-industrial parks and 47 CAIPs operating; MANCP and national food safety platform established; KES 191B in finance mobilized; average lending rates down 5 percentage points; 2.6M+ farmers with formal credit.

LONG-TERM IMPACT

Two million new jobs created; 45% growth in agri-food output; 50% poverty reduction; food-insecure population reduced to 0–1.3 million; stunting in under-5s falls from 18% to below 13%; KES 1.081 trillion in private investment mobilized (1:3 public-to-private leverage); Kenya established as a competitive regional agri-food hub with agri-food trade tripling under AfCFTA; 10% of the national budget allocated to agriculture; Kenya reporting on all 22 Kampala CAADP targets.



Rosemary Odhiambo supervises tractor services booked through Hello Tractor on her farm. Mechanization, such as using a tractor instead of preparing land by hand, significantly reduces expenses, time and labour for rural farmers. Photo by Francis Mwangi/Heifer International.

RESULTS CHAIN

Inputs	Activities	Outputs	Outcomes	Impact
KES 1.08T; BETA, Kampala CAADP frameworks; KIAMIS scaled to NADH; county compacts (CAICs); ADF blended finance	Nine flagships (F1-F9); devolved delivery via 47 counties; PPPs for irrigation and agro-industrialization	3M+ farmers registered; 500 FECs; 150-200k ha irrigated; 15-20 agro-industrial parks; 47 CAIPs	30-40% income rise; 6-7% agri-GDP growth; 50% post-harvest loss reduction; 60% private capital share	2M+ new jobs; 45% output growth; 50% poverty reduction; food security achieved; Kenya as regional agri-food hub

KEY ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS

Assumptions	Risks and mitigations
- Political commitment sustained beyond 2027 elections - County co-financing at a minimum of 10% of development budgets - Private sector engagement through de-risking instruments - JASSCOM and CASSCOM are functioning effectively - KIAMIS scaling into NADH - Climate shocks do not catastrophically reverse gains; development partner financing remains predictable.	- Fiscal constraints (debt-to-GDP 70%): ring-fence NASIP in MTEF and expand blended finance. - Climate shocks: mainstream CSA across all flagships. - Coordination failures: enforce intergovernmental compacts. - Private sector hesitancy: deploy AIF guarantees. - Policy discontinuity: institutionalizing ASTGS across MTP cycles. - Trade disruptions: advanced domestic agro-industrialization via AfCFTA.

5. From Foresight to Investment: NASIP Strategic Thinking Process

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

How NASIP evolved from NAIP 1 through scenario analysis (Business-as-Usual vs. Transformational) and the rationale for the nine flagships as the engines of transformation.

5.1 Overview

The strategic thinking process for the National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030 represents an evidence-informed evolution from the National Agricultural Investment Plan (NAIP 1) 2019-2024. The NASIP strategic thinking process bridges the Vision with actionable Flagships. It is designed to ensure that the required investments are aligned with national goals and future-proofed against critical uncertainties such as climate change, global price shocks and coordination failures. The process is defined by its integration of lessons learned (from NAIP 1) and strategic foresight (through scenario development).

TRANSITIONING TO AGRI-FOOD SYSTEMS (PANDEMICS, CONFLICTS, CLIMATE CHANGE)

NASIP represents a shift from NAIP 1's focus solely on production to a comprehensive agri-food systems approach, driven by the need to address interconnected vulnerabilities. Agri-food systems encompass all activities, from farming and gathering to processing, distributing, consuming and waste management, within broader economic, social and environmental contexts. This change is prompted by recent shocks.

- **Pandemics:** The COVID-19 crisis exposed supply chain fragilities, disrupting logistics and markets while increasing food insecurity. NASIP responds with digitalized systems (e.g., e-commerce, market intelligence) and local value addition to ensure continuity, building on lessons from NAIP 1, where growth dipped to -1.5% in 2022 due to such disruptions.
- **Conflicts:** Geopolitical events, such as the Russia-Ukraine war, inflated input costs (e.g., fertilizers, fuels) and highlighted import dependencies. NASIP promotes domestic agro-industrialization, import substitution (e.g., edible oils to 50% local production by 2028) and diversified trade under AfCFTA to stabilize prices and reduce external risks.
- **Climate Change:** Recurrent droughts (2021-2022), floods (2024) and pests (e.g., Fall Armyworm) caused volatility, with agricultural growth averaging 2.7-4% under NAIP 1. NASIP integrates CSA, expanding irrigation, regenerative practices and green finance to build resilience, aligning with the Climate Change Act (2016) and targeting insurance for 25% of smallholders.

This transition reframes agriculture as a resilient engine for nutrition security and planetary health, making NASIP adaptable to future uncertainties while offering investors opportunities in sustainable technologies and risk-mitigated ventures.

TRANSITIONING TO BETA

NASIP is aligned with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), an initiative that positions agriculture as a social and economic equalizer. BETA focuses on county-based development, job creation, poverty reduction and affordable nutrition, with agriculture as a key pillar. NASIP takes this into account by:

- Prioritizing smallholder commercialization through value chains, aiming for 100% food security and reduced imports (e.g., edible oils, maize).
- Fostering inclusivity via youth agri-innovation hubs (47 established, 250,000 trained) and women-led enterprises, creating 500,000 jobs.
- Integrating digital and creative economies (e.g., e-extension, fintech) to enhance market access and efficiency.

This alignment ensures NASIP supports BETA's goal of 7.2% overall growth by 2027, with agriculture contributing through export expansion and rural entrepreneurship, appealing to investors focused on inclusive, bottom-up models.

TRANSITIONING FROM MALABO TO KAMPALA

NASIP bridges the transition from the Malabo Declaration (2014) to the Kampala Declaration on Accelerating CAADP Implementation (2025), evolving CAADP from agriculture-led growth to comprehensive agri-food systems transformation. Key differences and commitments include:

- **Malabo Focus:** Emphasized 10% budget allocation to agriculture, 6% annual growth, halving poverty/hunger by 2025 and intra-African trade. While Kenya made progress (e.g., agriculture accounted for 22% of GDP), NAIP 1 fell short of targets due to underinvestment (3% of the budget) and shocks.
- **Kampala Shifts:** Builds on Malabo with six commitments, 22 targets and 35 intervention areas, prioritizing food systems resilience, agro-industrialization, nutrition, private investment (KES 12.9 trillion / USD 100 billion target) and climate adaptation. It recommends 10% budgets and 6% growth but expands to sustainability, intra-Africa trade (AfCFTA) and mutual accountability via Biennial Reviews.

NASIP domesticates Kampala by embedding these in its flagships, thereby enhancing NASIP (2026-2030)'s continental legitimacy and positioning Kenya as a leader in post-Malabo implementation.

ALIGNMENT TO GLOBAL AND CONTINENTAL INITIATIVES (SDG, AfCFTA, AGENDA 2063, GREEN GROWTH)

NASIP aligns with key initiatives to amplify its impact and attract international support:

- **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** Primarily SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) for productivity and nutrition security, with cross-links to SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities), SDG 12 (Sustainable Consumption) and SDG 13 (Climate Action). NASIP targets align with SDG 2.4 (sustainable systems) through CSA and resilience investments.
- **African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA):** NASIP leverages AfCFTA to boost intra-African trade, harmonizing standards (e.g., SPS) and facilitating exports (e.g., horticulture, livestock). This supports value addition (30% processed output) and competitiveness by reducing trade barriers such as cess fees.
- **Agenda 2063:** The AU's blueprint for a prosperous Africa, NASIP contributes to Aspiration 1 (Prosperous Africa) via agro-industrialization and food security and Aspiration 7 (Environmentally Sustainable) through green growth strategies.
- **Green Growth:** Aligned with the Kenya Climate-Smart Agriculture Strategy and NCCAP (2023–2027), NASIP promotes low-emission practices, renewable energy in processing and carbon markets, targeting environmental sustainability amid population growth (58 million by 2030).

5.2 Scenario Development: Informing Flagship Design

Scenario analysis was employed as a strategic foresight tool to test the robustness of planned investments. By contrasting two plausible futures, NASIP identified the “no-regret” interventions required for high-impact transformation.

Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario: This scenario represents a continuation of historical trends and the inability to implement systemic reforms.

Table 6: Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario

Dimension	BAU Scenario Outcome	Strategic Implication for NASIP
Investment & Finance	Fragmented public spending; Private capital participation remains below 30%; development partner funding decreases due to lack of co-financing.	Must establish a dedicated blended finance platform (F8) to unlock private capital.
Coordination	National and county institutions retain silos; political prioritization of agriculture in county budgets remains weak.	Must enforce the Inter-Governmental Compact and link performance (F2-F6) to sustain funding.
Performance	Productivity growth stagnates at 3.5–4%, falling short of the 6% CAADP target. High post-harvest losses (PHL > 35%).	Must prioritise catalytic investments in irrigation (F3), input efficiency (F2) and market infrastructure (F4).
Resilience	Rain-fed agriculture dominates; reliance on emergency relief; climate shocks trigger frequent crises.	Must mainstream climate-smart practices and expand coverage of agricultural insurance (F6).

Transformational (Optimal) Scenario: This scenario, which underpins the NASIP strategy, assumes the successful, coordinated implementation of policy, digital and financial reforms. It represents the desired state achieved through the Flagships.

Table 7: Transformational (Optimal) Scenario

Dimension	Transformational Scenario Outcome	Target/Metric
Economic Growth	Agri-GDP grows at 6–7%, driven by value addition and productivity gains.	Meets the CAADP Malabo/Kampala target.
Investment	Public investment acts as a catalyst, securing 50–60% of total investment from private and blended capital.	KES 1.25 trillion mobilized, with KES 810 billion private.
Incomes & Jobs	Increased farmer profitability and agro-industrialization create 2 million new jobs. Smallholder incomes rise significantly.	Smallholder incomes up by 40%; Food import dependency reduced by 25%.
Efficiency	Digital systems (KIAMIS/National Agriculture Data Hub) enable targeted investments. Post-harvest losses reduced.	Post-harvest losses reduced by 30–40%.

The transformational scenario is not a forecast but rather a strategic target. The flagships are the actionable path to realise this target, designed specifically to negate the risks inherent in the BAU scenario.

5.3 NASIP Flagships: The Engines of Transformation

The nine flagships are the essential investment priorities needed to reach the Transformational Scenario outcomes. They are large, coordinated programmes aimed at driving systemic change, not just pilot projects.

Table 8: NASIP Flagships

Flagship	Thematic Focus	Transformational Outcome (Under Optimal Scenario)
F1	Increasing agri-food system production and productivity	80% increase in crop production. 50% increase in livestock and fisheries' production.
F2	Targeted input and service wallet for vulnerable and high need farmers	90% voucher redemption efficiency; 30% yield increase through optimized input use.
F3	Enhancing Medium-to-Large-Scale Production and Irrigation	+500,000 ha irrigated (leveraging solar/PPP models); reliable, climate smart production.
F4	Improving Agro-Industrialization and Value Addition	50% reduction in post-harvest losses; 30% export growth by expanding processing/cold-chain.
F5	Strengthening Food Safety and Feed Safety for health, enhanced trade and reducing food loss and waste	100% of formal markets with certified food systems; enhanced traceability.
F6	Reinforcing agri-food system Resilience to shocks	30% farmer insurance coverage; 47 counties with operational resilience and climate funds.
F7	Advancing Research, data and Innovation for competitiveness	200+ innovations scaled through incubators; R&D spending reaches 2% of Agri-GDP.
F8	Boosting agri-food system Financing	Finance at least 2.5M smallholder farmers, enhance climate resilience finance for ASALs,
F9	Strengthening the agri-food system's institutional and human capacity	40% improvement in adoption rates and 50% increase in income for participating producers.

INTEGRATING SCENARIOS AND FLAGSHIPS: THE TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

The strategic integration ensures that each Flagship contributes to a distinct yet interconnected Transformation Pathway, solidifying the "Whole-of-System Approach" (Principle 1). This cross-linkage is the core mechanism that prevents fragmented investment and ensures systemic impact.

Table 9: Flagships Transformation Pathways

Transformation Pathway	Flagship Contribution	Systemic Linkage
Productivity & Resource Efficiency	F1, F2, F3 (Digital registration, Input access, Irrigation/Yield)	Addresses the production-level failures of the BAU Scenario.
Value Addition & Market Systems	F4, F5 (Processing, Cold Chain, Quality/Standards/Traceability)	Addresses the high PHL and informality constraints of the BAU Scenario.
Resilience & Climate Adaptation	F6 (Insurance, Early Warning, Climate Finance)	Mitigates the principal risk of the Transformational Scenario: climate shocks.
Finance & Innovation	F7, F8 (R&D/Technology, Blended Finance/Investment)	Provides the catalytic capital and technology required to reach the Optimal Scenario's scale and sustainability targets.

The NASIP strategic thinking process culminates in an executable investment platform. By first acknowledging the potential pitfalls of the Business-as-Usual approach, then defining an ambitious but achievable Transformational Scenario and finally designing nine mutually reinforcing Flagships to bridge the gap, NASIP transitions from a policy document to a coordinated engine for economic growth. It is a strategic commitment to managing risk, mobilizing finance and driving measurable, inclusive and climate-smart prosperity across all 47 counties.

The NASIP Flagships serve as core investment tools that turn Kenya's agri-food system transformation vision into practical programs. Each flagship combines lessons from NAIP 1, insights from the Kampala CAADP Declaration and modelling data from AKADEMIYA2063 to focus on high-impact, scalable and inclusive initiatives. Built around Kenya's comparative strengths and emerging national priorities, the flagships foster multi-stakeholder partnerships that link smallholders, agribusinesses, counties and financiers within coordinated value chains. Together, they implement NASIP (2026-2030)'s strategic pillars, productivity, value addition, climate resilience, financing and governance, aiming for measurable gains in food security, jobs and income by 2030.

5.4 Rationale and Design Logic of the Nine NASIP Flagships

The development of NASIP (2026-2030)'s nine flagship projects was an evidence-based process that stemmed from a review of NAIP 1 (2019–2024) and the broader strategic framework. This process included multiple phases of analysis, consultation and alignment to ensure the flagship initiatives address Kenya's agri-food system challenges while adapting to new realities, such as climate shocks, pandemics, geopolitical conflicts and the move toward integrated food systems.

Foundation in NAIP 1 Review and Lessons Learned: The flagship programmes stemmed from a thorough assessment of NAIP 1, which identified ongoing challenges such as fragmented implementation, low private sector involvement, vulnerability to shocks (e.g., droughts, COVID-19) and underperformance against targets e.g., average 2.7–4% agri-GDP growth compared to the 6% CAADP goal. The review, carried out by a technical team within the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO), highlighted the necessity for a more systemic approach that goes beyond production-centered reforms. This prompted the consolidation and reimagining of initiatives to emphasize resilience, innovation and finance, areas where NAIP 1 did not meet expectations.

Consultative and Iterative Stakeholder engagement: From September to November 2025, extensive consultations were held with over 1,000 stakeholders, including national and county governments (via the Council of Governors and 47 counties), farmers' organizations, pastoralists, fisherfolk, private sector actors (e.g., agribusinesses, financiers), civil society, women and youth groups, research institutions and development partners. These forums, including county-level workshops and national validation events, gathered input on priorities like digital integration, inclusive finance and value addition. The feedback was synthesized by the Technical Committee to refine the flagships, ensuring they reflect devolved needs and grassroots voices.

Scenario Analysis and Evidence-Based Prioritization: AKADEMIYA2063's modelling, informed by KNBS data, IMF projections and ReSAKSS CAADP tracking, played a pivotal role. The Business-As-Usual (BAU) scenario (extrapolating NAIP 1 trends) projected continued volatility (e.g., 4.5–5.6% GDP growth, stagnant yields), while the optimal/transformational scenario demonstrated that targeted investments could achieve 6% agri-GDP growth and 4% annual total factor productivity (TFP) by doubling R&D and resilience efforts. This analysis identified high-impact areas, leading to the selection of nine flagships that balance productivity with emerging needs like food safety and data innovation.

Alignment with Evolving Frameworks: The flagships were shaped by transitions from Malabo to Kampala Declaration (emphasizing agro-industrialization, resilience and private investment), BETA (focus on food security and jobs), Vision 2030/MTP IV (7.2% growth by 2027), ASTGS 2019-2029, Agricultural Policy 2021, National Irrigation Sector Investment Plan (NISIP) 2025 and National Agroecology Strategy for Food System Transformation 2024–2033 and global initiatives. This ensured deviation toward a food systems lens, incorporating digital tools and green growth. The design of the flagships was also considered in cognizance of the existing and running programmes in resilience building, food and nutrition security and input support.

Steering Committee and Validation: The draft flagships were reviewed by the Steering Committee, incorporating political and fiscal viability checks (e.g., ring-fencing budgets). National validation and Cabinet endorsement finalized them, with submission to AUDA-NEPAD for continental alignment. In summary, the nine flagships were developed through a thorough, multi-stakeholder process that integrated NAIP 1 evaluations, data modelling, consultations and policy alignment, resulting in a more focused, resilient and investor-friendly set of programs.



Samburu women participate in a community enterprise activity, illustrating their contribution to resilient livelihoods, inclusive economic growth, and sustainable agri-food systems transformation. © Ranelle Sykes/USAID Kenya

5.5 Evolution from the ASTGS Flagships

The ASTGS 2019-2029, which NASIP builds upon, outlined nine flagships organized under four anchors: (1) Increase small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisher-folk incomes; (2) Increase agricultural output and value addition; (3) Increase household food resilience; and (4) Enablers. The ASTGS flagships were:

- Transform 1 million poor farmers into surplus producers (with a focus on smallholder crops).
- Shift the nationwide subsidy programme to focus on allowing 3 million registered high needs farmers to access a wide range of inputs.
- Establish 6 large-scale agro- and food-processing hubs across the country through a rapid PPP process.
- Unlock 50 new large-scale private farms (>2,500 acres each).
- Restructure governance and operations of the Strategic Food Reserve (SFR) to better serve 4 million vulnerable Kenyans.
- Boost food resilience of 1.3 million farming and pastoralist households in ASALs.
- Launch three knowledge and skills programs.
- Strengthen research and innovation as a priority launch, digital and data use cases to better drive decision making and performance management.
- Actively monitor two key food systems risks.

NASIP (2026-2030)'s nine flagships evolved from ASTGS in structure, scope and emphasis to reflect the evolution toward an Agri-food System s approach, post-NAIP 1 lessons and new priorities under Kampala CAADP Declaration and the government's BETA initiative. Key deviations include:

- **Consolidation and Integration:** Sector-specific programmes under ASTGS (for crops, livestock, fisheries) were consolidated into broader, cross-cutting NASIP initiatives. For instance, Flagship 1 – Enhancing Productivity spans all sub-sectors under a unified Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) approach. This reduces the fragmentation noted in NAIP 1 and improves systemic efficiency.
- **Transition to Agri-food Systems Transformation:** While ASTGS emphasized production and income growth, NASIP expands the focus to include nutrition, food safety, waste reduction (Flagship 5), resilience to shocks (Flagship 6) and data and innovation (Flagship 7). This shift aligns with the Kampala CAADP Commitments and addresses vulnerabilities such as droughts that previously reversed progress.
- **Stronger Focus on Finance and Private Investment:** NASIP elevates agricultural financing by integrating two dedicated flagships, Flagship 4 (Agri-Finance and Inputs) and Flagship 8 (Agri-food Systems Finance), that embed de-risking tools, guarantees and blended-finance facilities. This aims to raise private investment to 80% of total funding, addressing the gap under ASTGS and NAIP 1, where private flows averaged only 1–3% of agri-GDP.

- **Incorporation of Resilience and Innovation:** New Flagship 6 (Resilience) responds to emerging risks such as pandemics and conflicts, while Flagship 7 (Research, Data and Innovation) extends ASTGS's monitoring framework by leveraging National Agriculture Data Hub and the Agriculture Investment Facility (AIF). These additions reflect the digital transformation and science-led priorities of the Kampala agenda.
- **Stronger Devolution and Inclusion:** NASIP introduces a county-led delivery model through County Compacts and Implementation Hubs, integrating BETA's bottom-up philosophy. It includes explicit targets for youth and women (e.g., 250,000 trained) and ensures that every flagship has a devolved implementation framework, addressing NAIP 1's limited county-level ownership.
- **Rationale for Evolution:** Scenario analyses showed that maintaining a "business as usual" (ASTGS-like) approach would lead to stagnation, whereas transformational progress requires a stronger emphasis on resilience, financing and agro-industrialization. The Kampala Declaration's post-Malabo focuses on agro-industry (Flagship 3) and trade (Flagship 2), informed by NASIP (2026-2030)'s forward-looking design, positioning it to address future challenges such as population growth and land constraints beyond 2029.
- **Land as a core element of the agri-food system:** Land is one of the most essential prerequisites for agricultural production and, therefore, a factor of concern regarding NASIP flagships. Agricultural land subdivision and rural land use changes, coupled with environmental degradation, including the destruction of water catchments, adversely impact agricultural production and productivity. Consequently, agricultural land merits urgent protection that can be achieved through county spatial planning in accordance with the County Governments Act, 2012 (sections 103 and 110; National Spatial Plan 2015 – 2045 and the National Land Commission Act, 2012).
- **One Health Approach:** More than 60% of animal-based disease-causing organisms can potentially afflict humans. About 75% of new or emerging infectious diseases have an animal origin (zoonotic), e.g., COVID-19 and Ebola (WHO, 2023a). Over 36% of animal-derived diseases are associated with food animals, e.g., Avian Influenza and Swine Influenza (FAO, 2021). Effectively managing animal diseases and deploying Good Agricultural Practices as elements of One-health can prevent the bulk of human diseases and significantly reduce expenditure on curative health.

Overall, NASIP (2026-2030)'s flagships represent a refined, adaptive evolution, more integrated, resilient and investor-focused, while retaining ASTGS's core vision of growth and inclusion.

6. The NASIP Flagships

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Detailed treatment of all nine flagship investment programs: context, goals, transformation pathways, costing, incentives and expected outcomes for each flagship through 2030.



6.1 Flagship 1: Increasing Agri-food Systems Production and Productivity

FLAGSHIP 1 | Production & Productivity

Goal: To enhance the productivity, profitability and resilience of Kenya's farmers through enterprise growth, financial inclusion and market participation.

Investment: KES 90 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 50% increase in crop production; 50% increase in animal production; 50% increase in fisheries production; 30% increase in farmer incomes; triple access to inter-African and international markets of crops, animals and fisheries products by 2030.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

Farmers in Kenya face challenges of rapidly receding agricultural land and soil fertility; high cost of inputs; poor marketing, market uncertainties and low value addition; high post-harvest losses and unfavorable taxation that increases production costs and lowers product competitiveness in the local and international markets.

Sustainable profitability of crops, animal production and fisheries systems that primarily depend on constant genetic improvement, optimal inputs and effective disease control is in doubt.

Kenya experiences chronic feed shortages that are exacerbated by drought and the reduction in land for grazing animals. Many Transboundary Animal Diseases, including

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR), are prevalent in the country. However, effective vaccination of entire animal populations is not feasible. The World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), in its report of the 2022 Performance of Veterinary Services Gap Analysis for Kenya, estimated that the Government would have to spend approximately KES 15 billion per year for 3 consecutive years, using the current water-based vaccine delivered twice per year, for Kenya to attain FMD-free status.

Goal: To enhance the productivity, profitability and resilience of Kenya's farmers through enterprise growth, financial inclusion and market participation, thereby increasing farmer incomes and building a foundation for sustainable agri-food sector transformation.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

This flagship addresses key constraints in crop, livestock and fisheries production and productivity to improve food and nutrition security, market access for agricultural products and farmers' incomes.

1. Enhancing investment in crop production and productivity

- Protect agricultural land from increasing encroachment and unchecked subdivision to support uptake of improved crop production technologies.
- Increase access to agricultural inputs, including certified seeds, fertilizer, machinery, equipment and energy, by adopting the last-mile approach and minimizing taxation.
- Enhance sustainable agriculture practices by supporting diversified crop and animal production, conservation of biodiversity, soil health improvement and other agroecological practices.
- Improve uptake of technologies that increase farmer-led irrigation, including water pans and water harvesting.
- Upgrade markets and marketing infrastructure, including rural access roads
- Identify and enhance support for priority value chains, including business development services and extension.

2. Improvement of crop, animal and fisheries genetics

- Increase commercialization of improved seed and strengthen certification services.
- Support conservation of plant genetic resources in their natural habitats (*in situ*), on farms and in gene banks (*ex situ*).

- Enhance seed improvement through universally accepted methods while leveraging innovations, including genomics, molecular methods, accelerated sequencing and Artificial Intelligence, alongside indigenous knowledge.
- Enhance extension services among livestock producers to increase adoption of conventional and emerging animal genetic improvement practices, including Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART).
- Increase availability, access and uptake of ART equipment and genetic inputs, including semen, ova and embryos.
- Strengthen fish population genetic improvement, including control of inbreeding depression and improvement of genetic diversity, adhering to Good Fisheries Practices and maintaining diverse breeding populations in aquaculture.

3. Building the foundation for feeds and aquaculture production

- Prioritise development of county spatial plans to specify areas for settlement and agriculture including animal feed production.
- Secure water for animals, rehabilitate and protect water catchments, sink boreholes, construct water pans, shallow or deep wells and sand dams.

Fishermen at Hippo Point, Lake Victoria, Kenya pulling in fishing nets following a night's fishing.



Improvement:

- Commercial feed production, conservation and warehousing or storage.
- Production of crops for feed manufacture including yellow maize, soybean, sunflower, cotton and other cereals.
- Utilization of Machinery and equipment including tractors, harvesters, balers, trailers, rackers, compressors or compactors for pasture and fodder production, harvesting and conservation.
- Utilization of Aquaculture equipment including pond liners, water pumps, filters, feeders, water quality sensors, aerators, tanks and cages.
- Sustainable marine resource management including seaweed and mangrove farming.

4. Strengthening Crops, Livestock and Fish Disease and Pest Control Initiatives**There is a need to invest in**

- Good Agricultural Practices including Integrated Pest Management that maximize the use of biological and naturally occurring plant disease and pest control methods.
- Regulatory systems that prevent the entry of new and emerging plant diseases.
- Diverse plant disease and pest control mechanisms, including breeding for resistance, cultural practices and indigenous knowledge, biological procedures and chemical controls.
- Strengthen surveillance, prevention and control of destructive crop pests and diseases.
- Enhance private sector investment in animal vaccination with quality assurance from public veterinary services.
- Reinforce Animal Identification and Traceability (AIT), invest in a robust AIT programme to provide real-time data on animal populations for animal health and animal-source food safety. AIT will also deter animal theft, including cattle rustling and conflicts.
- Bolster the use of Thermostable vaccines to reduce wastage due to exposure to sub-optimum temperatures. Intensify production and utilization of Oil-based FMD vaccine; these vaccine formulations show greater efficacy (i.e., stronger and longer-lasting immune responses as well as rapid onset of protection) than traditional alum/saponin or water-based vaccines.
- Increase adoption and use of drone-mediated vector control. Drone technology, or Unmanned Aerial Systems, can be used to spray large expanses of vegetation to control vectors as compared to conventional technologies.
- Upscale surveillance for fish and bee diseases to prepare disease control strategies and plans for transboundary fish and bee diseases that are likely to occur due to shared fish habitats in Lake Victoria and the Indian Ocean, common bee ecosystems with bordering countries.

5. Digital Farmer Identity and Economic Profiling

- Build on the KIAMIS digital registry to create verified farmer identities linked to the National ID system and mobile platforms.
- Integrate real-time data on production, value chain participation and service uptake to enable precise targeting and performance tracking.
- Utilize Farmers' profiles as "digital economic passports," enabling them to qualify for credit, insurance and contract farming.

6. Farmer Enterprise Clustering and Aggregation

- Organize farmers into Farmer Enterprise Clusters (FECs) or Farmer Groups based on geography, enterprise, or value chain.
- Each FEC will manage collective input procurement, aggregation, storage and market negotiation.
- Clustering will unlock access to finance by improving credit scores, reducing transaction costs and fostering local agro-industrial linkages.
- Target: 500 functional FECs country-wide by 2030.

7. Enterprise Capacity Building and Digital Advisory

- Provide integrated extension and business training to farmers within each cluster, focusing on:
 - Productivity improvement, enterprise management and compliance with market requirements.
 - Pasture and fodder production and conservation, irrigation for pasture and fodder and rangeland rehabilitation.
 - Animal disease control approaches including application of effective farm biosecurity measures, vaccination, timely disease reporting and animal movement control.
 - Good fishing practices and aquaculture.
- Develop county-based Agri-preneurship and Digital Literacy Hubs to build local capacity.
- Target at least 80% of farmers in a county (50% youth, 40% women).

EXPECTED OUTCOMES/IMPACTS

- 50% increase in crop production by 2030.
- At least 30% increase in earnings from crop production by 2030.
- More than 50% increase in animal production including fisheries by 2030.
- At least 30% increase in earnings from animal production from 2030.
- At least 30% increase in earnings from fisheries from 2030.
- Triple access to inter-African and international markets of Kenyan animals and animal products by 2030.
- 35% increase in agro-industrialization by 2030.
- At least 30% increase in the contribution of crop production to GDP.
- 50% increase in the contribution of animal production to GDP by 2030.
- 50% increase in the contribution of fisheries to GDP by 2028.

Table 10: Investment Areas for Flagship 1

Investment Area	Description	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Lead actors
Enhancing investment in crop production and productivity	Protect agricultural land, improve soil health, lower the cost of inputs, strengthen farmer-led irrigation technologies, improve access to markets and support priority value chains	30	% Increase in production of various crops. % Increase in income of crop farmers.	50% increase in the production of various crops	Agriculture Secretary & Respective county departments.
Improvement of crop, livestock and fish genetics	Enhance commercialization of improved seed and certification services, extension services among livestock producers, Increase access to ART equipment and genetic inputs and fish population genetic improvement	2	% increase in animals inseminated by species.	30% increase in farmers' crop incomes At least 50% of livestock farmers adopt and use ART	*DVS & Respective county departments.
Building a foundation for commercial feed enterprises & aquaculture production.	Commercial feed production, conservation and warehousing or storage on own-land, hired or leased land. Improve aquaculture production.	15	% Increase in production of respective livestock/ aquaculture establishments.	50%	DLP;
			% Increase in income of livestock producers/ fisherfolk.	30%	DG-KFS & Respective county departments.
Strengthening crop, animal and fish disease control mechanisms	Good Agricultural Practices, Regulatory systems, plant disease and pest surveillance, prevention and control	20	% Decrease in incidents of disease outbreaks.	Eradicate FMD, PPR, CCPP ,and CBPP	DVS & Respective county departments.
	Private sector investment in animal vaccination, Animal Identification and traceability, Thermostable Vaccines, Oil-based FMD vaccine, drone mediated vector control & control of fish and bee diseases.		% Increase in inter-African and international trade regarding animals & animal products.	300%	
Digital Farmer Identity & Profiling	Integrating KIAMIS into a National Agriculture Data Hub, IFMIS and mobile platforms; onboarding 3M verified farmers.	5	# of farmer onboarded on an integrated KIAMIS and IFMIS platform	3 Million	Agriculture Secretary & Respective county departments.
Farmer Enterprise Clusters (FECs)	Establishing and operationalizing 500 clusters country-wide; infrastructure, training, digital systems.	10	# of clusters established and operationalized with infrastructure, training and digital systems	500	Commissioner Cooperatives in conjunction with
					**SDC, SDLD & KFS & Respective county departments.
Capacity Building & Digital Hubs	Agri-preneurship, digital literacy and extension in 47 counties	8	# of farmers Trained on Digital services in agriculture in the following services (Sourcing inputs, Accessing Extension, Accessing Price Information, Linking to output Markets) by County (47 Counties).	50%	DLP for feeds;
			# Reporting use of the digital services in any of the services (Sourcing inputs, Accessing Extension, Accessing Price Information, Linking to output Markets)	40%	DVS for animal diseases and animal genetics;
Total		90 billion KES			

*DVS – Director Veterinary Services; DLP Director Livestock Production; DG – KFS: Director-General Kenya Fisheries Service. **SDC – State Department of Crops; SDLD – State Department of Livestock Development; KFS – Kenya Fisheries Service

6.2 Flagship 2: Targeted Input and Service Wallet to the Needy and Vulnerable Farmers

FLAGSHIP 2 | Targeted Input & Service Wallet

Goal: To enhance productivity, income and food security among vulnerable smallholders, fisherfolk and pastoralists through an inclusive, digitally managed input and service delivery system.

Investment: KES 51 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 1.5 million farmers receiving bundled inputs; 15% yield increase among targeted farmers; KES 20,500–30,750 annual income increase per household; 70% of beneficiaries graduating to self-reliance.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

Flagship 2 reforms Kenya's subsidy programme into a targeted, digitally managed input-and-service wallet for the most vulnerable and food-insecure farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists. It shifts from the previous universal fertilizer subsidy to a focused approach via the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS).

Under NAIP 1, the universal subsidy boosted cereal productivity between 2023 and 2024 but proved fiscally unsustainable and limited in scope. Moreover, its top-down delivery model excluded private actors, constrained innovation and failed to address broader productivity needs such as soil fertility, mechanization, or extension support.

Flagship 2, therefore, builds a sustainable, inclusive and performance-based subsidy model that targets and regulates, while the private sector delivers and scales. This approach ensures that limited public resources achieve maximum impact, while stimulating markets, restoring soil health and accelerating resilience among Kenya's most vulnerable producers.

Target and Cycle

The targeted subsidy will focus on vulnerable and needy smallholder farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists. In this instance, smallholder farmers will be defined as those with one or fewer acres and will be obtained from the farmer registry under KIAMIS, which has so far recorded over 7 million farmers. The number of targeted farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists will be between 1.2 and 1.6 million. It will operate under the e-voucher system. An appropriate criterion for identifying vulnerable and high-need fisherfolk and pastoralists will be developed during implementation. A cohort of beneficiaries will be retained on the targeted subsidy programme for a maximum period of three years, after which they will be deemed to have graduated into self-reliance and discharged to face the market. This cycle will be based on a cohort rather than a specific period and recruitment and offloading will be a continuous process.

Goal: To enhance productivity, income and food security among vulnerable smallholders, fisherfolk and pastoralists through an inclusive, digitally managed input and service delivery system that promotes efficiency, accountability and graduation from dependency to market participation.

This flagship will concentrate the subsidy programme on the vulnerable and food-insecure. The current universal subsidy will transition to a targeted subsidy that offers a digital bundle of diverse inputs via an e-voucher service wallet. The targeted subsidy's objective remains increasing production and productivity of the target cohort. In the NAIP 1 period, the subsidy programme was expanded to be universal, with all registered farmers being eligible. The programme was limited to fertilizer supply only due to the focus on improving dire food security at the time. While the universal subsidy programme has registered positive results, especially in cereal productivity, which showed significant yield and productivity increases during the period 2023–2024 (NAIP 1 Review Report, 2025), it is unlikely to be sustainable in the long term. The universal fertilizer subsidy programme has been administered by the government and its agencies, yet the industry advocates for increased private-sector presence. In this refined flagship, the private sector is intended to play a more prominent role in rolling out the expanded and targeted subsidy program.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

The Flagship will be operationalized through the following five key transformative pathways.

- Expand the coverage of the digital e-voucher system:** The digital e-voucher system, currently operational under the KIAMIS database, will be expanded to include fisherfolk and pastoralists to be more inclusive. This will permit the targeted subsidy programme to cover a wider spectrum of the country and entrants. It will entail developing and establishing modules within KIAMIS to accommodate the expanded database. The required investment is computed as a proportion of the establishment and operational costs of KIAMIS and the e-voucher system, totaling KES 500M annually.
- Offer a bundle of inputs:** It is envisaged that the vulnerable and high need farmer, fisherfolk, or pastoralist eligible for the targeted subsidy programme will be offered a digital bundle of diverse inputs, including (seed, fertilizer, lime, pesticides, feed, fodder, artificial insemination, animal health products, mechanization hours, fingerlings, extension credits, insurance and other related inputs). As in NAIP 1, the digital bundle of goods will be based on meeting a proportion (10%) of smallholders' production costs, which amounts to KES 6,000 over a period of one year. This translates to KES 6.7 billion.

- Strengthen disability-inclusive agricultural support systems:** The targeted subsidy programme will be expanded to deliberately include Persons with Disabilities through disability-responsive beneficiary targeting, accessible digital platforms, adaptive agricultural technologies and tailored extension services. Investments will support access to quality inputs, livestock, irrigation technologies, fisheries equipment, Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and participation in producer organizations and value chains. This pathway will enhance the productive participation of PWDs in agriculture while promoting inclusive growth, improved livelihoods and equitable access to agricultural opportunities across the agri-food system.
- Promote Youth Enterprise and Employment Pathways:** The targeted input and service wallet interventions will support youth participation in agriculture through tailored input packages, enterprise grants, incubation programs, digital agriculture solutions, climate-smart technologies and business development support. Investments will facilitate access to productive assets, extension services, market opportunities and youth-focused producer organizations, enabling young people to establish viable agricultural enterprises and access dignified employment opportunities across agri-food value chains.
- Release the targeted subsidy operation to the private sector:** The targeted subsidy programme will be operationalized by the private sector through the MoALD's e-voucher system, which will ensure participating agro-dealers are speedily compensated. The cost of participating agro-dealers is based on the products supplied to farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists and will be covered by a KES overhead. This will be a proportion of the total cost of the targeted subsidy programme and will amount to KES 2 – 3B.
- Provide integrated extension and soil health services:** To ensure uptake of appropriate technology and guarantee continuous soil health, the targeted subsidy programme beneficiaries will be required to partake of extension and specific soil health services, including soil testing. To facilitate this process, investments will be made in services related to soil nutrient and crop suitability mapping. The expected beneficiaries of the programme per year are the targeted registered farmers, fisherfolk and pastoralists, who number 1.2-1.6 million and the cost of the integrated extension and soil health services will amount to KES 1.6 billion annually, given an outlay of KES 1,000 per beneficiary.
- Introduce a beneficiary Graduation Cycle:** Beneficiaries will participate in the targeted programme for a maximum of three years, after which they are expected to graduate into self-reliant, market-based production. New entrants will be continually identified through KIAMIS vulnerability profiles to ensure equitable rotation.

Mango Farmers from the YieldWise Initiative by Rockefeller Foundation and TechnoServe





Table 11: Indicative Investments and Costing (KES billion, 2026-2030)

Investment Area	Description	Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicator	Baseline	Target	Responsible Institutions
e-Voucher Platform Expansion	KIAMIS upgrade, inclusion of fisheries & pastoral data	2.5	# of registered farmers with active e-wallets	2M	5M	MoALD/MoFBE/CoG
Input & Service Bundles	Annual targeted subsidies (1.2 – 1.6 M beneficiaries)	30	# of farmers receiving bundled inputs	0.8M	1.5M	MoALD/MoFBE/CoG
Private-Sector Operations	Compensation for accredited input suppliers	10	# of private agro-dealers integrated into the system	0	2000	MoALD/MoFBE
Extension & Soil Health Services	Integrated advisory & testing	7	Yield increase among targeted farmers (%)	0%	15%	MoALD/MoFBE/CoG
			Annual increase in smallholder incomes (KES)	20,500	+20500 – 30,750 (KES)	KNBS
Monitoring & Graduation System	KIAMIS analytics, targeting & reporting tools	1.5	Graduated farmers attaining self-reliance (%)	0%	70%	MoALD/MoFBE/CoG
			Contribution to agri-GDP (KES billion per year)		24 – 49 B (KES)	KNBS/MoALD
Total Estimated Investment (2026 – 2030)		51.0 billion KES				

INCENTIVES AND ENABLERS

- Digital transaction guarantees and timely reimbursement for agro-dealers and input suppliers.
- Performance-based contracts linking subsidy access to compliance with extension and soil-health protocols.
- Establish dedicated financing windows for PWD-owned agricultural enterprises and agribusinesses.
- Support financial literacy, enterprise development and business management training for PWDs.
- Smart-subsidy co-financing through blended funds (MoALD, counties, development partners).
- Data integration incentives for counties contributing to KIAMIS updates.
- Credit and insurance bundling through microfinance and fintech partners to support graduation and risk reduction.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS/OUTCOMES/IMPACTS

- Enhanced production and productivity:** The targeted subsidy is expected to result in increased production and productivity for participating households resulting in a 10 – 15% bridging of actual and potential yields.
- Increased household incomes:** The current annual smallholder income is about KES 205,000. A 10 – 15% change in production and productivity due to the targeted input subsidy is likely to result in a KES 20,500 to 30,750 change in income.
- Improved food security for the most vulnerable:** Increased production and productivity will contribute to improved security by providing more food and disposable income to the smallholder household.
- Increased participation of PWDs in agricultural production and value chains.**
- Increase in Agricultural GDP:** The increased production and productivity will be realized in terms of an annual increase in contribution to agricultural GDP of 24B– 49B, i.e., 120B, 245B over the five years.

6.3 Flagship 3: Enhancing Medium-to-Large-Scale Production, Irrigation and Mechanization

FLAGSHIP 3 | Irrigation & Large-Scale Production

Goal: To accelerate Kenya's transition to climate-smart, commercially viable and energy-efficient irrigated agriculture by expanding and modernising irrigation infrastructure and linking producers to sustainable markets.

Investment: KES 190 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 200,000 additional hectares under irrigation; 60% powered by solar/renewables; 40% increase in productivity in irrigated schemes; KES 300–400 billion annual contribution to agricultural GDP.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

There are many instances where vast acreages under government or parastatal ownership are hardly utilized productively. This underutilization, however, is not confined to public land. There are also vast acres of land in private hands that are equally grossly underutilized and need to be brought into efficient, productive use to improve not just food security but also to bridge the gap in commercially oriented agricultural production, thereby boosting Kenya's performance in international agricultural trade.

Some privately owned land suffers from limited management capacity, which limits large-scale production. The same farms face constraints that reduce their capacity to meet stringent quality standards.

Agri-food System transformation requires a dual focus: enhancing the productivity of smallholders while unlocking the full potential of medium and large-scale producers through sustainable irrigation and mechanization investments. Less than 4% of Kenya's arable land is irrigated, despite the country having significant potential, estimated at 1.3 million hectares (3.35 million acres), out of which only 750,000 acres have been developed, leaving a total of approximately 1.01 million hectares (2.5 million acres) undeveloped. The national irrigation sector investment plan (NISIP) targets up to 1 million acres for development within the next 10 years. Most existing irrigation schemes are underutilized, inefficient, or reliant on outdated systems. Meanwhile, productive areas remain rain-dependent and vulnerable to climate variability, leading to cyclical food shortages and unstable rural incomes.

During NAIP 1 (2019–2024), notable progress was made in rehabilitating national irrigation schemes, expanding smallholder drip systems and establishing the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) as a specialized agency. However, the approach remained fragmented and public-sector-driven, with limited private investment and weak integration between irrigation development, energy use and market linkages. The focus on small-scale schemes without commercial models limited scalability and sustainability.

NASIP 2026-2030 introduces a transformative approach that positions irrigation as a commercial, climate-smart and inclusive enabler of large-scale production. The new model links medium and large-scale irrigation schemes to structured markets, Agri-industrial zones and digital water management systems, anchored in public-private partnerships (PPPs) and county-level co-financing frameworks. Flagship 3 positions irrigation as the cornerstone of Kenya's climate-smart agricultural transformation. It transforms irrigation from an isolated public service into an investment ecosystem that

connects water, energy and market systems. Through PPP-driven infrastructure, solarization and digital governance, Kenya will unlock 200,000 hectares (494,211 acres) of productive land, raise yields by 50% and build resilience for millions of rural households. This flagship thus operationalizes NASIP (2026-2030)'s vision of *"productive, profitable and sustainable agri-food systems"*, ensuring that water becomes not a vulnerability but a strategic driver of national prosperity.

The focus will be on:

- i. Increasing the contribution of medium and large-scale farms to the national economy
- ii. Emphasizing public land commercialization and improving management of large private farms
- iii. Expanding irrigated land area through PPP models and solar-powered infrastructure
- iv. Strengthening water-use efficiency and governance through digital monitoring and inclusive scheme management
- v. Developing integrated irrigation-energy-market ecosystems that enhance productivity, reduce losses and attract investors.

This flagship will mobilize the private sector as a co-investor, operator and service provider, while counties contribute land, local infrastructure and climate adaptation resources. The National Government will play an enabling role, providing policy incentives, concessional finance and technical oversight through NIA and ASTO.

By 2030, the flagship will have expanded irrigated acreage by at least 150,000–200,000 hectares (up to 500,000 acres), improved water efficiency and increased average yields by 40–50% in targeted schemes. It will also enhance climate resilience, create rural jobs and improve the reliability of domestic and export-oriented food production. In essence, this flagship transforms irrigation from a publicly subsidized service into a strategic national investment frontier, one that harnesses water, energy and digital innovation to achieve sustainable, large-scale agricultural growth.

Goal: To accelerate Kenya's transition to climate-smart, commercially viable and energy-efficient irrigated agriculture, by expanding and modernizing irrigation infrastructure, improving water-use efficiency and linking medium and large-scale producers to sustainable markets and value chains.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

Flagship 3 moves Kenya from government-led, subsidy-dependent irrigation projects to integrated, investor-friendly and climate-resilient irrigation ecosystems.

1. Enhancing the production and productivity of medium and large-scale farms

- Accelerated land commercialization to bring underutilized or dormant public land into productive use by enhancing the ongoing land commercialization initiative through leasing of government-owned farms, PPP arrangements and other workable models.
- Develop and invest in an agency model that supports land management consultancy to take up the management of underutilized or underperforming private medium and large-scale farms.
- Develop and invest in an out-grower model that utilizes efficient medium to large-scale farms as a nucleus.

2. PPP-Driven Irrigation Development

- Introduce PPP models where private firms finance, build and operate irrigation infrastructure, recovering investments through user fees or crop off-take agreements.
- Launch the Irrigation Infrastructure Investment Facility (IIIF) within NASIP (2026-2030)'s blended finance platform.

3. Solarization and Renewable Energy Integration

- Transition of all new and existing schemes to solar-powered pumping and drip systems, reducing reliance on diesel and grid electricity.
- Introduce concessional solar finance programmes via DFI partnerships.

4. Climate-Smart Water Governance

- Deploy digital water metering and monitoring systems to track abstraction, optimize scheduling and enforce efficiency.
- Strengthen WRAs for catchment management and drought early warning integration.

5. Integrated Irrigation-Market Ecosystems

- Co-locate irrigation zones near aggregation hubs, cold storage and agro-industrial parks to reduce post-harvest losses and enhance value addition.
- Facilitate contract farming and nucleus-outgrower partnerships linking smallholders to medium/large farms.

6. County-Led Climate Adaptation Irrigation

- Counties to allocate climate funds for micro-dams, solar pumps and localized irrigation targeting 5,000–10,000 ha per county.
- Promote community-managed schemes linked to County Climate Action Plans.

7. Expansion of public and private sector agricultural mechanization services

- Revamping the AMS under the national government and county governments
- Incentivization of agricultural mechanization services to attract private sector involvement.

8. Commercial production of feed and fodder under irrigation and creation of reserves

- Expand medium and large-scale mechanized and irrigated feed and fodder production
- Upscale national and county level feed and fodder reserves



Enhancing Medium to Large-Scale Production and Irrigation

Table 12: Investments and Costing (2026-2030)

Investment Area	Description	Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)	Target	Lead / Partners
Enhance the production and productivity of medium and large-scale farms	Commercialization of public land through PPPs, improving management of private large-scale farms and development of an outgrower model	30	% increase in productivity in mechanized irrigated medium & large-scale farms	40%	MoALD, CoG, Private sector
PPP Irrigation Expansion	Large-scale infrastructure (200,000 ha)	60	Increase in area (Ha) under irrigated agriculture by County	150,000 – 200,000	MoALD, NIA, Private Sector
Solar and Renewable Energy Integration	Solar pumps, off-grid systems	20	% Increase in solar powered irrigation systems	60%	MoE, DFIs, Counties
Digital Water Governance	Smart metering, monitoring systems	10	% Increase in Water use efficiency	60%	NIA, WRAs, MoICTDE
Integrated Market Ecosystems	County Aggregation Hubs, storage, transport	40	# of aggregation hubs actively engaged in the aggregation, processing and/or marketing of agricultural produce from selected value chains	47	Private Sector, CoG
County Irrigation Programs	Small-medium-scale adaptation schemes	15	# of counties with funded and implemented irrigation programs	47	Counties, CCFs, NDMA
Agricultural mechanization services	Public and private agricultural mechanization services	15	# of counties with Operational AMS	47	MoALD, the private sector and County governments
			# of farmers accessing and using AMS	30%	Counties, CCFs, NDMA
Irrigated and mechanized feed and fodder production	Feed and Fodder Production and reserves	10	Acreage of Irrigated feed and fodder	20,000 – 30,000 ha in ASAL counties	MoALD, the private sector and County governments
Total Estimated Investment		190 billion			

INCENTIVES

- PPP Concessions & Viability Gap Funding (VGF): Government co-financing for private irrigation investments through VGF grants and tax incentives.
- Green Energy Rebates: Duty-free importation and tax waivers for solar pumps and renewable energy components.
- Performance-Based Grants to Counties: Allocations tied to hectares irrigated, efficiency gains and adoption of solar systems.
- Credit and Guarantee Schemes: De-risking facilities for commercial banks financing mechanization and irrigation projects, under Flagship 8's blended finance facility.
- Water-Use Rights Reform: Simplified licensing and digital compliance systems to reduce bureaucracy and transaction costs.

- Private-Sector-Led Growth: New PPP projects in irrigation infrastructure and mechanization, with blended financing reducing fiscal burden.
- Improved Water Governance: Real-time water accounting and efficiency monitoring across national and county schemes.
- Inclusive Growth: Equitable access for women and youth through joint ownership, outgrower participation and leadership roles.

Flagship 3 positions irrigation and agricultural mechanization as the cornerstone of Kenya's climate-smart agricultural transformation. It transforms irrigation and agricultural mechanization from an isolated public service into an investment ecosystem that connects water, machinery, energy and market systems. Through PPP-driven infrastructure, solarization and digital governance, Kenya will unlock 200,000 hectares (494,211 acres) of productive land, raise yields by 50% and build resilience for millions of rural households. This flagship thus operationalizes NASIP (2026-2030)'s vision of "productive, profitable and sustainable agri-food systems", ensuring that water becomes not a vulnerability but a strategic driver of national prosperity.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES (2026-2030)

- Expanded and Efficient Irrigation: 200,000 additional hectares under irrigation, contributing an estimated KES 300–400 billion annually to agricultural GDP.
- Decarbonized Irrigation Systems: At least 60% powered by solar and renewable energy, reducing energy costs and emissions.



Workers at a potato packaging warehouse in Mau Narok, Nakuru County, Kenya, weigh a sack of potatoes to determine its net weight before packaging.

6.4 Flagship 4: Agro-Industrialization and Value Addition

FLAGSHIP 4 | Agro-Industrialisation & Value Addition

Goal: To build a competitive, inclusive and sustainable agri-industrial economy by expanding processing capacity, reducing post-harvest losses and creating high-value market linkages through integrated agro-industrial parks.

Investment: KES 265 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 15–20 large agro-industrial parks and 47 County Aggregation & Industrial Parks (CAIPs); value addition rising from 16% to 30%; post-harvest losses reduced by half; 300,000+ new jobs.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

Kenya's agri-food sector continues to lose value due to limited processing, weak post-harvest handling and fragmented market systems. Nearly 30–40% of all food produced is lost post-harvest and only 16% of agricultural output is processed locally, while a majority is sold in their raw form, despite agriculture being a leading export earner. Consequently, primary producers, mainly smallholders, capture a small fraction of the final market value, while the country continues to import processed foods worth billions of shillings annually. In addition, urbanization, a growing population of young people and changing consumer demographics have created increased demand for high-quality, nutritious, healthy processed and ready-made foods both nationally and internationally.

Under NAIP 1 (2019–2024), the Government and counties piloted agro-processing initiatives and industrial parks, including the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in Naivasha and Dongo Kundu, county-level aggregation hubs and industrial park models in Meru, Nyeri and Kisii. Yet these remained fragmented, underfunded and poorly linked to raw-material supply chains. The absence of a unified national agro-

industrialization framework, weak financing and inadequate cold-chain and logistics infrastructure constrained competitiveness.

NASIP 2026-2030 introduces a coordinated national framework for agro-industrialization and value addition, aligning production, processing and trade under one integrated system. The flagship prioritizes strategic commodity corridors, including dairy, horticulture, grains, fish and oilseeds and links them to Agro-Industrial.

Parks (AIPs), Aggregation and Processing Hubs (APHs) and County Industrial Clusters. These will be powered by renewable energy, supported by digital traceability systems and connected to regional and global markets under the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA).

The flagship envisions counties as implementation anchors, the private sector as the investment driver and the national government as the policy and regulatory enabler. By 2030, Kenya will have developed 15–20 fully operational agro-industrial parks and 47 county aggregation hubs, reducing post-harvest losses by half, doubling agro-exports and creating more than 300,000 jobs along value chains.

Goal: To build a competitive, inclusive and sustainable agri-industrial economy by expanding processing capacity, reducing post-harvest losses and creating high-value market linkages through integrated agro-industrial parks and county-level value addition systems.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

Flagship 4 shifts Kenya's agri-industrialization model from scattered, publicly funded projects to a network of commercially run, climate-smart and regionally competitive industrial ecosystems.

1. Support commercial aggregation, farmer-to-factory linkages, and digital traceability to meet sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements and buyer standards at scale.

- Allocate/procure land for CAIPs.
- Build and support aggregation centers along farmer producer organizations or value chain belts.
- Invest in digital traceability platforms for raw materials/ food items.
- Promote commercial outgrower contracts with processors and off-takers.

Investment requirement (CAPEX): KES 60 billion.

2. Upgrade FPOs and Cooperatives

- Support 2,000 agribusiness SMEs and cooperatives to upgrade processing equipment, packaging and digital market presence through matching grants, or FPO loans.
- Train 2,000 farmers, producers and marketing groups in value addition, trading, negotiations, contract farming, outgrower models etc.
- Invest in digital traceability platforms for raw materials/ food items for 2,000 farmers, producers and marketing organizations.

Investment requirement: KES 25 billion.

3. Develop and strengthen County aggregation and industrial parks (CAIPs)

- Establish & equip 47 CAIPs (one for each County targeting aggregation and primary value addition of selected agricultural value chains).
- Provide/ include sections for MSMEs including PWDs, youths and women, with appropriate shared facilities and managed either individually or as common user facilities (CUFs)-Designate sections focusing on women or youth-led processing (juices, fish, dairy, horticulture etc).

Investment requirement: KES 10 billion.

4. Development of medium-to-large-scale clustered Agro-Industrial Parks and Processing Hubs

- Establish clustered medium to large Agro-Industrial Parks (AIPs) connected to raw-material catchments. Including allocating land for agro-industrial parks. Funded through public-led supportive infrastructure and private equity or loan investments.

- Establish & equip commercial agro-processing / Industrial zones/clusters structured as PPPs for processing plants (milling, dairy, oilseed, fish, fruits) within SEZs or county clusters.
- Build and operate cold-chain networks, warehouses and aggregation centers through PPPs and concessional credit.
- Introduce a National agro-processing Fund under the blended finance platform (Flagship 8).

Investment requirement: KES 120 billion.

5. Integrate Green and Renewable Energy systems

- Increase the compliance with environmental and social safeguards, including energy audits and effluent management.
- Equip all agro-industrialization parks with solar, biogas, or hybrid mini-grids to lower energy costs by 30% and cut GHG emissions.

Investment requirement: KES 20 billion.

6. Facilitate Standards, Certification, Digital Traceability and trade

- Improved standards, quality assurance, blending, fortification and SPS compliance. Modernize food safety laboratories, enforce SPS standards and integrate blockchain-based traceability for export commodities (Also part of Flagship 6).
- Promote trade facilitation, regional integration and competitiveness, harmonize regional tariffs and address non-tariff barriers (irregular cess, levies, multiple licenses, etc.). Support exporters to meet AfCFTA/Regional Trade Agreements (RTA) rules of origin, reduce border delays and use trade finance instruments to increase uptake.
- Collaborate with industry practitioners, associations (e.g., Kenya Association of Manufacturers, KAM, Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, KNCCI), private B2B promoters and government agencies (Kenya Export Promotion and Branding Agency).

Investment requirement: KES 15 billion

7. Promote Capacity building, Skill development, R&D and technology adoption.

- Support applied R&D in post-harvest tech, packaging and shelf-life extension. Work with MITI, KIRDI and KAM on research and development in energy-use efficiency, packaging materials and shelf-life improvements.
- Technical skills and training for technicians, machine operators, innovators, etc., for agro-processing industries.
- Link technical institutions & colleges (TVETs, KIRDI, KITI, etc.) and universities to cluster needs.

Investment requirement: KES 15 billion.

Table 13: Flagship 4 Investments and Costing (2026-2030)

Component	Key Activities	Indicative Cost (KES billion)	KPIs	Targets	Lead / Partners
Support commercial aggregation, farmer-to-factory linkages	Support to aggregation centers, digital traceability	60	Value (KES) of agricultural produce aggregated and sold through aggregation hubs	50%	MoALD, MoFBE, Private Sector
Upgrade FPOs and Cooperatives	Support to SMEs and Co-ops in upgrading processing equipment	25	# of FPOs upgraded to Cooperatives	Up to 2000 FPOs, SMEs and Coops	MoALD, KNCCI, DFIs
Develop and strengthen County aggregation and industrial parks (CAIPs)	Establishment of women and Youth-focused CAIPs	10	# of CAIPs established	47	Counties
			# of farmers using CAIPs disaggregated by Sex and Age		Counties
			# of Jobs (direct) created through CAIPs	250	Counties
Development of medium-to-large-scale clustered Agro-Industrial Parks and Processing Hubs	Construction, PPP concessions, National Agro-processing Fund	120	# of medium and large-scale Agro-Industrial parks and processing hubs established	15 -20 AIPs	MoALD, CoG, Private Sector
			# of Jobs created through AIPs and PHs	300,000 new jobs	MoALD, CoG, Private Sector
Integrate Green and Renewable Energy systems in Agro-Industrial Parks (AIPs) and Processing Hubs (PHs)	Solar, biogas and hybrid systems installation	20	% of AIPs and PHs using renewable energy	>60%	Ministry of Energy, Private Sector
Facilitate Standards, Certification, Digital Traceability and trade	Labs, certification, digital systems	15	# of AIPs certified under GAPs		KEBS, MoH, KEPHIS, KRA, KNBS
			# of AIPs and PHs using traceability technology		
			Value (KES) of produce from AIPs and PHs sold, disaggregated by Domestic and international markets		
Promote Capacity building, Skill development, R&D and technology adoption in Post Harvest Loss Management	R&D in post-harvest and packaging Technical skills training	15	% of AIPs and PHs who use PHLM technologies		MoALD, Ministry of Education (TVETs),
Total Estimated Cost (5 Years)		265 billion KES			

INCENTIVES

- PPP Concessions & Tax Reliefs:** 10 to 15-year PPP concessions for park developers; corporate tax holidays (5 yrs) for new agri-processing investments.
- Export Rebates & Quality Certification Support:** Duty and VAT exemptions on certified export-quality inputs and packaging materials.
- County Matching Grants:** Counties contribute land and infrastructure, unlocking national and Development Partners to co-finance.
- SME Matching Grants:** 50% cost-share for equipment upgrades and branding for certified FPOs, cooperatives and SMEs.
- Green Finance Incentives:** Interest-rate buy-downs for renewable-energy-powered processing and cold-chain facilities.
- Results-Based Financing:** Disbursements tied to verified outcomes such as reduced post-harvest loss, export volume and job creation.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES (2026-2030)

- Expanded Agro-Industrial Base: 15 20 large agro-industrial parks and 47 aggregation hubs (CAIPs) functional across counties.
- Higher Value Capture: Value addition in key commodities increases from 16% to 30%.
- Reduced Post-Harvest Losses: Annual food loss cut by half, saving KES 150 billion in economic value.
- Private-Sector Leadership: Private investors become principal operators of agro-industrial infrastructure.
- Inclusive and Green Industrialization: Women, youth and SMEs integrated in renewable, low-carbon manufacturing ecosystems.

6.5 Flagship 5: Strengthening Food and Feed Safety

FLAGSHIP 5 | Food and Feed Safety

Goal: To protect human and animal health, promote safe trade and enhance competitiveness by building an integrated national system for the management of food and feed safety and food loss and waste.

Investment: KES 49 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 70% reduction in foodborne illnesses; 50% reduction in food loss and food waste; 100% of food and feed operators HACCP/ISO/GMP certified; 80% reduction in chemical residue levels.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

a. Food and Feed Safety

Environmental hazards and operations along the food chain make food unsafe. According to the World Health Organisation (2023), approximately 866 million people fall sick and 1.5 million die from unsafe food worldwide annually, resulting in lost productivity estimated at US\$ 647 billion, adjusted for cost-of-living differences between countries). Unsafe food is a major driver of Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in humans, which is directly responsible for about 1.2 million deaths annually worldwide and a higher number (thrice) of associated deaths (WHO, 2023b). The World Bank estimates that unsafe food leads to a loss of over KES 12.3 trillion (USD 95.2 billion) in productivity and an estimated KES 1.94 trillion (USD 15 billion) in medical expenses annually in the low- and middle-income countries. Other losses include foregone income from farmers and food traders and the climatic and environmental consequences of food waste (World Bank, 2018).

The integrity of Kenya's Agri-food Systems depends on both food and feed safety. Unsafe feed leads directly to unsafe food, undermining public health, crop and livestock productivity and export competitiveness. Currently, over 60% of food and animal feed products in Kenya pass through informal value chains where contamination, adulteration and poor handling are common. The country faces persistent problems of aflatoxin, pesticide residues, antibiotic misuse and heavy-metal contamination that erode consumer trust and restrict access to premium regional and international markets.

The most effective approach to food safety management is a holistic one, from "farm to fork," as it guarantees consumer safety and public health regarding possible food safety hazards at varying stages of food production, processing and distribution. At the production or farm level, Good Agricultural Practices are indispensable. Good Hygiene Practices are necessary in production, storage and transport. At the processing level, Good Manufacturing Practices and HACCP apply; and in the markets, hotels and other places of food distribution or consumption, Good Hygiene Practices or HACCP are essential.

Food safety is a multidisciplinary function involving various Ministries, Departments and Agencies that perform different roles at the stages of food production, processing and distribution (Ministry of Health, 2013). Whereas these roles are supposed to be complementary, in practice, they are often duplicative, contradictory and sometimes inadequate along the food safety continuum from farm to fork. Effective

food safety control is undermined by the existence of fragmented legislation, multiple jurisdictions and weaknesses in surveillance, monitoring and enforcement.

Effective feed safety is essential for producing safe animal products, preventing economic losses, protecting animal welfare and reducing the risk of antimicrobial resistance. Hazards associated with feeds include mycotoxins, infectious agents, veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals. Mycotoxins are regularly found in feed ingredients such as maize, sorghum grain, barley, wheat, rice meal, cottonseed meal, groundnuts and other legumes. Infectious agents in feeds include Mad Cow Disease and Salmonellae. Veterinary medicines administered through animal feeds can also reach humans if the concentrations used result in residues exceeding the established Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in foods of animal origin. Small doses of these medicines ingested in animal-derived foods potentially cause antimicrobial resistance in humans.

Cereals such as maize, barley and wheat and legumes like soybeans, used as ingredients in animal feeds, can be contaminated with herbicides, pesticides and fungicides, as well as heavy metals such as mercury, lead and cadmium.

b. Food Loss and Food Waste

Food losses happen along with the food production and supply or distribution chains, while food waste occurs at the retail and consumer levels. Food loss estimates vary by food commodity and can exceed 50% for fruits and vegetables. Production and post-harvest losses of fishery products exceed 35%, while about 20% of potatoes are lost at production, harvesting and marketing. Maize losses range from 12 – 20% post-harvest, equivalent to millions of 90 kg bags each year (FAO, 2014, World Resource Institute, 2025); significant losses are also recorded during maize production due to diseases, pests and rainfall fluctuations.

Diseases, pests, invasive weed species, alongside climate change effects like drought and floods, are the main causes of food losses at the production levels of crops, animals, or fisheries. Post-harvest losses occur due to poor storage facilities, inadequate cold-chain and practices that cause spoilage, decay, rotting and mold growth. Poor and unhygienic handling of produce at harvesting, sorting and packaging causes damage and predisposes harvests to infection and spoilage. Environmental factors, particularly wetness for cereals and pulses and high temperatures for fish, meat, milk, fruits and vegetables, accelerate deterioration in safety and quality.

Distribution or supply chain delays between harvesting and processing or consumption increase nutrient losses and decay or spoilage, especially for fresh produce like fish, vegetables and fruits. In Kenya, food losses and food waste are estimated at 9 million tons annually, worth about KES. 72 billion (USD 576 million) when a quarter of the population struggles to eat enough food in a day (World Resources Institute, 2025).

During NAIP 1 (2019–2024), Kenya invested in upgrading select national laboratories (KEBS, KEPHIS, MoH, DVS) and harmonizing standards under the EAC and COMESA SPS frameworks. Yet, enforcement focusing mainly on food remained uncoordinated while feed manufacturing and storage were loosely regulated, especially in the poultry, dairy and aquaculture sectors.

Goal: To protect human and animal health, promote safe trade and enhance competitiveness by building an integrated national system for the management of food and feed safety; and food loss and food waste.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

Flagship 5 re-orientes food and feed safety from a compliance burden to a competitive advantage and public-health safeguard.

1. Integrated Governance and Coordination

- Establish a national food and feed safety management platform to coordinate food and feed safety control institutions from Farm to Fork.

- Formalize inter-agency compacts and joint inspection protocol.
- Establish a Multi-Annual-National-Control-Plan (MANCP) that bestows the responsibility for food and feed safety on food business operators who are obligated to conduct safety checks and apply quality assurance procedures like GAP at the farm level. (Annex 1).

2. Risk-Based Inspection, Early-Warning Systems and certification support

- Develop a Risk-Based Inspection Framework that verifies FBO adherence to Good Agricultural Practices (GAP); Good Veterinary Practices (GVP); Good Practices in Fisheries and Aquaculture; Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP); and Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points (HACCP).
- Remedy inspector shortages by deploying in-house professional inspectors to work under the supervision of government inspectors.

3. Safe use of chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and medicines

- National excess chemical and medicine alerts in food or feed.
- Sensitization campaigns target the public and schools on allowable Maximum Residue Levels in food or feed.
- Regular sampling of food and feed in the market for chemical and medicine residues.



Simon, a public health officer in Kiambu, Kenya, visits Mary Wanjiku at her stall. Food safety should be given first priority when dealing with food and products to avoid foodborne diseases through contamination. With technical support from GAIN under the CAtalyzing Strengthened Policy Action for heAlthy Diets and resilienceE (CASCADE) project, the Nairobi County passed the Food Safety and Fortification Act. Photo Courtesy: Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN)

4. Laboratory Modernization and Accreditation

- Upgrade county laboratories to collect and process samples for food safety tests for transmission to national food and feed safety reference laboratories.
- Equip national food and feed safety laboratories for food hazard tests.

6. Food and Feed Chain Regulation and Quality Assurance

- Digitally register and license all food and feed manufacturers and importers; establish a national feed database linked to KIAMIS.
- Implement feed certification and random testing programs.

6. Digital Traceability and Surveillance

- Integrate QR-traceability systems across food and feed chains.
- Link the QR traceability systems to inspection, logistics and consumer-feedback dashboards.

7. FBO Compliance and Certification

- Provide 50% cost-share grants for feed and food processors to attain HACCP/ISO/GMP certification.

8. Food Loss and Food Waste Management

- Integrate food loss and food waste reduction into food safety and quality systems.
- Promote food processing technologies to increase shelf life.
- Establish user-led county-level aggregation and cold storage points for perishable foods (fish, milk, horticulture) and dry storage facilities for feed and grains.
- Develop standards and grading systems for “near-expiry” products and promote redistribution mechanisms to reduce edible food waste.
- Introduce food fortification and preservation training for food manufacturers and cooperatives.
- Promote circular-economy approaches: use safe food waste as animal feed or compost; convert spoiled feed into bioenergy where feasible.

10. Capacity building of FBOs and consumers

- Train FBOs on Good Agricultural Practices, Good Hygiene Practices and technologies to reduce food losses.
- Sensitize food retailers to sell or donate foodstuffs nearing expiry to large-group institutions like schools, prisons, or charity homes, or present the same for reprocessing and blending in the animal feed chains.
- Sensitize consumers on the benefits of nutritious diets and dietary diversity; the need to reduce food waste and the appropriate disposal of food packaging waste.

Table 14: Investment and Costing

Investment Area	Description	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Lead actor (s)
Integrated governance & coordination.	Establish a national food & feed safety management platform. Formalize inter-agency compacts and joint inspection protocols.	5	Establish a national food and feed safety control agency.	100% interagency coordination	Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Development & Cabinet Secretary for Health, in consultation with all food and feed safety regulatory agencies, including the Division of Food Safety, Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) and the National Public Health Laboratories (NPHL).
			Develop Food safety inspection plans.	1	Respective departments & agencies in food safety control.
			Annual food and feed safety business rating reports.	5	Food business ratings: Director of Public Health.
Develop & implement a Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP).	Strengthen inspection and Capacity build FBOs.	5	Develop a Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP).	1	National Food Safety Coordination Committee or its successor & county governments.
Risk-Based Inspection, Early-Warning Systems and certification support.	Risk-based inspection; consumer sensitization; rating of food businesses & use of private inspectors.	4	% reduction in prevalence of foodborne illnesses.	70%	Foodborne illnesses: DG – Health & county governments.
FBO Compliance and Certification.	Grants for feed and food processors to attain HACCP/ISO/GMP certification.	3	% of food and feed operators certified for HACCP/ISO/ GMP certification	100%	Principal Secretary Industrialization.

Investment Area	Description	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Lead actor (s)
Laboratory modernization & accreditation.	Upgrade county food safety labs to collect samples for food safety tests; equip national food and feed safety labs for food hazard tests.	12	Upgraded county food safety labs;	47	Respective county food safety departments;
			Equipped national food & feed safety labs (by County Economic Blocks).	6	Respective national food safety departments & agencies & county governments.
			Develop a digital register for food manufacturers and suppliers.	1	DLP for the national register of feed manufacturers.
Safe use of agro-chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and medicines.	National alerts on institutionalized procurement, storage and supply of agro-chemicals/ veterinary medicines through government procurement systems (KEMSA/PMCB/Veterinary Medicines Directorate). Establish warning systems to monitor the effects of agro-chemicals, pesticides, herbicides and veterinary medicines on farmers.	2	% reduction in chemical/ medicine residue levels in food in the market.	80%	Pest Control Products Board for chemical/pesticide residues.
	National alerts on excess chemicals in foods; public sensitization on allowable MRLs in food & regular sampling for residues.				Veterinary Medicine Directorate for medicine residues & county governments.
Food and Feed Regulation & Certification.	Digital registry, sampling, inspection. Feed certification and random testing.	1	Develop digital register for food manufacturers	1	DLP for the national register of feed manufacturers.
			% of feed manufacturers registered in the national register	100%	DLP for the national register of feed manufacturers.
			Feed certification reports.	80%	DVS for the national register of feed importers and feed certification.
Digital Traceability and Surveillance.	QR-traceability systems across food and feed chains; link to inspection, logistics and consumer-feedback dashboards.	1 (for inspection)	% of food business operators using QR stamps on food & Feed packaging materials	100%	DG – KeBS.
Food Loss and Waste Management.	Food loss and food waste reduction.	10	% reduction in food loss	50%	Agriculture Secretary & DLP at the farm level (food loss).
			% reduction in food waste	50%	Director of Trade at the market/ retail level (food waste).
					DG, NEMA at the consumer level (food waste) & county governments.
Capacity building of FBOs and consumers.	Train FBOs on GAP and Good Hygiene Practices. Sensitize food retailers & consumers.	6	# of FBOs or consumer-Based Organizations with enhanced capacity per county.	80%	Agriculture Secretary, DVS and DG – KFS in conjunction with respective county governments for FBO training.
					Director of Public Health, in conjunction with respective county public health departments, for sensitization of food retailers & consumers.
					County governments.
Total		49 billion KES			

INCENTIVES

- i. Certification Grants: 50% cost-share for HACCP/ISO/Feed-Quality certification.
- ii. Tax and Duty Waivers: on accredited testing equipment and certified feed inputs.
- iii. County Performance Grants: to counties achieving full laboratory accreditation and digital inspection rollout.
- iv. Insurance and Finance Incentives: lower credit and insurance premiums for certified firms via Flagship 8.
- v. Export Rebate Program: reduced levies for firms with traceable and compliant supply chains.

Expected Outcomes (2026-2030)

- Food and feed safety governance: A national food and feed safety management platform is established, with full inter-agency coordination and a Multi-Annual National Control Plan (MANCP) operational across all 47 counties by 2030.
- Reduced foodborne illness: A 70% reduction in the prevalence of foodborne illnesses through risk-based inspection systems, upgraded laboratory capacity and public consumer awareness campaigns by 2030.
- Reduced chemical residues: An 80% reduction in chemical and veterinary medicine residue levels in food marketed in Kenya, protecting public health and supporting export market access.
- Upgraded laboratory network: All 47 county food safety laboratories upgraded and equipped; six national food and feed safety reference laboratories fully operational by county economic block by 2030.
- Certified operators and reduced food loss: 100% of formal food and feed business operators registered in digital registries; QR-based traceability deployed across formal markets; a 50% reduction in food loss and food waste achieved by 2030.



Goats drink at a community water trough in Kajiado County, supporting livestock productivity and resilient livelihoods in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands

6.6 Flagship 6: Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks

FLAGSHIP 6 | Agri-food System Resilience

Goal: To develop a shock-resistant and financially secure agri-food system that can predict, withstand and quickly recover from climate, production, market and macroeconomic shocks.

Investment: KES 128.2 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: All 47 counties with County Resilience Plans; 20% of input subsidy budget directed to Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA); COMEX system fully operational; NSFR holding 3 months of national consumption.

OVERVIEW

Kenya's agri-food systems remain vulnerable to multiple shocks, including macroeconomic, market, climate and production shocks. The country experienced climate and market shocks during the NAIP 1 implementation period, with adverse effects on food security. Market shocks included the rise in global food prices in 2021 and the increase in the cost of inputs, such as fertilizer and animal feeds. Furthermore, in 2022, a domestic macroeconomic shock resulted in rapid exchange rate depreciation, which affected the costs of imports, including agricultural inputs and food items. These shocks were further exacerbated by global conflicts, primarily the Russia-Ukraine war, as well as non-tariff barriers among regional partners that supply the country with inputs and food items. Weather-related shocks, such as the severe drought experienced in 2021/22, had severe adverse effects on production systems in the arid and semi-arid areas. Subsequently, environmental shocks such as the degradation of land and declining soil fertility adversely affect agricultural production.

Flagship 6 aims to enhance the resilience of Kenya's agri-food systems to the multiple shocks that are likely to occur during the NASIP implementation period. Implementing strategic, coordinated efforts across climate-smart production, market infrastructure, particularly cold chains, risk finance such as index insurance, inclusive value-chain development and enhanced county-national collaboration can significantly boost resilience.

Goal: To develop a shock-resistant and financially secure agri-food system that can predict, withstand and quickly recover from climate, production, market and macroeconomic shocks, thus protecting national food security and the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

Flagship 6 achieves systemic resilience through six interlinked pathways:

- i. **Develop County-Level Resilience Plans:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) will issue guidelines for conditional grants to incentivize County Governments to develop detailed resilience implementation plans. These plans must map CSA adoption, agricultural insurance uptake, post-harvest loss tracking and establish clear social protection triggers for local interventions. This bridges the funding gap for locally appropriate measures and embeds resilience as a mandatory component of County Annual Development Plans (ADPs) and County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).
- ii. **Enhance Climate-Oriented Extension and Digital Bundles:** Extension services will pivot to promote specific Climate-Smart and environmentally sustainable packages, including water harvesting, conservation agriculture and drought-tolerant seeds and breeds. The digital input e-voucher system (Flagship 2) will be upgraded to ensure that CSA technologies and inputs for improving soil health are included in digital bundle offerings to strengthen the resilience of agricultural production systems to weather and environmental shocks and stressors. Moreover, input bundles will automatically be covered by agricultural insurance (index-based or otherwise) to protect the farmer's investment and accelerate resilience to production shocks. 20% of the agricultural input subsidy budget will be devoted to certified climate-smart agricultural inputs and technologies.
- iii. **Strengthening Early Warning and Data Systems:** The Kenya Food Security Steering Group (KFSSG) will be strengthened to not only provide seasonal forecasts on food insecurity but also develop and regularly publish the Food Balance Sheet and integrate real-time commodity price data from KNBS and MoALD. This creates a credible, timely national risk dashboard, ensuring that data generated by KFSSG is critical in forecasting both climate and market shocks to inform anticipatory policy and intervention (Flagship 7).
- iv. **Operationalize Commodities Exchange (COMEX) and WRS:** Fully roll out the COMEX system and integrate it with the Warehouse Receipts System (WRS) to inject transparency and efficiency into commodity trade. This will utilize blended finance (grants and concessional loans) to implement demonstration projects for green-energy storage infrastructure (solar cold chains and dry storage) operated by youth/ women cooperatives. This incentivizes investments. Modern storage reduces post-harvest losses and creates a transparent trading platform, improving price stability.
- v. **Scale Anticipatory Financing and Early-Action Protocols:** Develop a national anticipatory financing mechanism that utilizes seasonal forecasts to release contingency funds and pre-approved procurement before a shock peaks. This mechanism is linked to targeted social protection (e.g., cash transfers) and livestock support (financing off-take programmes and fodder banks in ASALs) to address climate-induced conflicts and food crises. Mobilize USD 15–30 million for climate financing and an additional KES 645 million (USD 5 million) per annum to support regional programmes targeting climate-induced conflicts and national off-take programs.
- vi. **Restructure the National Strategic Food Reserve**

(NSFR): Establish the NSFR as an independent body, fully delinked from the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB). The NSFR will develop and publish explicit buying and selling guidelines that are integrated into the COMEX/WRS for competitive pricing and procurement. The NSFR will hold diversified stocks (crops, livestock, fisheries products) equivalent to three months of national consumption, acting as a genuine

price stabilization mechanism, purchasing during gluts to cushion producers and releasing stock during shortages to protect consumers.

The estimated total investment for Flagship 6 is approximately KES 128.2 billion, financed through a blended mix of Public, Private and Development Partner/Climate Funds.

Table 15: Key Investments and Costing (Indicative, 2026-2030)

Investment Area	Description	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	KPIs	Targets	Responsible/Major Actor
County Resilience Plans	Development and embedding of 47 County resilience plans into local governance.	0.967	# of counties which have developed and adopted County Resilience Plans (linked to KFSSG triggers).	47	Government-National & Counties
			# of counties with annual emergency funding to procure commodities for the restructured NSFR.	47	
Climate-Oriented Extension	Subsidized input packages (CSA), e-voucher system upgrades, hiring/training extension agents.	25.8	# increase in farming household resilience capacity index to climate induced shocks	Index demonstrably improved	Government-National (KNBS) & Counties, Private Sector
			% of input subsidy budget devoted to Climate-Smart Agricultural practices.	20%	
Early Warning Systems	Data collection, model development/ upgrades and dissemination of predictive reports (KFSSG/National Agriculture Data Hub).	9.68	# of counties with early warning systems	47	Government-National & Counties, Development Partners
			# of counties with contingency plans	47	
			# of counties with developed seasonal forecasts incorporating contingency plans	47	
Operationalize COMEX/WRS	Infrastructure costs (clearing systems), cold/dry chain storage (green energy) and digital platforms.	42.6	COMEX system fully rolled out	COMEX fully rolled out.	MoALD, Private Sector, DFIs
			% Increase in Quantity/ Volumes of warehoused commodities	30%	
Climate Financing	Mobilization of national anticipatory financing mechanisms (contingency funds and pre-approved procurement).	7.1	Value (KES) National anticipatory financing mechanism developed and climate funds mobilized for regional conflicts.	KES 3,2 billion	Treasury, NDMA, Development Partners
NSFR Reforms	Establishing the independent NSFR, governance and annual procurement mobilization	51.6	Annual funding mobilized to procure commodities for the restructured NSFR.	KES 52 billion	Treasury, NSFR
Total		128.2 billion KES			

EXPECTED OUTCOMES (2026-2030)

1. Risk Governance and Institutional Planning Outcomes

- County Resilience Planning Achieved: All local governance structures will formally embed risk management and climate adaptation.
- Institutionalized Risk Management: Permanent structures for multi-hazard risk coordination are established and functional.

2. Production Resilience and Livelihood Protection Outcomes

- Climate-Smart Adoption Scaled: The adoption of verified climate-resilient farming techniques is significantly expanded across the smallholder base.
- Subsidy Budget Aligned to Resilience: Public investment in inputs is strategically shifted to prioritise climate action.
- Inputs and technologies to accelerate climate-resilient investment.
- Household Resilience Capacity Improved: Vulnerable households are measurably better equipped to withstand shocks.

3. Market and Trade Stability Outcomes

- Commodities Exchange Operational: The formal trading infrastructure necessary for price discovery and risk management is fully functional.
- Storage and Warehousing Modernized: Investments are incentivized in efficient, modern storage infrastructure.
- Strategic Reserve Secured and Governed Transparently: Support commercial aggregation, farmer-to-factory linkages, and digital traceability to meet sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) requirements and buyer standards at scale.

4. Data and Early Warning System Outcomes

- Predictive Data Systems Functioning: Data from climate, market and food security sources are harmonized to enable predictive analysis.

5. Financial Preparedness and Anticipatory Action Outcomes

- Anticipatory Financing Mechanism Established: Financial resources are pre-arranged and released before a disaster peaks, shifting from ex-post aid to ex-ante protection.
- Climate Finance Mobilized: Dedicated capital is secured for resilience investments and conflict prevention.



Drought and famine - dead hungry cattle on dry Masai land in Kenya

6.7 Flagship 7: Advancing Research, Artificial Intelligence, Data and Innovation for Productivity and Global Competitiveness

FLAGSHIP 7 | Research, Data & Innovation

Goal: To harness research, data and innovation as foundational assets for Kenya's agricultural competitiveness, equipping national and county systems with evidence, digital tools and financing mechanisms.

Investment: KES 111.34 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 8 million farmers digitally active; 47 County Innovation Hubs established; 10–15 AI-powered decision-support models deployed; agricultural TFP increased by 4% annually; R&D spending at 2% of AgGDP.

OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT

Flagship 7 anchors Kenya's transition toward a science, data- and innovation-driven agri-food economy under NASIP 2026-2030. Serving as the cross-cutting enabler for all NASIP flagships, it converts research outputs, digital intelligence and innovation financing into measurable productivity and market gains across the agricultural system. The flagship implementation will be led by the MoALD, in partnership with KALRO, ICTA, universities, counties and private innovators. This unit will also facilitate coordination among all the relevant stakeholders. County participation will be institutionalized through co-financing arrangements under County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), ensuring sustainability at the devolved level.

As the knowledge and innovation engine of NASIP (2026-2030), Flagship 7 operationalizes national commitments under Vision 2030, the Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2019) and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA). It addresses persistent bottlenecks, fragmented coordination, outdated research infrastructure, limited digital integration and under-investment in agricultural R&D (currently 0.5% of AgGDP vs. the Malabo target of 1%) by building a coordinated, demand-driven research and innovation ecosystem. If the country invests in modern research infrastructure, digital data systems and blended innovation financing, then scientific evidence and technology will be generated and shared more efficiently across the value chain. As a result, farmers, entrepreneurs and counties will access timely, evidence-based solutions, adopt improved practices and expand participation in high-value markets.

Strategic Goal: To harness research, data and innovation as foundational assets for Kenya's agricultural competitiveness, equipping national and county systems with evidence, digital tools and financing mechanisms that accelerate technology adoption, expand employment and stimulate resilient, market-oriented agri-food systems.

Rationale: Sustained agricultural growth in the face of land, water and climate stress depends on the generation and use of new knowledge. Kenya already ranks among Africa's top three agricultural research systems (along with South Africa and Egypt) in terms of institutional diversity and scientific workforce (Beintema & Stads, 2021; World Bank, 2020). Doubling current R&D spending and expanding the number of MSc/PhD-level researchers by 25% could lift total factor productivity (TFP) by 4% annually by 2030. This flagship

supports the implementation of the Kampala Declaration (2025) call to "strengthen the generation, access and use of data, science and innovation" for transformation.

TRANSFORMATIONAL PATHWAYS

1. AI-Enabled Agricultural Transformation

Artificial Intelligence (AI) will serve as a core enabler of Kenya's transition to a data-driven, resilient and market-oriented agri-food system. While the expansion of KIAMIS into a National Agriculture Data Hub provides the foundational infrastructure for real-time analytics and predictive modelling, AI systems will be the primary mechanism through which this data is transformed into actionable intelligence for farmers, policymakers and agribusinesses. Over the 2026-2030 implementation period, NASIP will integrate AI capabilities across production, extension, markets and climate resilience systems to enhance productivity, reduce risk and improve decision-making at all levels.

To operationalize this vision, the National Agriculture Data Hub will evolve into an AI-enabled platform that supports machine learning pipelines, model development and the real-time deployment of decision-support tools. The Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO) will serve as the lead agency for developing and maintaining the data hub's core infrastructure and AI capabilities. The National Agricultural AI Lab will be established within KALRO, in partnership with the ICT Authority (ICTA) and collaborating universities. It will coordinate the development, validation and scaling of AI models. ICTA will provide technical oversight for digital infrastructure and ensure integration with national ICT systems. Partner universities will support research and model development and provide capacity building. The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development will provide policy direction and overall governance, while also ensuring close coordination with county governments for implementation. Startups and private-sector partners will be engaged through an open innovation environment facilitated by the Lab and the Agricultural Research Fund (ARF) will allocate resources to support pilot projects and public-private partnerships.

Priority AI applications will include:

- **Crop and Livestock Productivity Models:** Machine learning systems for yield prediction, soil health diagnostics, input optimization and livestock performance monitoring to support precision agriculture and improved resource efficiency.
- **Pest and Disease Early Warning Systems:** AI-powered surveillance and forecasting tools integrating satellite imagery, field data and climate indicators to detect and respond to outbreaks in real time.
- **Climate Risk and Resilience Analytics:** AI-driven drought prediction, flood risk mapping and seasonal forecasting to strengthen early warning systems and inform climate-smart agricultural practices and index-based insurance schemes.
- **AI-Enabled Extension and Advisory Services:** Deployment of conversational AI platforms accessible via mobile phones (including voice-based interfaces in local languages) to deliver personalized, real-time agronomic advice, significantly reducing the cost-per-farmer of quality extension services.
- **Market Intelligence and Supply Chain Optimization:** AI systems for demand forecasting, dynamic pricing, logistics optimization and post-harvest loss reduction to improve efficiency and competitiveness across value chains.
- **Inclusive Agricultural Finance:** AI-supported credit scoring and risk assessment tools for smallholders and agri-enterprises, designed with safeguards to prevent exclusion of farmers with limited data footprints.

To support innovation and scale, NASIP will establish a dedicated AI-for-Agriculture financing window within the Agricultural Research Fund (ARF), allocating resources for pilot projects, startup incubation and public-private partnerships focused on AI-enabled solutions. The programme will also promote open APIs and data-sharing frameworks to enable responsible private-sector participation and accelerate innovation.

Recognizing the transformative and potentially disruptive nature of AI, NASIP will embed a Responsible AI Governance Framework aligned with the Kenya Data Protection Act (2019) and emerging global best practices. This framework will address data privacy, algorithmic transparency, bias mitigation, accountability and human oversight, ensuring that AI systems are fair, inclusive and trusted by users. Special attention will be given to preventing algorithmic exclusion of smallholders, women and pastoralist communities, particularly in data-scarce environments.

NASIP also acknowledges that AI-driven automation will reshape agricultural labour markets over time. While new opportunities will emerge in agri-tech services, data systems and digital value chains, certain manual and routine roles may decline. To ensure an inclusive transition, the programme will integrate AI literacy and data skills into TVET and university curricula, strengthen the capacity of extension officers and public institutions to work with AI systems and support reskilling pathways for youth and women into higher-value, technology-enabled roles.

Key Performance Targets (by 2030):

- At least 10–15 AI-powered decision-support models developed and deployed through the National Agriculture Data Hub.
- At least 50% of digitally registered farmers accessing AI-enabled advisory services.
- Reduction in yield variability and production losses in targeted value chains through AI-supported forecasting and risk management.
- Train at least 5,000 extension officers and public-sector staff trained in AI, data analytics and digital agriculture systems.
- Establishment of a functional National Agricultural AI Lab supporting continuous innovation, model validation and public-private collaboration.

By embedding AI across the agricultural system, NASIP will move beyond digitalization toward intelligent, adaptive and predictive agriculture, positioning Kenya as a regional leader in AI-driven agri-food transformation.

2. Strengthening Research, Innovation and Human-Capital Systems

Kenya's agricultural transformation requires a coordinated, demand-driven research and innovation system aligned with national value-chain priorities. Flagship 7 will modernize and digitalize the research and extension architecture, revitalize infrastructure, scale climate-smart technologies and build a future-ready workforce. Key approaches will include

Modernize and coordinate national research under a strengthened National Agricultural Research Coordination Framework (NARCF) led by KALRO.

- Implement 6–8 priorities, demand-driven research programmes (drought-tolerant cereals, dairy genetics, SPS standards, aquaculture systems, rangeland restoration).
- Establish a Research Infrastructure Modernization Fund to upgrade laboratories and biorepositories within KALRO, KEFRI, KMFRI and universities.
- Scale climate-smart innovations through public-private technology platforms.
- Roll out competency-based curricula in digital agriculture, agribusiness and climate-smart production via TVETs and universities.
- Strengthening Youth Agripreneurship and Innovation. This will be through creation of County Youth Agri-Innovation Hubs to mentor and incubate start-ups, to position agriculture as a modern, technology-driven and profitable sector for young people by supporting youth-led enterprises, digital agriculture, agri-tech innovation, incubation hubs, skills development, access to finance and employment creation across agri-food value chains.

3. Digital and Data Transformation: Expanding (KIAMIS) into a full-fledged National Agriculture Data Hub

Building on the Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System, which currently hosts 6.5 million farmer profiles, NASIP will expand it into a comprehensive National Agriculture Data Hub that integrates datasets from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA), the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA) and county-level management information systems. The National Agriculture Data Hub will serve as the authoritative agricultural data backbone, enabling real-time analytics, predictive modelling and evidence-based resource allocation.

To ensure a secure and trusted operating environment, NASIP embeds strong data governance principles aligned with the Kenya Data Protection Act (2019). The Act classifies personal information, including farmer profiles, biometrics, geolocation data and production records, as protected data requiring lawful, transparent, secure and purpose-specific processing.

The expansion of KIAMIS into a full-service National Agriculture Data Hub will be anchored within a unified Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) framework that ensures interoperability, traceability and coordinated data governance across national and county systems. This framework will

Define data stewardship roles and required management capacities; establish common standards and protocols for data collection, consent, access control, privacy-by-design, cybersecurity and secure data sharing; and integrate registries, geospatial systems and value chain data into a single, trusted architecture.

- Ensure seamless interoperability with national and global standards (including Open Data Cube, KODI and GODAN), while aligning public and private systems under shared protocols to prevent fragmentation and enable end-to-end traceability and origin integrity.
- Guide collaboration across institutions and ensure that private-sector and financial technology partners comply with data minimization, retention and accountability requirements under the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner (ODPC). Grounding the data hub within Kenya's data protection ecosystem will safeguard farmer trust, enhance data quality and enable responsible innovation, while supporting real-time analytics, predictive modelling and delivery of AI, IoT- and digital finance-enabled services for policy, markets and investment decision-making
- Embed advanced analytics and predictive modelling for real-time policy support.
- Partner with private tech firms and fintechs to deliver AI, IoT and digital-finance solutions.

4. Agricultural Education–Research–Extension and Farmer Linkages

A modern, integrated agricultural knowledge system is essential for translating research breakthroughs and digital innovations into tangible farm-level results. This pathway strengthens the full continuum of education, research, extension and farmer engagement, ensuring that farmers acquire the skills, technologies and support systems needed to improve productivity, incomes and resilience. Formal agricultural education in schools, colleges and universities is aligned with non-formal and digital extension approaches, such as field demonstrations, farmer groups, mobile platforms and KIAMIS-based advisory services, to build a skilled, adaptive farming population by closing the “last mile” knowledge gap. At the same time, participatory and farmer-led mechanisms ensure that farmers' experiences and challenges are fed back to researchers, thereby improving the relevance and uptake of innovations.

Key actions include enhancing pre-service and in-service training for extension officers, integrating digital advisory and feedback loops, establishing County Innovation Hubs for adaptive trials and demonstrations and expanding pluralistic extension models that leverage both public and certified private providers. Together, these measures position education and extension as drivers of technology adoption, behavior change and community-level resilience.

Priority Investment Areas

- Upgrading agricultural training institutions (curricula, digital labs, instructor capacity).
- Digital extension platforms integrated with KIAMIS.
- County Innovation Hubs for demonstrations, trials and farmer learning.
- Extension workforce development, including digital skills and continuous professional training.
- Pluralistic extension contracts to scale delivery through public-private partnerships.
- Farmer-centered learning programmes (field schools, youth and women academies, climate-smart training).

5. Innovation Financing and Partnerships: Operationalizing the Agricultural Research Fund (ARF)¹

Accelerating agricultural transformation requires a strong financing ecosystem that nurtures innovation, empowers locally led research and development and reduces dependence on external funding. The Agricultural Research Fund (ARF), established under the Science Technology and Innovation Act of 2012 and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act 2013, is envisioned as the sector's primary blended-finance instrument, providing matching grants, concessional loans and equity co-investments to spur public-private research collaboration, pilot-to-scale commercialization and youth and women-led innovation.

¹ The National Research Fund (NRF) and the Agricultural Research Fund are Funds established under the Science Technology and Innovation Act of 2012 and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Act, No. 17 of 2013 with the aim of financing national research and agricultural research activities respectively. The NRF is operational. However, ARF was not operationalized.

To enhance investment readiness and crowd in private capital, the Agricultural Research Fund will operate within a structured capital sequencing framework that aligns public, concessional and commercial financing. Public resources will be deployed strategically as first-loss and catalytic capital to de-risk early-stage investments, followed by concessional financing to support scale-up and ultimately private capital for commercial expansion. The framework will incorporate blended finance instruments, including guarantees and co-investment mechanisms, to reduce risk, improve returns and enable a pipeline from innovation to market deployment. This sequencing approach strengthens the bankability of NASIP investments and ensures efficient mobilization of both domestic and international capital. By mobilizing significant public and private capital and aligning with continental platforms such as CAADP-XP4, the Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA) and the Africa R&D Platform, the ARF will enhance research efficiency, reduce duplication and grow Kenya's innovation pipeline.

To reinforce national leadership of the agricultural research agenda and reduce over-dependence on external donor funding, this pathway establishes system-wide mechanisms to improve coordination, ensure alignment with national priorities and strengthen accountability. To catalyze locally defined research, especially where donor funding is limited, an agricultural research catalytic fund will be supported through MoALD budget allocations, small county contributions and consumer-focused micro-levies. Kenya's own experience with producer levies in tea and coffee research and KEPHIS's use

of user fees to sustain phytosanitary research, demonstrates the viability of this blended model. The investment priorities include

Invest in an agricultural research catalytic fund for early-stage research financing in underserved counties, supported by MoALD and consumer micro-levies.

- Create an agriculture research window within the National Research Fund (NRF) to support predictable, competitive funding for universities, young scientists and cross-disciplinary research teams.
- Ensures 100% of research investments align with national and county priorities through a unified platform for national priority-setting, proposal screening and donor-funded research alignment.
- Supports 50 technologies to reach market adoption through Pilot-to-scale testing centers, innovation hubs, incubation spaces and matching-grant programs.
- Mobilizes KES 20–30 million additional R&D co-financing schemes for Counties & Producer Organizations. These will support matching grants and performance incentives that crowd-in county and private-sector investment.
- Target 300 early-stage innovators, through dedicated financing, incubation, mentorship and commercialization support for women and youth to strengthen national innovation talent.

Table 16: Indicative Investments and Costing (KES billion 2026-2030)

Transformation Pathway	Investment Priority Area	Description	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – by 2029	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Source of Finance	Lead Institution(s)
1. AI-Enabled Agricultural Transformation	National Agricultural AI Lab & Ecosystem	Establish AI Lab within KALRO; develop, validate and deploy AI models; support public-private innovation ecosystem and startup incubation	• 10–15 AI-powered decision-support models deployed • Functional National Agricultural AI Lab established • 50+ private innovators and startups engaged	8–10	GoK, ARF, Development Partners, Private Sector	KALRO, ICT Authority
	AI-Enabled Advisory & Extension Systems	Deploy mobile- and voice-based AI advisory services integrated with KIAMIS to deliver real-time, personalized farmer recommendations	• At least 50% of registered farmers accessing AI-enabled advisory • 30% reduction in cost per farmer reached • Improved adoption rates of recommended practices	6–8	GoK, Private Sector, Donors	MoALD, Counties
	AI for Climate, Pest & Market Intelligence	Develop AI systems for pest/disease forecasting, climate risk analytics and market intelligence to reduce losses and improve planning	• 3 national early warning systems operational • 20–30% reduction in losses in targeted value chains • Improved seasonal forecasting accuracy	5–7	GoK, Climate Funds, Development Partners	NDMA, KALRO, ICT Authority
	AI Capacity Development	Build national capacity in AI, data science and digital agriculture across extension, research and public systems	• 5,000 extension officers and public staff trained • AI and digital agriculture curricula integrated into TVETs and universities	2–3	GoK, Donors, Universities	MoALD, Universities

Transformation Pathway	Investment Priority Area	Description	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – by 2029	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Source of Finance	Lead Institution(s)
2. Research, Innovation & Human-Capital Systems	Research Infrastructure Modernization	Upgrade laboratories, equipment and biorepositories across KALRO, KEFRI, KMFRI and universities	• 15–20 research facilities upgraded • 25–30% increase in research efficiency	15–20	GoK, Development Partners	KALRO, Research Institutions
	National Priority Research Programmes (6–8)	Implement demand-driven research programmes aligned to national value chains (e.g., seeds, livestock, SPS, aquaculture)	• 6–8 priority research programmes operational • 40% increase in technology adoption rates	10–12	GoK, Donors	KALRO
2. Research, Innovation & Human-Capital Systems	Human Capital Development (STI & Agriculture)	Expand MSc/PhD training, strengthen researcher pipeline and promote university–industry collaboration	• 25% increase in MSc/PhD researchers • 200 research teams funded • Strengthened university–industry partnerships	8–10	NRF, GoK, Donors	NRF, Universities
	County Youth Agri-Innovation Hubs	Establish incubation and innovation hubs in all counties to support youth and startups	• 47 County Innovation Hubs established • 300 startups incubated and supported	6–8	Counties, GoK, Private Sector	Counties, MoALD
3. Digital & Data Transformation (KIAMIS / DPI)	KIAMIS Expansion to National Agriculture Data Hub	Expand KIAMIS into a unified National Agriculture Data Hub integrating national and county systems	• 8 million farmers digitally registered and active • KIAMIS operational in all 47 counties with real-time dashboards	12–15	GoK, World Bank, Development Partners	MoALD, ICT Authority



Farmer Rose Lekairab, right, used her Samburu savings group profits to help launch her daughter's now-successful restaurant business. Photo: WFP/Martin Karimi

Transformation Pathway	Investment Priority Area	Description	Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) – by 2029	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Source of Finance	Lead Institution(s)
3. Digital & Data Transformation (KIAMIS / DPI)	Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture	Establish interoperability frameworks, data governance systems, APIs and cybersecurity protocols	- DPI framework fully operational 100% interoperability across national and county systems - Compliance with national data protection standards	6–8	GoK, Development Partners	ICT Authority, ODPC
	Data Analytics & Decision-Support Systems	Deploy dashboards, predictive analytics and real-time planning tools for policy and investment decisions	12 national agricultural data products generated regularly - Real-time decision dashboards used in all counties	4–6	GoK, Donors	MoALD, KNBS
	Private Sector Digital Integration	Enable integration of private agri-tech, fintech and data platforms through open APIs and partnerships	50+ private-sector integrations 30% increase in uptake of digital services	3–5	Private Sector, ARF	ICT Authority, Private Sector
4. Education–Research–Extension & Farmer Linkages	Extension System Modernization	Strengthen extension workforce, tools and delivery systems including digital integration and performance systems	5,000 extension officers trained and equipped 40% increase in farmer adoption rates	8–10	GoK, Counties	MoALD, Counties
	Digital Extension Platforms (KIAMIS-linked)	Deliver advisory services through mobile platforms, integrating feedback loops and farmer engagement systems	500,000 farmers reached annually - Real-time advisory system operational nationwide	5–7	GoK, Private Sector	MoALD
	County Innovation Hubs (Demonstration & Learning)	Establish on-farm demonstration sites and adaptive research platforms	47 hubs operational 47,000 demonstrations conducted annually	7–9	Counties, GoK	Counties
	Agricultural Training Institutions Upgrade	Upgrade training institutions with modern curricula, digital labs and instructor capacity development	100 institutions upgraded - Competency-based curricula implemented nationwide	6–8	GoK, Donors	MoALD, TVET Authority
5. Innovation Financing & Partnerships (ARF)	Agricultural Research Fund (ARF) Capitalization	Operationalize ARF as a blended-finance vehicle providing grants, loans and equity for innovation and commercialization	- KES 10 billion mobilized 150 ventures financed 50 technologies commercialized	10–12 (public catalytic)	GoK, DFIs, Private Sector	MoALD, ARF Board
5. Innovation Financing & Partnerships (ARF)	Agricultural Research Catalytic Fund	Provide early-stage financing for county-driven research and innovation	30 research projects funded annually - Participation from all 47 counties	8–10	GoK, Counties	MoALD
	Co-Financing & Matching Grant Schemes	Mobilize private and county co-investment in research and innovation	- KES 5 billion leveraged 100+ public–private partnerships supported	5–7	ARF, Private Sector	MoALD

INCENTIVES AND ENABLERS

- R&D tax credits and accelerated depreciation for private-sector investments in agricultural innovation, including AI, data infrastructure, precision agriculture technologies and digital platforms.
- Innovation Challenge Grants targeting youth and women entrepreneurs, with dedicated windows for AI-enabled agri-tech solutions, digital advisory platforms and data-driven business models.
- Performance-based county grants to incentivize adoption of AI-enabled decision-support systems, digital extension platforms and data-driven planning tools for evidence-based agricultural transformation.
- Streamlined IP and patent frameworks to accelerate commercialization of public-sector innovations, including AI models, algorithms, digital platforms and data products developed through national research systems.
- Blended finance guarantees under ARF to crowd in venture capital and DFIs, with targeted risk-sharing mechanisms for AI-driven startups, digital agriculture enterprises and technology scale-ups.

EXPECTED OUTCOMES BY 2029

1. Strengthening Research, Innovation & Human-Capital Systems

- Agricultural total factor productivity (TFP) increases by 4% annually, driven by expanded research capacity, AI-enabled technologies and accelerated technology uptake.
- National research efficiency rises by 25–30% through coordinated, demand-driven research programs, infrastructure upgrades and integration of AI and advanced analytics in research systems.
- At least 500,000 jobs are created across the agricultural innovation ecosystem, including AI, data services, digital extension and agri-tech enterprises.
- Post-harvest and production losses in targeted priority value chains are reduced to 5% or less through AI-supported forecasting, logistics

2. Digital and Data Transformation

- At least 8 million farmers are digitally active through KIAMIS-integrated platforms, including AI-enabled advisory, registration and service delivery systems.
- KIAMIS is fully operational across all 47 counties with real-time dashboards and embedded AI-driven analytics and predictive modelling capabilities.
- At least 12 standardized national agricultural data products are produced and updated monthly, incorporating AI-driven insights for planning, climate risk analysis and market intelligence.
- At least 500 national and county officers are trained and certified in data analytics, AI applications, governance and digital agriculture systems.

3. Agricultural Education–Research–Extension & Farmer Linkages

- Technology adoption rates increase by at least 40%, supported by Innovation Hubs and AI-enabled digital advisory systems delivering personalized, real-time recommendations.
- All 6–8 national priority research programmes are fully implemented, including AI-supported modelling, simulation and decision-support tools and linked to extension and farmer training.
- A network of 47 County Innovation Hubs (CIHs) is established, incorporating AI-enabled demonstration platforms, data tools and adaptive research systems.
- At least 500,000 farmers are trained annually through pluralistic extension systems, including AI-powered mobile, voice-based and digital advisory platforms.
- At least 47,000 on-farm demonstrations are conducted each year, integrating AI-supported technologies

4. Innovation Financing & Human Capital Development

- A minimum of KES 100 million is mobilized through the Agricultural Research Fund (ARF), including dedicated financing windows for AI-enabled innovation and digital agriculture solutions.
- At least 150 research, innovation and commercialization ventures are co-funded through ARF mechanisms, including a significant share of AI-driven and data-enabled enterprises.
- At least 250,000 youth are trained in digital agriculture, agribusiness, climate-smart production and AI/data literacy for agricultural applications through TVETs and innovation hubs.
- At least 1,000 agri-tech start-ups are financed, incubated, or accelerated, including AI-driven startups focused on advisory services, climate analytics, market intelligence and precision agriculture.

6.8 Flagship 8: Boosting Agri-food Systems Finance

FLAGSHIP 8 | Agri-food System Financing

Goal: To transform Kenya's agri-food system into a profitable, resilient and job-creating industry by 2030 through the mobilisation of KES 191 billion in affordable, inclusive and climate-aligned financing.

Investment: KES 191 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 2.6 million farmers with formal credit access; average lending rates reduced from 18% to 13–15%; 30% reduction in default rates; at least 30% of financing directly benefiting women and youth.

OVERVIEW AND RATIONALE

Chronic underfunding is the single most binding constraint preventing agriculture from becoming a modern, productive and job-creating industry, despite the sector's central role in economic growth and development. This paradox is not the result of capital scarcity. Kenya's financial system is liquid, sophisticated and increasingly innovative. The challenge lies in how risk is perceived, priced and distributed across the agri-food systems. Financial institutions continue to view agriculture as inherently "unbankable", while farmers find financing expensive, inaccessible and poorly aligned with production realities.

The financing gap emanates from systemic failures largely driven by a reinforcing cycle of risks that locks both lenders and borrowers into a low-trust, low-investment equilibrium -

- **Climate Volatility** - Recurrent droughts, floods and erratic rainfall raise production uncertainty, pushing lenders to classify agricultural loans as high-probability defaults. Without effective de-risking mechanisms, climate shocks are absorbed almost entirely by farmers and banks, discouraging long-term investment.
- **Post-Harvest Inefficiencies** - Between 25 and 30% of agricultural produce is lost after harvesting due to inadequate storage, cold chains, aggregation and logistics. These losses force farmers into distress sales immediately after harvest, collapsing prices and undermining income predictability. For lenders, unstable cash flows translate directly into repayment risk.
- **The Collateral Trap** - Traditional banking models rely on land titles and fixed assets as collateral. However, most smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth, lack formal deeds. As a result, millions of productive farmers remain invisible to the formal financial system, despite producing tradable, insurable and increasingly traceable outputs.

These constraints have produced a narrow, short-term and risk-averse agricultural finance market, dominated by seasonal overdrafts, expensive input loans and emergency credit, rather than the patient capital required for transformation.

The foundation for boosting Agri-financing is propped by the convergence of policy intent, digital infrastructure and institutional reform that enables a genuine reset of agricultural finance. Specifically, two scenarios present an opportunity for expanding Agri-financing -

- First, government policy is shifting decisively away from fragmented subsidies and politically driven credit schemes toward catalytic financial instruments designed to crowd in private capital. This marks a transition from the state as a direct lender to the state as a risk architect and market maker.
- Second, the operationalization of the Kenya Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (KIAMIS) has fundamentally changed the investment landscape. With verified data on more than 6.4 million farmers, including crops, locations, production cycles and transactions, agriculture is becoming measurable, traceable and auditable. This data revolution enables a shift from asset-based lending to cash-flow- and performance-based finance.

Together, these foundations create a once-in-a-generation opportunity to re-engineer how capital flows through Kenya's agri-food system.

Flagship 8 directly addresses the systemic underfinancing of Kenya's agri-food system. It treats financing not as a standalone problem but as an ecosystem challenge, requiring coordinated reforms across risk management, data systems, institutions and value chains. Its transformative premise is that agriculture is not inherently high risk but is poorly structured for finance.

Goal: The overall goal of boosting financing for agri-food system is to transform Kenya's agri-food system into a profitable, resilient and job-creating industry by 2030 through mobilizing of KES 191 billion in affordable, inclusive and climate-aligned financing. The specific objectives are -

- **Financial Inclusion:** Provide formal credit access to at least 2.6 million farmers, agribusinesses and agri-MSMEs.
- **Cost Reduction:** Reduce average agricultural lending rates from 18% to less than 10%, 13–15% through risk-sharing and digital efficiencies; advocate for adequate grace periods to match crop calendars or production cycles; and suitable loan repayment periods.
- **Equity and Inclusion:** Ensure that at least 30% of financing directly benefits women and youth.
- **System Resilience:** Align financial products with climate adaptation, value addition and market integration.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

Flagship 8 is anchored on four interdependent transformation pathways, operationalized through seven mutually reinforcing investments.

i. **Risk-Sharing and Credit Enhancement Framework**

- The government transitions from a direct lender to a first-loss provider, absorbing initial risk to unlock commercial capital through:

- Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) - A sovereign catalytic fund that pools public, concessional and climate finance to support large-scale, high-impact investments. The ADF targets a 3–5× leverage ratio, ensuring every public shilling mobilizes multiple private shillings.
- National Agri-Credit Guarantee Framework - A KES 5–10 billion guarantee facility that partially underwrites agricultural loans, integrated with index-based weather insurance. This mechanism lowers risk premiums, stabilizes portfolios and enables longer tenures.

ii. **Digital Collateral and the “Data-as-Security” Model -**

This transformational pathway dismantles the collateral trap by replacing land titles with digital harvest and transaction histories.

- Digital Agri-Finance Infrastructure - Integration of KIAMIS with fintech platforms to generate transaction-based credit scores. Loan processing times fall from weeks to hours, while monitoring becomes continuous and automated.
- Warehouse Receipt Systems (WRS) - Expansion of the electronic WRS, allowing certified receipts to function as tradable collateral, improving liquidity and price stability for farmers and aggregators.

iii. **Value Chain Financing Loops and Blended Capital**

- Rather than financing isolated actors, this transformation pathway finances entire value chains, ensuring repayment is embedded within market transactions. This will be achieved through:

- Blended Finance Vehicles - Three dedicated funds: Climate-Smart Agriculture Fund (KES 13 billion), Youth & Women Enterprise Fund (KES 6 billion), Agro-Processing and Value Addition Fund (KES 13 billion) and Private Capital Instruments.
- Mobilization of KES 13B-14B through Agri-Bonds, Green *Sukuk* (Sharia compliant) and Diaspora Bonds aligned with ESG and impact-investment standards.

iv. **Institutional Realignment and Product Innovation -**

Finance is redesigned to follow the soil's rhythm, not the bank's calendar.

- Apex Agri-Finance Institution - Recapitalization and restructuring of the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) into a modern development finance institution, providing wholesale lines of credit to banks, SACCOs and MFIs. Promote Inclusive Agricultural Finance for Persons with Disabilities by expanding access to affordable credit, insurance, digital financial services and enterprise development support. Investments will support dedicated financing windows, disability-inclusive lending products, credit guarantee mechanisms, financial literacy and business development services through commercial banks, SACCOs, microfinance institutions and other financial service providers. This pathway will increase investment in PWD-owned agri-food enterprises, improve access to financial services and enhance the participation of Persons with Disabilities in commercial agriculture and agribusiness.

Table 17: Costed Investment and Impact Framework (2026-2030)

Transformation Pathway / Investment Area	Purpose & Strategy	Cost (KES billion)	Key KPI (2030)	Target (2030)	Responsible Institution / Entity
Risk-Sharing & Credit Enhancement	Agricultural Development Fund (ADF): Sovereign catalytic fund to crowd in private capital through first-loss and concessional layers	80	% increase in private- to-public capital mobilized	3:5	National Treasury, MoALD, PPP Directorate
	Agri-Credit Guarantee Framework: Partial guarantees and index-based insurance to de-risk lending	20	% Reduction in lending rates	5%	National Treasury, CBK, Participating Banks
Digital Collateral & "Data-as-Security" Model	Digital Agri-Finance Infrastructure: KIAMIS-fintech integration for transaction-based credit scoring	5	Integrated module for KIAMIS and FINTECH platforms	100%	
			# of farmers linked to financial services	6.4M	MoALD, ICT Authority, Fintechs
			% reduction in credit/loan processing time	24 hrs	
	Warehouse Receipt Systems (WRS): Electronic receipts as tradable collateral	15	# of farmers accessing credit using electronic warehouse receipts	2.6 M	WRSC, KEPHIS, County Governments
Value Chain Financing Loops & Blended Capital	Blended Finance Vehicles: Climate-smart, youth & women and agri-processing funds	32	% reduction in default rates	30%	DFIs, Impact Investors, Fund Managers
	Value Chain Fund Mobilization	14	% of value chain products processed from primary produce	30%	MoTIHUD, Export Councils, Private Sector
Institutional Realignment & Product Innovation	Apex Agri-Finance Institution (Reformed AFC): Wholesale refinancing to banks & SACCOS	25	% increase in farmers accessing financial services from Banks and SACCOS	20%	National Treasury, AFC, CBK
Total		191 billion KES			



6.9 Flagship 9: Strengthening the Agri-food System's Institutional and Human Capacity

FLAGSHIP 9 | Institutional & Human Capacity

Goal: To achieve efficient and effective delivery of capacity development and technical assistance for better organisation and strengthening of the country's agri-food system.

Investment: KES 5 billion over 5 years

Key Outcomes: 47 county compacts with 85% achieving targets; 22,000 professionals certified; 500,000 farmers with market linkages; 40% increase in farmer adoption rates.

OVERVIEW

This Flagship represents a fundamental paradigm shift in how the country approaches capacity development in the agri-food system. The Flagship introduces a transformative, system-based approach grounded in what has been proven in the agricultural sector nationally, continentally and globally.

Traditional capacity development in Kenya's agricultural sector has relied heavily on one-off training workshops, classroom-based instruction and external expertise. Despite decades of investment, adoption rates remain low (15–25%), farmer incomes have stagnated and institutional capacity has not fundamentally improved. The reasons are clear: training without follow-up support, knowledge without application and external solutions that do not fit local contexts.

Goal: to achieve efficient and effective delivery of capacity development and technical assistance for better organisation and strengthening of the country's agri-food system.

This Flagship will build core system capabilities across four domains: (i) technical production and post-harvest skills, (ii) agribusiness and financial management capabilities, (iii) market intelligence and value chain coordination and (iv) institutional planning, performance management and data-driven decision-making.

TRANSFORMATION PATHWAYS

i. National Capacity Development Coordination and Oversight

- Establish a national-level institutional anchor within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to lead, standardize and coordinate capacity development across the agri-food system.
- Establish a dedicated National agri-food Capacity Development Unit (NACDU) within the Ministry with a clear mandate, staffing structure and budget allocation to oversee implementation.
- Establish a National agri-food Capacity Development Coordination Function to: Set national standards, curricula and certification frameworks; Coordinate technical assistance across counties and partners; Align capacity development with national priorities and investment plans and monitor performance, outcomes and impact of capacity development interventions
- Provide guidance, tools and technical backstopping to County Agri-food System Coordination Committees to ensure consistency, quality and scalability.

- Ensure alignment with relevant regulatory and data governance frameworks, including the Office of the Data Protection Commissioner where digital systems and data-related capacity are involved.
- Define clear vertical accountability mechanisms linking national, county and value chain actors, including performance contracts and annual review processes.

ii. Institutional Coordination and County Compacts

Operationalization of County Agri-food System Coordination Committee

- Strengthen County Agri-food System Coordination Committees in each county with representation from: County Government (Agriculture, Water, Lands), Farmers (smallholder and commercial), Private Sector (input suppliers, processors, traders), Development Partners, Extension Officers, Farmer Organizations, Research Institutions, Civil Society.
- Provide capacity development for committee members on coordination, strategic planning and performance management.
- Establish clear roles, responsibilities and decision-making processes.
- Establish regular meeting schedule (monthly) with public reporting of decisions.
- Clarify functional differentiation between coordination committees (strategic oversight), value chain platforms (operational coordination) and technical delivery partners (implementation).

County Agri-food System Compact Development

Each County Agri-food System Steering committee develops a County Agri-food System Compact specifying:

- Shared vision for agricultural transformation (e.g., "Double farmer incomes by 2029")
- Specific objectives for each flagship (e.g., "Reach 50,000 farmers with improved production practices")
- Each actor's specific roles and responsibilities.
- Performance targets and accountability mechanisms.
- Financing commitments from government, private sector and development partners.
- Monitoring and reporting mechanisms

Compacts will be legally or administratively endorsed to ensure enforceability and alignment with county planning and budgeting processes (CIDPs and annual plans).

Value Chain Coordination

- For each county priority value chain, establish a value chain committee with representation from key value chain actors i.e. farmers, input suppliers, processors, traders and retailers.
- Develop value chain development plans specifying production targets, quality standards, market linkages, financing requirements, capacity building needs.
- Facilitate direct relationships between farmers and buyers.
- Support aggregation groups to supply consistent volumes of quality products.
- Position value chain platforms as primary vehicles for aligning production, market demand, financing and capacity development interventions.

iii. Professional Capacity Development

- Peer Learning Groups: Extension officers, farmer leaders, digital agriculture systems (including farmer registries and data platforms) to enable personalized advisory, performance monitoring and feedback loops.

iv. Market-Linked Skills and Value Chain Development

- Value Chain Analysis and Buyer Engagement: For each priority value chain, conduct analysis to identify current production, quality standards, market opportunities, buyer requirements, financing needs, capacity building needs.
- Farmer Training Linked to Market Opportunities: Farmers are trained on production and post-harvest practices that meet buyer requirements and enable them to profitably produce and market products. Training delivery will be embedded within extension systems, private sector service providers and value chain actors to ensure continuous, demand-driven support rather than one-off interventions.
- Farmer Aggregation and Collective Marketing: Strengthen farmer aggregation groups that can supply consistent volumes of quality products to buyers.
- Market-Linked Financing: Establish financing mechanisms that enable farmers to invest in inputs and equipment needed to meet buyer requirements.

Establish:

- Input credit schemes: farmers borrow to purchase inputs, repay from harvest proceeds
- Equipment financing: farmers borrow to purchase equipment (tools, irrigation equipment), repay over time.
- Output financing: buyers provide advance payment to farmers for agreed volume.
- Farmer savings groups: farmers save collectively and lend to each other for investment.
- Credit guarantee funds: government or development partners guarantee 50% of farmer loans to reduce lender risk. Financing mechanisms will be linked to verified production, aggregation and market contracts to reduce risk and improve repayment performance.

Cross-Cutting Enablers

- Digital Measurement and Learning Systems: Establish an integrated digital system for real-time tracking of farmer performance, service delivery, adoption rates and outcomes, enabling adaptive management and continuous improvement.
- Incentive and Performance Systems: Introduce performance-based incentives for extension officers, counties and value chain actors linked to adoption rates, productivity improvements and market participation.

Implementation Sequence

- Year 1: Establish County Agri-food System Coordination committees and compacts, establish digital platforms and begin identifying market opportunities.
- Year 2: Launch peer learning groups for extension officers and farmer leaders, begin linking farmers to markets.
- Year 3: Scale peer learning and expand market linkages, launch professional certification.
- Year 4–5: Continue scaling, transition to sustainable financing (government budget, private sector, farmer contributions).

Implementation will follow a results-based management approach with annual performance reviews, adaptive planning and continuous learning loops across all levels.

Table 18: Flagship 9 Summary

Investment Area	Description	Estimated Cost (KES billion)	Key Performance Indicators	Target	Lead actors
National Capacity Development Coordination and Oversight	Establishing a national institutional anchor/ National agri-food Capacity Development Unit to standardize curricula, certification, technical assistance coordination, performance monitoring and national-county alignment	Included within institutional coordination budget	National coordination unit established National capacity development standards and certification framework approved Annual national-county performance reviews conducted	National unit operational by Year 1 Standards and certification framework approved by Year 2 Annual reviews conducted across all 47 counties	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Relevant National Agencies; County Governments
Institutional Coordination and County Compacts	Operationalizing county agri-food system committees, development and implementation of CASICs, value chain selection and coordination	0.703	% of counties with functional compacts % of counties with performance-based coordination systems operational	47 county compacts with 85% achieving targets by Year 5 100% of counties implementing coordinated agri-food plans by Year 3	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; County Governments
Professional Capacity Development	Establishment of peer learning groups, professional certification processes and digitally enabled continuous learning	1.242	# of professionals trained and certified % of certified professionals meeting performance benchmarks Adoption rate of improved practices among farmers supported	10,000 professionals trained; 70% achieving adoption targets; 22,000 professionals certified 70% of certified professionals meeting performance benchmarks 40% increase in farmer adoption rates	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Training Institutions; Private Sector
Digital measurement and learning systems	Effecting digital tracking including real-time performance monitoring, digital farmer to farmer learning and data quality assurance measures	0.70	# of farmers using platform % of extension officers and counties using digital performance systems	1 integrated national platform deployed across all 47 counties 95% data quality; 60% of farmers using digital services; 30% faster adoption of improved practices	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; ICT Authority; Private Tech Providers
Market linked skills and value chain development	Training on value chain analysis and buyer engagement, market opportunities, aggregation and collective marketing and market-linked financing	1.5	# of farmers with market linkages % of farmers adopting practices Amount of market-linked finance mobilized	500,000 farmers with market linkages 60% of farmers participating in value chains; 40% income improvement KES 500 million in market-linked finance mobilized	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development; Private Sector; Financial Institutions
Total		4.25 billion KES			

7. NASIP 2026-2030 Investment Costing Framework

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Overview of the costing methodology, the three-tier investment framework, the annual phased investment summary across all nine flagships and the total KES 1.081 trillion envelope.

7.1 Overview of Investment Costing

The Investment Costing Framework serves as the analytical and financial backbone for effectively mobilizing, allocating and tracking resources. It integrates contributions from national and county governments, private investors and development partners to ensure a holistic approach. By shifting from traditional activity-based budgeting to outcome-focused investment programming, the framework guarantees that every Kenyan Shilling (KES) invested yields tangible results

in areas like enhanced productivity, increased resilience to shocks, greater inclusion of women and youth and improved competitiveness in regional and global markets.

This strategic pivot emphasizes value-for-money, with built-in mechanisms for transparency and adaptability. For instance, investments will prioritise high-impact interventions, such as digital tools for real-time monitoring, to allow for mid-course corrections based on performance data.

7.2 Costing Methodology

The costing methodology adheres to a rigorous, four-step process inspired by the CAADP Results Framework and OECD-DAC standards for development effectiveness. This approach ensures transparency, realism and scalability, with costs grounded in empirical data to enhance achievability.

- i. **Activity Identification and Structuring:** Each of the nine flagship programmes was deconstructed into discrete investment packages or components, aligned with their respective Transformative Pathways. This, however, doesn't include a granular breakdown of the activities under each investment, to leave options for implementation.
- ii. **Unit Cost and Coverage Estimation:** Costs were calculated using standardized national parameters, sourced from reliable references such as the Economic Review of Agriculture (2024), sector budget estimates and baselines from projects by the National Irrigation Authority (NIA), Kenya Dairy Board (KDB), Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), FAO, World Bank and GIZ. Examples include KES 900,000 per hectare for irrigation development, KES 10 million per km for feeder roads and KES 5,000 per farmer for digital registration. Coverage targets were set realistically, e.g., aiming to irrigate 500,000 additional hectares by 2030, based on historical project success rates.
- iii. **Phasing and Sequencing:** Investments are phased over the five years (2026-2030) to reflect practical implementation logic. Frontloading occurs in Years 1–2 for capital-intensive elements like infrastructure (e.g., 60% of irrigation budgets allocated yearly), while scaling up service delivery and private investments happens in Years 3–5. This sequencing includes contingency buffers (5–10% of budgets) for inflation or delays, making the plan more achievable. The costing framework is designed to be inclusive, recognizing financing contributions from development partners, other line Ministries and Departments within MoALD, as well as County Governments. While specific project-level contributions from development partners and MoALD departments are not individually itemized, the framework provides a level summary that acknowledges these streams and is designed to be updated as partner commitments are confirmed.
- iv. **Financing Attribution:** Investments are categorized by funding source—Public (Government of Kenya, GoK including national and counties), Development Partners (DPs) and Private Sector, with an indicative blended ratio of 35:45:20 (GoK : Private : Development Partners/DFIs). Attribution ensures balanced risk-sharing and leverages comparative advantages, such as DPs focusing on technical assistance.

7.3 Structure of the Investment Framework

NASIP (2026-2030)'s Investment Framework is organized into three interconnected tiers for resource mobilization and management, promoting efficiency and scalability:

- **Tier 1: Public Core Investments (GoK & Counties):**

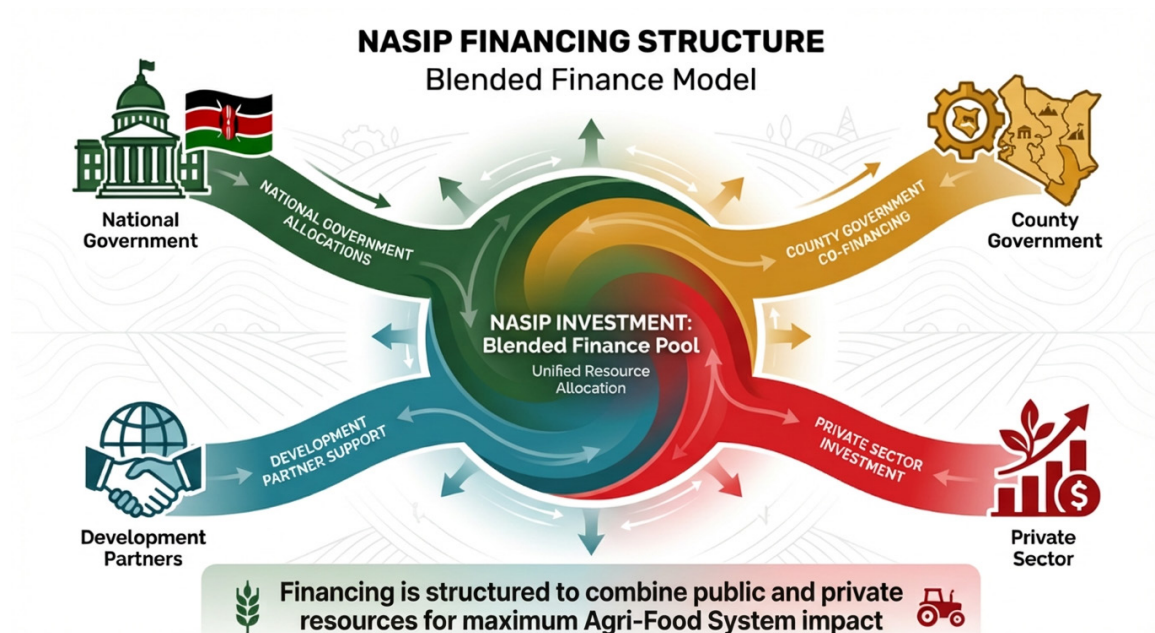
These focus on essential public goods that unlock private potential, including irrigation schemes, rural infrastructure, data platforms, laboratories and research facilities. Financed via annual national budgets, county development votes and intergovernmental co-financing agreements. Target share: Approximately 35% of the total envelope (KES 378.35 billion), with clear milestones like completing 70% of infrastructure by Year 3.

- **Tier 2: Private and Commercial Investments:** This tier emphasizes market-driven initiatives, such as SMEs

financing, value-chain enterprises and agro-processing ventures. Mobilized through institutions like the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), the Agriculture Development Fund, the National Blended Finance Platform and County Agri-Investment Units. Incentives include credit guarantees to de-risk investments, targeting a 45% share (KES 486.45 billion) by fostering PPPs that generate returns within 2–4 years.

- **Tier 3: Development Partner and Concessional Support:**

Provides specialized funding for capacity building, climate adaptation, digital tools and blended mechanisms. Sourced from partners like IFAD, World Bank and AfDB, with a 20% target share (KES 216.20 billion). This tier includes performance-based grants to ensure achievability, with funds released upon meeting predefined benchmarks.



7.4 Investment Costing Summary (2026-2030)

The following table summarizes the indicative investments by flagship program, with breakdowns by funding source. Costs are phased to align with sequencing and totals reflect adjustments for realism based on economic projections (e.g., 5% annual inflation buffer).

Table 19: Investment Cost Summary

Flagship	Total costs-5 years (KES billion)	Yr 1 (KES billion)	Yr 2 (KES billion)	Yr 3 (KES billion)	Yr 4 (KES billion)	Yr 5 (KES billion)
1. Increasing Agri-food System Production and Productivity	90	18	22.5	22.5	13.5	13.5
2. Targeted Input & Services Wallet for Vulnerable and High-Need Farmers	51	10.2	12.75	12.75	7.65	7.65
3. Enhanced Medium-To-Large-Scale Production & Irrigation	190	38	47.5	47.5	28.5	28.5
4. Improving Agro-Industrialization and Value Addition	265	53.5	66.25	66.25	39.5	39.5

Flagship	Total costs-5 years (KES billion)	Yr 1 (KES billion)	Yr 2 (KES billion)	Yr 3 (KES billion)	Yr 4 (KES billion)	Yr 5 (KES billion)
5. Strengthening Food and Feed Safety for Health, Enhanced Trade and Reduction of Food Loss and Waste	49	9.8	12.25	12.25	7.35	7.35
6. Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks	128.2	25.64	32.05	32.05	19.23	19.23
7. Advancing Research, Data and Innovation for Competitiveness	111.34	22.26	27.83	27.83	16.70	16.70
8. Boosting Agri-food System Financing	191	38.2	47.75	47.75	28.65	28.65
9. Strengthening Agri-food System's Institutional and Human Capacity	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	0.5	0.5
Total	1,080.54	216.1	270.88	269.88	161.58	161.58

7.5 Flagship Intents

A summary of the key intents for each Flagship is shown in the notes in the table below.

No.	Flagship	Notes (basis & scope)
F1	Increasing Agri-food System Production and Productivity	From the F1 package table (digital identity, FECs, finance/insurance linkages, capacity & market infrastructure).
F2	Targeted Input & Service Wallet for Vulnerable/High-Need Farmers (Digital Bundle)	Platform expansion (0.5/yr×5 = 2.5), bundled inputs (~33–38.5), private delivery overhead (10–12.5), extension/soil health (6–8). Midpoint 57.
F3	Enhancing Medium-to-Large-Scale Production & Irrigation	As per detailed costing (PPP irrigation, solarization, digital water governance, market ecosystems, county irrigation).
F4	Improving Agro-Industrialization & Value Addition	AIPs/APHs, cold chain & logistics, green energy, SME upgrading, standards & traceability, youth clusters.
F5	Strengthening Food & Feed Safety for Health, Enhanced Trade and Reduction Of Food Loss and Waste	NFFSA/platform, lab network (47 county + 4 regional), feed regulation, traceability, SMEs certification, risk-based inspection, awareness.
F6	Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks	Multi-hazard scope (climate + macro + market + conflict): NSFR reform, COMEX/WRS, green storage, CSA bundles/insurance, EWS, county resilience plans.
F7	Advancing Research, Data & Innovation for Productivity and Global Competitiveness	NARCF programs, research infrastructure modernization, KIAMIS National Agriculture Data Hub, digital extension/CIHs, human capital, AIF windows.
F8	Boosting Agri-food Systems Financing	ADF windowing, AFC apex transformation, guarantees/risk-sharing, warehouse-receipt collateralization, thematic blended funds, agri/green bonds.
F9	Strengthening Agri-food System's Institutional and Human Capacity	County Agri-food systems committees, County Agri-food Systems Compacts, peer learning, professional certification, digital tracking, aggregation, collective marketing and market linked financing
Total (9 Flagships)		Rounded sum of indicative packages above.

Table 20: Summary of Flagships

8. Financing Instruments & Mechanisms

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Blended finance instruments (credit guarantees, concessional loans, equity, green bonds), County Agri-food System Investment Compacts (CASICs), digital resource tracking and monitoring of investment performance.

To ensure the successful implementation of NASIP 2026-2030, a diverse set of financing instruments and mechanisms has been designed to mobilize resources efficiently, mitigate risks and promote accountability. These tools build on lessons from NAIP 1, emphasizing blended finance to leverage public funds, attract private capital and align with development

partner priorities. The framework prioritizes transparency, performance-based allocation and digital integration to minimize inefficiencies and maximize impact across the nine flagships, while addressing the indicative investment envelope of KES 1.081 trillion.

8.1. Blended Finance Instruments

Blended finance combines public, concessional and private resources to de-risk investments and scale high-impact projects. NASIP leverages these tools to address barriers like high perceived risks in agriculture, aiming to mobilize at least 45% of total funding from private sources by 2030.

- **Credit Guarantees and Risk-Sharing Facilities:** Managed by the Agriculture Finance Corporation (AFC) in partnership with Development Finance Institutions (DFIs) such as the African Development Bank (AfDB) and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD). These cover up to 50% of loan risks for smallholders and SMEs, with a target of guaranteeing KES 100–150 billion in loans over five years. Eligibility is tied to NASIP flagships (e.g., irrigation under Flagship 3), with performance metrics like repayment rates (>85%) monitored quarterly. Priority is given to women- and youth-led enterprises (at least 40% allocation) to align with inclusivity goals.
- **Concessional Loans and Grants:** Sourced from climate funds (e.g., Green Climate Fund, Adaptation Fund) and bilateral partners (e.g., EU, JICA). These provide low-interest loans (2–4% rates) and grants for climate-smart initiatives, such as renewable irrigation in Flagship 3 or

resilience-building in Flagship 6. Allocation prioritizes vulnerable counties to disburse KES 50 billion annually, conditional on achieving 80% of milestone targets.

- **Equity and Venture Capital:** Delivered through the County Agricultural Investment Fund (CAIF), targeting agri-tech startups and value-chain enterprises. Seed funding ranges from KES 10–50 Million per venture, focusing on innovations in digital traceability (Flagship 5) and agro-processing (Flagship 4). Exit strategies include IPOs or buyouts, with expected returns of 15–20% to attract investors.
- **Green and Climate Bonds:** Issued by the National Treasury for sustainable projects like solar-powered cold chains and regenerative farming. Bonds have 5–10 year maturities, below-market interest rates (4–6%) and are backed by carbon credit revenues. Target: Raise KES 100 billion by 2027, aligned with the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP).

Contingency for Risks: To address financing risks (e.g., fiscal deficits or donor shifts), a 10–15% reserve is maintained within the CAIF for reallocation to critical areas, ensuring resilience against disruptions.

8.2. County Agri-food System Investment Compacts (CASICs)

CASICs serve as devolved, costed financing agreements that align county priorities with NASIP flagships, ensuring each compact carries explicit investment cost estimates, measurable outputs and clear financing sources to guarantee localized implementation and ownership. Oversight is provided by the NASIP County Agri-food Systems Steering Committee and the NASIP County Inter-Departmental Committee, which approve compacts and monitor alignment.

- **Structure and Development:** Each county develops annual CASICs through participatory processes involving County Executive Committee Members (CECMs), farmer organizations and private sector representatives. These include budgeted activities (e.g., aggregation hubs under Flagship 4), timelines and KPIs, integrated into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs).

- **Financing Mix:** Fifty% from county development budgets (ring-fenced at 10–15% of total county allocations), 30% from Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) for infrastructure like warehouses and 20% from regional economic blocs (e.g., EAC, IGAD) for shared assets. Total projected county contribution: KES 150–200 billion over five years, with at least 40% targeting women, youth and vulnerable groups.
- **Implementation Support:** National technical assistance from the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO) includes capacity building in financial management and digital reporting. Execution targets aim for 80% on-time delivery, with incentives like performance-based grants for high-performing counties.

8.3. Digital Resource Tracking and Transparency

Digital tools enhance accountability and reduce inefficiency, ensuring funds are used effectively.

- **Platforms:** The Kenya Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (KIAMIS) once upgraded into a National Agriculture Data Hub will provide real-time tracking of expenditures, disbursements and outcomes. Features include blockchain for tamper-proof traceability of subsidies (Flagship 2) and dashboards for stakeholders to monitor progress.
- **Key Metrics:** Track budget execution rates (target: 90%), fund leakage reduction (estimated 15% savings) and value-for-money (e.g., cost per beneficiary job created at KES 5,000). Audits are automated, with alerts for deviations >10%.
- **Integration:** Linked to the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) for seamless national-county reporting, supporting compliance with the Public Finance Management Act (2012).

8.4. Resource Mobilization Strategy

NASIP (2026-2030)'s strategy is phased and multi-pronged, targeting KES 1.081 trillion total mobilization with a shift toward private-led sustainability.

- **Domestic Resource Mobilization (35% of total, KES 378.35 billion):** Integrate NASIP into the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) as a priority, allocating 15% of national agricultural budgets by 2026. Generate additional revenues through digitalized agri-levies, user fees on services (e.g., certification under Flagship 5) and efficiency gains from digital systems, targeting KES 50 billion annually.
- **Development Partner Engagement (20% of total, KES 216.2 billion):** Secure commitments via annual donor roundtables and joint programming with partners like World Bank, AfDB, FAO, GIZ and EU. Focus on pooled funds for Tier 3 investments (cross-cutting enablers), aiming for 80% coverage by Year 2. Alignment with CAADP and Kampala Declaration ensures a predictable flow. Philanthropy and Foundations: Within the framework of NASIP (2026-2030), foundations and philanthropies will be engaged as strategic partners to complement public and private financing. Resource mobilization will be anchored in the alignment of NASIP (2026-2030)'s flagship priorities with each foundation's thematic focus areas. Evidence based investment cases will be developed to demonstrate measurable impacts on smallholder productivity, resilience and market integration, packaged into flagship programmes that resonate with donor language and priorities.
- **Engagement will be structured through targeted outreach, co design platforms and blended financing models.** Foundations will be approached with tailored pitches that position NASIP interventions within their mission goals, while offering visibility through joint branding and impact reporting. Dialogue forums and county compacts will provide avenues for co creation, ensuring accountability and scalability. By combining philanthropic grants with concessional finance and private-sector co-investment, NASIP will leverage these resources to unlock larger capital flows, reinforcing Kenya's agricultural transformation agenda.
- **Private Capital Mobilization (45% of total, KES 486.45 billion):** Launch de-risking facilities to attract investments in high-return areas like agro-industrial parks (Flagship 4). Launch investor roadshows and PPP frameworks to target KES 100 billion by 2027 through equity, loans and impact funds.
- **Innovative Financing (Integrated across sources):** Pilot green bonds (KES 20 billion in 2025), diaspora remittances for community projects and carbon credits from sustainable practices (e.g., Flagship 6). Scale to KES 50 billion by 2030, with proceeds reinvested in resilience-building.

Phased Approach: Year 1 focuses on public seed funding and donor pledges; Years 2–3 emphasize PPP scale-up; Years 4–5 prioritise private sustainability.

8.5. Monitoring and Reporting of Investment Performance

A performance-oriented system ensures adaptive management and accountability.

- **Tools and Frameworks:** The NASIP Results Framework tracks financial KPIs, including budget execution (90% target), leverage ratios (public-to-private >1:1.3) and ROI (e.g., KES 3–5 return per KES 1 invested). Data is disaggregated by gender, youth and region for inclusivity.
- **Reporting Mechanisms:** Biannual scorecards by ASTO, feeding into Annual Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) and CAADP Biennial Reviews. Digital dashboards via NADH enable real-time stakeholder access. Corrective actions (e.g., reallocation) are triggered if KPIs fall below 80%.
- **Audits and Evaluation:** Independent annual audits assess value-for-money, with mid-term (2027) and end-term (2030) evaluations using OECD-DAC criteria. Findings inform adaptive adjustments, ensuring NASIP remains responsive to emerging challenges.

The NASIP Investment Costing Framework mobilizes an estimated total of KES 1.081 trillion over 2026-2030 through a balanced blend of public leadership (35%), development partner support (20%) and private dynamism (45%). This achievable portfolio transitions Kenya from donor dependency to self-sustaining, investment-driven growth, delivering transformative outcomes for farmers, investors and citizens by embedding clear milestones, adaptive mechanisms and inclusive strategies across all flagships and counties. By prioritizing blended instruments, devolved compacts and digital transparency, NASIP ensures efficient resource use, risk mitigation and alignment while building capacity for post-2030 sustainability through private-sector dominance and institutional reforms.



Fresh fruits and vegetables are displayed for sale in a local market, highlighting the importance of efficient markets, value chains, and consumer access in strengthening Kenya's agri-food systems

9. Budget & Financing Framework

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Current agricultural investment landscape, strategic direction for private capital mobilisation, sources and forms of finance, budget requirements, financing gap analysis and governance of the financing mechanism.

9.1 Overview of the Agricultural Investment Landscape

Despite its crucial role in boosting economic growth, creating jobs and ensuring food security, public investment in the sector has historically been insufficient. Over the last decade, funding has averaged only 2.8% of the national budget, significantly below the 10% target set by the Malabo Declaration of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP). The low level of public investment in the agri-food system has perpetuated key constraints, including low productivity, vulnerability to climate shocks, and limited market access, especially for smallholder farmers, who make up most producers.

The private sector and development finance institutions (DFIs) have mobilized substantial financing through loans, equity, and grants. However, these investments remain fragmented and are concentrated in lower-risk, export-oriented value chains such as tea, coffee, and horticulture, with limited financing reaching smallholder farmers and agricultural small and medium enterprises (agri-SMEs). High interest rates, stringent collateral requirements and short-term lending horizons exacerbate this, leaving critical areas such as research, infrastructure and value addition underfunded.

NASIP 2026-2030 addresses these gaps by establishing a coordinated, blended investment framework that harmonizes diverse financing sources. This approach shifts the paradigm from siloed, project-based funding, prone to duplication, inefficiencies and dependency on donor cycles, to a sustained, result-oriented ecosystem. Rooted in public-private collaboration, the framework leverages public funds as catalytic capital to de-risk investments, attract private players and ensure long-term sustainability. By fostering synergies, NASIP aims to enhance efficiency, reduce administrative burdens and align investments with measurable outcomes, such as increased yields, job creation and export revenues, ultimately supporting Kenya's Kenya Vision 2030 and BETA.

9.2 Current Landscape

The existing agri-food system financing ecosystem is characterized by a tripartite structure involving public, private and development actors, each with distinct contributions, trends and limitations. The following table provides a detailed snapshot:

Table 21: Current Trends

Financing Actor	Contribution Trend	Key Features	Limitations / Gaps
Public Sector (Government of Kenya GoK and Counties)	35–40% of total agricultural expenditure, with a slight upward trend due to devolution but constrained by fiscal deficits.	Focus on foundational investments like infrastructure (e.g., irrigation dams), research and development (R&D via KALRO), input subsidies (e.g., fertilizer programs) and institutional strengthening (e.g., extension services). Includes national budget allocations and county-level spending under devolved functions.	Fiscal constraints from competing priorities (e.g., health, education); delayed disbursements due to bureaucratic processes; weak linkages to monitoring and evaluation (M&E), leading to suboptimal impact assessment; and over-reliance on recurrent expenditure rather than capital investments.
Private Sector (Agribusinesses, Banks, Cooperatives)	40–45% (primarily in working capital and trade finance), growing steadily with rising interest in sustainable agribusiness but volatile due to economic shocks.	Concentrated in profitable value chains such as dairy (e.g., Brookside), tea (e.g., KTDA cooperatives) and horticulture exports. Involved with commercial banks like KCB and Equity Bank offering loans, alongside equity from agribusiness firms and cooperatives providing member financing.	High collateral requirements excluding smallholders; risk aversion leading to avoidance of high-vulnerability areas like ASALs; short-term lending (typically 1–3 years) unsuitable for long-gestation projects like perennial crops; and limited innovation in products tailored for agri-SMEs.
Development Partners / DFIs	20–25% through grants, loans and technical assistance, with fluctuations tied to global aid trends but increasing focus on climate finance.	Thematic funding for areas like climate resilience digitalization and inclusion. Includes multilateral DFIs like African Development Bank (AfDB) and bilateral partners like EU and JICA.	Often project-specific with finite timelines, leading to lack of continuity; dependency on donor priorities rather than national ownership; fragmented initiatives causing duplication (e.g., multiple overlapping resilience projects); and insufficient mechanisms for transitioning to sustainable local funding.

9.3 Strategic Direction

NASIP (2026-2030)'s financing strategy is designed to mobilize and align these streams within a unified coordination framework, emphasizing leverage and sustainability. Key targets include:

- Achieving 40 – 45% private capital participation by 2030 through de-risking tools like guarantees and incentives, thereby reducing the burden on public coffers.
- Ensuring predictable public co-financing by embedding NASIP priorities into Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) cycles, with multi-year commitments to avoid annual uncertainties.
- Securing 10–15% catalytic contributions from DFIs for high-risk areas like innovation and insurance, using blended instruments to crowd in private funds.

This direction promotes a shift toward performance-linked financing, where disbursements are tied to verifiable milestones, fostering accountability and efficiency.

9.4 Sources, Nature and Forms of Finance

FINANCING CATEGORIES

The financing projections presented under NASIP represent indicative investment requirements to be mobilized through a combination of committed public resources, expected county government allocations, private sector investment, development partner financing, and pipeline financing opportunities. The financing framework will be updated periodically as resources are secured and implementation progresses.

SOURCES OF FINANCE

NASIP identifies four primary sources of finance, each with sub-components and illustrative mechanisms to ensure a diversified and resilient funding pool. This approach mitigates over-reliance on any single source and enhances adaptability to economic fluctuations.

Table 22: Sources of Finance

Source	Sub-Components	Illustrative Mechanisms
Public Finance	National budget allocations (e.g., MoALD votes), county agricultural budgets (devolved funds) and parastatal investments (e.g., AFC loans).	Integration into MTEF budget lines for predictability; conditional grants to counties based on performance; development votes for flagship projects; leveraging the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) and the National Irrigation Authority (NIA) for targeted infrastructure.
Private Finance	Agribusiness equity (e.g., from firms like Twiga Foods), commercial bank lending, impact investors (e.g., Acumen Fund) and cooperatives (e.g., SACCO savings).	Value-chain finance models like outgrower schemes, public-private partnerships (PPPs) for processing hubs, contract farming agreements and venture capital for agri-tech startups.
Blended & Development Finance	DFIs such as AfDB, IFAD, World Bank, EU, USAID, GIZ, climate funds like Green Climate Fund (GCF) and Adaptation Fund.	Credit guarantees to lower lending risks; concessional loans with grace periods; result-based financing (RBF) tying payments to outcomes; matching grants for SMEs pilots.
Innovative & Non-Traditional Sources	Green bonds issued by the Treasury; diaspora remittances channeled via investment funds; carbon markets under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement; ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) and impact funds.	NASIP Green Bond Facility for eco-friendly projects; crowd-funding platforms like M-Changa for community initiatives; reinvestment of agri-insurance premiums into resilience funds.

9.5 Nature and Form of Finance

The nature and form of finance are tailored to specific investment categories, ensuring alignment with flagship programs. This categorization promotes practical allocation, with instruments chosen for achievability and risk management.

Table 23: Forms of Finance

Investment Category	Nature of Finance	Key Instruments
Public Goods (Research, Roads, Irrigation)	Primarily concessional and budgetary, focusing on non-revenue generating assets.	Grants for initial setup, sovereign loans from DFIs and public tenders for construction.
SME and Agribusiness Development	Commercial with blended elements to de-risk.	Credit lines from banks, equity investments and PPPs for joint ventures.

Investment Category	Nature of Finance	Key Instruments
Climate and Resilience	Green and concessional, emphasizing sustainability.	Green bonds for eco-projects, parametric insurance and climate funds for adaptation.
Digital Transformation	Public-private co-investment for innovation.	Innovation grants, venture capital funds and subsidies for tech adoption.
Social Inclusion	Targeted subsidies and safety nets for equity.	E-vouchers for inputs, premium subsidies for insurance and conditional cash transfers.

9.6 Budget Requirements and Financing Gap Analysis

ESTIMATED INVESTMENT ENVELOPE (2026-2030)

NASIP (2026-2030)'s total indicative envelope is KES 1.081 trillion phased over five years with annual escalations for inflation and growth. This is based on detailed costing from Phase 4 of the methodology (Chapter 2), incorporating unit costs, coverage targets and ROI projections.

Financing Source	% Share	Estimated (KES billion)	Illustrative Focus
Public Sector (National + County)	35%	378.35	Core infrastructure (e.g., roads, irrigation), R&D institutions, governance reforms and subsidies for inputs and extension.
Private Sector	45%	486.45	Agro-processing facilities, market logistics, financial services and value chain investments like storage and transport.
Blended / DFI / Donor Finance	20%	216.20	Risk-sharing instruments, catalytic funds for startups, climate adaptation projects and technical assistance.
Total NASIP Envelope (2026-2030)	100%	1,081.00	Balanced across flagships for comprehensive sector coverage.

Table 24: Estimated Investment Envelope (2026-2030)

Phasing: 20% in Year 1 (setup and pilots), 25% in Years 2–3 (scaling) and 30% in Years 4–5 (consolidation and impact maximization).

FINANCING GAP

Analysis reveals a projected gap of KES 250–300 billion (20–25% of the envelope), stemming from conservative public budget forecasts and unconfirmed donor pledges. Key gap areas include irrigation (KES 100 billion for large-scale schemes), agro-industrialization (KES 80 billion for parks) and resilience infrastructure (KES 70 billion for climate-proofing).

To bridge this:

- PPP Concessions and Land-for-Equity Swaps: Counties offer land leases in exchange for private investment in infrastructure, e.g., agro-parks in high-potential zones like the Rift Valley.
- Green and Diaspora Bond Issuance: Launch a KES 100 billion NASIP Green Bond series via Treasury, targeting institutional investors; diaspora funds through platforms like the Kenya Diaspora Alliance.
- Expansion of Guarantee Facilities: Partner with DFIs (e.g., AfDB's Africa Investment Forum) to scale guarantees, covering 30–50% of loan risks for SMEs.
- Structured Trade and Export Finance: Collaborate with regional banks (e.g., PTA Bank) for export credit lines, leveraging AfCFTA opportunities to unlock KES 50 billion in trade finance.

INVESTMENT RETURNS

Economic modelling using cost-benefit analysis (CBA) tools from Phase 4 projects an average benefit–cost ratio of 1.9:1 across flagships, indicating strong viability. Potential impacts include:

- 6–7% annual agri-GDP growth through productivity gains.
- Creation of 2 million jobs, primarily in value addition and youth-led enterprises.
- Leverage of KES 500 billion in private capital, achieved via de-risking that multiplies public inputs by 3–4 times.

These returns are grounded in realistic assumptions, such as 5% inflation and 4% GDP growth, with sensitivity analyses to risks such as droughts.

9.7 Governance and Coordination of the Financing Mechanism

NASIP establishes a multi-layered governance system to promote accountability, efficiency and transparency, drawing on devolved structures for practicality.

Table 25: Governance and Coordination of the Financing Mechanism

Level	Institution	Core Roles
National Level	NASIP Steering Committee (SC) chaired by Principal Secretary–MoALD	Provides policy oversight, coordinates budgets across ministries (e.g., Treasury, Environment), resolves inter-agency disputes and approves annual work plans.
	Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO)	Acts as NASIP Secretariat, maintains financing database, operates blended finance platform, and generates real-time reporting dashboards for stakeholders.
	National Treasury & Planning (NT&P)	Handles budget allocations, coordinates fiscal policies, approves sovereign guarantees and green bond frameworks and integrates NASIP into national debt strategy.
County Level	County Agricultural Investment Committees (CASICs)	Aligns county budgets with NASIP flagships, manages local PPPs, mobilizes community resources and reports on devolved fund utilization.
Development Partner Platform (NASIP-DPG)	DFIs, donors and partners	Harmonizes external resources, standardizes M&E frameworks and minimizes duplication through joint programming.

9.8 Coordination Tools

- NASIP Financing and Accountability Platform (NFAP):** A digital tool integrated with the Integrated Financial Management Information System (IFMIS) for real-time fund tracking, disbursement alerts and audit trails.
- Annual Joint Financing Forum:** Multi-stakeholder event to review disbursements, performance and adjustments, fostering dialogue.
- Integrated County–National Budget Reporting:** Standardized templates linking county systems to national databases like the National agriculture data hub for seamless data flow.

This structure ensures clear roles, reducing overlaps and enhancing achievability through existing institutions.



Godfrey Kirimi displays freshly harvested tomatoes from his farm in Tharaka Nithi County. Photo: Farm Africa / Bertha Lutome

10. Resource Mobilization, Allocation, & Management Framework

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Phased mobilisation strategies for public, private and development partner capital; allocation principles including gender/youth ring-fencing; and resource management through digital tracking and quarterly reviews.

10.1 Resource Mobilization

Mobilization strategies are phased and targeted, building on existing mechanisms for practicality.

PUBLIC SECTOR MOBILIZATION:

- Embed flagship financing into national and county MTEFs via annual submissions to Treasury.
- Strengthen intergovernmental fiscal compacts through CoG-MoALD agreements for 20% county co-financing.
- Utilize agencies like Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC), NIB and KALRO as implementation arms, with capacity-building for fund absorption.

PRIVATE SECTOR MOBILIZATION:

- Launch NASIP Blended Finance Facility (NBFF) as a KES 100 billion fund pooling guarantees, DFI seed capital and private equity.
- Offer incentives like tax deductions for Agri-investments and accelerated depreciation for machinery.
- Host annual county investment forums to match entrepreneurs with financiers, targeting 500 SMEs per year.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNER AND CLIMATE FINANCE MOBILIZATION:

- Negotiate multi-year funds for priorities (e.g., AfDB for irrigation, IFAD for smallholders, GCF for resilience).
- Adopt RBF models, disbursing based on milestones like 10% yield increases.
- Prepare bankable proposals for NASIP Green Investment Fund under Treasury's SDG strategy, aiming for KES 150 billion.

10.2 Resource Allocation

- Direct 60% of public funds to enablers (e.g., infrastructure, R&D) and 40% to value chains for balanced growth.
- Implement performance-based allocations: Counties earn bonuses (e.g., 10% extra) for meeting KPIs like 80% budget execution.
- Ring-fence 10% for gender/youth programs, ensuring proportional benefits (e.g., 40% women beneficiaries).

10.3 Resource Management

- Deploy NFAP and National Agriculture Data Hub for digital tracking, with mobile apps for real-time county reporting.
- Standardize integrated templates for quarterly reports, covering financial and outcomes.
- Conduct annual Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) with independent auditors to assess efficiency and recalibration.

II. Implementation Framework

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

The devolved, actor-centric delivery model; legal and institutional framework; the five-phased rollout and adaptive learning cycle; coordination mechanisms from national to county; and knowledge management and communication strategy.

11.1 Overview

The Implementation Framework for the NASIP 2026-2030 serves as a definitive guide for translating the Plan's strategic vision into specific, accountable and resilient actions. This framework draws on key lessons from the previous NAIP 1 (2019–2024), which underscored the need for stronger devolved coordination, increased private-sector participation and flexible, evidence-based monitoring.

NASIP (2026-2030)'s implementation approach is fundamentally a county-led, multi-stakeholder partnership model. It is designed to operationalize the nine flagship initiatives through a phased, performance-driven rollout, ensuring institutional clarity and effective resource stewardship. The framework is fully aligned with BETA, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Kampala Declaration on Food Systems Resilience, thereby promoting inclusivity, sustainability and

investor confidence. Implementation will depend on de-risking investments, particularly through blended finance, leveraging digital tools such as the National Agriculture Data Hub and linking fund disbursements explicitly to performance milestones and verifiable results.

Implementation will span five-year implementation period (2026-2030), targeting a total investment envelope targeting a total investment envelope exceeding KES 1.081 trillion, with a deliberate focus on mobilizing over 60% from private and blended financial sources. Oversight will be centralized under the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO), supported by annual Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs) and a comprehensive mid-term evaluation to facilitate adaptive management and timely course corrections.

11.2 NASIP (2026-2030)'s Devolved and Actor-Centric Implementation Model

NASIP 2026-2030 moves beyond a centralized, topdown to a collaborative institutional ecosystem that promotes a devolved and actor-centric delivery model. This model acknowledges that sustainable transformation is achieved through the coordinated efforts of interconnected stakeholders, with County Governments serving as the frontline implementers.

The success of NASIP hinges on this shared responsibility, where each actor mobilizes unique resources, capacities and innovations. This integrated ecosystem transforms NASIP from a policy document into a living system of partnerships that connects financing, knowledge and action, moving Kenya toward a resilient and competitive agri-food economy. The framework aims to mobilize up to 60% private capital and ensure that at least 40% of all programme beneficiaries are women and youth (as defined by the cross-cutting theme).

11.3 Legal Framework

At the national level, agriculture, livestock and fisheries are governed by numerous laws and regulations that still need alignment with aspirations of the Constitution of Kenya, 2010 and a unified vision for a commercialized and sustainable agricultural sector. The National government in the Agricultural Sector is mainly responsible for policy, standards and regulation of services, international obligations and countrywide programs. The National government and its agencies will thus be responsible for policy, standards, regulation of agricultural services, international obligations, programmes that may negatively impact on national economic interests and nationwide agricultural sector interventions.

County-level policy and legislative development remains nascent and fragmented, often misaligned with national priorities. These gaps create challenges in cascading and

adapting the national agricultural development agenda to the counties. Therefore, there is a need for technical support to organize, harmonize and align these frameworks for coherent and effective sectoral development across all levels of government.

For effective agri-food systems implementation, countries require coherent policies and legislation addressing coordination, land governance, enforcement, mechanization, capacity building, data systems, productivity, post-harvest management, inclusion of youth and women, regulation of inputs and cooperative governance. Both national and county governments, in consultation with stakeholders, will review and develop agricultural laws and regulations to ensure constitutional compliance and responsiveness to sector needs.

11.4 Institutional Framework

The National and County governments will be actively involved in the implementation of NASIP 2026-2030. The Ministries in charge of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries will implement NASIP 2026-2030 through their respective departments and agencies by developing subsector policies, strategies, laws, regulations and plans, attending to international obligations while coordinating the implementation of nationwide agricultural programs.

NASIP will inform the development of the 4th generation CIDPs with the component of agriculture in the CIDPs aligned to the NASIP flagships. The counties will through the Council of Governors (CoG) be guided to develop their county investment plans (County compacts) aligned with NASIP 2026-2030. Through the 10-year county agri-food system

investment plans, counties will be enabled to finance the investments that will transform the agri-food system. Counties will support the implementation of NASIP by operationalizing national policies and strategies. The Constitution 2010 provides for County Governments to be responsible for crop and animal husbandry, livestock sale yards, County abattoirs, plant and animal disease control, fisheries, animal control and welfare. Adherence to this provision will be critical in ensuring the success of NASIP.

Several other Sector Ministries and non-state actors provide the necessary environment for investment in the sector (Annex 3) through partnership, collaboration and technical support as required at all levels of government for implementation.

11.5 Strategic Implementation Plan: Phased Rollout and Adaptive Learning

NASIP (2026-2030)'s implementation is divided into five sequential phases designed to ensure continuous development, scalability, and long-term sustainability. This approach intentionally diverges from the fragmented execution of NAIP 1 by integrating capacity development, evidence-based planning, the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) compliance

and Value Chain Development (VCD) as recurring themes within each phase. The phases are synchronized with national and county budget cycles, utilizing adaptive learning loops informed by National Agriculture Data Hub dashboards and stakeholder feedback. An overview of the implementation is shown in the table below with an implementation matrix that incorporates indicators from SMEF in the annex section.

Table 26: Phased Implementation Matrix

Phase	Duration	Focus Area and Objective	Key Activities and Investment Priorities
1. Pre-Implementation	Oct 2026–Mar 2027	Institutional & Digital Readiness	Finalize NASIP document; Revamp ASTO Secretariat structure to Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO); Launch NADH minimum viable product (MVP); Sign Inter-Governmental Agreement on implementation.
2. Setup and Foundational Capacity	April 2027 – Mid-2028	Building the Base: Establish institutional and human capacity at devolved levels to effectively launch Flagships.	Establish County Agri-food System Steering Committee (CASSCOM); Train 500+ officers in digital literacy, data analytics and VCD; Develop operational guidelines for Flagships (e.g., Agriculture Innovation Fund - AIF); Conduct national baseline assessment via NADH expansion.
3. Scaling and Evidence-Driven Rollout	Mid-2028 – 2029	Accelerated Growth: Ramp up flagship execution, emphasizing data-driven adjustments and full CAADP domestication.	Mid-term implementation evaluation; Expand irrigation infrastructure (150,000+ ha under Flagship 3); Launch first five Agro-Parks (Flagship 4); Mobilize private finance via guarantees (e.g., initial USD 1.15 billion); Advance VCD through large-scale PPPs for market linkages.
4. Optimization and System Integration	2029	Deepening Impact: Optimize performance through adaptive refinements and the full integration of CAADP resilience targets and sophisticated VCD strategies.	Scale innovation hubs (47 established under Flagship 7); Enhance food safety labs and standards compliance (Flagship 5); Strengthen strategic resilience reserves (Flagship 6). Use NADH for real-time portfolio reallocation.
5. Sustainability and Transition	2030	Consolidation and Handover: Institutionalize gains, prepare for post-NASIP continuity and ensure lasting impact.	Final evaluation and knowledge transfer; Institutional linkages to post-2030 strategies; Full alignment with CAADP continental reporting; Shift focus to private-led maintenance of infrastructure and PPPs.

11.6 Coordination Mechanism

Various institutions will be involved in implementing this investment plan, ranging from the National and County Governments, the Private Sector, and other stakeholders, with support from Regional and Global organizations. A review of the existing policies and strategic documents reveals almost similar institutional frameworks, although under every policy and document, the roles and responsibilities vary slightly.

The ministry will strengthen the existing coordination mechanisms already established under ASTGS and harmonize the coordination mechanisms from the Agricultural Policy 2021 and the National Agroecology Strategy for Food Systems Transformation 2024-2033, among others to implement NASIP 2026-2030.

11.6.1 COORDINATION OF NASIP IMPLEMENTATION AT NATIONAL LEVEL

- NASIP National Steering Committee/JASSCOM:** Will form the apex national organ that will administer on the progress of implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030. Co-Chaired by the Cabinet Secretary, MoALD and the chair of Agriculture Committee at the CoG, it will comprise the PS (Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation and other relevant departments; Development partners; Governors in Agriculture Committee, Private Sector. The steering committee will receive and approve annual progress

reports from the NASIP National Inter Departmental Committee. The interdepartmental committee will be in line with the provisions of Article 187 of the CoK 2010, seamless Intergovernmental relations between the two levels of government are necessary within the Agricultural Sector and JASSCOM drawing membership from both levels of government will be strengthened and will work with the National Agri-food Systems Steering Committee. JASSCOM will provide a mechanism for both levels of government to cooperate and consult on a regular basis. The highest leadership in the National and County governments will respectively take responsibility for overseeing the development of annual implementation plans for NASIP.

- NASIP National Inter Departmental Committee:** The inter-departmental committee will be established at the national level to coordinate the mainstreaming and implementation of NASIP across all sectors (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Health, ASALs, Education, Trade, Cooperatives, Water and Environment) in Kenya. The Inter-Departmental Committee will be responsible for the overall coordination of the NASIP implementation. It will comprise directors in Crops, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation, Cooperatives and the CoG.

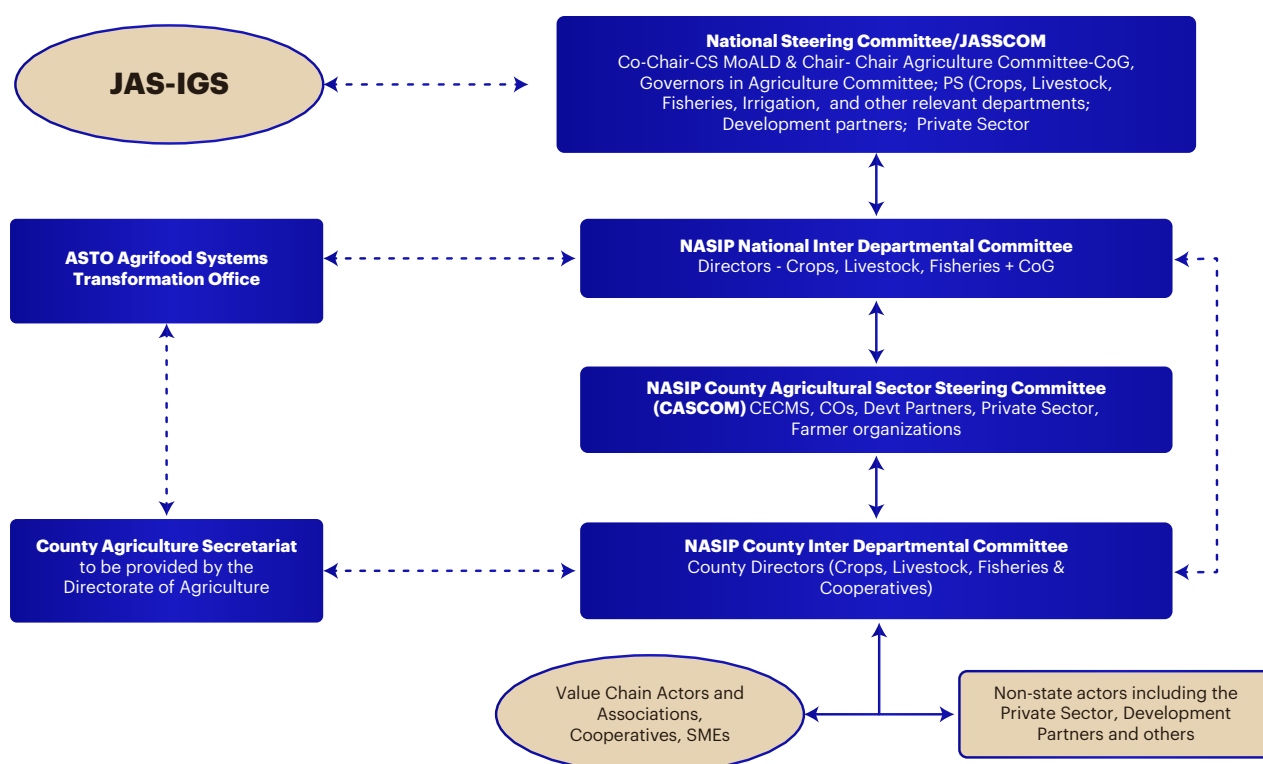


Figure 14: NASIP 2026-2030 Delivery Mechanism

- **The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development:**

The MoALD will formulate, implement and monitor agricultural policy and regulation, while developing and coordinating programmes to support crops and livestock development. Fisheries, irrigation and research that are critical to delivering the NASIP will be under the respective offices responsible for those dockets. The Cabinet Secretary MoALD is ultimately responsible for delivering the targets for the agricultural sector and will work with the respective PSs to ensure high-level NASIP coordination and implementation across both MoALD state departments and the relevant ministries. The Principal Secretary, State Department for Agriculture, and the Principal Secretary, State Department for Livestock Development shall provide oversight to the NASIP Steering Committee. The Committee will be chaired on a rotational basis by the two Principal Secretaries and will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of NASIP through the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO).

- **The Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO):**

This will be the national secretariat for inter-ministerial coordination, performance management and mutual accountability for the sector in implementing the ASTGS and consequently, NASIP.

It will constitute director level staff from the state departments of agriculture, livestock and fisheries and other departments relevant to agriculture who will each be a flagship lead. It is recommended that JASSCOM will second a liaison to the ASTO to support day-to-day activities that affect counties.

The ASTO will operate under the leadership of a Technical Lead/ASTO Director, in consultation with the Cabinet Secretary. Key functions of the ASTO will include:

- Facilitate and coordinate broad, multi-sectoral collaboration for effective implementation of the ASTO with the CS.
- Provide technical support to the steering committee by preparing progress reports using a database that the ASTO will maintain on the status and key issues affecting all ongoing transformation, food and nutrition security interventions.
- Provide an independent perspective on transformation performance management and monitoring and evaluation, validating data on implementation provided by MoALD state departments and the counties and assessing these against the flagship KPIs.
- Provide guidance on how to embed sustainability across all flagships and track the incorporation of sustainability interventions. The ASTO will further monitor and enforce compliance with sustainability policies and recommendations.

TWGs: The ASTO will align its work with the Technical Working Groups (TWGs) established under the Joint Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM) and may, where necessary, establish additional TWGs. The TWGs will address issues under various strategic objectives, namely

- fostering the transition to resilient and sustainable agriculture and food systems
- promoting sustainable consumption and facilitating transition toward healthy and sustainable diets
- creating an enabling environment and incentives for agri-food systems transitioning and scaling up
- strengthening research, innovation and training, to foster co-creation and co-learning on agri-food systems approaches; and, enhancing social equity, inclusion and participatory governance in the food systems.

11.6.2. INTERGOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION MECHANISM FOR THE DELIVERY OF INVESTMENTS IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Council of Governors (CoG) and JASSCOM: The MoALD CS will work closely with the Council of Governors at the highest levels of decision making on the NASIP. On more operational and interim strategic matters between sittings of the NASIP Steering Committee, the ASTO will collaborate closely with the Joint Agricultural Sector Consultation and Cooperation Mechanism (JASSCOM) that will take the lead in supporting the counties to operationalize NASIP and implementation in counties, as part of their mandate to provide an interface between national and county governments on all intergovernmental matters related to the agri-food system.

It is recommended that JASSCOM will second a liaison to the ASTO to support day-to-day activities that affect counties. The county-level delivery functions will be embedded within existing structures in the CoG, JASSCOM and county-level leadership, with the CoG encouraged to anchor ASTO activities at the county level within the CASSCOM. Additional resources and capacity building will be required for county leaders including CoG Agriculture Committee, agriculture CECMs and Chief Officers (Cos) to incorporate ASTO provisions as part of their CIDPs.

County Agri-food Systems Steering Committee (CASSCOM): A Technical Working Group will be established within County Agri-food Systems Steering Committee (CASSCOM) with roles and responsibilities as envisaged under the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012). CASSCOM will be tasked with, among others mainstreaming of the NASIP 2026-2030 in the Annual Development Plans (ADPs) starting with the 2026/2027 fiscal year and in the 4th generation and subsequent CIDPs as well as coordination of the implementation of the same plans (See Annex 3).

11.6.3. NASIP COUNTY INTER DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

This mirrors the inter-departmental committee at the national level and comprises the directors in the agricultural sector at the county level, value chain representatives and Non-State Actors representatives at the county level. Its role will

be to coordinate the mainstreaming and implementation of NASIP across all sectors (Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Health, ASALs, Education, Trade, Cooperatives, Water and Environment) at the county level. See Annex 3 for more details.

11.7. Financial Framework

COUNTY FINANCING AND CO-INVESTMENT FRAMEWORK

County governments will play a central role in the implementation of NASIP through planning, co-financing, coordination and service delivery functions. County contributions may include direct budgetary allocations, co-financing of flagship investments, provision of implementation infrastructure, technical personnel and complementary resources aligned to County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs). The specific level and form of county contribution will be determined through County Agri-food Systems Investment Compacts (CASICs), taking into account county priorities, fiscal capacity and agreed implementation responsibilities.

The agricultural sector is characterized by low funding despite being the engine of economic growth and development. Phase I (2019-2024) of the ASTGS implementation did not achieve its intended targets due to low funding from both the public and private sectors.

The budget requirements to implement the flagships will be presented to the exchequer for funding in every annual budget cycle. This funding will be provided to the relevant Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) by the National

and County governments through the exchequer and also mobilized resources from private sector and development partners

The resources from the national government will focus on the policy and regulatory elements, as well as aspects of the flagships that require the national government's attention. At the county level, the funding will finance all the aspects that are related to the counties as defined in this plan. However, both the national and the county governments share a responsibility of mobilizing resources from development partners and ensuring that they are effectively used for the purposes intended.

To encourage private sector participation in financing NASIP (2026-2030), a range of incentives will be offered, with direct investments and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) playing a central role in driving implementation, growth, and the overall development of agri-food systems. For this engagement to be effective, both National and County Governments will work to create enabling environments that foster private sector involvement in agriculture. Key measures will include strengthening rural credit institutions to support farmers' investments, savings, and risk management; simplifying procedures for accessing loan facilities for agricultural activities and agro-based industries; ensuring affordable



A farmer displays freshly harvested onions, illustrating the role of horticultural production in enhancing food security, farmer incomes, and agricultural commercialization

credit availability to farmers and other value-chain actors through concessionary interest rates; and introducing appropriate agricultural insurance schemes to safeguard farmers against risks from natural calamities. In addition, NGOs and civil society will be instrumental in mobilizing resources, building capacity, and providing oversight on governance, trade, and policy interventions, thereby reinforcing the sustainability and inclusiveness of NASIP (2026-2030)'s implementation.

The resources from the national government will focus on the policy and regulatory elements, as well as aspects of the flagships that require the national government's attention, such as those described above. At the county governments, the funding will finance all the aspects that are related to the counties as defined in this plan. However, both the national and the county governments share a responsibility of mobilizing resources from development partners and ensuring that they are effectively used for the purposes intended.

11.8 Ongoing Programmes

The implementation frameworks take cognizance of the ongoing programmes within the agricultural sector especially in the input subsidy sector, markets and in building resilience to climate among others. A list of ongoing programmes is annexed in Annex 4.

11.9 Knowledge Management and Strategic Communications

Effective implementation of NASIP demands an integrated system for knowledge generation, learning, communication and accountability. NAIP 1 (2019-2024), revealed weak communication and fragmented knowledge- sharing limited stakeholder ownership, transparency and responsiveness. Under NASIP (2026-2030), Knowledge Management (KM) and Strategic Communication serve as core enablers of system transformation, ensuring that evidence flows efficiently across institutions, that data informs decisions and that stakeholders participate meaningfully in agricultural development.

NASIP positions KM as the engine that converts data into insight, insight into dialogue and dialogue into action, enabling national and county actors to co-create solutions, continuously refine implementation and align investments with Kenya's long-term agricultural transformation goals. Strategic communication will strengthen visibility, build public trust, mobilize investment, support behavior change and sustain engagement across the entire agri-food ecosystem, including farmers, county governments, private firms, financial institutions, researchers, development partners, youth innovators and civil society.



Women play a critical role in high-value horticultural production, contributing to household incomes, food security, and inclusive agricultural transformation

NASIP (2026-2030)'s vision is to establish an open, digitally enabled, learning-oriented and collaborative agricultural system in which scientific evidence, indigenous knowledge, local innovation and real-time data collectively shape policy, guide investments, strengthen accountability and drive productivity and resilience at farm and market levels.

To operationalize this vision, NASIP will establish an integrated knowledge management and strategic communications architecture linked to the National Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL) framework and the National Agriculture Data Hub.

A dedicated NASIP knowledge management and strategic communications coordination unit will be embedded within the implementation structure to coordinate knowledge governance, strategic visibility, stakeholder engagement, digital communication systems, evidence dissemination, learning processes and intergovernmental information exchange across national and county levels.

The KM and strategic communications architecture will pursue the following strategic objectives:

- Build national ownership of the NASIP agenda through clear, consistent, accessible, multilingual and citizen-centered communication.
- Enhance accountability and transparency by providing real-time progress dashboards, open-data platforms, evidence-based reporting and public performance scorecards.
- Foster continuous learning and adaptive management by enabling counties, institutions, farmer organizations and development partners to share lessons, innovations and implementation experiences.
- Promote inclusivity by ensuring that women, youth, persons with disabilities (PWDs), pastoralists, Indigenous communities, smallholders and marginalized populations actively participate in decision-making and knowledge creation processes.
- Strengthen public-private collaboration by linking innovation, research, finance, agribusiness and technology actors through structured knowledge exchange platforms.
- Support investment mobilization and international positioning by communicating Kenya's agricultural transformation progress, investment opportunities and impact stories to domestic and global audiences.
- Institutionalize two-way communication and citizen feedback systems that allow farmers and stakeholders to continuously inform implementation priorities, service delivery improvements and policy refinement.
- Safeguard information integrity through crisis communication systems, misinformation response mechanisms and evidence verification protocols.

This approach will be embedded throughout the NASIP implementation cycle to reinforce delivery and support the outcomes outlined below.

Pre-Implementation (2025)

- National and county-level launch of NASIP.
- Clear communication of roles, expectations and investment opportunities.

During Implementation (2026-2030)

- Ongoing storytelling, real-time progress dashboards and open dialogue platforms.
- Regular county learning exchanges and national review forums.

Post-Implementation (2030)

- Consolidation of knowledge products, evaluation reports and documented lessons.
- Strategic advocacy to sustain momentum and inform the next investment cycle.

DIGITAL KNOWLEDGE AND COMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE

NASIP will leverage advanced digital public infrastructure, artificial intelligence (AI), geospatial systems and interoperable data platforms to modernize agricultural knowledge systems and accelerate evidence-driven transformation. The National Agriculture Data Hub will serve as the central platform for integrating agricultural data, analytics, research outputs, extension information, market intelligence, climate advisories and investment tracking systems across national and county institutions. Digital KM and communication systems will include:

- AI-enabled analytics and decision-support systems for planning, forecasting and adaptive management.
- National and county-level real-time implementation dashboards.
- Digital repositories for research, policy briefs, learning products and agricultural innovations.
- Farmer-facing digital advisory platforms accessible through mobile applications, SMS, USSD, radio and community information systems.
- Geospatial visualization and climate-risk communication tools.
- Integrated feedback and grievance redress mechanisms.
- Multilingual communication platforms to improve accessibility and inclusion.

The architecture will ensure interoperability across government systems, county platforms, research institutions, development partners and private-sector digital ecosystems while adhering to national data governance, cybersecurity, privacy and data protection standards.

KNOWLEDGE GENERATION, LEARNING AND EVIDENCE USE

NASIP will institutionalize a culture of evidence-based implementation and continuous learning across the agri-food system. Knowledge generation will combine scientific research, implementation experience, indigenous knowledge systems, farmer-led innovation and private-sector insights to strengthen policy responsiveness and practical problem-solving.

The programme will support:

- Annual agricultural transformation and investment reports.
- County agricultural performance scorecards and benchmarking systems.
- Policy briefs and evidence translation products.
- Learning reports and implementation case studies.
- Innovation documentation and scaling frameworks.
- Knowledge-sharing forums and county learning exchanges.
- National agricultural review conferences and policy dialogs.
- Communities of practice linking researchers, extension agents, farmers, innovators and investors.

Special emphasis will be placed on translating technical research into actionable information for farmers, policymakers, investors and county implementers.

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT, PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION

Strategic communication under NASIP will go beyond information dissemination to support public participation, social accountability, trust-building and behavioral transformation. Communication strategies will be tailored to different stakeholder groups and delivery channels to ensure accessibility, relevance and inclusion.

Engagement mechanisms will include:

- National and county stakeholder forums.
- Public consultations and participatory planning sessions.
- Farmer feedback systems and digital engagement channels.
- Community radio programmes and local-language campaigns.
- Youth innovation and agripreneurship communication initiatives.
- Social and digital media engagement.
- Investor roundtables and agribusiness visibility campaigns.
- Strategic advocacy on nutrition, climate resilience, food safety, sustainable land use and technology adoption.

These mechanisms will strengthen citizen ownership, increase accountability, improve service delivery responsiveness and support the adoption of transformative agricultural practices.

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT FOR KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

NASIP will strengthen institutional and human-resource capacities required to sustain effective knowledge ecosystems across national and county governments. Capacity-building efforts will target technical officers, extension personnel, farmer organizations, research institutions, communication specialists and local community structures.

Priority areas will include:

- Digital literacy and data management.
- Evidence generation and interpretation.
- Knowledge translation and policy communication.
- Strategic communication and media engagement.
- AI-enabled analytics and digital extension systems.
- Participatory learning and adaptive management.
- Monitoring, evaluation and learning methodologies.
- Crisis communication and misinformation management.

IMPLEMENTATION CYCLE AND LEARNING CONTINUUM

The KM and strategic communications system will be embedded throughout the NASIP implementation cycle to reinforce delivery, strengthen adaptive management and sustain long-term transformation outcomes.

Pre-implementation phase (2026)

- National and county-level launch and dissemination of NASIP.
- Stakeholder sensitization and public awareness campaigns.
- Communication of institutional roles, financing opportunities and implementation expectations.
- Establishment of KM governance structures and digital systems.
- Baseline assessments and stakeholder mapping.

Implementation phase (2026-2030)

- Real-time implementation dashboards and public reporting systems.
- Ongoing storytelling, evidence dissemination and visibility campaigns.
- Continuous county learning exchanges and national review forums.
- AI-enabled monitoring and adaptive management processes.
- Citizen feedback, grievance redress and participatory accountability mechanisms.
- Annual knowledge products, investment reports and policy dialogs.

Post-implementation and transition phase (2030 onward)

- Consolidation of knowledge products, evaluations, lessons learned and impact assessments.
- Documentation and scaling of successful models and innovations.
- Strategic advocacy to sustain reform momentum and guide future investment cycles.
- Institutionalization of long-term agricultural knowledge systems and digital public infrastructure.

MONITORING, EVALUATION AND PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

The effectiveness of NASIP (2026-2030)'s KM and strategic communications framework will be monitored through measurable indicators integrated into the national MEAL system. Key indicators will include:

- Number of knowledge products generated and disseminated annually.
- Percentage of counties utilizing real-time reporting systems.
- Stakeholder participation rates in learning and consultation forums.
- Farmer reach through digital advisory and communication platforms.
- Public access and utilization of open-data systems.
- Number of policies and investment decisions informed by evidence products.
- Frequency of county learning exchanges and national review forums.
- User satisfaction and responsiveness of feedback systems.
- Media and public engagement metrics.
- Levels of investor engagement and partnership mobilization.

Through this integrated and technology-enabled approach, NASIP will institutionalize a transparent, inclusive, evidence-driven and adaptive agricultural transformation ecosystem capable of accelerating innovation, strengthening accountability, improving coordination and sustaining long-term national agri-food systems transformation.

12. Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) Framework

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

The Results Framework aligned to ASTGS, CAADP Kampala Commitments and SDGs; M&E implementation processes; data and information management systems; mutual accountability structures; and the evaluation methodology and reporting schedule.

12.1 Results Framework and Alignment to ASTGS and Kampala CAADP Commitments

The Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MoALD) developed a Sector-Wide Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SMEF) that is aligned to devolved units- counties, regional and national commitments to CAADP and SDGs. The SMEF captures indicators that define SDGs, CAADP - Kampala Commitments as well as indicators that assist in measuring the achievements of ASTGS and the Agricultural Policy 2021.

The indicators for NASIP will be aligned with those of SMEF for consistency purposes.

The SMEF framework provides a –

- i. Systematic monitoring and evaluation for the agricultural sector-wide interventions in line with the Key Result Areas (KRAs) derived from the sector policies, strategies, programmes and projects and serve as an accountability and learning framework for the sector's stakeholders.
- ii. Result-based framework for periodic assessment and evaluation of achievements realized in the sector as well as Kenya's regional, continental and international commitments. It sets the basis for a transparent process by which the citizenry and other development stakeholders can undertake a shared appraisal of results. It also outlines the principles of a strong M&E system as an important instrument for driving the achievements of set goals under various development agendas in the sector.
- iii. Reference point for sector stakeholders in developing their projects and programmes M&Es thereby allowing continuous monitoring, evaluation and reporting of sector performance. The data and information generated by the systems are for enhancing sector planning by providing evidence-based information thereby providing a common approach in evaluating the sector's policies, programs, plans and/or projects.
- iv. Framework to improve accountability of resources, measure outputs and outcomes in the agricultural sector while drawing lessons that enhance resource allocation and planning and resource allocation in subsequent agri-food systems strategies.

At the impact level, ASTGS is fully aligned with four of the five CAADP outcomes including wealth creation through increased incomes; economic opportunities and prosperity through the number of farmers directly benefiting from the transformation; improved food security for all; and improved access to productive social protection through reducing the high-needs population (and providing minimum price controls using cash transfers instead of price stabilization through the strategic food reserve).

SMEF (Annex 5) provides an evaluation framework that captures the impact and outcomes in line with the ASTGS and the CAADP. At the impact level, SMEF captures poverty, food security and nutrition aligning to the Kampala Indicators and targets. The prevalence of undernutrition, food insecure population, poverty headcount and wasting are all indicators that capture the aspirations of the CAADP Kampala Commitments (Annex 6).

At the Outcome level, the SMEF captures income changes for the small-holder farmers an element that corresponds to the increase in the per capita income.

The output level also captures an increase in agricultural productivity and value addition which corresponds to increased output of agri-food production in the CAADP targets. The Kampala commitments also target post-harvest losses which are also captured in the SMEF.

12.2 Monitoring, Evaluation, Learning and Adaptive Management

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) is an integral part of the implementation of NASIP. In addition to performance management and mutual accountability, this M&E structure has the following purposes

Rigorous M&E builds credibility with investors and development partners. Objective, reliable data enables NASIP 2026-2030 funders to gauge the impact of their investments, increasing the likelihood of continued funding for successful interventions. In addition, they also provide a basis on which to request technical assistance for interventions that are behind target.

- v. M&E fosters public accountability and helps garner public and political support for the interventions that have successful, measurable impact.
- vi. M&E framework provides the government/ministry and other stakeholders with a tool for Performance Monitoring (PM), tracking implementation progress and evaluating the gains of NASIP II.
- vii. It provides valuable insights into the outcomes and achievements of NASIP 2026-2030 helping stakeholders make informed decisions for future improvements on similar interventions that seek to transform the agricultural sector in Kenya.

Beyond tracking and reporting, the NASIP M&E framework is explicitly designed to generate knowledge and institutionalize learning across the agri-food system. Learning will be documented through After-Action Reviews conducted after each quarterly reporting cycle, mid-term lesson-learning workshops involving national and county stakeholders and annual Joint Sector Reviews that synthesize evidence across all nine flagships. Lessons learned will be packaged into knowledge products, including briefs, case studies and dashboard narratives and shared through the National Agriculture Data Hub, the ASTGS communication platform and stakeholder forums such as CASSCOM and CAADP Biennial Reviews. This ensures that insights from implementation reach decision-makers at both national and county levels in a timely and accessible format.

NASIP will adopt an adaptive management principle that will trigger: (i) policy or regulatory adjustments, in coordination with relevant ministries; (ii) reallocation of resources from underperforming to high-performing flagships or counties; (iii) redesign of specific interventions based on evidence from county-level implementation; and (iv) feedback loops that channel insights from extension officers, county governments, and beneficiaries back into planning cycles. This adaptive approach ensures that NASIP remains responsive to evolving realities throughout the 2026-2030 implementation period.

The M&E Plan for the NASIP 2026-2030 follows the SMEF metrics which are aligned to the national goals of MTP IV and the BETA model, the CAADP Kampala Commitments and the SDGs. The metrics are defined over a result-based framework that covers – Impact, Outcomes, Outputs and Inputs. To monitor the NASIP 2026-2030 implementation, performance will be measured against progress milestones as well as

result metrics at different levels – inputs, outputs, outcomes and impact for all the flagship interventions at each county and aggregated to the national metrics.

This flagship-level tracking will be used to determine linkages between national outcomes and flagship outcomes in each county and to highlight any differences in target attainment between the flagships, as well as between different counties implementing the same flagship. In addition to the outcome metrics, operational-level input and output metrics will be tracked at the flagship level for each county to ensure that planned implementation milestones and operational targets are achieved as intended.

For each flagship, independent evaluators will be contracted to conduct M&E in each county where the flagship is being implemented. For flagships 1, 2 and 5, the independent evaluator will heavily leverage the data platforms that will be built as part of the data enabler in flagship 8. These M&E data from all the flagships will then be combined by the ASTGS to create a transformation-wide visibility regarding progress against target inputs, outputs and outcomes, including where implementation is going as planned and where there are delays.

A summary of these three different levels of result metrics and their tracking at the overall NASIP level and flagship level is shown in Annex 5 which integrates the SMEF and the NASIP M&E framework.

The NASIP M&E proposes to measure the impact and outcome as follows:

- **IMPACT** The impact will be measured as the overall impact of the ASTGS implemented via NAIP 1 and NASIP 2026-2030 over the 10 years. The following metrics will be tracked or measured to examine the impact of NASIP /Impact of ASTGS.
 - Reduce poverty incidence (head count ratio), intensity (poverty gap index) and severity (squared poverty gap index).
 - Resilience to Climate Shocks and Food insecurity - Resilience Index
- **OUTCOME** To measure the achievement of outcomes of transformation in the agricultural sector three metrics as identified in ASTGS will be tracked
 - Increase average small-scale farmer incomes by ~30-40% and directly impact ~3 million small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk.
 - Increase agricultural GDP by 35% to KES 3.9 billion.
 - Reduce the food-insecure population to 0-1.3 million, while reducing the cost of the food basket by at least 15% and improving nutrition outcomes (reducing stunting in children under five years from 18% to below 13 percent, as measured by the National Nutrition and Health Survey).

12.3 Implementing the M&E framework

The implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030 M&E framework will follow the SMEF steps for the purposes of alignment and universality

- Carry out Sector M&E activities through existing systems as a bridge in the short-term, while supporting M&E capacity development in the long-term
- Promote ownership of sector-wide monitoring and evaluation efforts at both national and county levels and across all the related sectors
- Facilitate effective communication at both national and county levels and across the related sectors for effective M&E activities
- Strengthen stakeholder engagement, collaboration, coordination and accountability mechanisms at all levels for effective and efficient M&E activities through implementation of the framework.
- Redesign the M&E institution arrangements for viability and complete operationalization of Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO) through adequate staffing and sufficient budgetary support
- Strengthen human resource capacity at both national and county levels through training, adequate staffing, competitive remuneration and motivation of staff by submitting proposals to Public Service Commission at the National level and the County Public Service Boards at the County Governments level
- Develop and improve the physical infrastructure through the provision of adequate office space for M&E, procurement of adequate office equipment and materials, procurement of tools and equipment for field data collection (e.g. phones, tablets) and transportation facilities (e.g. vehicles) for M&E activities
- Secure adequate funding on a sustainable basis for the M&E sector-wide through the National Government budget, County Government budgets and dedicated support from development partners.

12.4 Data and Information Management

Flagship 7 identifies the investments to be undertaken in research, data and innovation. Data is a key input in the research agenda and in decision-making in the development realm. The quality, validity and reliability of data depend on the processes of collection, collation and analysis.

Data for the implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030 will be collected across four levels: impact, outcome, output and input. It will be collected from the county and national levels. At the county level, data for input, output and some outcome-level indicators will be collected, with macro indicators associated with impact and outcome collected at the national level.

Data collection tools and systems will be developed in line with the levels of monitoring and disseminated to the counties for use. A digital performance management system for data capture and storage will be developed for use in both levels of the government. Monitoring systems shall collect, analyze and report sex, age and disability-disaggregated data to support evidence-based decision-making and ensure equitable participation and benefit sharing. Digital data systems, beneficiary registries and performance reporting frameworks shall incorporate disability inclusion indicators and accessibility considerations to strengthen accountability and measure progress toward inclusive agricultural transformation.

During implementation, performance data on input and output metrics, as well as progress against implementation milestones at the operational level, will be entered into a digital performance management system by the designated County M&E Officer or County M&E Expert in each county. These compiled data will be owned by GoK and the Agri-food Systems Transformation Office (ASTO) and other key stakeholders should have access through a data exchange protocol, enabling interoperability and joint performance analysis. The data will build on KIAMIS and expand into a comprehensive National Agriculture Data Hub integrating datasets from KNBS, NDMA, AFA and county MIS systems.

This data should be interoperable with the Open Data Policy recommended in flagship 7 and work with the relevant existing GoK reporting modules (e.g., the Agriculture Marketing Information System – AMIS). All personally identifiable data will be coded securely by the system.

The digital performance management system will aggregate operation-level data into county-level and national-level performance data for each flagship. It will also provide a dashboard that allows the NASIP flagship leads (Director-level at the MoALD; see below for further information), county governments and implementers to see up-to-date progress against targets at different levels, with varying degrees of visibility depending on the user.

Table 27: NASIP 2026-2030 Results Tracking

Results Metric	Description	Tracking	Flagship Level Tracking
Impact	High level impact level metrics measuring food and nutrition security, poverty alleviation and resilience against climate change and sustainability	-Impact measured by an independent consultant linking outcomes, outputs and inputs in line with the theory of change	Independent Consultant Evaluation
Outcome	High-level outcome metrics that are core to the NASIP (2026-2030)'s objectives: Small-scale farmer income growth Agricultural GDP expansion Reduction in food-insecure population	Ag GDP – by KNBS Incomes – by ASTO -Food-insecure population – by KFSSG	National level tracking and Aggregation of data and information from the County levels through a Data management system
Output	Operational-level output metrics for each flagship, e.g.: Yield improvement for small-scale farmers receiving subsidies Lead time to supply food aid to vulnerable populations during crises	Output metrics measured by the flagship by CASSCOM at the county level	County Level tracking
Inputs	Operational-level output metrics for each flagship, e.g.: Actual subsidy amount disbursed Quantity of each commodity in the Strategic Food Reserve system	Input metrics measured by the flagship by CASSCOM at the county level	County Level tracking

Table 28: NASIP 2026-2030 Implementation Performance Management Structure

Level	Description	Reporting Process	Reviewer and Review Frequency
National	Evaluation of NASIP Impact on food and nutrition security, Poverty alleviation and on Resilience to climate shocks and sustainability	Baseline 2025 Midterm Review 2027 End of Implementation evaluation 2030	Independent consultant(s) to collect the National and County data on all the flagships and analyze them to examine the achievements
	Milestones, output and outcome metrics, (e.g. total production by value chain ~50 new farms; agri-GDP increase)	Digital tool aggregates data, validated bi/monthly by the Director in MoALD Periodically validated by an independent evaluator	ASTO reviews progress quarterly. Works with MoALD CS, JASSCOM, CASSCOM and other partners to resolve issues
County	Milestones, operation-level input and output metrics, (e.g. total county production by value chain from new farms)	Digital tool aggregates data, validated bi/monthly by CEC Periodically validated by independent evaluator	CASSCOM/CATC reviews progress Quarterly and works with CECMs and other partners to resolve or escalate issues
Sub-County	Milestones, operation-level input and output metrics, (e.g. production by value chain for each new large farm)	Operations staff enter data into digital tools bi/monthly (i.e. aligned to existing process)	County CEC of agriculture and other implementation partners Monthly review progress and address issues as needed

12.5 Ensuring Mutual Accountability

The above M&E structure will be used for progress tracking and performance management and will be the foundation of mutual accountability for the stakeholders in the transformation. The role of each stakeholder in the structure is as follows:

- The MoALD Cabinet Secretary** is the ultimate custodian of the national outcomes of the ASTGS. The outcome metrics articulated within this NASIP 2026-2030 and the ASTGS will be embedded in the performance contracts of ministry staff and tied to performance incentives. The GoK flagship leads in consultation with the M&E specialist will define the operation-level input and output metrics that support the outcomes. The CS will report on the full set of performance (outcomes, outputs and inputs) at the NASIP (2026-2030)'s Steering Committee meetings. The CS will therefore be accountable for formulating, implementing and monitoring agricultural policy and regulation and supporting the MoALD to detail the flagships critical to delivering the ASTGS. The ASTO Technical Lead will support the CS with alignment of this accountability across all the state departments of the Ministry.
- GoK flagship leads and the M&E specialist** will define the operational-level input and output metrics for their respective flagships at the start of the transformation, in consultation with county representatives. These metrics will need to align with the NASIP 2026-2030
- 2030 outcome metrics and with SMEF.** These result metrics, along with the flagship milestones – will then be embedded in their performance contracts and tied to performance incentives. The flagship leads and subject matter specialists will therefore be held accountable for the delivery of both flagship progress and attainment of result metrics (inputs, outputs and outcomes) and will collaborate with the relevant county CECs of agriculture to achieve these targets. Broad visibility of progress against milestones and impact metrics – enabled through collection and public reporting by the ASTO – will be used to foster mutual accountability among the different stakeholders involved in each flagship and in the transformation. If a flagship misses implementation milestones or results metric targets, the flagship lead will need to work with the CECs and the ASTO lead to identify the root cause and come up with a solution to debottleneck the issue. Flagships with prolonged delays or underperformance,

or those with issues that cannot be resolved at the ASTO lead/ CEC level, will be escalated to the NASIP (2026-2030)'s Steering Committee for resolution by the Cabinet Secretary for MoALD.

- **Council of Governors and County CECs of Agriculture** will lead the operationalization of the NASIP 2026-2030 and development of the county specific agricultural transformation plan for their counties with the support of JASSCOM (see the ASTGS document for details), collaborating with the GoK flagship lead and M&E specialist to set county-level progress and result targets. They will then lead the implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030 flagships in their respective counties based on these county transformation plans. During implementation, the county-level progress and result targets will be embedded in the CECs' performance contracts and tied to performance incentives. The CECs will therefore be held accountable for the delivery of both implementation progress and attainment of result metrics for the flagships in their counties, similar to the GoK Flagship leads. While the counties have expressed great interest in operationalizing NASIP (2026-2030), there is a capability gap between national and county governments that will need to be addressed through knowledge and skills building and transfers. This is provided for under Flagship 9. The CECs will need to collaborate with the CASSCOM and the Flagship leads and the M&E specialists to accurately report on their counties' performance on these metrics, as well as gather the intra-county data necessary for

progress reporting. If a county misses its implementation milestones or results targets, the CEC will need to work with the relevant GoK flagship lead and the ASTO to identify the root cause and come up with a solution to debottleneck the issue. Flagships with prolonged delays or underperformance, or those with issues that cannot be resolved at the ASTO lead/ CEC level, will be escalated to the NASIP (2026-2030)'s Steering Committee for resolution by the Cabinet Secretary for MoALD.

- **The ASTO, through the M&E specialist** will be responsible for performance management of the entire transformation and will track progress against target milestones and result metrics at the national, flagship and county levels using data collected at the county level through the CASSCOM and the County M&E expert. The ASTO will publish these performance tracking results for broad visibility by different stakeholders, including transformation leaders at the national and county levels, implementers and the public, to foster public, mutual accountability among the partners involved in the transformation. In addition to being the custodian and broadcaster of the transformation performance tracking data, the ASTO will be responsible for identifying points of delay or underachievement of result metrics and working with the relevant GoK champion and county CECs of agriculture to resolve the issue. Flagships with prolonged delays or underperformance, or those with issues that cannot be resolved at the ASTO lead/CEC level, will be escalated to the NASIP (2026-2030)'s Steering Committee for resolution by the Cabinet Secretary for MoALD.

12.6 Evaluation Methodology and Reporting

NASIP 2026-2030 will be evaluated by independent consultants hired through a competitive process. The evaluation will be in two phases the Midterm Review of implementation of the NASIP and the End Term Implementation Evaluation. The evaluation exercise will examine the progress and achievements of the flagship projects in comparison with the set targets.

These will include details such as

- Monthly: Extension officer performance data collected through digital platform
- Quarterly: County performance reviews and public reporting
- Annual: Farmer adoption and income surveys in sample of 5,000 farmers
- Annual: Professional capacity assessments and certification progress
- Annual: Market linkage and value chain performance reviews

The evaluation of the NASIP 2026-2030 will be guided by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development/ Development Assistance Committee (OECD/DAC) framework. The OECD-DAC envisions five (5) thematic pillars including relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. The evaluation framework allows for the inclusion of other pillars such as crosscutting themes of (gender and women empowerment, climate change and environmental management). The contextualized OECD-DAC criteria for NASIP are shown below.

Table 29: The OECD-DAC Criteria for NASIP 2026-2030

OECD Criteria	Evaluation focus
Relevance and Coherence	Examine the extent to which the objectives of NASIP are consistent with the needs of the agricultural sector; regional and global needs. This includes coherence and the appropriateness of NASIP objectives to the problems that it is supposed to address and to the physical and policy environment within which it operates.
Effectiveness	The effectiveness criterion concerns how far NASIP results have been attained and the specific objectives achieved, or expected to be achieved
Efficiency	(Sound management and value for money): The efficiency criterion concerns how well the various activities transformed the available resources into the intended results (sometimes referred to as outputs), in terms of cost, quantity, quality and timeliness. Comparison should be made regarding what was planned and existing projects.
Impact and spill overs	(Achievement of wider effects): The term impact denotes the relation between the mission of NASIP (overall and specific objective(s)). This will examine the linkage between the inputs and outcomes of the NASIP II. What outcomes e.g. better food security status for instance and how is this outcome related to the inputs/ activities?
Sustainability	(Likely continuation of achieved results): The sustainability criterion relates to whether positive outcomes of the NASIP and the flow of benefits are likely to continue after the expiry of the implementation time frame.
Gender mainstreaming	Examines the way women, youth and Persons Living with Disabilities (PWDs) were mainstreamed in interventions and outcomes of the NASIP project
Unintended consequences and lessons learnt	This criterion will examine whether there were resultant unintended outcomes from the NASIP project. Further, it will draw lessons from the implementation process and outcomes of the NASIP II. What cause-and-effect linkages can be deduced from the activities and the Theory of Change.

All the reports – Midterm Review Report, Annual Review Reports and the End Term Evaluation report on implementation of the NASIP that will be presented to the Cabinet Secretary/ies responsible for Crops, Livestock and Fisheries for dissemination to the public and relevant stakeholders. NASIP will be reviewed periodically to address the sector challenges and emerging issues.

Table 30: Reporting Progress

Stage / Activity	Timing	Purpose / Description	Expected Output / Deliverable
NASIP Review	Periodic (every 2–3 years)	NASIP will be reviewed periodically to address sector challenges, implementation bottlenecks and emerging issues in the agri-food and livestock systems.	Updated NASIP policy directives and implementation guidelines.
Baseline (NASIP)	2025	Establishes the starting benchmarks for monitoring and evaluation of NASIP 2026-2030. The baseline will draw directly from the final evaluation of NAIP 1 (2019–2024) to ensure continuity and cumulative assessment of sector progress.	Baseline Report 2026 – including key indicators, targets and reference data.
Continuous Monitoring	2026-2030 (Quarterly & Annual)	Continuous progress tracking through quarterly and annual implementation reports. Monitoring focuses on flagship delivery, financing and outcomes, aligned to national and continental frameworks such as the Kampala Declaration and CAADP Biennial Reviews (BRs) and the Joint Agricultural Sector Reviews.	Quarterly / Annual Reports 2026 Quarterly / Annual Reports 2027 Quarterly / Annual Reports 2028 Biennial performance submissions under CAADP BRs and the JASR.
Midterm Evaluation	2027	Provides a comprehensive review of progress at the midpoint of NASIP implementation, assessing results, challenges and course-correction needs.	Midterm Implementation Report 2027 – with findings and adaptive recommendations.
Final (End Term) Evaluation	2030	Conducted as part of the Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) to assess overall impact, effectiveness and sustainability of NASIP 2026-2030. This serves as the closing evaluation for NASIP and baseline input for future investment plans.	End Term Evaluation Report 2030 – summarizing outcomes, impact and lessons for future agricultural transformation interventions.

13. Risks, Mitigation & Sustainability

WHAT'S IN THIS CHAPTER?

Risk classification across financing, political/governance, institutional/delivery, market/economic, climate/environmental, technology/data and operational dimensions; mitigation strategies and lead organisations; and sustainability measures embedded through devolved ownership, private-led models and transition planning.

The implementation of the National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) 2026-2030 involves inherent risks that could affect its delivery, results and long-term sustainability. These risks stem from internal factors (such as institutional capacities) and external pressures (such as climate variability and geopolitical shifts). Drawing lessons from NAIP 1 (2019–2024), where shocks like droughts and COVID-19 reversed gains, NASIP uses a proactive, integrated risk management approach. This framework incorporates mitigation across all flagships, using digital tools (such as the National Agriculture Data Hub, blended financing, monitoring, reporting and learning systems and adaptive learning to improve resilience. Sustainability is maintained through devolved ownership, private sector involvement and alignment with post-2030 outlooks, including population growth and land constraints under Vision 2050.

Risks are classified into the following areas: financing, political/governance, institutional/delivery, market/economic and climate/environmental. Mitigation strategies are based on data and performance, with contingency plans to reduce disruptions. Cross-cutting measures enhance system-wide resilience, while a summary risk matrix provides stakeholders, including investors seeking de-risked opportunities, with an overview. Table 31 provides an elaborate overview of the risks, mitigation strategies and the lead organizations.

Table 31: Risks and Mitigation Measures

Risk Category	Specific Risk	Mitigation / Contingency Measures	Lead / Responsible Entity
Institutional & Delivery Risk	Coordination Failures: Overlaps among ministries, counties and partners reduce efficiency.	• Implement the Joint Results Framework (JRF) with defined roles / milestones • Monitor via National Agriculture Data Hub dashboards and escalation protocols.	NASIP Secretariat; ICCA
	Capacity Gaps: Uneven technical skills across counties.	• Roll out the National Capacity Development Programme (NCDP) for training in project management, data analytics and value-chain development • Promote peer exchanges.	MoALD Capacity Division; CoG
Market & Economic Risk	Price and Trade Shocks: Volatility from global conflicts or tariffs affects input and output prices.	• Provide real-time market intelligence through National Agriculture Data Hub • Diversify markets via aggregation hubs and digital marketplaces.	MoALD Agribusiness Directorate; KNCCI
	Demand Fluctuations: Economic downturns reduce consumer purchasing power.	• Promote import-substitution and regional trade (AfCFTA/EAC) • Expand contract farming and warehouse-receipt systems to stabilize prices.	AFA; EAC Desk
	Economic Pressures: Inflation / currency depreciation raises input costs.	• Facilitate risk pooling and insurance schemes within the AIF to cushion producers.	AIF Secretariat
Climate & Environmental Risk	Extreme Weather Events: Droughts and floods disrupt production and supply chains.	• Integrate Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) drought-tolerant crops and efficient irrigation into all flagships; use the National Agriculture Data Hub geospatial mapping for risk assessment.	MoALD Climate Unit; NDMA
	Environmental Degradation: Soil and water depletion from unsustainable practices.	• Promote regenerative agriculture and circular waste management systems • Align interventions with the National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2023–2027).	MoALD Environment Division; NEMA

Risk Category	Specific Risk	Mitigation / Contingency Measures	Lead / Responsible Entity
Technology & Data Risk	Digital Divide Risk: In areas with limited mobile connectivity or digital literacy, digital platforms may not be accessible or usable.	• Develop offline-capable apps that work without constant connectivity • Provide digital literacy training for all users • Establish community digital centers in areas with limited home connectivity • Develop alternative paper-based systems for areas where digital is not feasible	MoALD; ICT Authority; Counties; Private Sector
Operational Risk	Capacity Constraints Risk: Limited availability of qualified mentors, peer facilitators and digital platform developers may constrain implementation.	• Begin recruitment and training of mentors and facilitators in Year 1 • Partner with universities and training institutions to develop capacity • Use phased rollout to allow capacity building before scaling • Develop training programmes for platform developers and support staff	MoALD; Training Institutions; Private Sector
Market & Value Chain Risk	Market Linkage Failure Risk: Buyers may not engage with farmer groups, or market linkages may collapse if buyer relationships fail.	• Conduct thorough buyer engagement and relationship building before farmer training • Establish written agreements with buyers specifying commitment periods • Develop alternative market channels (direct sales, local markets) if primary buyers fail • Establish farmer savings groups to buffer income volatility	MoALD; Private Sector; Farmer Organizations
Cross-Cutting/ Systemic Mitigation	Institutional Continuity: Ensure permanent NASIP structures.	• Establish permanent NASIP units in MoALD and county governments with performance mandates.	MoALD; Counties
	Data-Driven Monitoring: Weak feedback loops.	• Operate National Agriculture Data Hub dashboards for tracking fund flows, milestones and risks.	ASTO Secretariat
	Adaptive Learning and flexibility.	• Hold quarterly reviews and annual learning sessions for mid-course adjustments.	NASIP Secretariat; ARD-PG
	Capacity Strengthening: Continuous skills renewal.	• Implement ongoing NCDP up-skilling for national and county officers.	MoALD Capacity Division
	Stakeholder engagement: Need for sustained collaboration.	• Convene annual multi-stakeholder forums with the private sector, civil society and donors.	MoALD; Private-Sector Platform; Civil Society
Financing Risk	Public-Sector Financing Risk: Fiscal deficits (7% of GDP) and competing priorities may reduce allocations.	• Ring-fence NASIP within the MTEF as a priority expenditure under BETA and Vision 2030 • Apply Program-Based Budgeting (PBB) for predictable county disbursements and conditional grants tied to flagship milestones.	MoALD Budget Division; National Treasury; Counties
	Development-Partner Financing Risk: Donor fiscal or geopolitical shifts could disrupt funding flows.	• Conduct annual alignment reviews through the Agriculture Rural Development - Partner Group (ARD-PG) • Diversify financing via AIF blended-finance windows, including climate-finance instruments from partners such as GIZ and AGRA.	ASTO Secretariat; ARD-PG
	Private-Sector Financing Risk: Investor confidence may weaken due to perceived credit or policy risks.	• Deploy AIF credit guarantees, equity co-investment schemes and performance incentives • Strengthen due-diligence frameworks and investment vetting.	AIF Secretariat; Private Sector Platform
	Contingency: Funding volatility across flagships or regions.	• Maintain a 10–15% reserve within the AIF for reallocation to critical or underfunded areas.	AIF Secretariat
	Bureaucratic delays in funds disbursement	• Prioritise the formation and strengthening of value chain groups to generate their own funds for enterprise development	Value chain actors
	Financing Sustainability Risk: Development partner financing may end after NASIP period, leaving systems unsustainable.	• Transition to government budget financing by Year 3 • Establish private sector financing mechanisms (agribusiness investment) • Establish farmer contributions to systems (small fees) • Demonstrate cost-effectiveness to justify government budget allocation	MoALD; National Treasury; Private Sector; Counties



Improved fodder conservation and storage help ensure year-round feed availability, enhancing livestock productivity and resilience to climate variability.

Risk Category	Specific Risk	Mitigation / Contingency Measures	Lead / Responsible Entity
Political & Governance Risk	Change in Political Leadership: Electoral transitions (e.g., 2027 elections) may alter priorities.	Institutionalize oversight through the Inter-Governmental Coordination Committee on Agriculture (ICCA) and County NASIP Steering Committees (CNSCs); embed NASIP in MTP IV to ensure cross-administration continuity.	MoALD; Council of Governors (CoG)
	Leadership Turnover in Ministries / Counties: Frequent rotation causes knowledge loss.	Implement a Transition Management Plan (2027–2028) with standardized procedures and National Agriculture Data Hub-linked digital repositories for institutional memory.	ASTO Secretariat; Kenya School of Government
	Public Transparency and engagement: Limited citizen oversight could lead to politicization.	Publish progress updates on National Agriculture Data Hub portals; hold annual citizen forums; integrate accountability sessions within Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs).	MoALD; Civil-Society Organizations
	Policy and Legal Delays: Slow enactment of key laws (e.g., AIF Act).	Establish a Policy Coordination Task Force to expedite parliamentary and regulatory approvals.	MoALD Legal Directorate; Parliamentary Liaison Office
	Political interference in project selection	Public participation transparent, merit-based processes and independent technical review during selection where applicable	MoALD; County government

SUSTAINABILITY

Sustainability is embedded through devolved ownership by county governments, private sector participation, and long-term institutional strengthening. The plan also provides for transition planning beyond 2030.

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15. Annexes

Annex 1: Multi Annual National Control Plan

A Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP) contains general information on the structure and organisation of the systems for food and feed control and animal health and animal welfare control. It outlines:

- Strategic objectives of the control institution and how prioritization of controls and allocation of resources reflect these objectives
- Risk categorization of Food Business Operators
- Designation of competent authorities and their tasks at county, national, regional and international levels and the resources available to them
- General organisation and management of official controls at county, national and regional levels including official controls in individual establishments
- Control systems applied to different sectors and coordination among the different services of competent authorities responsible for official controls in these sectors
- Training of staff performing official controls
- Documented procedures for control and reporting
- Organisation and operation of contingency plans for animal or food-borne disease emergencies, food contamination incidents and other human health risks; and
- Organisation of cooperation and mutual assistance between international competent authorities.

Annex 2: Other Institutions in the Agri-food System

Institution	Role
Private Sector (farmers, development partners) – includes producers, farmers, processors, marketers and all other actors in the Crops, Livestock and Fisheries agri-food systems.	Collaborate with National and County governments in the implementation of the NASIP through: development and review of subsector policies and strategies; legislation; investment ventures; and provision of goods and services in Crops, Livestock and Fisheries agri-food system.
Regulatory and Professional Bodies	
Agricultural sector Support Institutions	
Ministries relevant to Agri-food Systems Development – • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Energy • Ministry responsible for Transport and Infrastructure • Ministries responsible for Land, Water and Environment • Ministry responsible for Planning and National Treasury • Ministry responsible for Industrialization, Trade and Enterprise Development • Ministries Responsible For Internal Security, Labour, Trade and Devolution	- Considering the factors linked to agricultural value chains in Kenya and the anticipated improvements, a multi-sectoral approach is inevitable. - This is prescribed under the agri-food system of the Kampala CAADP Declaration (2026 – 2035) which Kenya has signed and ratified. Key members of Kenya's agri-food system based on the prevailing challenges must include: - Departments of Crops, Livestock and Fisheries as duty bearers for food production, food processing, food distribution and food safety. - Department of Lands to address the constant subdivision of agricultural land by emphasizing spatial and land-use planning in counties. - Department of Water to lead efforts in preventing destruction of wetlands, water catchments and riparian lands so as to increase water resources for agriculture, domestic use and agro-industrialization. - Department of Environment to oversee the restoration and rehabilitation of degraded rangelands in conjunction with relevant crop and livestock experts. - Department of Cooperatives to educate and train small-scale farmers on: group formation especially agricultural value chain cooperatives, farmer group governance and the importance of groups to agricultural value chains. This training will be conducted together with experts in Crops, Livestock and Fisheries. - Department of Trade to advise on suitable trade infrastructure for Crops, Livestock and Fisheries and enforce market standards. - Department of Public Health to educate and train families on hygienic living and suitable family planning approaches to control runaway rural and slum-dweller populations. - National Treasury to look into taxation bearing on agricultural value chains particularly agricultural inputs and energy, petroleum and electricity.
Farmer and Fisherfolk Organizations	- Mobilizing members around specific value chains that have common objectives - Lobbying and advocacy for funding for the implementation of NASIP II - Provide structures for membership of farmers at village levels

Institution	Role
Non-State Actors Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Business Member Organizations (BMOs)	Collaborate with the National and County governments in the implementation of the policy through the development and review of subsector policies strategies, legislations and in the implementation of agricultural programmes and projects.
Development Partners – bilateral and multilateral partners.	• Financing and providing technical support for the agricultural sector in collaboration with National and county governments. • Policy development and reviews, legislation and guidelines, sector reforms and development and implementation of agricultural programmes and projects
UN Organizations in Agriculture – UN-cluster organizations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP) and United Nations General Assembly.	Provide funding and technical support toward agricultural development in various areas such as production, value addition, policy and legislative development, food security among others.
Global Standard-Setting Organizations in Crops, Livestock and Fisheries	Support the application of international standards to facilitate trade and international integration
*Regional Economic Communities (RECs) The African Economic Community (AEC). African Union (AU), COMESA Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa; EAC The East African Community; IGAD Inter-Governmental Authority on Development	Aim at facilitating socio economic development within the areas of jurisdiction through the creation of an enabling environment by policy harmonization in trade, labour and goods movement, customs among others.

Annex 3: Functions and Composition of National Agri-food System Steering Committee/JASSCOM, CASSCOM and CASTS

NASIP NATIONAL AGRI-FOOD SYSTEM STEERING COMMITTEE/JASSCOM

The National Agri-food System Steering Committee/JASSCOM, chaired by the Principal Secretary, State Department of Agriculture, MoALD is the top governing body of the NASIP (2026-2030), with the following guidance for operations:

Its mandate is to ensure implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030 and coordination with other relevant Ministries on areas that overlap, which will include activities to:

- Drive NASIP 2026-2030 implementation and mutual accountability, at the highest level, across the private sector, government and development partners
- Oversee commitment of national resources for effective implementation of NASIP 2026-2030
- Provide policy direction, guidance and oversight on food and nutrition security matters
- Facilitate knowledge and skill building, research and cross-sector collaboration to drive implementation and performance management across the NASIP 2026-2030
- Facilitate cross-sectional collaboration and cooperation between government ministries, development partners, civil society, the private sector and academia in addressing Food and Nutrition Security matters
- Approve the NASIP 2026-2030 annual status report prepared by the ASTGS

Permanent members include all the Permanent Secretaries in the MoALD, the ASTGS Director and representation from CoG and JASSCOM. Attendance will be requested from the Principal Secretaries of the eight defined relevant Sector Ministries (MoALD, Devolution, Environment, Industry, Lands, Transport, Water and Treasury), with the addition of Interior Ministry during planning for disasters and emergencies.

- Meet approximately four times per year
- Have An additional-10 slots for an Advisory Sub-committee composed of non-state actors including industry players, development partners, commercial lenders, implementers and knowledge experts.
- The sub-committee will be self-funded and arrange to meet around the National Agri-food System Steering Committee/JASSCOM meetings to discuss key issues relevant to non-state actors for the agenda and the subsequent actions to be taken to remove the bottlenecks raised during the meetings. The sub-committee will nominate
- ~5 people to attend the Steering Committee meeting, depending on the agenda and expertise needed by the Steering Committee, to ensure that implementation is funded and policies created are in line with the priorities of all stakeholders.

In line with the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012), the National Agri-food Systems Steering Committee/JASSCOM will comprise the following institutions and actors, but not limited to

Line Ministries responsible for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Cooperatives, Health, Environment, Education, Water, Irrigation, ASALs and National Treasury

10. Representative of the Council of Governors
11. Representative of farmers and growers' organizations
12. Research and Academia
13. State Agencies including Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) and, Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS)
14. Kenya Representative of Civil Society Organizations
15. Two representatives of processors or manufacturers and marketing organizations
16. Representative of Development Partners
17. Representative of Consumer organizations
18. Representative of other stakeholder groups that may be co-opted by the committee

NASIP NATIONAL INTER DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE

Key functions of the NASIP National Inter Departmental Committee will include:

- Facilitate and coordinate broad, multi-sectoral collaboration for effective implementation of the NASIP 2026-2030.
- Provide technical support to the NASIP - National Agri-food Steering Committee/JASSCOM by preparing progress reports.

- Provide an independent perspective on transformation performance management and monitoring and evaluation, validating data on implementation provided by the Ministry responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and assessing these against the flagship KPIs
- Guide on how to embed sustainability across all the intervention flagships and track the incorporation of sustainability interventions. The NASIP National Inter Departmental Committee will further monitor and enforce compliance with sustainability policies and recommendations.

County Agri-food Steering Mechanisms (CASSCOM)

1. Operationalization and mainstreaming of the National Agri-food Systems Investment Plan (NASIP) for Food System Transformation in CIDPs, Annual Development Plans (ADPs) and coordination of the same plans.
2. Overall County coordination of NASIP Implementation
3. Collectively determining and advising the respective CECMs, as appropriate, on measures to be undertaken for the implementation of NASIP
4. Develop and supervise the adoption of the County Agricultural Investment Action Plans
5. Assessing progress and steering the consolidation of reporting and reports on the achievement of NASIP implementation results (outputs and outcomes) at County level.
6. Facilitate regular communication and flow of information on agri-food systems management
7. Facilitate sector-wide intra and cross-county linkages on agri-food systems
8. Facilitate and coordinate NASIP input and output level data collection and inputting into the national data platform with an M&E expert (County M&E) or M&E Consultant.

NASIP County Inter Departmental Committee

Key functions of the NASIP County Inter Departmental Committee will include:

- Facilitate and coordinate broad, multi-sectoral collaboration for effective implementation of the NASIP and development of County Agri-food System Investment Compacts 2027-2037.
- Provide technical support to the CASSCOM by preparing progress reports.
- Provide an independent perspective on transformation performance management and monitoring and evaluation, validating data on implementation provided by the Department responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and assessing these against the flagship KPIs
- Guide on how to embed sustainability across all the intervention flagships and track the incorporation of sustainability interventions. The NASIP County Inter Departmental Committee will monitor and enforce compliance with sustainability measures and recommendations.

Composition of the NASIP County Inter Departmental Committee

In line with the Intergovernmental Relations Act (2012), the NASIP County Inter Departmental Committee – will comprise the following institutions and actors, but not limited to

Departments for Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Health, Education and Environment

- Regional/County Offices responsible for AFA and KEPHIS
- Representatives of Farmer Organizations
- Representative of the Regional Kenya Association of Manufacturers (KAM)
- Representative of Civil Society organizations at the regional level
- Representative of Development Partners working within the County
- Representative of Food Transporters/logistics organizations working within the county
- Representatives of universities, academic institutions and research organizations
- Representatives of other stakeholder groups that may be nominated by the committee

In addition, in every county where a flagship is being implemented, a County M&E expert should be incorporated into the CASSCOM to guide effective and efficient data and information gathering for evidence-based decision making.

Annex 4: Ongoing Programmes Relevant to Agricultural Sector Development

Program	Year	Focus
National Value Chain Support Programme (NVSP)	2019-2030	To provide increased access to inputs by needy farming households
Capacity Development Project for Enhancement of Rice Production in Irrigation Schemes in Kenya (PHASE 2)	(2024-2028)	To ensure domestic distribution of paddy produced in the target irrigation schemes is increased through enhancement of production and productivity of paddy and strengthening the domestic value chain
Boosting Sustainable Food Production (BOOST)	2024-2027	To boost sustainable food production through promotion of agroecological practices and enhanced access to subsidized agricultural inputs, technologies and services
National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP)	2022-2027	To increase market participation and value addition for targeted farmers in select agricultural value chains in project areas; develop a comprehensive and centralized dataset that would facilitate effective agricultural planning, farmer identification, resource allocation, disaster preparedness and response, market access, research development and policy formulation
Livestock Value Chain Support Project (Phase 2)	2022-2027	To enhance the value addition, market access and competitiveness of dairy and cereal investments
Kenya Agri-Business Development Project (KABDP)	2024-2030	To improve market access for targeted agricultural value chains, increase incomes and food security and create employment opportunities
Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KeLCOP)	2021-2027	To promote the commercialization of livestock production and enhance access to lucrative markets
Programme to Build Resilience For Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS)	2022-2027	To build resilience (including for women and the youth) to food and nutrition insecurity and climate change, as well as peace and security in the Horn of Africa.
Kenya Agricultural Insurance Programme (KAIP)	2017-2030	To cushion farmers against natural disasters
Food Systems Resilience Programme (FSRP)	2024-2030	Ensuring food security and building resilience
De-Risking, Inclusion & Value Enhancement of Pastoral Economies in the Horn of Africa (DRIVE)	2022-2027	To support the pastoral production system
Youth and Women Empowerment in Modern Agriculture Project (Y-MAP)	2013-2030	To increase youth and women participation in horticultural production, agribusiness and agro-processing thereby creating employment and poverty reduction; build the capacity of youth and Women in new technologies and skills that have high income generating ability
FAO programmes based on the CPFs ¹ 2018-2022	2022 – 2026	To support the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through transformation into more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable, agri-food systems for better production, better nutrition, a better environment and a better life, leaving no one behind.
National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), . Participating counties - 33.	2022 – 2027	To increase market participation and value addition for targeted small-scale farmers in select value chains in project areas.
Aquaculture Business Development Program, Counties: Migori, Kakamega, Homa Bay, Nyeri, Meru, Kirinyaga, Tharaka-Nithi, Kisii, Kisumu, Siaya, Busia, Embu, Kiambu, Machakos and Kajiado.	2017 – 2026	To strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers, mostly aquaculture pond farmers, to increase production and improve productivity as well as to create opportunities for non-fish farming actors interested in developing microenterprises along the aquaculture value chain.
Toward Ending Drought Emergencies (TWEDE), Counties - Samburu, Marsabit, Isiolo, Garissa, Tana River, Meru, Tharaka Nithi, Kitui, Taita Taveta, Makueni and Kajiado.	2020 – 2026	To reduce the cost of climate change induced drought on Kenya's national economy by increasing resilience of the livestock and other land use sectors in restored and effectively governed rangeland ecosystems.
De-risking, Inclusion and Value Enhancement (DRIVE3), Is in 22 counties.	2022 – 2027	To enhance pastoralists' access to financial services for drought risk mitigation, include them in the value chains and facilitate the livestock trade in the Horn of Africa.

Program	Year	Focus
Kenya Livestock Commercialization Project (KeLCoP). Counties - Semi-Arid counties (Elgeyo Marakwet and Baringo), Arid counties (Marsabit and Samburu).and other areas are Busia, Bungoma, Kakamega, Siaya, Nakuru and Trans Nzoia.	2020 – 2027	To contribute to the Government's agriculture transformation agenda of increasing rural small-scale farmers' incomes, food and nutrition security.
Livestock Value Chain Support Project (Phase 2), Counties: all except Mombasa and Nairobi.	2024 – 2027	To enhance value addition, market access and competitiveness of dairy and cereal investments.
National Value Chain Support Programme (NVSP). Counties: all except Mombasa and Nairobi.	2019 – 2030	To enhance sustainable food and nutrition security, incomes, employment and wealth creation for the targeted beneficiaries.
Programme to Build Resilience for Food and Nutrition Security in the Horn of Africa (BREFONS), Counties – Baringo, Garissa, Isiolo, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana and West Pokot.	2022 – 2027	To contribute building resilience (including for women and the youth) to food and nutrition insecurity and climate change, as well as peace and security in the Horn of Africa.
Youth and Women Empowerment in Modern Agriculture Project (Y-MAP), Counties: all.	2013 – 2030	To train youth and women on agribusiness skills and equip them with modern agricultural equipment, certified seeds and breeding stock.

Annex 5: Agricultural Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SMEF)

Result-based Level		Indicators of the National Agri-Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SMEF) aligned to NIMES	
Description			
Impacts	Improved Food and nutrition security	• Prevalence of undernourishment [Percent of population] • Prevalence of undernourishment [Percent of population] • Food-insecure population • National food poverty headcount rate • County food poverty headcount rate • Prevalence of underweight children [Percent of children under 5 years of age] • Prevalence of wasting [Percent of children under 5 years of age] • Proportion of women of productive age who are consuming minimum dietary diversity [women] • Percentage of infants consuming minimum acceptable diet [Percent of infants 6-23 months]	
	Poverty alleviation	• Employment rate in agriculture (% of population) • Income gap [Percent of population](disparity e.g. as measured by Gini Coefficient) • Number of new jobs created in Agriculture [Number] • Poverty gap at national line [Percent of population] • Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age • Proportion of rural population living in absolute/hardcore poverty [Percent of total population]	
	Resilience and Sustainability	• Proportion of agriculture households that have improved their resilience capacity to climate and weather-related risks (Improved Resilience Capacity Index (IRC)) • Proportion of HH receiving food aid • Proportion of HH receiving cash transfer • Human sustainable development index	
Outcomes	Increased Small-Scale Farmers' Income	• Annual small-scale farmers' income [KES] • Household food expenditure per capita per month • Number of agricultural workers [Numbers] • Percentage change in small-scale farmers' income, by sex and age	
	Increased agricultural output and value addition	• Agriculture production index • Agricultural sector contribution to GDP • Agriculture value added [KES] in constant prices • Agriculture value added [KES] in current prices • Annual agriculture GDP growth rate [Percent] • Cereal import dependency ratio • Growth in agricultural value added per agricultural worker • Growth in agricultural value added per Ha of arable land • Growth in crop yields (Production volumes per area under production of priority crop value chains) [Tonnes/Ha] • Growth in fish capture systems (Production volumes) • Growth in aquaculture yields [Production volumes per area under culture system] • Growth in livestock yields (Production volumes per No. of production units) [e.g., Carcass weight [Average Tonnes per slaughtered animal] • % of change in post-harvest losses, by value chain • Size of arable land as a percentage of total land size [Ha]	

Result-based Level	Description	Indicators of the National Agri-Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SMEF) aligned to NIMES
Outcomes	Increased agricultural output and value addition	• Total value created from agro-processing [KES] • Value of agricultural exports [Value in KES, by commodity] • Value of agricultural imports [Value in KES, by commodity] • Volume of agricultural imports [Tonnes by commodity] • Volume of agricultural exports [Tonnes by commodity]
	Increased household food resilience	• Post-harvest losses • Percentage reduction in the cost of food, by the value chain • Proportion of households protected against shocks, by county • Food reserves in terms of volumes • Feed reserves in terms of volumes • National food balance • Domestic food price index volatility • Percentage reduction in staple deficit • Consumer food price index [Index value] -2010=100 • Food reserves in terms of months • Proportion of households using bio-fortified foods
Outputs	Increased agricultural production and productivity	• Number of counties impacted by the NASIP 2026-2030 [Number, by flagship] • Number of farmers impacted by the NASIP 2026-2030 • Production volume, by value chain for crops [Tonnes by location] • Production volume, by value chain for livestock products [Tonnes/liters by location] • Production volume, by value chain for fish [Tonnes by location] • Value of subsidies provided to farmers per value chain [KES] • No. of marketing cooperatives registered (membership) [Number] • Value of agricultural produce by value chain marketed through cooperatives [KES] • Yields of selected forage Tonnes/hectare • Quantity of farmer-produced seeds [Volumes by value chain by county]
	Increased agro-processing and irrigation	• Number of SMEs engaged in agricultural food processing by county • Number of SMEs engaged in agricultural food distribution by county • Number of inclusive employment opportunities in industries related to agriculture value chains • Number of agro-processing hubs established [Number of processing plants, Number of technologies, No. of products] • Number of processing plants in the agricultural sector by product and technology • Area under irrigation [Ha] • Area of land under newly operational large-scale farms [Ha] • Number of new jobs created in agriculture [Number], by sex and age • Percentage of population employed in agriculture [by Sex and age group] • Percentage of population employed in the agricultural sector out of the total labour force [by Sex and age group] • Agriculture area under ecological/organic agriculture

Result-based Level	Description	Indicators of the National Agri-Sector Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (SMEF) aligned to NIMES
Outputs	Improved food stock levels and livelihood resilience	• Agricultural land under sustainable land and water management/climate smart agriculture [Ha] • Number of farmers, pastoralists and fisherfolk under the insurance programme [Number] • Number of food insecure households supported during emergencies • Percentage of economic loss as a result of diseases and pests per value chain • Post-harvest losses [Tonnes by location, value chain] • Net greenhouse gas emissions from the agricultural sector
	Increased use of information for better management	• Number of farmers electronically registered • Percentage of farmers reached through digital extension services [Percent of total farmers] • Percentage of farmers involved in the warehouse receipt system [Percent of total farmers] • Ratio of extension workers to farmer population [Ratio] • Percentage of farmers using machines for plowing, seeding and harvesting activities.
	Access to agricultural inputs	• Fertilizer consumption (tonnes/hectare) • Agricultural input prices (trend) • Number of farmers engaged in contract farming and outgrower schemes • Seed Index • Quantity of farmer-produced seeds [volumes by value chain by county]
Inputs	Research, innovations and data use strengthened	• Public investment in agricultural research as a percentage of GDP from the agricultural sector. • Public investments in agricultural research as a percentage of the agricultural budget • Number by type of genetic resources conserved and utilized
	Compliance with global standards	• Number of certified processing plants by value chain • Number of certified processing plants by value chain • Number of certified products
	Increased sustainability and better crisis management	• Existence of harmonized food safety regulatory frameworks • Existence of national dietary guidelines and nutrition extension packages • Ratification of EAC SPS Protocol

Annex 6: CAADP Kampala Commitments and Goals

The Kampala Declaration Social, Economic and Environment policy targets	
Social	• Zero Hunger • Reduce stunting by 25% • Reduce waste by 25% • Reducing poverty by 50% • 60% of the population can afford a healthy diet • Reducing the yield gap between male and female farmers by 50% • Empowering 30% youth • Empowering 30% women • Empowering 30% vulnerable groups
Economic	• Increasing agri-food output by 45% • Reducing post-harvest loss by 50% • Tripling Intra-African trade • Raising the share of locally processed food to 35% of agri-food GDP • Mobilizing a total of \$100 billion • At least 10% of annual public expenditure is allocated to agri-food systems • 15% of agri-food GDP is reinvested annually
Environmental	• At least 30% of the agricultural land is under SLM • 40% of the households are protected from shocks

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Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification
Investment Area	Key Performance Indicators	Disaggregation			Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030		
Flagship 1: Increasing Agri-food System production and productivity																		
	Budget in KES billions)										18	22.5	22.5	13.5	13.5	90		
Outputs/ Inputs	Enhancing investment in crop production and productivity	% Increase in crop Productivity/Yields (Production volumes per area under production of priority/selected crop value chains) [Tonnes/Ha]								50% increase in production of various crops						30	Agriculture Secretary &	
	Improvement of crops, livestock and fish genetics	% increase in animals inseminated by species.								At least 50% of livestock farmers adopt and use ART						2	*DVS & Respective County departments.	
	Building foundation for commercial feed enterprises & aquaculture production.	% Increase in production of respective livestock/aquaculture establishments.								50%						15	DLP	
		% Increase in income of livestock producers/ fisherfolk.									30%							DG-KFS & Respective County departments.
	Strengthening animal and fish disease control mechanisms	% Decrease in incidents of disease outbreaks.															20	DVS & Respective County departments.
% Increase in inter-African and international trade regarding animals & animal products.									2025=100%	300%								
Digital Farmer Identity & Profiling	# of farmer onboarded on an integrated KIAMIS and IFMIS platform									3 million						5	Agriculture Secretary & Respective County departments.	
Farmer Enterprise Clusters (FECs)	# of clusters established and operationalized with infrastructure, training and digital systems	Male Female Youth								500						10	Commissioner Cooperatives in conjunction with **SDC, SDLD & KFS & Respective County departments.	

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)	Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners	Means of Verification	
Investment Area	Key Performance Indicators			Disaggregation	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030	
Outputs/ Inputs	Capacity Building & Digital Hubs	# Number of farmers Trained on Digital services in agriculture in the following services (Sourcing inputs, Accessing Extension, Accessing Price Information, Linking to output Markets) by County (47 Counties).			Male Female Youth						50%					8	DLP for feeds;
		# Reporting use of the digital services in any of the services (Sourcing inputs, Accessing Extension, Accessing Price Information, Linking to output Markets)														DVS for animal diseases and animal genetics;	
		Proportion of youth in agricultural food systems that use digital agri-technology															
Flagship 2: Targeted input and service wallet to the needy and vulnerable farmers																	
	Budget in KES billions										10.2	12.8	12.8	7.65	7.65	51	
Outputs/ Inputs	e-Voucher Platform Expansion	# of registered farmers with active e-wallets									5M					2.5	MoALD/MoFBE/ CoG
	Input & Service Bundles	# of farmers receiving bundled inputs (Cash transfer/ redeemable coupons)									1.5M					30	MoALD/MoFBE/ CoG
		Proportion of youth with access to improved agricultural inputs															
	Private-Sector Operations	# of private agro-dealers integrated into system									2000					10	MoALD/MoFBE
	Extension & Soil Health Services	% of targeted smallholder farmers reporting increase in crop yield									0.15					7	MoALD/MoFBE/ CoG
		Increase in annual small-scale farmers' income, by sex and age (KES)									-30,750						KNBS
	Monitoring & Graduation System	% Graduated farmers attaining self-reliance									0.7					1.5	MoALD/MoFBE/ CoG
		Proportion of youth with access to advisory/business service and information															
		Agricultural sector contribution to GDP (KES billion per year)									24 - 49 B						KNBS/MoALD

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification
Investment Area	Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030			
Flagship 3: Enhancing Medium to Large-Scale Production and Irrigation																		
Budget in KES billions)																		
Outputs/ Inputs	Enhance the production and productivity of medium and large-scale farms	% increase in productivity in mechanized irrigated medium & large-scale farms							40%	38	47.5	47.5	28.5	28.5	190	MoALD, CoG, Private sector		
	PPP Irrigation Expansion	Increase in area (Acres) under irrigated							150,000 – 200,000						60	MoALD, NIA, Private Sector		
		Increase in Agriculture Production (Tonnes) by County														MoALD, NIA, Private Sector		
		Proportion of youth with access to public or private irrigation														MoALD, NIA, Private Sector		
	Solar and Renewable Energy Integration	% Increase in solar powered irrigation systems							60%						20	MoE, DFIs, Counties		
	Digital Water Governance	% Increase in Water use efficiency							60%						10	NIA, WRAs, ICTA		
	Integrated Market Eco-systems	# of aggregation hubs actively engaged in aggregation, processing and/ or marketing of Agricultural production (Tonnes) from selected value chains							47						40	Private Sector, CoG		
County Irrigation Programs	Proportion of youth led SMEs with market access																	
	# of youth led agribusiness incubation hubs																	
	# of counties with funded and implemented irrigation programs								47						15	Counties, CCFs, NDMA		
Agricultural mechanization services	# of counties with Operational AMS								47						15	MoALD, Private sector and County governments		
	# of farmers accessing and using AMS								30%							Counties, CCFs, NDMA		
Irrigated and mechanized feed and fodder production	Increase in Acreage (Acres) of Irrigated feed and fodder								20,000 – 30,000 ha in ASAL counties						10	MoALD, Private sector and County governments		
Flagship 4: Agro-Industrialization and Value Addition																		

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Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification	
Outputs/ Inputs	Investment Area	Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030		
		# of AIPs certified under GAPs	# of AIPs and PHs using traceability technology	Value (KES) of produce from AIPs and PHs sold disaggregated by Domestic and international markets	% of AIPs and PHs who use PHLM technologies												15		
	Facilitate Standards, Certification, Digital Traceability and trade																	KEBS, MoH, KEPHIS, KRA, KNBS	
	Promote Capacity building, Skill development, R&D and technology adoption in Post Harvest Loss Management																15	MoALD, Ministry of Education (TVETs),	
Flagship 5: Strengthening Food and feed safety																			
		Budget in KES billions)																	
Outputs/ Inputs		Integrated governance & coordination.	Establish a national food and feed safety control agency.									9.8	12.3	12.3	7.35	7.35	49	5	Cabinet Secretary for Agriculture and Livestock Development & Cabinet Secretary health in consultation with all food and feed safety regulatory agencies.
											1							Respective departments & agencies in food safety control.	
											5							Food business ratings: Director Public Health.	
		Develop a Multi Annual National Control Plan (MANCP).									1						5	National Food Safety Coordination Committee or its successor & county governments.	

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification																																																				
Investment Area		Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation		Y1					Y2					Y3					Y4					Y5					Budget 2030																																							
Outputs/ Inputs	Risk-Based Inspection, EarlyWarning Systems and certification support.	% reduction in prevalence of foodborne illnesses.																													70%															4					Foodborne illnesses: DG – Health & county governments.																			
	Safe use of agro-chemicals, pesticides and medicines.	% reduction in chemical/medicine residue levels in food in the market.																																							80%															2					Pest Control Products Board for chemical/pesticide residues. Veterinary Medicine Directorate for Medicine Residues & county governments.									
	Laboratory modernization & accreditation.	Upgraded county food safety labs;																																							47										12					Respective county food safety departments;														
		Equipped national food & feed safety labs (by County Economic Blocks).																																							6															Respective national food safety departments & agencies & county governments.														
	Food and Feed Regulation & Certification.	Develop digital register for food manufacturers																																												1					DLP for the national register of feed manufacturers.																			
		% of feed manufacturers registered in the national register																																												100%										DLP for the national register of feed manufacturers.														
		Feed certification reports.																																												80%										DVS for the national register of feed importers and feed certification.														
	Digital Traceability and Surveillance.	% of food business operators using QR stamps on food & Feed packaging materials																																												100%					1 (for inspection)					DG – KeBS.														
	FBO Compliance and Certification.	% of food and feed operators certified for HACCP/ISO/ GMP certification.																																												100%					3					Principal Secretary Industrialization.														
	Food Loss and Waste Management.	% reduction in food loss																																																	50%					10					Agriculture Secretary & DLP at farm level (food loss, Director Trade at market/ retail level (food waste), DG – NEMA at consumer level (food waste) & county governments.									

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification
Investment Area		Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030	
Outputs/ Inputs	Food Loss and Waste Management.	% of households using bio-fortified foods																
		% reduction in food waste									50%							
	Capacity building of FBOs and consumers.	# of trained FBOs per county.									80%						6	Agriculture Secretary, DVS and DG – KFS in conjunction with respective county governments for FBO training; Director Public Health in conjunction with respective county public health departments for sensitization of food retailers & consumers, County governments.
Flagship 6: Reinforcing Agri-food Systems Resilience to Shocks																		
Outputs/ Inputs	Budget in KES billions)																	
	County Resilience Plans	# of counties which have developed and adopted County Resilience Plans (linked to KFSSG triggers).									47	25.6	32.1	32.1	19.2	19.2	128.2	Government-National & Counties
											47							
	Climate-Oriented Extension	# increase in farming household resilience capacity index to climate induced shocks									Index demonstrably improved						25.8	Government-National (KNBS) & Counties, Private Sector
		Proportion of youths using climate information																
		Proportion of youths adopting climate-smart practices																
		Proportion of youths resilient to market shocks																
		Proportion of youths resilient to climatic events																
	Early Warning Systems	% of input subsidy budget devoted to Climate-Smart Agricultural practices.									20%							
		# of counties with early warning systems									47						9.68	Government-National & Counties, Development Partners

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification													
Investment Area		Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation		Y1					Y2					Y3					Y4					Y5					Budget 2030
Outputs/ Inputs	Early Warning Systems	# of counties with contingency plans																													
		# of counties with developed seasonal forecasts incorporating contingency plans																													
	Operationalize COMEX/ WRS	COMEX system fully rolled out																													
		% Increase in Quantity/ Volumes of warehoused commodities																													
	Climate Financing	Value (KES) National anticipatory financing mechanism developed and climate funds mobilized for regional conflicts.																													
		% of youths with insurance in agri-food systems																													
	NSFR Reforms	Annual funding is mobilized to procure commodities for the restructured NSFR.																													
		Food reserves in terms of volumes																													
		Feed reserves in terms of volumes																													
		National food balance																													
		Food reserves in terms of months																													
		Percentage reduction in staple deficit																													
Flagship 7: Advancing Research, Data and Innovation for Competitiveness																															
Budget in KES billions																															
Outputs/ Inputs	Strengthening Research, Innovation and Human-	% of agriculture expenditure on training and capacity building in agricultural research																													
		# of patents from experimental research on Crops, Livestock and Fisheries																													
		# of patented technologies commercialized																													

[illegible]

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification	
Investment Area	Key Performance Indicators	Disaggregation		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030				
Outputs/ Inputs	Institutional Coordination and County Agri-food System Investment Plans (County Compacts)	Youth participation in policy-making/dialogues - County Agri-food System Investment Plans (County Compacts)																	
		Youth involvement in agri-food systems governance – CASSCOMS, JASSCOM, ASTO																	
		% of counties with performance-based coordination systems operational							100% of counties implementing coordinated agri-food plans by Year 3										
	Professional Capacity Development	# of professionals trained and certified	Male; Female; Youth							10,000 professionals trained; 70% achieving adoption targets							1,242		
		% of youth on agri-food systems institutionalized mentorship programme																	
		% of youth completing agri-food TVET																	
		% of certified professionals meeting performance benchmarks Adoption rate of improved practices among farmers supported	50% Male 50% Female							22,000 professionals certified 70% of certified professionals meeting performance benchmarks 40% increase in farmer adoption rates									
	Digital measurement and learning systems	# of farmers using platform	50% Male 50% Female							30% faster adoption of improved practices							0.70		
% of extension officers using digital performance systems		50% Male 50% Female							60% of farmers use digital services;										
% of counties using digital performance systems									1 integrated national platform deployed across all 47 counties										

Intervention		Indicators		Baseline (2026)		Achievements/Milestones					Budget					Source/Lead / Partners		Means of Verification	
Investment Area		Key Performance Indicators		Disaggregation		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Target 2030	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Budget 2030	Source/Lead / Partners	Means of Verification
Outputs/ Inputs	Digital mea- surement and learning systems	% of farmers using digital agricultural platforms		Male; Female; Youth PWDs															
	Market linked skills and value chain development	# of farmers with market linkages		Male; Female; Youth PWDs							500,000 farmers with market linkages						1.5		
		% farmers in contract farm- ing arrangements		Male; Female; Youth PWDs															
		% of farmers adopting practices		Male; Female; Youth PWDs							60% of farmers participate in value chains;								
		Amount of market-linked finance mobilized									40% income improvement KES 500 million in market-linked finance mobilized								

Annex 8: NASIP Risk Assessment and Ranking

Methodology: Risks scored 1–5 on Likelihood and Impact.

Scoring guidance: 1 = Very Low, 2 = Low, 3 = Moderate, 4 = High, 5 = Very High.

#	Risk	Category	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation / Contingency Measures	Level
1	Change in political leadership Electoral transition risk (2027)	Political & Governance	5 / 5	5 / 5	Institutionalize oversight through the Inter-Governmental Coordination Committee on Agriculture (ICCA) and County NASIP Steering Committees (CNSCs); embed NASIP in MTP IV to ensure cross-administration continuity.	Critical
2	Public-sector financing risk Fiscal deficit and competing priorities	Financing	4 / 5	5 / 5	Ring-fence NASIP within the MTEF as a priority expenditure under BETA and Vision 2030; apply Program-Based Budgeting (PBB) for predictable county disbursements and conditional grants tied to flagship milestones.	Critical
3	Policy and legal delays Slow enactment of the AIF Act and key legislation	Political & Governance	4 / 5	4 / 5	Establish a Policy Coordination Task Force to expedite parliamentary and regulatory approvals	High
4	Bureaucratic delays in disbursement Systemic delays across the delivery chain	Financing	4 / 5	3 / 5	Prioritise the formation and strengthening of value chain groups to generate their own funds for enterprise development.	High
5	Development-partner financing risk Donor fiscal or geopolitical shifts	Financing	3 / 5	4 / 5	Conduct annual alignment reviews through the Agricultural Sector Donor Coordination Group (ASDCG); diversify financing via AIF blended-finance windows, including climate-finance instruments from partners.	High
6	Political interference in project selection Undermines merit-based allocation	Political & Governance	4 / 5	3 / 5	Public participation in transparent, merit-based processes and independent technical review during selection, where applicable.	Medium
7	Leadership turnover in ministries/counties Institutional memory and continuity loss	Political & Governance	4 / 5	3 / 5	Implement a transition management plan (2027–2028) with standardized procedures and National Agriculture Data Hub-linked digital repositories for institutional memory	Medium
8	Private-sector financing risk Investor confidence, credit and policy risk	Financing	3 / 5	3 / 5	Deploy AIF credit guarantees, equity co-investment schemes and performance incentives; strengthen due diligence frameworks and investment vetting	Medium
9	Funding volatility across flagships/regions AIF reallocation contingency	Financing	3 / 5	2 / 5	Maintain a 10–15% reserve within the AIF for reallocation to critical or underfunded areas.	Low
10	Public transparency and engagement risk Limited citizen oversight, politicization	Political & Governance	2 / 5	3 / 5	Publish progress updates on National Agriculture Data Hub portals; hold annual citizen forums; integrate accountability sessions within Joint Sector Reviews (JSRs).	Low



**Ministry of Agriculture and
Livestock Development**

