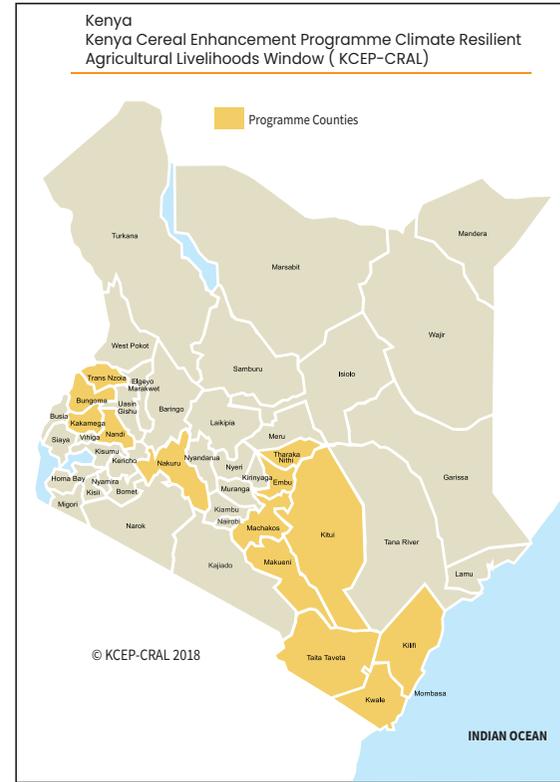


# KENYA CEREAL ENHANCEMENT PROGRAMME – CLIMATE RESILIENT AGRICULTURAL LIVELIHOODS WINDOW (KCEP-CRAL)



## PROGRAMME AREAS



The Programme implemented in 44 sub-counties within thirteen (13) target counties

1. Western region; Bungoma, Kakamega, Nakuru, Nandi and Trans Nzoia;
2. Eastern region; Embu, Kitui, Tharaka-Nithi, Makueni and Machakos;
3. Coastal region; Kilifi, Kwale and Taita Taveta.

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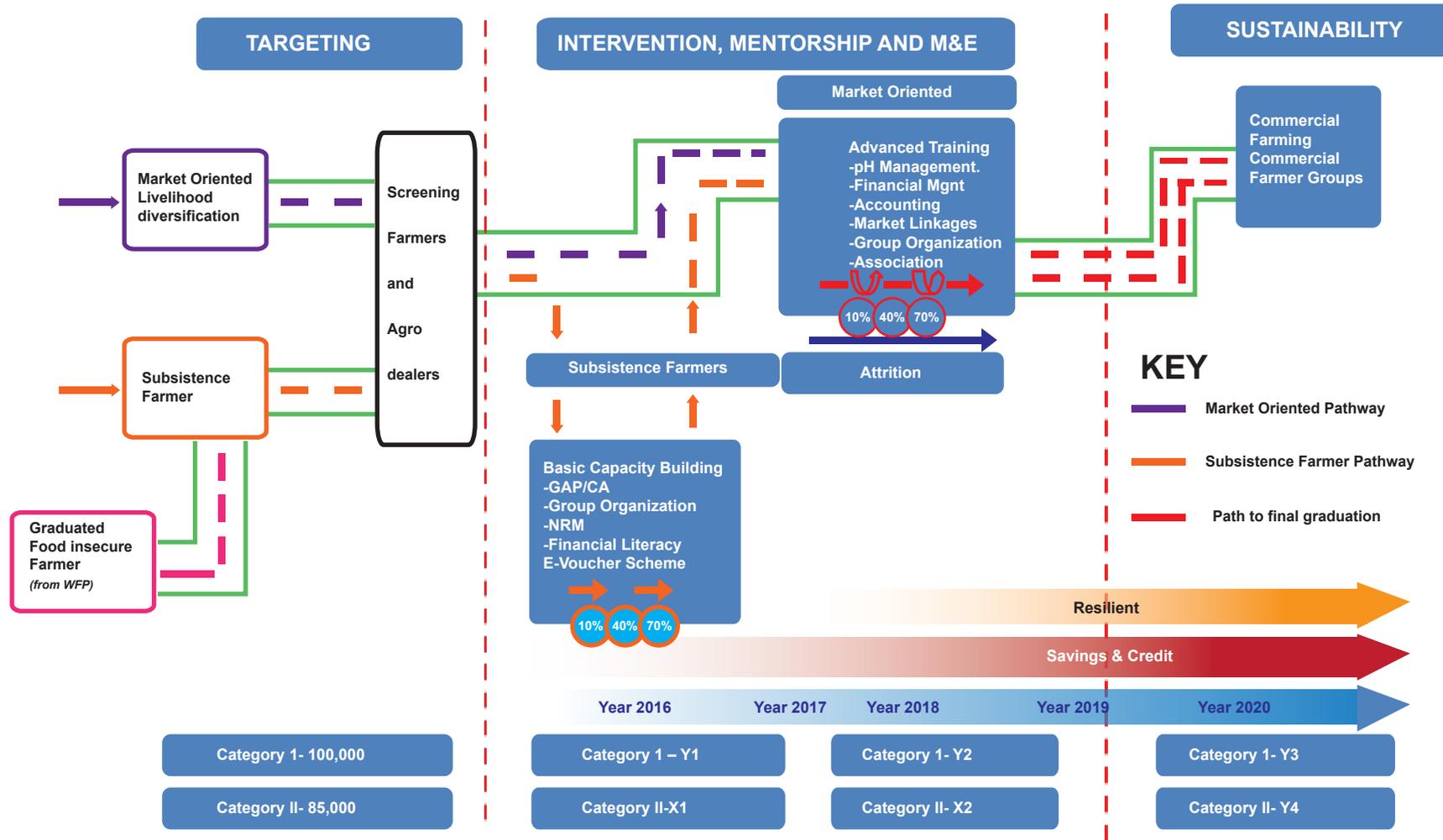
"Resilient Livelihoods"

## Objectives

[1]. To graduate smallholder farmers to commercially oriented, climate-resilient agricultural practices through improvements in productivity, post-production management practices and market linkages for targeted value chains; and

[2]. To empower the target County Governments and Communities to sustainably and consensually manage their natural resources and build their resilience to climate change

# KCEP-CRAL Resilience Graduation Model



## Graduation Model Notes

**Step 1**

- From food insecurity to subsistence farming (WFP Farmers); WFP will be responsible for all activities for graduation of food-insecure smallholder farmers to a level of food adequacy

**Step 2**

- Graduation to commercial farming, with GAP/CA and Resilience to Climate Change.
- Commercial farming while building resilience to Climate change.
- Support to targeted communities to participatory development and implementation of community based NRM and resilience plans

Who are they?-From food insecurity to subsistence farming, they:

- 1.Cultivate a limited area of land that is over 1 acre
- 2.Will be supported and use 1 acre
- 3.Receive e-voucher package
- 4.Use different soil fertility improvement measures but cannot afford a complete package of agricultural inputs
- 5.Experience high post- harvest losses
- 6.Limited bargaining power in the market.
- 7.Poor market linkages –reduced income derived from sale of limited surplus
- 8.No access to formal financial institutions services
- 9.Net buyers of grains.

- Arrows / pathways show the basic flow from step to step, including the cyclic nature of implementation (not e.g. the eligibility criteria and crop models can be reviewed/ revised. Each step builds on from the previous one
- Some activities have been deliberately lumped together
- Some steps run concurrently e.g. the vetting of Farmers and Agro-dealers
- Feedback loops between steps and back to earlier steps which are critical in monitoring are not shown, though these exist.
- The flow chart does not explicitly show monitoring, reflection, review, learning and documentation, all of which are essential to every step and to an effective model.

- With regards to sustainability, selected farmers are expected to contribute 10%.40% and 70% to access input. This instills a sense of ownership.
- Capacity Building approaches including trainings and exchange visits are offered to the beneficiaries to ensure sustainability
- Groups are empowered through trainings on group dynamics, technology and marketing skills to ensure maximum productivity and group cohesion.
- Key aspect of group cohesiveness is the ability to save –achieved through peer group support.