

**KENYA PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT -2019.**

**Investment in Human Capital and Rural Economies.**



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## Introduction

The scale of the contribution of human capital to national economic growth and stability has been significantly under-recognized. This effect is best reflected in the success of high-income countries, where some 70% of national wealth is now recognized to be attributable to human capital. In low- and lower-middle-income countries, this potential contribution is currently under-exploited, and many countries derive only about 40% of their wealth from the human capital of their populations (Linda Schultz et al 2018).

School feeding programmes have been shown to promote the nutritional and educational benefits of primary school children and enhance agricultural opportunities for Small Holder Farmers (SHFs), thus contributing towards improved economic stability at the basic levels that would cascade upwards to build national economic stability and the nation's wealth.

In Kenya, a school meal, in most cases, consists of maize, beans, oil and salt served daily. The ration constitutes about 35% of the recommended daily allowance. The government through the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) implementation guidelines have recommended schools to embrace other food combinations to diversify the menus. The National School Meals Strategy 2017-2020 emphasizes this recommendation and gives a number of food combinations with calculated rations that schools can opt to serve the children.

Currently, the majority of the HGSF schools purchase the maize and beans from traders who might buy the grains from local SHFs but mainly buy from large scale farmers from other parts of the country. In addition, procurement of school meals is through manual tendering which limits the suppliers to tender announcements. Using a mobile phone platform will bridge this gap and increase the coverage for the people who receive the tender notifications from schools and even respond to them without necessarily traveling physically to those schools.

In 2016, a pilot project funded by Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF) was implemented through Partnership for Child Development (PCD). The pilot was implemented in Kilifi county. Results of the pilot evaluation guided a scale up design proposal. It brought out the need for SHFs to be further supported in order to increase their production and better access the school feeding market.

*This project is encouraging school menu diversity through collaborations with Ministry of Education, Agriculture, WFP, & Cereal Growers Association (CGA) to deliver trainings to schools and advocate for variety of menus. Through this project, farmers are being capacity build to boost the production of a variety of nutritious food commodities as well market competitiveness through the trainings and the use of the mobile phone platform respectively. This ensures that traders do not dominate the HGSF market as witnessed through a pilot project survey.*

PCD received funding from Table for Two International (TfT), to guide the implementation of a project 'Investment in Human Capital and Rural Economies'. This project aims to build the capacity of SHFs to maximize production of food commodities that can be grown within local target regions.

The project's general objective is to promote agriculture productivity and income of small scale farmers.

Specific objectives include:

1. To build the farmer's capacity on food production and post-harvest handling.
2. Link farmers to structured markets including the HGSFP schools to provide a steady income through a mobile phone platform.
3. To enhance transparency and accountability of the HGSP Programme's procurement process.

*PCD through the TfT funding, has identified Farmer Based Organizations(FBOs) to boost their production and market competitiveness. The needs/gaps in production and marketing have been identified through a needs assessment survey and the development of draft training modules tailored to these needs have been developed; PCD taking the lead. A mobile phone platform to link these Small Holder Farmers (SHFs) to markets, primarily, the HGSFP markets has been built to a great extent; it will be rolled out in March, 2020.*

The project targets three counties namely Tharaka Nithi in Central, Kilifi in Coast and Kitui in Eastern regions of Kenya. In the first phase, approximately 100 Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) will be enrolled in the programme to receive training on proper farming practices, use of a mobile phone platform to bid for tenders from the HGSFP and also access to small grants to support their production. During the project mapping exercise, a total of **127 FBOs**; Kitui **48**, Tharaka Nithi **43** and Kilifi **36** with a combined membership of **4,228** women and **1988** men were identified.

The counties targeted in this project produce a variety of crops that could be used to constitute a nutritious school meal if grown in larger quantities and marketed through the mobile phone platform. Table below shows different crops grown in the three project target counties.

*Table 1:Crops grown in project target counties.*

Counties	Kilifi	Kitui	Tharaka Nithi
<b>Crops grown and marketed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maize</li> <li>• Green Grams</li> <li>• Cowpeas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Green grams</li> <li>• Maize</li> <li>• Sorghum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cowpeas</li> <li>• Green grams</li> <li>• Maize</li> <li>• Sorghum</li> </ul>

	• Beans		
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## Partnerships

PCD has forged partnerships with a number of organizations based on their expertise on the various phases of project implementation. The Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Education (MoE) was revisited and some amendments made.

The following partners are already on board and are supporting the project in various ways;

1. KEMRI: The project Principal Investigator (PI) as per KEMRI's organizational structure is a Senior Researcher at KEMRI and is charged with giving technical oversight to the project. He also acts as a link between Imperial College and KEMRI thus ensuring that the project gets maximum support from KEMRI in terms of operations, financial management and logistics.
2. Mfarm Ltd: Mfarm is responsible for developing the mobile phone platform, training farmers and teachers on its usage, participating in monitoring visits and reporting.
3. Ministry of Education (MoE): MoE will help to facilitate access to HGSP schools, act as the project's focal partner and coordination.
4. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries (MOALF): MOALF will help to link PCD to focal persons at the county, identify FBOs that will participate in the project and provide information and data.
5. World Food Programme (WFP): PCD will collaborate with WFP for technical expertise and sharing of experiences from their array of innovations in school feeding programmes.
6. Cereal Growers Association (CGA): CGA will support PCD in mobilizing FBOs in Kitui and Tharaka counties and building capacity of farmers. The association has a wealth of experience in the following areas;
  - a) Mobilization of small holder farmers into business oriented farmer groups.
  - b) Capacity building of farmers; this involves good agricultural practices, post-harvest handling and storage, climate smart agriculture, helping groups to be cohesive by strengthening leadership and governance in FBOs. They also deal with agribusiness- business planning and financial literacy for SHFs.
  - c) Market linkages; through linking SHFs to input buyers.
  - d) Technology transfer; through demonstration plots, learning sites, organizing farmer field days.
7. Rafiki Participatory Development Partners: They will support in mobilizing FBOs in Kilifi county and coordination.

## Activities and Outputs

Since July 2019, a number of activities have resulted in significant outputs. These include the Stakeholders' Conference, Mobile Phone Platform development, County Sensitization and FBO mapping.

### Stakeholder Conference

The Stakeholders Conference that brought together key partners and the government including Ministry of Agriculture and Education was held on 26<sup>th</sup> July 2019 at Silver Springs Hotel Nairobi. The objective was to present the project concept to the stakeholders for their inputs and feedback, share the successes and challenges experienced in the 2016 pilot phase of implementation in Kilifi county and finally allow the stakeholders to interact and identify areas of synergy. Participants included representatives from MoE, WFP, CGA, KEMRI, Rafiki Participatory Development Partners,) and Mfarm Kenya Ltd.

An overview of the pilot project and gaps identified was presented. Gaps identified after evaluation of the Pilot Project and how this project will bridge them were also explained. These included:

- Limited supply of farm produce; most farmers did not have the required quantities ordered by schools, hence avoided bidding. This project has set aside some grant monies that will be awarded to farmers who present proposals that are convincing to support with the acquisition of the farm inputs. These includes fertilizers, machines, irrigation systems, pesticides, storage facilities and packaging materials.
- Technology; the use of smart phones in operating the mobile app was a challenge to some farmers in the village as a number of them are not well educated. During this scale up phase, communication will be through Kiswahili language which is easily understood across all the target counties. The trainings will be delivered in three days as opposed to the one day during the pilot to give enough time for simulation of the bidding process using the mobile phone platform.
- The platform lacked a food delivery report which would be used to confirm receipt of the food items at the designated school hence it was hard to monitor timely deliveries and quality of food received. A function that confirms food delivery and quality has been added to the scale up platform.
- MoE and PCD did not have access rights to the mobile phone system. These rights will be extended to both parties.
- There was need to improve training and include additional programs such as food safety to make it more successful. Training modules will include areas identified as gaps during the needs assessment survey.
- FBOs lacked competent pricing strategies hence overpriced or underpriced their produce. A pricing mechanism will be included in the platform to guide the farmers when pricing their commodities.

- Single sourcing was evident; one trader supplied 68% of the schools, which translated to 75% of the total school feeding market (unequal market share). The capacity of schools will be strengthened to avoid a repetition. Capacity will also be strengthened to improve their competitiveness of the farmers.
- The winning bids were often the highest prices quoted by traders even when the procurement guidelines state that the lowest bidder should win the tender. Further discussion with MoE and with the schools will be done to avoid repetition.
- The winning bid is for all the items required by schools (maize, beans, salt and oil). Some FBOs may be able to supply only the fresh produce thus the need to separate fresh food items from the salt and oil in the system catalogue. Discussions with MoE on possibilities of separating this or the way forward are underway.
- Schools do not store the food appropriately even with the guidelines stating clearly how the food should be stored. Post-harvest handling will be one of the topics that farmers will be trained on.
- It was noted that some schools ordered food commodities that were not produced by the farmers in their regions. These could only be availed by suppliers from outside these regions. Schools can purchase any type of cereals and pulses grown in their vicinity and should not only rely on maize and beans.

Additional information of the upgraded mobile phone platform tendering system that has been incorporated into the system to make it more efficient and transparent include;

- Price referencing will be added to help FBOs in pricing their commodities.
- FBOs will get feedback when payment for food delivered to schools is done.
- Traders can sign up and log into the system and bid for tenders as well.
- Schools will self-register as entities unlike previously where only the head teacher was registered.
- The system will have **ORIGINATOR** (FBO); **CHECKER** (Head teacher); **RECEIVER** (it was suggested that this should be a member of the school feeding committee).
- Schools and traders' price data management records will be displayed (refers to the price range that won the previous tenders)

The scaled-up project, "An Investment in Human Capital and Rural Development" was presented. In a discussion that ensued after the presentation, the following clarifications were made:

- How will the pricing information work: Mfarm will collect prices for various commodities at different seasons from the local markets and share with the farmers.

- How to determine location of FBOs during registration process: In reference to mapping of FBOs, the location will be FBO's point of meeting; where they usually converge for meetings or to conduct their group business.
- In the scale up, the system will require members of the procurement committee to sign and confirm that the right procurement process was followed before the tender was awarded.
- The system will cost ksh800 (USD 8) annually per farmer. However, the cost will be covered by the project through funding from TtT to enable the FBOs to use the platform.
- The farmers will be able to see the price range that won the bid without necessarily seeing the FBO that won to avoid confrontation and rivalry.
- The system will work on smartphones that will be procured by PCD for FBO leaders and Head teachers. However, farmers can get feedback from their simple phones.
- The system can be used by farmers operating in other markets as well. In addition, farmers can leave the platform and re-join later in which case, they will reactivate their membership status.
- WFP will collaborate with PCD on training on the HGSFP procurement process to include farmers and diversify their options.
- MoE in collaboration with partners will consider revising the HGSFP procurement guidelines especially those pertaining to tendering to include the mobile phone system tendering as this is not included in its current form.
- The project should also focus on food safety to ensure that food supplied to schools is fit for human consumption. WFP will collaborate with PCD in training farmers on commodity management, packaging and value addition.
- MoE is working towards digitizing school feeding procurement operations, therefore the project is a step in the right direction.

#### County sensitization.

This was the sensitization of County Directors of Education, Agriculture and Health on the project. It was carried out in the target counties namely Tharaka Nithi, Kitui and Kilifi from 12<sup>th</sup> to 21<sup>st</sup> August 2019. The objective of the exercise was;

1. To give the local county teams an overview of the project
2. To get their buy in and support for the project
3. To outline their roles in the project
4. To identify the focal persons at the county level

The field team included PCD Projects Principal Investigator (PI) in KEMRI, PCD Programme Coordinator and two interns.

The following observations were noted through interaction with the County Directors of Education and Agriculture:



- The project will foster production among SHFs organized in FBOs.
- Supply of maize and beans to schools is very popular despite the availability of green grams in the market, especially in Tharaka Nithi and Kitui counties.
- There is need for a joint sensitization meeting bringing together the three key ministries i.e. Education, Agriculture and Health at county level. This will enable a more systematized structure for follow up, monitoring and generation of county review reports.
- Focal point persons will be identified from the Ministries at the county level who will work closely with PCD team.
- Farmers need support with seeds and other farming inputs. Commercial farming is being promoted by the Ministry of Agriculture and other organizations in the county.
- A number of technologies are being adopted in Kilifi to enhance productivity. They include Conservation Agriculture which will lead to good yields in 3 to 4 years - even with minimal rainfall – as well as water harvesting on the farm through small ponds and ridges to hold rain water.
- Quality issues should be observed; farmers should provide clean grains and legumes for the market; they should be ready to do business anywhere in the county and beyond.
- The County Director of Health will be involved in the project to support on matters of food quality at the school level.

#### Recommendations from the sensitization

From the discussions with the stakeholders, there was a recommendation across all the three target regions that schools should embrace food diversity in their meals and not solely rely on maize and beans. There should be greater incorporation of green grams and cassava in Tharaka Nithi/Kitui and Kilifi counties respectively where production is high.

#### Development of the mobile phone platform

M-Farm originally extended its platform to accommodate the mobile platform for HGSF market. It was quite easy to embark on the project, given the same team that worked on a scaled down version is working on the current project. A number of work documents and notes have been created to support the development and to ensure that certain key information is captured in a document. These notes have been compiled and cleaned and kept safely by M-Farm. This is to ensure a smooth transition for consultants/employees joining the project at a later stage.

The deployment process that is configured and is used in the M-Farm project has been documented ensuring ease of use. As the data complexity has increased, it is very useful to have a schematic overview of how it is all stored. As part of designing the improved data structure, an ER-Diagram has been created.

Two flow-charts have been created, one describing the process of FBO/Farmer registration, generation of tenders by schools, bid acceptance to the receipt of food in schools. The second flow chart describes how the data registration happens. Together, they illustrate the main points of the system; how the FBOs bid and produce get registered and how it gets sold (document attached separately).

### Mapping of Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs)

Mapping of FBOs in the target counties took place from 4<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> November 2019. The main aim of the exercise was to identify existing and budding FBOs and their physical locations in order to enrol them in the project. It was also done to assess the needs of the farmer groups in order to guide the development of customised training manuals.

Mfarm extended/modified its farmer mapping functionalities to suit the data points required for the project’s mapping exercise. Accounts for 15 data collection assistants were created and used to map data points for **127** FBOs.

The exercise was conducted in collaboration with partners; CGA who supported to mobilize FBOs and data collection assistants from Tharaka Nithi and Kitui counties and Rafiki Participatory Development Partners who supported the team in Kilifi county.

### Results of the mapping & Needs assessment exercise

A total of **127** FBOs were mapped (Kitui **48**, Tharaka Nithi **43** and Kilifi **36**) with a combined membership of **4,228** women and **1988** men.

### Crops grown and marketed by FBOs by county

Although the counties produce other crops, the crops grown and marketed collectively by the FBOs differ in each county. FBOs in Kilifi market only maize (100 percent) while those in Kitui and Tharaka market a variety of crops as shown in Table 2.

*Table 2: Crops grown and marketed collectively by FBOs by county*

Type of Crop	Kilifi County (%)	Kitui County (%)	Tharaka Nithi (%)
Maize	100	2.1	28.0
Green grams		85.4	32.6
Sorghum		12.5	32.6
Cowpeas		-	7.0
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Markets accessed by FBOs

The greatest market is provided by traders and brokers (66 percent) followed by open air market (20 percent). This is especially true for FBOs in Kitui who mostly sell to traders (79 percent) and majority in Tharaka county (90 percent). At least two FBOs from Kitui county had sold to processors. Other markets accessed are presented in table 2. FBOs in Kilifi county clearly need support in market linkages as 33 percent do not access any kind of market.

*Table3: Types of markets accessed by FBOs by County*

Type of market	Kilifi (%)	Kitui (%)	Tharaka Nithi (%)
Traders and brokers	19.4	79.2	90.7
Open air market	38.9	14.6	9.3
Others	5.6	2.1	-
Other primary and secondary schools	2.8	-	-
Processors	-	4.2	-
No market	33.3	-	-
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### Training received by FBOs

Most of the FBOs had received training in a number of fields with the most popular being Agricultural Practices (76 percent), Post-Harvest Management (61 percent), Record Keeping (57 percent) and FBO Management (52 percent). A few had been trained on how to set prices (18 percent) and writing Business Plans and Proposals (17 percent). From the results, it is apparent that FBOs in Tharaka Nithi county have much more capacity in terms of training while those in Kilifi need much more support in training as can be seen from table 4.

*Table 4: Training received by county*

Type of training	Kilifi (%)	Kitui (%)	Tharaka (%)
Good Agricultural Practices	77.8	75.0	76.7
Post- Harvest Management	27.8	41.7	65.1
Food Quality Management	5.6	12.5	32.6
How to write Business Plans and Proposals	5.6	2.1	46.5

How to set prices	27.8	43.8	81.4
FBO Management and Leadership	36.1	52.1	81.4
Record Keeping	35.1	52.1	81.4

When asked which other training they would like, the following were outlined; trading online (digital), how to write Business Plans and Proposals, Market Linkages, Collective Marketing, Financial Literacy, Post-harvest Handling, Price Setting, Group Dynamics and Leadership, Good Agricultural Practices and Value Addition.

### FBOs' most pressing need

A number of pressing needs were identified in each county. This is outlined in table 5.

*Table 5: FBOs pressing needs by county*

County	Pressing needs
Tharaka Nithi	Access to credit, financial support, market linkages, financial management, local seeds to be provided to them because they believe they don't need these chemicals, marketing, Soil testing, training
Kitui	Access to credit, financial support, market linkages, farm inputs, Seeds and training
Kilifi	Access to credit, financial support, market linkages, credit for inputs, setting prices for farm produce, financial support and linkage to markets, training, storage facility to assemble grains.

### Baseline survey

Preparations for a survey on selected FBOs, schools and traders in the target started from December 2019. The main objective of the baseline survey is to establish smallholder farmers' status on production, marketing capacities and income. It will also establish the status of HGSP schools' food procurement. The survey will be conducted in Kilifi, Kitui and Tharaka Nithi counties among the registered FBOs and schools. The report will be used as a benchmark to measure progress and for impact evaluation purposes

The survey will strive to establish the following and any other relevant information:

- 1) Demographic information on SHFs who are members of FBOs

- 2) Socio-economic status of the SHFs including living standards and income
- 3) Number of farmers enrolled in the Programme and trained on good farming practices (use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers)
- 4) Number of farmers adopting new technologies (irrigation, improved storage)
- 5) Agricultural productivity and any gaps/needs that call for attention
- 6) Quantities of food commodities in kg/metric tons procured by HGSF schools and other markets in the last year
- 7) Number of farmers successfully selling their produce through the mobile phone platform
- 8) Number of farmers linked to structured markets
- 9) Current status of food procurement by HGSF schools; gaps and needs analysis

The final report for this will be available earliest end of March 2020.

### Challenges and recommendations

A few challenges listed below have been experienced and the way forward discussed.

- The National Examinations that took place from October to November 2019 delayed field activities because officers from the Ministry of Education who are key stakeholders /partners could not participate in any of the project activities. As a result, mapping of schools did not take place as planned. This will be done in February together with the baseline survey.
- A joint County stakeholder sensitization that was planned for November 2019 could not take place since Ministry officials could not attend the forum. Their participation is critical in sensitizing stakeholders to the project and informing head teachers on the concept of diversifying school meals and not to overly rely on maize and beans. This is also scheduled for February 2020.

### Way forward/ Future Action

- The mobile phone platform will be finalized and presented to PCD and TtT for input before rollout in March, 2020.
- PCD Executive Director, Lesley Drake will visit the project early this year preferably in February to provide more technical guidance to the country team.
- A request for a no cost extension for the project might be made to facilitate completion of all the year 1 activities as detailed in the project proposal.
- Beyond the project scope, there will be need to capacity build farmers to produce for other markets in addition to HGSF schools. There will be a need for further training on growing drought resistant, nutritious food varieties especially during harsh weather conditions characterized by long periods of dry spells.

- PCD is working with Ministry of Education, WFP and other partners to assist schools to develop realistic menus that are both culturally acceptable, affordable, locally available and nutritious.

Appendices  
Annex 1: Photos



Figure 1: A photo of Miss Linda Kwamboka- Mfarm presenting during the National stakeholders meeting



Figure 2:Ms. Judy Musyoki (CGA ) addressing participants at Kitui County during FBO mapping exercise.

## Annex 2: Mapping and Needs Assessment Form

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### Introduction

No	Question	Responses	Response code
1	Name of farmer Organization		
2	County		
3	Sub county		
4	Location		
5	Sub-location		
6	GPRS Location	Southing _____	Northing _____
7	Name of chairperson		Tel No.
8	Name of secretary		Tel No.

### Organizational structure and membership

9	Type/level of group	1 = Self-help group 2 = Community based organization (CBO) 3 = Cooperative society 4 = Federation	
10	Which year was the FBO formed?		
11	Is the FBO registered	1 =Yes 0 =No	
12	Year FBO was registered		
13	How many members are in the FBO?	Men _____ Women _____	
14	Composition of group leaders	Men _____ Women _____	
15	Does this FBO have a bank account?	1 =yes 0 =No	



- 16 Have you ever accessed bank loans? 1 =Yes  
2 =No

**Crops grown and marketed**

- 17 Which crops do the FBO members grow and market collectively?  
1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_  
3. \_\_\_\_\_
- 18 Which markets does the FBO sell members' produce?  
1. Open air market  
2. Home grown school feeding market  
3. Other schools- primary and secondary  
4. Traders and brokers  
5. Processors  
6. Hospitals

**Training and capacity Development**

- 19 Has any member of the FBO been trained on any of the following? Response Who provided the training?  
Yes = 1  
No = 0  
Don't know =99 See codes below

Good agricultural practices

Post-harvest management

Food quality management

How to write business plans and proposals

How to Set prices

FBO Management and leadership

Financial management

Record keeping

**Codes for provider of training**

1 = Government

2 = International/national NGOs

3 = International development agencies (UN, USAID, UKAID, GIZ, JICA etc.)

4 = Buyers (including traders)

5 = Agricultural input suppliers

6 = Other--- specify

20 Is there any particular training that the FBO would be interested in? 1.  
2.  
3.

21 What are the most pressing needs of the FBO that require intervention/assistance at the moment? 1= Training  
2 = Financial support  
3 =Market linkages  
4 = Access to credit  
5 = other \_\_\_\_\_

## Annex III: Mapping & Needs Assessment Report

### FARMER BASED ORGANIZATIONS' MAPPING AND NEEDS ASSESSMENT REPORT

#### Introduction

The main aim of the exercise was to identify existing and budding FBOs in the target counties and their physical locations for purposes of enrolling them into the project. It was also done to assess the needs of the farmer groups in order to guide the interventions appropriately.

#### Methodology

The exercise was conducted in collaboration with partners notably Cereal Growers Association (CGA) and Rafiki Participatory Development Partners. The former (CGA) supported to mobilize FBOs and data collection assistants from Tharaka Nithi and Kitui Counties while Rafiki supported in Kilifi County. A one-day training for data collection assistants was held in each of the three counties. Mfarm delivered the main part of the training where data collection assistants were taught how to collect data using a mobile phone program and to map the physical locations of the FBOs. They were then facilitated to

go visit the FBOs where they held short interviews with the chairpersons and secretaries and did the needs assessment.

The trainings were also attended by Sub-County Agricultural Officers representing Sub-Counties where FBOs participating in the project will be drawn from. Table 1 shows participants of the mapping exercise by County.

*Table 3: Participants of the mapping exercise by County*

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of data collection assistants</b>	<b>Implementing Partner</b>	<b>Government officers in attendance</b>	<b>FBOs mapped</b>
Tharaka Nithi	5	CGA	2	43
Kitui	5	CGA	0	48
Kilifi	5	Rafiki	5	36
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>127</b>

## **Results**

### **Total number of FBOs mapped by County**

A total of 127 FBOs were mapped as follows: Kitui 48, Tharaka Nithi 43 and Kilifi 36. Table 2 shows the number of FBOs mapped by county. They had a combined membership of 4,228 women and 1988 men. The mapped FBOs are listed in the appendix.

*Table 4: Number of FBOs mapped by County*

<b>County</b>	<b>Number of FBOs</b>
Kilifi	36
Tharaka Nithi	43
Kitui	48
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>

### **Organizational structure**

Majority of the FBOs were self-help groups; all the FBOs mapped in Kilifi were self-help groups (100 percent) while those in Kitui and Tharaka Nithi were 77 percent and 67 percent

respectively. There were two cooperatives in Kitui and three in Tharaka Nithi County. Table 3 presents this information.

Table 5: Types of FBOs by County

Type of group	Kilifi N (%)	Kitui N (%)	Tharaka Nithi N (%)
Self help	36(100%)	37(77.0%)	29(67.4%)
CBO	-	9(18.8%)	11(25.6%)
Cooperative	-	2 (4.2%)	3(7.0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (100%)</b>	<b>48 (100%)</b>	<b>43 (100%)</b>

### Year FBO was formed

Majority of the FBOs were formed between 2001 and 2015 (51 percent) while those formed between 2016 and 2019 were 44 percent. Table 4 gives the year of FBO formation by County.

Table 6: Year of FBO formation

Distribution within the Counties			
Year FBO was Formed	Kilifi N (%)	Kitui N (%)	Tharaka Nithi N (%)
1980 -2000	-	2(4.6%)	3(6.9%)
2001- 2015	14(38.9%)	31(64.7%)	20(46.5%)
2016 -2019	22(61.1%)	15(31.3%)	20(46.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36(100%)</b>	<b>48(100%)</b>	<b>43(100%)</b>

### Year of Registration

All the FBOs from Tharaka Nithi County were already registered with 54 percent having been registered between 2016- 2019. Kitui County had more FBOs registered by 2015 (54 percent). Three FBOs in Kitui and three in Kilifi had not been registered as shown in table 5.

Table 7: FBO year of registration

Distribution within the Counties			
Year of FBO Registration	Kilifi N (%)	Kitui N (%)	Tharaka Nithi N (%)
1980 -2000	-	1(2.1%)	2(4.6%)

2001- 2015	11(30.7%)	26(54.3%)	18(41.9%)
2016 -2019	22(61.2%)	18(37.5%)	23(53.5%)
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>33(91.9%)</b>	<b>45(93.9%)</b>	<b>43(100%)</b>
Unregistered	3(8.1%)	3(6.1%)	0(0%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 (100%)</b>	<b>48 (100%)</b>	<b>43 (100%)</b>

### Bank accounts and Access to credit

A total of 107 FBOs (83 percent) had bank accounts, 21 (17 percent) were yet to have bank accounts. Apart from one FBO, all the rest in Tharaka had bank accounts (98 percent) as shown in figure 1. However, only 27 FBOs (21 percent) have ever accessed bank loans.

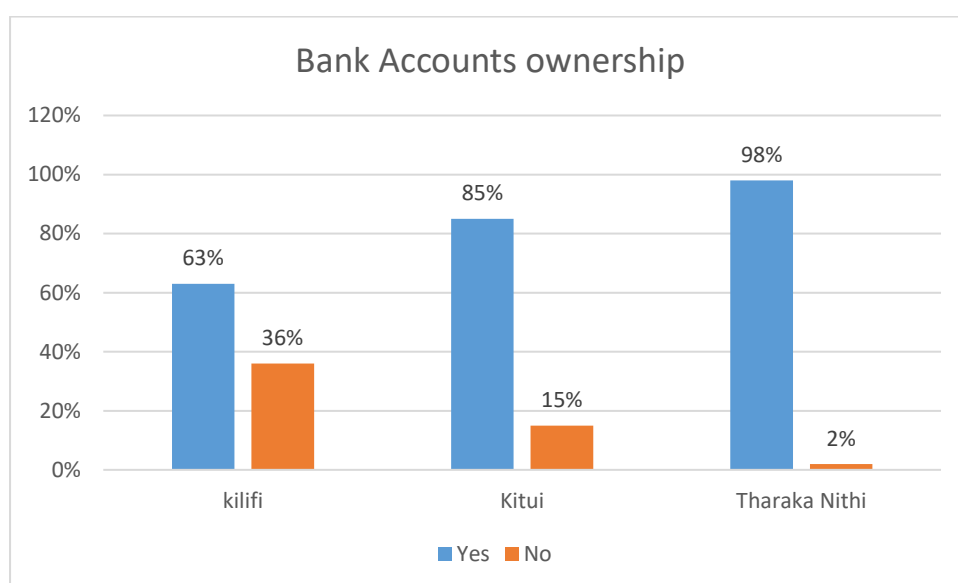


Figure 3: Access to bank accounts

### Crops grown and marketed

Across the three counties, the crops grown and marketed by the FBOs are cowpeas, green grams, maize and sorghum. Beans and pigeon peas were also grown and marketed especially in Kitui and Tharaka Nithi Counties respectively. Table 6 shows the crops that FBO members grow and market collectively.

Table 8: Crops grown and marketed by FBOs by County

	Kilifi County	Kitui county	Tharaka Nithi County
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<b>Crops grown and marketed</b>	i. Maize	i. Green grams - KS20 ii. Green grams - N26 iii. Maize - Duma43 iv. Sorghum - White sorghum Gadam	i. Cowpeas - KS80 ii. Cowpeas - Range iii. Green grams - N26 iv. Maize - Duma43 v. Maize - Katumani vi. Maize – Pioneer vii. Sorghum - White sorghum Sili viii. Sorghum - White sorghum ix. Sorghum - White sorghum Gadam
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### Markets where FBO Members sell their Produce

The greatest market is provided by traders and brokers (66 percent) followed by open air market (20 percent). However, a big number of FBOs in Kilifi County (33 percent) do not have a market to sell their produce. At least two FBOs had sold to processors. Table 7 shows the markets accessed by the FBOs by County.

Table 9: Markets accessed by FBOs by County

	Kilifi County N (%)	Kitui County N (%)	Tharaka Nithi County N (%)
No market	12(33.3%)	-	-
Open air market	14(38.9%)	7(14.6)	4(9.3)
Processors	-	2(4.2)	-
Traders and brokers	7(19.4%)	38(79.2)	39(90.7)
Other	2(5.6%)	-	-
Other schools primary and secondary	3(8.4%)	1(2.1)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>36(100%)</b>	<b>480(100%)</b>	<b>43(100%)</b>

### Trainings

Most of the FBOs had received training in a number of fields with the most popular being good agricultural practices (76 percent), post-harvest management (61 percent), record keeping (57 percent) and FBO Management (52 percent). A few had been trained about how to set prices (18 percent) and writing business plans and proposals (17 percent). Table 8 shows training received by County.

Table 10: Training received by FBOs

<b>Type of Training</b>	<b>Kilifi N (%)</b>	<b>Kitui N (%)</b>	<b>Tharaka Nithi N (%)</b>
Good Agricultural Practices	28 (77.8%)	36(75.0%)	33(76.7%)
Post-harvest management	10(27.8%)	20(41.7%)	28(65.1%)
Food quality management	2(5.6%)	6(12.5%)	14(32.6%)
Writing business plans and proposals	2(5.6%)	1(2.1%)	20(46.5%)
How to Set prices	10(27.8%)	21(43.8%)	35(81.4%)
FBO Management and leadership	13(36.1%)	25(52.1%)	35(81.4%)
Record keeping	13(36.1%)	25(52.1%)	35(81.4%)

### Training Providers

The following organizations provided the training in the three Counties;

*Table 11: Training providers in each County*

<b>County</b>	<b>Training Provider</b>
Tharaka Nithi	Inter/National NGO, Kcep,FAO, Government, Solidaridad, ministry of Agriculture, CGA, Agricultural input suppliers and MoALF
Kitui	Inter/National NGO, chairperson, Chairperson of Mavoo cooperative society, Government
Kilifi	International dev agencies, Inter/National NGO, Government.

### Training FBOs are interested

When asked which other training they would like, the following were outlined; trading online (digital), how to write business plans and proposals, market linkages, collective marketing, financial literacy, post-harvest handling, price setting, group dynamics and leadership, good agricultural practices and value addition. This is outlined in table 10.

*Table 12: Training that FBOs are interested in*

<b>County</b>	<b>Training FBOs are Interested</b>
Tharaka Nithi	How to trade online, Writing business plan and proposals, Agricultural practices, Capacity building, Farming technologies, FBO management and

leadership, Record keeping, Setting prices, food quality management, post-harvest management, Income generating projects, Improved Marketing strategies, Access to credit institutions, Table banking and poultry diseases, Market linkages, Training on poultry and poultry management, modern farming technologies, training on water harvesting, Value addition in agricultural goods

Kitui Agriculture practices, post-harvest management, Writing business Proposal and plan, Setting prices, record keeping, Collective marketing, Financial literacy, Post-harvest management, , record keeping, leadership and management, setting prices, Group dynamics, Market information and how to build our financial strength, New farming techniques and technologies.

Kilifi Access to markets, Cost benefit analysis, Market analysis, Crop management for Cereals, Preservation of Cereals, Safe Use of Agrochemicals, Control of Fall Army Worm, Digital farming, Insurance, Entrepreneurship, Farming Practices on maize, GAPs, Conservation agriculture, post-harvest, Good agricultural practices, marketing and value addition, prevention of moulds and aflatoxin, Good agronomic practices, water melon as a business timing, Group dynamics and leadership, setting prices of farm produce, conservation agriculture, control of fall army worm, budgeting for inputs, setting prices, Safe use of Agrochemicals, Conflict resolution in groups, Setting prices for farm produce, Value Addition.



## Appendix

### List of FBOs

The following is a list of all FBOs that were mapped in each county showing the sub-counties, location and ward.

#### Tharaka Nithi County

	<b>FBO Name</b>	<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>
1	Nkumburu Arimi Kcef group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
2	Umoja mukothima CBO	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
3	Karocho Tegemeo	Tharaka South	Turima	Marimanti
4	Karocho Tegemeo	Tharaka South	Turima	Marimanti
5	Magatianthi cooperative society	Tharaka South	Turima	Marimanti
6	Tuinuane self-help group	Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Chiakariga
7	Gakirwe Women group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
8	Gaceri Women Self Help Group	Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Chiakariga
9	Ruka Ntugi farmers' cooperative society	Tharaka South	Tharaka Central	Marimanti
10	Thiiti mothers women group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
11	Murama Community Bee Keepers	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
12	Mashinani Digital Self Help Group	Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Chiakariga
13	Bidii self-help group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
14	Bidii Self-help group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
15	Iriani Victory	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
16	Tharaka pottery	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima

17	Association of kiamuthare youth group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
18	4N 2k SHG	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
19	Gatithini Famers Cooperative Society	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
20	2M 4k Kithino welfare group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
21	Utumi W.G	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
22	Matakiri CBO	Tharaka South	Nkondi	Nkondi
23	Mworoto self-help group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
24	Mukothima CBO	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
25	Tunka Cbo	Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Chiakariga
26	Matendo Women Group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
27	Maendeleo B Chicken self-help group	Tharaka South	Chiakariga	Chiakariga
28	Mota & Agrifarmers	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
29	Wendo women group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
30	Kirundi CBO	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
31	Star self-help Group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
32	Gakurungu Farmers self-help group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
33	Tharaka Nithi Visionary Service providers self-help group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
34	Sungura self-help group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
35	Purity mango growers cooperative	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
36	THACOFAN CBO	Tharaka South	Nkondi	Nkondi
37	Kinyuru women group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
38	Umoja farmers small scale group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga

39	Tunyai Youngsters self-help group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
40	Wendani W. G	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
41	Arising Self-help group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga
42	Elitus Youth Group	Tharaka North	Mukothima	Mukothima
43	Makena focus group	Tharaka South	Tunyai	Chiakariga

### **Kitui County**

		<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>
1	Malatani Self Help Group	Kitui East	Mutito	Zombe/Mwitika
2	Zombe/Mwitika ward association (Zomwita)	Kitui East	Mutito	Zombe/Mwitika
3	Ukiakianyoo Wa Aka	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/KwaVonza
4	Kasunguni SHG	Kitui East	Mutito	Zombe/Mwitika
5	Wikwatyo wa Nthongoni	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza
6	Mavoo cooperative society	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutha
7	Mavoo cooperative society	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutha
8	Kathimbu self-help group	Kitui South	Mutha	Mutha
9	Ndungianio women group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutha
10	Sina Self Help Group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutha
11	Wikwatyo self-help group	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutha
12	Mbaango Self Help Group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutha
13	Wenda Wa Monza CBO	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/Kwa Vonza
14	Total SHG	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/Kwa Vonza
15	Kyeni kya Ndunguni	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/Kwa-vonza
16	Kwa Mikuyu CBO	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/Kwa Vonza

17	Zombe new hope youth Group	Kitui East	Mutito	Zombe/Mwitika
18	Kaw'ongo CBO	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
19	Uw'o ki Cbo	Kitui East	Mutito	Mutito/kaliku
20	Katwala CBO	Kitui Rural	Mbitini	Mbitini
21	kawelu cbo	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutumo /kibwea
22	Kawelu self-help group	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutumo/kibwea
23	Ndooa women group	Kitui East	Mutito	Mutito/kaliku
24	Wendo WA ndiwa	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutomo/kibwea
25	Matei MA kiaenge	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutumo/kibwea
26	Mutethya SHG	Kitui Rural	Mbitini	Mbitini
27	Kisong'oni Farm Group	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza
28	Ngone Mwaitu Daughters Women SHG	Kitui Rural	Mbitini	Mbitini
29	Wendi wa Makosi PWD	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutha
30	Mutito wakulima cbo	Kitui South	Mutito	Mutito/kaliku
31	Itethye utethwe	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutha
32	Imani CA group	Kitui Rural	Mbitini	Mbitini
33	Wendano Group	Kitui South	Mutha	Mutha
34	Ethikya ma Ndovoini	Kitui South	Mutomo	Kibwea
35	Mutomo farmers sacco	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutomo
36	Umiisyo wa syondavi.	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza.
37	Great vision CBO	Kitui East	Mutito	Zombe/mwitika
38	Take time	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
39	Ilika Volleyball S.H.G.	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
40	Marash Team	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
41	Muvyani Adult Class	Kitui Rural	Yatta	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
42	Kyeni kya Ilika	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward.
43	Vaati Women group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutomo/Kibwea

44	kyamwalania self-help group	Kitui South	Mutumo	Mutha
45	Shalom Women Group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutomo -Kibwea
46	Muselele Self-help group	Kitui Rural	Yetta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza ward
47	Ngwate Kwoko Self Help Group	Kitui South	Mutomo	Mutomo-Kibwea
48	Kyosini seven up self-help group	Kitui Rural	Yatta Division	Yatta/kwa-vonza Ward

### **Kilifi County**

		<b>Sub county</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>Ward</b>
1	Karibu Ng'ombeni Youth Group	Kilifi South	Chonyi	Chasimba ward
2	Umoja One Youth Group	Kilifi South	Chonyi	Chasimba
3	Furaha Self Help Group	Kilifi South	Chonyi	Chasimba A
4	Furaha Self Help Group	Ganze	Chonyi	Chasimba A
5	Kuna Nuru Shambani Self Help Group	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
6	Kizingo Farmers Association	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
7	Wakulima Mwembe Kati SHG	Kitui South	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
8	Chimagaro SHG	Kilifi South	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
9	Vindakala SHG	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
10	Tumaini Farmers Self Help Group	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
11	Mama Safi SHG	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
12	Mwakuhenga KYCEP CRAL tangini	Kitui South	Kikambala	Mnarani
13	Ebenezer FFS Self Help Group	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
14	Majajani KCEP CRAL FARMERS GROUP	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani

15	Kolewa Faidi SHG	Kilifi South	Kikambala	Junju
16	Mwarakaya Tunaweza SHG	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
17	Mwakuhenga Youth Group	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
18	Gender Trust	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
19	Mwakuhenga Tumaini	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
20	Nuru Angani SHG	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
21	Madevu KCPE CARL Farmer Group	Kilifi North	Kikambala	Mnarani
22	Pamoja Tuungane SHG	Chonyi	Chonyi	Mwarakaya
23	Tezo Brotherhood Alliance Group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Tezo
24	Tezo Development Initiative	Kilifi North	Bahari	Tezo
25	Bundacho Malengo SHG	Kilifi South	Chonyi	Chasimba
26	Wesa kcep cral farmers group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Tezo
27	Bisulubu self-help group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Tezo
28	Burudisha self-help group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Tezo
29	Jelani self-help group	Rabai	Mwawesa	Mwawesa
30	Mikahani farmers	Rabai	Rabai	Mwawesa
31	Kazamoyo women group	Rabai	Rabai	Ruruma
32	Mwawesa agro business initiative self-help group	Rabai	Rabai	Mwawesa
33	Mwakude women group	Rabai	Rabai	Mwawesa
34	Kuluhiro self-help group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Kibarani
35	Bidii self-help group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Kibarani
36	Galilaya farmers group	Kilifi North	Bahari	Kibarani



### **Introduction and Background**

School feeding programmes have been shown to promote the nutritional and educational benefits of primary school children and enhance agricultural opportunities for Small Holder Farmers (SHFs), thus contributing towards improved economic stability at the basic levels that would cascade upwards to build national economic stability and the nation's wealth

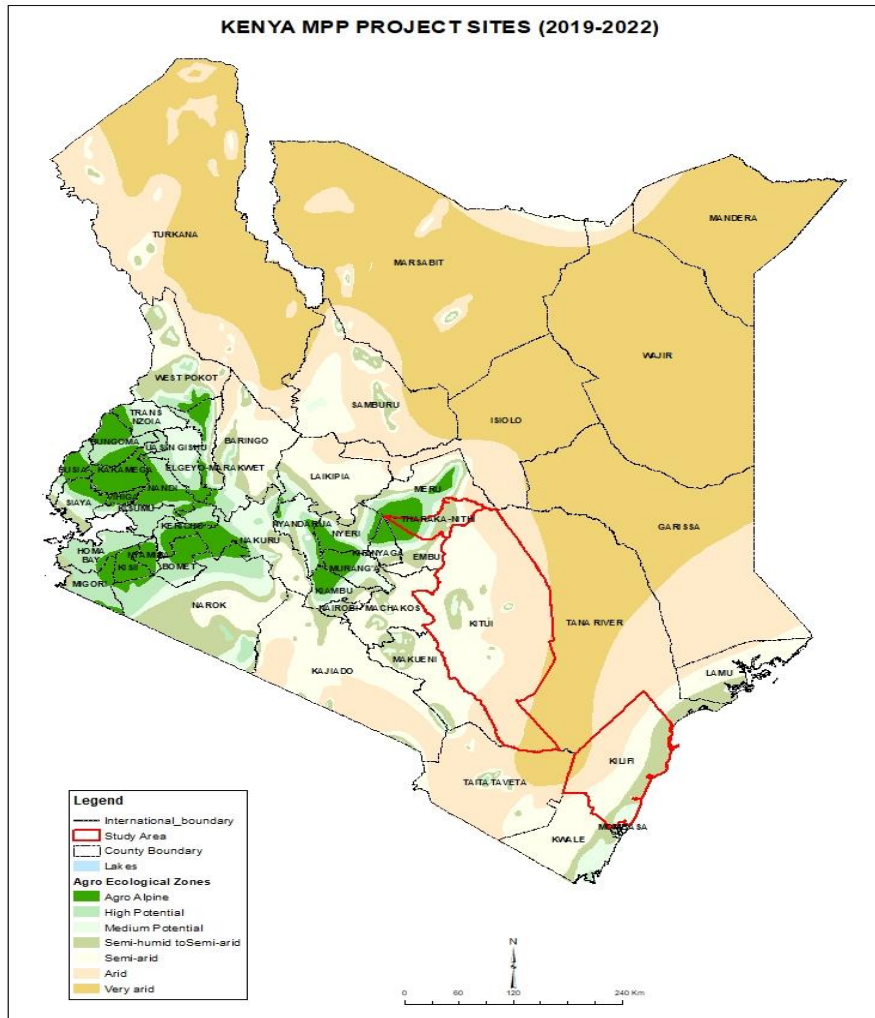
An Investment in Human Capital and Rural Economies is a project aimed at strengthening farmer based organizations (FBOs) and building their competitiveness in the Home Grown School Feeding Programme (HGSFP) market and other markets with an overall aim of improving their income. Through a mobile phone platform (MPP), smallholder farmers through their FBOs will be linked to the HGSF market where they will benefit from increased market access, market information, collaboration opportunities and healthier market competition.

### **Project coverage/scope**

The project will benefit 200 FBOs comprising of approximately 6000 farmers. However, only 100 FBOs have been recruited in the first year. The additional 100 FBOs will be recruited in the second year of intervention. Selection of FBOs was based on the following criteria: the FBOs had to be registered with the relevant government office; the FBOs were to be in a high potential area where production of food commodities for home consumption and sale could be achieved; the FBOs were located in areas where HGSFP is implemented and they needed to be producing cereals this being the food of choice for the HGSFP. The actual selection was done in collaboration with the Sub-County Agricultural Officers who preside over Agricultural matters in the respective Sub-Counties.

The project will also target 100 primary schools which are already benefiting from the HGSFP with approximately 50,000 children. Selection of the schools is dependent on the FBOs that were selected for the project and have already been mapped. The schools will be situated within a radius of 10km from the FBOs for ease of trade. Long distances may lead to higher costs of trading with schools due to transport expenses. Schools within the 10km radius of the FBOs will be randomly selected to give about 34 schools per county.





## Project Objectives

The general objective is to promote agricultural productivity and income of small scale farmers. Specific objectives include:

4. To build the farmer's capacity on food production and post-harvest handling.
5. Link farmers to structured markets including the HGSFP schools through the mobile phone platform to provide a steady income.
6. To enhance transparency and accountability of the HGSFP Program's procurement process at the school levels.

The first 2 objectives cordially affect FBO competitiveness against other suppliers while the third one strengthens the national school feeding procurement system.

## Project Interventions

To achieve the stated objectives, the following interventions will be implemented;

### 1. Capacity Building

The proposed programme intends to have two sets of trainings;

- i. Training on the mobile phone platform usage which will be delivered to FBO leaders and school head teachers in close collaboration with the platform developers (Mfarm). These trainings will be detailed and will involve practical sessions to ensure that farmers and teachers fully understand how to use the platform.
- ii. Training to farmers/ representatives of the FBOs on Good Agronomic Practices (GAP), Post-Harvest Management, Food Safety and Marketing. This will be delivered in collaboration with our partner Cereal Growers Association (CGA) who have considerable expertise in these Subjects.

In both sets of training, the representatives are expected to cascade the training down to the rest of the farmers.

## **2. Grants**

In order to boost production of food commodities, farmers will be supported with agricultural inputs. The FBOs will be required to send small proposals justifying the need for the support and how it will improve their production capacity. The support may be in form of certified seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and post-harvest equipment such as gunny bags, tarpaulins, moisture metres. The proposals will be evaluated and support awarded based on budget and justification.

## **3. Market linkage using the mobile phone platform (MPP)**

FBO leaders and school head teachers will be trained on how to use the mobile phone platform for tendering of HGSP food commodities. The MPP will also be used to link the farmers through their FBOs to other structured markets such as secondary schools, hospitals, millers/processors etc. The system is being developed and will be managed by Mfarm.

## **Baseline Survey**

The project intends to undertake a baseline survey in order to have some base of information against which to monitor progress once the interventions are implemented and at the end of the project. The survey will take place before any of the interventions are undertaken.

Information obtained from the survey will also inform the development phase of the project interventions especially with regard to the content in the training modules and the kind of support required by smallholder farmers to enhance production.

The survey will establish the status of the SHFs and FBOs in terms of socio-economic status, production capacity, marketing ability, aggregation mechanisms, their knowledge on food safety and post-harvest management among others. The survey will also focus on the HGSP procurement processes to establish the level of transparency and accountability.

## **Objective of the Survey**

The General objective of this baseline survey is to assess the current status of the target farmers, FBOs and the target schools before the programme interventions.

## **Research questions**

The survey will endeavour to answer the following research questions;

1. What is the capacity of FBOs and SHFs on food production and post- harvest management?
2. What is the status of market linkages between FBOs and structured markets including the HGSFP schools?
3. How transparent and accountable is the HGSF Programme's procurement process?

The survey will strive to establish the following and any other relevant information:

- 10) Demographic information on SHFs who are members of FBOs
- 11) Socio-economic status of the SHFs including living standards and income
- 12) Number of farmers enrolled in the programme and trained on good farming practices (use of hybrid seeds, fertilizers), post-harvest management, food safety
- 13) Number of farmers adopting new technologies (irrigation, improved storage)
- 14) Agricultural productivity and any gaps/needs that call for attention
- 15) Quantities of food commodities procured by HGSF schools and other markets
- 16) Number of farmers successfully selling their produce through the MPP
- 17) Current status of food procurement by HGSF schools; gaps and needs analysis

## **METHODS AND TOOLS**

This is a mixed methods observational study using quantitative, qualitative and participatory methods.

### **Sampling strategy and sample size**

Sampling technique will involve selection of respondents for individual farmer interviews, focus group discussions and key informant interviews.

**Sampling for FBO and individual interviews:** Two FBOs will be randomly selected from each county and the Chairperson and Secretary will be interviewed. Further a small sample of 90 SHFs will be targeted for interview. Accordingly, 30 farmers from the selected FBOs in each county will be interviewed using a semi-structured questionnaire. The selection of participants for the interview will be done using simple random sampling.

### **School survey**

A total of 100 schools will be enrolled in the project. All the 100 schools will be surveyed at baseline in order to monitor the progress of the project.

### **Trader survey**

A list of traders who will have supplied food commodities to schools will be obtained from the schools and will form the sample for trader survey. Two focus group discussions will be held in each county.

**Sampling for Key Informant Interviews:** In order to provide adequate basis for data triangulation and to gain better insights on the baseline data, Key Informant Interviews will organize with key programme stakeholders. The selection of the key informants will be based on purposive sampling and their relevance to the study objectives.

### **Data collection instruments**

The following tools will be used to collect data;

- a. FBO questionnaire
- b. Individual SHF questionnaire
- c. School questionnaire
- d. Focus group discussion (FGD) guide
- e. Key informant Interview (KII) guide