REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

State Department of Agriculture

NUTS AND OIL CROPS DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

2025 - 2030

Draft for Machakos Semara as of 16th January 2026

FOREWORD

Agriculture remains the backbone of Kenya's economy, contributing approximately 33% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employing over 70% of the rural population. Within the sector, the nuts and oil crops subsector holds immense potential for driving agro-industrialization, enhancing food security, and creating sustainable livelihoods.

Currently, Kenya faces a significant structural imbalance in this subsector: while we are a leading global exporter of processed nuts, particularly macadamia, we remain heavily dependent on imports for nearly 95% of our edible oil requirements, costing the nation over KES 100 billion annually. This Strategy (2025–2030) represents a bold commitment by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development to reverse this trend.

Our goal is to revitalize production, support domestic processing, and enhance value addition across the entire value chain. By aligning with the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA) and Vision 2030, this strategy focuses on empowering smallholder farmers, attracting private sector investment, and positioning Kenya as a competitive hub for both nut exports and domestic oil production. I call upon all stakeholders, from county governments to private processors, to join us in the implementation of this roadmap for a prosperous agricultural future.

SEN. MUTAHI KAGWE, EGH
CABINET SECRETARY
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK DEVELOPMENT

PREFACE

The Nuts and Oil Crops Development Strategy (2025–2030) is an operational guide designed to transform the subsector from low-efficiency subsistence farming into a commercialized and competitive industry. The strategy addresses the interlinked constraints that have historically limited the subsector, including low productivity, inadequate access to quality planting materials, and weak market linkages.

Over the next five years, the Ministry will focus on six strategic pillars aimed at increasing production, improving processing efficiency, and strengthening the legal and institutional frameworks that govern the industry. Central to this transformation is the promotion of modern technologies, climate-resilient farming practices, and the establishment of sustainable Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs).

By exploiting the country's favorable climatic conditions and leveraging the expertise of our private sector, we aim to significantly reduce the national import bill for vegetable oils while doubling our export earnings from nuts. This document provides a clear implementation framework with specific lead actors and resource requirements to ensure that the vision of a vibrant nuts and oil crops subsector becomes a reality for all Kenyans.

DR. KIPRONOH RONOH P.
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The development of the National Nuts and Oil Crops Development Strategy (2025-2030) was a collaborative effort involving a wide range of technical experts and stakeholders. I wish to express my sincere gratitude to the technical teams from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development (MOALD), Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), Council of Governors (CoG) and other state agencies for their invaluable contributions and insights.

Special recognition goes to the Director, Policy for his leadership in steering the drafting process. We also acknowledge the resource persons and technical experts from the private sector, research institutions, and development partners whose commitment ensured the strategy is both comprehensive and evidence based.

CALISTUS KUNDU
Ag. DIRECTOR GENERAL
AGRICULTURE AND FOOD AUTHORITY

LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADC	Agricultural Development Corporation
AFA	Agriculture and Food Authority
AFC	Agricultural Finance Corporation
ASAL	Arid & Semi Arid Lands
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ATC	Agricultural Training Centres
BETA	Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda
CAIPs	County Aggregation and Industrial Parks
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CUFs	Common User Facilities
DOA	Department of Agriculture
DOT	Department of Trade
DoG	Department of Gender
EAC	East African Community
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HACCP	Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
KALRO	Kenya Agriculture and Livestock Research Organization
KEBS	Kenya Bureau of Statistics
KEPHIS	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service
NOCD	Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture

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MOT	Ministry of Trade
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SDA	State Department of Agriculture
SME	Small & Medium Enterprises

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Nuts and Oil Crops Development Strategy (2025-2030) provides a framework to revitalize a subsector critical to Kenya's national development goals of food security, wealth creation, and industrialization. Agriculture contributes 23% directly to Kenya's GDP and supports the livelihoods of 80% of the workforce. Despite this, the nuts and oil crops subsector remains underdeveloped, with Kenya importing 95% of its vegetable oil requirements at a cost of approximately KES 100 billion annually.

Situational Analysis Kenya is a major global producer of macadamia nuts and a significant exporter of cashew and coconut products. However, the subsector faces persistent challenges, including declining productivity of aging trees, limited access to high-quality certified seeds/seedlings, high pest and disease infestation, and fragmented marketing systems. Infrastructure gaps in aggregation and processing further limit the subsector's ability to achieve its full potential.

Strategic Focus The strategy is built upon two main pillars and several enablers designed to address these bottlenecks. The pillars include;

1) Production and Productivity: Focuses on expanding the acreage of macadamia, cashew, and coconut while promoting annual oil crops like sunflower, canola, and soya beans.
2) Value Addition and Market Access: Aims to establish County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs) and Common User Facilities (CUFs) to enhance domestic processing and reduce post-harvest losses.

Strategic Objectives The strategy outlines six key objectives:

a) Increase production and productivity through improved inputs and extension services.
b) Enhance domestic processing capacity and product diversification.
c) Develop transparent marketing systems to eliminate exploitative brokerage.
d) Strengthen research, technology, and support services.
e) Promote climate resilience, gender equity, and inclusivity.
f) Strengthen the legal and institutional framework to provide an enabling environment.

Key enablers underpinning the Strategy include research and innovation, access to quality and affordable inputs, extension and advisory services, financial services, and adequate infrastructure. The Strategy also integrates enabling policies, legal and regulatory frameworks, institutional coordination, and cross-cutting priorities on women, youth, vulnerable groups, and climate change.

Effective implementation of the Strategy is expected to significantly reduce the edible oil import bill, increase foreign exchange earnings from nut exports, stimulate private investment, and create employment opportunities, particularly for youth and women. The Strategy is supported by a structured implementation framework, indicative budgeting, and a monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and ensure accountability in delivering its transformative outcomes.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Agriculture and the Kenyan Economy

Agriculture continues to play an important role in the economy of Kenya. The annual direct contribution by agriculture to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 22.5% and indirectly a further 27% through manufacturing, distribution and other related services (Economic Survey, 2025). The agricultural sector contributes 60% to Kenya's export earnings. The sector employs 80% of Kenya's rural workforce and contributes about 57% of national income both directly and indirectly. Agriculture is a means of achieving national equity, improvement in the welfare of Kenyans and generally a tool for national development.

Growth in the agricultural sector is closely linked to overall economic growth in the country. It is estimated that 1% increase in the agricultural sector results in a corresponding 1.6% GDP growth in the overall economy. Therefore, rapid development in the agricultural sector will drastically reduce poverty and bring about better distribution of wealth in the country. It's in view of this importance of the sector that it's expected to contribute significantly to the 10 % annual GDP growth as envisioned in the Economic Pillar of Vision 2030.

1.1.2 Overview of the Nuts and Oils crops subsector

The global outlook for the nuts and oil crops industry is quite dynamic and influenced by various factors such as consumption patterns, trade dynamics, agricultural practices, and technological advancements, and sustainability concerns among others. The global nuts and seeds market is expected to grow from $1,279.5 billion from 2021 to $1,724.4 billion by 2028. The nuts market is expected to reach $47,697.94 million by 2029, with a compound annual growth rate of 6.8%. The production of nuts is expected to reach 22.6 million metric tons by 2026, increasing at a rate of 1.3% year on year since 2017. Revenue in edible oil markets amounts to $126 Billion and the market is expected to grow annually by 6% between 2024 to 2029. The volume is expected to grow to 292.2Million MT by 2029. Globally the major oil seeds include; Palm, Soyabean, Canola/ Rapeseed, Sunflower and peanut (USDA, 2021). During the 2022-2023 period, over 5.3Million MT of treenuts were produced globally valued at $ 46.71Billion. The major nuts globally include; almonds, walnuts, cashew, pistachio and hazel nuts (INC, 2023).

According to the AFA Statistical Year Book 2024, Kenya's nuts and oil crops sector in 2023 recorded strong export performance in key nut value chains, particularly macadamia, which earned KES 5.8 billion and reinforced Kenya's global standing. Overall production grew for macadamia (8%), coconut (14%), and sesame (14%), driven by favorable weather and expansion into new regions. Despite these gains, the sector faces critical challenges. A decade-low macadamia price crisis exposed vulnerability to global markets, while domestic oil crop production remains insufficient, forcing the import of 775,735 metric tons of edible oils at a cost of KES 98.9 billion. Additional challenges include low groundnut productivity, declining indigenous crops such as Bambara nut, and persistent pest infestations.

Strategically, the sector is pivoting to strengthen domestic oil crop production through the government-led five-year Edible Oil Crops Promotion Project, complemented by revitalization programs, subsidized seed distribution, and research into high-yield and pest-resistant varieties. These measures aim to reduce import dependency, stabilize nut exports, and position the sector for sustainable growth and resilience in domestic and international markets.

1.3 Justification for the Strategy

The nuts and oil crops subsector contributes approximately 4.5 per cent to agricultural Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and holds significant potential to support Kenya's food security, agro-industrialization, employment creation, and foreign exchange earnings. The subsector comprises both annual oil crops and perennial tree crops, which are critical to household nutrition, supply of raw materials for agro-processing industries, and diversification of rural livelihoods. In addition, tree nuts and oil palm systems contribute to environmental conservation, climate change mitigation, and landscape restoration, while by-products such as oil cakes play an important role in supporting the livestock sector.

Despite this potential, the subsector remains underdeveloped and underutilized, resulting in Kenya's continued heavy reliance on imports of edible oils and nuts. In 2024, Kenya imported crude and refined edible oils valued at approximately KES 104 billion, while earnings from the export of nuts, primarily macadamia, cashew, and coconut products, amounted to about KES 6.3 billion. This persistent imbalance highlights a structural deficit in domestic production, processing, and value addition, which negatively affects the country's balance of trade and undermines opportunities for local industrial growth.

The subsector continues to face multiple, interlinked constraints that limit its growth and competitiveness. These include low production and productivity, limited access to quality planting materials, inadequate extension and research support, weak aggregation systems, inefficiencies in processing and marketing, limited access to affordable finance, and exposure to climate-related risks. As a result, existing production and processing capacities are not fully exploited, and smallholder producers remain weakly integrated into structured markets.

Addressing these constraints presents a strategic opportunity to reduce dependence on edible oil imports, expand exports of high-value nuts, create jobs, particularly for youth and women, and strengthen resilience of farming systems. These objectives are consistent with national development priorities articulated in Vision 2030, the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019–2029), and the National Agricultural Policy, all of which emphasize import substitution, value chain development, climate resilience, and private sector–led growth.

Given the foregoing, there is a need for a Nuts and Oil Crops Strategy to guide coordinated, targeted, and well-sequenced interventions across the entire value chain, including production, processing, marketing, financing, and institutional strengthening. The Strategy will provide a coherent framework for unlocking the potential of the subsector, enhancing competitiveness and resilience, and delivering sustainable economic, social, and environmental outcomes in line with national development priorities.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS OF NUTS AND OIL CROPS SUBSECTOR

2.1 Production and Productivity

The major nuts and oil crops value chains are Macadamia, Peanuts, Cashew, Sunflower, Canola, Sesame, Oil palm and Coconuts. Other minor value chains include safflower, linseed, Castor bean Jojoba and Bambara nuts.

To support production and productivity, the Government, through the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), undertook large-scale input support initiatives in 2024 and 2025 for priority value chains. These included the distribution of approximately 600 MT of sunflower seed, 80,000 cashew seedlings, 20,000 macadamia seedlings, 80,000 coconut seedlings, 20 MT of soybean seed, and 25 MT of canola seed. In addition, oil palm nurseries are being established, with trials involving 500,000 seedlings to improve access to quality planting materials.

The specific status for the nuts and oil crops value chains is as follows:

2.1.1 Nuts

a) Macadamia

Kenya produces nearly 20 percent of the global demand for macadamia nuts, positioning itself as one of the top suppliers worldwide. Macadamia trees are primarily grown by smallholder farmers in the highlands of Kenya, particularly in Murang'a, Nyeri, Kiambu, Embu, Meru, Machakos, Makueni, and Taita Taveta Counties. Production of the nut crop is expanding in the Rift Valley and Western Regions. In the year 2024, the estimated area was 9,936 Ha giving a total production of 49,183 MT (wet-in-shell) valued at KES 4.925 billion. A total of 7,800.3 MT of Macadamia kernels valued at KES 5.8 billion was exported in 2023 to European and US markets while 1876 MT of nut in shell valued at KES 219 million was exported to Asia, (AFA Year Book, 2025). There are thirty-six (36) registered macadamia processing facilities with a processing capacity of approximately 100,000 MT distributed across the production zones.

The world macadamia nut market is expected to grow to $1.61 billion in 2024 and $2.69 billion by 2029. This growth is due to the increasing demand for plant-based protein foods and healthy eating habits. Major markets for macadamias include North poor agronomic practices America, Europe, and Asia, where consumers are increasingly seeking out high-quality nuts for both snacking and inclusion in various food products. Kenya is among the top global producers and exporters of macadamia nuts serving the European, Asia, and American markets.

b) **Cashew Nuts**

Cashew nuts is a drought tolerant crop, suitable for production in arid and semi-arid areas. It is predominantly grown in Kwale, Kilifi, Tana River, Lamu, Mombasa and Taita Taveta Counties. Other counties include; Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Embu, Machakos, Makueni, Busia and Siaya.

In the year 2024, the area under the crop was estimated at 24,246 hectares with an annual production of 7,803 MT valued at KES 480 million. In terms of exports, a total of 419.79 MT of cashew kernel valued at 296.77 million was exported to Europe and Asia (AFA Year Book, 2025).

c) **Coconut**

Coconut is mainly grown in Kwale, Kilifi, Lamu, Mombasa, Tana River, and Taita-Taveta Counties. Other upcoming counties are Tharaka Nithi, Meru, Busia, and Siaya. The estimated area of 75,012 hectares producing 87,155 MT valued at KES 9.43 billion (AFA Year Book, 2025).

The most commonly traded coconut produce in Kenya are mature nuts, toddy (coconut wine), tender coconut water (madafu), Makuti and brooms. The coconut produce and products are predominantly used for domestic consumption with limited oil extraction destined for the export market.

d) **Peanuts**

The crop is mainly grown by small-scale farmers in the Nyanza, Western, Rift Valley, Eastern, and Coastal region. In 2024, the area under peanut production was estimated at 14,630 Ha producing 13,325 MT valued at KES 2.487 billion. Kenya is a net importer of peanut produce and products with the country importing 8,767.6 MT in 2023, of peanuts valued at KES 1.92 billion (AFA Year Book, 2025).

e) **Bambara Nut**

Bambara nut is an indigenous African crop which is tolerant to drought, poor soils, and extreme heat making it a suitable crop for low-input production systems. Major Bambara-production activities are concentrated in Vihiga, Kakamega, Bungoma and Busia Counties which account for over 75% of the country's total production.

In the year 2024, the area under Bambara production was 156.9 Ha with a production of 398.3 MT valued at KES 161.49 million.

2.1.2 Oil Crops

a) Sunflower

Sunflower is best suited to most of the Kenyan agro-ecological zones and is produced in all regions for cooking oil and cake as animal feed.

In the year 2024, the area under sunflower was estimated at 40,675 Ha yielding 41,288 MT valued at KES 2.6 billion. Consequently, the country heavily depends on imported edible oil for cooking. In 2023, the country imported 8949 MT of Sunflower oil valued at KES 1.32 billion and imported 31 MT of sunflower seed valued at KES 63.82 million.

b) Rapeseed (Canola)

Rapeseed is grown as a rotational/alternate crop by large-scale maize, wheat, and barley farmers in Rift Valley, Upper Eastern, Central and Western region for soil improvement, oil extraction and animal feed (cake). The crop is now being embraced by small-scale farmers in high-altitude areas such as Timau, Endebess, Moiben, and Mau Narok.

In 2023, there were about 1200 canola farmers in the country. In 2024, the area under Canola production was estimated at 4309 Ha, producing 14.384 MT valued at KES 949.39 Million.

c) Oil Palm

Oil palm is grown in Western region in Kakamega, Busia, Siaya, Bungoma & Vihiga Counties and the Coastal region in Lamu and Kwale Counties. The existing crop was established on a trial basis to inform interventions aimed at increasing its acreage and reducing overreliance on imports. The crop has registered impressive performance in terms of yield but faced market access and processing challenges. In the year 2024, the country imported a total of 793,539 MT crude palm oil valued at KES 108.795 billion.

d) **Sesame**

In Kenya, sesame is grown in Coastal, Western, and North Eastern Regions. The total area under the crop in the year 2024 was 8,687 Ha with a total production of 6,005 MT valued at KES 707 million in 2024.

e) Soyabean

In recent years, Soya bean cultivation in Kenya has gained significant momentum due to the crop's high nutritional and economic value both as a source of protein and oil. Soya beans are increasingly being recognized as an important crop for improving food security and livelihoods across the country. Soybeans support the food security pillar as they are a key ingredient in livestock concentrate feed. Kenya's annual soybean production is minimal compared to its demand, with production estimated around 2,000-5,000 metric tons and demand potentially reaching 120,000-220,000 MT, creating a significant import dependent supply chain to cover the vast deficit from Uganda, Tanzania and other countries.

2.1.3 Other Oil Crops

Other oil crops namely castor, linseed (flaxseed), safflower, and jojoba, present significant but largely underutilized opportunities for diversification, value addition, and investment, particularly in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). Their development remains constrained by low awareness, limited data, and uncoordinated value chain interventions.

Castor is among the most commercially developed among the minor oil crops. It is grown by approximately 1,000 farmers across about 2,000 acres, mainly in the Coastal (Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River, Taita Taveta), Eastern (Kitui, Machakos, Makueni, Tharaka-Nithi), and Rift Valley (Nakuru, Baringo, Turkana) regions. With a yield potential of 500 kg per acre, castor contributes to export earnings, with Kenya exporting 7,400 MT of castor oil valued at KES 985 million in 2024. However, the subsector remains heavily reliant on imports, evidenced by the importation of castor seed worth KES 1.57 billion and castor oil worth KES 105 million in the same year.

Linseed (Flaxseed) is primarily cultivated in cooler, high-rainfall areas of the Rift Valley, Central, and Western regions, often as a rotational crop in wheat, barley, and maize systems due to its soil fertility benefits. Domestic production stood at 966 MT in 2024, while imports remained low, with 10 MT of seed and 2 MT of crude oil imported.

Safflower is well suited to low rainfall conditions and offers strong potential for ASAL investment. It is grown in limited pockets in Nakuru, Marsabit, Garissa, Gilgil, Kiboko, and

Katumani, often intercropped with shallow-rooted crops such as maize, sorghum, millet, lentils, and chickpeas. Research institutions have developed several safflower varieties suitable for commercialization, yet uptake remains minimal. In 2024, safflower seed imports were negligible (0.03 MT), reflecting the crop's low level of market development rather than self-sufficiency.

Jojoba remains at a largely experimental stage in Kenya. First introduced in 1977, it exists mainly in small trial plots at research stations, with a few successful plantings near Lake Turkana and in Taita Taveta. Despite its high-value industrial and cosmetic applications, jojoba has not transitioned to commercial scale production.

2.2 Value addition and market access

The nuts and oil crops subsector is characterized by a largely informal and fragmented marketing structure. Smallholder farmers mainly sell through local brokers, traders, and cooperatives that aggregate produce for processors, exporters, and domestic markets. Processing and value addition facilities are predominantly located in urban areas, limiting rural access to processing, storage, and packaging infrastructure.

Market access is characterized by weak structures that result in limited price transparency, poor coordination among value chain actors, and low bargaining power at the farm level. The market is highly dependent on imports of edible oils and peanuts, which outcompete domestically produce and products. Cashew and macadamia are largely export oriented.

Value addition and product diversification remain low, with most produce marketed or exported in raw or semi-processed form. Although reliable electricity provides a favourable environment for agro-processing, this potential is not fully exploited. In the macadamia subsector, installed processing capacity is estimated at about 120,000 MT, yet utilization stands at approximately 50,000 MT, largely due to raw material supply and quality constraints. Similarly, cashew processing capacity exceeds production, resulting in underutilized facilities. In the edible oils segment, crude oil processing capacity surpasses domestic raw material supply, leading to continued dependence on imported crude oils, particularly palm oil, while primary processing of locally produced oil crops remains limited.

Consequently, the subsector captures only a small share of its potential value, offers a narrow product range, and foregoes opportunities for income generation, employment creation, industrial development, and market expansion.

To address these challenges, the Government has implemented targeted initiatives to promote value addition and industrial growth. Under the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), production and value addition for export are prioritized, particularly for macadamia and cashew, alongside measures to reduce edible oil and groundnut imports through increased domestic production and processing. These efforts align with the broader industrialization agenda, which emphasizes agro-based industries, including cottage-level processing, supported by improved raw material supply and strengthened Common Interest Groups (CIGs) and cooperatives. In parallel, the Government continues to support the development and harmonization of standards to enhance quality, safety, and competitiveness in both domestic and export markets.

2.3 Research and Development on Nuts and Oil Crops

Nuts and oil crops research is undertaken by the public, private, international, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) mainly in isolation. Funding for the nuts and oil crops research remains low and inconsistent. Most of the research has focused more on the production end than on the industrial, market and consumption end of the value chain.

2.4 Support Services for Nuts and Oil Crops Subsector

a) Access of quality and affordable agricultural inputs

The main agricultural inputs include fertilizers & pesticides, planting materials and machinery & equipment.

Fertilizer supply in 2024 and 2025 was characterized by improved availability due to the government subsidy program, with close to 70% of sampled farmers reporting benefits in early 2024. The program's success has been enabled by the use of the Kenya Integrated Agricultural Management Information System (KIAMIS), which has registered over 7 million farmers. A total of 100,773 nuts and oil crops farmers have benefited from the subsidy support inform of seed and seedling in 2024 and 2025. Further support in form of fertilizer for sunflower has been provided through the national fertilizer subsidy programme with a total of 2626 farmers having benefited from a total of 599.4MT of fertilizer in the FY 2024-2025 . Some counties have also provided independent subsidy programs for nuts and oil crops value chain within the CIDP targets

Despite the subsidy support, the overall cost of quality inputs (fertilizer, certified seeds, pesticides) remains a significant challenge for many farmers. Transport costs are still a primary factor driving up prices for both inputs and final produce. The supply chain is often inefficient and fragmented, with "agro-dealers" acting as last-mile retailers who lack real-time data.

b) Extension and Advisory Services

Effective extension and advisory services are essential for improving production, productivity, and quality. These services play a critical role in translating research and innovations into farmer-level adoption for nuts and oil crops.

Following the promulgation of the Constitution of Kenya 2010, agricultural extension services were devolved to County Governments to enhance responsiveness, farmer outreach, and accountability. While devolution has brought services closer to farmers, uptake and effectiveness across the subsector remain uneven.

Since 2013, County Governments, in collaboration with national government ministries, agencies such as the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), and development partners, have implemented various interventions to strengthen extension and advisory services.

These interventions include the recruitment and capacity building of extension personnel, and the adoption of innovative delivery models such as the agripreneur-based extension approach. Notably, national flagship programmes such as the National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP) and the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP), have supported farmer aggregation, use of lead farmers and service providers, and integration of extension services with value chain development, including nuts and oil crops. While these initiatives have expanded outreach and introduced new approaches, their coverage and sustainability vary across counties and value chains. The extension officer to farmer ratio is approximately 1:1,400, significantly below the FAO-recommended ratio of 1:400, constraining effective service delivery.

The Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy 2023 provides a renewed framework for revitalizing extension services through harmonization of roles between national and county governments, professionalization and accreditation of extension providers, promotion of pluralistic and digital extension models, and strengthening research–extension–farmer linkages.

c) Access to Affordable and Tailored Financial Services

Stakeholders in the nuts and oil crops value chains access financial services from both public and private institutions, including commercial banks, microfinance institutions, cooperatives, non-governmental organizations, and community-based organizations. The Government has also established dedicated financing instruments, notably the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) and the Commodities Fund, to support agricultural investment, with the latter providing targeted financing for selected value chains such as coconut and cashew.

Despite these initiatives, the subsector remains significantly underfinanced. Agricultural lending accounts for approximately 4 per cent of total loan portfolios, reflecting persistent constraints including high perceived risk, exposure to climate shocks, limited risk mitigation instruments, and the absence of value chain–specific financial products. As a result, most actors lack access to affordable, long-term, and appropriately structured financing aligned with agricultural production cycles and investment needs.

d) Infrastructure

The nuts and oil crops subsector is dependent on a wide range of infrastructure, including rural access roads, railways, airports, seaports, physical markets, produce aggregation and collection centres, storage and warehousing facilities, as well as enabling utilities such as electricity, water and ICT-based platforms for market and traceability functions. The adequacy, quality and spatial distribution of this infrastructure directly influence production efficiency, post-harvest losses, value addition and market competitiveness.

The Government has undertaken notable interventions to address infrastructure gaps in the subsector. These include the Edible Oil Promotion Project, which has established (5) Common User Facilities (CUFs) and is scheduled to establish 10 more facilities by 2026, to support processing and value addition. County Aggregation and Industrial Parks (CAIPs) has been established in 33 counties out of the targeted 47 by 2027 with aim of strengthening aggregation, agro-processing and market linkages for agricultural produce including nuts and oil crops.

2.5 Policy, Legal, and Regulatory Framework

The agricultural sector is governed by various policies/strategies that includes; Vision 2030, Bottom-up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA), Agricultural policy 2021, Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the Agricultural Marketing strategy. Others include; Agricultural Soil Management Policy 2023, The National Phytosanitary Policy 2023 and Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy, 2023. These policies broadly provide for the development of the various agricultural value chains including the nuts and oil crops subsector.

The AFA Act, 2013 establishes the Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate, an institution mandated to develop, promote and regulate in accordance with the Crops Act, 2013 and the Crops (Nuts and Oil Crops) Regulations. Other applicable legislations include; the Seeds and Plant Varieties Act, Cap 326, the Plant Protection Act Cap 324, Pest Control Products Act Cap 346, Standards Acts Cap 496, Environmental Management and Coordination Act, 1999 and the Public Health Act.

2.6 Institutional framework

There are public and private institutions that play a key role in the subsector. The public institutions include; MoALD for policy, oversight & sector coordination, County governments for crop development & extension, AFA for nuts and oil crops promotion, development and regulation, KEPHIS for Phytosanitary and seed issues, KEBS custodian of domestic standards and Public Research Institutions- KALRO, KIRDI and Universities for research within the subsector.

In addition, the sub-sector also gets support from different international organizations (Including ICIPE, ICRISAT, FAO, WMO, ACA, INC) and non-governmental organization and other private sector entities including KENAFF, Commodity based Organisation (Peanut growers Association, Macadamia Growers Association and Cashew nut growers' association) and National Umbrella bodies (Nut growers Association of Kenya).

Other private players within the subsector include; input suppliers, extension providers, marketing agents, logistics, processors, importers & exporters and financial service providers.

2.7 Cross Cutting Issues

a) Participation of Women, Youth and Vulnerable Groups

The production, processing, and marketing of nuts and oil crops involve women, men, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs), with participation shaped by access to resources, skills, and market opportunities. Women provide much of the labour in production, particularly in routine and labour-intensive activities such as planting, weeding, harvesting, drying, and storage, while men are more engaged in land preparation, mechanization, commercialization decisions, and land ownership. Youth participate mainly as family and hired labour, aggregators, transporters, and small traders, often on a seasonal and informal basis. PWDs are involved in activities suited to their capacities.

In processing, women dominate manual value addition activities, while men more often own and operate mechanized equipment and manage enterprises. Youth provide wage labour and enabling services such as logistics and marketing, and PWDs participate where adaptive or low-mobility tasks are available. In marketing, women mainly sell small volumes in local markets, men dominate bulk trade and formal domestic and export channels, youth operate as intermediaries and small traders, and PWDs engage primarily in localized, small-scale markets.

b) Climate Change

Climate change significantly impacts nuts and oil crops through increased temperatures, unpredictable rainfall, and more frequent extreme weather events. These factors lead to reduced yields, altered growing seasons, and heightened vulnerability to pests and diseases. Climate change also accelerates soil degradation, negatively affecting crop productivity. Economic viability is threatened due to income losses from reduced yields and increased production costs. Conversely, expansion of oil and nut crops to new areas may entail clearing of natural vegetation and replacing it with monoculture affecting biodiversity.

2.8 Environmental scan

2.8.1 Analysis of Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats (SWOT)

The SWOT analysis for the nuts and oil crops subsector strategy provides a comprehensive overview of its internal strengths and weaknesses, as well as external opportunities and threats. This analysis aims to inform strategic decision-making, foster innovation, and enhance the resilience of the industry amidst changing dynamics.

a. Production	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Favorable climate and soil conditions in many regions for diverse nut and oil crops	Limited access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and mechanized equipment.
Existing knowledge and experience among farmers in cultivating these crops.	Low adoption of modern farming techniques and pest/disease management.
Availability of quality planting materials.	Fragmented and small-scale farming reduces economies of scale.
Growing domestic and regional demand for raw nuts and oil seeds	Poor rural infrastructure (roads, storage, irrigation, electricity) affecting production and post-harvest handling.
	Low observation of GAPs within sector production systems
Opportunities	**Threats**
Introduction of high-yielding, drought-resistant, or disease-resistant varieties	Negative effects of climate change
Access to government and development partner support programs.	Market price fluctuations and competition from imported products.
Expansion of irrigation and mechanization to increase productivity.	Pest and disease outbreaks reducing yields
Potential to integrate production with processing and value addition to increase profitability.	

b. Processing, Value Addition, marketing and trade	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**

High installed processing capacity	Inadequate and poor quality raw materials for processing.
Availability of affordable skilled and unskilled labour	Low product diversification.
Developed produce, products and processing standards	Low domestic value addition and adoption of modern processing technologies.
Strong product brands in the market	Poor marketing systems.
	High cost of processing.
	Low domestic demand for some nuts and oil crops and products.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Prioritization of nuts and oil crops sub-sector in national government policy	Dependence on imported raw materials for edible oils
Availability of regional and international markets	Cheap imports of nuts and edible oils
Regional economic blocs and trade agreements (EAC, COMESA, bilateral protocols)	Fluctuations in market prices
Availability of green energy technologies (solar, wind, by-products such as shells)	Malpractices and unethical trade (counterfeiting, smuggling, food fraud, adulteration)
Increasing awareness of health benefits of nuts and oil crops	Non-tariff trade barriers
	Weak enforcement of agricultural standards limiting market access

c. Research and Development	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Existence of established research institutions.	Inadequate funding for research and development.
Diverse genetic resources of nuts and oil crops.	Ineffective dissemination of research findings and technologies.

Existing legal framework for research	Poor adoption of new research findings and technologies.
	Inadequate seed multiplication.
	Inadequate participation of stakeholders in setting research agenda.
	Poor coordination of institutions undertaking research.
	Failure to operationalize the National Research Fund.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Existence of regional and international research institutions.	Encroachment and alienation of research land.

d. Support Services (Farm Inputs)	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Presence of a well-established private sector led agro-dealer network for supplies and distribution of farm inputs.	There are no clear seed production systems for the nuts and oil crops subsector
Well established regulatory framework for farm inputs	High cost of farm inputs.
Government support on supply of quality farm inputs.	Weak compliance and enforcement of farm inputs standards.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Well established public institution for seed development and multiplication.	Availability of substandard farm inputs in the market.
	Short viability period for nuts and oil seeds.

e. Advisory services (Extension)	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**

Existence of relevant legislation on advisory/ extension services	Inadequate technical capacity for provision of advisory service in the oil and nut subsector.
Technology packages on production and primary processing	Uncoordinated provision of advisory services.
Existence of public and private extension service providers	Inadequate dissemination of technology packages on production, marketing, utilization and processing of oil and nut crop sub-sector.
Existence of digital platform offering E-extension services	Inadequate skill for commodity-based stakeholder associations to provide advisory services to members
	Low application of technology in provision of extension services
Opportunities	**Threats**
Existence of training institutions providing knowledge to learners on extension services including; universities, technical training institutes, vocational centres etc	Competing interest for national resources to the disadvantage of extension service delivery.
Existence commodity-based stakeholder associations	Devolution of extension services
Wide network coverage for E-extension services.	

f. Financial services	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Availability of levies to support the nuts and oils sub-sector.	Limited access to affordable credit facilities.
Existence of institutions offering financial services.	Stringent collateral requirement.
	Poor loan repayment.

	Low uptake of insurance packages.
	Inadequate awareness of insurance and credit facilities.
Opportunities	**Threats**
Potential in offering financial services within the subsector.	Market uncertainties pose a high risk to loan repayment.
Existence of institutional framework for creation of commodity specific financial products.	Multiple systemic crop production risks.

g. Infrastructure	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Infrastructure exists in areas suitable for the development of nuts and oil crops (roads, electricity, water, internet).	Inadequate physical infrastructure (rural roads, shades, Collection centres')
A vibrant ICT sector.	Poor technology adoption and utilization.
	High costs in development and maintenance of infrastructure.
Opportunities	**Threats**
A well-developed ICT infrastructure.	The impact of fiscal policy changes on acquisition and use of infrastructure.
Utilization of green energy	
Promotion of cottage processing hubs	
Existing technologies for value addition within the subsector	

h. Policy, Legal and Institutional Framework	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**

Existing institutional, legal and regulatory framework	Weak enforcement/ implementation of legislation.
Existence of an established lead agency for the nuts and oil crops sub sector i.e. AFA NOCD	Overlapping mandates of regulatory agencies.
Established working framework for national and county level governments.	Weak stakeholders' associations.
	Uncoordinated implementation of legislation.
	Inconsistent national policies
Opportunities	**Threats**
Enabling agricultural Policies and strategies.	Shifting policy focus
Existence of trade agreements, treaties and protocols.	

2.8.2 Political, Economic, Social, Technology, Legal and Environmental (PESTLE) Analysis

The Political, Environment, Social, Technology, Legal and Economic (PESTLE) factors that impact on the nuts and oil crops subsector are as follows:

Political

a) The government has earmarked the nuts and oil crops as priority value chains for support and development.
b) Nut and oil crops have been prioritised by the county governments as key value chains for development.
c) Government support to harmonize National standards with Regional and International standards.
d) Existence of bilateral and multilateral trade agreements.
e) Existing government initiatives to promote value addition and product exports such as EPZ and SEZA Act

Economic

a) Public-private partnerships to support investment in value chain activities.
b) Multiple taxation (cess and levies).
c) Vibrant private sector-led industry especially in processing and marketing.
d) Restrictive tariffs and duties on imports of raw materials and agricultural machineries.
e) High demand for oil and nut products in the domestic and export markets
f) High cost of processing largely driven by the rising cost of utilities.
g) Existing opportunities for investment and job creation in agro-processing and export.
h) Improved capacity for development of innovative,affordable and appropriate crop insurance products for the sub sector.

Social

a) Cultural and religious beliefs and values tied to growing and consumption of nuts and oil produce/ products.
b) Cultural belief has led to low adoption of technology in some communities.
c) Youth involvement still remains low.

Technology

a) Low level of technology adoption and utilization in the subsector
b) Existence of digital extension and marketing platforms
c) Low investment in research in the subsector

d) Increased opportunities to generate, disseminate and commercialize knowledge, information and technologies
e) High cost of technology development, acquisition and adoption.

Legal

a) Enactment of industry policy and legislation
b) Weak enforcement of the nuts and oil crops industry legislations and standards
c) Limited self-regulation by the value chain actors.
d) Lack of support/ incentives for development and registration of intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) arising from innovations
e) Supportive framework for contractual agreement in the industry e.g. farming, processing, machinery purchase etc.
f) Overlapping legal instruments and uncoordinated regulatory & enforcement by various government agencies
g) Low compliance with national, regional and international standards making produce/ products less competitive
h) Weak alternative dispute resolution mechanism

Environmental

a) Negative effects of climate change on nuts and oil crops production
b) Inadequate development and adoption of climate smart technologies and innovations
c) Existing potential in accessing benefits from the Carbon Credit Fund for nut and oil tree crops producers

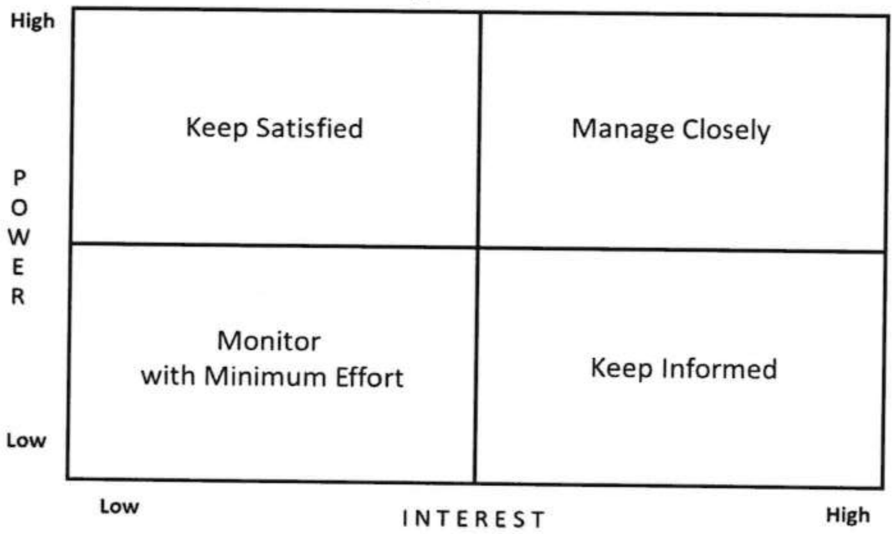
2.8.3 Stakeholder analysis

Stakeholder analysis is a technique used in business and project management to identify and understand the interests, expectations, and influence of various individuals or groups involved in a project, decision, or organization. This strategy recognizes the role of the nuts and oil crops sub sector stakeholders and their varied expectations.

The purpose of stakeholder analysis is to assess how these stakeholders may be affected by a proposed action or decision, as well as to determine their potential influence on the outcome. This information helps MDAC and Private actors develop strategies to engage with stakeholders effectively, manage their expectations, and mitigate any potential conflicts or resistance that may arise.

The strategy takes into account stakeholders who must implement it, those who benefit from its implementation and those who could significantly help or hinder its implementation. Prioritizing stakeholders will thus enable identification of stakeholders based on their power, influence and interest in the sub sector's activities using the Power-Interest grid. Stakeholders with high power need to be kept satisfied, while people with high interest need to be kept informed. Expectations of stakeholders with both high power and high interest need to be managed closely. Figure 1 explains the different approaches we should have for the segregated/prioritized stakeholders.

2 Stakeholder Power-interest grid



a) High power - High interest: these are the stakeholders and decision makers who have the biggest impact on the programmes success and their expectations must be closely managed

b) High power - Low Interest: these are the stakeholder needed to be kept in loop; these stakeholders need to be kept satisfied even though they aren't interested because they yield power. These types of stakeholders should be dealt with cautiously as well since they may use their power in an unwanted way in the project if they become unsatisfied.

c) **Low power – High interest:** these stakeholders should be kept adequately informed, and talk to them to ensure that no major issues are arising. They can often be very helpful with the detail of your programmes.

d) **Low power - low interest:** these stakeholders should be monitored but do not bore them with excessive communication

2.9 Strategic Issues

2.9.1 Strategic Issue 1: Low Production and productivity

Low production and productivity across the nuts and oil crops subsector manifest differently by crop category, driven by variations in agronomy, production cycles, land use systems, and market orientation. The key contributing factors include; high production costs, weak extension, low adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (including poor soil fertility management, poor planting materials, Unsustainable water management, poor pest control, poor harvest and post-harvest practices and poor record keeping), climate variability and limited production area. These factors affect each crop group in distinct ways, as outlined below.

A. Tree Nuts & Perennial Oil Crops *(Macadamia, Cashew, Coconut, Oil Palm)*

1. Macadamia

Macadamia production and productivity are constrained by high pest pressure, weak and unscheduled pest control, inadequate application of fertilizers and organic matter, use of low-performing varieties, and poor harvest discipline, including the harvesting of immature nuts. Inadequate canopy management further reduces the effectiveness of pest control interventions. Collectively, these factors have resulted in high rejection rates during processing, undermining kernel recovery, oil content, and overall market confidence.

2. Cashew

Cashew productivity is constrained by low investment in orchard management, limited availability of quality planting materials, low adoption of improved varieties, weak pest control, and aging tree populations, particularly in coastal production zones. Many orchards are characterized by low plant density due to wide spacing and tree felling mostly for firewood. Persistently low farm-gate prices, senile trees with declining yields and weak farmer incentives have led to widespread farm abandonment, contributing to decline in production. Continued use of low-yielding and unsuitable varieties further exacerbates low productivity and market access. Production area remains below potential despite suitability of ASAL regions.

3. Coconut

Coconut productivity is constrained by an aging and senile tree population, low replanting rates, and the prevalence of old, low-yielding palms that have surpassed their optimal productive lifespan, resulting in reduced nut quality & yields and inconsistent supply for processing. Climate variability has further increased yield losses particularly in the coastal production zones where palms have dried. In addition, the felling of productive coconut trees for timber continues to undermine orchard sustainability and long-term productivity.

4. Oil Palm

Oil palm production remains low. This is mainly due to continued overreliance on imported crude palm oil which reduce incentives for domestic production and processing. Other challenges facing oil palm production include; Inadequate research, limited availability of quality planting materials, inadequate technical support on the production and processing of the crop, limited appropriate cottage-level oil extraction technologies and machinery and low awareness on the economic benefits of the crop.

B. Annual Nuts *(Peanut and Bambara)*

Groundnuts (Peanut and Bambara) are predominantly produced by smallholder farmers under low-input, rain-fed systems, resulting in low and highly variable yields. Production costs are elevated due to inefficient use of inputs, reliance on manual labour, and high post-harvest losses caused by poor drying, storage, and handling practices. Limited access to quality seed remains a critical constraint, with widespread use of recycled or uncertified seed leading to poor germination, low yields, and high susceptibility to pests, diseases, and aflatoxin contamination.

Limited production area, driven by competition with staple crops and low awareness of the commercial potential of peanuts and bambara, has further constrained scale. Domestically produced peanut are outcompeted by cheap imports for both produce (from Malawi, Tanzania and Uganda) and products (mainly from India and Argentina).

C. Annual Oil Crops *(Sunflower, Canola, Sesame, Soybean)*

Low productivity in annual oil crops is largely attributable to high input costs, weak seed systems limiting the availability and adoption of certified seed varieties, especially for sesame, and canola results in low yields, uneven maturity, and poor oil content. Additionally, birds' infestation remains a notable challenge especially for Sunflower, Canola and Sesame. Fragmented land holdings limit mechanized planting, harvesting, and post-harvest operations thus increasing the unit cost of production. Production area remains below potential despite suitability of ASAL regions especially for sunflower, Sesame and Soybean.

D. Other Oil Crops *(Castor, Jojoba, Linseed, Safflower)*

Castor, Jojoba, Linseed and Safflower exhibit underinvestment and persistently low production and productivity. Production is largely experimental or opportunistic, with minimal commercialization. Weak market linkages and limited processing capacity, discourage farmer uptake.

Low awareness of production information result in low yields and inconsistent quality. Expansion of production area is constrained by low visibility in national programs, limited access to finance, and absence of structured value chains.

2.9.2 Strategic Issue 2: Inadequate Value addition and market access

The subsector faces stringent and dynamic market requirements, including complex tariffs and demanding non-tariff barriers such as phytosanitary standards and traceability protocols. These challenges are compounded by limited product diversification and value addition, which stems from factors like outdated technology, inadequate skills, poor post-harvest handling, and constrained access to finance. Together, these issues restrict competitiveness and market growth.

The specific contribution of these factors to challenges in value addition and market access are as discussed below;

a) Poor marketing structures

Market infrastructure, such as collection centres, warehouses, in most of the production areas are lacking. In addition, weak linkages among value chain players, the predominance of informal trade, and limited market integration contribute to higher transaction costs and reduced efficiency in doing business within the subsector.

b) Poor market access

Nuts and oil crops produce and products face several dynamic and stringent market requirements, including tariff-related taxes, duties, and levies, as well as non-tariff barriers such as stringent traceability requirements with respect to food safety, sanitary & phytosanitary (SPS) standards and the maximum residue limits, customs clearance delays, and certification requirements. These challenges hinder market access and limit the export potential of Kenyan processed products.

c) **Limited value addition and product diversification**

Limited product diversification and value addition in Kenya's nuts and oil crops subsector is mainly due to outdated processing technologies, inadequate technical skills, poor-quality raw materials, weak post-harvest handling, and limited access to credit. These challenges, coupled with weak market linkages and lack of market research, hinder innovation and discourage investment in high-value or diverse products. As a result, most produce is sold raw or semi-processed, limiting earnings and industrial growth. In the Cashew nut subsector, most processors have closed down while the remaining ones have scaled down their operations as a result of unavailability of quality raw materials.

2.9.3 Strategic Issue 3: Inadequate Research and Adoption of Technologies & Innovations.

Research, technology, and innovation are critical enablers for improving productivity, value addition, competitiveness, and resilience in the nuts and oil crops subsector. However, the subsector continues to face systemic challenges related to the adequacy, coordination, and uptake of research outputs and innovations.

a) **Inadequate Development of Research, Technologies & Innovations**

Research and development (R&D) in the subsector remains insufficient and fragmented, limiting the generation of relevant technologies and innovations to address emerging challenges such as climate variability, pest and disease pressures, low productivity, post-harvest losses, value addition, and evolving market requirements. The absence of a clearly articulated and coordinated national research agenda has constrained prioritization, resource allocation, and alignment of research efforts with subsector needs. Inadequate and inconsistent funding further limits the scale, quality, and continuity of research activities, while weak collaboration between national, regional, and international research institutions reduces opportunities for knowledge exchange and technology transfer.

b) **Low Adoption of Research, Technologies & Innovations**

Despite the availability of research outputs and proven technologies, adoption across the value chains remains low. Weak linkages between research institutions, extension services, private sector actors, and farmers hinder effective dissemination and feedback mechanisms. Limited technical capacity among extension service providers, inadequate demonstration platforms, and insufficient access to real-time information reduce farmer awareness and confidence in new technologies. In addition, weak systems for multiplication, distribution, and commercialization of technologies restrict availability and affordability, while limited innovation ecosystems constrain the development and scaling of value chain solutions.

2.9.4 Strategic Issue 4: Weak Support Services

a) **Limited access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs**

Reliable access to affordable and quality agricultural inputs is essential for productivity, quality, and competitiveness in the nuts and oil crops subsector. However, the input supply system remains weak, fragmented, and insufficiently responsive to the sector's needs.

Producers face high costs for key inputs, particularly certified seeds and quality seedlings, which discourages adoption of improved technologies. Challenges are especially pronounced for tree nuts and perennial oil crops due to the bulkiness of seedlings, long production cycles, and transport costs. Short seed shelf life, particularly for oilseeds, further complicates storage and distribution.

The availability of quality planting materials is limited, particularly for emerging and under-commercialized crops. While regulatory requirements for new seeds, seedlings, and crop protection products ensure quality, stringent and lengthy processes have constrained timely access where local seed systems are weak.

Poor adherence to quality standards by some nursery operators, agro-dealers, and farmers has resulted in substandard inputs, reducing productivity and increasing susceptibility to pests and diseases. Counterfeiting of planting materials, fertilizers, and pesticides further undermines farmer confidence, while inadequate technical knowledge among some agro-dealers leads to misuse of inputs.

Input subsidy programs have improved short-term access but have also fostered dependence. Weak targeting and inefficient last-mile delivery reduce their impact, and in some cases, subsidies have limited private sector participation, weakening competitive input markets.

b) **Inadequate Extension and Advisory Services**

A key challenge is the inadequate number of extension personnel, resulting in low extension officer-to-farmer ratios that limit regular farm visits, demonstrations, and tailored advisory support. This is compounded by limited technical capacity among extension providers and inadequate facilitation, including insufficient transport, operational budgets, demonstration materials, and ICT tools. These constraints restrict effective outreach to dispersed farming communities, leaving advisory services for nuts and oil crops, many of which require specialized, crop-specific guidance, largely insufficient.

In addition, extension delivery remains largely production-focused, with limited emphasis on post-harvest handling, value addition, quality standards, market requirements and traceability, all of which are critical for the competitiveness of the value chains.

Weak coordination between research institutions, extension services, and value chain actors further constrains the dissemination of technologies. In addition, duplication and overlap of services, coupled with inconsistent information reaching farmers, undermine the effectiveness of extension delivery.

c) Limited access to affordable and tailored financial services

Access to credit and financial services remains a major constraint across the nuts and oil crops value chain. The subsector requires significant capital investment for production, acquisition of raw materials, purchase of machinery and equipment, and establishment of agro-processing facilities. However, most value chain actors face limited access to affordable credit due to stringent collateral requirements, lack of tailored financial products, poor loan repayment history, low levels of financial literacy, and exposure to market uncertainties and systemic production risks.

In addition, uptake of crop insurance remains low, largely due to limited awareness and the high cost of insurance premiums, further increasing financial vulnerability within the subsector.

Overall uptake of financial services is further constrained by limited awareness of available products, stringent eligibility and collateral requirements, low financial literacy, and weak farmer and value chain organizations. While downstream actors such as processors, marketers, exporters, and traders have comparatively better access to finance, primary producers remain disproportionately excluded due to higher production risks, fragmented production systems, and exposure to climate and market volatility.

Access to agricultural insurance, a critical risk management tool, remains limited. Available insurance products are largely commercial and unaffordable for smallholder producers, resulting in low uptake and inadequate risk coverage.

This financing gap highlights the need for targeted policy and programmatic interventions to crowd in private capital, strengthen public financing instruments, expand risk-sharing and insurance mechanisms, and promote inclusive financial products tailored to the specific needs of the nuts and oil crops value chains.

d) Inadequate Infrastructure

Despite the continued infrastructure improvement initiatives, produce aggregation and collection centres are inadequate, poorly equipped, or unevenly distributed across producing regions, constraining effective bulking and quality control. Many smallholder farmers continue to sell produce at farm gate due to long distances to aggregation points, weak rural road networks, and limited storage facilities.

While a few industrial-scale processing facilities exist, they are often underutilized due to inconsistent raw material supply, weak farmer-processor linkages, and limited contract farming arrangements. Cottage and small-scale processing enterprises remain largely underdeveloped and informal, constrained by limited access to modern technologies, affordable energy, quality standards certification, and financing.

2.9.5 Strategic Issue 5: Weak Policies, legal and Regulatory frameworks

The subsector policies, legislations and standards have been developed to promote robust sector growth, ensure food security and safety, and enhance profitability. However, compliance levels among industry players remain low due to several factors. These include; limited awareness and capacity to understand and meet regulatory & standards requirements, overlaps, duplication and multiplicity of regulations & standards, weak enforcement mechanisms, external interference, and high compliance costs.

In addition, the subsector is affected by policy instability and abrupt shifts in policy direction, including frequent regulatory changes and inconsistent implementation approaches. Such unpredictability undermines long-term planning, discourages private sector investment, and erodes confidence among producers, processors, and traders. The lack of policy coherence and continuity limits the effectiveness of existing regulatory frameworks and constrains sustainable growth, competitiveness, and value chain integration within the subsector.

2.9.6 Strategic Issue 6: Weak Institutional Framework

The institutional framework for the nuts and oil crops subsector involves various stakeholders, including government agencies, regulators, researchers, input suppliers, and industry associations such as producer, marketing, processing and input supplier organizations. However, the subsector's institutional framework effectiveness is undermined by uncoordinated regulatory implementation. Additionally, stakeholder associations are weak, and collaboration between stakeholder in both private and public sector is limited. While this extensive network presents a significant opportunity for collaboration, its impact is currently diluted by the absence of a robust coordination mechanism.

Efforts are frequently fragmented and duplicated across public and private entities, with overlapping mandates and insufficient strategic alignment. This disjointed environment creates inefficiencies that ultimately hinder the subsector's growth and competitiveness

2.9.7 Strategic Issue 7: Cross cutting Issues

a) Low Participation of Women, Youth and Vulnerable groups

Participation in the nuts and oil crops subsector is uneven for women, youth, and persons with disabilities (PWDs). Women are concentrated in informal, low-value activities with limited access to land, capital, mechanization, and decision-making. Youth engagement is constrained by barriers to land, finance, and technology, alongside low returns and market uncertainty that reduce sector attractiveness. PWDs face structural and accessibility challenges, including limited access to adaptive technologies, finance, skills development, and inclusive extension services, which restrict their integration into higher-value segments of the subsector.

b) Adverse Effects of Climate change

Climate change continues to adversely affect the production and productivity of nuts and oil crops, through rising temperatures, erratic rainfall patterns, increased frequency of extreme weather events, and shifting pest and disease dynamics. These impacts have heightened production risks, reduced yields, and increased vulnerability of farming systems.

CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIC DIRECTION

3.1 Strategic focus

This strategy draws upon and complements key national and sectoral policy frameworks and strategies, including:

i. Agricultural Sector Growth and Transformation Strategy (ASTGs) 2019–2029
ii. Sessional Paper No. 02 of 2021 on Agricultural Policy
iii. National Trade Policy (2017)
iv. Agricultural Marketing Strategy (2023-2032)
v. National Industrialization Policy Framework for Kenya (2012–2030) Competition Act (No. 12 of 2010)
vi. The Crops Act, 2013
vii. Other relevant sectoral policies, legal frameworks, and strategies

This strategy sets the foundation for targeted investments, institutional reforms, and stakeholder partnerships that will ensure the nuts and oil crops subsector becomes beneficial to all value chain actors.

3.2 Strategic objectives

The overall objective of the strategy is to transform the nuts and oil crops subsector into a vibrant, competitive, and sustainable industry that enhances incomes and livelihoods across the value chain.

The specific objectives are to;

1) Enhance production and productivity
2) Promote value addition and market access
3) Strengthen policies, legal and institutional framework
4) Strengthen Research, Technology, and Innovation
5) Enhance access to financial and insurance services
6) Promote inclusivity and resilience

3.3 Values and guiding principles.

The following set of core values guide the actions emerging from the strategy;

I. Productivity and innovation
II. Market Orientation
III. Good Governance
IV. Inclusivity
V. Sustainability

3.4 Strategic areas

The following strategic priorities for the Nuts and Oil Crops Strategy have been derived from the situational analysis. The Strategy has 2 Strategic pillars and 4 strategic enablers.

3.4.1 Strategic Pillar 1: Production and Productivity

Strategic Issue: Low production and productivity

Strategic objective: To increase production and productivity of nuts and oil crops

A. Tree Nuts & Perennial Oil Crops

1. Macadamia

Strategic Issue: Low macadamia productivity and quality

Strategic Objective: To enhance macadamia productivity, quality, and market competitiveness.

Strategic Activities

i. Train value chain players on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
ii. Develop and implement pest management schedule
iii. Coordinate pest control activities within the value chain.
iv. Provide extension services on canopy management, fertilizer application, and soil fertility management.
v. Support adoption of high-performing and certified macadamia varieties.
vi. Enforce harvest discipline and compliance with harvesting regulations and standards.
vii. Carryout farmer training on good harvest and post-harvest handling practices.
viii. Strengthen traceability and quality assurance systems to reduce rejection rates.
ix. Establish quality-based pricing models

2. Cashew

Strategic Issue: Low cashew production and productivity

Strategic Objective: To revitalize cashew production

Strategic Activities

i. Expand cashew production in suitable ASAL regions.

ii. Map and identify senile and unproductive tree stock
iii. Support access to certified and high-yielding planting materials.
iv. Campaign for planting, replanting and rehabilitation of senile and unproductive cashew trees using improved varieties.
v. Campaign against felling of productive trees.
vi. Train value chain players on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)
vii. Develop and implement pest management schedules
viii. Carryout farmer training on Good Agricultural Practices.
ix. Support farmer aggregation and market linkage interventions

3. Coconut

Strategic Issue: Declining coconut production and productivity.

Strategic Objective: To restore and sustain coconut production and productivity.

Strategic Activities

i. Campaign for coconut planting and replanting with improved, high-yielding coconut varieties.
ii. Support access to certified and high-yielding planting materials.
iii. Capacity build farmer on backyard nurseries and map for high quality parent stock for sustained quality planting materials
iv. Train on climate-resilient coconut production practices in coastal zones.
v. Campaign against felling of productive coconut trees.
vi. Promote integrated coconut orchard management and extension support.

4. Oil Palm

Strategic Issue: Low oil palm production and primary processing

Strategic Objective: To stimulate domestic oil palm production and primary processing

Strategic Activities

i. Create awareness on the economic viability of domestic oil palm production.
ii. Develop and distribute quality planting materials.
iii. Map and identify suitable production sites/ acreage for oil palm production.
iv. Strengthen research and dissemination of oil palm production technologies.
v. Train extension service providers on oil palm production.
vi. Adopt and train MSME's on appropriate cottage-level oil extraction technologies.

B. Annual Nuts (Peanut and Bambara)

Strategic Issue: Low production and productivity

Strategic Objective: To increase production, productivity, quality, and competitiveness of peanuts and Bambara.

Strategic Activities

i. Establish seed systems to improve access to certified and improved groundnut seed.
ii. Capacity build on GAPs including proper drying, storage, and handling.
iii. Support aflatoxin management and other food safety interventions.
iv. Capacity build farmers on mechanized production and processing.
v. Create awareness of commercial potential of groundnuts

C. Annual Oil Crops (Sunflower, Canola, Sesame, Soybean)

Strategic Issue: Low production and productivity.

Strategic Objective: To improve production, productivity and reduce unit production costs of annual oil crops.

Strategic Activities

i. Strengthen seed systems for certified sunflower, sesame, canola, and soybean varieties.
ii. Capacity build on GAPs to improve yields and oil content.
iii. Implement bird pest infestation control mechanisms.
iv. Capacity build on Integrated Pest Management
v. Capacity build producer on mechanization, and promote shared equipment models.
vi. Expand production in suitable ASAL regions through targeted promotion programs.

D. Other Oil Crops (Castor, Jojoba, Linseed, Safflower)

Strategic Issue: Low production

Strategic Objective: To scale up production and commercialization.

Strategic Activities

i. Create awareness and disseminate production and market information.

ii. Promote private sector investment and farmer participation through targeted incentives.
iii. Strengthen industry linkages and processing capacity development.

3.5.2 Strategic Pillar 2 : Value addition and market access

Strategic Issue: Inadequate value addition and limited market access

Strategic Objective: To enhance value addition, product diversification, and market access

Strategic Activities

a) Strengthening Marketing Structures

i. Develop, upgrade and operationalize market infrastructure including aggregation centres, collection points, warehouses, and storage facilities in key production zones.
ii. Strengthen linkages among producers, processors, traders, and exporters to improve coordination and market integration.
iii. Support formalization of trade and structured marketing systems to reduce transaction costs, improve market transparency and eliminate of exploitative brokerage.
iv. Support farmer and processor aggregation models to enhance bargaining power and economies of scale.
v. Develop and operationalize market information systems.
vi. Build capacity of value chain actors to access, analyze, and use market information to make informed production, pricing, and trading decisions.

b) Improving Market Access

i. Capacity build value chain actors on market requirements including applicable standards, quality assurance protocols and certification requirements.
ii. Streamline registration and licensing of value chain actors and export/ import consignment clearance.

iii. Advocate for reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers through regional trade platforms.
iv. Harmonize standards and promote mutual recognition of trade agreements, policies and standards among regional and international trading partners.
v. Strengthen institutional collaboration to monitor, enforce, and guide compliance with market entry requirements.
vi. Participate in domestic and international trade promotions.

c) Enhancing Value Addition and Product Diversification

i. Map out value-addition hubs facilities, machinery & equipment and collection/ aggregation centres.
ii. Establish and equip value addition facilities, including Common User Facilities and aggregation centres to enhance processing capacity.
iii. Capacity build stakeholders on business skills, appropriate processing/ value-addition technologies, best practices and product standards.
iv. Provide incentives to promote the purchase of subsector processing equipment/ facilities.
v. Support the development and commercialization of diversified value-added products.
vi. Support applied market research and innovation to guide product development and investment decisions.

3.6 Strategic Enablers

3.6.1 Strategic Enabler 1: Research and Adoption of Technologies & Innovations.

Strategic Issue: Inadequate Research and Adoption of Technologies & Innovations.

Strategic Objective: To enhance research and adoption technologies & innovations.

a) Development of Research, Technologies & Innovations

Strategic issue 1: Inadequate development of research, technologies & innovations.

Strategic Objective 1: To enhance development of research, technologies & innovations

Strategic Activities

1. Establish a national nuts and oil crops research agenda aligned with emerging challenges and opportunities.

2. Increase funding for R&D specific to nuts and oil crops.
3. Facilitate regular stakeholder forums for research prioritization and feedback.
4. Facilitate collaborative research with international institutions.

b) Adoption of research, technology and innovations

Strategic issue 2: Low adoption of research, technologies & innovations.

Strategic Objective 2: To enhance adoption of research, technologies & innovations

Strategic Activities

1. Hold stakeholder consultative forums for research needs assessment and involve them in the research agenda.
2. Train County Government and private sector extension officers on relevant research output, technologies and innovations and their application
3. Disseminate research output, technologies and innovations through field days, farmer exchange visits, conferences, agricultural shows and demonstration platforms.
4. Develop digital platforms for real-time access to research findings, technologies and innovations.
5. Develop and operationalize effective multiplication, distribution and marketing channels for developed technologies.
6. Establish innovation hubs and incubation centres focused on value chain development.

3.6.2 Strategic Enabler 2: Support Services

Strategic Issue: Weak support service

Strategic objective: Strengthen support services for the nuts and oil crops value chain.

a) Access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs

Strategic Issue: Limited access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs

Strategic Objective: To improve access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs

Strategic activities

i. Develop and implement a national nut and oil crops input supply plan.
ii. Enforce quality assurance mechanisms for seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, and pesticides.
iii. Support private sector participation and investment in input supply chains to reduce overreliance on subsidies.
iv. Capacity build agro-dealers and farmers on the correct use and management of inputs.
v. Support input providers to comply with regulatory procedures for introduction and commercialization of new seeds, seedlings, and crop protection products.
vi. Improve last-mile delivery systems through digital platforms, coordinated logistics, and targeted distribution to farmers, especially in remote areas.
vii. Develop and adopt technologies to prolong the shelf life of oil seeds
viii. Monitor and evaluate subsidy programs to improve targeting, efficiency, and sustainability while complementing private sector input supply.

b) Extension and Advisory Services

Strategic Issue: Inadequate extension and advisory services

Strategic Objective: To strengthen and modernize extension and advisory services for nuts and oil crops.

Strategic Activities:

i. Recruit extension service providers at the county level
ii. Provide mobility and field operation support to extension personnel at the county level.
iii. Capacity build public and private sector extension service providers on production, processing and marketing.
iv. Develop and disseminate nuts and oil crops specific extension packages and guides across the value chain.
v. Develop, disseminate and adopt ICT and digital platforms for extension.
vi. Coordinate and harmonize the provision of extension services by both public and private entities.
vii. Establish research, extension and farmer linkages

c) Access to Financial services

Strategic Issue: Limited access to affordable and tailored financial services

Strategic Objective: To increase access to affordable and tailored financial services

Strategic Activities

i. Develop and avail affordable and tailored financial products in collaboration with financial institutions
ii. Campaign for the uptake of crop insurance and risk-sharing mechanisms
iii. Capacity build value chain players on financial literacy
iv. Form and strengthen farmer organizations, cooperatives, and aggregators to enhance access to group-based financial services.
v. Establish digital platforms and information systems to improve awareness, transparency, and accessibility of financial products.
vi. Establish public-private partnerships to crowd in private capital for value chain investment, agro-processing, and infrastructure development.
vii. Monitor and evaluate financial inclusion initiatives to ensure equitable access and identify gaps for continuous improvement.

d) Infrastructure

Strategic Issue: Inadequate infrastructure

Strategic Objective: To strengthen infrastructure for efficient aggregation, processing, storage, and market access across the nuts and oil crops value chains.

Strategic Activities

i. Establish and upgrade produce aggregation, bulking, and collection centres in key production zones, equipped with basic quality control and storage facilities.
ii. Develop and rehabilitate rural access roads and logistics systems.
iii. Establish, upgrade and operationalize shared equipped processing facilities to improve access to appropriate technologies.
iv. Establish public-private partnerships (PPPs) to attract private investment in processing, logistics, and market infrastructure.
v. Coordinate infrastructure planning across national and county levels to ensure equitable distribution and efficient utilization of facilities.

3.6.3 Strategic Enabler 3: Policies, legal and Regulatory Framework

Strategic Issue: Weak policy, legal and regulatory frameworks

Strategic Objective: To strengthen policy, legal and regulatory frameworks

Strategic Activities:

i. Review, harmonize, and streamline existing policies, laws, regulations, and standards to eliminate overlaps, duplication, inconsistencies and over regulation across the subsector.
ii. Coordinate enforcement and implementation of policies, laws, regulations and standards
iii. Enforce compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards through the adoption of risk-based compliance and other enforcement approaches.
iv. Adopt self-regulation mechanisms to improve compliance to regulatory requirements.
v. Create awareness and capacity build value chain actors on policy, legislation and standards requirements.
vi. Stakeholder engagements and consultation in policy, legislation and standards development to improve ownership, practicality, and compliance.
vii. Reduce costs of compliance to legal and regulatory requirements.
viii. simplifying and digitalize regulatory services to improve transparency and efficiency.
ix. Implement stable and predictable policy guidelines through clear, phased regulatory reforms, and consistent application across regions.
x. Regular monitoring, evaluation, and review of policies and regulations to ensure responsiveness to emerging sector needs and market dynamics.
xi. Develop a regulatory framework on exportation and importation of raw material to bridge domestic supply deficits. (Import quarters)
xii. Periodic review of tariffs and levies on exports and imports of produce and products.

3.6.4 Strategic Enabler 4: Institutional Framework

Strategic Issue: Weak institutional framework

Strategic Objective: Strengthen institutional frameworks

Strategic Activities

i. Establish and operationalize a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism at national and county levels.
ii. Clarify and harmonize institutional mandates and roles to reduce overlaps, duplications and improve strategic alignment across agencies and stakeholders.

iii. Form and strengthen capacity of producer, processor, marketer, and input supplier associations to enhance representation, service delivery, and self-regulation.
iv. Enhance institutional capacity of relevant public and private institutions through targeted training, systems strengthening, and resource mobilization.
v. Develop and implement joint planning, monitoring, and reporting frameworks to improve coherence, accountability, and impact of subsector interventions.

Strategic issue 3: Poor coordination among value chain actors

Strategic intervention: Enhance coordination among nuts and oil crops value chain actors.

Strategic Activities

1. Establish coordination and collaboration mechanisms among agencies and value chain actors in nuts and oil crops value chain activities.
2. Facilitate structured dialogue forums for public-private partnerships to enhance policy feedback, joint planning and implementation.
3. Capacity-building of stakeholder institutions on nuts and oil crops value chain and the role of different actors.

3.6.5 Strategic Enabler 5: Access to financial services

Strategic Objective: To enhance access to tailored and affordable credit & insurance for the nuts and oil crops subsector.

Strategic Issue 1: Low access and uptake of credit services

Strategic intervention: Enhance access and uptake of tailored and affordable credit.

Strategic Activities

1. Collaborate with financial institutions to develop and promote tailored credit products suitable for the value chain actors.
2. Review and advocate for flexible collateral requirements to ease access to credit for smallholder farmers and processors.
3. Carryout financial literacy programs targeting value chain actors.
4. Establish and support credit guarantee and risk-sharing schemes to reduce lending risk for financial institutions.

5. Facilitate group-based lending models through cooperatives or producer organizations.
6. Facilitate partnerships between value chain actors and financial service providers to increase awareness and uptake of available credit facilities.

Strategic Issue 2: Low access and uptake of insurance services

Strategy Intervention: Enhance access and uptake of tailored and affordable insurance.

Strategic Activities

1. Collaborate with insurance providers to develop and roll out appropriate, affordable and tailored agricultural insurance products for the value chain actors.
2. Conduct awareness campaigns and sensitization forums to educate stakeholders on the benefits and availability of agricultural insurance.
3. Leverage digital platforms and mobile technologies for efficient dissemination, registration, and claims processing for agricultural insurance.
4. Facilitate public-private partnerships in the provision of the subsector insurance services
5. Promote bundled financial products that combine credit, insurance, and extension services to increase accessibility and reduce default risk.

3.6.6 Strategic Enabler 6 : Crosscutting issues

Strategic Issue: Low resilience to climate change and poor inclusivity

Strategic Objective: To mainstream climate change and inclusivity within the nuts and oil crops subsector.

a) Participation of Women, Youth and Vulnerable groups

Strategic Issue: Limited participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups.

Strategic Objective: To increase participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the value chain.

Strategic Activities

1. Provide targeted access to land, finance, inputs, mechanization, and technologies for women, youth, and PWDs.

2. Capacity build and develop programs tailored to empower women, youth, and PWDs with skills across the value chain.
3. Support inclusive business models, aggregation mechanisms, and contract farming arrangements that enhance participation in higher-value markets.
4. Promote youth-led innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities in production, processing, logistics, and digital services.
5. Integrate gender, youth, and disability-responsive approaches into extension, advisory, and research dissemination systems.
6. Increase the participation of women, youth, and PWDs in producer organizations, cooperatives, and decision-making structures.

b) Climate Change

Strategic Issue: Adverse effects of climate change

Strategy Objective: To mitigate the effects of climate change

Strategic Activities:

1. Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices including drought-tolerant varieties, mulching, conservation agriculture, and efficient irrigation technologies.
2. Establish an early warning system and climate information services to support timely decision-making on planting, pest management, and harvesting.
3. Undertake water harvesting, storage, and efficient irrigation systems in key production zones to reduce reliance on erratic rainfall.
4. Adopt integrated pest and disease management approaches to address emerging and climate-driven pest and disease dynamics.
5. Promote soil water conservation practices to improve resilience and long-term productivity of nuts and oil crops.
6. Encourage adoption of renewable and green energy solutions across the value chain to reduce climate impacts and production costs.
7. Carry out value chain actor/s capacity building and extension services on climate-resilient agronomic practices.
8. Facilitate access to climate finance and Carbon Credit Funds for nuts and oil crops actors.
9. Carryout research and dissemination of climate-resilient and pest-tolerant varieties suited to changing agro-ecological conditions.

CHAPTER FOUR: IMPLEMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The implementation of this strategy will involve various stakeholders including National and County Government and private sector. This will require effective coordination among key industry stakeholders, mobilization of adequate funding, deployment of effective risk mitigation measures, development and implementation of a robust information and knowledge management system, and proper monitoring and evaluation of implementation activities.

4.1 Coordination of Key Industry Stakeholders in Strategy Implementation

4.1.1 Key Stakeholders and their Roles

a) **Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs)**

Government Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs) will continue to play a critical role in creating an enabling policy and regulatory environment for the implementation of the Nuts and Oil Crops Strategy. The ministry responsible for Agriculture, both at the national and county levels, will lead and coordinate the execution of the strategy by providing overall leadership and ensuring effective alignment of efforts across both levels of government. At the County level, the government will be responsible for delivering extension and advisory services, mobilizing farmers, and overseeing the implementation of the strategy within their jurisdictions. This collaboration between national and county governments is essential to ensure that the strategy is effectively rolled out, responsive to local needs, and achieves its intended outcomes of improving productivity, value addition, and market access across the nuts and oil crops subsector.

In addition, key public agencies will support implementation through their respective mandates. These include the Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), which oversees regulatory functions in the subsector; Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), responsible for seed certification and phytosanitary controls; the Pest Control Products Board (PCPB), which regulates pest control products; and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), which provides research and innovation support. Other important institutions include the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) for standardization and quality control, the Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) for industrial and processing technology development, as well as universities for research, capacity building and knowledge transfer.

The digital sector will play a critical role in the implementation of the strategy by supporting key activities such as publicity, data collection and reporting, information sharing, and monitoring and evaluation through platforms such as the Kenya Agricultural Digital Information Centre (KADIC). The Ministry responsible for ICT will be instrumental in providing the policy, infrastructure, and technical support necessary to strengthen digital systems, enhance interoperability of platforms, and ensure effective adoption and use of ICT solutions across the subsector.

b) County Government

County governments will play a critical role in implementing the Strategy in line with their devolved mandate under the Constitution of Kenya, 2010, which assigns responsibility for crop production, extension services, and local agricultural development. They will promote production through farmer mobilization, provision of advisory services, facilitation of access to quality inputs, and promotion of Good Agricultural Practices to enhance productivity and quality. Counties will also integrate strategy priorities into County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), support local infrastructure and aggregation facilities, promote climate-smart agriculture, and facilitate inclusive participation of youth, women, and vulnerable groups to deliver practical, location-specific interventions.

b) Private Sector Actors

The private sector will play a central role in implementing the Strategy across production, processing, marketing, and utilization. The Government will partner with private sector actors to support input supply, value addition, technology development and transfer, logistics and distribution, financing, research and innovation, quality assurance, and market development, thereby enhancing efficiency, competitiveness, and commercialization of the subsector.

Effective coordination of private sector actors will be promoted through commodity-based associations, cooperatives, and Common Interest Groups (CIGs) to strengthen value chain linkages. Strengthened organizations will enable aggregation, reduce transaction costs, enhance bargaining power, and promote economies of scale, while also providing a platform for policy dialogue, advocacy, and public–private partnerships in support of sustainable subsector growth.

c) Development Partners

The Government recognizes the critical role that Development Partners play in the effective implementation of this Strategy and will proactively engage them to complement government efforts. The Government will seek support from development partners in mobilizing financial resources, providing technical assistance, and strengthening policy support to accelerate implementation of priority interventions. This will include support for research and innovation through collaborative research & knowledge generation, funding of applied research, technology development, and dissemination of improved varieties, climate-smart practices, and post-harvest management technologies.

Further, the Government will collaborate with development partners to strengthen capacity across the value chain by enhancing skills of farmers, processors, institutions, and regulatory agencies in production, processing, quality management, compliance, and agribusiness development. Development partners will also be engaged to support market development and trade facilitation through promotion of marketing initiatives, strengthening value chain linkages, and facilitating access to regional and international markets. International and regional organizations will be particularly important in enabling the transfer of best practices, technologies, and lessons learned from other countries, as well as supporting harmonization of standards and compliance with international trade requirements.

4.2 Strategy Implementation Coordination

The Ministry responsible for Agriculture will provide overall policy leadership and strategic coordination for the implementation of this Strategy, and ensure effective alignment of roles, interventions, and resources. The Council of Governors (CoG) will coordinate the implementation of the strategy by the County Governments.

The Agriculture and Food Authority (AFA), through the Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate, will be responsible for coordinating and overseeing the implementation of the Strategy, including providing technical guidance and ensuring compliance with national policies and standards. At the county level, the County Department responsible for Agriculture will lead implementation within their respective jurisdictions, in line with devolved functions.

In executing these roles, the AFA and County Departments responsible for Agriculture will engage, coordinate, and collaborate with relevant government agencies, development partners, private sector actors, and other stakeholders at both national and county levels to ensure coherent, inclusive, and effective implementation of the Strategy.

4.3 Resource Mobilization

The proposed budget for implementing the strategy is estimated at KES **** billion over the Ten-year strategy implementation period as summarized in Annex 1. Implementation will require coordinated resource mobilization by all stakeholders. The National Government and mandated agencies will mobilize resources to support implementation of activities assigned to it, as outlined in the Strategy Implementation

Matrix. These resources will be drawn from regular budgetary allocations and national programmes, including those supported by development partners. County Governments will mobilize resources by mainstreaming the Strategy into their County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs), allocating funds through their annual budget and work plans, and seeking donor support for county-level investments and service delivery.

Private sector actors are expected to mobilize resources to support their business investments in alignment with the strategy.

4.4 Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

The Agriculture and Food Authority, working in collaboration with implementing county governments, will oversee monitoring and evaluation to track progress and assess the impact of the strategic interventions. Findings will be consolidated by the Authority and reported to the Ministry responsible for Agriculture to guide decision-making.

Regular and consistent reporting will be conducted at all levels of implementation, both national and county, to ensure stakeholders are kept informed of the strategy's progress.

4.5 Information and Knowledge Management

Information and knowledge management is vital for implementing the Strategy. The implementing agencies will establish systems for; collecting, analyzing, and sharing data on production, processing, trade and markets. This information will be submitted to Kenya Agricultural Digital Information Centre (KADIC) a centralized digital information portal of the Ministry in-charge of agriculture.

Knowledge will be disseminated through extension services, digital tools, and stakeholder platforms. Information Knowledge Management will support monitoring, evaluation, and learning, enabling evidence-based planning, better coordination, and improved sector performance.

4.6 Risk Analysis and Mitigation

The subsector faces multiple risks, which require mitigation. Attached below are the identified risks with the strategic mitigation measures.

Risk Category	Key Risks	Impact	Strategic Mitigation Measures

Institutional/Governance	• Overlapping mandates • Weak coordination • Abrupt shifts in policy direction	High	• Clarify institutional roles • Strengthen coordination • Periodic review of regulatory framework • Carryout phased implementation of legislation/s.
Operational	• Weak implementation • Inadequate monitoring and evaluation • Resource delays	High	• Establish robust implementation plan • Harmonize monitoring and evaluation framework • Build stakeholder capacity • Ensure timely resource mobilization
Political	• Political goodwill • Political interference	High	• Align strategy with national development plans • Foster consistent policy and political support

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Production Projection

Crop	Baseline (2024)			Target for 2026-2028			Target for 2029-2031		
	Area (Ha)	**Yield (MT/Ha)**	**Production (MT)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (MT/Ha)**	**Production (MT)**	**Area (Ha)**	**Yield (MT/Ha)**	**Production (MT)**
Macadamia	9,936	4.95	49,183	10,339	5.25	163,010	10,972	5.74	189,085
Coconut	75,012	1.16	87,155	78,052	1.23	288,579	82,830	1.35	335,832
Cashew nut	24,246	0.32	7803	25,229	0.34	25,727	26,775	0.37	29,824
Ground Nut	14,630	0.91	13,325	15,223	0.97	44,183	16,154	1.06	51,282
Bambara Nut	156.9	2.54	398.3	163.26	2.70	1,320.7	173.25	2.95	1531.5
Sesame	8,687	0.69	6,005	9,039	0.73	19,977	9,592	0.80	23,315
Canola	4,309	3.33	14,384	4,484	3.53	47,456	4,758	3.86	54,838
Sunflower	40,675	1.01	41,288	42,324	1.07	136,549	44,915	1.17	158,038
Castor	91,655.8	0.13	12,572.99	95,371	0.138	39,850	101,208	0.151	43,465

Source: AFA Year Book of Statistics 2025

For the Projection:

For all the crops, Area grows by 2% annually, Yield grows 3% annually based on 2024 baseline.

Production is projected to increase by about 16% between the 2026-2028 and 2029-2031 periods due to the gradual expansion of cultivated area and improved yields. This growth will enhance export potential, encourage agro-processing investment, and increase farmer incomes along the Nuts and Oils value chain.

ANNEX 1: IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
Strategic Pillar 1: Production and Productivity											
Strategic Issue 1: Low production and productivity											
A. Tree Nuts & Perennial Oil Crops											
1. Macadamia											
Strategic Issue: Low macadamia productivity and quality											
Strategic Objective: To enhance macadamia productivity, quality, and market competitiveness.											
Strategic Activities											
i. Train value chain players on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Number of trained stakeholders (3,750) Number of training held (125)	KALRO PCPB AFA KEPHIS	DOA	Development Partners Processors AAK Agro-Dealers Producers	MT		5	5	5	5	20
ii. Develop and implement pest management schedule	Schedule Capacity building/ Sensitizations (125)	MOA KALRO AFA PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Processors AAK	MT		10	10	10	10	40

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	No. of Person Sensitized (3,000)	KEPHIS		Agro-Dealers Producer							
iii. Coordinate pest control activities within the value chain.	Coordination Meetings Held (55)	MOA AFA PCPB KEPHIS	DOA	Development Partners Processors Producers Agro-dealers AAK	MT		10	10	10	10	40
iv. Provide extension services on canopy management, fertilizer application, and soil fertility management.	Capacity Building (55)	MOA AFA KEPHIS	DOA	Development Partners Processors Agro-dealers		5	5	5	5	5	25
v. Support adoption of high-performing and certified macadamia varieties.	Capacity building training (60) Field demonstrations (60) Availed high quality seedling (100,000)	AFA KEPHIS Research Institutions	DOA	Development Partners Processors		10	10	10	10	10	50

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
vi. Enforce harvest discipline and compliance with harvesting regulations and standards.	Standards Reports Gazette Notices (5)	AFA KEBS	DOA	Development Partners Processors	MT	3	3	3	3	3	15
vii. Carryout farmer training on good harvest and post-harvest handling practices.	Trainings	AFA	DOA	Development Partners Processors	MT		3	3	3	3	12
viii. Strengthen traceability and quality assurance systems to reduce rejection rates.	Develop a Traceability System (1)	AFA	DOA	Development Partners Processors	MT	5	5	15	20	5	50
ix. Establish quality-based pricing models	Appoint member for the Pricing Committee TOR for quality pricing Consultative forums	AFA MOA	DOA	Development Partners Processors	MT	1	1	2	2	2	8
2. Cashew											
Strategic Issue: Low cashew production and productivity											

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
Strategic Objective: To revitalize cashew production											
Strategic Activities											
i. Expand cashew production in suitable ASAL regions.	Provided suitable quality Seedlings (100,000) Training forums (60)	MOA AFA KEPHIS Research Institutions	DOA	Development Partners Agro-dealers Private sector	MT	5	10	15	15	10	55
ii. Map and identify senile and unproductive tree stock	Identified trees	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	3	3	2	0	0	8
iii. Support access to certified and high-yielding planting materials.	No. of Nurseries (250) Capacity Building (500)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	5	5	3	3	16
iv. Campaign for planting, replanting and rehabilitation of senile and unproductive cashew trees using improved varieties.	No. of Campaign (55)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private sector	ST	3	3	0	0	0	6
v. Campaign against felling of productive trees.	No. of Campaign (20)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners	ST	2	2	0	0	0	4

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
			Research		Private sector							
vi.	Train value chain players on Integrated Pest Management (IPM)	Trainings (20)	AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
vii.	Develop and implement pest management schedules	Developed Schedules	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	3	3	3	3	12
viii.	Carryout farmer training on Good Agricultural Practices.	Trainings (50)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
ix.	Support farmer aggregation and market linkage interventions	Aggregation Centres Created (20) No. of Linkages (100)	MOA AFA MOT	DOA	Development Partners Private sector	LT	1	1	1	1	1	5
3. Coconut												
Strategic Issue: Declining coconut production and productivity.												

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
Strategic Objective: To restore and sustain coconut production and productivity.											
Strategic Activities											
i. Campaign for coconut planting and replanting with improved, high-yielding coconut varieties.	No. Of Campaigns (10)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
ii. Support access to certified and high-yielding planting materials.	No. of Nurseries (100) No. of Availed Seedlings (100,000)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	10	20	10	5	45
iii. Capacity build farmer on backyard nurseries and map for high quality parent stock for sustained quality planting materials	No. of Trainings (30)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
iv. Train on climate-resilient coconut production practices in coastal zones.	No. of Trainings (50)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	0	0	3	3	6
v. Campaign against felling of productive coconut trees.	No. of Campaigns (10)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	3	3	0	0	6

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
vi. Promote integrated coconut orchard management and extension support.	No. of Trainings (100)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
4. Oil Palm											
Strategic Issue: Low oil palm production and primary processing											
Strategic Objective: To stimulate domestic oil palm production and primary processing											
Strategic Activities											
i. Create awareness on the economic viability of domestic oil palm production.	No. of Campaign (50)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii. Develop and distribute quality planting materials.	Seedlings (300,000)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	10	10	15	20	10	65
iii. Map and identify suitable production sites/ acreage for oil palm production.	Identified Land (10,000 Acres)	MOA AFA Research Development Partners Private Sector	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	5	5	0	0	10

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
iv.	Strengthen research and dissemination of oil palm production technologies.	No. of Trainings (100)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	5	5	4	3	20
v.	Train extension service providers on oil palm production.	No. of Trainings (10) Trained Extension Staff (100)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	5	5	0	0	10
vi.	Adopt and train MSME's on appropriate cottage-level oil extraction technologies.	No. of Trainings (50)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	3	3	3	3	12
B. Annual Nuts (Peanut and Bambara)												
Strategic Issue: Low production and productivity												
Strategic Objective: To increase production, productivity, quality, and competitiveness of peanuts and Bambara.												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Establish seed systems to improve access to certified and improved groundnut seed.	Groundnut Seed (50MT)	AFA Research Kenya Seed	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	5	5	5	5	20
ii.	Capacity build on GAPs including proper drying, storage, and handling.	No. of Trainings (10)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	1	1	1	1	4

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
iii.	Support aflatoxin management and other food safety interventions.	No. of Training (50)	AFA Research KEBS	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	2	2	2	2	8
iv.	Capacity build farmers on mechanized production and processing.	No. of Trainings (10)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	1	1	1	1	1	5
v.	Create awareness of commercial potential of groundnuts	No. of Campaigns (5)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	3	3	0	0	0	6
C. Annual Oil Crops (Sunflower, Canola, Sesame, Soybean)												
Strategic Issue: Low production and productivity.												
Strategic Objective: To improve production, productivity and reduce unit production costs of annual oil crops.												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Strengthen seed systems for certified sunflower, sesame, canola, and soybean varieties.	Availed Seed (800MT)	MOA AFA Kenya Seed Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	70	70	100	100	50	390
ii.	Capacity build on GAPs to improve yields and oil content.	No. of Trainings (500)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners	LT	10	10	20	20	10	70

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
					Private Sector							
iii.	Implement bird pest infestation control mechanisms.	Initiatives conducted	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	10	10	5	35
iv.	Capacity build on Integrated Pest Management	No. Trainings (250)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	10	10	5	35
v.	Capacity build producer on mechanization and promote shared equipment models.	No. of Trainings (100)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	10	10	10	5	40
vi.	Expand production in suitable ASAL regions through targeted promotion programs.	Production Sunflower (Ha 42,324, 136,549MT), Canola (4,484Ha, 47,456 MT), Simsim (9039Ha, 19,977MT), Soybean (12,369 Ha, 25,433MT)	MOA Research AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25
D. Other Oil Crops (Castor, Jojoba, Linseed, Safflower)												
Strategic Issue: Low production												

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
Strategic Objective: To scale up production and commercialization.											
Strategic Activities											
i. Create awareness and disseminate production and market information.	Awareness campaigns held (10)	AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	2	2	2	2	2	10
ii. Promote private sector investment and farmer participation through targeted incentives.	Awareness campaigns (5)	AFA Research	MOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	2	2	0	0	0	4
iii. Strengthen industry linkages and processing capacity development.	Linkages Creates Processing capacity enhanced	AFA Research	MOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	1	1	1	1	1	5
3.5.2 Strategic Pillar 2: Value addition and market access											
Strategic Issue: Inadequate value addition and limited market access											
Strategic Objective: To enhance value addition, product diversification, and market access											
Strategic Activities											
a) Strengthening Marketing Structures											
i. Develop, upgrade and operationalize market infrastructure including aggregation centres, collection points, warehouses, and	Developed/ Upgraded/ Operationalized Infrastructure;	MOA AFA MOT	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	20	20	20	20	20	100

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	storage facilities in key production zones.	Aggregation centres (25) Storage facilities (15)										
ii.	Strengthen linkages among producers, processors, traders, and exporters to improve coordination and market integration.	Linkages Created/ Strengthened (100)	MOA AFA KALRO	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iii.	Support formalization of trade and structured marketing systems to reduce transaction costs, improve market transparency and eliminate of exploitative brokerage.	Formalized Businesses (650)	AFA KEBS	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	10	10	10	10	10	50
iv.	Support farmer and processor aggregation models to enhance bargaining power and economies of scale.	Aggregation models created (650)	AFA MOT	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	10	10	10	10	10	50
v.	Develop and operationalize market information systems.	Developed and operationalized systems (1)	MOA AFA MOT	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	0	15	15	15	0	45
vi.	Build capacity of value chain actors to access, analyse, and use market information to make informed production, pricing, and trading decisions.	Capacity buildings held (125)	MOA MOT AFA	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25
b) Improving Market Access												

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
i. Capacity build value chain actors on market requirements including applicable standards, quality assurance protocols and certification requirements.	Capacity building held (125)	AFA KEBS	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii. Streamline registration and licensing of value chain actors and export/ import consignment clearance.	Streamlined services (9)	AFA KEPHIS KENTRADE	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	3	3	3	3	15
iii. Advocate for reduction or elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers through regional trade platforms.	Meetings held to negotiate barriers (10)	MOT MOA AFA	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	2	2	2	2	2	10
iv. Harmonize standards and promote mutual recognition of trade agreements, policies and standards among regional and international trading partners.	Harmonized standards (10) Trade agreements, policies	MOA AFA KEB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	3	3	3	3	15
v. Strengthen institutional collaboration to monitor, enforce, and guide compliance with market entry requirements.	Created/ Strengthened collaborations (50)	MOA AFA KEBS PCPB KEPHIS	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	5	5	5	5	5	25

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
vi. Participate in domestic and international trade promotions.	Trade Promotions Participated (50)	MOA MOT AFA	DOT DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	10	10	10	10	10	50
c) Enhancing Value Addition and Product Diversification											
i. Map out value-addition hubs facilities, machinery & equipment and collection/ aggregation centres.	Mappings done (10) Mapped facilities and centres	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	3	3	3	3	15
ii. Establish and equip value addition facilities, including Common User Facilities and aggregation centres to enhance processing capacity.	Established/ Equipped facilities (15)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	15	15	15	15	15	75
iii. Capacity build stakeholders on business skills, appropriate processing/ value-addition technologies, best practices and product standards.	Capacity building forums (100)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	4	5	5	3	20
iv. Provide incentives to promote the purchase of subsector processing equipment/ facilities.	Incentive provided for equipment and facilities (5)	MOA AFA Commodities Fund	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	LT	3	10	10	10	3	36

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
v. Support the development and commercialization of diversified value-added products.	No. of Diversified Products Created (50)	MOA AFA Research KEBS	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
vi. Support applied market research and innovation to guide product development and investment decisions.	No. of Research supported (25)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
3.6 Strategic Enablers											
3.6.1 Strategic Enabler 1: Research and Adoption of Technologies & Innovations.											
Strategic Issue: Inadequate Research and Adoption of Technologies & Innovations.											
Strategic Objective: To enhance research and adoption technologies & innovations.											
a) Development of Research, Technologies & Innovations											
Strategic issue 1: Inadequate development of research, technologies & innovations.											
Strategic Objective 1: To enhance development of research, technologies & innovations											
Strategic Activities											
i. Establish a national nuts and oil crops research agenda aligned with emerging challenges and opportunities.	Agenda (1)	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	5	5	0	0	0	10

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
ii.	Increase funding for R&D specific to nuts and oil crops.	Increased funding	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	15	20	25	20	10	90
iii.	Facilitate regular stakeholder forums for research prioritization and feedback.	Forums Held (100)	Research MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iv.	Facilitate collaborative research with international institutions.	Collaboration platforms held (50)	MOA Research AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
b)	Adoption of research, technology and innovations											
Strategic issue 2: Low adoption of research, technologies & innovations.												
Strategic Objective 2: To enhance adoption of research, technologies & innovations												
Strategic Activities												

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
i.	Hold stakeholder consultative forums for research needs assessment and involve them in the research agenda.	Consultative forums (50)	MOA Research AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii.	Train County Government and private sector extension officers on relevant research output, technologies and innovations and their application	Trainings Held (135) Officers trained (4000)	MOA Research AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
iii.	Disseminate research output, technologies and innovations through field days, farmer exchange visits, conferences, agricultural shows and demonstration platforms	Exchange platform held (100)	MOA Research AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	8	8	8	8	8	40
iv.	Develop digital platforms for real-time access to research findings, technologies and innovations.	Platform developed (1)	MOA Research AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	20	10	5	50

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
			KEPHIS PCPB									
v.	Develop and operationalize effective multiplication, distribution and marketing channels for developed technologies.	Distribution channels for technologies (10)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi.	Establish innovation hubs and incubation centres focused on value chain development.	Innovation hubs established (15)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	10	10	10	5	35
3.6.2	Strategic Enabler 2: Support Services											
Strategic Issue: Weak support service												
Strategic objective: Strengthen support services for the nuts and oil crops value chain.												
a)	Access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs											
Strategic Issue: Limited access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs												
Strategic Objective: To improve access to quality and affordable agricultural inputs												
Strategic activities												
i.	Develop and implement a national nut and oil crops input supply plan.	Supply Plan (1)	MOA AFA Kenya Seed	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	15	15	10	10	60

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
ii. Enforce quality assurance mechanisms for seeds, seedlings, fertilizers, and pesticides.	Enforcement initiatives (120)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	10	5	5	35
iii. Support private sector participation and investment in input supply chains to reduce overreliance on subsidies.	Kind of support provided	MOA WRS Commodities Fund AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	20	10	5	50
iv. Capacity build agro-dealers and farmers on the correct use and management of inputs.	Capacity building held (50)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
v. Support input providers to comply with regulatory procedures for introduction and commercialization of new seeds, seedlings, and crop protection products.	Capacity building	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi. Improve last-mile delivery systems through digital platforms, coordinated logistics, and targeted	Efficient last mile	MOA	DOA	Development Partners	ST	10	10	0	0	0	20

Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
		National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
distribution to farmers, especially in remote areas.				Private Sector							
vii. Develop and adopt technologies to prolong the shelf life of oil seeds	Developed Technologies (5)	Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	5	5	0	0	0	10
viii. Monitor and evaluate subsidy programs to improve targeting, efficiency, and sustainability while complementing private sector input supply.	Monitoring and Evaluation (20)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
b) Extension and Advisory Services											
Strategic Issue: Inadequate extension and advisory services											
Strategic Objective: To strengthen and modernize extension and advisory services for nuts and oil crops.											
Strategic Activities:											
i. Recruit extension service providers at the county level	Recruited Officers (1250)	MOA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	60	60	60	60	60	300
ii. Provide mobility and field operation support to extension personnel at the county level.	Mobility Means	MOA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	20	20	20	20	80
iii. Capacity build public and private sector extension service providers on	Forums held (50)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	production, processing and marketing.		Research KEPROBA		Private Sector							
iv.	Develop and disseminate nuts and oil crops specific extension packages and guides across the value chain.	Packages and Guides (26) Disseminated	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	15	10	5	45
v.	Develop, disseminate and adopt ICT and digital platforms for extension.	Digital Platform	MOA AFA Research	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	10	20	10	5	45
vi.	Coordinate and harmonize the provision of extension services by both public and private entities.	Coordination platforms	MOA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vii.	Establish research, extension and farmer linkages	Linkages (500)	MOA Research AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
c)	Access to Financial services											
Strategic Issue: Limited access to affordable and tailored financial services												
Strategic Objective: To increase access to affordable and tailored financial services												
Strategic Activities												

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
i.	Develop and avail affordable and tailored financial products in collaboration with financial institutions	Products	Commodities Fund, WRS	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
ii.	Campaign for the uptake of crop insurance and risk-sharing mechanisms	Campaigns Held (10)	MOA, CF, WRS	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
iii.	Capacity build value chain players on financial literacy	Forums (100)	MOA, CF, WRS	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iv.	Form and strengthen farmer organizations, cooperatives, and aggregators to enhance access to group-based financial services.	Organizations available (100)	MOA, COOPERATIVES, AFA	DOA, DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	10	10	5	40
v.	Establish digital platforms and information systems to improve awareness, transparency, and accessibility of financial products.	Digital platform (1)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	20	10	5	55
vi.	Establish public-private partnerships to crowd in private capital for value chain investment, agro-processing, and infrastructure development.	Partnerships established	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
vii.	Monitor and evaluate financial inclusion initiatives to ensure equitable access and identify gaps for continuous improvement.	M&E (20)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
	D) infrastructure											
Strategic Issue: Inadequate infrastructure												
Strategic Objective: To strengthen infrastructure for efficient aggregation, processing, storage, and market access across the nuts and oil crops value chains.												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Establish and upgrade produce aggregation, bulking, and collection centres in key production zones, equipped with basic quality control and storage facilities.	Established Facilities (15)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
ii.	Develop and rehabilitate rural access roads and logistics systems.	Rehabilitated roads	MT	DT	-	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
iii.	Establish, upgrade and operationalize shared equipped processing facilities to improve access to appropriate technologies.	Equipped facilities (15)	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
iv.	Establish public-private partnerships (PPPs) to attract private investment in	PP's	MOA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	processing, logistics, and market infrastructure.											
v.	Coordinate infrastructure planning across national and county levels to ensure equitable distribution and efficient utilization of facilities.	Planning forums (20)	MOA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
3.6.3	Strategic Enabler 3: Policies, legal and Regulatory Framework											
Strategic Issue: Weak policy, legal and regulatory frameworks												
Strategic Objective: To strengthen policy, legal and regulatory frameworks												
Strategic Activities:												
i.	Review, harmonize, and streamline existing policies, laws, regulations, and standards to eliminate overlaps, duplication, inconsistencies and over regulation across the subsector.	Reviewed/ Harmonized/ Streamlined Legislation (5)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii.	Coordinate enforcement and implementation of policies, laws, regulations and standards	Coordination forums (20)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	10	10	5	40

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
iii.	Enforce compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards through the adoption of risk-based compliance and other enforcement approaches.	Enforcement operations (50)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	10	10	5	40
iv.	Adopt self-regulation mechanisms to improve compliance to regulatory requirements.	Adopted mechanism (4)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	5	45
v.	Create awareness and capacity build value chain actors on policy, legislation and standards requirements.	Forums (50)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi.	Stakeholder engagements and consultation in policy, legislation and standards development to improve ownership, practicality, and compliance.	Forums (50)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vii.	Reduce costs of compliance to legal and regulatory requirements.	% Reduction	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	3	3	3	3	3	15

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
			KEPHIS PCPB									
viii.	simplifying and digitalize regulatory services to improve transparency and efficiency.	Digitilized systems	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ix.	Implement stable and predictable policy guidelines through clear, phased regulatory reforms, and consistent application across regions.	Policies	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
x.	Regular monitoring, evaluation, and review of policies and regulations to ensure responsiveness to emerging sector needs and market dynamics.	M&E (20)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
xi.	Develop a regulatory framework on exportation and importation of raw material to bridge domestic supply deficits. (Import quarters)	Framework (1)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	10	5	5	5	30

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
xii.	Periodic review of tariffs and levies on exports and imports of produce and products.	Tarriff Reviews	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
3.6.4	Strategic Enabler 4: Institutional Framework											
Strategic Issue: Weak institutional framework												
Strategic Objective: Strengthen institutional frameworks												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Establish and operationalize a multi-stakeholder coordination mechanism at national and county levels.	Multi-stakeholder meetings (10) Establish and establish coordination mechanism (1)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
ii.	Clarify and harmonize institutional mandates and roles to reduce overlaps, duplications and improve strategic alignment across agencies and stakeholders.	Clarified and harmonized mandate document (1)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
iii.	Form and strengthen capacity of producer, processor, marketer, and input supplier associations to enhance representation, service delivery, and self-regulation.	Forums held (20)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iv.	Enhance institutional capacity of relevant public and private institutions through targeted training, systems strengthening, and resource mobilization.	Trainings held (10) Systems strengthened (5) Mobilized resources	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
v.	Develop and implement joint planning, monitoring, and reporting frameworks to improve coherence, accountability, and impact of subsector interventions.	Developed frameworks (1) Implemented frameworks (1)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
Strategic issue 3: Poor coordination among value chain actors												
Strategic intervention: Enhance coordination among nuts and oil crops value chain actors.												
Strategic Activities												

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
i.	Establish coordination and collaboration mechanisms among agencies and value chain actors in nuts and oil crops value chain activities.	Developed mechanism (1)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii.	Facilitate structured dialogue forums for public-private partnerships to enhance policy feedback, joint planning and implementation.	Joint Dialogues held (10)	MOA AFA Research	COG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iii.	Capacity-building of stakeholder institutions on nuts and oil crops value chain and the role of different actors.	Capacity buildings held (10)	MOA AFA KEPHIS PCPB Research	COG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
3.6.3	Strategic Enabler 3: Access to financial services											
Strategic Objective: To enhance access to tailored and affordable credit & insurance for the nuts and oil crops subsector.												
Strategic Issue 1: Low access and uptake of credit services												
Strategic intervention: Enhance access and uptake of tailored and affordable credit.												
Strategic Activities												

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
i.	Collaborate with financial institutions to develop and promote tailored credit products suitable for the value chain actors.	Linkage meetings (100)	MOA MOT Financial Institutions AFA	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
ii.	Review and advocate for flexible collateral requirements to ease access to credit for smallholder farmers and processors.	Reviewed collateral requirements (1)	MOA MOT Financial Institutions AFA	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	10	10	0	0	0	20
iii.	Carryout financial literacy programs targeting value chain actors.	Forums held (100)	MOA MOT Financial Institutions AFA	DOA DOT	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iv.	Establish and support credit guarantee and risk-sharing schemes to reduce lending risk for financial institutions.	Availed funds/ security for loans (500M)	MOA MOT Financial Institution AFA	DOT/ DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25

Strategic Activities		Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
			Treasury									
v.	Facilitate group-based lending models through cooperatives or producer organizations.	Group based lending created (130 Groups)	MOA MOT Financial Institution AFA	DOT/ DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi.	Facilitate partnerships between value chain actors and financial service providers to increase awareness and uptake of available credit facilities.	Partnerships created (50)	MOA MOT Financial Institution AFA	DOT/ DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
Strategic Issue 2: Low access and uptake of insurance services												
Strategy Intervention: Enhance access and uptake of tailored and affordable insurance.												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Collaborate with insurance providers to develop and roll out appropriate, affordable and tailored agricultural insurance products for the value chain actors.	Collaboration meeting held (5) Developed and rolled out products (1)	MOA MOT Financial Institution AFA	DOT/ DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
ii.	Conduct awareness campaigns and sensitization forums to educate stakeholders on the benefits and availability of agricultural insurance.	Campaigns Held (15)	MOA Financial Institution AFA	DOT/ DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iii.	Leverage digital platforms and mobile technologies for efficient dissemination, registration, and claims processing for agricultural insurance.	Available Digital Platform (1)	ICT Ministry ICTA MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	10	10	5	35
iv.	Facilitate public-private partnerships in the provision of the subsector insurance services	Partnerships created (1)	ICT Ministry ICTA MOA AFA	COG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
v.	Promote bundled financial products that combine credit, insurance, and extension services to increase accessibility and reduce default risk.	Bundled financial products (1)	ICT Ministry ICTA MOA AFA	COG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	10	10	5	30
3.6.4 Strategic Enabler 4 : Crosscutting issues												
Strategic Issue: Low resilience to climate change and poor inclusivity												

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
Strategic Objective: To mainstream climate change and inclusivity within the nuts and oil crops subsector.												
a)	Participation of Women, Youth and Vulnerable groups											
Strategic Issue: Limited participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups.												
Strategic Objective: To increase participation of women, youth and vulnerable groups in the value chain.												
Strategic Activities												
i.	Provide targeted access to land, finance, inputs, mechanization, and technologies for women, youth, and PWDs.	Targeted access to inputs provided	MOA MIGECAH	DoG	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
ii.	Capacity build and develop programs tailored to empower women, youth, and PWDs with skills across the value chain.	Capcity building forums (50) Tailored programs (1)	MOA MIGECAH AFA Research	DoG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
iii.	Support inclusive business models, aggregation mechanisms, and contract farming arrangements that enhance participation in higher-value markets.	Inclusive business models created	MOA MIGECAH AFA Research	DoG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20
iv.	Promote youth-led innovation, entrepreneurship, and employment opportunities in	Promotions created	MOA MIGECAH	DoG DOA	Development Partners	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	production, processing, logistics, and digital services.		AFA Research		Private Sector							
v.	Integrate gender, youth, and disability-responsive approaches into extension, advisory, and research dissemination systems.	Integrated approaches	MOA MIGECAH AFA Research	DoG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi.	Increase the participation of women, youth, and PWDs in producer organizations, cooperatives, and decision-making structures.	Youth, Women and PWD in decision making	MOA MIGECAH AFA Research	DoG DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
b)	Climate Change											
Strategic Issue: Adverse effects of climate change												
Strategy Objective: To mitigate the effects of climate change												
Strategic Activities:												
i.	Adopt climate-smart agricultural practices including drought-tolerant varieties, mulching, conservation agriculture, and efficient irrigation technologies.	Farmers Adopting climate smart practices	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	8	8	8	8	8	32

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
ii.	Establish an early warning system and climate information services to support timely decision-making on planting, pest management, and harvesting.	Established system (1)	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	ST	0	10	10	0	0	20
iii.	Undertake water harvesting, storage, and efficient irrigation systems in key production zones to reduce reliance on erratic rainfall.	No. of created water storage facilities Quantity of harvested water Farmers on efficient irrigation	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
iv.	Adopt integrated pest and disease management approaches to address emerging and climate-driven pest and disease dynamics.	Farmers in IPM	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
v.	Promote soil water conservation practices to improve resilience and long-term productivity of nuts and oil crops.	Farmers on soil water conservation	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
vi.	Encourage adoption of renewable and green energy solutions across the value	Stakeholder in renewable and green energy.	MOA AFA	DOA	Development Partners	MT	0	5	5	5	5	20

	Strategic Activities	Measure of Achievement	Responsible Institutions			Priority Timeline (ST <3 Yrs; MT 3-5 yrs)	Indicative Budget in Kes (000,000) Millions					
			National	County	Other Stakeholders		26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Total
	chain to reduce climate impacts and production costs.	Energy generated	Research institutions		Private Sector							
vii.	Carry out value chain actor/s capacity building and extension services on climate-resilient agronomic practices.	Forums held (150)	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	10	10	10	10	10	50
viii.	Facilitate access to climate finance and Carbon Credit Funds for nuts and oil crops actors.	Climate finance & Carbon Credit Funds raised	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	3	3	3	3	3	15
ix.	Carryout research and dissemination of climate-resilient and pest-tolerant varieties suited to changing agro-ecological conditions.	Research held	MOA AFA Research institutions	DOA	Development Partners Private Sector	MT	5	5	5	5	5	25
Total												4,745

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Stakeholder analysis

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
1	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development	High	High		• Policy formulation • Coordinate sector's performance • Linkages with donors • Financial support	• Implement and monitor agricultural legislations, regulations and policies • Implement government circulars and executive orders • Compliance with policy, legal and regulatory framework • Develop and promote scheduled crops value chains	• Formulation and approval of agricultural legislations, regulations and policies • Provide budgetary support • Provide technical support
2	Ministry of Cooperatives and MSMEs Development	High	High		• Governance of farmer cooperative societies • Promotion of agro-processing	• Support farmers' co-operative societies in production, value addition, capacity building and marketing • Sensitise co-operatives on scheduled crops	• Register and regulate the co-operatives • Enhance governance structures and financial management of the co-operatives

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
						regulations, standards and codes of practice	
3	Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry	Medium	High		• Facilitation of foreign investments	• Develop country's position for international trade negotiations on scheduled crops • Strengthen policy, legal and institutional capacity • Collaborate in development of sector friendly policies at national, regional, bilateral and multi-lateral levels • Encourage stakeholders to take advantage of agreements such as Economic Partnership Agreement(EPA), AGOA and African Continental Free Trade Area(AfCFTA)	• Protecting, promoting and projecting AFA interests abroad • Promote economic cooperation, international trade and investment; • Establishment of strong linkages and collaborations with various local and international governmental organizations • Provision of advice to the Government on legislative and other measures on implementation of relevant international conventions, treaties and agreements.

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
4	Ministry of Foreign & Diaspora Affairs	Medium	Medium		• Facilitation of trade	• Promote increased market access	• Arbitration and mediation on exports • Market access and linkages • Exploration of new markets
5	Parliament	High	High		• Legislation of laws • Provide oversight	• Prudent utilization of resources • Implement and monitor agricultural legislations, regulations and policies • Advise on relevant policies, legal and regulatory framework • Compliance with policies, legal and regulatory framework	• Enactment of relevant laws and regulations
6	County Governments	High	High		• Provision of extension services to farmers	• Implementation of scheduled crops regulations	• Ensure compliance of scheduled crops regulations

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
					• Promotion of crops in counties	• Capacity build the county staff on Good Agricultural Practices • Identification, upgrading and promotion of value chains	• Offer extension services to farmers on Good Agricultural Practices • Provision of storage facilities and collection centres to farmer groups • Promotion and adoption of modern technology in agriculture • Issue licenses to nursery operators, pulping stations, millers and movement permits
7	Pest Control Products Board (PCPB)	Medium	High		• Promoting access to quality pest control product	• Promote utilization of registered pesticides for specific crops • Provide guidance on areas of research with respect to emerging crops and pests	• Register products approved by international markets • Research, identify and approve products for use by the farmers

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
8	National Cereals and Produce Board	Medium	Medium		• Provide logistics support services to the government on food security matters	• Establishment of crop specific standards • Inspection and licensing of warehouses	• Comply with international crops and warehousing standards
9	Warehouse Receipt System Council	Medium	Medium		• Strengthening the commodity supply chain and trading regime. • Facilitate trade through easier liquidation of a commodity.	• Establishment of crop specific standards • Inspection and licensing of warehouses	• Comply with international crops and warehousing standards
1	Business Membership Organizations (BMOs)	Medium	High		• Participate in product and service promotion	• Develop rules, regulations and guidelines on market requirements • Implement national, regional and international market requirements	• Comply with rules, regulations and guidelines on market requirements • Comply with national, regional and international market requirements

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
1	Kenya Agricultural Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	High	High		• Conduct research and disseminate research findings	• Promote increased production • Promote adoption of innovations and technologies • Identification of research priorities • Compliance with research standards • Feedback on adoption findings	• Enhance the capacity of players in scheduled crops research • Provision of agricultural research materials and technology transfer to stakeholders • Conducting research • Setting up of protocols for lab testing
1	Other research institutions	Medium	Medium		• Conduct research and disseminate research findings	• Promote research innovations and findings • Collaborate in dissemination of research findings	• Continuous investment in research initiatives • Conduct research in emerging areas
1	One CGIAR Consultative Group of Internationa	Low	Low		• Conduct research and disseminate research findings	• Promote research innovations and findings	• Continuous investment in research initiatives

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
	l Agricultural Research					• Collaborate in dissemination of research findings	• Conduct research in emerging areas
1	Office of the Attorney General (AG)	High	High		• Provision of legal support in development of regulatory instruments	• Participate in drafting of regulatory instruments relating to scheduled crops • Implementation and compliance with legal requirements	• Provision of legal support in development of regulatory instruments
1	Law Enforcement Agencies	High	Medium		• Enforcement of legal provisions under the Act and subsidiary legislations	• Collaborate in enforcing legislations • Development of enabling legislations	• Collaborate in enforcing legislations • Diligence in enforcing the law
1	Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI)	Medium	High		• Conduct research and development of industrial and allied technologies	• Promote adoption of value addition technologies	• Develop value addition technologies

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
1	Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA)	Medium	High		• Provide training in macroeconomic modelling	• Implement policies	• Collaborate on development and implementation of appropriate policies
2	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics	Medium	High		• Collect, compile, analyse, publish and disseminate official statistics for public use.	• Collect, collate, analyze and disseminate scheduled crops data • Collaboration in collection and validation of data on scheduled crops	• Harmonization, validation, publishing and sharing of agricultural sector data • Capacity building on data management
2	The National Treasury and Economic Planning	High	High		• Manage national economic policy • Prepare the government's annual budget • Manage government's public finances	• Prudent management of resources • Implement treasury circulars • Implementation of the PFM Act 2012 and PFM (NG) Regulations 2015	• Timely disbursement of budget allocations

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
2	Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS)	High	High		• Development of Standards • Certification • Quality Control	• Collaborate with AFA in development of scheduled crops standards	• Collaborate with KEBS in development and implementation of scheduled crops standards
2	Kenya Trade Network Agency	High	High		• Facilitate cross border trade through implementation of policies related to Trade Facilitation Platform (TFP).	• Collaborate with AFA in facilitating trade in scheduled crop produce and products • Effective use of the Ken Trade platform for issuance of import and export permits	• To facilitate trade in schedule crops, produce and products by simplifying, harmonising and automating business processes • Provide a platform for issuance of import and export permits
2	Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Services (KEPHIS)	High	High		• Disease and pest control • Inspection of exports and imports and issuance of phytosanitary certificates	• Undertake inspection, testing and certification of scheduled crops and their products • Approve all import and export licenses for produce and products	• Undertake quarantine control, variety testing and description of seeds and planting materials • Coordinate all matters relating to management and control of pests and diseases

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
						issued before such import or export is implemented • Assurance on quality of agricultural inputs and produce • Collaborate with relevant agencies in the control of diseases and crop pests • Undertake inspection of products and produce at the ports of entry and exit	• Development, implementation and enforcement of standards for seeds
2	Certification Bodies (Africert, SGS, Bureau Veritas)	Low	High		• Certification • Third party audit checks/ Check for conformity	• Promote adherence to standards	• Provide certification standards
	Kenya Accreditation Services (KENAS)	High	Medium		Accreditation of CBs	Provide oversight for CBs	Facilitate the accreditation of the certifying bodies in the industry

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S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
2	Agriculture Finance Corporation/ other financing institutions	Low	High		• Provision of credit facilities to value chain players of scheduled crops	• Develop/upgrade scheduled crops value chains	• Finance the scheduled crops value chains
2	Commodities Fund	High	High		• Provide credit facilities to scheduled crops value chain players	• Develop/upgrade scheduled crops value chains • Finance scheduled crops value chains	• Finance scheduled crops value chains
2	Development partners	Medium	High		• Provide technical and financial support	• Develop proposals for funding • Prudent utilisation of project funds	• Finance scheduled crops projects
2	National Irrigation Authority (NIA)	Medium	High		• Provision of irrigation infrastructure • Promotion of irrigation initiatives	• Increased production • Carry out adaptation trials for scheduled crops	• Promote irrigation farming and diversification in farming activities

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
3	Seed and seedling Suppliers	High	High		• Promote utilisation of quality seeds and seedlings	• Promote usage of certified seeds and clean planting materials	• Provide certified seeds and clean planting materials
3	Farmers/Farmer associations	High	High		• Represent farmers' issues • Marketing of farmer produce	• Disseminate information on emerging issues affecting agricultural scheduled crops • Disseminate information on new technologies	• Consistency in production • Adherence to food security standards
3	Farm input suppliers	Low	High		• Supply of farm inputs • Provision of extension services	• Promote use of quality farm inputs	• Supply quality farm inputs
3	Kenya Export Promotion & Branding Agency (KEPROBA)	Medium	High		• Export promotion • Market research and intelligence • Trade policy advocacy	• Promote increased production and value addition	• Provide sustainable market linkages • Provide logistical support in branding of Kenyan produce

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
					• Capacity building and training • Promoting Kenya's brand image • Participation in trade fairs and exhibitions		
3	National Bio-safety Authority	High	High		• Develop and implement the national policy on the introduction and use of genetically modified plant species, insects and micro-organisms in Kenya	• Plant variety protection	• Risk assessment and decision-making • Monitoring and Compliance • Public awareness and education • Licensing and Permits • Inspection and Enforcement
3	Ministry of Lands, public works, housing and	Medium	Low		• Develop national policies on land use	• Advice on land use to promote agricultural activities	• Develop enabling policies on land use • Dispute resolution

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
	Urban development				• Land allocation and issuance of legal documentation		• Development of specifications for works • Development of Agricultural infrastructure
3	Consumers	High	High		• Provide domestic market for scheduled crops produce and products	• Promote food safety standards • Ensure food security	• Whistle blow on unscrupulous traders
3	Traders/Processors	High	High		• Agro-processing and value addition • Product diversification	• Provide an enabling environment for doing business • Provide linkage to markets	• Adhere to scheduled crops regulations
3	Media	High	High		• To educate and inform the public through news, features and analysis in the press	• Avail information for dissemination	• Disseminate information appropriately, accurately and timely

S/No.	Name of Stakeholder	Power H/M/L	Interest H/M/L		Role of Stakeholder	Expectations of the Stakeholder	Expectations of AFA as a Lead Agency
3	Board of Directors	High	High		• Responsible for governance, oversight, and strategic decision making for the Authority	• Support the Board to implement mandate of AFA	• Provide strategic policy direction for the Authority
4	Employees	High	High		• Delivering the operational mandate of AFA	• Efficient and effective services with integrity	• Provide an enabling work environment