

**Republic of Kenya  
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock,  
Fisheries and Cooperatives**

**Project Completion Report  
on  
Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and  
Promotion Project for Local and Up-Scaling  
(SHEP PLUS)**

**August 2020**

**JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY  
(JICA)**

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**Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion  
Project for Local and Up-Scaling  
(SHEP PLUS)**

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## 1. Project Outline

The Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment and Promotion Project for Local and up Scaling (SHEP PLUS) is a technical cooperation project between the governments of Kenya through State Department for Crop Development in the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives (MoALFC), Horticultural Crops Directorate in the Agriculture and Food Authority (HCD/AFA) and Japan through Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA). The project period is for 5 years running from March 2015 to March 2020 with the following objectives and outputs.

### 1-1.Objective and Outputs

- Overall Goal  
Livelihood of Smallholder horticulture farmers applying the SHEP Approach in implementing Counties is improved.
- Project Purpose  
Implementation System to support smallholder horticulture farmers in implementing Counties is established.

- Output

Output 1: The SHEP Approach is improved by the Project Coordination Unit and adopted/adapted by implementing Counties.

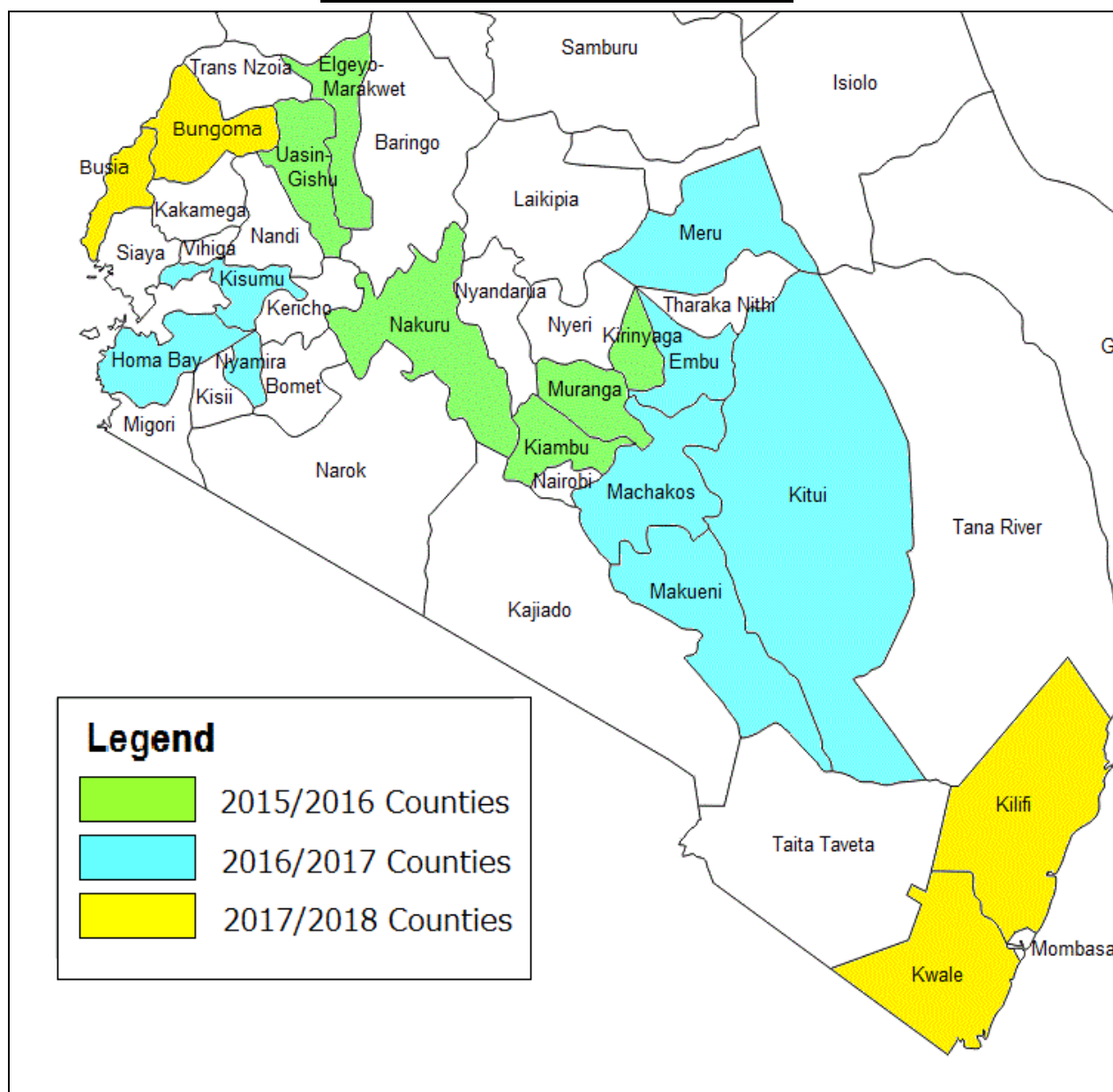
Output 2: Income of individual members of smallholder horticulture Model Farmer Groups is improved through the implementation of the SHEP Approach at implementing Counties.

Output 3: Systems of monitoring and evaluation between the PCU and implementing Counties are established.

Output 4: The SHEP Approach is improved by utilizing the experience from in-country training and advisory missions to African countries.

The project coverage was the counties shown in the map below in three batches.

**Location of Implementing Counties**

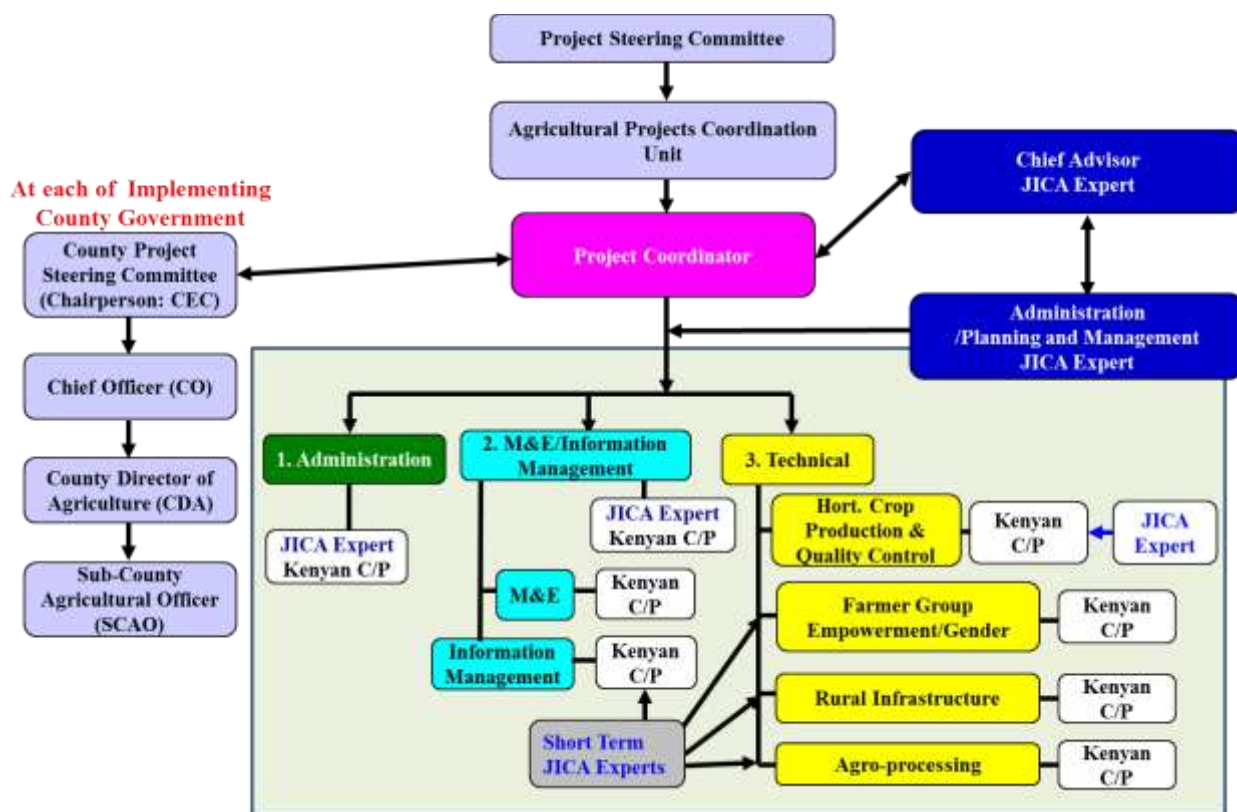


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**1-2.Implementing Structure**

The project team consists of personnel from both Kenya and Japan. The Kenyan side is composed of Project Director, Project Coordinator and Counterparts in horticultural crop production, spot improvement using Do-nou, entrepreneurship & information management, farmer group empowerment and gender mainstreaming, Training Coordination, and M&E drawn from both MOALFC and HCD.

The JICA side dispatched long-term experts, such as Chief Adviser, Horticulture Crop Production/Extension and Coordination/SHEP Approach in African Countries, SHEP Approach Promotion and short-term experts in other specific technical areas. The structure is as shown below;



The main implementing Agencies of the project were as follows;

- State Department for Crop Development / MoALFC
- HCD/ AFA
- JICA
- County Governments

### 1-3.Main Concept of the Project

Agriculture is one of the key industries in Kenya. Particularly, the horticulture sub-sector has recently been showing a strong growth with an average annual growth rate of 15-20 %. More than 80% of smallholder farmers are engaged in horticulture crop production and about 80% of horticulture crop production is produced by smallholder farmers.

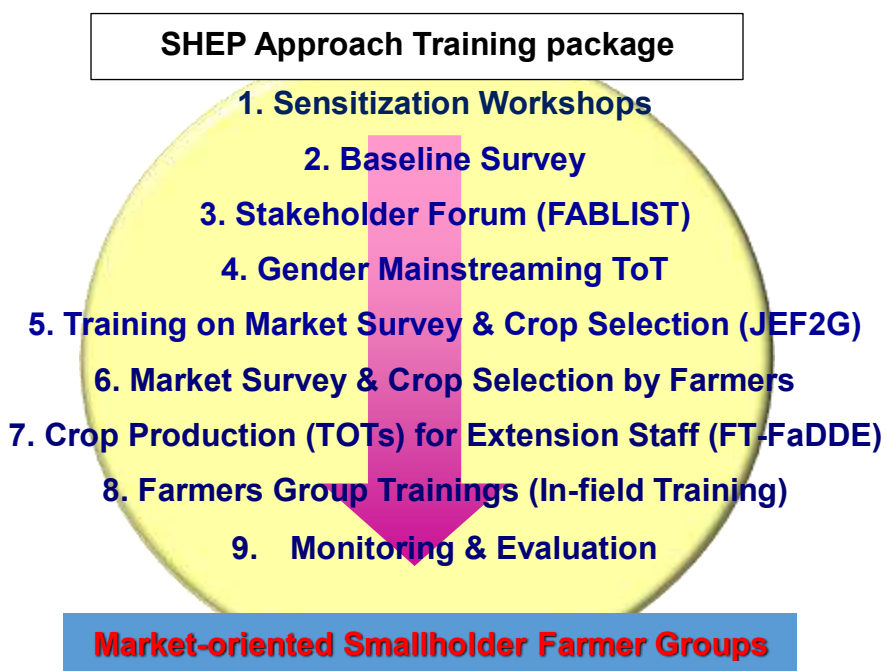
<sup>1</sup>Under these circumstances JICA in collaboration with MoALFC established a model of

<sup>1</sup> National Horticulture Policy, MoALFC

<https://www.kenyamarkets.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/National-Horticulture-Policy->

extension called the 'SHEP Approach' which has been implemented in Kenya from 2006 to date aimed at contributing to improvement of livelihood of farmers. It refers to specific methods and techniques for empowering smallholder horticulture farmers. It includes a series of training sessions for both farmer groups & Frontline Extension Officers (FEOs)/Group Facilitators.

Kenya adopted devolution system of government from 2013 and so SHEP PLUS was started in 2015 specifically to support further implementation of the SHEP Approach by Counties under the devolved system. The project targeted groups of smallholder farmers (to be selected based on the criteria set by the Project in 18 Counties) (1 Sub-county / County). The Project supported training of 5 groups in the first year & 5 groups in the second year per Sub-County. Similarly, the project spearheaded training of staff from other African Countries who in turn trained their farmers. The SHEP Approach training package is as shown below;

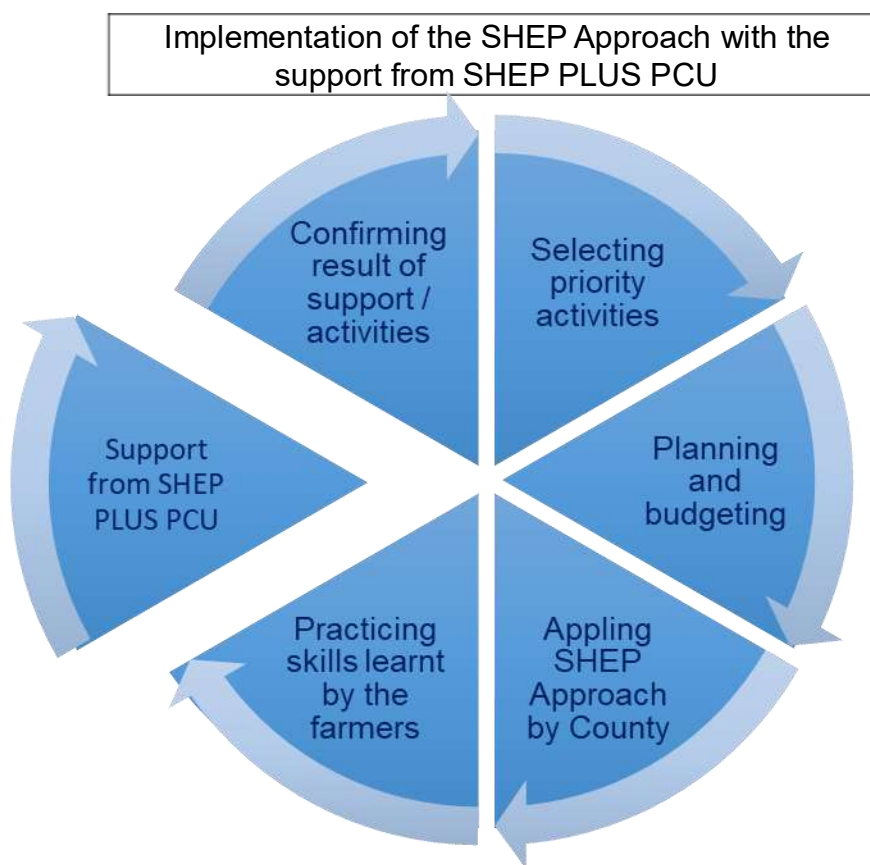


#### 1-4. Adoption/Adaption

The Project made efforts in supporting the County Governments to implement the 'SHEP Approach' under the Devolved Government Structure by themselves. It promoted adoption / adaption to the implementing counties so as to enhance sustainability of the approach.

- **Adoption.**  
Adoption means the application of a **full package** of the SHEP Approach in the implementing County.
- **Adaption.**  
Adaption means the application of the SHEP Approach to the farmers or **incorporation** of the SHEP Approach in other **Projects/ Programmes** with some **modifications to suit** the County.

The Counties first need to internalize & then institutionalize the “SHEP Approach”



The above diagram shows the implementation of the SHEP Approach by the Counties with their own initiatives. This requires realistic planning based on County’s own context (priority, resource and implementing system at the field level etc.)

#### 1-5. Administration

The project was guided and supported by a Project Steering Committee (PSC) whose membership was appointed by the Principal Secretary, State Department for Crop Development. PSC Meetings were therefore regularly held to share the progress and



achievement of the Project and discuss matters arising from the Project among project stakeholders. Field tours for the PSC members were also conducted to farmer groups in the implementing Counties so as help the members enhance their understanding of the project activities.

The Project held a total of seven (7) PSC meetings and Two (2) Special PSC meetings during the project period, where they discussed, approved and decided the important issues of the Project such as approval of annual work plans & budgets, approval of PDM, staffing issues and results of JICA advisory mission. In addition, the Project reported the progress of activities, achievement, challenges, formulated way-forward to address the challenges. Some of PSC meetings included field visits to beneficiaries, etc. Also, JICA headquarters dispatched advisory missions whose results were discussed during the PSC Meetings. The table below summarizes the details of the PSC meetings held within the project period.

Table 4-1: List of PSC Agenda

PSC	Date	Number of Attendance	Agenda	Remarks
1st PSC	2015/10/22	19 (M13, F6)	Outline of SHEP PLUS and achievements to date Proposal of Amendments of Record of Discussion, PDM and PO Impact Evaluation Proposal of 2nd batch Target areas	Joint PSC with Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya (PEGRES)
2nd PSC	2016/5/5	20 (M14, F6)	Achievement and plan of activities Detail of proposed changes in PDM 2nd and 3rd Batch Counties Progress of Impact Evaluation	Joint PSC with PEGRES, in-advance field visit to a FG Revised PDM Approved
3rd PSC	2016/11/2	27 (M20, F7)	SHEP PLUS Progress Report SHEP PLUS 2016/2017 Work Plan & Schedule of Activities Progress of Impact Evaluation PEGRES Progress Report of last six months Plan of Operations of next six months	Joint PSC with Project on Enhancing Gender Responsive Extension Services in Kenya (PEGRES)

			Presentation of Benchmark Data of PDM Indicators	
4th PSC	2017/7/3	18 (M14, F4)	Review of last minutes Activity report Plan for 2017/2018 Result of JICA Advisory Mission Report of Impact Evaluation	
5th PSC	2018/5/3	16 (M10, F6)	Progress Report Presentation of PDM Indicators 2018/2019 Work Plan & Schedule of Activities	Target figures for OVIs in PDM approved
6th PSC	2018/11/7	16 (M11, F5)	Reviewing field visit Approval of last PSC minutes Progress in last 6 months and plan for next 6 months PDS results and analysis paper Impact Evaluation progress.	Field visit to Nyamira County OVI for Overall Goal in PDM approved
7th PSC	2019/5/2	17 (M11, F6)	Progress of 2018/19 activities Result of Periodical Data Survey Plan for 2019/20 Achievement of OVIs on PDM	MM to agree figures in OVI on PDM was signed on 9th January 2019
SP. PSC	2019/9/12	-	Project Terminal Evaluation	MM of terminal evaluation was signed.
SP PSC	2019/10/31	-	Project Formulation	MM of SHEP PLUS 2 was signed

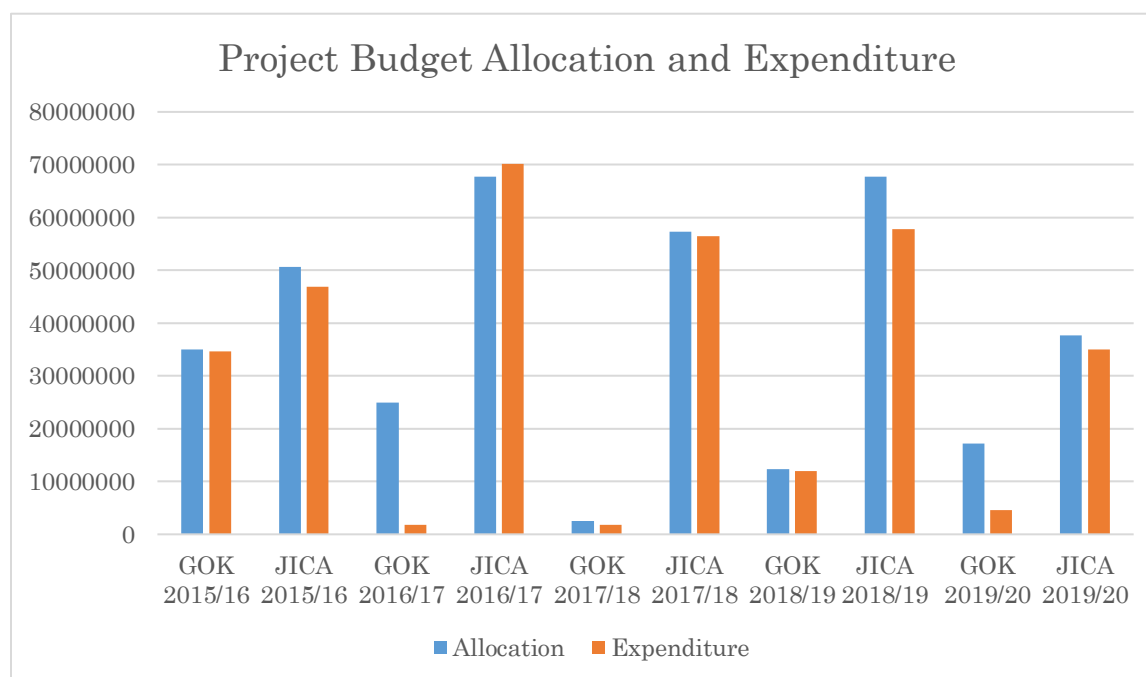
(Source: The Project)

#### 1-6. Budget Spent as of Feb. 2020

Summary GOK Operational Cost						
FY	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
Budget (Allocated)	35,000,000	25,000,000	2,500,000	12,380,000	17,250,000	92,130,000

(in Ksh)							
Actual Expenditure (in Ksh)	34,589,000	24,562,156	1,800,000	11,951,195	4,541,399	65,492,399	

Summary JICA Operational Cost							
FY	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	Total
Allocated Budget (In Ksh)	2,143,300	50,690,988	67,690,100	57,301,714	67,790,300	37,664,022	283,280,424
Actual Expenditure (In Ksh)	1,455,000	46,926,577	70,188,554	56,409,484	57,745,822	35,067,858	260,772,559



## 2. Quantitative Achievement

### 2-1. Number of County and Sub County

S/No.	County	Sub County	S/No.	County	Sub County
1.	Elgeyo Marakwet	Marakwet East	10.	Meru	Igembe Central
2.	Uasin Gishu	Moiben	11.	Embu	Runyenjes
3.	Nakuru	Molo	12.	Machakos	Masinga
4.	Kiambu	Thika	13.	Kitui	Kitui South
5.	Kirinyaga	Kirinyaga East	14.	Makueni	Mbooni

6.	Murang'a	Kangema	15.	Kwale	Matuga
7.	Kisumu	Seme	16.	Kilifi	Kilifi South
8.	Homabay	Rachuonyo North	17.	Bungoma	Kabuchai
		Rangwe	18.	Busia	Teso south
9.	Nyamira	Manga			

## 2-2.Number of County Staff and Farmers Trained

Category	Male	Female	Total
MoALFC Staff	20**	14	34
County Officers*	418	216	634
Farmer (1st Year Groups)	874**	1,354**	2,228
Farmer (2nd Year Groups)	899**	1,226**	2,125
Total	2,211	2,810	5,021

(Note) \*County officers include extension staff and other County Government officers.

\*\*These figures are different from the ones in terminal evaluation report. Several mistakes were found and corrected. As the result, total number decreased by 23.

## 2-3.Number of Farmer Groups and Farmers

S/No.	Sub County	No. of groups	No. Of farmers	S/No.	Sub County	No. of Groups	No. of farmers
1.	Marakwet East	11	233	10.	Igembe Central	10	278
2.	Moiben	10	245	11.	Runyenjes	12	317
3.	Molo	10	266	12.	Masinga	10	304
4.	Thika	11	197	13.	Kitui South	10	163
5.	Kirinyaga East	10	216	14.	Mbooni	10	308
6.	Kangema	10	184	15.	Matuga	10	198
7.	Seme	10	254	16.	Kilifi South	12	204
8.	Rachuonyo North	6	128	17.	Kabuchai	10	216
	Rangwe	4	104	18.	Teso south	12	300
9.	Manga	10	238				
		Total: No. of Groups 188, Number of farmers 4,353 (1,773 M, 2,580 F) <sup>2</sup>					

<sup>2</sup> AIC Wiitu Youth Group (Kitui County) and Nyachido Young Farmers (Kisumu County) were dropped after a series of trainings were provided. Thus, they are counted in this table.

## 2-4.CP&amp;IAD

**1st Batch 1st Years' Groups (Jan, 2016 - May 2018)**

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increased Rate (%)
Kiambu	Thika Town	BL	93	4,829,446	51,930	17%
		PDS	52	3,165,238	60,870	
Kirinyaga	Kirinyaga East	BL	99	3,636,888	36,736	60%
		PDS	86	5,059,503	58,831	
Murang'a	Kangema	BL	95	893,572	9,406	171%
		PDS	63	1,608,574	25,533	
Elgeyo Marakwet	Marakwet East	BL	95	2,167,842	22,819	375%
		PDS	89	9,638,601	108,299	
Nakuru	Molo	BL	87	1,291,878	14,849	33%
		PDS	63	1,240,605	19,692	
Uasin Gishu	Moiben	BL	106	3,120,059	29,435	88%
		PDS	54	2,981,243	55,208	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	575	15,939,685	27,721	110%
		PDS	407	23,693,763	58,216	

**1st Batch 2nd Years' Groups (Dec 2016 - Feb 2018, June 2019)**

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increased Rate (%)
Kiambu	Thika Town*	BL	79	2,485,263	31,459	113%
		PDS	36	2,415,778	67,105	
Kirinyaga	Kirinyaga East	BL	116	2,559,581	22,065	217%
		PDS	38	2,659,449	69,986	
Murang'a	Kangema	BL	84	1,013,062	12,060	396%
		PDS	61	3,650,430	59,843	
Elgeyo Marakwet	Marakwet East	BL	138	5,587,265	40,487	67%
		PDS	56	3,794,935	67,767	
Nakuru	Molo	BL	123	2,815,925	22,894	11%
		PDS	71	1,810,155	25,495	
Uasin	Moiben	BL	140	7,083,934	50,600	79%

Gishu		PDS	67	6,060,594	90,457	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	680	21,545,029	31,684	96%
		PDS	329	20,391,340	61,980	

### 2nd Batch 1st Years' Groups (Dec 2016 - Apr-Jun 2019)

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increase d Rate (%)
Homa Bay	Rachuonyo North	BL	122	1,762,548	14,447	408%
		PDS	73	5,357,167	73,386	
Kisumu	Seme	BL	144	1,707,078	11,855	342%
		PDS	98	5,133,381	52,381	
Nyamira	Manga	BL	107	3,076,996	28,757	87%
		PDS	83	4,458,186	53,713	
Embu	Runyenjes	BL	157	5,050,277	32,167	57%
		PDS	84	4,247,342	50,564	
Kitui	Kitui South**	BL	57	3,055,276	53,601	90%
		PDS	36	3,662,031	101,723	
Machakos	Masinga	BL	146	1,551,698	10,628	297%
		PDS	112	4,725,211	42,189	
Makueni	Mbooni	BL	149	3,196,834	21,455	122%
		PDS	123	5,858,111	47,627	
Meru	Igembe Central	BL	144	1,981,520	13,761	457%
		PDS	106	8,119,779	76,602	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	1,026	21,382,226	20,840	179%
		PDS	715	41,561,207	58,128	

### 2nd Batch 2nd Years' Groups (Oct 2017 - Jul 2019)

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increase d Rate (%)
Homa Bay	Rachuonyo North	BL	98	1,031,736	10,528	384%
		PDS	55	2,802,098	50,947	
Kisumu	Seme	BL	97	1,983,440	20,448	192%

		PDS	66	3,945,670	59,783	
Nyamira	Manga	BL	82	1,004,226	12,247	555%
		PDS	64	5,134,461	80,226	
Embu	Runyenjes	BL	132	3,636,223	27,547	48%
		PDS	106	4,328,674	40,837	
Kitui	Kitui South	BL	68	3,307,516	48,640	155%
		PDS	51	6,318,078	123,884	
Machakos	Masinga	BL	118	6,348,320	53,799	11%
		PDS	88	5,253,103	59,694	
Makueni	Mbooni	BL	144	2,705,783	18,790	109%
		PDS	100	3,919,318	39,193	
Meru	Igembe Central	BL	126	1,774,153	14,081	480%
		PDS	59	4,819,851	81,692	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	865	21,791,397	25,192	146%
		PDS	589	36,521,252	62,006	

### 3rd Batch 1st Years' Groups (Nov 2017 - Jul 2019)

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increased Rate (%)
Bungoma	Kabuchai	BL	107	1,932,005	18,056	270%
		PDS	84	5,616,595	66,864	
Busia	Teso South	BL	157	1,630,486	10,385	109%
		PDS	99	2,147,618	21,693	
Kilifi	Kilifi North	BL	108	1,678,179	15,539	149%
		PDS	74	2,867,264	38,747	
Kwale	Matuga	BL	89	1,183,748	13,301	157%
		PDS	50	1,711,988	34,240	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	461	6,424,418	13,936	189%
		PDS	307	12,343,465	40,207	

### 3rd Batch 2nd Years' Groups (Oct 2018 - Dec.2019)

County	Sub-County	Comparison	No. of Farmers	Grand Total Net-Income (Ksh.)	Average Net-Income per Farmer (Ksh.)	Increased Rate (%)
Bungoma	Kabuchai	BL	62	988,554	15,944	290%
		PDS	56	3,482,416	62,186	
Busia	Teso South	BL	118	3,061,442	25,944	46%
		PDS	103	3,895,563	37,821	
Kilifi	Kilifi North	BL	105	2,062,134	19,639	153%
		PDS	89	4,413,955	49,595	
Kwale	Matuga	BL	59	1,846,408	31,295	21%
		PDS	42	1,595,034	37,977	
Total No. of Farmers / Total Net-Income / Average Net-Income per Farmer		BL	344	7,958,537	23,135	100%

Average net income calculated with all farmers result in nominal and real basis.<sup>3</sup>

	Nominal/ Real	Baseline Survey		Last Periodical Survey		The Rate of Increase (%)
		No. of Farmers	(Ksh.)	No. of Farmers	(Ksh.)	
	Nominal	3,951	24,055	2,637	56,086	133.2
	Real		13,668		27,895	104.1

Real income is calculated taking into account of inflation rate with CPI of February 2009 as 100.

## 2-5. General Horticultural Crop Production & Post Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)

The tables below show the change in the number of horticultural techniques adopted by implementing farmers across the Counties in the three batches. It is observed only Kirinyaga County's % of use went down. But it was presumed too high number of techniques uses at the stage of baseline caused it.

Batch 1	Y1 Groups			Y2 Groups		
County	BL	PDS	%	BL	PDS	%

<sup>3</sup> On average, farmers nominal net income from horticulture production increased by 137% (Income increased from Ksh 65 to Ksh 156 per day)



Kiambu	10.1	14.5	43.5%	9.2	12.6	37.1%
Murang'a	5.8	16.1	176.8%	6.8	17.3	153.0%
Kirinyaga	13.6	12.0	-11.6%	7.8	16.4	109.8%
Nakuru	7.1	14.4	104.2%	5.7	14.7	159.0%
Uasin Gishu	11.0	14.8	34.2%	9.2	14.9	62.4%
Elgeyo Marakwet	7.4	13.2	78.6%	8.1	13.0	61.3%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>52.6%</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>93.0%</b>

<b>Batch 2</b>	<b>Y1 Groups</b>			<b>Y2 Groups</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>PDS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>PDS</b>	<b>%</b>
Machakos	8.8	14.6	65.5%	10.1	15.7	54.7%
Makueni	9.1	15.4	69.0%	9.9	14.9	51.1%
Kitui	11.5	15.6	36.2%	9.6	16.5	71.2%
Embu	8.6	14.6	70.8%	6.7	15.0	123.1%
Meru	9.4	17.5	85.9%	8.0	15.5	93.4%
Homabay	7.0	14.2	103.7%	7.1	15.4	118.9%
Kisumu	10.3	15.9	54.4%	11.4	15.5	35.7%
Nyamira	9.3	13.5	45.2%	5.3	16.0	203.6%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>66.8%</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>80.9%</b>

<b>Batch 3</b>	<b>Y1 Groups</b>			<b>Y2 Groups</b>		
<b>County</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>PDS</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>BL</b>	<b>PDS</b>	<b>%</b>
Bungoma	8.7	16.7	91.8%	6.6	16.7	153.1%
Busia	6.7	16.0	138.1%	9.4	16.4	75.0%
Kilifi	7.8	14.5	84.7%	4.4	11.6	160.9%
Kwale	8.4	10.7	28.0%	7.2	14.3	98.3%
<b>Weighted Average</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>15.0</b>	<b>92.6%</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>109.7%</b>

Overall average of Adopted Techniques

BL	PDS	Increased by
8.4	15.0	78.2%

## 2-6. Adoption Adaption

The table below shows the number of Counties that implemented Adoption / Adaption and

the total number of beneficiaries.

Adoption/Adaption reported by Counties as of Aug. 2010. This figure was used in Joint Terminal Evaluation.

	Number of County	Number of Sub County	Number of Male Farmer	Number of Female Farmers	Total Number of Farmers
(i) Number of Counties that implemented Adoption/Adaption in implementing counties in 2016 and 2017)	3	8	241	192	433
(ii) Number of Counties that implemented Adoption/Adaption in implementing counties (in 2018 and 2019)	11	34	1,295	1,926	3,221
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>1,536</b>	<b>2,118</b>	<b>3,654</b>

There are three different patterns of Adoption/Adaption. One is that County targeted and delivered the extension services using SHEP Approach. Another one is the training conducted by capacity of individual County staff. The last is the incorporation of SHEP Approach into existing County or Donor projects. In those trainings conducted by Counties, the number of beneficiary farmers are increasing.

<b>Till August, 2019</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
County Efforts for Up-Scaling	1,536	2,118	3,654
Individual Efforts for Up-Scaling	2,964	3,813	6,777
Incorporation	700	553	1,253
Grand Total	5,208	6,520	11,728

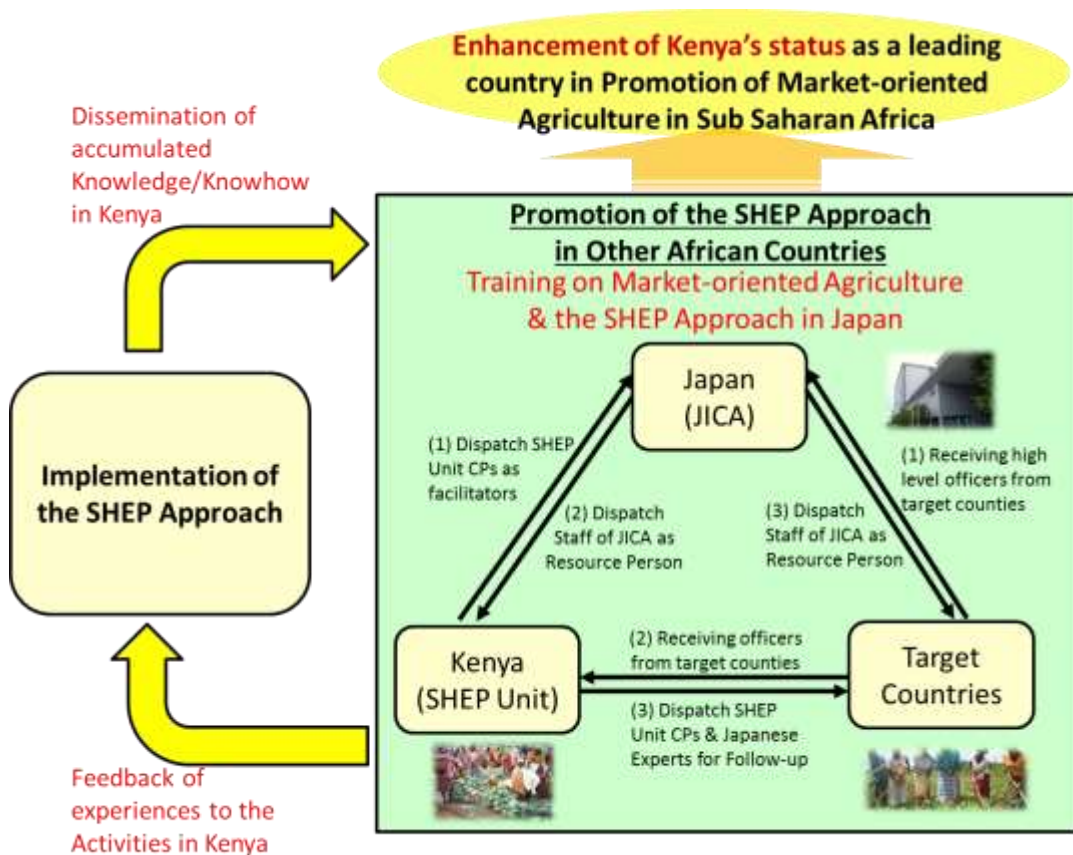
<b>After August, 2019</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Total</b>
County Efforts for Up-Scaling	1,789	2,647	4,436
Individual Efforts for Up-Scaling	3,904	4,851	8,755
Incorporation*	3,210	4,212	7,422
Grand Total	8,903	11,710	<b>20,613</b>

Note: Figure is the sum of county report presented in Review workshop, Aug. 2019 and CEC workshop Nov. 2019.

## 2-7.Up-Scaling in Other African Countries

The Project also focuses on the promotion of the SHEP Approach to other African countries regarding Output 4 so as to play a leading role in conducting supplementary training sessions on Market-oriented Agriculture for other African Countries. The Figure below indicates the implementing structure of the Project for prompting of the SHEP Approach to other African countries.

### Promotion of SHEP Approach in Other African Countries



A total of 150 participants from other African countries participated in twelve (12) training courses organized by the Project. The Project dispatched a cumulative total of 13 C/Ps and Chair of the Project's PSC in nine (9) times to advisory missions or the relevant training opportunities such as SHEP Approach training courses held in other African counties.

## 2-8.Trainings in Japan

In the course of the project period mainly three of training were conducted in Japan for different categories of officers, i.e. senior officers, planners and project implementers. Twelve training courses for other African countries were held from June 2015 to May 2019.

The details of the trainings are as follows;

<b>S/No.</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>No. of Participants</b>
1.	Management of Agriculture Extension by Devolved Governments (for Senior officers)	7 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> November 2015	8 (6M, 2F)
		4 <sup>th</sup> – 10 <sup>th</sup> September 2016	13 (10M, 3F)
		30 <sup>th</sup> July – 3 <sup>rd</sup> August 2018	5 (2M, 3F)
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>26 (18M, 8F)</b>
2.	Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion for Africa (Planning & Management) (for planners)	31 <sup>st</sup> May – 6 <sup>th</sup> June, 2015	2 (1M, 1F)
		8 <sup>th</sup> – 22 <sup>nd</sup> November 2015	3 (2M, 1F)
		8 <sup>th</sup> – 21 <sup>st</sup> May, 2016	2 (1M, 1F)
		6 <sup>th</sup> – 9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2016	2 (1M, 1F)
		7 <sup>th</sup> – 20 <sup>th</sup> May, 2017	2 (1M, 1F)
		6 <sup>th</sup> – 17 <sup>th</sup> November, 2017	2 (2M, 0F)
		5 <sup>th</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> November, 2018	1 (1M, 0F)
		13 <sup>th</sup> – 24 <sup>th</sup> May, 2019	1 (1M, 0F)
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>15 (10M, 5F)</b>
3.	Market Oriented for Agriculture Promotion for SHEP PLUS Implementing Counties in Kenya (for project implementers)	3 <sup>rd</sup> – 16 <sup>th</sup> July, 2016	12 (4M, 8F)
		19 <sup>th</sup> – 30 <sup>th</sup> July, 2017	17 (13M, 4F)
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>29 (17M, 12F)</b>
4.	Market Oriented Agriculture Promotion for Africa (Extension Officer)	15 <sup>th</sup> April – 12 <sup>th</sup> September, 2015	2 (1M, 1F)
		3 <sup>rd</sup> April – 10 <sup>th</sup> September, 2016	2 (0M, 2F)
		2 <sup>nd</sup> April – 9 <sup>th</sup> September, 2017	2 (1M, 1F)
		1 <sup>st</sup> April – September 2018	2 (1M, 1F)

		1 <sup>st</sup> April – 7 <sup>th</sup> September, 2019	2 (2M, 0F)
	<b>Sub total</b>		<b>10 (5M, 5F)</b>
	<b>Total</b>		<b>80 (50M, 30F)</b>

### 3. Impact

Through the project intervention in the implementers, many positive changes as indicated below have been observed.

HCD recognizes the applicability of the SHEP Approach and have adopted business linkage forum which they have renamed as Horticulture Business Linkage forum (HOBLINK). This HOBLINK has been adopted by other donor-funded projects. It provides a platform for farmers or farmer groups to have mutually beneficial interaction with different stakeholders in the horticulture industry to address specific constraints. The Manager of Technical & Advisory Services indicated that the concept of HOBLINK was followed by FABLIST Forum from the SHEP Approach.

According to periodical follow up with farmer group members conducted in the Project, they experienced livelihood improvement such as building residential and rental houses, installation of electricity, paying school fees, paying dowry, improving nutrition status of family members etc.

The trained extension officers/groups are utilizing the acquired skills in their extension work and have gained confidence and have trained other farmer groups within their capacity, practicing the agricultural extension through the SHEP Approach. The provided training materials and *kamishibais* (Pictorial Materials) are of great help to the staff. Some of the pictures depicting impacts among the beneficiaries are as follows;

#### 3-1.Outcomes

- Quantitative and qualitative Improvement of food and nutrition security hence improved productivity.
- Diversification of enterprises by farmers. Some farmers have diversified both on farm & off farm enterprises.
- There is Improved communication and relations among household members
- Group members have a sense of belonging since they are recognized and appreciated by the others.
- Improved family incomes
- Increase in community resource mobilization and creation of revolving funds
- Improved Linkages to business service providers

- Creation of job opportunities and involvement of men, women, youth and Persons abled differently in development (Social inclusion) thus making them participate more in the social activities.
- Reduced poverty levels.
- Improved standards of living

3-2.Examples of Impacts

- Paying school fees
- Construction of semi to permanent houses
- Electricity connection and/or installation of solar panels
- Purchase of dairy cows, poultry
- Purchase of water tanks
- Purchase of motor bikes and vehicles
- Purchase of cooking stoves, gas and other energy saving devices
- Purchase of household items
- Purchase of farm inputs
- Purchase of water pumps and pipes including other irrigation kits
- Purchase of land(plot) and establishment of small businesses

**4.Training Methodology**

4-1.Sensitization

Sensitization activities were conducted for County Executive Committee members, Chief Officers, County Directors of Agriculture and Ward Agricultural Officers and farmer group members.

**Objectives**

The objective of conducting sensitization was to deepen understanding of the project activities, share vision and goals as well as roles and responsibilities among the implementers.

**Achievement**

Sensitization for CECs and other government Officials

Month/Year	Venue	Number in Attendance
<u>June 2015</u>	KALRO Naivasha	16 (8M/8F)
February 2017	Dairy Training Institute, Naivasha	16 (9M7F)
February 2019	Ole Ken Hotel, Nakuru	42 (27M/15F)

November 2019	Green Hills Hotel, Nyeri	55 (36M/19F)
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One Day Sensitization Workshop organized by Sub-County Agricultural Office

Year	Counties	Staff Attendance	Farmer Attendance	Remarks
2015/2016	Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Nakuru, Kiambu, Murang'a & Kirinyaga (B1Y1)	88 (46M/42F)	59 (23M/36F)	Workshops for 1 <sup>st</sup> year groups for first batch where PCU members were the main facilitators
2016/2017	Elgeyo Marakwet, Uasin Gishu, Nakuru, Kiambu, Murang'a & Kirinyaga (B1Y2)	82 (45M/37F)	61 (25M/36F)	Workshops for 2 <sup>nd</sup> year groups for first batch where County officers were main facilitators supported by PCU members
	Meru, Embu, Machakos, Makueni, Kisumu, Homa Bay & Nyamira (B2Y1)	149 (102M/47F)	81 (38M/43F)	Being 1 <sup>st</sup> groups of second batch, the main facilitators were PCU members
2017/2018	Meru, Embu, Machakos, Kitui, Makueni, Kisumu, Homa Bay & Nyamira (B2Y2)	112 (78M/34F)	75 (27M/48F)	These were 2 <sup>nd</sup> year groups of second batch County officials were main facilitators with support from PCU members
	Kilifi, Kwale, Bungoma & Busia (B3Y1)	67 (54M/13F)	40 (17M/23F)	1 <sup>st</sup> year groups of third batch

2018/2019	Kilifi, Kwale, Bungoma & Busia (B3Y2)	50 (32M/18F)	45 (23M/22F)	2 <sup>nd</sup> year groups of third batch
<b>Total</b>		<b>548 (357M/191F)</b>	<b>361 (153M/208F)</b>	

NOTE: Most of the staff in each county participated in the sensitization workshops twice.

#### 4-2. Baseline Survey

SHEP PLUS conducted baseline surveys with the 188 groups which were implementing the project activities. These groups were drawn from the 18 Counties and 19 sub Counties. Baseline survey is essential before starting implementing a project/ programme because it acts as a benchmark for measuring project success or failure. Baseline survey provides an information base against which to monitor and assess activities' progress and effectiveness during implementation and after the activities are completed. The information is collected as accurately as possible using designed templates.

This information is essential for both the Extension officers and farmers to make key crop production decisions. Through this participatory exercise, farmers are able to understand the importance of keeping records in order to calculate the actual profits they make from farming and the changes in household income after they have been trained. The participant farmers are also introduced to a simple and practical format of farm record keeping. The extension staff can use the baseline survey information to understand the reality of the farmers they serve. They also acquire necessary skills for farm management. Baseline survey for SHEP PLUS was carried out by County and Sub-County staff, Ward Agricultural Officers, Group facilitators and Farmer Group members. It is carried out for one day for each group at an agreed convenient venue within the locality of the group. The exercise is scheduled as follows:

- 1 (one)-day Workshop for WAOs & Group Facilitators
- 1 (one)-day for Implementation of the Baseline Survey
- 1 (one)-day for Collection of the Data Sheets

#### **Survey tools**

- Crop Production & Income Analysis Data sheets  
This tool is used to determine the level of yield and income of the target farmers. This is done based on the production records provided by individual farmers.
- General Horticultural Crop Production & Post Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)  
The tool is used to assess the adoption of crop production techniques by the target



farmers. The assessment is based on the information provided by the farmers on the techniques/ skills which they have adopted or not. The tool (Shortly known as G20) has 7 stages and 20 techniques.

- Group profile

### **Objectives**

- To determine the level of yield and income of horticulture crops for Model Farmer Groups members.
- To assess the level of both individual farmers and groups in adopting basic horticultural production techniques

### **Data Collection**

Group Facilitators facilitates the Baseline Survey as follows:

- Crop Production & Income Analysis Data (CP&IAD) Sheet  
Agree with farmers on how to fill in all horticultural crops which they are growing. Go through the 'Useful Tool for Survey' (estimations of crop production using household/farming equipment) with the farmers and add any missing information depending on their situation.  
Distribute the 'CP&IAD sheets', pencils and erasers. Explain the sheets and discuss column by column in a language that is most familiar with the farmers.
  - Ensuring that all farmers have answered each particular question before proceeding to the next one
  - Help farmers with calculations
  - Give time and guidance for the literate farmers to support the farmers not able to write
  - Ensure answers are provided to all questions under un-shaded row section of a column before moving to the next crop
- 2General Horticultural Crop Production & Post-Harvest Handling Techniques 20 (G20)  
Distribute the 'G20' to all group members  
Explain each item to the members  
Give members time to check the right box  
Ensure all answers are provided
- Group Profile  
Distribute Information Sheets (Group Profile, Membership List & Attendance Sheet) and allow the group members to fill in.

Sub-County Desk Officer and Group Facilitators organize the place and time to pick up all the filled Baseline Survey Tools (CP&IAD Sheet, G 20) & Information Sheets (Group Profile, Membership List and Attendance Sheet) from each Model Farmer Group

### **Data Key in**

Sub-County Management Team cross-checks the collected data sheets as well as keyed-in excel sheets, and submit the same to the Project Secretariat.

The Project Secretariat to backstops the GFs in data collection exercise to ensure data is collected

### **Data Analysis**

The Project Secretariat to check the filled questionnaire and keyed-in excel sheets, and analyses the Baseline Survey data The results are communicated to the target Counties and Implementing Sub-Counties within two months.

### **4-3.Business Forum**

The project has conceptualized a business forum dubbed Farm Business Linkage Stakeholder (FABLIST) Forum. This is a forum of facilitating business engagement between farmers and stakeholders. The forum has a limited number of participants who are: Farmer Group Representatives (4 members: 2 Male & 2 Female), Group Facilitator (1) and Stakeholders (3 per category). Farmers democratically elect their representatives. The representatives are 2 farmers from each gender. The group Facilitator should be the one who trains the farmers. He/ She guides the farmers on technical issues so that they make quick decisions. The convener of the forum invites a wide range of relevant stakeholders. The stakeholders are drawn along the entire value chain.

Before the actual day of the forum, by extracting information collected at baseline survey, PCU develops group profiles containing following information on:

- Background of the group
- Groups' contact address
- Current leadership & membership
- Major horticultural crop enterprises
- Actual production level per enterprise
- Major production & marketing challenges
- Any other useful information

The stakeholders who have confirmed attending the forum also develop their profile. The profiles of the stakeholders and farmer groups are exchanged so that the parties can

learn and understand each other in advance. Before the material day, a convenient venue is secured and preparatory meetings are held. Adequate chairs and tables are also sought so that a round table set up can be made (Booth for discussion). On the actual day of the forum the Farmer Group Representatives and their Group Facilitator visit the stakeholder's booth and discuss business based on their issues thereby developing initial linkages. This sitting arrangement is nick named-"Arranged Marriage". Limited time is allocated for discussion between stakeholders and farmer group representatives so that the farmer groups can visit all the booths of their choice. After the negotiations, farmer groups and stakeholders endorse what has been agreed upon by filling an Initial linkage form.

Sample programme of Farm Business Linkage Stakeholder (FABLIS) forum is referred to Attachment 1.

Follow-up meetings between farmer groups and stakeholders are done to conclude unfinished business transactions. During these follow-ups the Group Facilitator also accompanies the farmers for any technical guidance. In essence, this is an initial linkage between the farmers and the stakeholders. Farmers are urged to continue making business linkages with stakeholders so that they can improve their businesses.

#### 4-4. Market Survey and Crop Selection

After FABLIS forum, the project conducts a Training of Trainers (ToT) on the following activities for Group Facilitators (GFs), Ward Agricultural Officers (WAO), and two group representatives from each group. The training is called Joint Extension Staff & Farmer Dual Gender Training (JEF2G Training). It is programmed for 5 days, and the trained GFs and farmer group representatives are expected to share the gained knowledge with the rest of the members and conduct the same activities as in the trainings. For the 1<sup>st</sup> year groups, the PCU members are the lecturers while for the 2<sup>nd</sup> years, the trained county staff are the lecturers of the ToT.

#### **Objectives**

- To impart skills on market survey, crop selection, problem analysis, objective maps and Action plan making.
- To strengthen relationship between farmers and Group Facilitators for smooth implementation of activities

#### 4-4-1. Market Survey

Market survey is an organized effort by farmers to gather vital information about the market, produce and the customers. The information about the market include services offered in the market, its structure as well as general market information. Information on

produce include quantity and quality required by the market while customer information include characteristics, preference and their purchasing power. This information gathered during market survey enables farmers to make decisions in order to meet the needs of the market.

In addition to the public markets, the PCU trained the GFs and farmer representatives on interviewing other potential buyers such as schools, hospitals, supermarkets, processors and exporters. The PCU also encouraged the groups to visit such market outlets for market survey and most of groups collected market information from such institutions.

All the implementing farmer groups conducted market survey in different markets. Some farmer groups were able to access markets from exporters and processors. The farmer groups were able to get names of traders, their telephone numbers, type of produce, quantity and quality required and purchase price and time of the year the produce is needed in large quantities.

#### 4-4-2.Crop Selection

Crop selection is a process which guides members of farmer groups in choosing crop enterprises which have ability to increase their income. Each farmer group is guided to democratically choose two priority horticultural crop enterprises which members are able to produce adequate quantity and quality for the identified market. Results of the market survey as well as technical information provided by the extension staff and other stakeholders guide farmers to select priority crops. Information on crop selection include gross margin, main production challenges, market requirements and suitability of environmental conditions in producing the said crop enterprises. Information on crop selection is used to rank the suitability of a minimum of five crops. The crops being considered for selection are then ranked whereby each farmer group member is requested to vote for crop of their choice. The crop which gets the highest number of votes becomes the group's priority crop number one. In order to get their 2<sup>nd</sup> priority crop, the process is repeated. The farmer groups select two priority crops so that they produce the required volume and quality for the market. Farmers can continue to produce their individual horticultural crops even after they have selected priority crops. In case their selected enterprises failed, they could conduct market survey again and re-select their target enterprise as a group. The list of crops selected by each farmer group is referred to Attachmen2.

#### 4-4-3.Action Plan Making

It is an activity-based plan of operation aimed at solving challenges which farmers face during production, transportation and marketing of the selected crops. The process of action plan making involves development of problem and objective maps accompanied

by designing activities which can make the group realize their objectives. The farmer groups developed action plans for the selected crops where the activities and resources required were identified. The action plan also indicated the implementer, monitor and the time of implementation. Based on the information shown in the action plans such as challenges in production of specific selected crops; the contents of the crop production techniques Tots were organized.

### **Achievements**

Number of beneficiaries and ToT on Market Survey, Crop Selection and Action Plan Making

Name of County/ Sub-county	Venue of Training	Staff in attendance			Farmers in Attendance			Remarks
		T	M	F	T	M	F	
Nakuru (Molo), Uasin Gishu (Moiben), Elgeyo Marakwet (Marakwet East)	Mabanga ATC	45	26	19	29	11	18	For Year 1 groups (B1Y1)
Kiambu (Thika), Murang'a (Kangema), Kirinyaga (Kirinyaga East)	Wambugu ATC	46	26	20	30	13	17	For Year 1 groups (B1Y1)
Nakuru (Molo), Uasin Gishu (Moiben), Elgeyo Marakwet (Marakwet East)	Mabanga ATC	23	15	8	28	14	14	For Year 2 Groups (B1Y2)
Kiambu (Thika), Murang'a (Kangema), Kirinyaga (Kirinyaga East)	Bethany House, Sagana	26	13	13	28	11	17	For Year 2 groups (B1Y2)
Embu (Runyenjes), Meru (Igembe Central)	Wambugu ATC	31	20	11	22	13	9	For Year 1 Groups (B2Y1)
Kitui (Kitui South)	Kitui ATC	44	31	13	29	15	14	For Year 1

Machakos (Masinga) Makueni (Mbooni)								Groups (B2Y1)
Kisumu (Seme) Homa Bay (Karachuonyo North) Nyamira (Manga)	Maseno ATC	43	27	16	28	14	14	For Year 1 groups (B2Y1)
Embu (Runyenjes), Meru (Igembe Central)	Wambugu ATC	17	12	5	22	9	13	For Year 2 Groups (B2Y2)
Kitui (Kitui South) Machakos (Masinga) Makueni (Mbooni)	Lau Hotel, Machakos	25	18	7	30	15	15	For Year 2 Groups (B2Y2)
Kisumu (Seme) Homa Bay (Karachuonyo North) Nyamira (Manga)	Maseno ATC	25	14	11	29	12	17	For Year 2 Groups (B2Y2)
Bungoma (Kabuchai) Busia (Teso South)	Reformed Church of East Africa, Eldoret	24	15	9	22	9	13	For Year 1 Groups (B3Y1)
Kilifi (Kilifi North) Kwale (Matuga)	Beaumont Hotel, Mtwapa	23	17	6	20	8	12	For Year 1 Groups (B3Y1)
Bungoma (Kabuchai) Busia (Teso South)	Reformed Church of East Africa, Eldoret	23	15	8	22	11	11	For Year 2 Groups (B3Y2)
Kilifi (Kilifi North) Kwale (Matuga)	Woget Hotel, Mombasa	23	19	4	24	11	13	For Year 2 Groups (B3Y2)
Total No. of Contacts		418	250	150	363	166	197	

35 crops selected by SHEP PLUS farmer groups

	B1Y1	B1Y2	B2Y1	B2Y2	B3Y1	B3Y2	
Amaranth	0	0	2	1	7	5	15

Avocado	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Banana	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Black Nightshade	7	4	8	6	4	7	36
Bulb Onion	3	1	10	6	3	0	23
Butternut	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
Cabbage	4	11	0	0	1	0	16
Capsicum	2	5	2	5	1	2	17
Carrot	2	4	2	1	0	0	9
Chili	5	0	0	1	1	4	11
Coriander	2	4	0	4	1	0	11
Courgette	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Cowpea Leaves	0	0	3	3	0	0	6
Crotalaria	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
Cucumber	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Egg Plant	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
French Bean	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Garden Pea	3	2	1	0	0	0	6
Green Maize	0	1	2	1	0	0	4
Irish Potato	5	4	0	0	0	0	9
Jute Mallow	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kale	4	6	14	15	10	10	59
Mango	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
Okra	0	0	0	0	3	6	9
Papaya	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
Passion Fruit	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pumpkin	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pumpkin Leaves	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Spider Plant	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
Spinach	7	6	3	2	0	0	18
Spring Onion	1	1	1	9	0	1	13
Sweet Potato	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Tomato	6	6	17	14	7	7	57
Tree Tomato	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Watermelon	3	2	4	3	0	2	14
TOTAL <sup>4</sup>	62	62	82	82	42	46	

#### 4-5. Gender Mainstreaming, Farm Family Budgeting and GEI

Gender is a social relationship between men and women as prescribed by the society. On the other hand, gender mainstreaming is a strategy which ensures that the needs, entitlements and experiences of men and women are taken into account in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of a project so that inequality will not be perpetuated. In the project ,farmer group empowerment and gender mainstreaming Sub component was designed to ensure that all gender groups namely men, women, youth, persons with disabilities are not only included in project activities but also in sharing the

<sup>4</sup> Kiambu county had 6 groups for B1Y1, Elgeyo Marakwet county had 6 groups in B1Y2, Embu county had 6 groups Busia county had 6 groups for B3Y1 and B3Y2for B2Y1 and B2Y2, Kilifi county had 7 groups for B3Y2.

benefits.

The major activities in the sub component include Gender mainstreaming, Farm Family Budgeting & Group Empowerment Training of Trainers (ToT) and training for farmers (Group exercises).

#### 4-5-1. Training of Trainers (ToT)

This is a five-day training conducted in a convenient venue. The participants who include Gender officers, Ward Agricultural Officers and Group Facilitators are taken through lecture and practical sessions on how to facilitate gender, Farm Family Budgeting and Group empowerment. The ToT programme contains lectures done for three (3) days while practical sessions are done for two (2) days. Sample schedule of the training is referred to Attachment 3.

#### **Objective**

To improve the knowledge and skills of staff in facilitating gender, Farm Family Budgeting and group empowerment levels and their implication in agriculture.

#### **Achievement**

Staff trained on Gender-(capacity building-No. of contacts)

S/No	County/Sub county	Year	Staff		
			Total	M	F
1	Kiambu(Thika Town)	1	16	4	12
		2	20	14	6
2	Murang'a (Kangema)	1	11	5	6
		2	6	3	3
3	Kirinyaga(Kirinyaga East)	1	15	11	4
		2	10	6	4
4	Nakuru(Molo)	1	16	6	10
		2	10	4	6
5	Uasin Gishu( Moiben)	1	15	7	8
		2	10	5	5
6	Elgeyo Marakwet(Marakwet East)	1	12	11	1
		2	8	8	0
7	Kisumu (Seme)	1	13	8	5
		2	10	4	6
8	Homa Bay (Karachuonyo N./Rangwe)	1	14	9	5
		2	6	4	2
9	Nyamira (Manga)	1	9	6	3
		2	4	3	1
10	Meru (Igembe Central)	1	9	6	3
		2	5	5	0
11	Embu( Runyenjes)	1	16	7	9
		2	12	7	5
12	Kitui(Kitui South)	1	12	10	2
13	Machakos(Masinga)	1	14	10	4



		2	10	7	3
14	Makueni (Mbooni)	1	14	10	4
		2	10	6	4
15	Busia	1	12	7	5
		2	10	5	5
16	Bungoma	1	13	8	5
		2	9	7	2
17	Kilifi	1	14	10	4
		2	9	8	1
18	Kwale	1	11	9	2
		2	8	7	1
	<b>Total</b>		<b>393</b>	<b>247</b>	<b>146</b>

#### 4-5-2. Group exercises

This activity is conducted by the group facilitators who were trained during the ToT. Each facilitator is expected to carry out three trainings (gender mainstreaming, farm family budgeting and group empowerment) and guide their respective farmer groups to develop gender action plans as well as establish the group empowerment levels. Four days are allocated for these trainings. i.e. a day to mobilize the farmers, a day to train gender mainstreaming, a day to train FFB and another day to train group dynamics and group Empowerment. During mobilization the farmers are encouraged to invite their spouses (wife or husband) and key opinion leaders to participate in the trainings. On this day the objective of the trainings is explained and a tentative schedule of carrying out the trainings is drawn. During the training the farmers are made to understand their real life situation and come up with issues which affect them (existing gaps). For issues that affect them negatively, the farmers are guided to draw action plans on how to solve them one at a time. The farmers then go ahead to implement their action plans. The farmers are encouraged to review their action plans so that they can improve their situation by sharing workloads and have more time for the farm hence improve productivity. Below is a sample action plan developed by a farmer group in Runyenjes Sub County, Embu County.

No.	Group Name	Most tedious work	Activities	Implementation status
1	Ithatha Women Group	Fetching firewood	Splitting of wood	
			Planting of trees	16 members planted 1500 seedlings each (72%)
			Installation of energy saving jikos	9 members bought a meko gas each (40%)
		Fetching water	Purchase of water tanks	13 members bought 1000-3000lts tank each (60%)
2	Kamiugu Irrigation SHG	Fetching firewood	Splitting of wood	
			Installation of improved jikos	Each of 28 members bought an improved jiko
			Planting of trees	Each of the 28 members planted a seedling.
		Feeding livestock	Planting of fodder trees(Caliandria & Nappier grass)	Not done
3			Planting trees	Not yet done

	Kigumo/ Mukuria Horticultural SHG	Fetching firewood/Cooking	Purchase Jikokoa	9 members bought 13 (meko stove/improved jikos)-53%
		Fetching water	Purchase of water tanks	
			Drilling of shallow wells	
4	Kirangano Women Group	Cooking	Installation of Maendeleo jiko	18 members bought a jiko each- (86%) & 15 members bought a meko gas each (86%)
		Fetching water	Purchase of plastic water tanks	24 members bought a water tank each (100%)
			Rain water harvesting	
			Digging shallow wells	
5	Lower Nthamari Gachagori coffee growers SHG	Cooking	Purchase of jikokoa	7 members bought a maendeleo jiko each (58%)
			Purchase of hot pots and flasks	
			Purchase of meko gas	5 members bought a meko gas cooker each (42%)
		Feeding livestock	Making silage	
		Fetching water	Buying of storage tanks	4 members bought a water each (33%)
6	Way Forward SHG	Cooking/ fetching firewood	Purchase of improved jikos	
			Purchase of meko gas	4 members bought a meko gas cooker each-10%
		Fetching water	Purchase of water tanks	5 members bought 1000-3000 lts tank each-10%
			Installation of piped water	

#### 4-5-3.Farm Family budgeting.

During this training they are given the opportunity to understand how they spend their incomes and explore better ways of managing their resources. The farmers are urged to practice family budgeting with their family members.

With regard to group Empowerment the gender sub component developed group empowerment indicators (GEIs).The GEIs are designed so that the farmer groups can work on their leadership, cooperation and gender relations among members in the group. These GEIs enable the farmer groups to progressively grow to be better and cohesive groups, i.e. move from level one (1) to level five (5).

**Note:** Gender mainstreaming, Farm Family Budgeting and Group Empowerment training is conducted any time after sensitization workshop and should be a continuous activity. During the trainings group members are requested to invite their spouses, the facilitators to invite local leaders such as administrators, religious among others in the area and gender action Plans are reviewed periodically. The group facilitator also identifies the 'red flags' and avoids them.

#### **Achievement**

Farmers trained-(capacity building-No. of contacts)

S/No	County/Sub County	Year	Farmers		
			Total	M	F
1	Kiambu(Thika Town)	1	86	22	64
		2	61	26	35
2	Murang'a (Kangema)	1	101	24	77
		2	86	42	44
3	Kirinyaga(Kirinyaga East)	1	111	33	78
		2	108	43	65
4	Nakuru(Molo)	1	104	47	57
		2	111	59	52
5	Uasin Gishu( Moiben)	1	106	51	55
		2	100	60	40
6	Elgeyo Marakwet(Marakwet East)	1	123	49	74
		2	105	46	59
7	Kisumu (Seme)	1	141	42	99
		2	99	44	55
8	Homa Bay (Karachuonyo N./Rangwe)	1	87	30	57
		2	78	37	41
9	Nyamira (Manga)	1	69	18	51
		2	63	24	39
10	Meru (Igembe Central)	1	139	70	69
		2	158	73	85
11	Embu( Runyenjes)	1	118	75	43
		2	148	58	90
12	Kitui(Kitui South)	1	90	46	44
		2	114	65	49
13	Machakos(Masinga)	1	96	40	56
		2	96	40	56
14	Makueni (Mbooni)	1	111	41	70
		2	130	51	79
15	Busia	1	135	55	80
		2	133	62	71
16	Bungoma	1	69	28	41
		2	98	36	62
17	Kilifi	1	123	33	90
		2	125	44	81
18	Kwale	1	98	44	54
		2	58	27	31
<b>Total</b>			<b>3682</b>	<b>1545</b>	<b>2137</b>

**Issues identified and Implementation status of action plans**

4-5-4. Issues identified by farmer groups in various Counties

	County	Fetching firewood	Feeding livestock	Fetching water	Washing clothes	Cooking	Milking	Harvesting vegetables	Taking care of families	Weeding
1.	Kirinyaga	7	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Kiambu	6	3	2	2	4	1	-	-	-
3.	Murang'a	1	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Elgeyo Marakwet	4	-	7	-	-	-	1	-	-
5.	Uasin Gishu	6	-	8	-	1	-	-	2	-

6.	Nakuru	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Machakos	3	-	8	-	3	-	-	-	-
8.	Kitui	3	-	7	1	4	-	-	-	-
9.	Makueni	1	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	-
10.	Meru	7	1	9	-	5	1	-	-	-
11.	Embu	5	3	11	-	8	-	-	-	-
12.	Kisumu	1	-	7	-	2	-	-	-	-
13.	Homa Bay	5	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
14.	Nyamira	1	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-
15.	Kwale	1	-	7	-	4	-	-	-	2
16.	Kilifi	1	-	6	-	-	2	-	-	3
17.	Busia	11	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
18.	Bungoma	7	-	12	-	-	1	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>80</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>

#### Most Tedious Work

S/no.	Most tedious work	Suggested solution	Implementation status	Remarks
1	Fetching water	Roof water harvesting	50-70%	An issue in Counties which are dry or farmers do not have piped water. Farmers purchased tanks with a capacity ranging from 100-5000 lts
		sinking shallow wells	40%	
		Construction of water ponds	30-40%	
		connecting piped water to homesteads	30%	
		Purchase of water storage tanks	50-80%	
2	Fetching firewood	Establishing woodlots	40-60%	Installation of maendeleo jikos, rocket stoves and purchase of jiko koa
		Installation/purchase of energy saving devices	50-70%	

3	Cooking	Purchase of thermos flasks and hot dishes	70-80%	An issue with many farm families; Cooking many times a day
		Purchase of gas cookers	40-60%	
5	Feeding livestock	Establishing fodder	80-90%	An issue with farmers who are keeping dairy animals-Kiambu, Murang'a, Kirinyaga, Embu & Meru
		Conserving fodder	30-40%	
		Purchase of chaff cutters	20%	
6	Weeding	Use herbicides	40-50%	An issue in Kilifi & Kwale Counties because the farmers use small tools to weed.

### **Qualitative achievements**

Gender and FFB trainings have made substantial changes in our farmers. Among the changes realized are:

- Gender group members have upgraded their skills/knowledge as all gender groups can attend trainings.
- Farmer to farmer dissemination of technical skills/knowledge through the networks of both men and women.
- Group members now feel recognized and appreciated irrespective of sex, age, color, culture, ability, position in society etc.
- Household members are now sharing the roles/responsibilities.
- There is better family time management resulting from sharing duties among household members.
- In some instances there is improved interaction between parents and children.
- Household members are now motivated to work in the farm as a result of shared benefits.
- Improved communication and relation among household members.
- Better family income management resulting from enhanced communication and transparency among household members.
- Deliberate effort by members of the household to increase the family income. There is diversification of enterprises by our farmers.

- Creation of opportunities and involvement of men, women, youth and Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) in development (Social inclusion) making them participate more in the society.
- Reduction of poverty and improvement of living standards thus contributing to the development of the country.

#### 4-6.Crop Production ToT and In-Field Training

The “Facilitators’ Training for Farmers’ Demand-Driven Extension” (FT-FaDDE) is a technical Training of Trainers (ToT) for Agricultural Extension Staff, at Ward, Sub-County and County level who have the mandate to impart knowledge and skills to members of SHEP PLUS model farmer groups. Its purpose is to provide extension officers with the knowledge and techniques they need in order to support the model farmer groups in putting into practice the action plans they prepared and how to conduct trainings to the groups dubbed in-field trainings.

#### **Objectives**

- To train FEOs/Group Facilitators on general horticultural crops production techniques
- To train FEOs/Group Facilitators on specific production techniques for the selected crops based on the needs indicated in the group action plans made by the Model Farmer Groups
- To train FEOs/Group Facilitators on how to conduct the In-field Training

#### **Preparation**

The content of the training is selected and developed by the Project Coordination Unit based on; results from Baseline Survey, Crop Selection and the Group Action Plans. The Action Plans are reviewed by PCU to identify crop production challenges for the selected crops. The training seeks to provide possible solutions through the training materials developed. The topics are categorized into the following:

- General Horticultural Crop Production and Post-Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)
- Specific Production Techniques (SPTs) for the selected crops
- How to conduct In-Field Training
- Sensitization on water harvesting, agro-processing and spot improvement/repair of rural access roads using *Do-Nou* Technology

#### 4-6-1.Methodology of the Training

The FT-FaDDE training is conducted as follows:

- Classroom lectures  
General Horticultural Crop Production Techniques and Specific Production Techniques on two priority crops selected by the SHEP PLUS model farmer groups.

- Demonstrations
  - G20:** composting, soil sampling, soil solarization, nursery bed establishment & management, safe and effective use of pesticides.
  - SPTs:** hot water treatment of banana suckers and sorting & grading of selected crops
- Class exercises
  - Preparation of crop planting calendar and fertilizer calculation
  - Sample FT-FaDDE Training programme can be referred to Attachment 4.

#### 4-6-2. General Horticultural Crop Production and Post-Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)

There are 20 basic horticultural crop production and post-harvest handling techniques covered during the first 3 days. The main topics include: Principals of horticultural crop production, crop planting calendars, composting, soil sampling, land preparation, fertilizer and manure application, planting/transplanting, crop management: weeding, pest & disease management, integrated pest management (IPM), safe and effective use of pesticides, harvesting & post-harvest handling and farm record keeping.

#### 4-6-3. Specific Production Techniques (SPTs)

The specific crop production techniques of the selected crops from input acquisition to marketing is taught. Emphasis is put on the possible solutions to the challenges identified in the Group Action Plans. Training on SPTs covers 2-3 days depending on the number of crops selected.

Therefore, capacity building of extension officers is performed through demand-driven technical training with a view to meeting the needs of farmer groups written in their crop action plans.

#### 4-6-4. Training Materials and Kamishibai

The Project provides Technical Training Materials (notes and manuals) to the Extension Staff to support farmer training in the field (In-field Training). These materials commonly referred to as Kamishibai are specially prepared, laminated with clear pictures on one side for farmers and clear pictures together with explanation notes for the staff on the other side. On the last day of the training, staff are taught how to use these training materials and then they are distributed to them. This will enable them conduct in-field training tailored to meet farmers' needs with confidence.

#### **Key Point:**

The extension officers feel confident enough to provide training to farmers using the visually-attractive, easy-to-understand extension materials.

### **Preparation for In-Field Training**

After FT-FaDDE, the trained group facilitators are expected to conduct a series of training sessions carried out on farms to members of the model farmer group to address the specific training needs of the group as indicated in their group action plans. The preparation done during FT-FaDDE includes:

- Tentative Schedule of in-field training: to be agreed between farmers and officers according to the needs of farmer members and seasonality
- Training materials: distributed to the Group Facilitators on the last day of FT-FaDDE
- How to write In-field Training Reports for submission to the Project, by the sub-County team and Group Facilitators.

### **Achievements**

*Table of FT-FaDDE Trainings for the three batches*

S/No.	Venue	Batch and Year	Region	Attendance		
				Male	Female	Total
1	Wambugu ATC	B1Y1	Central	30	17	47
2	Mabanga ATC	B1Y1	Rift Valley	18	11	29
3	Wambugu ATC	B1Y2	Central	12	13	25
4	Mabanga ATC	B1Y2	Rift Valley	13	9	22
5	Maseno ATC	B2Y1	Nyanza	18	14	32
6	Wambugu ATC	B2Y1	U. Eastern	15	11	26
7	Bethany, Sagana	B2Y1	L. Eastern	30	12	42
8	Wambugu ATC	B2Y2	U. Eastern	15	6	21
9	Bethany Sagana	B2Y2	L. Eastern	24	9	33
10	Maseno ATC	B2Y2	Nyanza	17	10	27
11	Beaumont, Mombasa	B3Y1	Coast	21	4	25
12	RCEA, Eldoret	B3Y1	Western	17	10	27
13	Woget, Mombasa	B3Y2	Coast	18	2	20
14	RCEA, Eldoret	B3Y2	Western	10	8	18
	<b>Total</b>			<b>258</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>394</b>

#### 4-7. In-Field Trainings

Infield training is a series of training sessions carried out on farms by the Group Facilitator to members of the model farmer group to address the specific training needs of the group as indicated in their group action plans over a period of time. It is meant to address specific needs of the model farmer group captured in the action plan at a suitable time. The Group Facilitator who went through the training of trainers (ToT) course, Facilitators' Training for Farmers' Demand-Driven Extension (FT-FaDDE), takes the farmers through the topics taught during the ToT including the general horticultural crop production and



post-harvest handling techniques and specific production techniques of crops that were selected by the individual model farmer groups. It is advisable for group facilitators to invite relevant stakeholders to train farmers together. This enhances understanding and gives most current issues.

### **Objectives**

To provide skills and knowledge by the Group Facilitators to members of model farmer groups on production and post-harvest handling of their selected crops.

### **Training Topics**

The training topics are broadly categorized into 2 parts:

- The General Horticultural Crop Production & Post-Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)
- Specific Production Techniques for the Selected Crops

### **Planning**

The Group Facilitator, in consultation with members of the group select the training venue e.g. churches, community halls, members' homes or any convenient venue. Group members are expected to attend all the training sessions so as to upgrade their skills. They are also expected to provide materials for demonstration purposes so that they get practical experience during the training. Group facilitators plan these before the commencement of each training.

#### **4-7-1. Methodology**

The methodology used during the trainings includes use of lectures, demonstrations and exercises as taught during FT-FaDDE. The Group Facilitators use SHEP PLUS training notes/manuals/materials and additional handouts provided during the FT-FaDDE training to carry out the infield trainings. They are also expected to collect pest and disease specimens to be used for identification during the training. Model farmer group members are expected to be implementing topics being trained in their own farms concurrently. To ensure timely implementation of the training sessions, a schedule for the in-field training is provided to the Group Facilitators to guide them in planning and carrying out at least 9 trainings. After each training session, the Group Facilitators are expected to fill in the In-field Training Report for submission to the Project. Implementation of the infield training is monitored using a field report submitted by the Group Facilitator after each training session. During the training sessions, the Project staff and Sub-County Management teams make follow up visits to the groups to monitor the progress of trainings and submit reports to the PCU. Follow up on In-field training report form can be referred to Attachment 5.

#### 4-7-2. Monitoring

Among 9 trainings, at least one training was visited by PCU members, 2 by County staff, HCD regional managers, and Sub-county staff to backstop the contents of the training, advise on the training facilitation skill, venue selections etc. so that the quality of subsequent trainings would be improved.

#### **Achievements**

During the 5-year project period, a total of 188 groups underwent in-field trainings and the reports submitted to the project. The total number of contacts with members of the groups in Central, Rift Valley, Western, Nyanza, Eastern and Coast regions is indicated in the summary. The number of contacts with members can be referred to Attachment 6.

#### **Challenges during Infield Trainings and Way Forward**

S/No.	Challenges	Way Forward
1.	Limited pests and disease specimens	Facilitators bought produce from market and collected from nearby demonstration fields
2.	Adverse weather during demonstrations	Scheduling of practical lessons where possible
3.	Low Attendance during In-field trainings	Group Facilitators were flexible, majority rule/ consensus among the members to be applied in crop selection exercises
4.	Low literacy level in some regions	Use of Kamishibai and specimens

#### 4-8. Water Harvesting

In the light of growing for the market, farmers are advised to supplement rainfall with irrigation water for their crops. Most of the smallholder farmers do not have access to irrigation water and hence the need to harvest rain water. The water is harvested from the roof catchment, runoff from the road and other uncultivated surfaces.

The training was done for County staff and 4 demonstrations were done. The farm ponds were designed in a way the farmer can expand them as more water is required in future. The embankments were reinforced used sand bags, compacted and arranged in a symmetrical manner. These bags are known as Do- nou bags in Japanese meaning “wrapping soil in a gunny bag”.

Demonstration of water harvesting structure in terms of farm ponds of 300M<sup>3</sup> were constructed and a drip irrigation system for 1/8 Acre installed in 4 counties of Kiambu, Uasin Gishu, Murang’a and Nakuru.

The objective of the demonstration was to trigger the use of supplemental irrigation for increased yields and consequently incomes. However, of all the 4 counties only Murang’a had been able to replicate the technology where 80 farmers in Muguru Ward were targeted to have individual farm ponds of more than 50M<sup>3</sup> to increase their productivity. Other counties are yet to replicate.

#### 4-9. Spot Improvement of Rural Access Roads using Do-nou Technologies

This technology is used to repair spots on non-bitumen road surfaces. The technology has been applied by 22 farmer groups and a total of 3074 M of bad spots repaired. A total of 2456 (1413 M / 1042 F) members of the community surrounding these groups were trained to use this technology to repair impassable sections of the rural access roads.

The objective was to improve accessibility of the horticulture production sites, and

other vital facilities like hospitals, schools, markets and shopping centre.

The impassable portions of the roads were constructed and maintained using locally available material. *Do Nou* technology is labour based and is technically simple, meaning very limited knowledge is required for one to apply. It is an effective way used to repair rural roads, build small cross drains and foot bridges across small streams in the rural environment. The farmers and other community members learnt to apply do nou technology through demonstrations.

“Do-nou” technology was applied in construction and maintenance of different impassable road conditions, deep ruts, road sags, road gullies, road affected by ground water, cross drains and sunken roads.

#### 4-10. Monitoring and Evaluation (Including, CEC, CDA/SCAO Review Workshop)

This section highlights the training methodologies and the processes involved in undertaking M&E activities in SHEP PLUS. The Key activities are; Follow ups for in-field trainings, Periodical follow ups and periodical data survey exercises, and CEC/CDA/SCAO Review Meeting.

##### 4-10-1. Follow Ups on In-Field Training

Follow-up on In-field Training is an important part of the actual implementation of the infield training. It offers an opportunity to assess both the quality and frequency of the In-field Training. It also involves actual visits to Model Farmer Groups. It is organized by Sub-County Management Team assisted by the Project Secretariat. The participants are Agricultural Officers, Group Facilitators and members of the Model Farmer Group. It takes 3 to 5 days per county depending on the number of groups, each group takes half a day. The venue is within the locality of the group.

##### **Objectives**

- To establish the implementation status of In-field Trainings
- To evaluate the quality of In-field Trainings

- To evaluate the implementation status of Groups Action Plans
- To evaluate the extend of backstopping by Ward and Sub-County SHEP UP Teams

### **Preparation for the Follow-up**

- Sub-County Management Team arranges dates and venues in consultation with Model Farmer Groups
- Groups officials
- Sub-county Management Team to arrange the route considering time and cost effectiveness.
- Sub-County Management Team to prepares the necessary tools for implementing the Follow-up on In field Trainings

### **Methodology**

- Sub-County Management Team, WAOs and Group Facilitators to visit Model Farmer Groups and Follow up the implementation process of In-field Training, following the contents of 'Field Report on In-field Training.
- The Field Report on In-field Trainings includes:
- Post-Training Questions for Model Farmer Groups to determine the level of farmer's understanding
- Mode of Facilitation, Outputs, Observation, Suggestion & Way forward for Group Facilitators Observation & Comments by WAOs
- Comments by SCAOs
- HCD Regional Managers also backstop groups who need specialized extension services.
- SCAO submits the Report together with the Attendance Sheet to Project Secretariat
- PCU provides practical advice on observed in-field training to Group Facilitators, WAOs and other county staff

#### 4-10-2. Periodical Follow Ups

Periodical Follow-up is an activity conducted by Sub-County Management Team to monitor and evaluate the progress of Model Farmer Group in terms of the level of crop production, adoption of technologies and group empowerment levels. The Follow-up is conducted using the contents of an elaborated monitoring sheet known as 'Observation Note of the SHEP PLUS Field Activity'. It involves actual visits to Model Farmer Groups. The exercise mainly takes half a day or one day depending on the distance of the group from the Sub County Office. The Group facilitator selects the appropriate venue within the locality of the model farmer group.

#### **Objective**

To observe the progress of implementation of Action Plans (Group Action Plan and Gender Action Plan) by Model Farmer Group, identify challenges the group is facing the group members and give appropriate advice to address the challenge.

#### **Methodology**

- Periodical follow up is organized and implemented by the Sub-County Management Team assisted by Project Secretariat. Other members involved include; The County Director of Agriculture team, Ward Agricultural Officers, Group facilitators and Model Farmer Group members.
- Sub-County Management Team to arrange field visit to every Model Farmer Group.
- Sub-County Management Team to prepare necessary tools for implementing Periodical Follow-up.
- Sub-County Management Team, WAOs and Group Facilitators to review the results of Baseline Survey /the previous Periodical Follow-ups.
- Sub-County Management Team, WAOs and Group Facilitators to visit Model Farmer Groups and observe their achievements, following the contents of 'Observation Sheet'.

- Sub-County Management Team, WAOs and Group Facilitators to discuss challenges the group is facing and necessary information and advice for solving the issues.
- Sub-County Management Team to wrap up Periodical Follow-up with WAOs and Group Facilitators

#### 4-10-3.Periodical Data Survey

Periodical Data Survey is an activity of data collection with the aim of determining changes in target groups in terms of horticultural crop production (yield and income), adoption of horticulture crop production techniques and group empowerment levels over a period of time. Before conducting the actual Periodical Data Survey, the Project Secretariat trains the staff on how to carry out the survey (One-day Workshop on Periodical Data Survey). Periodical Data Survey is done using the same survey tools as Baseline Survey. The exercise is conducted within the locality of each group at a convenient venue. The exercise takes half a day for each group. The key facilitator during the exercise is the group facilitator who is backstopped by the Ward Agricultural Officer and Sub County Management team. The Model farmer group members should be available to provide the required information.

#### **Tools**

- Crop Production & Income Analysis Data (CP&IAD)
- General Horticultural Crop Production & Post-Harvest Handling Techniques (G20)

#### **Objective**

- To determine the progress of Model Farmer Groups by comparing the results to the ones of Baseline Survey / previous Periodical Data Survey.
- For farmer to find out how much they are earning/ losing through their horticulture enterprises.

- To evaluate achievements of activities in the “SHEP Approach” and share the results among County Government Staff, Sub-County Management Team, WAO, Group Facilitators and Model Farmer Groups.

#### 4-10-4.CEC, CDA/SCAOS Review Meetings

The meetings are organized with an objective of sharing upscaling of SHEP Approach to other groups

The CDA/SCAO gives a brief description of the Geographical location of the County/ Sub County and the administrative units in their area as well as the major market for fresh horticulture produce that are sourced from outside the County. The CDA also gives the crop development priorities for the County.

A detailed report on the status of adoption and adaption of SHEP APPROACH is also given. The report presented during the workshop follows the following format

- Staff training on SHEP Approach
- Upscaling groups
- Individual farmers who were trained on SHEP Approach
- Incorporation of SHEP APPROACH into other programmes
- Plans for upscaling during the following year

#### 4-11.SHEP Approach Impact Field Day

It seeks to create awareness through learning how SHEP PLUS farmers succeeded in their agriculture business. The field day is different from ordinary field days which demonstrate recommended varieties of crops or production techniques. Its emphasis is on the process of changing farmers’ mindsets. Farmers who have benefited from the Approach share their success stories and experiences during the Field Day.



### **Objectives**

- To introduce techniques acquired and applied by farmers through the SHEP Approach.
- To share farmers' experiences in improving farming business through the SHEP Approach.
- To share achievements of farmers practicing the SHEP Approach.
- Provide opportunity to farmers to learn new technologies from stakeholders

### **Achievement**

Conducted SHEP Approach Impact Field Day

County	Month	Sub County	No. Farmer Groups Presented	Total No. of Farmers*	Participated County stakeholders
Kisumu	Mar. 2019	Seme	5	127	CEC for Agri. CO Agri. SC (Sub County) Admin. Ward Admin. Com. for cooperative Private Companies
Makueni	Apr. 2019	Mbooni	5	397	CEC Agri. MCA Rep. SC Social office SC Environment office
Meru	May 2019	Igembe	6	712	CO Agri. MCA Sub County Adm. Ward Adm. KWS Private companies
Nyamira	Sep. 2019	Manga	5	507	CEC Water CEC Environment CO Agri. Private companies
Kitui	Nov. 2019	Kitui South	5	1002	Deputy Governor CEC Agri. Private companies

\*Total No. includes farmers who shared their success and who were invited from some groups targeted in Adoption/Adaption.

As a result of these activities, Makueni, Bungoma and Machakos Counties incorporated presentation by SHEP farmers in the County own field day.

## 5.Challenges and Way Forward

Throughout the implementation of the Project following challenges are observed.

Challenges	Way Forward
Some groups expected handouts	Re-sensitized group members on operation of the project
Weak leadership or uncooperative members in some groups	Involved social services department for training on group dynamics
Some youths left farming for other opportunities	Groups advised to recruit new members
Poor record keeping by farmers	Increased Periodical Follow-ups to emphasize the importance of record management
High staff turn-over or inadequate Ward extension staff in some counties	The SCAOs made sure all groups had a Group Facilitator
Inadequate or lack of irrigation water	Groups advised to harvest water or utilize available water efficiently

## 6.Lessons learnt

Vulnerable groups can also engage in Profitable Horticulture with guidance on crop selection depending on their prevailing circumstances.

Baseline survey should be Participatory and should focus on the beneficiaries (unlike baseline survey for the region).

Involving all Subject Matter Specialists in project implementation is important (compared to dealing with ONLY Desk officer).

Vision sharing and guiding farmers to set their goals motivates them to do better.

Collaboration between the two levels of government is key to success.

Combination of software (capacity building) and hardware such as irrigation infrastructure accelerates adoption.

Market survey and crop selection by the farmers themselves make them feel autonomous.

## **7.Other Achievement**

### **7-1.SHEP Approach Implementation Guidebook**

This is a training material for all extension service providers for successful work. It explains the concept and advantage of SHEP Approach. Training procedure is explained as well.

### **7-2.Horticulture Crop Technical Handbook Ver. 1 and 2**

ToT materials on crop production techniques used in FT-FaDDE were compiled in books. Extension service providers can refer them to confirm technical aspects for farmers' training. Some of materials accessible on Web is referred to Attachment 7.

### **7-3.Other Training Materials**

SHEP PLUS used mostly Power Point Presentation during trainings. Those materials and related documents are stored in share folder of SHEP PLUS server. Types of folders storing documents are referred to Attachment 8.

## 8.Attachment

### Attachment 1;

Sample programme for FABLIST forum

<b>T I M E</b>	<b>A C T I V I T Y</b>
<b>08:30 am – 09:00 am</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Registration</li></ul>
<b>09:00 am – 09:30 am</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Opening Remarks</li><li>• Introduction of Participants</li><li>• Programme of the Farm Business Linkage Stakeholder (FABLIST) Forum</li></ul>
<b>09:30 am – 10:30 am</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Information on the Participating Stakeholders</li></ul>
<b>10:30 am – 11:00 pm</b>	<b>S H O R T B R E A K</b>
<b>11:00 pm – 14:00 pm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Representatives of SHEP PLUS Model Farmer Groups visit Stakeholders for Sharing Information &amp; Business Talk</li></ul>
<b>14:00 pm – 14:30 pm</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Way forward</li><li>• Closing Remarks</li></ul>
<b>14:30 pm –</b>	<b>L U N C H &amp; D E P A R T U R E</b>

**Attachment 2;**

<b>County/Sub-County</b>	<b>Farmer Group Name</b>	<b>Crops selected</b>
Kirinyaga/ Kirinyaga East  1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Wibange Oriu	Cabbage (Riana F1), Tomato (Rambo F1)
	Wendani Kiritini W/G	Pumpkin, Banana
	Mukure Agriculture SHG	Capsicum (California Wonder), Papaya
	Urumwe wa Kariru	Kale (Thousand Headed), Cabbage (Copenhagen Market)
	Jikaze	Cabbage & Spinach
Kirinyaga/ Kirinyaga East 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Kiamutugu Jikaze Self Help Group	Carrot; Onion
	Kathukia Self Help Group	Carrots; Kales
	Kianjau Wendani	Coriander, Kales
	Kwirimira SHG	Cabbage, Spinach
	Ngungu SHG	Pumpkin, Black Nightshade
Murang'a/Kangema 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Kirunyu Hort SHG	Water melon (Sukari F1), Bulb onion (Red creole)
	Nyakahura Hort Group	Bulb onion, Irish potato
	Kioneki SHG	Spinach (Ford Hook Giant), Courgette (Dark green)
	Shallom	Tree tomato (Magenta) & coriander (Cory)
	Boyo Women Group	Cabbage (Gloria F1), Tree tomato (Magenta)
Murang'a/Kangema 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	B.I.G Youth Group	Spinach, Cabbage
	Kariruo SHG	Corriander, Kales
	Mukungai Horticulture Group	Capsicum, Cabbage
	Nyagaka Women Group	Cabbage, Corriander

	Young Pioneer SHG	Cucumber, Spinach
Kiambu/Thika Town 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Karibaribi Horticulture Growers	Tomato (Kilele F1), Watermelon (Sukari F1)
	Rurii SHG	Capsicum (Super Bell F1), Tomato (Kilele F1)
	Daughters of Hope	Spinach, Corriander
	Mungano SHG	Water melon (Sukari F1), Tomato (Rambo F1)
	Ngoliba Volunteers	Tomato (Kilele F1), Spinach (Ford Hook Giant)
	Mwangaza Women Group	Spinach, Black Nightshade
Kiambu/Thika Town 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Athena Self Help Group	Spinach, Tomato
	Charity Self Help Group	Capsicum, Jute mallow
	Munyu Kiyu Self Help Group	Spinach, Capsicum
	Ngoliba Umoja Farmers Self Help Group	Sweet potato, Green Maize
	Valley Land Self Help Group	Corriander, Capsicum
Elgeyo Marakwet/ Marakwet east 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Culture Women Group	Garden Peas (Grano), Carrots (Nantes)
	Kipsacha Youth Group	Kales (Collards), Black nightshade
	Muongano Women Group	Black Nightshade, Kales (Thousand Headed)
	Maron Conservation Youth Group	Kales (Thousand Headed), Potato (Shangi)
	Chepchoren Farmers Group	Onion, Chili
Elgeyo Marakwet/ Marakwet east 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Biriro Self Help Group	Irish Potato (Shangi), Cabbage (Gloria F1)
	Chepkog Women Group	Cabbage (Gloria F1), Kales

		(Collards)
	Cheptirmet Youth Group	Irish Potato (Shangi), Cabbage (Gloria F1)
	Endo Development Group	Water melon, Tomato
	Kapchelaga Self Help Group	Irish Potato, Garden Peas
	Matunda Mazuri Women Group	Tomato, water melon
Uasin Gishu/ Moiben 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Sosiyo Farmers SHG	Tomato (Rio grande); Black Nightshade
	Bethleem Tuungane SHG	Chili (Long cayenne); Black Nightshade
	Kituyo Women Group	Chili (Red Demon); Spider Plant
	Kap Engine	Black Nightshade; chili (Long Cayene)
	Kamaua Widows	Black Nightshade; Chili
Uasin Gishu/ Moiben 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Kapsoen maisha bora SHG	Cabbage (Gloria F1); Black Night shade
	Mutirithia block 2 Self Help Group	Kales (Collards); Spinach (Fordhook Giant)
	Ngala Self Help Group	Tomat; Black Nightshade
	Rocky foundation youth group	Cabbage; Capsicum (California Wonder)
	SIMASE Self Help Group	Tomato (Rio Grande); Cabbage (Gloria)
Nakuru/Molo 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Green Rehema Kilimo SHG	Potato (Shangi); Spring onion
	Lawina Upendo Women Group	Potato (Shangi); Garden Peas (Grano)
	Nyakiambi Women Group	Carrot (Nantes); Spinach (Ford)

		Hook Giant)
	Milima Mitatu Jubilee Youth Group	Potato (Shangi); Garden Peas Cabbage replaced Garden peas
	Michatha Organic B SHG	Courgette; Spinach (Fordhook Giant)
Nakuru/Molo 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Elburgon Division 'B' Youth Group	Cabbage (Gloria); Carrots (Nantes)
	Emitik Women Group	Black Nightshade; Spring onion
	Langam Women Group	Irish potato (Shangi); Garden Peas
	Mburi Self Help Group	Tomato (Cal J); Kales (Thousand Headed)
	Turi Tree Tomato Growers	Tree tomato; Carrots
Kitui/Kitui South 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	AIC Wiitu Youth Group	Tomato; Bulb Onion
	Bidii Youth Development Group	Tomato; Bulb Onion
	Kitambaa Vegetable Growers	Tomato (Eden); Spinach (Fordhook Giant)
	Wendano Wa Aka Women Group	Cowpea leaves; Bulb Onion
	Yakilindi Farmers Field School	Watermelon (Sukari); Tomato
Kitui/Kitui South 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Aki Farmers SHG	Tomato (Asila); Capsicum ( Yolo Wonder)
	Nguni Horticultural Farmers group	Tomato (Asila); Spinach
	Tuvila Ngangani SHG	Tomato (Rio Grande); Bulb Onion (Bombay Red)
	Upendo Irrigation SHG (Kathiaka)	Tomato (Rio Grande); Bulb onion
	Wendo Maiini SHG	Tomato (Rio Grande); Kales



		(Collards)
Machakos/Masinga 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Kaonyweni Water Dam SHG	Tomato (Kilele F1); Kale (Thousand Headed)
	Muambani Conservation SHG	Mango (Apple); Papaya (Mountain)
	Nguuka SHG	Tomato (Rio Grande); Kale (Collard)
	Wamboo SHG	Tomato; Capsicum (California Wonder)
	Wiwano wa Kasuvilo SHG	Butternut; Cowpea leaves
Machakos/ Masinga 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Dynamic Youth Group	Kales; Coriander
	Kathukini Mango Growers	Tomato; Papaya
	Nguumo SHG	Tomato (Rio Grande); Bulb Onion (Red Creole)
	Twone Mbee Kasuvilo SHG	Butternut; Cowpea leaves
	Kathinga SHG	French Beans (Serengeti); Tomato
Makueni/ Mbooni 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Kanini Kaseo Women Group	Bulb Onion; Mango
	Kwatuma water Project SHG	Green Maize; Kales (Collards)
	Kwekavi Horticultural Growers	French Beans; Kales
	Kandula Ag. Project Group	Spinach; Amaranthus
	Umanthi Nthanganthini SHG	Bulb Onion; water melon
Makueni/ Mbooni 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Kikameni Group	Kales; Spinach
	Kitwii Irrigation SHG	Bulb Onion (Bombay Red); Tomato (Kilele F1)
	Kyangwa SHG	Bulb onion; Kales (Marrow stem)

	Kyeni Kya Kyaavua	Corriander; Capsicum (Yolo Wonder)
	Utangwa Horticultural SHG	Bulb Onion (Bombay Red); Chili (Bullet)
Embu/ Runyenjes 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Gichemwe Banana Growers SHG	Banana; Bulb Onion
	Itimbogo Irrigation CBO	Butternut; Green Maize
	Kamuga SHG	Bulb Onion; Carrots
	Kianyingi Horticultural Group	Avocado (Hass); Kales (Collards)
	Machumo Farmers Tomato Growers Group	Tomato; Butternut
	Njeruri Tea SHG	Garden pea; Spinach
Embu/Runyenjes 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Ithatha Women Group	Banana; Kales (Collards)
	Kamiugu Irrigation SHG	Green Maize; Corriander
	Kigumo/ Mukuria Horticultural SHG	Capsicum; Bulb Onion
	Kirangano Women Group	Bulb Onion (Red Creole); Amaranthus)
	Lower Nthamari Gachagori Coffee SHG	Bulb Onion (Red Pinoy); Black Nightshade
	Way Forward SHG	Black Nightshade; Kales (Thousand Headed)
Meru/ Igembe Central 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Karimi (Makena) Women Youth Group	Tomato; Kales
	Mangala Irrigation Project	Tomato (Commando); Kales
	Mazao SHG	Amaranthus; Avocado
	Mwiteithia Ntukai SHG	Tomato; Water melon
	Nkuri Mwichuiri Water Project	Tomato; Kales

Meru/ Igembe Central 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Kanjoo Community Health Volunteers	Water melon (Sukari F1); Bulb Onion (Bombay Red)
	Ruuji Rwiro Farmers SHG	Sweet potato (Kembo 10); Papaya
	Kinnaduba Farmers SHG	Tomato (Asilla F1); Water melon (Sukari F1)
	Kathithi Farmers SHG	Kales; Tomato
	Ruuji Rweru Mporoko Rehabilitators	Kales (Collards); Carrots (Nantes)
Kisumu/Seme 1 <sup>st</sup> year Groups	Kaluso Women Group	Balck Nightshade; Bulb Onion (Red creole)
	Kanyonditi SHG	Kales; Black Nightshade
	Kauka Development Group	Crotolaria; Black Nightshade
	Lengo Bora SHG	Bulb Onion; Kales
	Othany Farmers Group	Water melon; Tomatoes
Kisumu/Seme 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Duogo Dero Initiative SHG	Black Nightshade; Kales
	Inuka Women Group	Cowpea leaves; Crotolaria
	Nyachido Young Farmers	Cowpea leaves; Crotolaria
	Nyasi Hunters Youth Group	Kales; Crotolaria
	Pundo Kouche Development Group	Kales; Water Melon (Sugar Baby)
Homa Bay/Ranchuonyo North 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Andemo Small Scale Farmer Group	Black Nightshade; butternut
	Lkue SHG	Kale; Black Nightshade
	Nyatoto Women Group	Tomato (Kilele F1); Cowpeas leaves
	Riwa SHG	Tomato (Kilele F1); Bulb onion
	Samanga Adult Group	Tomato (Kilele F1); Kales
Homa Bay/Rachuonyo North	Ogopa SHG	Kales (Collards); Black Nightshade
	Block I SHG	Bulb onion; Kales
	Kinda Japur SHG	Kales (Mfalme F1); Tomato (Cal J)

2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Kinda Jopur SHG	Tomato (Dani F1); Capsicum (Yolo Wonder)
	Oyie Tich Women Group	Bulb Onion (Red Creole); Tomato (Rio Grande)
Nyamira/Manga 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Kenyoro Women Group	Black Nightshade; Kales
	Nyachichi Vision Youth Group	Capsicum; Kales
	Sasati Youth Group	Black nightshade; Spider plant
	Steward Rogena Youth Group	Spring onion; Carrots
	St. Monica SHG	Tomato; Black Nightshade
Nyamira/Manga 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Bondeka Obomo Women Group	Black Nightshade; Spider plant
	Ikobe Banana Group	Spring onion; Corriander
	Obomo SHG	Capsicum (California Wonder); Banana (Ngombe)
	Omokonge Widows Women Group	Black Nighshade; Spring onion
	Ribwago SHG	Kales; Spring onion
Bungoma/Kabuchai 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Kabuchai Zinduka Youth Bunge	Kales; Tomato
	Green Warriors Self Help Group	Kales; Black Night shade
	Waluma Youth Group	Kales (Collards); Black Night shade
	Vumilia Women Group	Sweet potato; Bulb onion
	Kamulupo Youth Group	Bulb onion; Cabbage
Bungoma/Kabuchai 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Sambaza SHG	Kales; Black Night shade
	Lukina Women Group	Kales; Black Night shade
	Christian Vision Youth Bunge	Kales; Black Night shade
	Kosiana SHG	Black night shade; Pumpkin leaves

	Hope Farmers Field School	Black Nightshade; Kales
Busia/Teso South 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Amerikwai Farmers' Group	Corriander; Bulb Onion
	Katamakisi Women Group	Black Nightshade; Kales
	Apegei Support Group	Tomato; Kales
	Osuret Community Unit Group	Spider plant; Kales
	Aturet Acaun Youth Group	Tomato; Kales
	Kamarinyang Acamun Support Group	Black nightshade; Kales
Busia/Teso South 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Agolot Farmers Group	Kales; Spring onion
	Fanyakazi Youth Bunge	Chili; Kales
	Ketisiata Youth Group	Tomato; Kales
	Amukurat Self Help Group	Kales; Black Nightshade
	Alema Ican Women Group	Kales; Black Night shade
	Amukura Central Farmers SHG	Kales; Chili
Kilifi/Kilifi North 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Katsungwini Women Group	Tomato; Amaranthus
	Bahari Mazingira Bora SHG	Tomato (Kilele F1) ; Amaranthus
	Mazingira Bora SHG	Amaranthus (Dubious); Tomato (Kilele F1)
	Faidika SHG	Amaranthus; Okra
	Maonyesho SHG	Eggplant (Ravaya); Amaranthus (Dubious)
Kilifi/Kilifi North 2 <sup>nd</sup> Year Groups	Bofa Farmers Field School	Tomato; Okra
	Mwezango'mbe FFS	Amaranthus; Okra
	Benesi Youth SHG	Tomato; Okra
	Mwakupenga Youth Group	Amaranthus; Okra
	Kadzinuni FFS	Watermelon; Amaranthus
	Tumaini FFS	Tomato; Okra
	Nia Njema SHG	Amaranthus; Okra

Kwale/Matuga 1 <sup>st</sup> Year Groups	Lukore Vegetable CIG	Egg Plant; Chili
	Burani Irrigation Group	Okra; Kales
	Chiphingoni SHG	Capsicum; Kales
	Upendo Disabled Community Welfare Group	Amaranthus; Kales
	Mstamilivi Women Group	Amaranthus; Okra
Kwale/Matuga 2nd Year Groups	Likoni 'A' SHG	Tomato; Capsicum
	Mtumizi Development Group	Tomato; Amaranthus
	Malengo SHG	Capsicum; Chili
	Mubandeni SHG	Passion fruits; Tomato
	Utui SHG	Chili; Okra

### Attachment 3;

#### Sample Programme of Gender Mainstreaming, Farm Family Budgeting & Group Empowerment Training

Time	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thur	Fri
8:00- 8:15	Registration	Recap session	Recap session	Recap session	Recap session
8:15- 8:45	Introduction Opening remarks by SHEP PLUS	Farm family budgeting	Travel to farmers group	Travel to farmers group	Group dynamics
8:45-9:15	Introduction of 5-day programme	Farm family budgeting exercise	Preparation at farmers group	Preparation at farmers group	Group Empowerment Indicators(GEIs)
9:15-10:00	Gender concept		Gender concept	Procedure of farm family budgeting	
10:00-10:30	Short break				
10:30-11:15	Procedure of gender analysis tools	Short break	Procedure of gender analysis tools	Farm family budgeting exercise	Short break
11:15-13:15	Gender analysis tools exercise	Discussion on issues identified from the exercises	Gender analysis tools exercises		Record keeping
					Submission of monitoring sheets
<b>13:15-14:15</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>	<b>Lunch break</b>
14:15-15:00	Presentation of gender analysis tools exercise s	Tips for gender sensitive training	Presentation of gender analysis tools exercises	Presentation of farm family budgeting exercises	Issuance of gender training materials & way forward
15:00-15:30	Short break	Preparation for field work(farmers group training)	Discussions on issues identified from exercises/Lori ondo story	Discussions on issues identified from exercises	Closing remarks
15:30- 16:30	Identification & discussion of issues arising from the tools		Gender action plan making	Consideration & wrap up	
16:30-17:30	Gender action plan(exercise & presentation)	Wrap up	Discussion & wrap up		
17:30-18:00	Discussion & wrap up				

## Attachment 4;

### Sample Training Programme for FT-FaDDE

~Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion Project for Local and Up-Scaling (SHEP PLUS)~

#### PROGRAMME OF THE FACILITATORS' TRAINING FOR FARMERS' DEMAND DRIVEN EXTENSION (FT-FaDDE) AT WAMBUGU ATC

Embu, Meru County

Date: 16th - 20th Apr, 2018

TIME	Monday 16/Apr/2018	Tuesday 17/Apr/2018	Wednesday 18/Apr/2018	Thursday 19/Apr/2018	Friday 20/Apr/2018
8:15 am - 8:30 am	• Registration	• Recap	• Recap	• Recap	• Recap
8:30 am-10:00 am	• Introduction • Course Objectives • Official Opening	• GHCP&PHHT20: 3 & 11 (Soil Sampling(30min/ 8:30-9:00), Fertilization(30min/9:00-9:30)) • Exercise on the GHCP&PHHT20: 11 (Fertilizer Calculation (30min/ 9:30-10:00))	• Specific Production Techniques (SPT) on Capsicum Production (90 min/ 8:30-10:00)	• SPT on Bulb Onion Production (90 min/ 8:30-10:00)	• SPT on Kale Production (90min/ 8:30-10:00)
10:00 am - 10:30 am	<b>H E A L T H B R E A K</b>				
10:30 am - 01:00 pm	• Introduction to the Principles of Horticultural Crop Production (30min/ 10:30-11:00)  • General Horticultural Crop Production & Post-Harvest Handling Techniques (GHCP&PHHT) 20 (90min/ 11:00-12:30) • GHCP&PHHT20: 2 (Crop Planting Calendar (30min/ 12:30-13:00)	• GHCP&PHHT20: 6, 13, 15 & 16 (Land Preparation: Solarization (30min/ 10:30-11:00), Crop Management: Pests & Diseases Control: IPM, Spraying (60min/ 11:00-12:00)) • GHCP&PHHT20: 17 - 19 (Harvest & Post-Harvest Handling (45min/ 12:00-12:45)) • Smartphone use in extension activities (15min/ 12:45-13:00)	• SPT on Tomato (75 min/ 10:30-11:45)  • SPT on Watermelon Production (75 min/ 11:45-13:00)	• SPT on Carrot Production (75 min/ 10:30-11:45)  • SPT on Banana Production (75 min/ 11:45-13:00)	• SPT on Black Nightshade Production (75 min/ 10:30-11:45)  • SPT on Amaranthus Production (75 min/ 11:45-13:00)
01:00 pm - 02:00 pm	<b>L U N C H B R E A K</b>				
02:00 pm - 04:30 pm	• GHCP&PHHT20: 4 Compost (30min/ 14:00-14:30) • Demo. on the GHCP&PHHT20: 2 & 4 (Crop Planting Calendar (30min/ 14:30-15:00), Group Presentation (30min/ 15:00-15:30) Compost (60min/ 15:30-16:30))	• Demo. on the GHCP&PHHT20: 3, 6 & 16 (Soil Sampling, 60 min/ 14:00-15:00) Solarization, Spraying 90min/ 15:00-16:30)	• SPT on Papaya Production (75 min/ 14:00-15:15)  • SPT on Sweet Potato Production (75 min/ 15:15-16:30)	• SPT on Green Maize Production (75 min/ 14:00-15:15)  • SPT on Coriander Production (75 min/ 15:15-16:30)	• How to conduct & Evaluate the In-field Training • Utilization of Kamishibai • Way forward • Official Closing • Presentation of Certificate • Handover of Kamishibai
04:30 pm - 05:00 pm	Videos: SHEP good practice, SHEP Documentary (NTV), Gender, Grafting etc				
05:00pm-	<b>H E A L T H B R E A K</b>				



**Attachment 5;**

Follow up on In-Field training report form

***Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment & Promotion Project  
For Local and Up-scaling (SHEP PLUS)***

**Follow up and backstopping on In-Field Training**

**1. Background Information**

Name of County/Sub-County/Ward: \_\_\_\_\_/-  
\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Name of the Farmer's Group:  
\_\_\_\_\_

Membership of Farmer Group (Current): Total; \_\_\_\_\_ Male; \_\_\_\_\_ Female;  
\_\_\_\_\_

Number of the Participants: Total; \_\_\_\_\_, Male; \_\_\_\_\_ Female; \_\_\_\_\_

Date (M/D/Y): \_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_\_

Venue: \_\_\_\_\_

2. Suitability of venue \_\_\_\_\_

3. Did majority of the members arrive on time  Yes  No

4. Percentage attendance \_\_\_\_\_

5. Schedule of trainings (Have the farmers and their facilitator scheduled infield trainings, is there evidence?)

6. Relevance (timing) of training (based on cultivation cycle): at what stage of cultivation cycle for most of the members is the training being undertaken?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

7. Training topic(s): \_\_\_\_\_

8. Quality of training

a) Use of Training Materials (Kamishibai, training notes, visual aids): Please indicate the training materials used by the Group Facilitator

Kamishibai

Training notes

Visual aids

Any other (specify)

b) Based on your observation did the training materials adequately cover the topic?

Yes/No

c) If the answer to (b) is no, what improvement is required to cover the topic adequately?

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d) Facilitator's training skill (please rate the facilitators training skills): Very High/ High/Medium/Low/Very Low

9. Apart from the no of farmers trained, what are the other Outputs of the training? (please indicate specific output/s of this training e.g. demonstration on compost preparation was carried out, planting calendar)

a)

b)

c)

d)

10. Farmers views if any

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**11. Challenges** (Identify the major challenges encountered during this training)

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**12. Suggested way forward**

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**13. Additional Comments**

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**14. Photos**

**Compiled by:**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Component:

Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**Attachment 6;**

The number of contacts with members **No. of Beneficiaries (farmers, cumulative) of the In-field Training for the 1st Batch 2nd Year's Model Farmer Groups**

	Name of County												Total	
	Kiambu		Kirinyaga		Murang'a		Uasin Gishu		Elgeyo Marakwet		Nakuru			
<b>1st Batch</b>	694		737		763		597		709		606		<b>4,106</b>	
<b>1st Year</b>	319	375	229	508	190	573	265	332	258	451	226	380	<b>1,487</b>	<b>2,619</b>
<b>1st Batch</b>	427		879		554		726		654		722		<b>3,962</b>	
<b>2nd Year</b>	191	238	297	582	237	317	487	239	245	409	310	412	1,767	2,197

**(M) (F)**

**No. of Beneficiaries (farmers, cumulative) of the In-field Training for the 2nd Batch 1st Year's Model Farmer Groups**

	Name of County																Total	
	Meru		Embu		Kitui		Machakos		Makueni		Kisumu		Homabay		Nyamira			
<b>B2</b>	978		698		299		898		937		898		610		522		<b>5,840</b>	
<b>Y1</b>	477	501	372	326	126	173	393	505	317	620	282	616	222	388	103	419	1,788	2,544
<b>B2</b>	987		872		468		673		796		880		531		331		5,538	
<b>Y2</b>	476	511	165	707	183	285	294	379	347	449	282	598	273	258	125	206	1,590	2,537

**(M) (F)**

**No. of Beneficiaries (farmers, cumulative) of the In-field Training for the 3<sup>rd</sup> Batch 1<sup>st</sup> Year's Model Farmer Groups**

	Name of County								Total	
	Bungoma		Busia		Kilifi		Kwale			
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Batch 1<sup>st</sup> Year</b>	662		903		719		584		<b>2,868</b>	
	242	420	317	586	149	570	198	386	<b>906</b>	<b>1,962</b>
<b>3rd Batch 2nd Year</b>	633		785		926		516		<b>2,860</b>	
	212	421	393	392	225	701	231	285	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,799</b>

**(M) (F)**

**Attachment 7; List of bound books and materials accessible on Web**

Crop production TOT materials available on the website

● Kale	● Tomato	Black Nightshade	● Bulb Onion
● Capsicum	● Cabbage	● Amaranth	● Watermelon
● Chili	● Irish Potato	● Banana	● Avocado
● Egg Plant	● French Bean	● Mango	● Passion Fruit

KAMISHIBAI materials available on website

● Data Survey for Crop and Income	● Data Survey for Crop techniques	● Crop calendar
● Banana	● Black Night Shade	● Bulb Onion
● Cabbage	● Capsicum	● Cowpea
● Irish Potato	● Kale	● Tomato
● Water Melon		

**<https://www.jica.go.jp/project/english/kenya/015/index.html>**

**Attachment 8; Soft data of Presentation Materials**

The Project used Power Point Materials for each session of training. Since the materials are too many and heavy, the latest soft data used in the training for Batch3 Year 1 is submitted by USB separately. The materials are stored in follow folders.

- 0-1.Organizers
- 0-2. Group Selection Mtg
- 1.Group Sensitization
- 2.Baseline Survey
- 3.FABLIST
- 4.Gender
- 5.JEF2G
- 6.FT-FaDDE
- 7.Periodical Data Survey
- 8. Do nou TOT
- X. In-field tarinings
- X. Periodical FU
- X. Sensitization Mtg with County HQ
- X. Sensitization WS for SCAOs