



Government of Kenya



African Development Bank

SMALLSCALE IRRIGATION AND VALUE ADDITION PROJECT (SIVAP)

**GRANT NO: 5570155000751
PROJECT ID: P-KE-AAZ-009
COUNTRY: KENYA**

**PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT GLOBAL
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAM
(GAFSP) - GRANT COMPONENT**

DECEMBER 2023

I. BASIC DATA

A. Report data

Report date	Date of report:	23 Dec 2023	
	Mission date (<i>if field mission</i>)	From: 31-Sept-2023	To: 30-Oct-2023

B. Responsible Bank staff

Positions	At approval	At completion
Regional Director	G. NEGATU	Nnenna NWABUFO
Country Manager		
Sector Director	C OJUKWU	Martin FREGENE
Sector Manager	J. MWANGI	Pascal SANGINGA
Task Manager	Sheikh JAVED	Onesmus MAINA
Alternate Task Manager	Onesmus MAINA	Duncan MWESIGE
PCR Team Leader		Onesmus MAINA
PCR Team Members		Onesmus MAINA Jane NGUGI (Consultant)

C. Project data

Project name: Small Scale Irrigation and Value Addition Project (SIVAP)		
Project code: P-KE-AAZ-009	Instrument number(s): AfDB Loan 2000130014530 and GAFSP Grant 5570155000751	
Project type: Investment	Sector: Agriculture	
Country: Kenya	Environmental categorization (1-3): 2	
Processing milestones – Bank approved financing only (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources)	Key Events (Bank approved financing only)	Disbursement and closing dates (Bank approved financing only)
Financing source/ instrument2: GAFSP Grant	Financing source/ instrument2: GAFSP Grant	Financing source/ instrument2: GAFSP Grant
Date approved: 18 November 2015	Cancelled amounts:	Original disbursement deadline: 30 June 2022
Date signed: 4 February 2016	Supplementary financing:	Original closing date: 30 June 2022
Date of entry into force: 15	Restructuring (<i>specify date</i>)	Revised (<i>if applicable</i>)

June, 2016	<i>& amount involved):</i>		disbursement deadline:	
Date effective for 1st disbursement:	Extensions (<i>specify dates</i>): From 30 June 2022 to 30 June 2023		Revised (<i>if applicable</i>) closing date: 30 June 2023	
Date of actual 1st disbursement: 27 July 2016				
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Disbursed amount (amount, UA):	Percentage disbursed (%):	Undisbursed amount (UA):	Percentage Undisbursed (%):
Financing source/instrument2: GAFSP Grant	22,354,083	98.02%	445,917	1.98
Financing source/instrument1: AfDB loan	25,860,989	65.39%	13,685,011	34.61
Government of Kenya				
TOTAL				
Co-financiers and other external partners: NA				
Executing and implementing agency or agencies: Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development				

D. Management review and comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Comments
Country Manager			
Sector Manager			
Regional Director (as Chair of Country Team)			
Sector Director			

II. Project Performance Assessment

A. Relevance

1. Relevance of project development objective

Rating *	Narrative assessment (<i>max 250 words</i>)
4	<p>The broad objective of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction by enhancing agricultural productivity and incomes, and food and nutrition security among beneficiaries in the targeted eleven counties in Kenya. The project objectives were consistent with the first Pillar (Economic) of the Medium-Term Plan (MTP) for Kenya's Vision 2030 where it supports the development of agriculture and livestock sub sectors to enhance food, industrial crop and livestock production in the arid and semi-arid areas of Kenya. The project is also consistent with the second Pillar II of the MTP which seeks among other things to ensure equity in resource distribution and improved livelihoods for all vulnerable groups in Kenya. The project is consistent with the Government's agricultural sector strategies as spelt out in the in the Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) of 2010-2020 and Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) (2019-2029). In addition, the project was aligned with Pillar I of the Kenya Country Strategy Paper (CSP) of 2014-18 and CSP 2018-2023. The project through its integrated development approach in infrastructure development, value addition and capacity building components, and focus on smallholder farmers, women and youth, was also aligned with the Bank's Ten-Year Strategy (TYS, 2013-22) and the Bank's High Fives and especially 'Feed Africa' as one of its priority areas. The project also aligned with the 2014-18 Governance Strategic Direction and Action Plan and the Bank's Gender Strategy (2014-18). The project contributed to achieving Sustainable Development Goals - SDG-1 (zero poverty) and SDG-2 (zero hunger) by 2030.</p>

*For all ratings in the PCR use the following scale: 4 (Highly satisfactory), 3 (Satisfactory), 2 (Unsatisfactory), 1 (Highly unsatisfactory)

2. Relevance of Project Design

Rating *	Narrative assessment (<i>max 250 words</i>)
4	<p>SIVAP was designed to enhance irrigation infrastructure and water resources development, improve food and nutrition security, improve market access, strengthen value chains, increase resilience, and strengthen institutional capacity. The project was designed to maximize women and youth employment by using labour-intensive methods during implementation, and by training youths to undertake simple construction and maintenance work upon completion. The project generated additional benefits and created livelihood opportunities for local</p>

	<p>communities living in proximity. The project supported the development of water resources for the irrigation schemes and addressed the socio-economic and legal constraints to further irrigation development for increased agricultural production, poverty reduction and income generation. The project constructed water irrigation schemes and feeder roads that linked the agricultural produce grown under irrigation to market opportunities consequently improving the income level in the households. The construction of the grading shades and storage facilities contributed to reduced post-harvest produce losses. Intensive training of farmers and staff was provided and focused on demands of irrigated crop production. Farmers were organized into Water User Associations (WUAs) and marketing groups that enhanced their bargaining ability for marketing their produce. The project also built the capacity of the beneficiaries to identify and implement integrated watershed management activities. The preparation and design of SIVAP benefited from the lessons learnt from the previous Small Scale Horticulture Development Project (SHDP).</p>
--	---

3. Lessons learned related to relevance.

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
Project goal and objectives	Projects should be aligned to existing government needs and priorities, policies, and be coherent with, and complement national strategies. This avoids duplication of efforts and waste of resources.	GoK and AfDB
Stakeholders involvement	Active beneficiary /community participation in project planning and implementation, improves project design through use of local knowledge. It also increases project acceptability, produce more equitable distribution of benefits, promote local resource mobilization and ensures project sustainability.	GoK
Partnership	A multi-sectoral approach is required to address the most challenging development issues. No single sector has the capacity for improving population livelihoods. SIVAP focused on value chain approach which saw various sectors participate, including health, agriculture, trade, and finance collaborate to better improve the communities' standard of living.	AfDB
Capacity Building	A good project should aim at individual capacity building, institutional strengthening, infrastructure development, and knowledge and skills development. The beneficiaries have been practicing agriculture for a long time, but the new dimension brought by SIVAP of capacity building, value addition, market linkages and institutional strengthening resulted in improved livelihoods.	AfDB, GoK

B. Effectiveness

1. Progress towards the project's development objective (project purpose)

Comments *Indicative max length: 400 words*

The project's development objective was to contribute to poverty reduction by enhancing agricultural productivity and incomes and food security among the beneficiaries in the project area. The project had four components, but this report has focused on the following three components; Component 2 on Improved Access to Markets and Strengthening Value Chains; Component 3 on Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development; and Component 4 on Project Coordination and Management.

Under component 2; the project developed 429 kilometres (kms) of access roads against a target of 300 kms; 12 post-harvest produce handling facilities (grading shades and storage facilities) were constructed and 4 out of 7 livestock sale yards were substantially completed. 12 processing facilities (11 honey refineries and 1 mango processing center) were constructed, with 4 honey refineries and 1 mango processing center completed. 147 crops and livestock Income Generating Activities (IGAs) -66 bee-keeping groups and 81 agro processing groups - were provided with various equipment and machines.

Under component 3, which focused on capacity building, 94 farmers institutions were formed. In addition, a total of 1,325 staff were reached through FAO-TA and Project Implementation Unit (PIU) organized Training of Trainers (ToT) training mainly in nutrition, agribusiness, Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E), gender and mobilization, crosscutting issues, livestock, crops, and environment. A total of 61,819 farmers were sensitized/trained for group formation, such as conflict resolution, agro-processing, entrepreneurship and marketing, irrigation and agronomic practices, seed multiplication and nutrition. On nutrition security initiative, 21 counties (11 SIVAP, 6 DRSLP and 4 former SHDP) received support of 18.8 tonnes of assorted vegetable seeds and 43,600 shade nets and 7,968 Dehy -Tray dryers. 90,413 farmers, 10,383 4K Club members and 362 staff received improved nutrition services (training on kitchen garden establishment and basic nutrition). A nutrition training manual was developed for use to strengthen the capacities of SIVAP Project Coordination Unit (PCU), County Coordinating Unit (CCU) and community facilitators. 66,475 farmers participated in demonstrations and 27,899 farmers have adopted technologies being promoted.

Under component 4, 1 PCU and 11 CCUs are well staffed and facilitated to perform their work, the MIS was installed and operationalized, 3 studies (baseline and gender and anthropology) and MTR were undertaken, installation of accounting software was completed, and 206 out of 407 environmental assessments done.

2. Outcome reporting

Outcome indicators (as per RLF; add more rows as needed)	Sub Indicator	Baseline value (Year)	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length : 50 words per outcome)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Outcome 1: Increased Agricultural Productivity							
Increase in Crop yield (Mt/ha)							
	Green maize	2.5	14.25	15	95%	The increased yields of key crops attributed to increased availability of water, and training on improved production technologies	Yes
	Bananas	4	9.7	10	97%		
	French Beans	0.27	9.8	11	89%		
	Watermelon	5	23.4	25	94%		
	Tomatoes	2.5	22.4	25	90%		
Increase livestock off-take mt/year							
	Poultry	7,297	10,220	10,684	96%	Improved livestock production is attributed to water availability and trainings	Yes
	Cow (beef)	800	872	878	99%		
	Goat meat	3,355	5,671	4,913	115%		
	Milk (litres)	133,553	182,638	195,535	93%		
	Honey	1,290	1,805	1,889	96%		
Outcome 2: Enhanced Access to for both Crops and Livestock Commodities							
Length of Road Constructed (Kms)		50	429	300	143%	The road network within the project area contributed to improved access to markets.	Yes
Volume of crop farm		6,189	37,480	38,476	97%	The increased	Yes

produce under improved post-harvest management (tons/yr)						marketable volume of both crop and livestock could be attributed to reduced post-harvest losses	
Volume of livestock produce under improved post-harvest management (tons/year)		120,557	197,845	209,595	94%		Yes
Number of rural markets constructed (No.)		0	12	22	55%	Although the project did not hit the target, it constructed several markets where farmers could sell their produce. The project also managed to establish 86 market linkages.	Yes
Number of market linkages and collective market platforms established		0	86	96	90%		Yes
Outcome 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development							
Number of targeted beneficiaries who are members of an association (Producer, Cooperatives IWUA/WUA etc.)		0	31,680	32,392	98%	Number of beneficiaries who are members of an association increased from zero at baseline to 31,680 due to better organization	Yes
Number of staff trained		0	1,325	414	320%	Staff trained included newly recruited staff, interns, community	Yes

						extension workers and community health volunteers.	
Number of community facilitators trained		0	485	4,725	10%	Only 10% of the community facilitators were trained due to bureaucratic delay in flow of funds, non-synchronization of activities and COVID-19 pandemic	Yes
Rating* (see IPR methodology)	Narrative assessment						
3	<p>The project made progress towards the achievement of the outcomes as follows;</p> <p>Crop yield increased by 90% while the area under irrigation and drainage services increased from 200ha at baseline to 2,094ha. Irrigation is expected to increase farm productivity through agricultural intensification and crop diversification.</p> <p>Rural roads were constructed to improve market access. Additionally, access to well-functioning markets is expected to diversify agricultural production, expand market base, facilitate improved food access, and thus improve food and nutrition security. Stronger market systems enable several development outcomes such as higher incomes and job creation through people who market diversified products and services. Linking farmers to markets will improve agricultural investments and productivity.</p> <p>During the Project Completion Report (PCR) preparation, survey discussions with staff revealed that several staff and beneficiaries were trained, and the trainings were useful to them. Those interviewed indicated that they are actively using the knowledge to better their performance and livelihoods.</p> <p>The achievements show that the project has the potential to achieve more once the irrigation schemes are completed with reliable water</p>						

		supply, the markets are operationalized, market linkages established, and training and capacity building programs enhanced.
--	--	---

3. Output reporting.

Output indicators (as specified in the RLF; add more rows as needed)	Sub-indicator baseline figure	Most recent value (A)	End target (B) (expected value at project completion (B))	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 50 words per output)	Core Sector Indicator (Yes/No)
Enhanced Market for Crops and Livestock Commodities						
Km of Rural Access Roads Infrastructure Developed	50	429	300	143%	The project added 379 km of roads with the aim of opening the project areas and improving access to markets and modern farming technologies.	Yes
Number of post-harvest handling facilities constructed	0	12	16	81%	Most of these facilities were constructed and operationalization of activities are being rolled out.	Yes
Number of livestock infrastructures constructed/rehabilitated	0	7	11	63%	This is a moderate level of achievement. The project had the potential to achieve more.	Yes
Number of rural markets/market centers constructed	0	12	22	55%	This is expected to contribute to improving market access.	Yes
No. of Marketable Commodities	10	12	16	75%	As number of marketable commodities increased, it is expected that income will also increase.	Yes

Number of market linkages and marketing platforms	0	74	96	77%	The market linkages increased the number of consistent markets and improved marketing efficiency.	Yes
Enhancing Livelihoods by Providing Opportunities						
Number of IGAs supported with agro-processing equipment	0	147	67	219%	The project supported the establishment of alternative income sources. This is expected to diversify the beneficiary's financial portfolio, consequently improving household welfare.	Yes
% increase in income from value added crop products marketed	5	30	50	60%	There was progress towards the project increasing revenues and improving income of smallholder farmers through value addition of agricultural commodities	Yes
% increase in income from value added livestock products marketed	2	30	50	60%		
Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development						
Group dynamics & community sensitization sessions to farmer & women associations	5	128	96	133%	This increased the groups' ability to identify and analyse the social processes that impact group development and performance.	Yes
Number of target	0	31,680	32,392	98%	There was	Yes

clients who are members of an association: producer associations, cooperatives, water user associations etc.					tremendous progress made towards the establishment of institutions to optimize implementation and performance of the project. Of the 32,392 members, 17,930 were women and 13,750 men.	
Number of Staff Trained	0	1,325	519	255%	There is a large achievement in the number of staff trained.	Yes
No. of Farmer institutions (IWUAs, WUAs, LMCs) formed in each Site (Total 16)	0	35	36	97%	The institutions formed contributed highly to sustainability of the project	Yes
No of Products Developed/ supported in packaging & branding in 16 sites (Total 16)	0	12	16	75%	The introduction of new products would enable the producers to maintain a competitive position in the market through diversified products.	Yes
Number of beneficiaries trained in various topics, demonstrations, Field days & excursions (At least 100/ site from year 3)	0	128,294	18,510	693%	This highly contributed to improved nutrition with beneficiaries having kitchen gardens in their homesteads. More beneficiaries were trained within and outside the project areas to	Yes

					support small holder commercialization.	
Number of Staff trained on technical Short Course (PCU & CCUs) including Exchange Visits	0	48	40	120%	This was overachieved given that the staff trained included newly recruited staff and interns.	Yes
Number of Staff involved in Exchange Visits (PCU & CCUs. 15 per year from year 3)	0	30	60	50%	The exchange visits are intended to develop the capacity of the participants through an open exchange of ideas, knowledge, and sound practices	Yes
Number of farmers Enterprise Development training (30% Women) (5 per site from year 4)	0	125	80	156%	This would have the impact of farmers taking farming as a business leading to optimum use of agricultural inputs and thus country's economic/agricultural growth	Yes
Number of Community Facilitators Trained	0	485	4,725	10%	Only a small number of community facilitators were trained.	Yes
Promotion of Nutrition Security and Capacity Building						
Number of client days of training on better post-harvest storage, transportation and/or management	0	15,865	80	19,831%	The average number of days dedicated to training on post-harvest management and storage was greatly exceeded since they went beyond the	Yes

					project sites. Budget reallocation in the nutrition aspect due to COVID-19	
TOT on Nutrition for County Agriculture, Health & Education staff (33)	0	66	33	200%	The TOT training provided improved the nutrition aspects such as demonstration farms, farmers trained on nutrition practices	Yes
No of demonstrations on improved foods and nutrition	0	2450	240	1,020%		
No of farmers trained on Good Nutritional Practices at least one in 16 Sites (At least 15 per site)	0	680	240	283%		
No. of County staff trained from 16 sites on Good Nutritional Practices - at least one per site	0	99	33	300%		
No of farmers trained on improved foods and nutrition	0	217,243	215,025	1,010%	The number of people receiving improved nutrition services improved	Yes
Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security Policy	0	11	11	100%	100% achievement attributed to the coordination of the various stakeholders in the project.	Yes
Number of beneficiaries supported by the project	6,000	1,172,952	1,143,710	103%	The number of beneficiaries supported by the project exceeded the target by 3%.	Yes
Post-harvest loss reduction in crops production (%)	40	35	20	175%	There has been a reduction in post-harvest	Yes

					losses owing to better knowledge in post-harvest management techniques.	
Number of farmers who have adopted improved technologies being promoted	6,000	109,239	119,652	91%	There has been an increase in the number of farmers adopting improved technologies.	Yes
Implementation and Monitoring and Evaluation						
PCU Established and /or expanded	0	1	1	100%	Assisted with the coordination of the project implementation	Yes
Formation & strengthening operational and technical capacity of county coordination Units/Committees	0	11	11	100%	All the County coordination units were trained, enhancing the coordination of the implementation	Yes
Formation & strengthening operational and technical capacity of Sub County coordination Units/Committees	0	16	16	100%	100% achievement. This contributed to improved coordination and consequently successful implementation of the project	Yes
Number of Project steering meetings held (At least 1 Meeting & 1 field visit)	0	6	12	50%	More meeting needs to be held for better communication and coordination	Yes
Number of Mission visits (At least 2/year)	0	9	12	75%	Field visits improved project implementation progress	Yes
Strengthening operational and technical capacity	0	12	12	100%	100% achievement	Yes

of PCU (ToTs)						
Engage External Support to monitoring and evaluation of the programme	0	2	6	33%	Compared to the baseline there was an improvement. However, the project could have benefited more from external evaluators and enabled them to focus their efforts and resources on those actions that are useful and effective in achieving maximum possible impact.	Yes
Studies- Baseline Study	0	1	1	100%	Provided a foundation that would inform the project impact.	Yes
Studies - Gender and anthropological study	0	1	1	100%	100% achievement	Yes
Studies -Mid-Term Review (MTR)	0	1	1	100%	100% achievement. With the staff interviewed, the document informed the project on the best way forward with implementation	Yes
Studies - Project Impact study	0	0	0	0%	Impact study to be conducted after the full completion of the project	Yes
Functional M&E System	0	1	1	100%	A functional M&E system was established.	Yes
Number of environmental	0	206	407	51%	51% of the planned ESMP,	Yes

assessment and audit (ESMP, ESMF, EIA)					ESMF and EIA were achieved.	
Number and cost of analytical reports and manuals published	0	8	14	57%	57% of targeted analytical reports and manuals were achieved.	Yes
Rating* (see IPR methodology)	Narrative assessment					
3	On average, the achievement of output is estimated at 97%. This was made possible through the collaborative efforts of all stakeholders - donors, executing agencies, the county government, and the beneficiary communities.					

4. Development Objective (DO) rating

DO rating (derived from updated IPR) *	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>The goal of the project was to increase productivity, commercialization and competitiveness of agricultural commodities and enterprises in the project areas with the aim of improving food security, income generation and employment creation. The project's 3 specific objectives funded by GAFSP are:</p> <p>Under Objective 2, the project constructed 429 kms of road to improve movement and access to markets; the volume of crop produced under improved post-harvest management increased from 6,189 (tonnes/year) to 37,480 (tonnes/year), while the volume of livestock products increased from 120,556 to 197,845 tonnes/year. Additionally, interventions under this objective managed to construct 12 market centers and established 86 market linkage and collective marketing platforms; supported 67 community IGA initiatives with agro-pressing equipment. These activities resulted in a 30% increase in income from value added crop products marketed. The net effect is an improved standard of living among the participating households.</p> <p>Under Objective 3, the project has been able to establish appropriate stakeholder institutions and to capacity build them so that they may be able to perform their roles more effectively and efficiently. The institutions established included the PCU, CCU, SCCU, IWUAs/WUAs, IGAs, LMC, Produce and Marketing Committee, Catchment Committees, Operation and Maintenance Committee. These institutions were then trained in management, crop production, livestock production, agribusiness, environmental conservation and management, gender and inclusive</p>

	development etc. Strategically engaging stakeholders and their capacities to improve effectiveness of activities. It also fosters ownership.
--	--

5. Beneficiaries

Actual (A)	Planned (B)	Progress towards target (% realized) (A/B)	% of women	Category (eg. farmers, students)
1,172,952	1,143,710	103%	57%	Farmers

6. Gender Equality

Assessment on the performance of gender equality in the operation (indicative max length 250 words)
The Government has developed the Agriculture Sector Gender Policy (2012) and the National Policy on Gender and Development. The objective of these policies is to ensure women's empowerment and mainstreaming of their needs and concerns in all sectors of development initiatives. The project has mainstreamed gender equality in its design. According to the records available, 57% of the beneficiaries are female in all the leadership positions. In all project institutions, females must be represented. This is sustained through the Constitution of Kenya 2010 and the bylaws that are drawn by the beneficiaries. Most by-laws emphasize that one third of the leadership position is reserved for either gender. It can be said that the gender lens was effectively used in the design and implementation of the project.

7. Unanticipated or additional outcomes

Description	Type (eg. gender, climate change, social, other)	Positive or negative	Impact on project (High, Medium, Low)
Access to agro-processing facilities by the community due to value addition and processing facilities provided by the project to the beneficiaries	Social, economic	Positive	High
Economic multipliers, for example, an expansion of off-farm activities and related service sectors (Mpesa (mobile money transfer), food kiosks and petty trade) that has improved employment and livelihoods within the project area.	Social, economic	Positive	High
Increase in green areas due to better soil and water resource management strategies	Environmental, social	Positive	High
Reduction of grazing land due to expansion of cropland	Social	Positive	Medium

Access to water closer home for bathing, washing, livestock use and home gardens. With water closer home, women have more time in the domestic setting. The saved time is used by women to better take care of their families and to engage in other productive activities	Social, economic	Positive	High
Water resource use conflict	Social	Negative	Low

8. Lessons learned related to effectiveness.

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
Active beneficiary participation is critical	Active involvement of the beneficiaries and other stakeholder in the project activities leads to sense of ownership, project success and sustainability	AfDB, GoK
Monitoring and supervision of contractors is crucial	Monitoring and supervision of construction projects is one of the most important tasks to ensure that projects meet quality, safety, schedule, and budget targets. In addition, project success is a collective effort, including stakeholders in the supervision and monitoring process is vital for project success.	AfDB, GoK
Importance of avoiding delays in start-up of project implementation	Implementation timelines need to be adhered to so that beneficiaries have adequate time to be taken through the project's transformation path before project closure	AfDB, GoK
Delayed commissioning of agro-processing facilities	The project beneficiaries need ample time to be trained on management, operations and maintenance in good time so that they may be able to deal with all challenges to be encountered with the facilities/equipment. At the PCR stage, all the agro processing facilities and	AfDB, GoK

	market centers were yet to be commissioned.	
Contractor Selection	The selection process of contractors should be prudent to ensure that only capable contractors with prior experience in the sector are recruited. At the PCR stage, it was clear that some contractors did not have the capacity to undertake the task, and some had abandoned the works/activities.	AfDB, GoK

C. Efficiency

1. Timeliness

Planned project duration – years (A) (as per PAR)	Actual implementation time – years (B) (from effectiveness for 1st disb.)	Ratio of planned and actual implementation time (A/B)	Rating *
5	6	0.83	3
Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)			
<p>The implementation period of the GAFSP component was extended by one (1) year thus taking six (6) years of implementation. The project loan component was extended by two years due to initial delays in project effectiveness and onset of Covid-19 pandemic, which resulted in delays in implementation of several activities, such as construction of some market centers that are yet to be completed and operationalized; and equipment are yet to be installed whilst the project is closed. More specifically, the delays were caused by irregular disbursement of funds to counties and lengthy procurement processes that arose due to several staff changes in the PCU. Implementation of some of the project activities for both loan and grant components is still on-going. Implementation of the GAFSP grant activities was also affected by Covid-19 pandemic, especially capacity building activities at the counties.</p>			

2. Resource use efficiency

Median % physical implementation of RLF outputs financed by all financiers (A) (see II.B.3)	Commitment rate (%) (B) (See table 1.C – Total commitment rate of all financiers)	Ratio of the median percentage physical implementation and commitment rate (A/B)	Rating *
98	98.02	0.997	3
Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)			
<p>The project delivered its outputs within the provided financial resources. Majority of the activities achieved over 98% implementation rate. Implementation of some project activities exceeded 100%. Despite the delay in starting up the project, caused by operational challenges at the initial period combined with COVID-19, the project has been able to implement the activities within the given period, including no-cost project extension with 98% GAFSP financial resources having been absorbed. To some extent this means that the project made efficient use of GAFSP resources making it possible for most project outputs to be achieved and contributing towards the realization of the overall project development objective. The ratio of the median percentage physical implementation and commitment rate is 0.997, which means that the project delivered its outputs within the provided financial resources.</p>			

3. Cost benefit analysis

Economic Rate of Return (at appraisal)	Updated Economic Rate of Return (at completion)	Rating *
28%	NA	NA
Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)		
The ERR at appraisal constitutes all the four (4) components, of which component one (1) which is funded by the loan, and its implementation is still on-going. For this reason, the ERR cannot be adequately measured at this point. The ERR shall be reported after the PCR of the overall project is prepared after 30 June 2024.		

4. Implementation Progress (IP)

IP Rating (derived from updated IPR) *	Narrative comments (commenting specifically on those IP items that were rated Unsatisfactory or Highly Unsatisfactory, as per last IPR). (indicative max length: 500 words)
3	<p>The connection of electricity in Bee refinery and delivery of machines, in Bomet County, has been delayed and this has affected operationalization of the IGAs. In addition, in Tana River, the Mango processing house was constructed but the door design would not allow entry of the machinery. This has affected the income earned from improved access to markets and strengthening value chains component.</p> <p>At the time of the PCR, in Nyandarua County, the market center was still under construction. This has affected the income earned from improved access to markets and strengthening value chains component.</p> <p>The design of the grading shed n Riungu, was not designed satisfactorily as per the beneficiaries interviewed. The grading shade lacked working surfaces (tables) and water. In addition, the structure did not have electricity. The grading shades visited during the PCR field visit did not have cold rooms which are essential to reduce produce loss.</p> <p>In Kitui County, a youth group was provided with incubators, with no housing and water. This was challenging for the youth to start on their IGA. Delay in setting up the Management Information System. This led to some confusion in terms of the M&E system.</p>

5. Lessons learned related to efficiency.

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
Project design limitation	Assessment of the operationalization of the project is important to ensure timely access to resources. At mid-term review, counties had not received funds due to challenges in opening bank accounts. For example, in one county, it was not possible to open a bank account, leading to delay in the implementation of the project activities.	GoK
Involvement of the beneficiaries in all project cycle activities	Involvement of the beneficiary is paramount, especially in ensuring sustainability and efficiency of the project. During the construction of a bee refinery in Tana River, the beneficiaries raised concern on the size of the door constructed given that it would be challenging for the machinery to go through the small door size. This was not taken into consideration and the machinery is now set up in another place. However, the new site has security challenges.	GoK
Project delay in setting up a functional M&E System	There was a delay in setting up the Management Information System (MIS) which ideally should have been established at the onset of the project. Similarly, the recruitment of an M&E Specialist was done in the 3rd year of implementation, after mid-term review. Recruitment should be done in the first year of the project.	GoK

D. Sustainability

1. Financial sustainability

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>The project had a good financial sustainability plan through the establishment of market centers, agro-processing facilities, linking of farmers to markets and promotion of formation of cooperatives and associations, which are foreseen to generate revenue to sustain the infrastructures through payment of membership fees and tariffs for services rendered. The fees and tariffs are foreseen to cater for operation and maintenance costs. A total of 31,680 farmers are members of associations, cooperatives and IWUAs/WUAs. By charging membership fee among others, would provide incomes for maintenance of the facilities to ensure that the entities are financially sustainable.</p> <p>Additionally, all the irrigation projects have identified suitable crops for food security and income generation. The farmers were trained on agri-entrepreneurship skills to enable them increase productivity, drive economic growth, market their produce, and bring about social change; and with profitable enterprises the project interventions have high chances of being sustained.</p> <p>On the other hand, the government should provide budgetary provisions to maintain the schemes and the roads as the farmers may not be able to make enough money in the short term to operate and maintain the facilities effectively. The WUAs have plans to open and maintain bank accounts for safe keeping of its resources. It will also be imperative that the leadership is transparent and accountable to avoid financial abuses. It is noted that most WUAs were meeting regularly to discuss various issues including finances. This is an effective way of establishing checks and balances.</p>

2. Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities.

Rating*	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>The project involved the local agencies and county government departments. This will ensure improved access to government initiatives. The project trained all stakeholders which will enable them to perform their roles more effectively and efficiently and to enhance sustainability. The associations and cooperatives created have shown their ability to grow as the membership has been increasing.</p> <p>Involving the local groups (SHGs, IWUAs/WUAs, young and women groups etc.) in planning and implementation, has created greater chances for improving project sustainability. Involvement of the beneficiaries in project activities is key to have</p>

	<p>long-term impacts as it gives ownership of the project. The entire process is consultative and participatory, the skills and knowledge gained are transferable and replicable. Sensitizing the community about the benefits of the project and initiating advocacy will also ensure sustainability in the long run.</p> <p>The project has a robust M&E/MIS system to strengthen data collection and management. The system should be maintained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development for continuous monitoring of outputs even after SIVAP closure. Further, the project should establish a strong communication strategy that can help in showcasing project results to a large audience.</p> <p>The main challenge facing institutional sustainability is the issue of transparency. There were reported cases where the beneficiary communities were not consulted or informed of the works or activities to be undertaken in the project sites by the contractors and project engineers. Lack of transparency may erode trust and lead to lack of accountability and poor governance.</p>
--	---

3. Ownership and sustainability of partnerships

Rating *	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	<p>Ownership is fundamental in ensuring sustainability of projects. The project engaged various stakeholders - development partners, different departments and the community in the design and implementation of the project. This entrenched the element of ownership by the engaged stakeholders. The partnerships created across government ministries and departments are crucial for sustainability. Within the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development there has been participation of extension, crops, livestock, gender, nutrition, agribusiness, and engineering units among others. Across the Ministry, the Department of Environment, Water, and Irrigation has played important roles in the project implementation. Several market linkages are to be established and this has the potential to lead to profitable farming that will attract more farmers to stay in farming.</p> <p>With basic business skills and knowledge, it means that more farmers will reinvest in their business or diversify into other business ventures and thus diversify livelihood sources. There is a need to mobilize more farmers to join the farmer organizations to exploit the economies of scale and to take advantage of the agro-processing facilities that have been established by the project. This calls for agribusiness skills among the producer organizations. There is also a need to inject more capital to the farmer organizations so that they may be able to purchase produce from their members.</p>

4. Environmental and social sustainability

Rating *	Narrative assessment (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	Environmental and social sustainability aspects were integrated in the design of SIVAP. Environmental and social management plans were developed for each catchment and irrigation site. The project conducted training of trainers (ToTs) training on leadership, farmer organizations management, sustainable management of natural resources and climate change. In turn, the ToTs were to sensitize the beneficiary communities on environmental and social safeguards and to build their capacity on sustainable natural resource management. Gender sensitization ensured that both women and men actively participated and benefited equally from the project activities. At the time of preparing the PCR, 57% of women were registered as members of an association (producer, cooperatives, and Water User Associations). These initiatives were expected to contribute to environmental and social sustainability.

5. Lessons learned related to sustainability.

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Lessons learned	Target audience
Avoid delays in major infrastructure implementation	Delay in operationalization of the facilities limits the beneficiaries the experience of managing them before handover of the project. Moreover, the benefit derived from the facility is also delayed. There is need to plan and make investments early in project life. Challenges affecting timely implementation such as funds flow, should be released in time to enable the procurement process to be completed within the stipulated time and the project handed over in time	AfDB, GoK
Institutional strengthening and capacity building is crucial	The project established appropriate institutions to implement and manage the project activities. Additionally, the project had plans to strengthen and train them to increase their capacity, efficiency, and effectiveness in delivery of services. This would lead to better service delivery, better decision-making, increased productivity, and sustainability. Several ToTs were conducted but this did not cascade to the lower levels. Lack of training can act as a barrier to transforming the beneficiary communities. The reasons given for lack of adequate beneficiary	GoK

	capacity development was lack of resources for training at lower levels.	
The importance of stakeholders' engagement	Engagement of stakeholders in the project cycle management aids in decision making process and influences the performance, ownership, and sustainability of the project. The project used an interdisciplinary approach where several experts (agronomists, irrigation engineers, civil engineers, water and sanitary experts, environmentalists, livestock experts, climate change experts, agribusiness experts etc.) were engaged to foster acquisition of knowledge and promote integration of multiple disciplines. In addition, the beneficiaries were engaged throughout all stages of the project and their feedback allowed changes to be made wherever necessary. The project also interacted closely with other development partners and NGOs. However, engagement of stakeholders should go together with timely financial support to enable the partners to play their roles effectively and efficiently.	GoK and AfDB
Matching Capacities and Infrastructural Support	At the time of the PCR, it was observed that the capacities of the agro-processing facilities were higher than the production levels. The farmers must be mobilized to increase production and also by attracting farmers in the non-project areas to use the facilities. This could enable the facilities to operate at capacity and sustain the agro-industry. In addition, most of the agro-processing facilities lacked production factors such as water and electricity. This could be an impediment to agro-processing.	GoK/AfDB
Quality of Investments and Selection of Contractors	Quality of products and infrastructure are crucial for sustainability as quality products are designed to last longer and provide greater value to the consumers. During the PCR preparation, it was observed that some construction sites had quality issues despite having an inspection plan and quality checklist in place. The borrower should ensure that all the construction works meet quality standards through selection of qualified and experienced contractors. In addition, the beneficiary community should be part of the construction inspection committee.	GoK

III. Performance of stakeholders

1. Bank Performance

Rating *	Narrative assessment by the Borrower on the Bank’s performance, as well as any other aspects of the project (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words).	
3	<p>The Bank’s performance is rated satisfactory. The Bank proposed an appropriate design that was aligned to the Government needs and priorities. The Bank participated in the supervision missions and reviewed potential implementation constraints and recommended adequate actions to overcome them. Additionally, the Bank approved changes (extension of project implementation period, re-allocation of resources at MTR etc.) which contributed to improved achievement of project objectives and results. The Bank undertook several fiduciary clinics to address financial and procurement issues that caused delays in the disbursement of funds, replenishment of the special account and the procurement processes. However, the high rate of PCU staff turnover necessitated that the trainings had to be repeated for new staff to get acquainted with Bank procedures and requirements.</p>	
Comments to be inserted by the Bank on its own performance (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (Indicative max length: 250 words).		
Key issues (related to Bank performance, max 5, add rows as needed).		
	Lessons learned	
Timely Disbursement of Funds	Timely disbursement of funds to the project is a critical factor as it supports timely implementation of project activities.	
Flexibility	Unique challenges facing projects require judicious assessment and taking appropriate action without compromising on the Bank fiduciary processes.	

2. Borrower performance

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the Borrower performance to be inserted by the Bank (both quantitative and qualitative, depending on available information). See guidance note. (Indicative max length: 250 words).	
3	Comments to be inserted by the Borrower on its own performance (both quantitative and qualitative). See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words)	
	The Government Performance is rated satisfactory. The Government made useful contributions to the design and approval of the project. Besides, the Government agencies participated in the Bank-led supervision missions and made significant contributions to finding solutions to the challenges observed. They also handled issues arising from project implementation professionally and sought Bank guidance or no objection as required by the financing agreement and the project documents. However, there were delays in the release of adequate counterpart financing to the project.	
	Key issues (related to Borrower performance, max 5, add rows as needed).	Lessons learned
	Project Organization Structure	The project had a good organization structure at the national level but the same was lacking at the county level, creating poor coordination, and consequently impeded smooth implementation of the project.
	Project Management Staff Turnover	The project had a high project staff turnover at the project management level. This could have adversely impacted on progress achievement of results. Frequent staff changes also cause employee stress, confusion, and disengagement, all of which diminish the outcome of initiatives.

3. Performance of other stakeholders

Rating*	Narrative assessment on the performance of other stakeholders, including co-financiers, contractors, and service providers. See guidance note on issues to cover. (indicative max length: 250 words)
3	Other stakeholders involved with the project included the contractors, the counties, and the beneficiary communities. These stakeholders contributed to the achievement of the project results. The quality of work by contractors and other service providers varied greatly across the project sites. It was observed that in some instances, there were uncompleted tasks, and the quality of workmanship was demanding. The beneficiary communities indicated that they were not aware of items in the Bill of Quantities so they could not effectively supervise the works as required. The communities also claimed that the contractors left the sites without completing the works and that there was no proper handover of the completed works.

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Key lessons learned	Target audience
Supervision of Contractors is Crucial	There is need to intensify supervision of the contractors and service providers to ensure that their work meets the desired standards.	PSC/GoK
Value for Money	Some stakeholders at the local level stated that some contractors and service providers did not provide quality work. They felt that if the institutions at the local level were made aware of the tasks to be performed and capacity built, they could play a crucial role in supervising the works and ensuring value for money. This could also enhance ownership by a wide stakeholder, which is important for successful project completion.	GoK
Active Stakeholder Engagement	Development has several issues to be addressed. The stakeholders should protect the facilities from theft, vandalism, and livestock damage. This calls for community policing and establishment of by-laws that punish lawlessness.	GoK/Stakeholders

IV Summary of Key Lessons Learned and Recommendations

1. Key Lessons Learned

Key issues (max 5, add rows as needed)	Key lessons learned	Target audience
Project Investments	Timely disbursement of funds is critical to enable completion of the project activities as scheduled. All the agro-processing facilities and most of the produce handling facilities have not been operationalized, preventing the beneficiaries from using the facilities before project closure.	AfDB, GoK
Supervision of Contractors	Regular supervision of contractors and service providers is critical in ensuring production of quality work and providing durable and sustainable results.	GoK, PCU, PSC
Strengthening Collaboration and Partnerships	The contractors and service providers by-passed county level staff and beneficiaries when implementing project activities. This diluted partnerships, collaboration, and coordination benefits. It also built mistrust. There is need to strengthen the working relationships between PCU, CCU, County and contractors.	GoK, PCU, PSC

2. Key recommendations (with particular emphasis on ensuring sustainability of project benefits)

Key issue (max 10, add rows as needed)	Key recommendation	Responsible	Deadline
Certification of Agro-Processed Products	The agro-processing facilities need to have certification standards to access local and international markets. This will require that the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) is engaged, and all its certification requirements are satisfied to have the facilities process, package, and market quality products.	GoK	
Improving Quality of	It was observed that there were several	GoK, PCU	

Stakeholder Consultations	activities that were done without stakeholder consultations and consensus. There is need to place more emphasis on stakeholder consultations. Most of the problems experienced in implementing project activities are related to lack of consultations between engineers, contractors, and beneficiaries.		
Empowerment of Partners	There is need to empower all implementing partners through training, development of skills and capacity building to enhance successful implementation of project activities and sustainability	GoK, AfDB	
Promotion of Mindset Change Among Beneficiaries	There is need to intensify training to change farmers' attitudes and mindset. Farmers need to adopt improved production technologies to increase productivity, profitability, and incomes from farming.	GoK	
Agricultural Value Chain Commercialization	The prices of agricultural products need to be based on cost-benefit analysis. There is need for training the producers on pricing of their products.	GoK	
Building of Entrepreneurial Spirit	There is a need to move households away from production for consumption to production for the market. This entails adapting the concept for 'producing to sell' rather than 'produce and sell'	GoK	
Establishment of Producer Cooperatives	With access to markets being one of the most difficult challenges, the role of cooperatives in helping the smallholders to exploit economies of scale is critical. Through cooperatives the producers can attract traders and institutional buyers and increase their bargaining and negotiating power. The Cooperatives will also take advantage of the established processing facilities.	GoK	
Training of the community facilitators	Very low community facilitators have been trained compared to the target. This will affect the sustainability of the project. Training of more community facilitators should be conducted before the closure of the loan component.	GoK	
Value of Transparency in Project Management	Transparency of tasks and activities to be performed allows all the stakeholders to identify and report on any issues that might	GoK	

	affect the project's progress. It also allows the whole team to understand the development and how their actions affect the project.		
Executing the Plan is crucial to project success.	The project developed ESMPs for each site. However, these plans were not shared with the beneficiaries and executed. During the PCR it was observed that the beneficiaries were not aware of the ESMPs so the ESMPs were not executed, and the sites needed environmental	GoK/Executing agency	

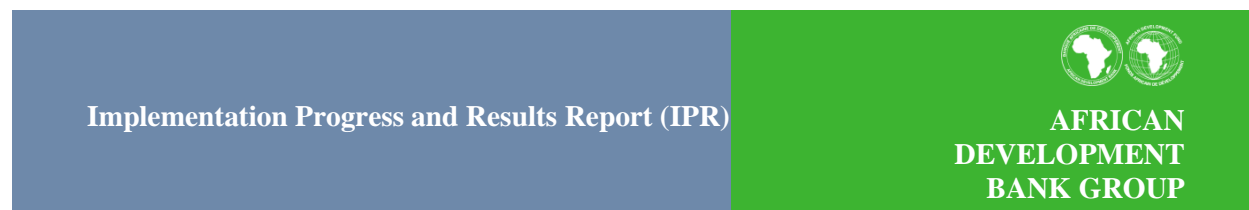
V: Overall PCR Rating

Dimensions and criteria	Rating *
DIMENSION A: RELEVANCE	4
Relevance of project development objective (II.A.1)	4
Relevance of project design (II.A.2)	4
DIMENSION B: EFFECTIVENESS	3
Development Objective (DO) (II.B.4)	3
DIMENSION C: EFFICIENCY	3
Timeliness (II.C.1)	3
Resource use efficiency (II.C.2)	3
Cost-benefit analysis (II.C.3)	NA
Implementation Progress (IP) (II.C.4)	3
DIMENSION D: SUSTAINABILITY	3
Financial sustainability (II.D.1)	3
Institutional sustainability and strengthening of capacities (II.D.2)	3
Ownership and sustainability of partnerships (II.D.3)	3
Environmental and social sustainability (II.D.4)	3
OVERALL PROJECT COMPLETION RATING	3.0

VI: Acronyms and abbreviation

Acronym (add rows as needed)	Full name
AfDB	African Development Bank
CCUs	County Coordinating Units
DO	Development Objectives
DRSLP	Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ERR	Economic Rate of Return
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAO-TA	Food Agriculture Organization - Technical Assistance
GAFFSP	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program
GoK	Government of Kenya
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IP	Implementation Progress
IPR	Implementation Progress and Results Report
IWUAs	Irrigation Water User Associations
KMs	Kilometers
LMCs	Livestock Management Committees
LSY	Livestock Sales Yard
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
Mt	Metric tonnes
MTP	Medium Term Plan
PAR	Project Appraisal Report
PCR	Project Completion Report
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PSC	Project Steering Committee
SCCU	Sub-County Coordination Unit
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SHDP	Small Scale Horticulture Development Project
SIVAP	Smallholder Irrigation and Value Addition Project
ToT	Training of Trainers
WUA	Water User Associations

Appendix 1: Updated Implementation Progress and Results Report (IPR)



A Report summary and proposed actions

Report data

<input type="checkbox"/> Report type:	Date of report: 01.11.2023	Mission date: 23.10.2023	
	Launching/field supervision/MTR/Desk/Review/ other (<i>specify</i>): Field Supervision	From: 23.10.2023	To: 27.10.2023
<input type="checkbox"/> Prepared by:	Task Manager: Onesmus MAINA	Alternate Task Manager: Duncan MWESIGE	Division Manager: Pascal SANGINGA

Project data

Project code: P-KE-AAZ-009 Instrument number(s): LOAN: 2000130014530 GAFSP GRANT: 5570155000751	Project name: SMALL SCALE IRRIGATION AND VALUE ADDITION PROJECT (SIVAP) Country: KENYA Sector: AGRICULTURE AND AGRO-INDUSTRY	
Processing milestones – Bank approved financing only (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources)	Key Events (Bank approved financing only)	Disbursement and closing dates (Bank approved financing only)
Financing source/instrument 1: ADF LOAN Date approved: 18 NOVEMBER 2015 Date signed: 04 FEBRUARY 2016 Date of entry into force: 15 JUNE 2016 Date planned for first disbursement: Date of actual first disbursement: 15 JUNE 2016 Financing source/instrument 2: GAFSP GRANT Date approved: 18.11.2015.	Financing source/instrument 1: Cancelled amounts: Supplementary financing: Restructuring (specify date & amount involved): Extensions (specify dates):	Financing source/instrument 1: Original Closing Date: 30 JUNE 2022 Original closing date: Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline: Revised (if applicable) closing date: 30 JUNE 2024 Financing source/instrument 2: Original Closing Date: 30 JUNE 2022

Date signed: 04.02.2016. Date of entry into force: 15.06.2016 Date planned for first disbursement: Date of actual first disbursement: 15.06.2016		Original closing date: Revised (if applicable) disbursement deadline: Revised (if applicable) closing date: 30 JUNE 2023		
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Foreign currency (USD):	Local currency (USD):	TOTAL (USD)	
Financing source/instrument 1:	39,546,000	7,138,000	46,684,000	
Financing source/instrument 2:	22,800,000			
TOTAL:				
Financing source/instrument (add/delete rows depending on the number of financing sources):	Disbursed to date (amount, UA):	Disbursed to date (%):	Undisbursed to date (amount, UA):	Undisbursed to date (%):
Financing source/instrument 1:	25,860,989	65.39%	13,685,011	34.61
Financing source/instrument 2:	22,354,083	98.02%	445,917	1.98
TOTAL:				
Executing and implementing agency (ies):				
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT				
Co-financiers and other external partners:				

Performance status

Progress towards development objective				
Rating on Development Objective (DO)	Performance rating		Summary of key findings	
	Current	Previous	Project likely to achieve its development objective	
	3	3		
Implementation progress				
Rating on Implementation Progress (IP)	Performance rating		Summary of key findings	
	Current	Previous	Project implementation significantly improved	
	3	3		
Overall project performance classification				
Overall Project Performance Classification (PP, PPP or NPPP)	Project status		Summary of key findings	
	Current	Previous	Improved disbursement rates recorded and project on track though experiencing inadequate flow of counterpart funds.	
	NPPP	NPPP		

Issues, risks and actions for management consideration

Issues affecting project implementation. <i>(Report major challenges to project implementation and proposed actions for management attention)</i>			
Key issues	Corrective actions	Responsible	Deadline
Inadequate and irregular GoK counterpart funds	Regular release of adequate counterpart funds	GoK	Continuous
Main risks and mitigation <i>(Report major risks to project implementation and proposed actions for management attention)</i>			
Risks	Mitigation measures applied or proposed	Responsible	Deadline

Management review and comments

Report reviewed by	Name	Date reviewed	Comments
Country Manager (DDG)			
Regional Director General	Nnenna NWABUFO		
Division Manager	Pascal SANGINGA		
Sector Director	Martin FREGENE		

B Results reporting and assessment

Progress towards development objective (project purpose)

State the project development objective (usually the project purpose as set out in the Results-based Logframe)

The broad objective of SIVAP is to contribute to poverty reduction by enhancing agricultural productivity and income, and food security among beneficiaries in the targeted eleven counties in Kenya.

B-RESULTS REPORTING

B.1 – Progress toward Project Development Objective

Component 1: Enhanced Irrigation Infrastructure and Water Resources Development **Irrigation schemes:**

- SIVAP is implementing (11 No) irrigation schemes (7No) new: Makanyanga, Ruungu, Kagongo Wendani, Kaboson, Kirumi Kia Munjari, Rubiru, Buuri and (5 No) under rehabilitation: Utangwa, Ndiriti Aguthi, Gikindu, Kye Mwee, Oleshuru Oleshonko were identified.

- Buuri Irrigation Scheme (243 Ha) in Meru County was dropped following the reluctance of Kenya Forest service (KFS) Board to issue the necessary permit after which the community identified alternative project.
- 9 Irrigation schemes out of the 11 are substantially complete. One (1 No) scheme is ongoing, while one (1 No) is under procurement after re-advertisement. The completed schemes are: Makanyaga, Ruungu (100%), Kagongo Wendani (100%), Gikindu (96%), Kyee Mwee (100%), Utangwa (100%), Oleshuru Oleshonko (85%), Kaboson (93%) and Ndiriti Aguthi (100%). The scheme which is still under construction is Rubiru- 78% whereas Kirumi Kia Munjari is under procurement process after re-advertisement for completion of works.
- One IWUA office and sanitary facility for Muthara Market in Meru have been advertised.
- A total of 2,130 Ha out of 2,556 Ha have been brought under Irrigation infrastructure and production of high value horticultural crops (Green maize, Bananas, French beans, Tomatoes, Kales, Cabbages, Spinach, watermelons etc), dairy and poultry currently ongoing in the completed schemes.
- A total of 2,043 Ha out of 2,595 Ha have been brought under Irrigation infrastructure and currently production of high value horticultural crops (Green maize, Bananas, French beans, Tomatoes, Kales, Cabbages, Spinach, watermelons etc), dairy and poultry currently ongoing in the completed schemes.

Outcome of Irrigation schemes

- The total number of beneficiaries reached so far within the irrigation schemes is 11,327 (5,642M, 5,685 F)
- Average crop yield (ton/hectare) increased 2.7 to 10.
- Average farmers income (Ksh/household/year) increased from 150,000 to 187,000.
- Farmers income from value added crop marketed increased from 15% to 30%.
- Farmers' incomes from value added livestock products marketed increased from 2% to 30%.
- Increased availability of water has led to diversification into fish farming-farmers rearing fish in their farm ponds.
- Improved market linkages and increase in contract farming e.g with Frigoken Company for the purchase of French beans and other horticultural crops. A total of 4,376 farmers - (2,845 Males, 1,531 females) have signed contracts with export companies.
- Pastoralists have embraced diversification by venturing into crop production.
- Volume livestock products from scheme completion to date: Indigenous chicken meat - 84,053 MT valued at Ksh102,425,600, Milk - 46,696 MT valued at Ksh 654,738,898, Goat meat (chevon) - 28,018 MT valued at Ksh 86,260,477.5, Honey - 18,679 MT valued at Ksh 208,486,230.0 and Beef - 9,339 MT valued at Ksh 702,504, 060

Soil and water conservation

- Four (4) Catchments measuring 18,087 Ha were delineated. These are Kang'onde-Kyondoni Catchment (Machakos County)-4,530.48 Ha, Mumaki Catchment (Kitui County)-4,176.42 Ha, Galole Catchment (Tana River County)-2,450.89 Ha and Muooni Kikuu Catchment (Makueni County)-6,929.74 Ha. The catchment activities involve development of water structures, micro irrigation development, catchment and watershed conservation activities, income generating activities, and market access roads. Sites for development of structures are identified by the respective counties and ratified jointly by the PCU and the county teams.
- Micro-irrigation schemes - 20 contracts rolled out, 6 fully completed and going into production, while the other 14 are at average of 72% completion.

- Construction of Water Harvesting Infrastructure (Water Pans, Earth dams, Sub surface dams) –45 tendered for construction, 31 completed and in use, 14 still under construction at an average completion of 79%.
- Ground Water Structures (Boreholes, Shallow wells) - 49 tendered, 23 completed and handed over and in use, 26 under construction at 66% average completion.
- Construction of Erosion Control Infrastructure, (Terraces, Gabions, cut off drains etc.) - 937 Farmers (538 Males, 399 Females) have constructed 2,845 no. erosion control, infrastructure after trainings.
- Pasture re-Seeding (200Acres) - 2 contracts of reseeding 200 acres of pastureland in the pastoral section of Galore Catchment in Tana River County (Chifiri: 100 acres and Hakoka: 100 acres) currently ongoing at 50% completion.
- Total design capacity of 832,720 M³ achieved for the Water harvesting structures (EDs, SSDs & WPs)
- Average yield of water for the BHs and SWs ranges from 3.5 M³/h – 24 M³/h and 5 M³/h - 70 M³/h respectively

Component 2: Access to Markets and Strengthening Value Chains

Market access roads and infrastructure

- 429 Km of feeder/access roads out of a target of 300 km have been constructed. Additional Contracts works for 45.9 Km access roads (Meru-33.9 Km and Kitui-12Km) were advertised and are currently at evaluation stage The roads have significantly improved access to Markets by the beneficiaries.
- 12 (No) Post-harvest handling facilities (Grading sheds and storage facilities) namely Rubiru-Murang'a ,Utangwa-Makueni, Ndiriti Aguthi-Nyeri, Oleshuru-Kajiado, Kaboson-Bomet, Kaewa-Machakos, Makere Gorei-T/ River, Muthara-Meru, Gikindu-Murang'a, Kagongo Wendani-Nyandarua, Ndiriti Aguthi-Nyeri and Makanyanga- T/ Nithi) were tendered and 7 (Utangwa, Kaboson, Rubiru Oleshuru, Kagongo Wendani , Ndiriti Aguthi and Gikindu) have been completed and handed over to the beneficiaries. Completion is at an average of 81%.
- 4 out of 7 Livestock Sale Yards (LSY)- (Sigor -100%, Illasit -100% , Matuu – 100% & Kathonzwi-90%) are substantially completed Matuu LSY is generating revenue of Ksh 60.8 Million per month (Ksh 48 Million per month from the sale of an estimated 300 heads of cattle/ Market day and Ksh 16.8 Million from the sale of 350 sheep and goats per market day).Some farmers within Matuu Sub-County where the LSY is located have embraced the feedlot concept. Recently, a bull weighing 500kg was auctioned at Ksh. 500,000 at the sale yard. A vibrant trading centre has sprung up within vicinity of this market comprising of small businesses for women (food vendors, ropes and Mpesa) and for youth (Boda Boda transport for traders and shoats).
- 4 post-harvest handling facilities (3 new and 1 re-advertised) and 5 Livestock sale yards (4 new and 1 re-advertised) were advertised and are at evaluation stage.

Income generating activities (IGAs)

Beekeeping Equipment

- 147 crops and livestock IGAs (66 Bee keeping groups and 81 groups under assorted Agro-Processing ventures) with a total membership of 5,064 (Male - 2,204 and Female - 2,860) have been supported with equipment such as Honey processing equipment, Multi-grain Thresher, Mango drier, Feed mixing machine, Incubators, Sunflower pressing machine and Maize milling machine.
- 12 Processing facilities (11 Honey Refineries and 1 Mango processing Centre) are under construction. Each County is supported with one Honey Refinery. 4 Honey Refineries

(Tana River, Kitui, Bomet and Kajiado) and 1 Mango processing Centre (Tana River) are completed.

Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development

Formation and strengthening of farmer institutions.

- 94 farmer Institutions (30 IWUAs, 55 WUAs, 6 LSYs Committees, 1 Grading Shed Committee and 2 Pasture Committees) were formed with a total of 674 farmers ((Male-342, Female-332) in leadership positions.

Capacity Development

- 1,325 staff (Male-875, Female-450) have been reached through FAO-TA and PIU organized TOT trainings in the broad subjects of Nutrition, Agribusiness, M&E, Gender & Mobilization, Cross Cutting Issues, Livestock, Crops and Environment
- A total of 61,819 farmers (Male-24,821, Female-36,998) have been sensitized/trained for group formation, conflict resolution, agro-processing, entrepreneurship and marketing, irrigation and agronomic practices, seed multiplication and nutrition.
- Total No. of client days of training and total No. of client days of extension services achieved are 74,247 and 110,784 respectively.

Impact/outcomes

- 2 No. officers trained on rural invest in Nyeri County through FAO TA initiative assisted groups in formulating viable proposals. A total of 22 groups to be supported as a result.
- Farmers sensitized/trained for group formation, conflict resolution, agro-processing, entrepreneurship and marketing, irrigation and agronomy practices, seed multiplication.

Promotion of Nutrition Security and Capacity Building

- On nutrition security initiative, (21 No) Counties (11 SIVAP, 6 DRSLP and 4 former SHDP) received support of 18.8 tons of assorted vegetable seeds (Kales, Spinach, Giant Night Shade, Indigenous Amaranthus, cowpeas, Giant Spider plant, Corriader, Capsicum), 43,600 Shade nets and 7,968 Dehy-Tray Solar driers benefiting a total of 914,335 members (Male-273,260, Female-641,075)
- 90,413 farmers (Male-28,243, Female-62,170), 10,383 4K Club members (Male-6,364, Female-7,558) and 362 staff (Male-124, Female-238) have received improved nutrition services (training on kitchen garden establishment and basic nutrition).
- A Nutrition Training Manual has been developed and will be used to strengthen capacities of SIVAP PIU, CCU and Community facilitators Agri-nutrition strategy and implementation framework for 2019-

Crop and livestock intensification and diversification.

- 66,475 farmers (Male-21,602, Female-44,873) have participated in demonstrations.
- 27,899 farmers (Male- 11,548, Female- 16,351) have adopted technologies being promoted

Impact/outcomes

- Opening up of roads has significantly improved access to Markets by the beneficiaries.
- Matuu Livestock Sales Yard is generating revenue of Ksh 60.8 million per month (Ksh 48 million per month from the sale of an estimated 300 heads of cattle/ Market day and Ksh 16.8 Million from the sale of 350 sheep and goats per market day)
- Some farmers within Matuu Sub-County where the LSY is located have embraced the feedlot concept. Recently, a bull weighing 500kg was auctioned at Ksh. 500,000 at the sale yard

- A vibrant trading Centre has sprung up within vicinity of Market-Small businesses for women around the Market (Food Vendors, Ropes, Mpesa) and for Youth (Boda Boda transport for traders and shoats)

Component 4 Project Coordination and Management

- 1 PCU & 11 CCUs in place and all have been sensitized on project implementation roles.
- All the 11 Project counties have received financing to the tune of Ksh 12 million to undertake supervision of project activities and follow up on capacity building initiatives.
- The MIS system has been installed and updating of data is ongoing.
- 3 surveys/studies (Baseline, MTR and Gender & anthropological study) achieved.
- Installation of accounting software completed.
- 206 out of 203 environmental impact assessments undertaken.
- 1 documentary on potential interventions towards mitigation of Covid-19 impact developed.
- 11 Project Counties Funded to a tune of Ksh 58,345,000 to fast-track project activities.
- County Work plans and Budgets have been prepared

B.2 – Outcome reporting

Outcome Indicators (as specified in the RLF add/delete rows as needed)	Baseline Value	Most recent value	End Target (expected value at project completion)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether outcome indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. . If not on track, please justify)
Outcome 1: Increased agricultural productivity					
Increased Crop production mt/ha/year					
Green Maize	2.5	14.2	15	94.7	On track
Bananas	4	9.7	10	97.0	On track
French Beans	0.27	9.8	11	89.1	On track
Watermelon	5	23.4	25	93.6	On track
Tomatoes	2.5	22.4	25	89.6	On track
Increased Average livestock off-take. mt/ year/					
Poultry	7,297	10,220	10,684	95.6	On track
Cows (Beef)	800	872	878	99.3	On track
Goat Meat	3,355	5,671	4,913	115.4	On track
Milk (litres)	133,553	182,638	195,535	93.4	On track
Honey	1,290	1,805	1,889	96.0	On track
Outcome 2: Post-Harvest Loss reduction (%)	40	35	20	175.0	On track

B.3 – Output reporting

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
Component 1: Enhanced Irrigation Infrastructure and Water Resources Development						
1. Area with new irrigation and drainage services Developed (ha)	1,226	882	1,599	139.0%	76.7%	On track (target revised)
2. Area with improved/rehabilitated irrigation and drainage services (ha)	904.4	300	957	301.5%	94.5%	On track
3. Rain fed area brought (catchments -Micro irrigation) under Irrigation (Ha)	235	120	300	196%	78%	On track (target revised)
3. Beneficiaries benefitted (farmers HH directly & indirectly) 58% women	179,349	253,000	228,742	70.9%	78.4%	On track
4. Scheme management entities formed	31	20	32	95.0%	96.87 %	On track
Subcomponent 2: Water Harvesting and storage infrastructure						
1.Catchment /Structures management entities formed & Strengthened (Nos CDCs)	4	4	4	100%	100%	On track
2. Capacity (m3) of Water harvesting infrastructures (Water Pans (WP), Subsurface Dams (SSD) & Earth Dams (ED) developed	1,039,832	200,000	250,000	520%	416%	On track (Target revised at MTR)
3. No. of Erosion control infrastructure	274	280	300	98%	91.33 %	On track
4. Ground water exploration, extraction	41	25	60	164%	68.3%	On track

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
and recharge (BH& SW)						
5 . Ha. of Watershed catchment area protected (Denuded lands)	18,088	2,000	15,000	904%	121%	On track
6. Area (ha) under soil and water conservation technologies and practices	18,088	2,000	15,000	904%	121%	On track
3. No. of Erosion control infrastructure	274	280	300	98%	91.33 %	On track
7. Catchment /Structures management entities formed & Strengthened (Nos CDCs)	150	160	300	93.75%	50%	On track
Component 2: Improved access to markets and strengthening value chains						
1. Km of rural access roads infrastructure developed	429	250	300	171.6%	143%	On track
2. No. of post- harvest handling Constructed	12	6	16	66.7%	81%	On track
3. No. of Agro- market centres constructed	12	6	16	66.7%	81%	On track
4. No. of Marketable Commodities	12	6	16	83%	75%	On track
5. No. of livestock infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	7	6	11	83%	63.63 %	On track
Component 3: Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Development						
Support to formation and strengthening of farmer institutions						
1. Group dynamics & community sensitization sessions to farmer & women associations	128	80	96	160%	133.33 %	On track

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
2. No. of ToTs in (Various topics - Irrigation Agronomy, GAPs and Animal Husbandry practices ToTs) in 16 Sites (Total 384 Staff)	1,325	400	1,063	331.2%	124%	On track
3. No. of Farmer institutions (IWUAs, WUAs, LMCs) formed in each Site (Total 16)	35	36	36	97.2%	97.2%	On track
4. No of Products Developed/ supported in packaging & branding in 16 sites (Total 16)	12	6	16	200%	75%	On track
5. No of market linkages and collective marketing platforms enhanced/ strengthened in 16 sites	74	60	96	123%	77%	On track
6. Number of beneficiaries trained in various topics, demonstrations, Field days & excursions (At least 100/ site from year 3)	128,294	6,500	18,510	1974%	693%	On track
7. Number of Staff trained on technical Short Course (PCU & CCUs) including Exchange Visits	48	20	40	240%	120%	On track
8. Number of Staff involved in Exchange Visits (PCU & CCUs. 15 per year from year 3)	30	45	60	67%	50%	On track

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
9. Number of farmers Enterprise Development training (30% Women) (5 per site from yr 4)	125	20	80	625%	156.25 %	On track
Promote nutrition security in the target communities (Home-economic units - Public health, Kitchen gardens etc)						
1. TOT on Nutrition for County Agriculture, Health & Education staff (33)	66	33	33	200%	200%	On track
2. No of demonstrations on improved foods and nutrition	2450	120	240	2116%	1058%	On track
3. No of farmers trained on Good Nutritional Practices at least one in 16 Sites (At least 15 per site)	680	120	240	567%	283%	On track
4. No. of County staff trained from 16 sites on Good Nutritional Practices - at least one per site	99	33	33	300%	300%	On track
5. No of farmers trained on improved foods and nutrition	217,243	25,000	215,025	115%	101%	On track
6. Implementation of Food and Nutrition Security Policy	11	11	11	100%	100%	On track
Component 4: Project Management and Coordination						
1. PCU Established and /or Expanded	1	1	1	100%	100%	On track
2. Formation & Strengthening operational and	11	11	11	100%	100%	On track

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
technical capacity of county coordination Units/Committees						
3. Formation & Strengthening operational and technical capacity of Sub County coordination Units/Committees	16	16	16	100%	100%	On track
4. Number of Project steering meetings held (At least 1 Meeting & 1 field visit)	6	10	12	60%	50%	On track
5. Number of Mission visits (At least 2/year)	9	5	12	180%	75%	On track
6. Strengthening operational and technical capacity of PCU (ToTs)	12	6	12	200%	100%	On track
7. Engage External Support to monitoring and evaluation of the programme	2	1	6	200%	33.3%	Not on track
8. Studies- Baseline Study	1	1	1	100%	100%	On track
9. Studies - Gender and anthropological study	1	1	1	100%	100%	On track
10. Studies -Mid-Term Review (MTR)	1	1	1	100%	100%	On track
11. Studies - Project Impact study	0	0	0	0%	0%	Planned Q4
12. ESAs and Audits	206	150	407	102%	38%	On track
13. Functional M&E system	1	1	1	100%	100%	On track

Output Indicators (as specified in the RLF, add/delete rows as needed)	Most recent value	Annual Target (expected value at project completion)	End Target (expected cumulative value at completion)	Progress towards annual target (% realized)	Progress towards end target (% realized)	Assessment (on whether output indicator is on track to reach annual and end targets. If not on track, please justify)
14. No. of analytical reports produced	8	6	14	133%	57.14 %	Not on track

Development objective (DO) rating

Development objective rating	This report	Previous report	Justification <i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues, Risks and Actions for Management section)</i>
	3	3	Project likely to achieve its development objectives

C Project implementation progress reporting and assessment

Compliance with covenants

Criteria	Number/Percent of conditions complied with	Rating		Assessment <i>With explanation in particular (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
		This report	Previous report	
Compliance with project covenants		3	3	
Compliance with environmental and social safeguards		3	3	
Audit compliance		3	3	

Project systems and procedures

Criteria	Rating	Assessment
-----------------	---------------	-------------------

	This report	Previous report	<i>With explanation in particular (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
Procurement	3	3	
Financial management	3	3	
Monitoring and evaluation	3	3	

Project execution and financing

Criteria	Total amount (a)	Cumulative amount to date (b)	Cumulative amount at beginning of the year (c)	Annual projection (expected cumulative amount at end of year) (d)	Progress towards annual projection (% realized) (b-c)/(d-c)	Progress towards total (% realized)	Rating	
							This report	Previous report
Disbursement (Bank approved financing only)	39.546 Million	25.86 Million	23.93 Million	30.0 Million	31.79	65.39	3	3
Budget commitments (Bank approved financing only)								
Counterpart funding disbursements	7.138 Million	5.52 Million	2.89 Million	6.5 Million	71.08	77.33	2	2
Co-Financing disbursements	22.80 Million	22.35 Million	10.26 Million	22.80 Million	96.41	98.02	3	3

Criteria	Assessment <i>With explanation in particular for (a) ratings of 2 or 1 and (b) ratings lower than in the previous report</i>
Disbursement (Bank approved financing only)	3
Budget commitments (Bank approved financing only)	3
Counterpart funding disbursements	2 – Inadequate and irregular counterpart funds flow
Co-Financing disbursements	3

Overall implementation

IP rating	This report	Previous report	Justification <i>(A rating of 2 or 1, along with proposed remedies, must be discussed in the Issues and Actions for Management section.)</i>
	3	3	