

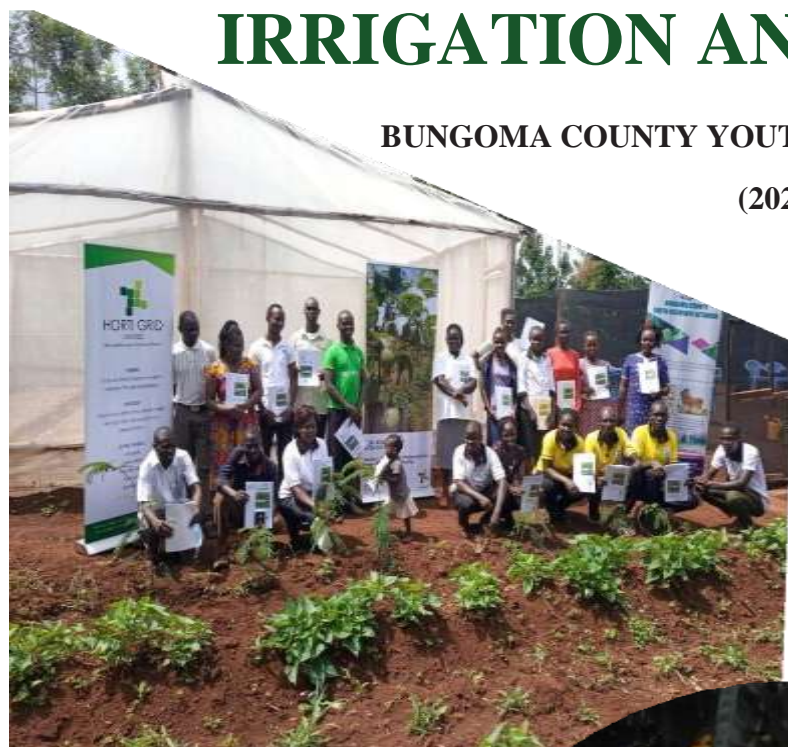


COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF BUNGOMA

# DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES, IRRIGATION AND COOPEATIVES

BUNGOMA COUNTY YOUTH AGRIBUSINESS STRATEGY

(2022-2027)





**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, LIVVESTOCK,  
FISHERIES, AND COOPERATIVES**

# **BUNGOMA COUNTY YOUTH AGRI- BUSINESS STRATEGY**

**2022 - 2027**

"A Youth centric agriculture for employment and improved livelihoods"



## FOREWORD

The Bungoma County Youth Agribusiness Strategy is aimed at guiding the stakeholders and the development partners in aligning development initiatives and interventions in order to accelerate growth and development of the youth in agriculture within the County. This will be important in creating synergy to address challenges affecting youth participation in agriculture. The strategy will guide various stakeholders and development partners' initiatives to ensure there is no duplication of activities. This will lead to proper utilization of resources by all in the implementation of activities and interventions in the youth friendly value chains.

The strategy has an overarching goal to improve youth employment through an inclusive engagement in youth friendly agriculture value chains for improved livelihoods through investment in knowledge and skills, youth organizational structures and improved regulatory framework.

The County Government is committed to ensure full implementation of the Youth Agribusiness Strategy. The development partners and stakeholders are encouraged to fully participate in this endeavour. Let me take this opportunity to welcome private sector investors to make investments towards youth in agriculture within the County.



Hon. Mathews Chirasha Wanjala

County Executive Committee Member,

Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation and Cooperatives

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The County Government of Bungoma wishes to thank GIZ - Agri-jobs 4 Youth Project for their support in facilitating the formulation of this Youth strategy. We are also grateful that GIZ contracted a consultant for this process, Dr. Orodhi Odhiambo who guided the formulation, validation and public participation of this strategy, and to whom we are grateful.

The Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation and Cooperatives staff and the staff from other County Departments including Departments of Trade, Energy and Industrialization, Education and Vocational Training, Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports and the Office of the County Attorney for their technical input.

Finally, I wish to acknowledge the participants of the various workshops in the development of this youth Strategy. We are especially indebted to research Institutions, Universities, NGOs, and CBOs who sent representatives to participate in the formulation and validation of this Strategy. Your input into this Strategy will go a long way in the development of the agriculture sector and the County of Bungoma as a whole.



Onesmus Makhanu

County Chief Officer Agriculture and Irrigation



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In Kenya, the youth population (18-35 years) constitutes 13,777,600 (29%), 35.7 million (75.1%) of the Kenya's population is under age 35 years and 32.73 million (68.9%) live in rural areas. In Bungoma the youth population is 443,782, accounting for 26.6% of the total population.

Bungoma County, like many other counties is faced by many youth unemployment challenges. These challenges include inadequate knowledge and skills in agriculture to make them employable, inadequate youth entrepreneurs to exploit the existing opportunities in the agriculture sector, inadequate investment for enterprise development, weak youth organizational structures and weak enabling environment addressing youth in agriculture. Consequently, these challenges have lowered youth participation and their contribution to the economy of Bungoma County.

In an effort to address the above challenges; the Bungoma County Government working in collaboration with partners and stakeholders embarked on development of the Bungoma County Youth Agribusiness Strategy. The strategy is aligned with the National Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy 2018-2022, Kenya Vision 2030 and the Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan 2018-2022 (CIDP).

The strategy envisages promotion of youth employment through an inclusive engagement in youth friendly agriculture value chains. It intends to harmonize the activities of different actors geared towards addressing youth challenges in the County and guide their participation for increased employability for food and nutrition security, income generation and improved livelihoods.

It gives targeted status and budget estimates of the intervention areas over the next five years and provides estimates of potential economic benefit and outcome for the Bungoma County in adopting the recommendations.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AAK</b>	Argo-chemical Association of Kenya
<b>AAK</b>	Aquaculture Association of Kenya
<b>ADS</b>	Anglican Development Services
<b>AMS</b>	Agriculture Mechanization Services
<b>ASDS</b>	Agriculture Sector Development Strategy
<b>ATC</b>	Agricultural Training centres
<b>ATDC</b>	Agricultural Technology Development Centre
<b>CIDP</b>	County Integrated Development Plan
<b>CREADIS</b>	Community Research in Environment and Development Initiatives
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agricultural Organization
<b>GAP</b>	Good Agricultural Practices
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GIZ</b>	Germany Development Cooperation
<b>ICIPE</b>	International Centre of Insect and Physiology Ecology
<b>ICRAF</b>	International Council for Research in Agroforestry
<b>ICT</b>	Information & Communication Technology
<b>KALRO</b>	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organisation
<b>KEBS</b>	Kenya Bureau of Standards
<b>KeFS</b>	Kenya Fisheries Service
<b>KEFRI</b>	Kenya Forestry Research Institute
<b>KEMFRI</b>	Kenya Marine and Fisheries Research Institute
<b>KENaFF</b>	Kenya National Farmers Federation
<b>KEPHIS</b>	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services
<b>KFS</b>	Kenya Forestry Services
<b>KIE</b>	Kenya Industrial Estate
<b>KIRDI</b>	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute
<b>KVB</b>	Kenya Veterinary Board
<b>MEL</b>	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
<b>MoALFIC</b>	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation & Cooperatives

<b>NCPB</b>	National Cereals and Produce Board
<b>NEMA</b>	National Environmental Management Authority
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>PCPB</b>	Pest Control Products Board
<b>SACCOS</b>	Savings & Credit Cooperatives Societies
<b>TVETs</b>	Technical, Vocational Education and Training
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WRA</b>	Water Resources Authority

## **CHAPTER ONE: CONTEXT AND RATIONALE**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This chapter looks at the background of youths in agribusiness in the agriculture sector, their contribution and employment, justification and rationale for the development of the strategy and the policy context.

### **1.1 BACKGROUND**

Bungoma County has a population of 1,670,535. The youth cohort of 18-35 years is 443,782, accounting for 26.6% of the total population (2019 population census), of which approximately 40% left schooling with about 25% of them engaging in informal employment such as boda-boda, domestic work and casual labourers.

The employed population in Bungoma County was 56.2% by 2019 with 26% engaged in agriculture, fisheries and forestry. Among the unemployed, 20% have never held a job. Most of the youth are unemployable because they lack the requisite knowledge, skills and aptitude required by the job market. Agriculture, which provides 26% of the employment opportunities, remains the greatest potential stimulant of rural development and creator of job opportunities. It however attracts manual, unskilled workers and practitioners leading to low productivity, low paying jobs and poor return on investment. This predicament needs a calculated solution that this strategy is framed to provide.

A capacitated youth population operating in a predictable, regulated and structured agricultural sector could be the trigger needed to stimulate the county's economy. This strategy provides a framework for positioning the youth as the drivers of agricultural transformation and stimulants of rural economic growth in Bungoma County.

### **1.2 JUSTIFICATION FOR THE STRATEGY**

The youth population in Bungoma County accounts for 26.56% of the total population out of which 25% of them engage in informal employment such as boda-boda, domestic work and casual labour. Furthermore, high rates of unemployment and food insecurity among poor urban dwellers lead to more cases of crime and unrest.

The average age of farmers in the country is above 60 years which is also reflected in Bungoma County, yet the county has a youthful population. A high rural-urban migration coupled with limited employment opportunities in urban areas results into an increased poor urban population who live in informal settlements and face higher food prices and difficulties in accessing nutritious food.

Several policies and strategies have been developed by the National government to address youth unemployment. However, there are inadequate policies that support youth in agribusiness in Bungoma County. There is therefore an urgent need to realign the County back on the right trajectory of growth in the agricultural sector where the youth play a critical role in attaining this goal. Consequently, there is a need to domesticate a county specific strategy that will address the challenges affecting the youths and position them as the people in the forefront of agricultural development.

The development of this strategy did not occur in a vacuum. It was developed in a context informed by the following policy and legal frameworks and, strategies as listed:

### 1.3 OVERVIEW OF CONSTITUTIONAL AND POLICY CONTEXTS

Table 1: Overview of Constitutional and Policy Contexts

	LEGAL FRAME WORK	PROVISIONS THAT AFFECT THE YOUTH	ANCHOR AND ALIGNEMENT
1.	The Constitution of Kenya 2010.	<p><b>Article 55.</b> The State shall take measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Access relevant education and training.</li> <li>b. Have opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life.</li> <li>c. Access employment.</li> <li>d. Are protected from harmful cultural practices and exploitation.</li> </ul>	This strategy is anchored on Article 55 of the Constitution of Kenya 2010 by providing for targeted education and training of the youth to improve their employability and entrepreneurial capacity for employment and enterprise development and to promote their participation in social, political and economic spheres of life.
2	Vision 2030	<p><b>Youth Empowerment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Implementation of the Uwezo Fund; the sub-sector will seek to expand access to finances and promote youth led enterprises at the constituency level through the Uwezo Fund.</li> <li>b. Youth Enterprise Fund: The sub-sector will seek to review the funds product and services, re-brand and re-launch the Youth Enterprise Fund.</li> <li>c. Development and implementation of Youth leadership and entrepreneurship strategy</li> </ul> <p><b>Youth Flagship Projects</b></p> <p>There will be full integration and harmonisation of issues affecting the youth into every aspect of public policies and programmes across all ministries and government agencies. This will produce more focussed, responsive and youth-oriented strategies.</p>	The Bungoma Youth in Agribusiness Strategy is aligned and anchored on Vision 2030 by providing for a funding mechanism to improve access by youth to finances and targeted training and incubation to improve employability and entrepreneurial capacity of the youth.

3.	Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. (CAADP) Results Framework 2015 – 2025.	Africa has recognized that enhanced agricultural performance is key to growth and poverty reduction through its direct impact on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Job creation and increasing opportunities, especially for women and youth.</li> <li>b. Food security and improved nutrition.</li> <li>c. Strengthening resilience.</li> </ul>	The strategy is aligned to the framework through job creation for youth.
<b>POLICIES</b>			
4.	Kenya Youth Development Policy 2019.	To transform the mind-set and perceptions of the youth towards agribusiness and equip them with appropriate agribusiness skills, knowledge and information. Support policy formation and implementation that create an enabling environment for youth agripreneurship. Engage youth in research, development and utilization of innovative agricultural technologies, value addition.	The strategy is anchored with this policy on knowledge and skill development, and creation of an enabling environment.
5.	National Youth Policy (2006) & the National Youth Council Act (2009).	The NYP sought to address pressure from the high youth population growth, inadequate and appropriate skills, unclear and uncoordinated youth policies and programmes, resource constraints and low status given to youths.	The strategy is anchored to this policy on empowering the youths on knowledge, skills and creating an enabling environment.
<b>STRATEGIES.</b>			



6	Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy (2018-2022).	Negative perception of youth to agricultural activities; Large population of youth having inadequate skills, knowledge and information; Limited participation of youth in agricultural Innovations, Limited access to market information, inadequate market infrastructure and entrepreneurial skills; among others have been highlighted as key challenges in Youth in Agribusiness.	Our strategy is anchored to this strategy on development of knowledge and skills, enabling environment and access to finances.
7	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy 2019-2029.	<p>ANCHOR 1: Increase small-scale farmers, pastoralists and fisher folk incomes.</p> <p>1. Target 1 million farmers in 40 zones (initially) producing crops, livestock and fish served by 1,000 farmer-facing SMEs that provide inputs, equipment, processing and post-harvest aggregation.</p> <p>ANCHOR 3: Boost household food resilience.</p> <p>2. Restructure governance and operations of the Strategic Food Reserve (SFR) to better serve 4 million vulnerable Kenyans through:</p> <p>i. Price stability managed through Treasury. (i.e., Minimum price controls and cash transfers).</p>	The strategy is anchored to ASTGS 2019-2029 in promotion of knowledge skills, access to finance and provision of an enabling environment for youth in agribusiness.
8.	The Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy (2017–2026).	Targets the enhancement of the capacity of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups to participate in climate smart agriculture (CSA) activities.	This strategy is anchored on the Kenya Climate Smart Agriculture Strategy that outlines the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) technologies and innovations for Youth.

9.	Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) 2018-2022.	Agricultural sector and youth empowerment issues have been prioritized in the Bungoma County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP). The CIDP emphasizes employment creation, capacity building and promotion of agribusiness for the youth. The specific objectives are to among others, f) Enhance the role of youth and women in the sector.	The strategy is aligned to Bungoma County CIDP 2018-2022 that enhances youth employment, capacity building, inclusion in County planning and creation of an enabling environment to support youth in agribusiness.
10.	The Third medium Term Plan (MTP) 2018–2022.	The Ministry is focusing on 2 relevant strategic areas. - Creating an enabling environment for agricultural development and strengthening institutional capacity and increasing youth involvement in agriculture. - Creating an additional 1,000 manufacturing SMEs and providing them with access to affordable capital, training and skills Expand and equip Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) Institutions and Polytechnics to improve the quality and quantity of the middle level workforce, while at the same time aligning the curriculum with industry needs.	The strategy is aligned to MTP 2018-2022 on establishment and strengthening of an enabling environment and inclusivity of youths.
11.	Bungoma County Fiscal Strategy paper.	The County Department of Agriculture factor in budgetary allocation and planning for youth in agribusiness within key enterprises.	The strategy is aligned to the CFSPs in promoting and facilitating youth participation in planning and budget making processes.

## CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

### 2.0 Introduction

This chapter highlight the situation of the County's Youth demographics, agriculture landscape and livelihood, youth employment skills and knowledge, entrepreneurship in agriculture sector, enterprise development youth organization, climate smart technologies and innovations and governance. It analyses the livelihood as a result of engaging in the above-mentioned value chains. In addition, it identifies potentialities, opportunities, challenges and constraints.

### 2.1 Bungoma County Profile

#### 2.1.1 Demographics

The population of Bungoma was 1,670,535 in 2019 of whom 46% were youth aged 18-35 years. The youth cohort of 18-35 years is 443,782, accounting for 26.56% of the total population. Out of which 47% are male and 53% are Female. <sup>1</sup> According to youth rural-urban migration report, in Bungoma county 60 % male and 52% female youths can find a job upon migrating (Eckert, 2019). Bungoma county female labour force in agriculture stands at 75% by 2020, however decision making, control and access to resources is mainly done by men. Therefore, there is need to support female youth in taking up agricultural initiatives.

The population aged three and above who have been to school and learning institutions were 40.7% by 2019, those who left school and institutions after completing were 26.4% in the same period. The segment of population who had never been to school/learning institutions stood at 15.7% who attained at least primary school education, enrolment in TVET Institutions is reported to have increased from 2,784 in 2015 to 6,837 in 2019. An analysis conducted by the department on 20 VTC's shows that out of the 20 that were analysed, on 2 offer agricultural courses with very low enrolment listed for agribusiness courses.

This implies a low transition from primary and secondary level to higher learning institutions creating a gap of technical expertise among the Youths in County. The low enrolment in

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<sup>1</sup>Kenya Population and Housing Census Vol IV of 2019 report

agribusiness courses reflects limited skills available for improved livelihoods in the sector and the low capacities that compromise the quest for attaining agricultural transformation.<sup>2</sup>

Lack of entrepreneurial skills in the sector is limited by the existence of only two institutions that offer incubation for entrepreneurs. The two institutions are Agricultural Technology Development Centre (ATDC) and Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE). However, they are limited in their operations due to low funding and low enrolment levels.

There are many sectors offering employment in the county with typical wages averaging 123,000 KES per month. Salaries range from 31,000 KES (lowest average) to 548,000 KES (highest average, actual maximum salary is higher). The salary range places a premium on workers in the county with agriculture that offers the lowest wage of 6,000 KES per month reduced to a sector that attracts the least skilled labour force as shown in Figure 1. The low skill level of agricultural workers diminishes prospects of driving a knowledge-based industry. The educated youth by default, are not attracted to the sector.<sup>3</sup>



<sup>2</sup>Utility of Government Initiatives in technical vocational and training institutions on student's enrollment in Bungoma County Kenya

<sup>3</sup>Salary Explorer 2021

Figure 1: Earning in Bungoma compared to National average

### **2.1.2 Agricultural landscape, livelihood indices and climate change**

The County has a total land size of 3,032.4 km<sup>2</sup> out of which 2,880.78 km<sup>2</sup> is arable. The major value chains in the county are sugarcane, maize, coffee, potato, onions, tomatoes, dairy, poultry and fisheries. The average land size for small scale farms is 0.6 ha, while for large scale farms is 4 ha<sup>4</sup>. The limitation of land sizes dictates the type of value chains that can support decent livelihoods.

The mix of small land holdings and low value farm enterprises cannot spar commercialization. It fosters poverty with 52.9% of the households living below the poverty line. The county poverty index is indicated at 3.29 with a high dependency ratio of 105.8. High poverty and dependency indices limit household investment capacity resulting on dependence on low value low capital investment farming enterprises.

The County has a population growth rate of 2.14% and density of 760 persons/km<sup>2</sup>. The high population growth rate and density is nurturing land fragmentation which further limits commercialization of most of the traditional value chains. Access to and use of land is possible through lease but most ownership remains in the hand of the elderly men and widowed women.

The county, however, has good rainfall, good soils and a diverse temperature regime. It straddles four agro-ecological zones ranging from the Upper Highland (UH) 1-3 suited for dairy, fodder, trout fish and bulb onion value chains, through the Lower Highlands (LH) 1-3 suited for tomatoes, dairy cattle, fodder, tilapia, catfish and bananas; the Upper Midland (UM) 1-4 suited for tomatoes, fodder, tilapia, catfish, apiculture and bananas to the Lower Midland (LM) 1-2 that is best suited for apiculture, African Leafy Vegetables, tomatoes, bananas and fodder.

Despite the favourable agro-ecological zoning of the county, the productivity across the four agro-ecological zones remains low. This low productivity is due to reliance on unskilled labour force and low capital investment to support good agricultural practices. Climate smart interventions and good soil health management practices are other contributory factors. There is need to improve technical skills and knowledge of the practitioners and increase investments on soil fertility improvement and support technologies.

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<sup>4</sup> Bungoma County CIDP 2018-2022

The temperature regime in the county averages 21° and ranges between 0°C and 32°C due to different levels of attitude, with the highest peak of Mt. Elgon recording slightly less than 0°C. The temperature humidity Index ranges between 65-69% making it suitable for dairy production.

Rainfall in the County is a bimodal type ranging from 800mm to 1,800mm, with long rains experienced in the months of March, April, May and June while the short rains are experienced in the months of October, November and December. The per capita availability of fresh rainwater in Bungoma County is 2,360 M (cubic meters). Therefore, the county has enough water that can be utilized maximally to enhance agricultural productivity if harvested and stored for use during the dry seasons.

The County's hydrology and water resources mostly consist of dams which have an approximate capacity of 600,000 (cubic meters). The existing dams are not protected from human activities from the host communities and suffer increased siltation due to soil erosion. The county has both permanent and seasonal rivers with flow rates ranging from 8m<sup>3</sup>/s to 50m<sup>3</sup>/s. These rivers mostly originate from Mount Elgon and flow through most of the parts of the county. Other water sources are underground water resources in the form of shallow wells and springs.

In the last decade, the county has experienced variability in rainfall, temperature patterns and emerging pests and diseases due to climate change calling for increased education and investment on mitigation and adaptation measures.

Several youth friendly agriculture value chains exist within the county. The value chains with a high potential that are youth centric include Dairy, improved indigenous chicken, fodder production, Apiculture, Tilapia, Catfish, ornamental, trout, Bulb onions, Bananas, tomatoes and African leafy vegetables.

### **2.1.3 Youth employment skills and knowledge**

The employed population in Bungoma County was 56.2% by 2019 with the formal sector accounting for less than 20% of the County's labour force. The rest are wage earners in the informal sectors such as agribusiness, forestry, handcrafts, natural resources, boda-boda, open market businesses, domestic work and casual labourers.

Agriculture remains the main source of employment offering 26% of the available jobs followed by occupation by skilled artisans and traders both of which contribute 20% of the jobs in the



county. Those that have never been employed constitute 20% of the labour market while the unskilled labour force is 6%. The most sought-after employment by government agencies only contributes 3% of the jobs in the county.

The agriculture sector needs to attract skilled and knowledgeable people to drive its productivity, increase profitability, improve returns to investment and pay competitive wages. Increasing labour productivity remains the biggest challenge in a sector that has low wages and relies on manual systems and unskilled personnel.

The average income from other sectors in Kenya and more so in Bungoma continue to rise placing a diminishing demand for employment in agriculture. Fewer people with greater outputs are required in the sector for the income to keep pace with that in the other sectors. This demands a mix of high value enterprises that can pay and sustain competitive wages, increased use of technologies and deployment of skilled people to increase labour productivity, farm output and profitability. Increase in agricultural production and outputs would drive increase in wages.

Increased agricultural production leads to reduced food prices and stable food supplies. The Labourers therefore have more money to spend on food as well as other products increasing demand for other products and services. These factors would lead to working together to spur agricultural growth hence stimulate the rural economy. Addressing labour productivity as a factor of overall agricultural productivity is key to unlocking transformative jobs in the sector.

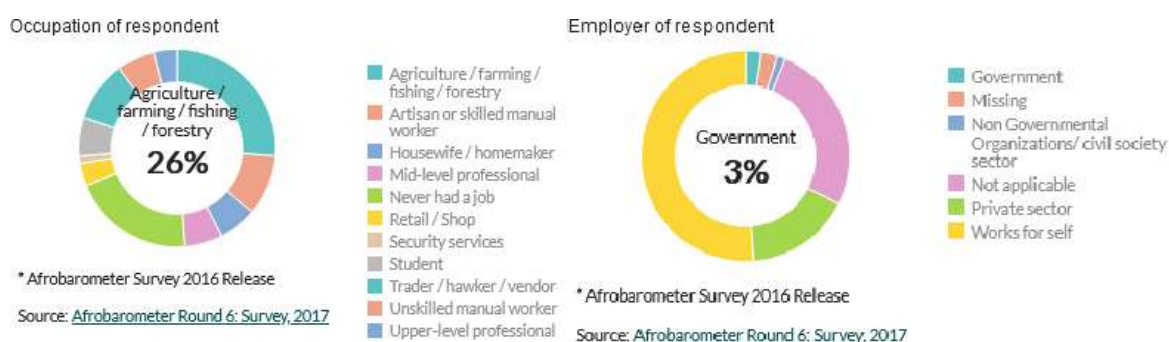


Figure 2: County occupation level by sector

#### 2.1.4 Entrepreneurship in the agriculture sector

There are two institutions in the county offering incubation for entrepreneurs, Agriculture Technology Development Centre (ATDC in Mabanga and Kenya Industrial Estate in Bungoma Town KIE) which have limited funding to absorb more youths. There is low awareness among the

youths on the services offered by these institutions. The lack of entrepreneurial skills in the sector has been recognised and is being addressed through the establishment of two institutions that offer incubation for entrepreneurs; the Agricultural Technology Development Centre (ATDC) and Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE). The said institutions however are limited in their operations due to low funding and low enrolment levels. Increased awareness and demonstrated high returns earned by those incubated could galvanize the youth to embrace agriculture.

Opportunities exist for increasing outputs, developing new products, creating, penetrating and sustaining markets and leveraging on gaps in the agricultural sector. A sector that depends on government initiatives to identify and pursue innovations lacks the entrepreneurial mantle that recognizes a match between a need in society and a potential technology or solution for it. A county with a thriving entrepreneurial spirit thrives through the innovative ways in which ideas are transformed into opportunities and the opportunities positioned to attract interest. Low agricultural productivity, inadequate enterprise development and a declining income in the sector are exhibits of low entrepreneurial acumen in the sector in Bungoma County.

### **2.1.5 Enterprise development in the agriculture sector**

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME's) are important for raising the economic efficiency of a county. They are breeding grounds for entrepreneurship, innovations and inventions hence a reservoir for employment. Sustainable jobs create income which in turn reduces the level of poverty. A strong MSMEs sector contributes highly to the county's economy, grows the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by creating employment, increasing incomes, promoting entrepreneurship activity and is the major supply chain to large business.

Bungoma is an agricultural based economy with a Gross Domestic Product (GDP) as of 2018 of 183,509 Million which accounted for 2.23% of the Country's GDP. Several Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) exist in the agricultural sector including input suppliers, producers, traders and processors. A majority of the MSMEs in the sector are affected by four major factors that hinder their start-up, growth and sustainability, these include: low capital investment, inadequate entrepreneurial and technical skill levels of managers and employees, low technological adoption and unsupportive prevailing business environment.

The low level of investment in MSMEs leads to low youth employment and absorption into the sector. The key financial factors that need to be addressed include lack of access to financial support for start-up and funding the growth of Agri-enterprises. The constraints associated with financial access include low financial literacy by the actors manifested by their lack of access to important information on where and how to source for capital, low understanding on how to prepare to meet the lending requirements set by funding agencies, low capital investment and growth limiting their collateral levels and lack of well laid out structures for financial institutions to deal with MSMEs difficulty in securing loans.

Financial services in the county are provided by 10 banks, SACCOs, Microfinance Institutions, Agricultural Financial Corporation and 42 cooperative societies<sup>5</sup>. There is, however, low uptake of credit facilities by youth for agribusiness development due to lack of collateral and low awareness. A vast majority of MSMEs rely on internal finance, such as contribution from the owners, family and friends, which is often inadequate for MSMEs to survive and grow. Therefore, access to external finance is necessary to reduce the impact of cash flow problems for SMEs.

In Bungoma, start-up and growth of Agri-enterprises face low managerial competency inadequate entrepreneurial and technical skills to drive the businesses occasioned by either the low educational level of the actors or misaligned training that does not generate the required competencies. This results in management styles that are more intuitive than analytical, more concerned with day-to-day operations than long-term issues, and more opportunistic than strategic in their concept leading to the collapse of many small businesses when complex situations arise.

MSMEs also lack technological capability despite great technological advancements globally. Without technology, the MSMEs run low scale systems which impacts on their ability to reduce the costs of products and to engage in technological upgrades making it difficult for them to compete and grow.

The MSMEs also require supportive regulatory and business environment to manage external competition, to ease business functions and foster growth. Bungoma County with an average household of 5 members<sup>6</sup>, aspires to nurture enterprises that would contribute daily household

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<sup>5</sup>Bungoma County CIDP 2018-2022

<sup>6</sup>Population census 2019

incomes in excess of KES 2,000. The County's livelihood income for households is planned to grow to an average of KES 730,000 per annum.

The demand to grow MSMEs is evident, and this strategy provides a framework for improving access to capital, improving skills, knowledge and aptitude of entrepreneurs and employees expand adoption and use of technologies and address the framework conditions to ease business environment.

#### **2.1.6 Youth Organizations in Agriculture**

Strong Youth Organizations (YOs) form the interface between the value chain actors and their economic, social, and institutional environments. YOs make a positive contribution by articulating the demands of their members for advisory services and ensuring that these services are supplied in an efficient and sustainable way. The services provided should aim at improving the livelihoods of the members through access to advice, information, markets, inputs, and advocacy. The advocacy should address budgetary allocation by the county government to support promotion of youth centric value chains and framing supportive business environment.

Bungoma County has 860 common interest groups, 42 active Cooperative Societies, 11 producer organizations, several Community Based Organizations, Associations, limited companies, and SACCOs involved in agribusiness.

The county has an umbrella Youth agribusiness organization called Bungoma County Youth Visionary Network through which information sharing platforms have been created and supports youth engagement in agriculture for income generation and employment. The organization has been supported by partners such as GIZ and Agri - Bora to start aggregating soya beans and providing input supply to farmers. As the youth organization continues expanding its outreach, there is a need for capacity building on organizational development, good governance, service delivery and advocacy targeting participation in budgetary and policy processes to enable them to lobby for resource allocation and better framework conditions.

#### **2.1.7 Climate Smart Technologies and innovation**

There exist several climate smart agribusiness technologies and innovations in the county. In crop production, youths can apply technologies and innovations such as Contracted Spray Service

Provision, Tissue Culture Banana, Seedlings Hardening, Grafted fruit seedlings production, multi storey gardens, greenhouse technologies, sweet potato vine multiplication among others.

In livestock production, youths can undertake technologies and innovations like Artificial Insemination (AI) services, use of incubators poultry chick's production, poultry battery cage systems, feed formulations, hybrid pasture production, Centrifugal honey processing techniques and biogas.

In fisheries, youths can undertake technologies like sex reversal fingerlings production, fish feed ration formulation, cage farming in dams, use of re-circulatory aquaculture systems. In ICT, youths can apply Agri-Apps and use of social media in marketing, information sourcing and networking. There is low awareness of the youth on gender inclusive climate smart technologies and innovation to enable them to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change and inadequate skills and knowledge among the youths and agriculture service providers to counteract the dynamic climate change patterns. There is need to create awareness of these climate smart technologies so that a majority of youth can utilize them.

#### **2.1.8 Gender mainstreaming**

Development can only have a beneficial outcome for women and youth, when the working culture, structure, systems, procedures and underlying values of the institutions which shape women's lives themselves reflect a concern for gender equality. Gender inequality has derailed economic development and growth especially in agriculture. Inadequate and ineffective participation of female, youth in decision making and resource acquisition has limited them from acting as change agents. An example is in Bungoma County Youth Visionary network (BCYVN) where we have low enrolment and participation of female youth (44%). The integration of gender considerations through the agribusiness strategy is crucial for sustainability and improved livelihood. There is need for affirmative action to involve youth and women in activities related and subsequently benefiting from knowledge and skills.

#### **2.1.9 Governance**

The Kenya Constitution (2010) makes various provisions for the youth in Article 55, which requires the State to take measures, including affirmative action programmes, to ensure that the youth have access to relevant education and training; opportunities to associate, be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life; and to access productive

engagement including employment and entrepreneurship. The development of youth leadership is critical to building civic capacity and long-term community sustainability. When youth develop useful skills and build self-confidence, we establish capable, effective leaders for the next generation. The strategy will create opportunities for the youth to directly participate in community leadership, lobbying, advocacy, budgeting and planning within the development structures of the County.

## 2.2 Potentialities, Opportunities, Challenges & Constraints

**Table 2: Potentialities, Opportunities, Challenges & Constraints**

Potentialities	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ High youth population that can provide be incubated and trained to provide skilled labour and market for agricultural produce and products.</li> <li>○ Existing youth organizations.</li> <li>○ Good climatic conditions favourable for agriculture production.</li> <li>○ Existing supportive agricultural facilities e.g., soil labs, physical market centres and machineries</li> <li>○ Availability of arable land with an area of 2880.78 km<sup>2</sup> that support different agriculture value chains.</li> <li>○ Availability of skilled personnel for training and dissemination of new technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Availability of training institutions for imparting agriculture related knowledge and skills.</li> <li>○ Availability of financing institutions that offer credit facilities to the Youths for investment.</li> </ul> <p>Local and international opportunities to participate in trade shows and exhibitions as avenues for learning new ways and opening up marketing channels</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Existence of political good will in the county and national governments that create an enabling environment</li> <li>○ Availability of good road networks for effective communication and market accessibility.</li> </ul>
Challenges	Constraints
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Inadequate Youth tailor made financial resource</li> <li>○ Inadequate Knowledge and skills in agribusiness.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Lack of capital to support targeted youth-oriented investments.</li> <li>○ Lack of knowledge to come up with climate smart agricultural technologies</li> </ul>



- Inadequate policies addressing youth in agribusiness.
- Weak youth organization structures

## **CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIC ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND INTERVENTIONS**

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter outlines the Vision, Mission, Goal, Strategic objectives, Strategic issues and interventions that will enhance youth involvement in agribusiness in Bungoma County

### **3.1 Vision Mission, Goal for the Bungoma County Youth Agribusiness Strategy**

#### **Vision**

A youth centric agriculture for employment and improved livelihoods.

#### **Mission**

To innovatively promote an inclusive engagement of the youth in agriculture to maximise the employment opportunities available within the sector.

#### **Goal**

Improved youth employment through an inclusive engagement in youth friendly agriculture value chains.

### **3.2 STRATEGIC MODEL**

This Strategy has identified five key strategic issues affecting youth in agribusiness in Bungoma through an in-depth situation analysis with corresponding objectives designed to address the challenges that hinder youth from effectively participating in the agriculture sector and its associated value chains. For each strategic issue, objectives and interventions have been developed.

The five strategic issues are;

- i. Inadequate Knowledge and skills in agribusiness for employability;
- ii. Inadequate youth entrepreneurs to exploit the existing opportunities in the agriculture sector;
- iii. Inadequate investment for enterprise development;
- iv. Weak youth organizational structures; and
- v. Weak enabling environment addressing youth in agribusiness.

## **3.2 STRATEGIC ISSUES, OBJECTIVES AND INTERVENTIONS**

### **3.2.1 Strategic Issue: Inadequate knowledge and skills in agribusiness for employability.**

#### **Objectives**

To improve the employability skills and competencies of targeted youths in Bungoma County

#### **Interventions**

- i. Support development and roll out of a training programmes to improve employability competencies of the youth in the county addressing technical competencies along the entire Value Chain Nodes: on Good Agricultural Practices, Climate Smart Agriculture, Financial Literacy, research and development.
- ii. Support development and implementation of a programme for improving the capacity of ATVET institutions to adequately address employability competency and skills development of the youth targeting youth centric value chains.
- iii. Promote Young Farmers Clubs and 4K Clubs in Primary and Secondary Schools

### **3.2.2 Strategic Issue 2: Inadequate youth entrepreneurs to exploit the existing opportunities in the agriculture sector.**

#### **Objectives**

To nurture an entrepreneurial culture and spirit among the youth in agribusiness in Bungoma County.

#### **Interventions**

The county government and partners will;

- i) Initiate internships, and placements for students and fresh agriculture graduates.
- ii) Promote peer coaching and mentoring among the youth
- iii) Develop and implement sustainable business hubs and incubation centres for youth in agribusiness.

### **3.2.3 Strategic Issue 3: Inadequate investment for enterprise development**

#### **Objectives**

To nurture and support start-ups, growth and establishment of agribusiness youth owned or friendly MSMEs.

#### **Interventions**

The County Government of Bungoma and Stakeholders to;

- i) Link Youth Groups and Organizations to financial institutions for ease access to credit facilities and grants.
- ii) Promote utilization of the existing credit facilities for the youth engaging in agribusiness enterprises.
- iii) Promote establishment of value chain enterprises that are profitable and can support youth in agribusiness.
- iv) Promote the establishment of subsidy youth seed funds (Grants and/or revolving loans).
- v) Map and Document of existing MSMEs within Agriculture Sector

#### **3.2.4 Strategic Issue 4: Weak youth organizational structures.**

##### **Objectives**

To support establishment of new youth organisations and, improve the capacity of existing ones.

##### **Interventions**

The County Government of Bungoma and Stakeholders Commit to Support:

- i. The establishment and empowerment of youth organisations in their capacity to deliver services on market structuring, advocacy on resource allocation and ensuring engraftment of youth voices in county policies and regulations.
- ii. Strengthening and establishment of county and sub county youth organization structures.
- iii. The capacity building of youths and youth groups on financial literacy and governance.
- iv. Partnerships in the development of market infrastructure for youth organization and enterprises.

#### **3.2.5 Strategic Issue 5: Weak enabling environment addressing youth in agribusiness**

##### **Objectives**

To develop, review and implement policies and strategies that support youth in Agribusiness.

##### **Interventions**

The County Government of Bungoma and Stakeholders commit to;

- i) Promote youth participation in County policy formulation, planning and budgeting.
- ii) Support the formation of county coordinating unit with Monitoring Evaluation & Learning software to implement the Bungoma county youth in Agribusiness strategy.
- iii) Develop graduate placement policy, youth subsidy fund and or Microfinance Cooperation, mentorship guidelines and land acquisition (lease or contractual farming) guidelines.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK**

### **IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

#### **4.1 Beneficiary Targeting**

The County Government and stakeholders are committed to nurturing 300 Micro enterprises, 100 small enterprises and 50 Medium enterprises within the identified value chains over the next five years. A minimum target of 12 youth centric value chains are anticipated to be generated by this strategy and 10 enterprises per ward will be generated through the support of the 12 value chains. The actual target will be framed after a thorough value chain analysis to establish the youth centric value chains and the nodes of interest to the youth.

#### **4.2 Economic Value**

The strategy when implemented to the full will generate 11,000 jobs with micro enterprise generating 3000, small 3000 and medium 5000 jobs. The contribution to the county economy will be KES. 950M with micro contributing KES. 150M, small KES. 300M and medium KES. 500M.

#### **4.3 Resource Mobilization**

The County Government allocation from the national government is KES. 14Billion annually of which KES 950 million is allocated to Agriculture Department annually. Since youth activities are cross cutting in most departments, it is assumed that the resources towards the implementation of the strategy will be pooled together. The implementation of this strategy will require KES 1.751 Billion over the next five years of which will be contributed by the County government, development partners and stakeholders. The county government and the County coordinating unit will be mandated to mobilize the partners and stakeholders towards resource mobilization.

#### **4.4 Institutional framework and stakeholders**

Youth in agribusiness issues are mainstreamed in existing programme within the sector. The programmes together with youth specific funding instruments however lack a strong institutional framework to guide and track the actions. There is need to develop a youth in agribusiness program with an institutional framework within the County to organise and coordinate the various youth actions. The actors and players with interest and influence on Youth in Agribusiness within the

county are listed in Table 3 below. These stakeholders will play a significant role in ensuring that the youth in Bungoma are developed and positioned as the drivers of agricultural transformation.

**4.5 County Coordinating Unit**

The County Government of Bungoma will establish a Bungoma County Coordinating Unit (BCCU) from amongst key departments and stakeholders and domiciled in the Department of Agriculture to monitor the progress and implementation of the strategy and resource utilization. Furthermore, regulations will be developed on the utilization of resources.

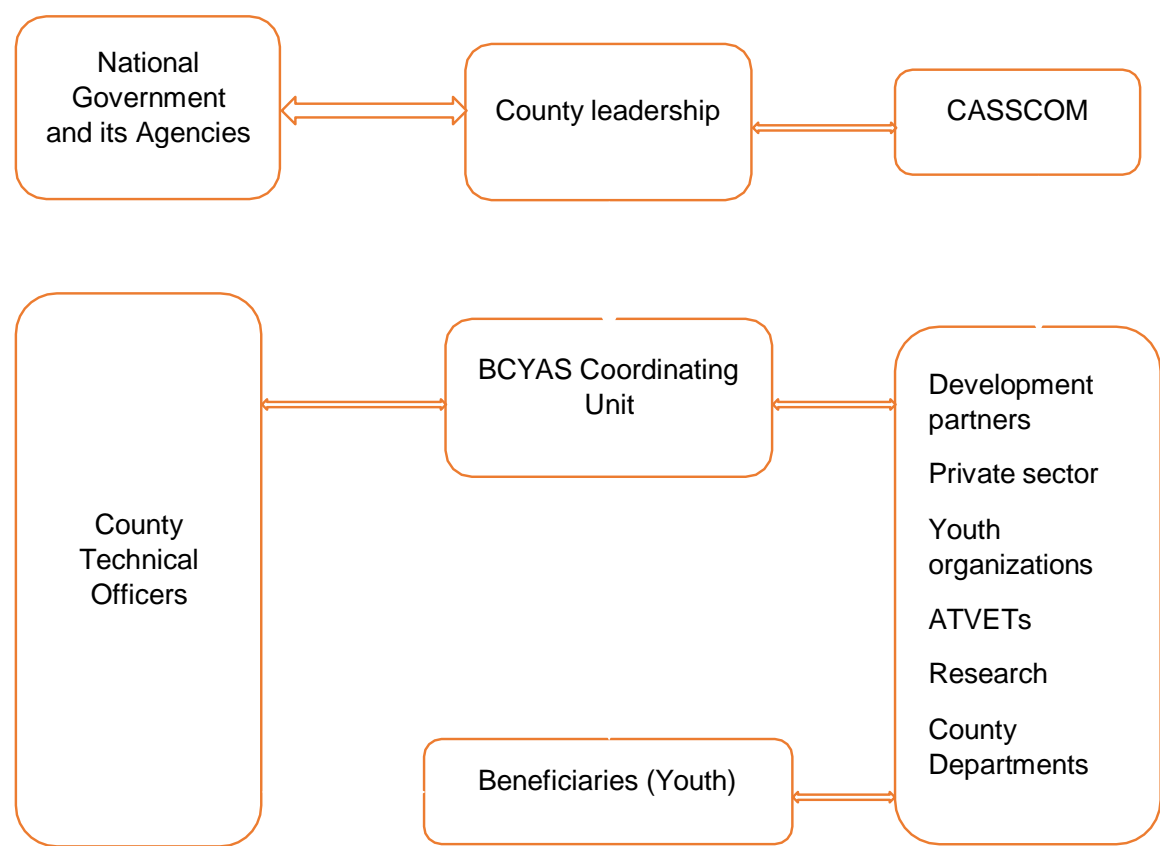


Figure 1. Coordination and management framework



## **CHAPTER FIVE: MONITORING EVALUATION&LEARNING, REPORTING AND REVIEW**

### **5.1 Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning (MEAL)**

Monitoring, Evaluation Accountability and Learning (MEAL) will be an integral component of this strategy. Key indicators will be developed and used in monitoring and evaluating the impacts (They are not indicated in the implementation plan? An implementation plan is critical document for MEAL) Section 47 (1) of the County Government Act 2012 requires counties to develop a performance management plan to evaluate the performance of the County Public Service in the implementation of county policies and strategies. Therefore, MEAL shall provide specific, measurable, time bound performance indicators and citizen participation. There shall be regular maintenance and updating of the MEAL system software to generate quality data.

### **5.2 Reporting**

The County coordinating unit will make a Youth in Agribusiness Strategy report detailing the level of implementation in the county and the challenges experienced and how they will be addressed. The report will be submitted to County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) for action by partners and stakeholders.

### **5.3. Review of the Strategy**

This strategy shall be implemented in 5years, midterm and end term will be done taking into reviewed as need into consideration the achievements, emerging issues, sustainable development and to remain relevant to the dynamics of youth in agribusiness.

## APPENDICES

**Table 3: Institutional framework and stakeholders Analysis**

Category	Stakeholders	Roles
Government	National Government	Regulations, Laws, Policy and Strategy, Funding, Personnel and infrastructure, Incubation licensing, technology development
	Council of Governors	Consultations among the County and National government. Sharing of information on the performance of counties in the execution of the functions including implementation of strategies.
	Other Counties	Inter county trade and capacity development.
Regional Economic Blocks	The Lake Region Economic Block,	Coordinating and facilitating service delivery and development on behalf of stakeholders (Promotion of trade, investment and development)
Regulatory Bodies	NEMA, WRA, KEBS, KEPHIS, KVB, KeFS, PCPB, NCPB	Regulatory functions (Environmental, water use standardization, Sanitary and Phytosanitary regulations)
Development Partners	GIZ, USAID, FAO,	Capacity building, support implementation and Financial support
Non-State Actors	KENAF, ADS, CREADIS, Civil Societies, AAK, CGA	Capacity building, support implementation, Financial support and advocacy
Private Sector/ Value Chain Actors	<p>Input dealers (Agro dealers. Seed Agrochemical, Mechanization companies, Hatcheries, AI services, Feed dealers)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traders, Transporters, Processors and Service Providers, VI-agroforestry, western tree planting organization, African agricultural technology foundation, Agri Bora, Agribiz, Apollo Agriculture, One-acre fund, We-farm, East Africa Agrics , Media, Acre Africa</li> </ul>	<p>Provision of inputs and capacity building</p> <p>Markets, Distribution and processing of produce.</p> <p>Actual implementation, value chain actions.</p>

Finance Institutions	Banks & Microfinance Institutions.	Provision of Credit facilities, Finances, Training.
Youth Organisations	Umbrella Organisation, Cooperatives, Common Interest Groups	Market access, training, advocacy, Market linkages, mobilization, produce aggregation, lobbying, capacity building, and financial mobilization
Research, Training and Education Institutions.	KALRO, Universities, ATC, KEPHIS, KEFRI, KFS, KEMFRI, KIE, ATDC, KIRDI, TVETs, ICIPE, ICRAF, ILRI	Research, Training and Development
County Government of Bungoma.	Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Irrigation and Cooperatives.	Coordination, Implementation of the strategy, Capacity building, reporting and review.
	Gender, Culture, Youth and Sports.	Implementation of the strategy and Capacity building of the youth.
	Trade, Industrialization and Energy.	Implementation of the strategy, Capacity building of the youth, market information and infrastructure.
	County Assembly of Bungoma.	Approval and oversight roles
	Finance and Economic Planning.	Planning and budgeting
	Education and Vocational Training.	Implementation of the curriculum Training and quality assurance.
	Information, Communication Technology (ICT).	Innovation and Technological Support
	Public service management and administration.	Mobilization, sensitization and enforcement

**TABLE 5: IMPLEMENTATION MATRIX**

Priority Action/Interventions	Expected outcome	Key performance indicators	Responsible institutions	Target groups	Time frame	Sources of funds	Indicative budget					
							Total	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Strategic Issue 1: Inadequate knowledge and skills in agribusiness for improved livelihoods.												
Strategic Objective 1: To improve competencies of targeted youth by supporting improvement of training programmes and training institutions												
a) Support development and implementation of a programme for improving the capacity of ATVET institutions to adequately address competency development of the youth targeting the youth centric value chains.												
i) Initiate Youth tailored competence based educational training (CBET) in VTCs and ATVETs	24. programmes designed, developed and implemented	No of programmes developed and implemented	ATVETs , VTCs, Mabanga ATC, YO, CGB	Youths	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	36M	7.2M	7.2M	7.2M	7.2M	7.2M
ii) Build capacity of the trainers to align with CBET curriculum	30 Trainers trained	No of trainers	Selected ATVETS , VTCs and Mabanga ATC, KTTC CGB	Youths	2022-2026	GIZ, CGB, Agri-Fi, Agribiz	4M	2M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M

b) Support development and roll out of a training programme to improve competencies of the youth in the county addressing technical competencies along the entire Value Chain Nodes on Good Agricultural Practices, youth inclusive Climate Smart Agriculture, Financial Literacy, research and development.

Promote Good Agricultural Practices for sustainable land use	9,000 Youth Farmers trained every year	No of youth trained	ALFIC, KALRO	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	22.5 M	4.5M	4.5M	4.5M	4.5M	4.5M
Capacity build youths in value addition, agro processing and marketing	9,000 farmers trained every year	No of youth trained	KALRO, ALFIC	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	28.13 M	5.63 M	5.63 M	5.63 M	5.63 M	5.63 M
Create youth awareness on climate change	9000 youths informed on climate change and adaptation	No. of youth informed on climate change	ALFIC, County Government, private sector, NEMA, Min. of environment	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, development partners	5.63 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M
Promote youth inclusive climate smart agricultural technologies that will enhance	5 technologies per enterprise (12) disseminated in 45 wards	No. of Technologies promoted . No. of youths trained.	KALRO ALFIC	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	67.5 M	13.5 M	13.5 M	13.5 M	13.5 M	13.5 M

sustainable land use management.		No of youths adopting to climate smart technologies										
Promote research and development of digital platforms to enhance adaptation and of appropriate technologies and innovations.	10 Innovation platforms formed and operationalized	No. of innovation platforms	KALRO, ALFIC, CGB	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	4.05 M	0.81 M	081 M	0.81 M	0.81 M	0.81 M
Promote Young Farmers Clubs and 4K Clubs in Primary and Secondary Schools	45 Centres of excellence in the County (1 centre per ward). 180 schools in the county (4 schools per ward).	No. of centres established  No. of primary and secondary schools supported.	MoE, MoA, CGB, Interior	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	360 M  18M	180 M  3.6M	45M  3.6M	45M  3.6M	45M  3.6M	45 M  3.6 M
Increase awareness on	9,000 youths	No of youths	ALFIC, Min. of	Youth	2022-		5.63 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M	1.125 M

gender, crosscutting and emerging issues	sensitized on gender issues	sensitized on gender issues	Gender, culture		202 6							
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Strategic Issue 2: Inadequate youth entrepreneurs to exploit the existing opportunities in the agriculture sector												
Strategic Objective 2: To nurture an entrepreneurial culture and spirit among the youth in agribusiness through targeted mentorship, apprenticeship and training												
a) Initiate collaboration of partners/stakeholder organizations to offer internships, and placement to students and fresh agriculture graduates.	60 MOU signed	No. of MOU Developed	GIZ, ALFIC, Labour and employment Office, CGB	Youth	2022 - 2026	Partners	1.5M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M
b) Promote peer coaching and mentoring among the youth	45 Mentors identified  540 youth mentored per year	No of youths Mentored  No of mentors identified	GIZ, KALRO, ALFIC, CGB	Youth	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	5.85 M	1.17 M	1.17 M	1.17 M	1.17 M	1.17 M
c) Implement sustainable incubation programmes for youth in agribusiness.	540 youths incubated per year	No. of youths Incubated	GIZ, ALFIC, ATDC, KIE, CGB	Youth	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	40.5 M	8.1M	8.1M	8.1M	8.1M	8.1M
Strategic Issue 3: Inadequate investment for enterprise development												



Strategic Objective 3: To nurture and support start-up, growth and establishment of agribusiness MSMEs to drive transformation and growth of youth centric value chains												
a) Promote establishment of value chain enterprises that are profitable and can support youth in agribusiness and are environmentally sustainable.	12MSMES documented  450 MSME supported with startups	No of MSMES  No of MSMES supports	Department of Trade ALFIC	Youth	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	451 M	91M	90M	90M	90M	90M
b) Support partnership in the development of market infrastructure by construction and rehabilitation of	4 aggregation centres rehabilitated  5 aggregation centres constructed	No of aggregation centres rehabilitated and constructed	ALFIC, Min. of trade, Public works, private sector,	Youth	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, development partners, county government	10M  100 M	2M  20M	2M  20M	2M  20M	2M  20M	2M  20M

youth friendly and gender sensitive aggregation centres												
c) Promote the establishment of subsidy youth seed funds (Grants and/or revolving loans)	1 Youth fund established	No of funds established	Department of Trade, ALFIC	Youths	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	100M	50M	20M	10M	10M	10M
d) Mapping and Documentation of existing MSMEs within Agriculture Sector	1 Register established	No of MSMEs documented	Department of Trade, ALFIC	Youths	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	3M	1M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M

youth friendly and gender sensitive aggregation centres												
c) Promote the establishment of subsidy youth seed funds (Grants and/or revolving loans)	1 Youth fund established	No of funds established	Department of Trade, ALFIC	Youths	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	100M	50M	20M	10M	10M	10M
d) Mapping and Documentation of existing MSMEs within Agriculture Sector	1 Register established	No of MSMEs documented	Department of Trade, ALFIC	Youths	2022 - 2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	3M	1M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M	0.5M

e) Develop and implement sustainable youth agribusiness hubs and incubation centres	1 feasibility study undertaken  9 Incubation centres/Hubs established	No of Feasibility study.  No. Incubation centres/Hubs established	GIZ, ALFIC, ATDC, KIE, CGB,	Youth	2022 - 2025	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	5M  450 M	5M  50M	0  50M	0  50M	0  50M	0  50M
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<b>Strategic Issue 4: Weak youth organizational structures</b>												
<b>Strategic Objective 4: To support establishment of new youth organisations, improve the capacity of existing ones on their organisational, service delivery and advocacy capacity</b>												
a) Establish and strengthen coordinated county and sub county youth organization structures and enhance advocacy	9 sub county youth organization established	No of youth organization established	Department of Social Services, ALFIC, Development partners	Youth	2021	Development partners/Donors, CGB	1.5M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M	0.3M
b) To capacity build youths and youth groups on financial literacy and governance	60 youth officials sensitized	No of youth officials sensitized	ALFIC Department, Development partners	Youth	2026	Stakeholders and partners, CGB	3.6M	0.72M	0.72M	0.72M	0.72M	0.72M
c) Link Youth groups and Organizations	Documented financial institutions	List of financial institutions	Department of Trade, Banks, SACCOs, Micro	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	0.5M	0.1M	0.1M	0.1M	0.1M	0.1M

tions to financial institutions for ease access to credit facilities and grants	5MOU developed	No of MOU	finance institutions, Cooperatives society									
d) Promote utilization of the existing credit facilities for the youth engaging in agribusiness enterprises	2,250 youths sensitized per year	No of youths sensitized	ALFIC Banks, Micro finance, CGB	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	2.825 M	0.565 M	0.565 M	0.565 M	0.565 M	0.565 M
<b>Strategic Issue 5: Weak enabling environment addressing youth in agribusiness</b>												
<b>Strategic Objective 5: To develop, review and implement policies and strategies that support youth in Agribusiness.</b>												

a) Promote youth participation in County policy formulation, planning and budgeting	60 Youth organization officials trained	No of youth officials sensitized	ALFIC	Youth organization	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	1.2M	0.24M	0.24M	0.24M	0.24M	0.24M
b) Support the formation of county coordinating unit with an ME&L software to implement the Bungoma county youth in Agribusiness strategy	1 county coordinating unit formed  10 meetings held	No. ME&L software established  No of meetings held	ALFIC, Department of Trade	Youth	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	1.8M  0.8M	1M  0.16M	0.2M  0.16M	0.2M  0.16M	0.2M  0.16M	0.2M  0.16M
c) Develop graduate placement policy, youth subsidy fund and or Microfinance Cooperation, mentorship guidelines	2policy, 2guidelines developed	No of policies, regulations	MOALFIC HR department	Youths	2022-2026	Stakeholders, Development partners and CGB	20M	5M	5M	5M	5M	5M

and land acquisition (lease or contractual farming) guidelines												
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>							<b>1.751 B</b>					



