



CRAFT

CLIMATE RESILIENT
AGRIBUSINESS FOR TOMORROW

ANNUAL PUBLIC REPORT 2021





Background

Many countries across East Africa have been experiencing rising temperatures, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and increasing extremities such as floods and prolonged droughts as effects of climate change. The population in East Africa is expected to continue to grow, therefore food production will have to increase significantly. The adoption of climate-smart and ecologically sustainable production methods is key to improving the productivity of the existing food crop production and supply systems. This requires concerted efforts and joint investments by supply chain and public partners, as well as support agencies in the different value chains to support effective adaptation and mitigation strategies.







The Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow project (CRAFT) is a Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS) flagship project demonstrating the triple-helix model¹; using scientific data and climate models to analyze and identify business opportunities addressing climate change adaptation in food crops. Those are addressed in an inclusive business case (BC) approach aiming to achieve climate change adaptation and resilience outcomes for agribusinesses and smallholder farmers at scale, thereby not only creating business development impact but also societal and environmental impact.

The project aims to increase the availability of climate-smart foods for the growing population in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda, by better understanding how climate change impacts the value chains and assessing which climate change-related risks and opportunities affect them.

CRAFT's main objectives are:

- Increasing production and income for 300,000 smallholder farmers (30% of which are youths and women) through the adoption of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) practices & technologies in arable crop production in Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania
- Improve business performance for 50 agribusinesses, SMEs, and 30 cooperatives (25% of which are managed by youths and women) through accelerating investments and business growth in selected value chains
- Promote climate-resilient and sustainable food production on 600,000 hectares by creating an enabling environment for scaling out CSA practices

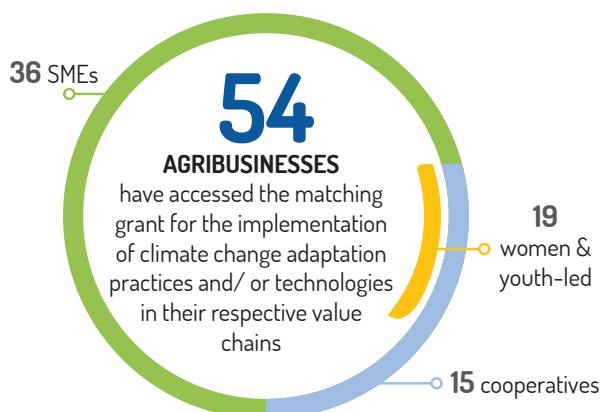
¹ The triple helix model of innovation refers to a set of interactions between academia (the university), industry and government, to foster economic and social development

CRAFT Key facts	
 Period	June 2018 – December 2023
 Countries	Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda
 Budget allocated	€ 36 million, including approximately € 7.5 million under the Climate Innovation and Investment Facility (CIIF)
 Funded by	Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs (DGIS)
 Implementing Partners	Wageningen University (WU) and Wageningen Environmental Research (WEnR), CGIAR's Climate Change Agriculture and Food Security Programme (CAAFS), Agriterra, and Rabo Partnerships (RP)
 Target audience	Smallholder farmers, cooperatives, agribusiness SMEs, service providers, government institutions

BUSINESS CASES BY COUNTRY									SERVICE PROVIDER (inputs, agro advisories)	TOTAL
	Potato	Sorghum	G. grams	Beans	Common beans	Soya bean	Sesame	Sunflower		
Kenya	5	5	2	2	-	-	-	-		14
Tanzania	4	3	-	-	4	-	-	11	3 SP for Sunflower, Potato & Sorghum	22
Uganda	1	-	-	-	-	12	2	3	1 SP for Soybean	18
Total	10	8	2	2	4	12	2	14		54

CRAFT

Cumulative impact in numbers by 2021



MORE THAN

174,000



53% female

smallholder farmers have been trained in climate-smart agriculture practices

47% male



CLOSE TO

87,500

smallholder farmers have experienced an increase in their incomes

MORE THAN

129,000

smallholder farmers have adopted/applied two or more climate-resilient farming practises

CLOSE TO

1,600



588 women

people have been employed by project validated SMEs, cooperatives & farmers groups.

1,093 youth



Support from CORE-Africa

CORE-Africa, led by SNV Netherlands, was set up to strengthen COVID-19 responses in nine DGIS-funded projects across Africa. CRAFT is one of those, worked closely with the CORE team in four areas:

1. **A Service Delivery Model analysis methodology** was developed in collaboration with Springfield Centre³ and applied to eight business cases (five were finalized in 2022).
2. **Digitisation for agricultural service provider inclusion:** CORE-Africa supports the digital transformation of SMEs, seeing it as a strategy for cost efficiency and increasing the reach of services to smallholder farmers. A digital landscape map with solutions for SMEs was developed, followed by a learning event on Digitalisation for Agriculture (D4Ag). Read more [here](#).
3. **Rapid analytics for soybean in Uganda:** In partnership with WUR, SNV developed a methodology for rapid sector assessments. In 2021, a rapid assessment of the soybean sector in Uganda was conducted and preliminary results were shared with key actors.
4. **Hygiene integration assessments for selected CRAFT value chain:** An exploratory study was done on hygiene integration in selected VCs with several hygiene intervention nodes identified, which formed the basis for identifying feasible hygiene interventions. 17 Kenyan and eight Ugandan crop and dairy agribusinesses were assessed. Read more here: [Integrating hygiene in agriculture value chains: findings from Kenya, Rwanda & Uganda](#)



³ <https://www.springfieldcentre.com/>

Main Achievements



During 2021, the project registered commendable progress and generated lessons that have supported adaptive management, among others, around service delivery models (SDM) that enable climate change adaptation. The implementation learnings have generated evidence for advocacy and improvement of

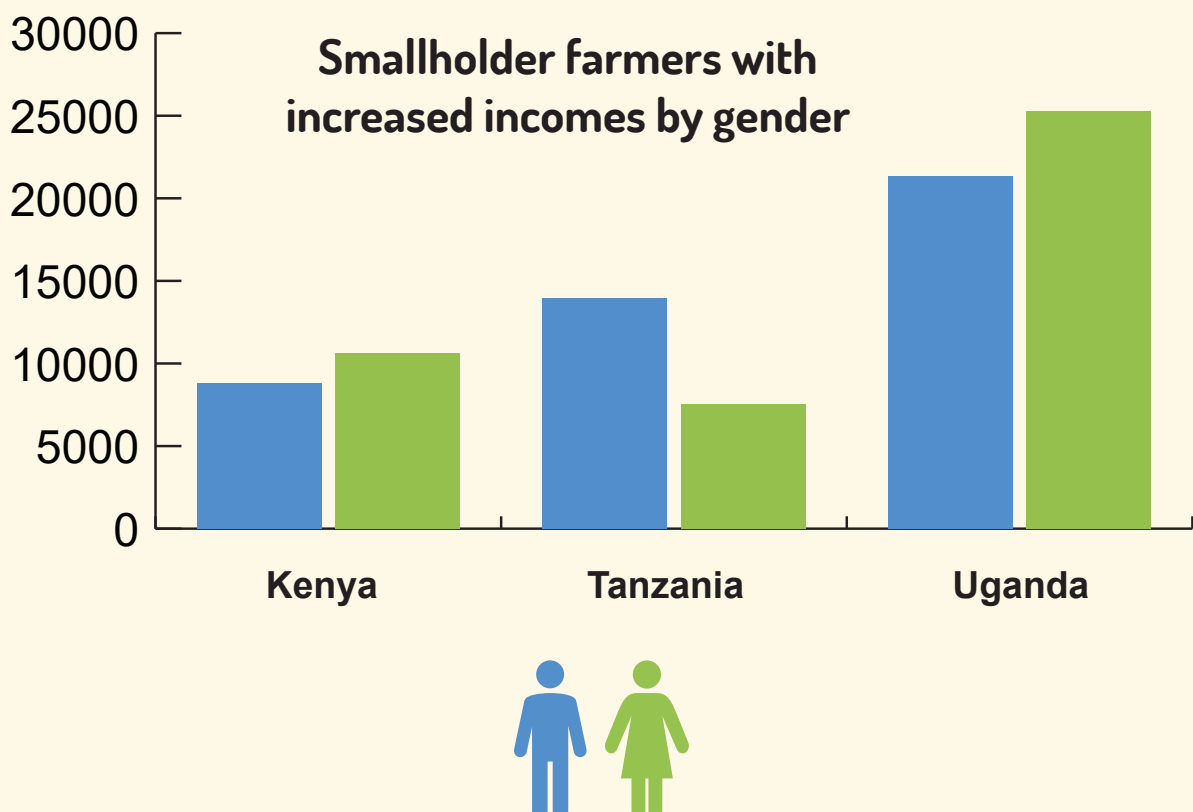
climate information service delivery supporting climate action and increased value chain actor engagement.

CRAFT consists of three workstreams, with knowledge and gender and youth as cross-cutting workstreams.

1. Workstream One: Practices and Technologies for Farmer Systems and SMEs

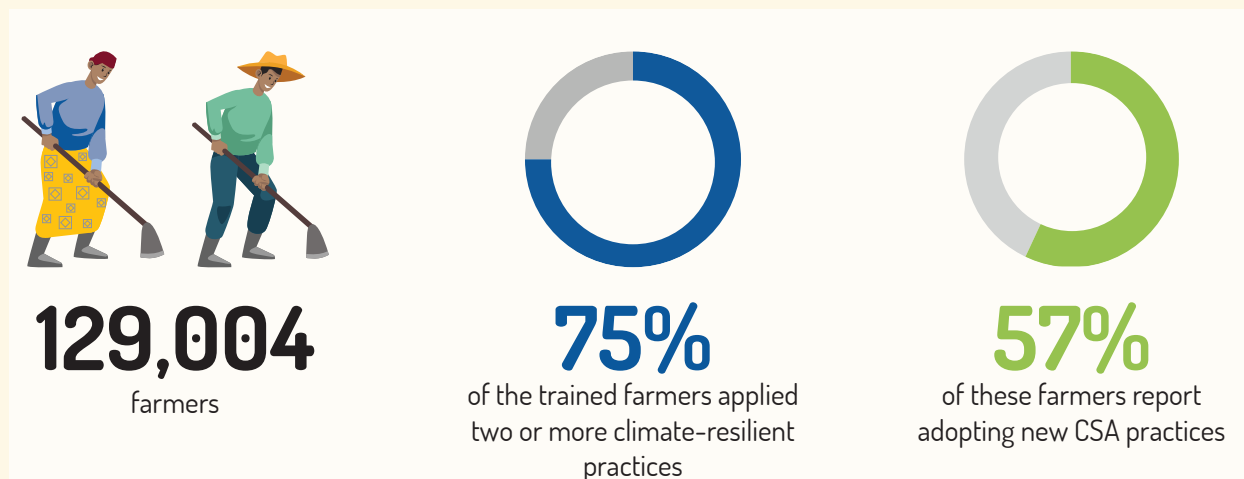
- **Increase in farmers' income:** The annual review results demonstrated that 87,535 farmers (47%) reported increased incomes in 2021. There was a decrease compared to the 56% of farmers in 2020 reporting increased incomes, which can be attributed to

the lower yields for some crops and the COVID-19 restrictions that resulted in increased prices of agricultural products.



- **Adoption of climate-smart agricultural inputs and services:** Adoption of climate-smart solutions across the CRAFT value chains is a result of awareness raising on the value of climate-smart technologies, through business cases' engagement with farmers through climate-smart farmer field schools (i.e. training of farmers and extension staff, facilitating linkages with service providers of prioritized CSA technologies

and engaging financial services providers in providing affordable credit to support farmers' purchases of CSA technologies). Results from the annual review surveys conducted show that 129,004 farmers (75% of the trained farmers) applied two or more climate-resilient practices, and 57% of these farmers report adopting new CSA practices.



Case study: Mwenge Sunflower Oil Mill Company and its quality declared seeds success by Louise Postema, Msc student, Tanzania



Working with agribusinesses, CRAFT has shown the potential of quality declared seeds (QDS) to drive the uptake of improved seeds to enhance productivity and resilience. The QDS system is an alternative certification system for improved seeds, whereby farmers are trained and given foundation seeds from improved varieties, which they then multiply and sell within the same district at affordable prices: in Singida, QDS cost around 2,500 TZS/kg (€ 1), while other improved varieties cost between 7,000 (€ 3) and 35,000 TZS/kg (€ 15).

Mwenge Sunflower Oil Mill Company Limited has adopted the QDS approach and now has 20 QDS out-growers, who are supplying 14.2 MT of sunflower seeds to farmers yearly.

Because of the combination of seeds, training, and inputs, their productivity and income have increased. Income from QDS production can be up to five times higher than that of non-QDS sunflower production. For instance, Isango Abel Reubeni, a QDS out-grower from Merya, has an income of 2,625,000 TZS/acre (€ 1128.75)

from QDS and 560,000 TZS/acre from non-QDS sunflower seed production. At the same time, production costs generally also rise, because the best agronomic practices need to be used. For Reubeni, they rose from 100,000 TZS/acre (€ 43) to 400,000 TZS/acre (€ 172).

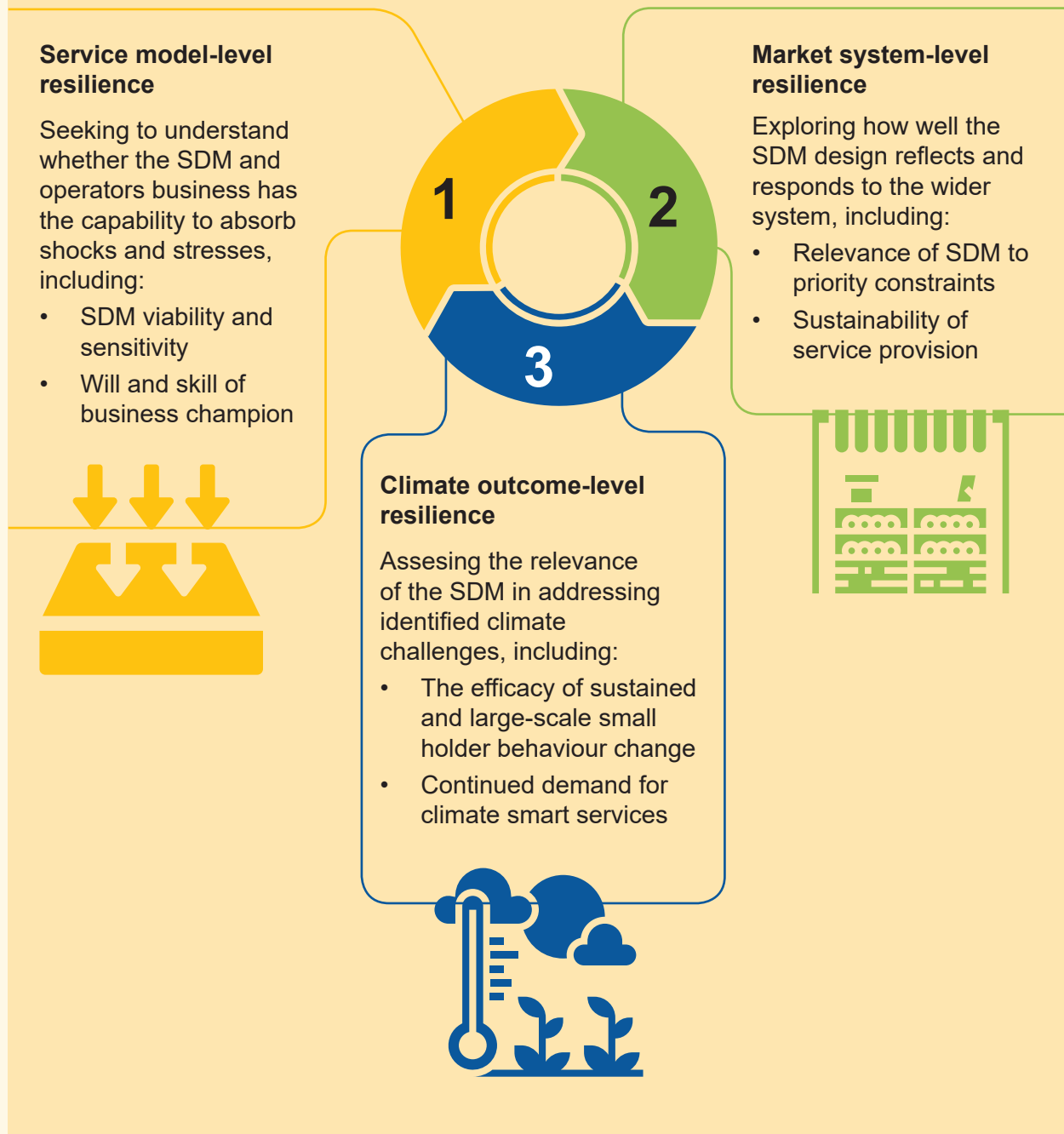
Smallholders' yield also increases significantly when using QDS: from 200 kg/acre before the project to 600 kg/acre after one year, despite bad rains. For Mwenge, this constitutes a relatively small investment to support smallholders in using improved seeds and results in better quality inputs for the company. George James Marwa, an accountant at Mwenge lauded the introduction of QDS as "one of the best interventions that the company has invested in. [...] Even foreign stakeholders have been coming to learn how we do this." Moreover, this approach ensures sustainability, creating links between farmers, out-growers, Mwenge, and the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Institute (TOSCI), based on win-win strategies that can function well without external support from development partners.

- **Evidence-based, climate-smart agriculture solutions implemented through business cases:** CORE-Africa's Climate-Smart Service Delivery Model (SDM) analysis explored the determinants of climate-smart SDM resilience to inform

business champions and their partners. One of the findings validated the importance of embedding incentives such as training, CSA demonstrations, and linkages to the offtake market as key drivers of CSA technology adoption among farmers.

Climate-smart Service Delivery Models: emerging lessons from the Service Delivery Model Analysis

Climate-smart service delivery models (SDMs) are mechanisms through which climate-smart services are channeled into the supply chain to improve performance and value creation. As sustainable and affordable access to services and inputs are key determinants of a smallholder's ability to adapt, effective and appropriate support to SDMs offers considerable scope to strengthen their resilience and potential for sustainable service delivery at scale.



Key findings and lessons

1. Systems change

- **Identifying and prioritizing constraints** facing the entire system is critical. For example, SDM designs that are informed by an understanding of all those constraints preventing smallholder climate adaptation are better able to prioritize those most likely to incentivize greater smallholder response.

The quality and consistency of service provision, including that of business champions and service providers, is paramount.

- **Clarify and prioritize climate ‘smartness’:** Vague criteria for ‘efficiency’ are problematic in classifying any productivity-enhancing actions as climate-smart. Effective and impactful climate smart SDMs are likely to be those that rigorously define and target the highest climate impact practice changes.

2. Sustainability and resilience

- **Smallholder mobilization** is critical and secured through the product purchase and aggregation services of a reliable off-taker offering smallholders secure links to commercially viable markets combined with direct or brokered access to climate-smart services.
- SDM sustainability is contingent on **business champion commitment and ownership**, underpinned by **commercial incentives** and a **clear business case**. A rigorous sustainability analysis should be undertaken to assess the long-term capacity and commitment of partners to sustain those SDMs.
- **Reliance on external funding:** Evidence suggests that too few of the services currently being subsidized will continue once program support ends.
- Whilst some SDMs establish links to multiple buyers, long-term reliance on a single off-taker is a risk.

3. Scale and outreach

- SDMs that address unique firm-level needs but are not readily replicable by other firms limit the scope for scale-up and wider outreach.

- Large-scale impact requires supporting SDM replication and adaptation by crowding in other value chain actors, including **government stakeholders**. Cases that directly engage both public and private extension agents potentially allow for greater outreach to smallholders beyond individual SDM cases.
- Large-scale service outreach implies **working directly with service providers** and addressing the wider service market system to support and promote the replication of services and delivery models by the same or additional service providers beyond ‘pilot’ SDMs.
- In the absence of **explicit scale-up strategies**, wider SDM adoption and adaptation can be expected to remain limited, and outreach will be confined to the business and investment capacity of individual business partners.

4. Monitoring and learning

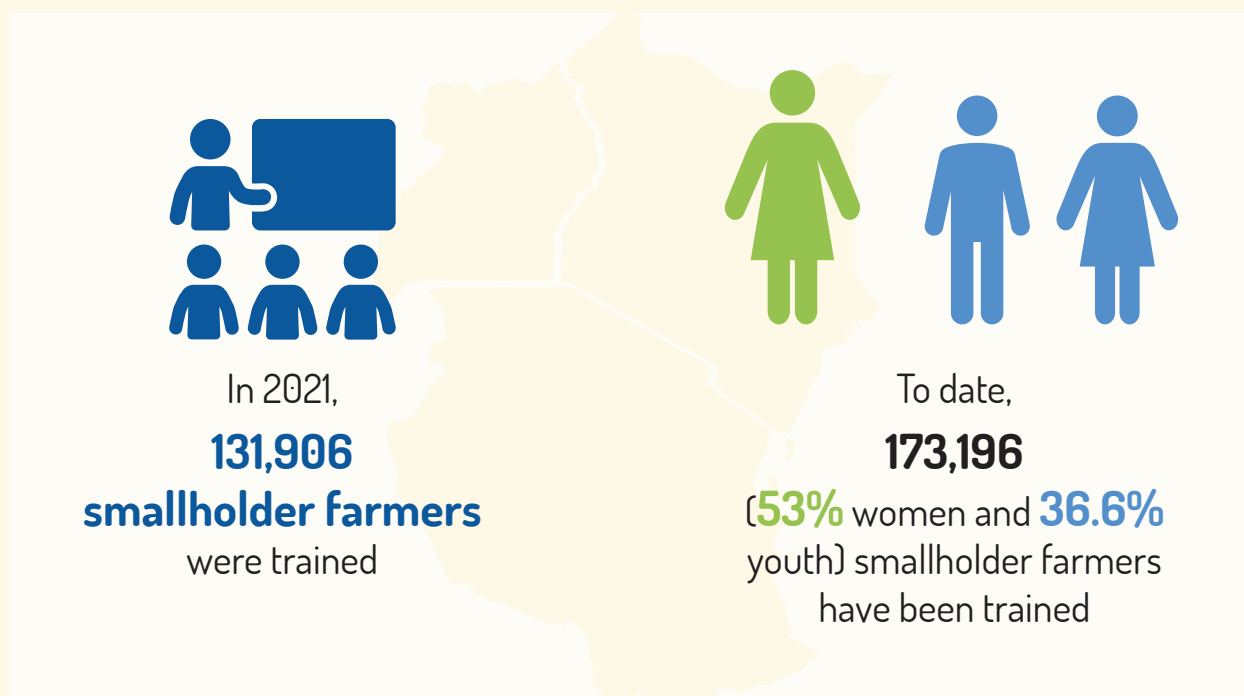
- Climate-smart behavior change amongst smallholders is reinforced where **tangible commercial returns** to those changes are observable, substantiated by a valid business case for smallholders based on accurate and realistic commercial projections.
- The **quality and consistency of service provision**, including that of business champions and service providers, is paramount.
- **Rigorous validation and triangulation of business case data** and projections are critical to understanding SDM viability, risk factors, sensitivity to key parameters, and the identification of support needs.

Reliance on external funding: Evidence suggests that too few of the services currently being subsidized will continue once program support ends.



- **Training on profitable climate-smart practices and technologies:** In 2021, 131,906 smallholder farmers were trained on profitable CSA practices and technologies. To date, 173,196 (53% women and 36.6% youth) smallholder farmers have been trained on CSA practices across the three

countries. 12 crop-specific, climate-smart production training manuals, and aids were developed, detailing specific CS adoption technologies, supported by climate projections, climate impact assessments on crop yield and climate risk assessments.



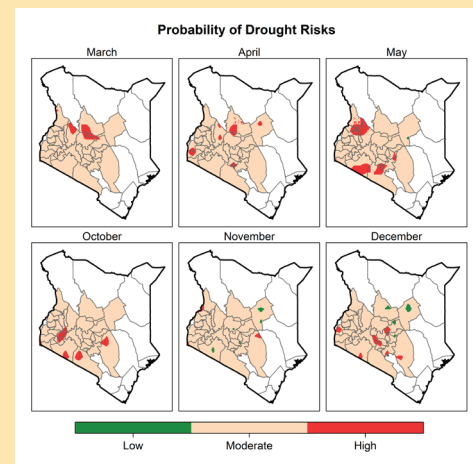
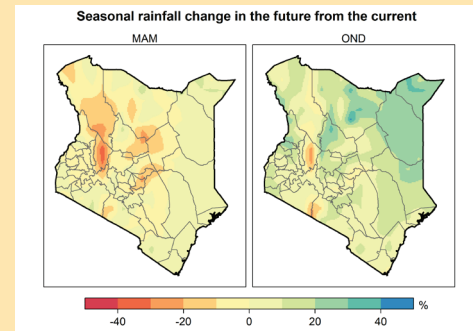
- **Strengthening and updating the Climate Risk Assessments:** An update was needed on the climate risk assessments because the climate projections in year 1 were not based on the use of multiple

climate change models. The use of a multi-model ensemble reduces the uncertainty in climate change, and an update on the impact of climate change on crop yield has also been included.

Climate Risk and Opportunity Analysis: example of the potato sector in Kenya

A Climate Risk and Opportunity analysis was done for the potato sector in Kenya, comparing current climate conditions to projected climate conditions in 2050. The main projected climatic changes are:

- On average, potato-growing counties are projected to have a **3.5% reduction in rainfall** over the March-April-May (MAM) season and a **7.3% increase** in the October-November-December (OND) season in the 2050s.
- The **temperature** in the potato-growing counties is projected to **increase** by **2.8°C** and **2.5°C** in the MAM and OND season, respectively.
- During both the short (OND) and long (MAM) rainy seasons, the model projections show that a **high-temperature rise** (particularly during MAM) is expected in all parts of Kenya, ranging from 2.0°C to 3°C.
- A **reduction in the longest dry spell** is projected in the country's northern half in the OND season (four-five days), and MAM season (one-two days).
- Due to an increase in seasonal mean rainfall and consecutive wet days in both seasons, extreme **floodings** events are projected to increase in the country in the 2050s, especially in the west and northeast.
- A decrease in seasonal rainfall and a likelihood of **more dry days** in western Kenya during the MAM season could imply more incidences of agricultural drought in the region by the 2050s.

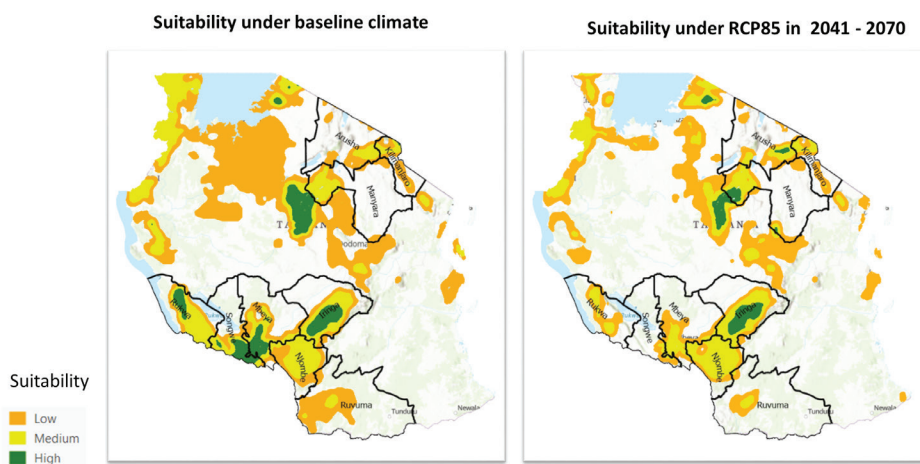




- **Development of suitability maps:** With the aim of using climate information for climate action, six suitability maps were developed in 2021 (potato for Kenya, Uganda, and Tanzania, sunflower for Tanzania and Uganda, and sorghum for Tanzania) for the current situation as well

as for the future (2041-2060) under climate change conditions. Suitability maps are based on agronomic, climate, and land-use constraints and contain socioeconomic information, to support long-term climate-smart planning, policymaking, and investing.

Potato suitability in a changing climate in Tanzania



Lessons learned from Workstream One



- **Climate adaptation and increased climate resilience is a long-term journey**

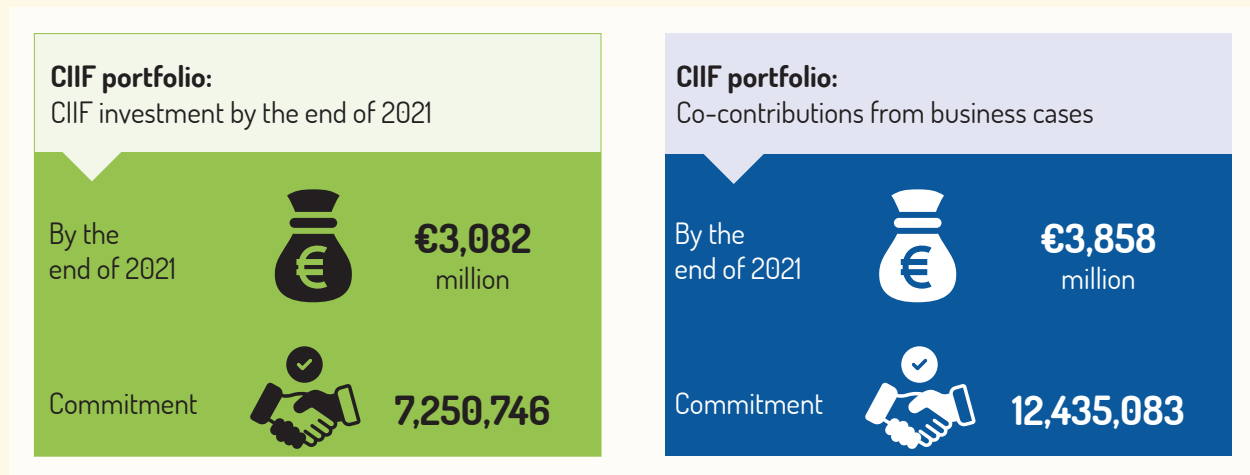
Climate change is about weather pattern changes in the long run, and consequently, the effect of climate adaptation is not measurable across one season: we need to look at longer-term trends in farmers' capability to better deal with gradual changes and extremes in temperature and rainfall through increased absorptive and adaptive capacity and access to services.

- **Tailored climate-smart financing products are critical for the adoption**

Strengthening financial service provision to smallholder farmers through business case partnering with community-based savings and credit groups has unlocked tailored credit for smallholders to, among others, purchase drought-tolerant and high-yield seed varieties. This however is not evidenced in all countries.

2. Workstream Two: Investments in Inclusive Value Chains

- CIIF investments and business case co-investment:** Through its Climate Innovation and Investment Facility (CIIF), CRAFT provides performance-based grants to the private sector. Through SMEs, cooperatives, and climate-smart service providers, contracted farmers are supported through a combination of climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, interventions to de-risk and facilitate the scaling of climate-smart investments in the value chains.



- Onboarding of 15 new business cases:** During 2021, CRAFT onboarded 15 business cases (5 in Kenya, 8 in Tanzania, and 2 in Uganda) after submission and approval by the external Investment Advisory Committee (IAC).

Most significant change story: FreshCrop Limited in Kenya



Christopher Gasperi started FreshCrop Limited as a small family operation on his four acre farm. He successfully began producing potatoes and delivered them directly to markets in Nakuru. Things were going well until his seed supplier told him that no certified potato seeds would be available until the following year! He scrambled to get local seeds to fulfill his market contracts, but his farm was contaminated by potato cyst nematodes. This experience opened his eyes to the shortage of potato seeds in Kenya.

Chris engaged local farmers in an out-grower partnership model for seed multiplication.

The quest to empower farmers and improve access to certified seeds began. Christopher started testing the propagation of apical root

cuttings with the International Potato Center (CIP) and began a needs assessment to understand the factors that affect the potato value chain. After this, the de-centralized seed production model was born. His vision to set up hubs that provide inputs and services that empower potato farmers started in Nyandarua and spread to Nakuru and Narok Counties.

Chris engaged local farmers in an out-grower partnership model for seed multiplication. FreshCrop provided an end-to-end seed production process which included planting seeds, agronomic advice, inputs, and markets for the harvested seeds. The process faced scaling challenges because most of the activities relied on manual labor. For example, one acre was being planted manually with six people in a day. There was also inconsistency in the spacing, ridging, in the amount of fertilizer applied.

In 2019, FreshCrop heard about CRAFT. The CRAFT approach was appealing because it provided the opportunity to identify areas of partnership through co-investment to strengthen the company's business model while deepening its engagement with the seed off-take market with the overall goal of building climate change resilience. FreshCrop signed a partnership agreement with CRAFT to implement 'A Decentralized Potato Value Chain Model for seed and ware production'.

Through this partnership, operational efficiency has improved, costs were reduced at the farms and there is now a timely supply of certified seeds to our out-growers and ware potato farmers. This can be attributed to CRAFT's support to de-risk the farm operations through grant funding to access a mechanized planter and the strengthening of FreshCrop's engagement with smallholder farmers. Currently, FreshCrop can plant ten acres a day with the

4-row planter, which was locally developed. This innovative solution with automated ridging and consistent spacing also delivers the exact amount of fertilizer. As a result, we have seen an increase in production: while farmers are getting four tonnes per acre with

Currently, FreshCrop can plant ten acres a day with the 4-row planter, which was locally developed.

unimproved seeds and manual planting, presently the productivity rate stands at six tonnes per acre with certified seeds and the CRAFT-inspired CSA training. At FreshCrop, production increased to over ten tonnes per acre of seed. In 2020, FreshCrop produced about 50 acres of potato seeds, and thanks to CRAFT, we successfully harvested 150 acres in 2021. Incredibly, we now have over 500 acres under production going into 2022!





- **Support to cooperatives:** Agriterra supported cooperatives in the three countries. In Tanzania, one training for youth and two for MYCOOP⁴ were implemented. In Kenya, 180 cooperative staff participated in nine trainings on a variety of topics, including internal capitalisation strategies, governance and leadership, basic financial management and youth inclusion. In Uganda, 10 trainings were organised for 184 cooperative staff on finance management, governance, sustainable services, internal capitalization strategies, and youth inclusion.

Lessons learned from Workstream Two



- **Unlocking finance for climate-smart agriculture**
The CIIF investments in the business cases have unlocked access to finance from financial institutions and public investment initiatives in agriculture in the three countries. However, funding for smallholder farmers is still limited and negatively impacts the continued investments in CSA practices at scale. This is worsened by the continued traditional banks' security requirements and the low margins from the preferential value chains. Therefore, crop rotation with high-margin crops should be encouraged.
- **The importance to recognize the different natures of cooperatives**
CRAFT developed different assessment criteria and pathways to develop bankable and realistic business cases for cooperatives.
- **Co-financing of business cases by SMEs and cooperatives needs to be aligned with the business model, market dynamics, and organizational structures**
While the aim is to leverage private sector finance through the co-financing of the business cases, the amount of co-financing should be aligned with the business revenue-generating prospects. Therefore, CRAFT has been able to adjust where required to allow for the scaling processes.
- **Access to improved, drought-resistant seeds** appear to be a leverage point in the struggle for smallholder farmers to become more climate-resilient.

⁴ MYCOOP is a cooperative training approach designed and implemented by Agriterra

3. Workstream Three: Enabling an Environment Favorable for Large-Scale Roll-Out of Climate-Smart Agriculture

- **Collaboration and exchange among public-private actors on large-scale roll-out of climate-smart agriculture:** In Kenya, through CCAFS and SNV, CRAFT is one of the leading contributors to the CSA Multistakeholder Platform (MSP) institutional framework. In 2021

CRAFT also facilitated the formation of subnational MSPs in 11 of the 47 counties.

the platform has matured and moved to the implementation phase, now with a five-year strategic plan and sub-national chapters in several counties in Kenya being established. CRAFT also facilitated the formation of subnational MSPs in 11 of the 47 counties, which will enable county governments and stakeholders to develop climate adaptation planning and actions. In Tanzania, the project's involvement has been crop-specific with contributions to the sunflower policy and advocacy agenda. In Uganda, the effort has been towards connecting with the relevant institutions and organizing meetings and dialogues to influence enablers.

- **Mainstreaming indigenous climatology:** CCAFS, SNV, and CRAFT-FFS facilitators initiated engagements with UN's FAO to integrate CRAFT experiences into the FAO Climate-Resilient Farmer Field School Model. The dialogue initiated with the FAO focused on mainstreaming technologies, practices, and innovations of indigenous

climatology into the Farmer Field School methodology.

- **Training on climate change and climate-smart practices for extension staff:** In Kenya, extension staff were trained on CSA practices in 11 counties, to strengthen the capacities of the extension system. In Tanzania, the refresher sensitization sessions involved participants from potato and sunflower value chains in the Njombe, Iringa, Manyara, Mtwara, and Ruvuma regions. In Uganda, the manuals for sunflower, potato, soybean, and sesame have undergone community validations and are currently at the national level and technical validation with the other stakeholders.
- **User-friendly weather and climate information:** Accurate, easily accessible, and user-friendly weather information is critical for a successful seasonal forecast in rain-fed agriculture. CRAFT continued to work on the dissemination of weather information to farmers and other actors along the value chains. During 2021, the project increased its engagement at the institutional level around climate information services and seasonal forecasting. CCAFS, IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Centre (ICPAC), and the National Meteorological Agencies (NMAs) of Tanzania and Uganda conducted national seasonal forecasting workshop to facilitate the access, translation, and usage of seasonal forecasting for CRAFT partners and stakeholders.





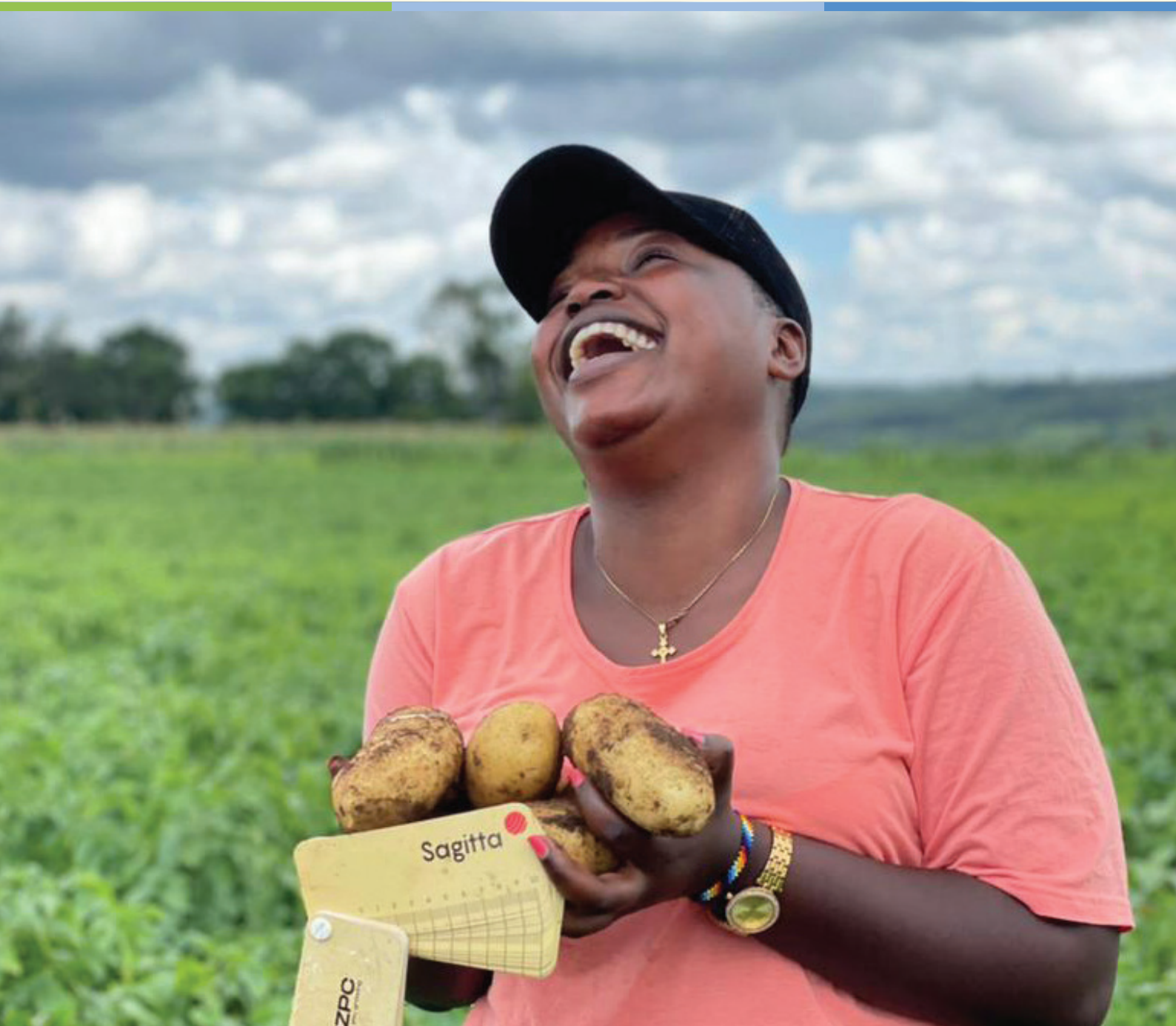
Lessons learned from Workstream Three



- **A leveraging approach to policy engagement is critical to attaining the planned policy-related actions:** Partnering and leveraging on other policy advocacy initiatives on climate change through multi-stakeholder platforms forms a basis for continuity and impact creation in the CSA policy space.
- **Dissemination of forecasted weather information combined with agricultural and crop information:** There is a need for downscaled, accurate and timely seasonal forecasts, alongside the long-term projections, as this is critical to inform decision-making at the farm level. Meteorological information should also be combined with crop management information and disseminated to smallholder farmers by ICT service providers through SMS platforms.

4. Workstream Four: Knowledge and Learning

- Climate and business narratives: To better communicate the use and usefulness of climate information to support climate-smart business development, three climate and business narratives have been developed. Specifically, these narratives
 - Describe how climate change is likely to affect crop production, the marketing trends, and the dynamics of the entire value chain, as well as climate-related risks that actors are perceiving and experiencing.
 - Tell the story of how a company or service provider aims to respond to these plausible climate-related risks through a business case.
 - Explain how the business case is not only driven by climate change but also by future markets, economic and agroecological potentials, and barriers.
- Three climate and business narratives were developed in 2021:
1. The Climate & Business Narrative for [Soybeans](#) in Uganda
 2. The Climate & Business Narrative for [Potatoes](#) in Kenya
 3. The Climate & Business Narrative for [Common Beans](#) in Tanzania



5. Workstream Five: Gender and Youth Inclusion

In total, CRAFT supports 19 (40% of all business cases) youth and women-led agribusinesses. Hence, the project indicators for women and youth-led business cases (37%) and the number of women engaged in farmer groups (91,756 out of 131,906, i.e. 70%) are on track and higher than the target of 25% and 30% respectively.

- **Gender in the Value Chain Mapping and Analysis:** In 2019 and 2020, CRAFT conducted a “*Gender in the Value Chain Mapping and Analysis*” involving 20⁵ business cases in the three countries. The analysis revealed various gender-based constraints and opportunities for the actors in each business case. [The findings of these](#)

[studies](#) were disseminated in 2021 with the specific BC owners and the CRAFT team and informed a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) strategy for the project.

- In Kenya, in collaboration with the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands (EKN), the CRAFT team introduced the **Inclusive Agriculture Trade Scan tool**: The Inclusive Trade Scan stimulates thinking about how to make a difference within one’s goals and capacity to enhance inclusivity. Eight business cases in Kenya started with the first step of a needs assessment, prioritising the activities they want to do to make their businesses more inclusive.

Lessons learned from Workstream Five



- **Revision of grant criteria:** CRAFT learned along the way that the criteria used to assess the business cases at the IAC level were not favorable to women and youth-led businesses, given the fact that most of their enterprises lack collateral and are not able to raise the 50% matching funds. As a result, the criteria were revised to accommodate the cooperatives that are known to accommodate more women.



⁵ In addition to four business cases that were later not approved for implementation

UGANDA: The Popular Knowledge Women's Initiative Farmer to Farmer Cooperative

Norah Asiyo is the Managing Director of Popular Knowledge Women's Initiative Farmer to Farmer Cooperative (P'KWI). Together with 12 other women, she founded the female led-cooperative, which is mainly into sunflower production and oil extraction as a sustainable and healthy alternative to other fats.

With the support of CRAFT, P'KWI has been able to create employment and sensitize more than 3,000 (of which 66% were female) smallholder farmers from the Bukedea and Kumi districts on climate-smart agricultural practices.

Farmers are supported with CSA training and services such as weather information, crop insurance information and support, soil testing, soil water conservation, and solar irrigation and drying technology.

Asiyo shares: "The impact CRAFT has had on P'KWI is immense. However, the most outstanding one [was] when we were certified by the Uganda Registration Services Bureau after over 10 years of trying. This was because



of the transition we made from dealing in substandard sunflower seeds and grains to nationally and internationally recognized ones."

[Read this blog to learn more about how CRAFT's engendered approach in the three countries](#)

Lessons learned from Workstream Five



- **Need for a clear gender and inclusion value proposition to agricultural SMEs and cooperatives**

Now that most business cases are learning about the benefits of inclusion and the opportunities linked to implementing a GESI approach, there is a need for resources to support these activities, allowing businesses to improve their operations through inclusive policies, employment creation for women and youth, and a supply chain including women and youth smallholder farmers.

- **The inclusive Agriculture Trade Scan facilitates practical implementation of inclusiveness**

When it comes to understanding inclusivity, addressing gender dynamics in value chains, and navigating potential trade-offs, the application of the Inclusive Agriculture Trade Scan tool in Kenya gave the business cases a chance to better prioritise what is necessary to incorporate inclusion in their businesses.

The Climate Resilient Agribusiness for Tomorrow (CRAFT) project is funded by the Netherlands Ministry of Foreign Affairs and aims to increase the availability and accessibility of climate-resilient food for the growing populations in Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda. The project is implemented by SNV (lead) in partnership with the CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS) under International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI), Wageningen University and Research (WUR), Agriterro and Rabo Partnerships. For details, contact craft-info@snv.org



<https://snv.org/project/climate-resilient-agribusiness-tomorrow-craft>



<https://twitter.com/crafteastafrica>



<https://www.linkedin.com/company/craft-east-africa/?originalSubdomain=tz>

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