REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NAKURU COUNTY
COUNTY OF UNLIMITED OPPORTUNITIES

COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU



THE NAKURU COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION POLICY, 2026

2026-2035

Foreword



> *By strengthening extension services, we are not only supporting agriculture; we are investing in the prosperity and future of Nakuru County.*

Agriculture remains the backbone of Nakuru County's economy and the primary source of livelihood for the majority of our households. It is central to our aspirations for food security, employment creation, poverty reduction, and inclusive economic growth. However, despite its immense potential, the sector continues to face persistent challenges that limit productivity, resilience, and equitable access to opportunities: particularly among smallholder farmers who form the foundation of our agricultural system. At the heart of these challenges lies the need for a stronger, more responsive, and better-coordinated agricultural extension and advisory system. For many years, farmers in Nakuru County have faced constraints in accessing timely, relevant, and quality agricultural information, technologies, and market linkages. These gaps have been compounded by inadequate human resource capacity, fragmented service delivery, limited financing, weak research-extension linkages, and insufficient integration of emerging issues such as climate change, nutrition, and social inclusion.

The Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy has been developed to directly address these challenges. It provides a clear, coherent, and strategic framework to transform extension and advisory services into an efficient, inclusive, and demand- driven system that responds to the diverse needs of farmers and other value chain actors. The policy outlines concrete interventions to strengthen human and institutional capacity, enhance coordination among stakeholders, promote innovation and digital solutions, and ensure that extension services are accessible, accountable, and of high quality. Importantly, this policy aligns with the Constitution of Kenya (2010), which devolves agricultural extension services to county governments, and is anchored in relevant national and county policy frameworks. It recognizes the pluralistic nature of extension service delivery and provides a structured approach to harness the strengths of public institutions, private sector actors, research organizations, development partners, and farming communities. The County Government of Nakuru is fully committed to the implementation of this policy.

We will invest in strengthening extension systems, build strategic partnerships, and ensure adequate resource allocation to deliver meaningful and measurable outcomes. Through this policy, we reaffirm our commitment to empowering farmers with knowledge, skills, and technologies that will enable them to increase productivity, adapt to climate change, access markets, and improve their livelihoods. The real impact of this policy will be seen in transformed farming systems where farmers are better informed, more productive, and more resilient; where agricultural enterprises are more competitive and market-oriented. By strengthening extension services, we are not only supporting agriculture; we are investing in the prosperity and future of Nakuru County.

I call upon all stakeholders: government agencies, development partners, private sector actors, research institutions, and farming communities to work together in the implementation of this policy. Its success will depend on our collective commitment, coordination, and shared vision.

H.E. Susan Kihika, EGH.
Governor, Nakuru County



Preface

The Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy has been developed through a participatory and consultative process led by a Technical Working Group comprising representatives from county government departments, national institutions, research organizations, development partners, the private sector, and farmer organizations.

The process involved extensive stakeholder engagement, technical reviews, and validation forums to ensure that the policy reflects the realities, priorities, and aspirations of the agricultural sector in Nakuru County. The development of this policy was informed by a comprehensive situational analysis, which highlighted critical challenges affecting agricultural extension and advisory services. These include inadequate human and infrastructural capacity, fragmented coordination among service providers, weak research–extension linkages, limited financing, and gaps in quality assurance and knowledge management. The process also identified emerging issues such as climate change, social inclusion, nutrition, and digital transformation as key considerations for a modern and responsive extension system.

This policy therefore provides a coherent and strategic framework to guide the planning, coordination, and delivery of agricultural extension and advisory services in Nakuru County. It sets out clear policy directions, interventions, and standards aimed at strengthening institutional capacity, enhancing collaboration among stakeholders, and improving the quality, accessibility, and relevance of services to farmers and other value chain actors. The Technical Working Group acknowledges the valuable contributions of all stakeholders who participated in the development of this policy. Their insights, experiences, and commitment were instrumental in shaping a document that is both practical and forward-looking.

It is our expectation that this policy will serve as a key reference for decision-making, resource allocation, and implementation of extension services, ultimately contributing to increased agricultural productivity, improved livelihoods, and sustainable development in Nakuru County.

Leonard K. Bor

County Executive Committee Member
Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services
Nakuru County.

Acknowledgements

The development of the Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy was made possible through the collective efforts, dedication, and commitment of numerous institutions, partners, and individuals who contributed their time, expertise, and resources throughout the process. We extend our sincere appreciation to all those who played a role in shaping this policy framework.

"We wish to recognise the invaluable contributions of our partners, whose technical and financial support greatly enriched the development of this policy. We acknowledge the German Agency for International Cooperation. (GIZ), Cereal Growers Association (CGA), World Resources Institute (WRI), Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, International Water Management Institute (IWMI), Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services (KEFAAS), The Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Agrochemicals Association of Kenya (AAK Grow), Nakuru Living Lab (Egerton University), Seed Savers Network Kenya (SSNK), Dan Church Aid (DCA), SNV – Power for Food Partnership, Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), FIPs Africa, Society of Crop Agribusiness Advisors of Kenya (SOCAA), Slow Food Kenya, Network for Agroecology in Africa (NAGROA), Farming Systems Kenya (FSK), Cascade and CARE Kenya and Anglican Development services central Rift for their support and commitment, which greatly shaped this policy document."

We further appreciate all development partners, stakeholders, farmers' organizations, civil society organizations, private sector actors, research institutions, and community representatives who participated in consultations, validation meetings, and technical discussions that informed this policy.

Special recognition goes to the Technical Working Group (TWG) and the Secretariat, led by Ms Lilian Samoei, Dr Naomi Muriuki, Mr Raymond Mwangata and Mr James Kamau for their leadership and coordination throughout the process.

Finally, we extend our gratitude to all stakeholders and the people of Nakuru County whose contributions, experiences, and aspirations have shaped this Agricultural Extension Policy. It is our hope that the implementation of this policy will strengthen agricultural extension systems, enhance knowledge sharing, improve farmer resilience, and contribute to sustainable agricultural transformation and improved livelihoods across Nakuru County.



Eng. Margaret W. Kinyanjui

Chief Officer, Agriculture
County Government of Nakuru



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Chief Officer, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services
County Government of Nakuru

Executive Summary

Agriculture is the backbone of Nakuru County's economy, supporting over 80% of households and contributing significantly to livelihoods, food security, and economic growth. Despite the county's substantial agricultural potential characterized by extensive arable land and predominantly smallholder farming systems productivity and sustainability remain constrained. A key limitation is the inadequate performance of Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (EAS), which are critical for linking farmers to knowledge, technologies, and markets.

The current extension system faces several structural and operational challenges. These include an unfavorable extension staff-to-farmer ratio (1:850) against the recommended 1:600), insufficient technical capacity among personnel, limited infrastructure and logistical support, and inadequate and unsustainable financing. Additionally, weak coordination among stakeholders, fragmented knowledge management systems, and limited research–extension–farmer linkages hinder effective service delivery. These gaps are further compounded by emerging issues such as climate change, social exclusion, food safety concerns, and governance challenges.

Although the County Government, in collaboration with national institutions, development partners, and private sector actors, has made efforts to strengthen extension delivery, these interventions remain insufficient, often project-based, and poorly coordinated. The pluralistic nature of extension provision while offering opportunities for innovation and resource pooling has resulted in duplication, inefficiencies, and inconsistent service quality due to the absence of a harmonized policy framework.

The Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy is therefore proposed to establish a coherent, inclusive, and well-coordinated system for extension service delivery. The policy aims to enhance institutional capacity, strengthen coordination and partnerships, improve financing mechanisms, and promote evidence-based, demand-driven, and market-oriented extension approaches. It also seeks to institutionalize quality assurance standards, strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, and integrate farmer feedback mechanisms to improve accountability and responsiveness.

The overall objective of the policy is to develop an efficient, inclusive, and resilient extension system that enhances agricultural productivity and improves farmer livelihoods. Specifically, the policy focuses on strengthening human, financial, and infrastructural capacity; improving knowledge management and research linkages; enhancing coordination among stakeholders; establishing a robust legal and institutional framework; promoting professionalism and quality assurance; diversifying extension approaches; and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues such as gender, youth inclusion, and climate resilience.

Guided by principles of productivity, inclusivity, sustainability, collaboration, and market orientation, the policy envisions a dynamic and knowledge-driven extension system. Its mission is to provide responsive, participatory, and equitable services that empower farmers and promote innovation across the agricultural value chain.

Ultimately, the policy provides a strategic framework to transform extension services in Nakuru County into an effective driver of agricultural transformation, increased incomes, food and nutrition security, environmental sustainability, and overall socio-economic development

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEAS	Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services
ASTGS	Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy
ATDCs	Agricultural Training and Development Centres
C2R	Collaborate to Regenerate
CASSCOM	County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CPD	Continuous Professional Development
CSA	Climate-Smart Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DOALFV	Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services
DSA	Drug and Substance Abuse
EAS	Extension and Advisory Services
EBK	Engineers Board of Kenya
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFBS	Farmer Field Business Schools
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
FSCs	Farmer Service Centres
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	Global Positioning System
GTNT	Gender Transformative Nutrition Training
GTSTIB	Gender Transformative Socio-Technical Innovation Bundling
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IFMIS	Integrated Financial Management Information System
JASSCOM	Joint Agricultural Sector Steering Committee
KALRO	Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization
KASEP	Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy
KEFAAS	Kenya Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services
KIAMIS	Kenya Agricultural Market Information System
KMD	Kenya Meteorological Department
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
KPI	Key Performance Indicator
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
LOAs	Letters of Agreement
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MIS	Management Information System
MoALFC	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MOUs	Memoranda of Understanding
NEPAD-P	RM – New Partnership for Africa's Development Peer Review Mechanism
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
RBET	Reach, Benefit, Empower, Transform
SHEP	Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion
SMS	Short Message Service
TIMPs	Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices
TORs	Terms of Reference
VMGs	Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups

DEFINITION OF TERMS

Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS): A system of services that provides farmers and other value chain actors with knowledge, information, skills, and technologies to improve productivity, sustainability, and livelihoods.

Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA): An approach to agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience, reduces greenhouse gas emissions where possible, and strengthens food security under changing climate conditions.

Digital Extension (E-Extension: Use of ICT tools to deliver agricultural advisory services.

Extension Services: Support services that facilitate the transfer of agricultural knowledge, technologies, and innovations to farmers through training, advisory, and facilitation processes.

Extension Approaches: Structured ways of delivering extension services, including participatory, demand-driven, market-oriented, and digital methods.

Extension Methods: Techniques used to deliver extension services such as farm visits, demonstrations, field schools, and digital platforms.

Farmer Field Schools (FFS): Group-based learning platforms where farmers learn by doing, experiment, and share knowledge.

Farmer Field Business Schools (FFBS): Platforms integrating agricultural production with business and market-oriented skills.

Farmer Service Centres (FSCs): Hubs providing bundled services including advisory, inputs, mechanization, and market linkages.

Gender Action Learning System (GALS): A participatory methodology that empowers communities to address gender inequalities and improve livelihoods.

Gender-Based Violence (GBV): Harmful acts directed at individuals based on gender affecting participation in socio-economic activities.

Gender Transformative Approaches: Approaches that challenge and change harmful gender norms and inequalities.

Gender-transformative socio-technical innovation bundles (GTSTIBs): are integrated packages of technologies, social innovations, and institutional interventions that intentionally address gender norms, power relations, and resource inequalities to enable women and men to equitably benefit from and participate in agricultural and livelihood transformation.

Integration of gender: responsive approaches with agricultural technologies and innovations.
Gender Transformative Nutrition Training (GTNT)- Training that integrates nutrition education with gender empowerment.

Knowledge Management- The process of generating, organizing, sharing, and applying agricultural knowledge.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): A process of tracking progress and assessing performance of interventions.

Participatory Approaches: Methods that involve stakeholders in planning, implementation, and evaluation.

Research–Extension Linkages: Collaboration between researchers, extension providers, and farmers to promote adoption of innovations.

Reach, Benefit, Empower, Transform (RBET): A framework for assessing the impact of interventions on target groups.
Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs)- Improved technologies and practices that enhance productivity and sustainability.

Value Chain: The full range of activities from production to consumption of agricultural products.
Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs) Groups facing social and economic disadvantages limiting access to services.



CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Agriculture is the primary source of livelihoods in Nakuru County, supporting more than 80% of households and contributing approximately 4.9% to Kenya's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (KIPPRA, 2024; County Government of Nakuru, 2024). The county spans about 7,509.5 square kilometres, of which nearly 62% (466,173 hectares) is arable, and of which over 70% is under agricultural production (KIPPRA, 2024). The remaining 38% of the county's land is largely occupied by natural resources, such as lakes, forests, and mountains, which serve as major tourist attractions in the county. Farming is predominantly smallholder-based, with an average landholding size of 0.77 hectares (1.9 acres) (Agriculture Sector Survey, 2024). As an essential pillar of development, the sector drives economic growth and sustains rural and peri-urban livelihoods (County Government of Nakuru, 2024).

Agricultural extension and advisory services (EAS) play a critical role in enhancing sector performance; however, the services face persistent challenges limiting access to services, including under-resourced personnel, and institutional capacity gaps that constrain productivity and sustainability (County Government of Nakuru, 2021; Kansiime et al., 2022). The current extension staff-to-farmer ratio stands at approximately 1:850, which, although representing a significant improvement, remains below the recommended ratio of 1:600 as stipulated in the Agricultural Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) (Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives [MoALFC], 2019). The improvement in the staff-to-farmer ratio can be attributed to the recent recruitment of additional technical staff by the County Government. Despite this progress, the current ratio remains inadequate, highlighting the need for further recruitment to enhance the accessibility and effectiveness of agricultural extension services. These limitations contribute to socio-economic pressures, with many agricultural households experiencing poverty and food insecurity (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2023).

In response, the County Government, in collaboration with national programmes, development partners, and the private sector, has invested in capacity building, infrastructure, research, innovation, and financial support to strengthen extension delivery (NEPAD-PRM Kenya, 2025). Despite these efforts, gaps still exist in coordination, sustainable financing, and logistical support. Additionally, emerging cross-cutting issues such as social inclusion and climate resilience continue to shape the demand for extension services (County Government of Nakuru, 2023; FAO, 2022).

The 2010 Constitution of Kenya in the Fourth Schedule provides that extension services is county Governments function. In Nakuru County, the services are delivered through a pluralistic framework involving government, development partners, research institutions, private actors, and community-based service providers (MoALFC, 2023; Davis & Heemskerk, 2018). The County Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Veterinary Services provide leadership and coordination, while Sub-County, Ward, and Village Extension Officers deliver frontline support, complemented by lead farmers, NGOs, and private service providers (County Government of Nakuru, 2024).
Extension and advisory services (EAS) are key factors for Nakuru County's agricultural transformation, enabling farmers to access knowledge, technologies, and markets, adopt climate-smart and sustainable practices, strengthen farmer organizations, and integrate effectively into value chains (MoALFC, 2023; FAO, 2022). These services drive increased productivity, reduce post-harvest losses, improve farm profitability, and support broader county objectives of food security, economic empowerment, environmental sustainability, and resilience (County Government of Nakuru, 2024; World Bank, 2021).

1.2 Rationale for the Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy

Agriculture is the backbone of Nakuru County's but productivity and sustainability remain constrained by limited access to effective extension and advisory services. The current extension system faces critical challenges, limiting farmers' access to timely knowledge, technologies, and market information, contributing to persistent poverty and food insecurity among agricultural households.

Although the County Government, in collaboration with national programs, development partners, and the private sector, has invested in strengthening extension delivery through capacity building and innovation, gaps remain in coordination, sustainable financing, logistics, and responsiveness to emerging issues such as climate change and social inclusion. Furthermore, under the Constitution of Kenya (2010), agricultural extension is a devolved function, requiring clear policy direction at the county level to ensure effective service delivery within a pluralistic system involving public institutions, research bodies, private actors, and community-based organizations.

In this context, the development of a Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy is necessary to establish a coherent, harmonized, and strategic framework for extension delivery. The policy will enhance coordination among stakeholders, improve resource mobilization and allocation, address human and infrastructural capacity gaps, and promote inclusive, climate-resilient, and market-oriented extension services. It will also set minimum service delivery standards, strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems, and institutionalize farmer feedback mechanisms to improve accountability and service quality.

Overall, the policy is essential to transform extension services into a more efficient, inclusive, and resilient system capable of driving agricultural productivity, improving farmer incomes, and advancing Nakuru County's broader development goals.

1.3 Objective

1.3.1 Overall Objective

To establish and sustain an efficient, inclusive, coordinated, and evidence-driven agricultural extension system in Nakuru County that enhances productivity, resilience, and farmer livelihoods.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

The specific objectives include to;

1. Establish a framework for managing human, infrastructure and funding resources
2. Strengthen countywide knowledge management and research–extension–clientele linkage system
3. Strengthen coordination in provision of extension and advisory service
4. Establish an enabling legal and institutional environment in extension and advisory services provision
5 .Promote professionalism and implement standards and quality assurance in agricultural extension.
6. Promote diverse extension approaches and methods.
7. Mainstream cross-cutting issues in agriculture extension delivery and advisory services

Mission

Providing responsive, participatory and pluralistic agricultural extension services that empower farmers, promote innovation, enhance productivity, and ensure equitable access to timely agricultural knowledge and technologies across Nakuru County.

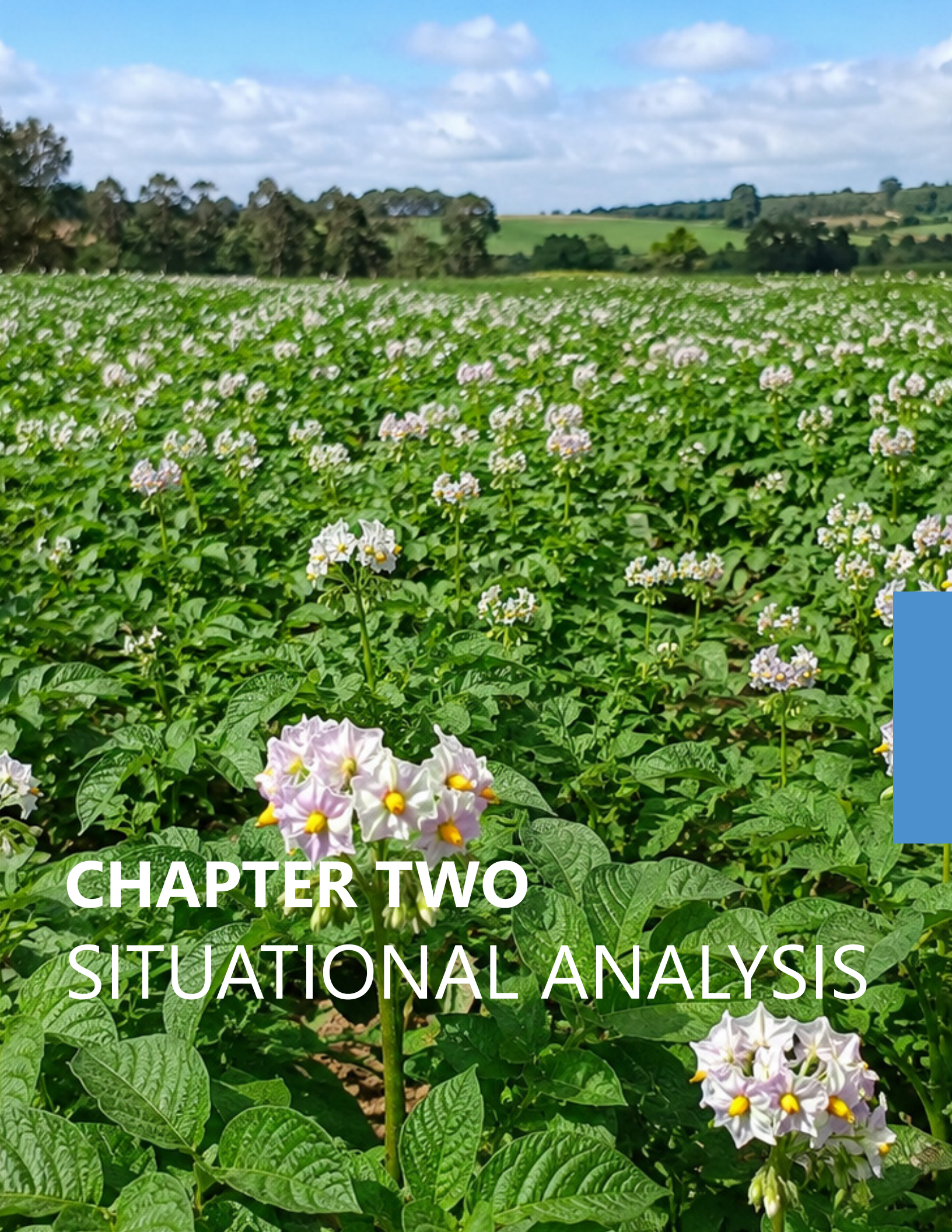
Vision

A dynamic, well-coordinated and knowledge-driven agricultural extension system that enables a prosperous, resilient and safe food and nutrition secure Nakuru County.



1.6 Guiding Principles

1.This policy will be anchored on these guiding principles;
2.Productivity and Income Generation
3.Social Inclusivity and Equity
4.Pluralistic Extension Approaches
5.Demand-Driven and Market-Oriented Extension
6.Coordination, Collaboration, and Partnership
7.Sustainability



CHAPTER TWO
SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 Capacity in Extension Service Delivery

2.1.1 Human Resource Capacity

Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) in Nakuru County operate within a three-tier structure (county, sub-county, and ward levels) The County level staff provide policy oversight, technical backstopping, coordination, monitoring & evaluation with a staff requirement of 10 to 14 technical officers. Sub County level officers are designed for technical supervision, coordination, aggregation of data, and capacity support to ward officers. Nakuru County has 11 sub Counties and each sub county require a minimum of 5 officers. Ward level officers provide direct farmer engagement, demonstrations, advisory services, and data collection. Nakuru has 55 Wards and number of officers required per Ward will depend on farmer population.

Despite this structure, several systemic challenges continue to limit the effectiveness, reach, and quality of extension service delivery. The ratio of extension staff to farmers is 1:850 against a target of 1:600 farmers. The majority of extension service personnel have an inadequate range of specialized technical skills and scope of knowledge on extension delivery. In addition, there is a low replacement rate of for exiting extension personnel.

4–6%

budget allocation to the agriculture sector supporting

55 wards

2.1.2 Infrastructure

Although Nakuru County and its partners have established infrastructure to support Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services including office facilities, transport assets, ICT equipment, and laboratory services significant gaps remain that limit effective service delivery. These include uneven distribution of facilities across wards, inadequate and aging transport resources, limited internet connectivity and digital tools, under-equipped diagnostic laboratories, and poor maintenance. Additionally, weak coordination among stakeholders and limited climate-resilient infrastructure constrain optimal utilization. Addressing these challenges is essential to enhance efficiency, equity, and responsiveness in extension and advisory service delivery across the county.

2.1.3 Funding

Agricultural extension and advisory services (AEAS) in Nakuru County are predominantly financed through public resources allocated by the County Government and has consistently allocated between 4–6% of its total budget to the agriculture sector. While this demonstrates political commitment to agricultural development, the current level of funding remains inadequate to fully support effective and equitable extension service delivery across all sub-counties and wards.

The limited budget allocation constrains recruitment and retention of extension personnel, provision of mobility and logistical support, maintenance of infrastructure, operational costs, and investment in digital and laboratory systems. As a result, extension officers face high farmer-to-staff ratios, reduced field presence, and limited capacity to respond to emerging challenges such as climate change, soil degradation, and market integration demands. Consequently, service coverage and quality remain resource-constrained in all areas.

To bridge this financing gap, Nakuru County increasingly relies on partnerships with national programs, development partners, research institutions, and private sector actors. While these collaborations provide critical complementary support, they are often project-based and not always sustainable in the long term.

Given agriculture's central role in the county, there is a strong case for increasing sectoral allocation to the recommended 10% of the County budget and ring-fencing a defined proportion specifically for extension service delivery. Enhanced and predictable financing would strengthen human resource capacity, improve infrastructure and logistics, support digital transformation, and ensure inclusive, climate-resilient, and market-oriented extension services. This would enable the county to fully harness agriculture as a driver of productivity, resilience, and rural prosperity.

2.2 Knowledge Management

Effective knowledge management enhances decision-making by ensuring that data and information are harmonized across sectors and readily accessible to all agricultural actors and enablers. In Nakuru county, conventional knowledge is largely used while indigenous knowledge is under-exploited. A variety of digital platforms for knowledge management are currently in use that promote digital extension services, financial literacy support, and market linkages.

Agricultural knowledge management in Nakuru County remains fragmented. Numerous actors including both

public and private, collect and analyse data independently. As a result, many smallholder farmers continue to depend largely on independent information from different sources.

2.3 Research – Extension - Clientele Linkages

Research and development of agricultural technologies addressing client needs are essential to sustaining a vibrant agricultural extension service delivery. Research and development of agricultural technologies that respond to farmer needs are fundamental to sustaining an effective agricultural extension system. For research outputs to translate into improved productivity and livelihoods, strong and functional research–extension linkages are essential. Agricultural research is primarily undertaken by national and international research institutions, universities, and, to some extent, local and multinational private companies conducting on-station and on-farm trials.

However, coordination between county extension services and research institutions remains weak, widening the gap between technology development and practical application at farm level. Limited involvement of key actors and inadequate institutional collaboration have constrained effective knowledge transfer.

Although initiatives have been undertaken through intergovernmental institutions such as the Joint Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (JASSCOM) and the County Agricultural Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) to strengthen research–extension linkages, these efforts have achieved limited success owing to insufficient resource allocation across the institutions within the agricultural extension sector.

2.4 Partnership, Collaboration and Coordination

Nakuru County hosts a wide range of actors involved in agricultural extension, including county government departments, research and training institutions, private sector players, community-based organizations, and development partners. While this diversity presents strong potential for synergy, innovation, and resource pooling, coordination and collaboration among stakeholders remain limited and largely informal.

Extension service delivery is characterized by fragmented approaches, with many actors operating in silos, overlapping mandates, weak information sharing, and inconsistent engagement with farmers. Resource allocation and technical expertise are often unevenly distributed, and many interventions are driven by short-term project cycles rather than sustained, system-wide strategies. As a result, the county lacks a fully coordinated, pluralistic, and inclusive extension system that is accessible, demand-driven, and sustainable. The limited integration of participatory and digital approaches further constrains service reach and effectiveness.

These coordination gaps have contributed to unreliable and uneven distribution of extension services across sub-counties and wards. Although the County has established a County Agricultural Sector Steering and Coordination Mechanism to harmonize efforts, facilitate stakeholder engagement, and promote joint planning, the platform has not been fully institutionalized. Consequently, its ability to provide structured oversight, accountability, and long-term coordination remains constrained.

2. 5: Policy, Legal, Regulatory and Institutional Framework

2.5.1 Policies

Agricultural Policy, 2021

One of the objectives of this policy is to promote appropriate, cost effective and affordable extension services.It guides promotion of demand-driven research and timely dissemination of research findings. Further, it notes that regulation of both the public and private sector extension services has been mostly ineffective.

Veterinary Policy, 2020

The policy recognizes that low animal productivity is due to challenges such as poor genetics, inadequate uptake of modern breeding technologies, a weak infrastructure for animal production, animal diseases and inadequate extension services.

Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy 2023.

This policy focuses on enhancing capacity for extension services however it still does not address the issues of poor coordination and linkages between public, private and NGO initiatives, limiting farmers access to comprehensive services.

Other Relevant National Policies

Several national policy frameworks strongly support the role of agricultural extension and advisory services in driving sector growth and sustainability. The National Agricultural Research System Policy (2012) underscores the importance of research and innovation as the foundation of effective extension services, ensuring that knowledge transferred to farmers is evidence-based and responsive to emerging challenges. Similarly, the National Livestock Policy (2020) emphasizes strengthening research and extension institutions to enhance competitiveness and productivity in the livestock subsector, proposing targeted interventions to address persistent service delivery constraints.

The Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS 2019–2029) recognizes agricultural research and extension as critical enablers of sustainable economic growth and prioritizes the development of technical capacity among extension agents. The Sessional Paper No. 5 of 2016 on the National Climate Change Framework Policy calls for the integration of climate change knowledge into public awareness, civic education, and extension programs to build resilience. The National Aquaculture Policy (2025) further promotes a strengthened pluralistic extension system and improved research-extension linkages to enhance technology development, dissemination, and adoption. Meanwhile, the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2011) highlights systemic challenges such as low extension worker-to-farmer ratios and weak agricultural data systems, which undermine service effectiveness. Collectively, these policies provide a coherent national mandate for strengthening extension systems as a cornerstone of agricultural transformation, climate resilience, and food security.

Nakuru County Agroecology policy, 2025.
The policy provides the principals, practices and institutional arrangements for sustainable farming. Extension transforms this into training, advisory services; community engagements and farmers support systems.

Nakuru County climate change policy, 2021
This policy emphasizes adaptation measures that safeguard against climate risks and highlights the role of extension officers in community level implementation and capacity building on early warning systems and climate information.

2.5.2. Legal and Regulatory framework

(a)The Constitution of Kenya 2010
The Constitution of Kenya has assigned functions to the National and County Governments under the Fourth Schedule that mandates County Governments to undertake the following devolved functions; crop and animal husbandry, livestock sale yards, county abattoirs, plant and animal disease control, fisheries, veterinary services and cooperative development.

b) Relevant Legal Frameworks
The country has enacted various laws which provide for extension services and farmer advisory services such as the Crops Act No. 16 of 2013, the Fisheries Management and Development Act, 2016, Veterinary Surgeons and Para professions Act No.29 of 2011, Animal Diseases Act, cooperative societies Act, 2012.

At county level there is the Nakuru county urban food agriculture ACT 2021 under which extension models will be operationalized. Nakuru county climate change ACT 2021 emphasizes on adaptation measures that safeguard against climate risks and highlights the role of extension officers.

2.5.3 Institutional Frameworks
Currently there exist a number of institutions involved in agricultural extension. These institutions include the public sector (National and County Governments), private sector, development partners, academic and research institutions and non-profit organizations. However, each institution provides their services without consideration of the other resulting in overlaps and occasional contradictions.

2.5.4 Professional Associations.
These associations deal with welfare issues of their members in addition to providing information and undertaking capacity building. In the agriculture sector, Agriculture engineers are regulated by engineers' board of Kenya (EBK), veterinary surgeons and paraprofessional are officially regulated by the Kenya Veterinary Board.In order to ensure that consumers of professional services in the agriculture value chains constantly receive quality extension and advisory services, it will be essential to establish and maintain professional regulatory organizations for various specializations like crop, livestock and fisheries.

2.6. Extension Standards and Quality Assurance

2.6.1 Extension standards.
Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AEAS) link farmers and other value chain actors to relevant knowledge, information, and technologies that improve agricultural productivity, sustainability, and household incomes. Effective extension systems are not only about transferring information but also about empowering farmers to make informed decisions, adopt best practices, and respond to market, climatic, and environmental changes. However, the contribution of extension to agriculture sector depends on the quality, relevance, and timeliness of extension and advisory services. This underscores the importance of having well-defined standards and robust quality assurance mechanisms to guide quality service delivery with consistent credible information.

Currently, the capacity-building framework for AEAS within Nakuru County faces several standards and quality assurance challenges. There is no standardized qualification framework to ensure consistency in skills and competencies across extension service providers. This has resulted in disparities in service delivery and varying levels of professionalism and effectiveness.

Some individuals either by themselves of for some organizations providing extension services do not possess relevant academic or technical qualifications to provide AEAS. In addition, many service providers create and disseminate their own agricultural messages through various platforms. However, most of the messages are

not verified or subjected to quality checks. Consequently, farmers sometimes receive inaccurate, incomplete, or biased information, leading to confusion, poor adoption of technologies, economic losses.

This gap has contributed to uncoordinated service delivery, limited accountability, and low adherence to national extension standards as prescribed in the Kenya Agricultural Sector Extension Policy (2023). Some institutions like the Kenya Veterinary Board regulates veterinary and para veterinary staff who are also extension service practitioners.

2.6.2 Extension content and messages

The effectiveness of agricultural extension in Nakuru County is significantly affected by content quality concerns due to inadequate quality assurance and standards and capacities of actors providing AEAS. A core problem in content and messaging is the "one-size-fits-all" limitation, where many messages remain generic national recommendations that fail to incorporate crucial local realities. Additionally, the delivered messages are often too technical and poorly adapted to low literacy levels, making it difficult for local farmers to act on the advice. This challenge is further compounded by frequent timing mismatches where critical advice arrives too late in the farming season.

2.7 Extension and Advisory Approaches and Methods

Various extension and advisory approaches and methods are used to reach and support farmers with relevant agricultural knowledge and technologies.

2.7.1 Extension approaches

Nakuru County uses a mix of approaches that aligns with approaches stipulated in KASEP. It combines demand driven services, common interest groups, lead farmer models, value chain and institutional pathways, and market-oriented approaches such as Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Promotion (SHEP), C2R (Collaborate to Regenerate), alongside learning visits and tours. In practice this shows up through participatory platforms like Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and Farmer Field Business Schools (FFBS), and through hub-type arrangements such as Farmer Service Centres (FSCs) and Farm Hubs that bundle advice with inputs, mechanization, market linkages and sometimes credit. However, these approaches often run parallel, have limited coordination and weak follow-up, and with high probability of duplication.

Nakuru County also applies specialised approaches. Examples are plant health clinics and veterinary clinics and innovation or learning labs that are useful for early pest and disease detection and targeted problem solving. However, these approaches ca be costly to run and tend to cover fewer farmers than group approaches. Digital advisory approaches are also now part of the package. Through tools such as the Nakuru Farmers Call Centre, DigiCow, county digital services, and Kenya Agricultural Market Information System (KIAMIS), digital advisory approaches help in dissemination of extension information. Although digital approaches are gaining traction, low digital literacy, fragmentation digital platforms, and gender digital divide due to uneven access to smart devices and internet limit a consistent delivery of extension services across all sub-counties and social groups.

Cross-cutting, gender-focused programming such as Gender Action Learning System (GALS) and Gender Transformative Socio-Technical innovation Bundling (GTSTIB) have been piloted in the county to ensure that extension services are inclusive and respond to emerging issues. While these approaches have demonstrated the potential to mainstream gender and social inclusion in extension service delivery (Lutomia, 2025a, 2025b), they remain concentrated in a few pilot locations and have not been integrated into the county extension services. This limits continuity and scale up beyond project timelines.

2.7.2 Extension methods

KASEP groups methods into individual, group, and mass media. Individual methods include farm visits, office visits, farmer-to-farmer exchanges, on-farm demonstrations, adaptive on-farm trials, e-extension, information desks, and agro-dealer or technology shops. Group methods include exhibitions, tours, exchange visits, trade fairs, shows, field days, e-extension, information desks and mobile training units. Mass media methods include video, radio, television, e-extension and bulk SMS.

Nakuru tends to lean heavily on group methods for reach and experiential learning, with growing use of lead farmers and e-extension. While mass media methods have a wide reach, they are often limited in practical learning and follow-up and can be expensive and non-interactive. As a result, mass media often works best as a complementary method rather than the core method. Gender-transformative nutrition training is emerging as a novel method for delivering nutrition information and behaviour change (Ouya et al., 2025) but remain project-based and not yet systematically integrated into routine extension packages. Other shortcomings arise from application of unsustainable methods. Some service providers' use of handouts disguised as empowerment tools which creates dependency syndrome and limits client participation. Further, some of these methods are static, emphasizing increased production with little regard for value creation and capture needed to transform agriculture in Nakuru County.

2.8 Cross-cutting issues in delivery of agricultural extension services

Extension services in Nakuru are shaped by cross-cutting issues that define how farming households live, work, and make decisions, and that also shape what extension can realistically achieve. The main issues

i.Social inclusion,
ii.Food safety
iii.Climate change.
iv.Governance and accountability,
v.Drug and substance abuse

Social inclusion remains uneven. Women play a pivotal role in agricultural production, yet their access to agricultural information and resources is still limited, and only 53% participate in decision-making compared with a national average of 66% (KNBS, 2023). Gender-based violence intersects with extension and productivity in a practical sense, trauma affects women's participation in agricultural activities, market engagement, and household decision making, and it narrows women's influence over agricultural priorities and resource allocation even when services exist. The Department of Agriculture has put in place initiatives to mainstream gender into policy and programmes, but many interventions still focus on "reaching" farmers with information, with far fewer intentionally designed to strengthen empowerment or shift the gender norms and structural barriers that hold back women and other marginalized groups. This is visible in the contrast between projects that expand access and the few that intentionally pursue empowerment and norm change such as GTSTIBs and GALS. These models matter because they aim at behaviour and power relations, not awareness alone.

Inclusion challenges also cut across youth, persons with disabilities, and indigenous communities. Youth involvement in agriculture is low due to urban migration pressures and limited knowledge and resources for investment, and extension approaches are often not youth friendly, while youth access to credit is severely limited. For persons with disabilities, the Persons with Disability Act provides a legal framework, but implementation in agricultural extension remains inadequate, and transport to training venues and markets is a practical barrier that restricts participation even when interest and capacity exist. Indigenous communities' evictions from ancestral land continue to undermine livelihoods despite efforts to recognize land rights, and as households transition from forest-based livelihoods to agriculture, they often lack sustained access to context-specific advice and climate-smart options that fit their realities.

Food safety is another cross-cutting issue that extension struggles to address consistently. High farmer to extension ratios limits regular, hands-on engagement and reduce follow-up on safe practices, while food safety risks are not confined to production, they often emerge during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, and marketing, yet extension messaging tends to concentrate on primary production. Weak coordination among extension agencies, regulators, research bodies, and market actors also produces fragmented responsibilities and inconsistent messaging, and the limited focus on post-harvest and storage safety leaves persistent challenges, such as aflatoxin contamination and poor handling, insufficiently addressed.

Climate change increasingly conditions what extension needs to prioritize. Farmers face losses from floods, drought, high temperatures, and unpredictable weather patterns, compounded by soil degradation, deforestation, erosion, declining fertility, water stress, and shifting pest and disease pressure. These impacts reach consumers through price volatility and reduced availability of fresh produce, and when shocks destroy crops, prices spike and the urban and rural poor are hit hardest. Current responses tend to be reactive after disasters rather than proactive risk reduction.

Governance and accountability shape all of this. While frameworks like the CIDP are meant to be citizen-oriented, participation spaces remain narrow and disconnected from day-to-day monitoring of service quality, and farmers are rarely involved in co-designing extension approaches and delivery methods, which reinforces top-down services that do not reflect lived constraints and learning preferences. Drug and substance abuse among some extension workers and clients further undermines delivery and agricultural production.





CHAPTER THREE
POLICY STATEMENT

3.1 Capacity in Extension Service Delivery

The county to fully harness agriculture, which is the driver of productivity, resilience, and rural prosperity, deliberate action, is needed to address the issues of capacity in extension service delivery. This Policy will look at the challenges in human resource capacity, infrastructure, and funding, and provide the strategic policy interventions to adequately address the challenges.

3.1.1 Human Resource Capacity

Challenges

i. Human Resource Shortages and High Farmer–Extension Ratio
ii. Low Replacement and Recruitment Rates
iii. Overburdened Public Extension Services
iv. Skills and Capacity Gaps

Policy Interventions

These interventions aim to build a well-staffed, technically competent, digitally enabled, and collaborative extension system capable of delivering inclusive, climate-resilient, and market-oriented advisory services across Nakuru County.
The County Government of Nakuru will;

i. Develop and implement a County Extension Staffing Plan.
ii. Establish a structured workforce succession and replacement plan.
iii. Recruit additional extension personnel and Implement succession planning.
iv. Strengthen coordination, joint planning and implementation mechanisms between public and private actors on extension
v. Continuously train extension officers.
vi. Institutionalize Continuous Professional Development (CPD) for extension personnel
vii. Review and modernize extension training curricula
viii. Adopt digital extension platforms.

3.1.2 Infrastructure

Challenges

1. Inadequate, aging and uneven distribution of infrastructure
2. Obsolete and outdated facilities
3. Underutilized existing infrastructures
4. Information Communication Technology gaps. There is weak digital infrastructure in the extension sector

Policy Interventions

The focus of interventions is to build a well-equipped, digitally enabled, climate-resilient, and efficiently managed extension infrastructure system that ensures equitable, responsive, and high-quality advisory services across Nakuru County.

The County Government of Nakuru will;

i. Build additional facilities to match the growing farmer and clientele need.
ii. Renovate and modernize existing infrastructure to restore functionality.
iii. Ensure equitable distribution across wards and sub-counties.
iv. Invest in ICT infrastructure to support e-extension services.
v. Create a framework for enhancing use of infrastructures.

3.1.3 Funding

Challenges

1. Inadequate public Funding for extension service delivery.
2. Re-allocation of County Agricultural Extension Budget to other activities.

Policy Interventions
The interventions focus is to establish a predictable, adequate, and diversified financing framework that enables Nakuru County to build a strong, inclusive, and resilient extension system capable of driving agricultural productivity, sustainability, and rural prosperity.

The County Government of Nakuru Will;
i. Increase public funding for extension services
ii. Develop innovative financing models that combine public, private, and community contributions.
iii. Ring-fence allocations at the county level to ensure funds are used specifically for extension services.

3.2 Knowledge management

Challenges
i. Fragmented Data Management Systems – Agricultural data within the county remains uncoordinated, limiting its effective use.
ii. Weak Institutional Mechanisms – Existing institutions lack strong frameworks to support knowledge management across actors.
iii. Limited Adoption of Digital Innovations – Innovative and digital-based approaches to knowledge management are underutilised.
iv. Information Asymmetry for Farmers
v. Poor Documentation of Indigenous Knowledge TIMPs in addition to conventional TIMPs – Indigenous Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) are inadequately documented and packaged for dissemination.
vi. Absence of a County Data Centre – There is no dedicated facility for hosting and providing access to county-specific TIMPs information.

Policy Interventions
The interventions will build a coordinated, inclusive, and technology-enabled knowledge management system that enhances evidence-based decision-making, improves advisory quality, leverages indigenous knowledge, and ensures that farmers receive consistent, timely, and reliable agricultural information.

The County Government of Nakuru Will;

i. Establish and operationalize a unified county agricultural data system that integrates digital platforms and ICT tools to ensure consistent, accessible, and efficient knowledge sharing.
ii. Strengthen institutional capacity by creating formal structures to support knowledge management among key actors.
iii. Promote investment and uptake of digital platforms and ICT tools to enhance agricultural knowledge sharing.
iv. Set up a dedicated County Agricultural Data Centre to host and provide access to county-specific TIMPs and information
v. Enhance Digital Capacity and Literacy

3.3 Research-Extension-Client Linkages

Challenges
i. Weak coordination and institutional linkages between research institutions, extension services, and farmers, with collaboration largely limited to short-term projects.
ii. Limited interaction and weak feedback mechanisms hinder demand-driven agricultural research and effective knowledge exchange.
iii. Insufficient Resource Allocation for research–extension linkage initiatives.
iv. Lack of structured processes for translating research outputs into extension advisory materials and farmer-level interventions.

Policy Intervention
These interventions aim to create a robust, well-resourced, and demand-driven research–extension ecosystem that ensures agricultural innovations are efficiently transferred to farmers, improving productivity, climate resilience, and livelihoods across Nakuru County.

The County Governments of Nakuru will;

i. Create an enabling environment to facilitate research-extension clientele linkages by both public and private sector
ii. Form a formal multi-stakeholder platform bringing together researchers, universities, extension services, agribusinesses, and farmer organizations.
iii. Establish structured farmer feedback channels (e.g., surveys, focus groups, digital reporting tools) feeding directly into research agenda

3.4 Partnership, collaboration and coordination.

Challenges

i. Weak Institutional Coordination Mechanisms
ii. Fragmented and Uncoordinated Service Delivery System
iii. Weak Information, Knowledge Sharing, and Digital Integration
iv. Unsustainable, Project-Driven Interventions
v. Uneven Resource Allocation and Inequitable Service Coverage

Policy Interventions

The County government of Nakuru will;

i. Promote an integrated and well-coordinated framework to harmonize extension approaches and methodologies across stakeholders.
ii. Establish and strengthen coordination Platforms to harmonize extension approaches and promote joint planning among public, private, and non-state actors.
iii. Develop and Enforce Partnership Guidelines, SOPs, and templates for MOUs and Letters of Agreement (LOAs) to ensure well-defined roles, responsibilities, and accountability mechanisms for all partners.
iv. Organize periodic joint planning, review, and reflection sessions among county departments, partners, and farmer groups to align priorities, share lessons, and track progress.
v. Train county staff and partner organizations on collaborative approaches, partnership management, and coordination best practices to enhance effectiveness and sustainability of extension services.
vi. Establish a system for tracking partnership performance, assessing collaboration outcomes, and using feedback to improve coordination and service delivery.

3.5 Policy and Legal Framework

Challenge

Inadequate legal frameworks to guide Extension Service Providers (ESPs) in the extension and advisory service delivery,

Policy Intervention

The County Government to establish a clear legal and institutional framework for agricultural extension and advisory services by enacting relevant county legislation, institutionalizing and strengthening a central coordination platform.
The County government of Nakuru will;

i. Develop and enact county law to provide for extension services.
ii. Institutionalize and strengthen CASSCOM as the central multi-stakeholder platform for coordinating agricultural sector actors and guiding the delivery of extension and advisory services.
iii. Adopt and cascade the National Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services Standards and Guidelines
iv. Promote structured collaborations between partners to enhance coordinated planning and delivery of extension services.

3.6. Extension Standards and Quality Assurance

3.6.1 Extension standards

Challenges

i. Lack of Standardized Qualifications and Competency Framework
ii. Unregulated and Underqualified Service Providers
iii. Unverified and Inconsistent extension and advisory Content

iv. Weak Quality Assurance and Accountability Systems
v. Farmer Exposure to Misinformation and Economic Risk

Policy Interventions
The objective is to establish a credible, regulated, and quality-assured extension system that delivers accurate, consistent, and farmer-centered advisory services, thereby safeguarding farmer interests and improving agricultural productivity and incomes in Nakuru County.

The County Government of Nakuru will:
i. Establish clear standards and ethical frameworks.
ii. Strengthen professional certification and competency requirements.
iii. Institutionalize quality control and verified messaging systems.
iv. Enhance accountability, grievance, and disciplinary mechanisms.
v. Strengthen planning, coordination, and monitoring systems.

3.6.2 Extension content and messages

Challenges
i. Weak quality assurance and standards.
ii. Generic and non-localized messaging.
iii. Inaccessible and overly technical content - poorly adapted for low-literacy farmers.
iv. Untimely advisory delivery.

Policy interventions
The objective is to create reliable, context-specific, farmer-friendly, and timely extension content that improves adoption of technologies, enhances productivity, and strengthens livelihoods in Nakuru County.

Nakuru County Government will:
i. Establish a county message validation process for all delivery channels.
ii. Localize advisory content by sub-county and value chain.
iii. Promote use id simplified messaging formats to translate content into usable local forms.
iv. Institutionalize extension calendar for time-sensitive messaging.

3.7 Extension and Advisory Approaches and Methods

3.7.1 Extension and advisory approaches

Challenges
i. Limited coordination and duplication of approaches.
ii. High costs and limited coverage of specialized and innovation-based approaches.
iii. Limited integration of gender-focused interventions.

Policy interventions
The objective is to create a harmonized, cost-effective, and inclusive extension system that maximizes reach, reduces duplication, and ensures equitable access to services across all farmers in Nakuru County.

Nakuru County Government will:
i. Establish a county extension coordination mechanism and a single seasonal extension calendar to reduce duplication.
ii. Standardize an approach-to-method package per priority value chain, including follow-up protocols and referral pathways.
iii. Rationalize extension approaches and encourage cost-sharing.
iv. Integrate countywide digital literacy support and harmonize platforms so farmers receive consistent messages across channels.
v. Mainstream GALS and GTSTIB in county extension AEAS.

3.7.2 Extension methods

Challenges

i. Over-Reliance on Group Methods
ii. Limitations of Mass Media Approaches
iii. Project-Based and Non-Systematic Integration of Innovative Approaches
iv. Unsustainable or Static Methods
v. Limited Customization and Client-Centered Approaches.

Policy interventions

The objective is to create an effective, inclusive, and sustainable AEAS delivery system that combines practical learning, wide reach, and empowerment for farmers across Nakuru County.

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Integrate individual-focused approaches (farm visits, farmer-to-farmer exchanges, on-farm demonstrations) alongside group
ii. Mitigate limitations of mass media approaches
iii. Establish a county-wide framework for piloting, evaluating, and scaling successful innovations sustainably beyond project timelines.
iv. Promote sustainable and participatory methods
v. Enhance customization and client-centered delivery.

3.8 Cross-cutting issues in delivery of agricultural extension services

3.8.1 Social inclusion

Challenges

i. Women, youth, PWDs and indigenous groups are not systematically prioritized in planning and targeting of extension services.
ii. Women have weaker access to information, resources and decision-making spaces.
iii. Gender-based violence limits women's safe participation in extension.
iv. Youth disengagement due to non-youth-friendly methods and limited access to finance.
v. PWD participation is constrained by transport barriers and lack of inclusive messaging formats.
vi. Indigenous communities face land access disruptions and their access to extension is sporadic.
vii. Gender digital divide limits uptake of digital advisory, especially for women.

Policy interventions

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Align extension plans with the Nakuru County Gender and Development Policy (2021-2027) and the Persons with Disabilities Act 2024.
ii. Prescribe and enforce clear participation targets for women, youth, PWDs and indigenous communities in extension programmes.
iii. Integrate gender transformative approaches in extension and advisory services.
iv. Design differentiated extension pathways for indigenous communities.

3.8.2 Food safety

Challenges

i. High farmer to extension ratios limits regular follow-up and hands-on support for safe practices.
ii. Food safety messaging is often concentrated on primary production with weak attention to post-harvest, storage risks, and food safety.
iii. Coordination gaps among extension actors, regulators, research bodies and markets lead to inconsistent messaging on food safety.

Policy interventions

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Integrate food safety into routine extension packages from production to post-harvest handling.
ii. Develop and disseminate locally validated food safety messages with regulators, market actors and research partners.
iii. Strengthen extension capacity on responsible use of agro-inputs and post-harvest management.
iv. Include food safety indicators in extension monitoring and evaluation.

3.8.3 Nutrition

Challenges

i. Limited integration of nutrition-sensitive practices into routine extension services
ii. Low farmer awareness and knowledge of nutrition
iii. Weak linkages between production and nutrition outcomes
iv. Gender and social inclusion gaps in nutrition programming
v. Limited monitoring and evaluation of nutrition impact
vi. Resource and capacity constraints for training and skills in nutrition-sensitive agriculture

Policy interventions

The objective is to embed nutrition into the core of AEAS delivery, ensuring Nakuru County farmers have the knowledge, skills, and resources to improve household dietary diversity, food security, and overall nutrition outcomes.

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Integrate nutrition-sensitive practices into routine extension services
ii. Enhance farmer awareness and knowledge on nutrition
iii. Align extension advice on production choices with household nutrition goals and market opportunities
iv. Mainstream gender and social inclusion in nutrition programming
v. Develop a county-level nutrition m&e framework with indicators on adoption of nutrition-sensitive practices
vi. Train extension staff in nutrition-sensitive agriculture and behavior-change communication.

3.8.4 Climate change

Challenges

i. Recurrent droughts, floods, heat stress and erratic rainfall drive crop and livestock losses.
ii. Soil degradation, erosion, deforestation, water stress, and shifting pest and disease negatively affect agriculture sub-sectors.
iii. Climate information is not routinely translated into simple locality-specific messages that farmers can act on.
iv. Response tends to be reactive after shocks rather than proactive risk reduction and preparedness.

Policy interventions

The objective is to enhance agricultural resilience, reduce climate-related losses, and enable farmers to make informed, proactive decisions in Nakuru County's variable agroecological conditions.

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Operationalize the County Climate Action Plan (2023-2027) within extension workplans, budgets, indicators and staff training.
ii. Embed climate information services into extension by formalizing collaboration with Kenya Meteorological Department and the county climate unit.
iii. Scale climate-resilient advisory through socio-technical innovation approaches.

3.8.5 Governance and accountability

Challenges

i. Participation spaces exist but are narrow and disconnected from day-to-day monitoring of service quality.
ii. Farmers are rarely involved in co-designing extension approaches and delivery methods.
iii. Weak and non-responsive performance monitoring of AEAS.
iv. Coordination among extension actors is uneven, contributing to fragmented delivery and inconsistent follow-up.

Policy interventions
The objective is to make AEAS more inclusive, responsive, and coordinated, ensuring that farmer voices guide service delivery and improve overall effectiveness in Nakuru County.

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Establish ward-level farmer forums or committees to review extension plans, performance, and provide formal feedback.
ii. Require co-design of extension approaches and delivery methods with farmer representatives and frontline extension officers.
iii. Embed participatory monitoring and evaluation and community scorecards in extension supervision and partner agreements.
iv. Publish simple accountability and reporting responsibilities in accessible formats at ward and sub-county levels.
v. Strengthen coordination and joint planning among extension actors to reduce duplication and improve follow-up.

3.8.6 Drug and substance abuse

Challenges

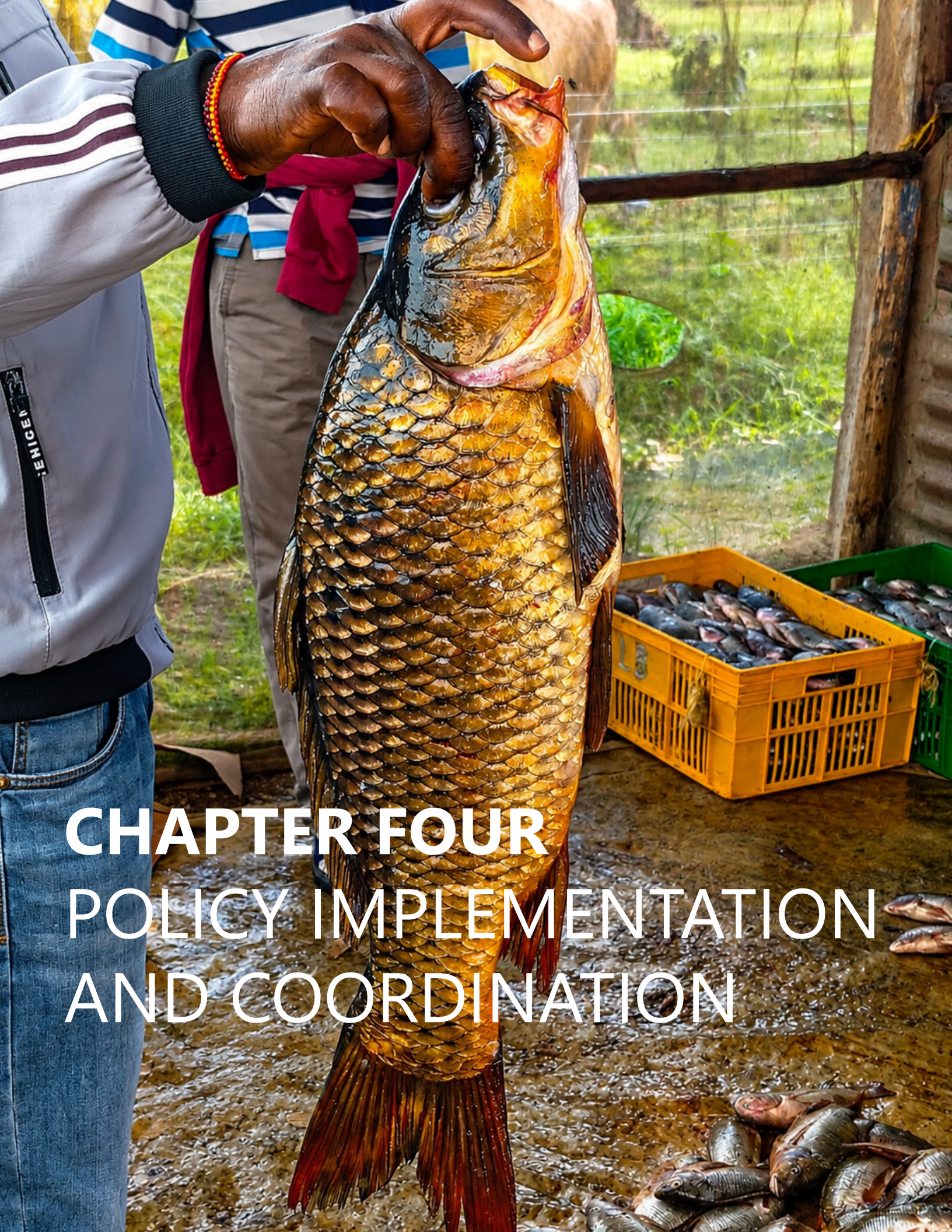
i. Rising alcohol and drug use reduces labour availability and attendance of extension sessions.
ii. Drug and substance abuse among extension staff and frontline workers affect consistency and credibility of advisory services.
iii. Drug abuse and GBV are linked and breed crime and social conflict that disrupts farming and learning spaces.

Policy interventions
The objective is to safeguard the integrity, credibility, and accessibility of agricultural extension services, ensuring farmers and staff can participate fully and safely in Nakuru County's AEAS programs.

Nakuru County Government will:

i. Integrate drug and alcohol awareness, prevention and referral messages into extension approaches and methods.
ii. Develop and enforce a workplace policy on alcohol and drug use for extension staff and contracted providers.
iii. Work with youth groups, cooperatives and community organization to implement prevention and support initiatives.
iv. Establish joint agriculture–health outreach where substance abuse, GBV risk, and productive farming are addressed together.





CHAPTER FOUR
POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AND COORDINATION

4.0 Policy Implementation

The County Government, through the Office of the County Executive Committee for Agriculture, Livestock, and Fisheries, will lead the implementation, oversight, and strategic planning of agricultural extension services. It will prepare county-level extension strategies aligned with the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), review and update the policy every ten years in consultation with key stakeholders, and strengthen the coordination and institutional framework. Additionally, the County Government will ensure that appropriate legal and regulatory frameworks are in place to support effective, coordinated, and sustainable extension service delivery.

4.1 Policy Coordination and Institutional Framework

The implementation of the Nakuru County Agriculture Extension Policy will require a coordinated institutional framework that establishes clear linkages between strategic policy leadership, technical coordination, sub-county and ward-level implementation, and farmers/beneficiaries. The framework will facilitate effective planning, implementation, coordination, knowledge sharing, resource mobilisation, monitoring, learning and feedback across all levels of the agriculture extension system.

The coordination framework will comprise the County Agriculture Extension Policy Implementation Committee (CAEPIC), the County Technical Agriculture Extension Committee (CTAEC), the County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM), Sub-County Agriculture Extension Committees, Ward Agriculture Extension Committees and farmers/beneficiaries.

4.1.1 County Agriculture Extension Policy Implementation Committee (CAEPIC)

At the County level, the County Agriculture Extension Policy Implementation Committee (CAEPIC) shall serve as the apex governance and oversight body for implementation of the Agriculture Extension Policy. The Committee shall provide strategic leadership and direction and ensure that agriculture extension priorities are integrated into county policies, plans, programmes and budgets.

The CAEPIC shall be chaired by the County Executive Committee Member responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

The key functions of CAEPIC shall be to:

1. Provide strategic oversight and direction for implementation of the County Agriculture Extension Policy.
2. Ensure integration of agriculture extension priorities into the County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP), sector plans, annual work plans and budgets.
3. Provide oversight in the development and implementation of the County Agriculture Extension Action Plan.
4. Strengthen coordination and collaboration among County Government departments, national government agencies, development partners, research institutions, private-sector actors, civil society organisations and farmer organisations.
5. Promote harmonization of agriculture extension approaches, programmes and services across the County.
6. Mobilize resources and promote partnerships to support implementation of the Policy.
7. Provide an interface between county and national agriculture extension policy and institutional structures.
8. Review implementation progress and provide strategic guidance on emerging issues affecting agriculture extension service delivery.
9. Promote inclusive, demand-driven, gender-responsive, climate-resilient and farmer-centred extension services.
10. Promote accountability and effective coordination of stakeholders supporting agriculture extension in the County.

4.1.2 County Technical Agriculture Extension Committee (CTAEC)

At the technical level, the County Technical Agriculture Extension Committee (CTAEC) shall support CAEPIC by providing technical guidance, coordination and quality assurance for implementation of the Agriculture Extension Policy.

The CTAEC shall be chaired by the Chief Officer responsible for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries.

The key functions of CTAEC shall be to:

1. Provide technical guidance on implementation of the County Agriculture Extension Policy.
2. Develop, review and support implementation of the County Agriculture Extension Action Plan.
3. Provide technical input into the integration of agriculture extension priorities into CIDPs, sector plans and annual work plans.
4. Coordinate and harmonize agriculture extension approaches, methodologies, programs and activities across sub-counties and wards.
5. Strengthen technical collaboration among County departments, national government agencies, research institutions, universities, private-sector actors, development partners, CSOs and farmer organizations.
6. Facilitate continuous professional development, capacity building, knowledge management and learning for extension personnel.

7. Promote the use of evidence, research, innovation, digital technologies and indigenous knowledge in agriculture extension service delivery.
8. Support monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning on agriculture extension performance.
9. Facilitate linkages between county-level extension implementation and national agriculture extension policies, strategies and guidelines.
10. Provide technical recommendations to CAEPIC on emerging challenges, gaps and opportunities in agriculture extension service delivery.

The CTAEC shall comprise relevant technical officers from agriculture, livestock and fisheries and other related departments, national government agencies, research and academic institutions, farmer organizations, development partners, private sector, civil society and other relevant stakeholders.

4.1.3 County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM)

The County Agriculture Sector Steering Committee (CASSCOM) shall provide broader agriculture-sector coordination and strategic linkage for the implementation of the Agriculture Extension Policy. CASSCOM shall work alongside the CTAEC to ensure that agriculture extension priorities are aligned with the wider agriculture-sector priorities, programmes and investments of the County.

CASSCOM shall serve as an important interface for coordination among agriculture-sector departments, institutions and stakeholders and shall provide a platform for addressing cross-sectoral issues that may affect agriculture extension service delivery.

The key functions of CASSCOM shall be to:

1. Provide overall sector coordination and strategic guidance on agriculture and related sector priorities.
2. Link the Agriculture Extension Policy implementation structures with broader agriculture-sector programmes, plans and initiatives.
3. Promote interdepartmental and inter-institutional coordination among agriculture, livestock, fisheries, research, trade, cooperatives and other relevant sectors.
4. Facilitate alignment of county agriculture extension priorities with national agriculture policies, strategies and programmes.
5. Provide a platform for policy dialogue, partnership building and resource mobilization for agriculture and extension services.
6. Support identification and resolution of cross-sectoral issues affecting effective delivery of agriculture extension services.
7. Facilitate information and knowledge sharing among agriculture-sector stakeholders.
8. Provide strategic feedback and recommendations to CAEPIC and CTAEC on emerging agriculture-sector priorities.
9. Promote coherence and synergy among agriculture-sector programmes and investments within the County.

CASSCOM shall be linked horizontally to the CTAEC, reflecting its role as a broader agriculture-sector coordination mechanism rather than a lower implementation level within the extension structure.

4.1.4 Sub-County Agriculture Extension Committee

At the Sub-County level, the Sub-County Agriculture Extension Committee shall coordinate and oversee implementation of the Agriculture Extension Policy and the County Agriculture Extension Action Plan within the respective sub-county.

The Committee shall:

1. Translate county agriculture extension priorities into sub-county implementation plans.
2. Coordinate extension activities across wards within the sub-county.
3. Facilitate collaboration among extension officers, farmer organizations, private extension providers and development partners.
4. Identify extension needs, capacity gaps and emerging agricultural challenges.
5. Support deployment and coordination of extension personnel and resources.
6. Monitor and report progress of agriculture extension activities to the CTAEC.
7. Facilitate knowledge sharing and learning among wards.
8. Ensure that farmer needs and feedback are incorporated into extension planning and service delivery.

4.1.5 Ward Agriculture Extension Committee

At the Ward level, the Ward Agriculture Extension Committee shall serve as the primary coordination platform for agriculture extension services and the link between extension providers and farmers/beneficiaries.

The Committee shall:

1. Coordinate agriculture extension activities at ward level.
2. Identify and prioritize farmer and community extension needs.
3. Facilitate delivery of demand-driven and farmer-centred extension services.
4. Coordinate extension officers, farmer groups, community organizations and other service providers operating within the ward.

5. Facilitate demonstrations, farmer field schools, farmer-to-farmer learning and other appropriate extension approaches.
6. Collect and communicate farmer feedback, emerging issues and extension needs to the Sub-County Agriculture Extension Committee.
7. Support monitoring and reporting of extension activities and outcomes.
8. Promote inclusion of women, youth, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups in extension programmes.
9. Facilitate linkages between farmers and relevant markets, financial services, inputs, technologies, research and other support services.

4.1.6 Farmers/Beneficiaries

Farmers and beneficiaries shall remain at the centre of the Agriculture Extension Policy implementation framework. The extension system shall adopt a demand-driven, participatory and farmer-centred approach in which farmers actively participate in identifying needs, planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and learning.

Farmers and beneficiaries shall:

1. Identify and communicate their extension needs and priorities.
2. Participate in extension planning and implementation.
3. Participate in demonstrations, farmer learning and knowledge-sharing platforms.
4. Provide feedback on the quality, relevance, accessibility and effectiveness of extension services.
5. Share indigenous knowledge, local innovations and experiences.
6. Participate in monitoring and evaluation of extension interventions.
7. Engage with farmer organizations, research institutions, private-sector actors and other service providers.

4.1.7 Development Partners

Development partners will provide technical and financial support for extension programs, including training, ICT tools, and pilot initiatives. They will facilitate knowledge transfer, promote innovation, and scale successful interventions, while collaborating with county and sub-county structures to ensure alignment with policy objectives and enhance the effectiveness of AEAS delivery.

4.1.8 Private Sector

The private sector will supply agricultural inputs, technologies, and market linkages to farmers, partner in training, demonstration farms, and innovation hubs, and support digital advisory platforms and value chain interventions to enhance the reach and effectiveness of extension services.

4.1.9 NGOs

NGOs will complement public extension services by implementing community-based programs, farmer training, and outreach. They will promote participatory approaches, gender inclusion, and climate-resilient practices, while serving as intermediaries between farmers, government, and private sector actors to strengthen coordinated service delivery.

4.1.10 Academic and Research Institutions

Academic and research institutions will conduct applied research and develop technologies tailored to local farming systems, support capacity building of extension staff and farmers through training and knowledge dissemination, and strengthen research–extension linkages to ensure that advisory services are evidence-based and relevant.

4.1.11 Farmer Based Organizations

Farmer-based organizations will mobilize farmers, identify local needs, and coordinate collective participation in extension programs. They will provide feedback to inform service improvement and policy adjustments, while facilitating access to inputs, credit, markets, and training opportunities to enhance farmer productivity and livelihoods.



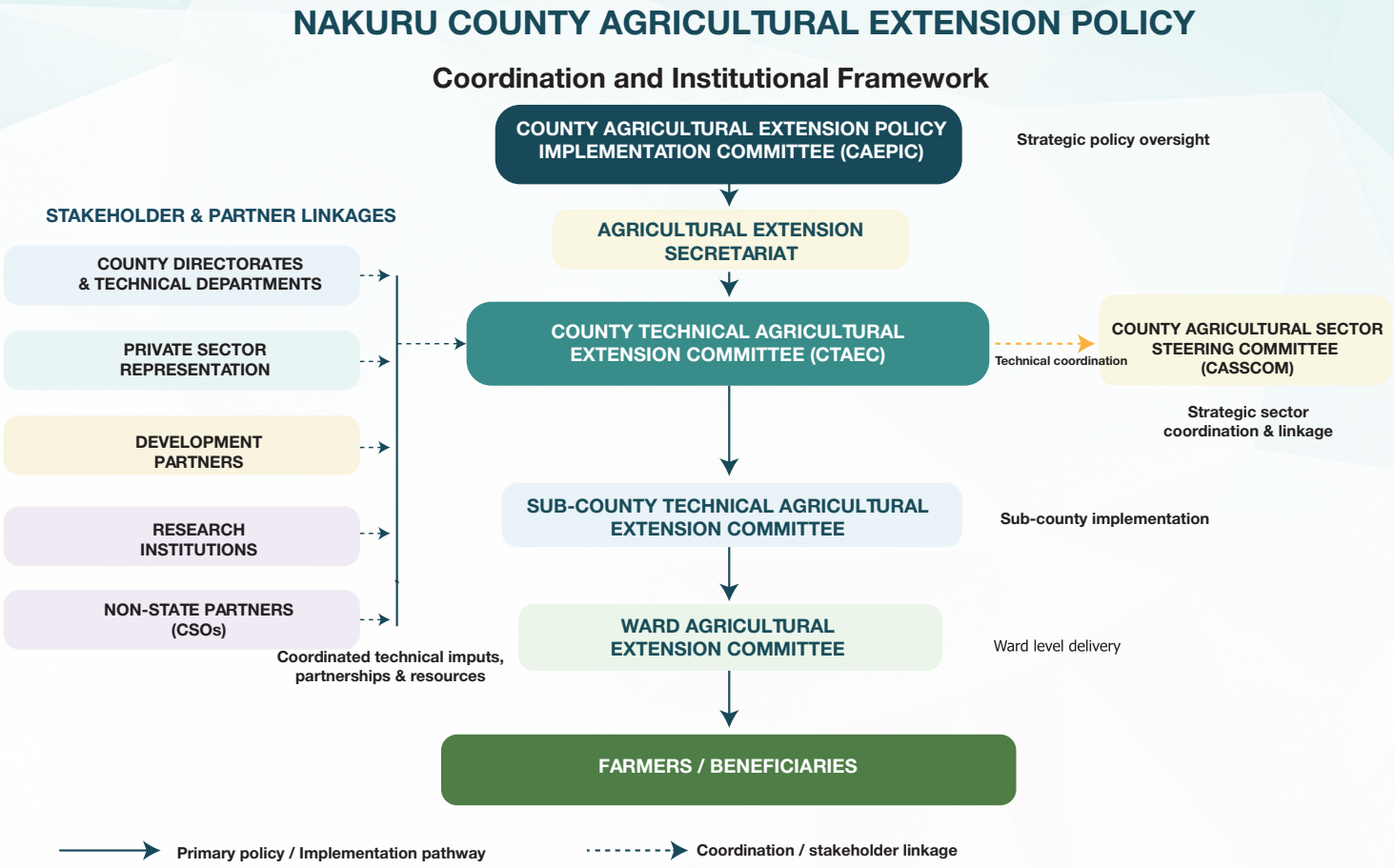


Figure 1 : Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Policy Coordination and Institutional Framework

4.2 Monitoring, Evaluation and Review of Policy

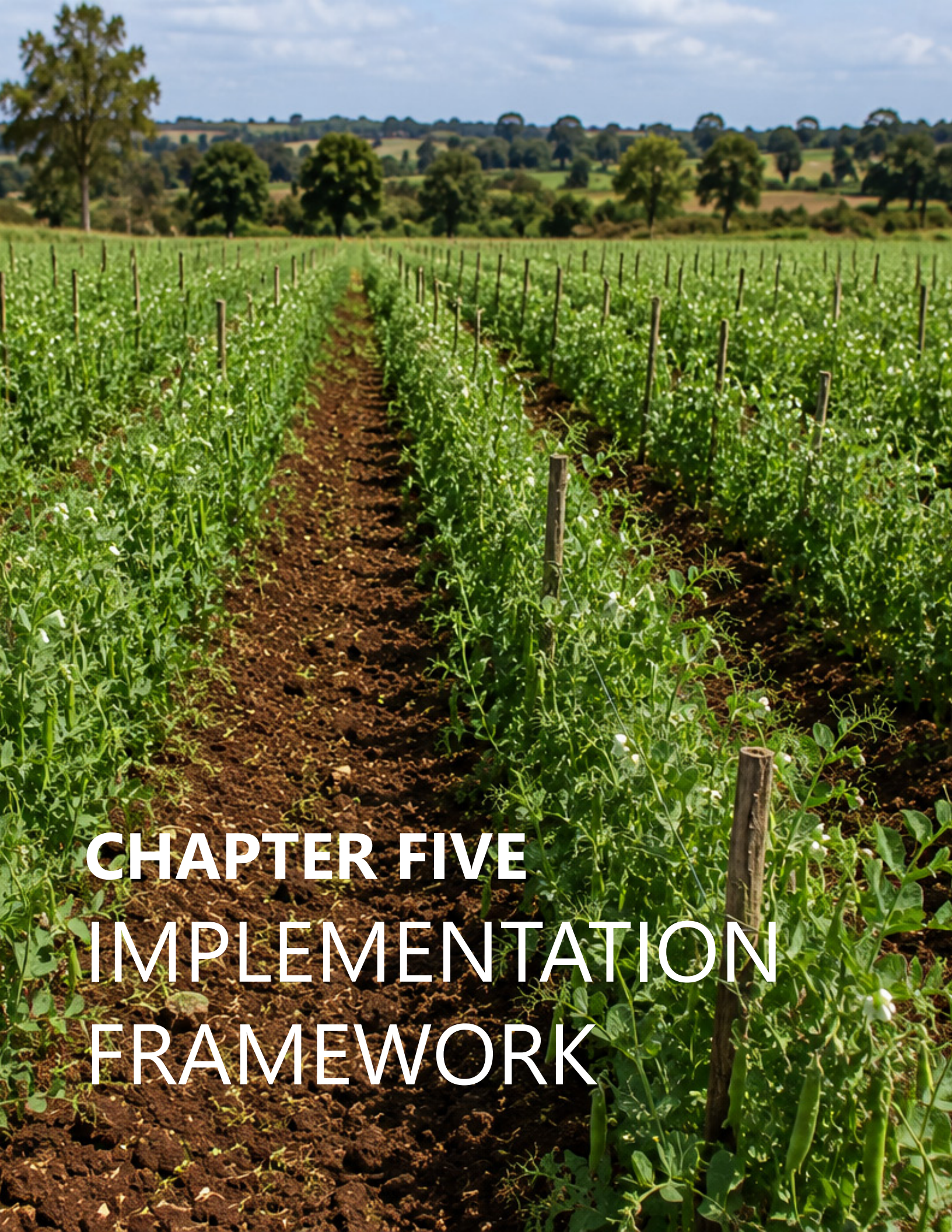
Nakuru County will establish a robust policy implementation tracking framework to monitor progress and ensure that policy objectives are delivered on time, cost-effectively, and in a well-coordinated manner across all levels. Drawing from the national policy framework, the county will apply participatory monitoring approaches, including mutual accountability mechanisms, to assess the implementation of prioritized interventions and the achievement of policy goals.

The implementation matrix outlined in Annex 1 of the county agricultural extension policy will be adapted and broken down into annual rolling work plans and intervention tracking tools for each thematic area. Data and insights generated from these tracking processes and annual work plans will form the evidence base for policy review and county-level decision-making. Periodic reviews will be undertaken to address emerging issues and challenges encountered during implementation. The tracking framework will also define clear roles and responsibilities for all stakeholders involved in data collection, reporting, and follow-up across the county.

4.3 Communication

Effective implementation of the policy requires a well-designed and well-executed communication strategy. This strategy is anchored in a Communication Policy that guides how all communication processes will be undertaken.

A dedicated communication team will be appointed to coordinate and oversee all communication activities. The team will regularly monitor and review communication efforts to assess progress, ensure achievement of intended outcomes, and recommend adjustments where necessary. The Department of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Veterinary Services will allocate a budget to support implementation of the communication strategy.



CHAPTER FIVE
IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

THEME 1: Capacity in Extension Service Delivery

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEME 1	**Policy Goal/Objective.** The Government shall strengthen human resource capacity in agricultural extension by ensuring adequate staffing, continuous skills development, and improved workforce motivation to enhance the quality, efficiency, and reach of extension service delivery.					
A	**Outcome 1:** Human resource capacity strengthened					
Intervention 1	Recruitment of additional extension personnel	More staff employed and staff-farmer ratio improved	1. Number of new staff employed 2. % decrease Staff farmer ratio	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**County government of Nakuru** 1. County government of Nakuru **2.** Private extension service providers
Intervention 2	Staff Capacity development and skills upgrading to align skills with emerging sectors needs	Staff trained on new skills on climate-smart technologies, Agribusiness and modern extension methods	1. Number of staff capacity built 2. New technologies passed to the staff	2026-2035	DOALFV	
Intervention 3	Establish county-level coordination platforms involving public extension workers, private sector actors, NGOs, and development partners to harmonize work plans and avoid duplication.	1. Harmonized work-plans developed to avoid duplication of Activities. 2. Stakeholder platforms established. 3. Joint planning meetings conducted	1. Number of platforms established. 2. Number of private sector engaged 3. Number of Harmonized work plans developed 4. Number of joint meetings conducted.	2026-2035	DOALFV	1. County government of Nakuru, 2. Private extension service providers
Intervention 3	Invest in Digital tools (Tablets, GPS devices and data management systems)	Increased Use of ICT platforms (mobile apps, e.extension) to improve farmers outreach initiatives	1. Number of ICT platforms developed. 2. Number of farmers reached	2026-2035	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County government of Nakuru, 2. Private extension service provider
Intervention 4	Introduce county-sponsored internship and graduate trainee programs to attract young professionals.	1. Agriculture career awareness strengthened schools. 2. More funding to towards agriculture internship programs. 3. More financial support to the young farmer programs.	1. Number of graduates sponsored to internship programs in the agriculture career. 2. Number of 4-k clubs and Young Farmers Clubs established and operationalized.	2026-2035	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County government of Nakuru, 2. Private extension service provider

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
Intervention 5	improve career progression pathways by putting in place promotion structures and providing opportunities for specialization for subject matter specialists (SMS)	Enhanced service delivery through the motivation of staff	1. Number of staff promoted 2. Career progression structures established.	2026-2035	DOALFV	County government of Nakuru
Intervention 6	Develop a county Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework to track performance, farmer reach, training outcomes, and technology adoption.	Improved service delivery	1. Number of farmers' capacity built. 2. Number of innovations and technologies adopted by farmers	2026-2035	DOALFV	County government of Nakuru
Intervention 7	Create a standardized agricultural extension curriculum for Nakuru County, aligned with national policies and best practices. Collaborate with universities and vocational colleges to develop practical training modules for demonstration farms and ATDCs.	Uniform service delivery enhanced	Standardized agricultural curriculum developed	2026-2035	1. DOALFV, 2. Universities, 3. Research institutions, 4. Vocational colleges	1. County government of Nakuru, **2.** Private extension service providers
B)	**Outcome 2:** Infrastructures capacity developed **Policy Statement:** The Nakuru County Government shall invest in and strengthen agricultural extension infrastructure to ensure accessible, efficient, and modernized service delivery that supports improved productivity and sustainable agricultural development.					

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
Intervention 1	Build additional facilities to match the growing farmer clientele, Renovate and modernize existing infrastructure to restore functionality and Ensure equitable distribution across wards and sub-counties.	Improved service delivery through developed and infrastructure	1. Number of infrastructure built at the wards and sub counties 2. Number of infrastructure renovated at the wards and sub counties	2026-2035	DOALFV	1. County government of Nakuru 2. Private extension service provider
Intervention 2	Strengthen adherence to Public Procurement and Asset Disposal Procedures, Conduct regular reviews to prevent resource wastage and idle assets, Establish a coordination framework between IFMIS, County Treasury, and extension departments.	Asset Management & Procurement enhanced in Nakuru county	1. Number of procurement issues resolved. 2. Number of idle assets disposed 3. Number of coordination networks established. 4. Number of reports from the reviews	2026-2035	DOALFV	County government of Nakuru
Intervention 3	Invest in ICT infrastructure to support extension services, Provide extension personnel with fit-for-purpose digital tools, Promote digital literacy among farmers and extension staff.	Efficient service delivery through ICT and other Innovation	1. Number of ICT infrastructure put in place. 2. Number of farmers and staff capacity build on digital literacy.	2026-2035	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County government of Nakuru, 2. Private extension service providers

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
Intervention 4	Enhance awareness campaigns about existing public institutions, Support mobilization at ward and sub-county levels to increase utilization, Develop Memoranda of Understanding with host institutions to maximize infrastructure use.	Increased number of clients using the existing public institutions infrastructures	1. Number of farmers mobilized 2. Number of farmers visiting public institutions/ infrastructure. 3. Number memoranda of understanding developed.	2026-2035	DOALFV	County government of Nakuru
Intervention 5	Create a coordination framework for utility management of shared infrastructure, strengthen partnerships with national agencies, establish MoUs with host institutions, and regulate the quality of infrastructure developed by stakeholders, such as hatcheries.	Proper utilization of existing infrastructure and quality enhancement	1. Number of MOUs developed with host institutions. 2. Number of infrastructures made available for public use	2026-2035	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County governme nt of Nakuru, 2. National Governm ent. 3. Private extension service providers
C)	**Outcome 3:** Extension service provisions funding Enhanced **Policy Statement:** The Nakuru County Government shall ensure increased and sustainable funding for agricultural extension services to strengthen capacity, improve service delivery, and support innovations that enhance productivity and sustainability.					
Intervention 1	Increase funding allocation by 10% for public extension services at the county level.	Efficient extension service delivery	% increase in funding allocation.	2026-2035	DOALFV	County government of Nakuru
Intervention 2	Develop innovative financing models that combine public, private, and community contributions.	Proper mobilization and utilization of funds	1. Number of MOUs developed and implemented with private partners on financing. 2. Number of innovative financing models developed	2026-2035	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County governme nt of Nakuru, 2. Private partners
Intervention 3	Ring-fence allocations at the county level to ensure funds are spent specifically for extension services.	Prudent use of funds enhanced	1. Number of activity-based funding put in place. 2. % of allocated funds disbursed to extension services. 3. **Variance between budgeted vs. actual expenditure**	2026-203	DOALFV/Private extension service providers	1. County governme nt of Nakuru, 2. Private extension service providers

THEME 2 & 3: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND RESEARCH-EXTENSION-CLIENTELE LINKAGES

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEME 2	**Policy Goal/Objective: To Enhance knowledge management system for efficient and effective extension service delivery in Nakuru County. Outcome: Enhancing the knowledge management system will make extension service delivery more efficient, inclusive, and sustainable. Statement: Nakuru County will enhance its Knowledge Management System to deliver efficient, inclusive, and sustainable extension services.**					
Intervention 1	Establish and operationalize unified county agricultural data system that integrates digital platforms and ICT tools	Functional county-level knowledge management system established, providing timely agricultural information	Percentage of actors accessing timely agricultural information through the county knowledge managemen t system.	**2026-2031**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private/KALRO/Universities.**
Intervention 2	Strengthen institutional capacity by creating formal structures to support knowledge management among key actors.	Formal institutional structures established to strengthen capacity and support knowledge management among key agricultural actors.	Number of institutional structures established and actively utilized by agricultural actors. Percentage increase in farmer adoption of best practices, supported by regular knowledge exchange sessions facilitated through the system.	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private/KALRO**
Intervention 3	Promote investment and uptake of digital platforms and ICT tools to enhance agricultural knowledge sharing	Digital platforms and ICT tools adopted and utilised to enhance agricultural knowledge sharing and extension service delivery	1.Number and utilization rate of digital platforms and ICT tools for agricultural knowledge sharing and extension services. 2.Percentage increase in farmer adoption of recommend ed practices.	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO/Universities.**

Intervention 4	Set up a dedicated County Agricultural Data Centre to host and provide access to county-specific TIMPs and information	County Agricultural Data Centre established to host TIMPs and agricultural information, providing timely data for extension and farmer decision-making.	Number of datasets and TIMPs hosted in the Data Centre.	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO/Universities.**

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEME 3	**Policy Goal/Objective: To Strengthen research-extension-clientele linkages in agricultural sector in Nakuru County** **Outcome: Stronger research–extension–clientele linkages will drive innovation uptake and sustainable productivity.** **Statement: Nakuru County will strengthen research–extension–clientele linkages to advance innovation and sustainable agriculture.**					
Intervention 1	Create a county-level budget line specifically for research–extension collaboration, technology dissemination, and farmer training	County-level budget line established to support research–extension collaboration, technology dissemination, and actors training.	1.Proportion of county agricultural budget allocated and utilized for research–extension collaboration, technology dissemination, and farmer training. 2.Number of farmer trainings, dissemination activities, and collaborative initiatives supported by extension officers and researchers.	**2026-2031**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO/Universities.**
Intervention 2	Introduce co-financing frameworks with private sector, NGOs, and development partners to support joint outreach programs	Co-financing frameworks established with partners to support joint agricultural outreach and resource mobilization.	1.Number of co-financing agreements established with private sector, NGOs, and development partners. 2.Total amount of funds mobilized annually through co-financing arrangements for agricultural outreach programs	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
Intervention 3	Institutionalize annual performance reviews to ensure efficient use of linkage funds.	Annual performance review system institutionalized to ensure efficient and transparent use of linkage funds	Percentage of linkage funds subjected to annual performance reviews and efficiency evaluations.	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**
Intervention 4	Form a formal multi-stakeholder platform bringing together researchers, universities, extension services, agribusinesses, and farmer organizations	Multi-stakeholder platform established to coordinate agricultural innovation, knowledge sharing, and joint action.	1.Number of stakeholders formally engaged 2.Frequency of platform meetings held annually 3. Number of joint initiatives/projects launched	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**
Intervention 5	Mandate quarterly joint planning sessions, shared work plans, and coordinated field activities	Quarterly joint planning sessions held with shared work plans and coordinated field activities.	1.Number of quarterly joint planning sessions conducted 2.Number of field activities implemented in coordination across actors and enablers	**2026-2031**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**
Intervention 6	Develop a county extension–research protocol to clarify roles, reporting lines, and linkages between actors	Extension research protocol adopted to define roles, reporting lines, and linkages for improved coordination and accountability.	Implementation of a formal county extension–research protocol.	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**
Intervention 7	Support participatory on-farm trials as a component of research projects	Participatory on-farm trials integrated into research projects	1.Number of participatory on-farm trials conducted annually 2. Number of farmers actively engaged in on-farm trials and	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
			providing feedback to researchers. 3.Adoption rate of TIMPs validated through on-farm trials			
Intervention 8	Establish structured farmer feedback channels (e.g., surveys, focus groups, digital reporting tools) feeding directly into research agendas	Farmer feedback channels established to directly inform research agendas and innovation priorities.	Number of farmer feedback channels established and operational Percentage of research projects incorporating farmer feedback into their agendas and activities	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**
Intervention 9	Integrate farmer-validated TIMPs into county extension packages and promotion	Farmer-validated TIMPs integrated into county extension packages for wider dissemination and adoption.	1.Number of farmer-validated TIMPs incorporated into county extension. 2.Percentage of extension packages updated to include farmer-validated TIMPs	**2026-2035**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Development Partners/Private Sector/KALRO**

THEME 3: PARTNERSHIP, COLLABORATION AND COORDINATION.

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Timeframe	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEME 3:	**Policy Goal/Objective 3:** Strengthening stakeholder alignment, clarifying roles, improving data sharing, to ensure efficient, sustainable, and responsive extension services. **Outcome 3:** Functional agricultural extension services, improved stakeholder coordination, clearly defined roles, ensuring more effective and sustainable support for farmers. **Statement 3:** Enhance extension services to ensure that end users are effectively supported and consumers receive high-quality products and services.					
Intervention 1	Strengthen and cascade CASSCOM to sub-county & ward levels; develop TORs; train committees.	Functional coordination structures at all levels	-No. of platforms -No. of meetings - % and frequency of successful reporting - No of committees trained.	2026 - 2031	DOALF	NGOs/CSOs/Research and training institution.
Intervention 2	Develop guidelines on roles & mandates; orient stakeholders; integrate roles into MOUs, LOAs	Developed guidelines	-Guideline approved; -No. oriented; reduction in duplication	2026 - 2031	DOALF	Partners
Intervention 3	Develop Extension MIS; digitise tools; train actors	Functional MIS and harmonised reporting	-Active MIS -No. uploading data; -% completeness	2026 - 2031	DOALF	ICT e-government public communication/CSOs
Intervention 4	Joint planning; shared calendars; joint activities; co-financing	Integrated work plans & harmonised activities	-No. of joint plans & joint activities -Cost-shared activities.	2026 - 2031	DOALF	All partners.
Intervention 5	Develop long-term MOUs; align donor projects; partner database; annual reviews	Long-term sustainable partnerships	-No. MOUs -Updated database	2026 - 2031	DOALF	CSOs,Private,Donors
Intervention 6	Strengthen information disseminaion via harmonised messaging & digital platforms	Timely and Diffused information.	-No. messages; -No. farmers reached; -No. Advisories issued	2026 - 2031	DOALF	ICT e-government public communication/,Media, ATC, CGA
Intervention 7	Strengthen unified MEL framework; joint monitoring; joint reports	Coordinated monitoring & reporting	-MEL framework -Joint missions; quarterly reports	2026 - 2031	DOALF	M&E Unit, Partners.

THEME 4: CROSS CUTTING ISSUES IN DELIVERY OF AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICES

Thematic Area 4: Cross-cutting Issues
Policy Objective: Improve equitable access to extension services for women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous communities

Outcome 1: Extension services equitably reach and benefit women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous communities, reflected in their stronger participation, voice and gains from agriculture.

Policy statement 1: The County Government of Nakuru will ensure that agricultural extension deliberately and equitably serves women, youth, persons with disabilities and indigenous communities, so that no group is left behind.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Align all extension plans with the National and County Gender and Development Policies, Persons with Disabilities National Policy, and Nakuru County PWD Act; make inclusion a requirement	Inclusive extension plans and budgets developed and implemented	% of ward extension plans with explicit targets for women, youth, PWDs, indigenous/VMGs; share of extension budget tagged to inclusion	2026-2035	DoALFV; Gender, Social Service, and Inclusion Dept., County Legal Unit	Partner Organizations
2	Strengthen implementation of land and inheritance rights (Land Registration Act, Community Land Act; Law of Succession Act) and embed sensitisation in extension	Land-rights dialogue modules integrated into farmer training programmes	No. of community sensitisation forums held; No. of women reporting joint/spousal land documentation	2026-2030	DoALFV; County Legal Unit;	Land Dept; County Attorney; Civil Societies
3	Train extension staff and agri-preneurs in gender-transformative methodologies and GBV risk mitigation	Capacity of extension staff in safe, gender-transformative facilitation strengthened	No. of staff trained; % of extension activities applying GT tools; No. of GBV referrals made from ag activities	2026-2028	DoALFV	Partner Organizations
4	Support formation and strengthening of women, youth and vulnerable and marginalized group (VMG) groups and incubation/innovation hubs	Women, youth and VMG producer groups linked to technical support, markets and finance	No. of functional women/youth/VMG groups linked to extension; No. of agribusiness incubation cohorts; No. of hubs operational	2026-2030	DoALFV	Land Dept; County Attorney; Civil Societies
5	Develop gender-responsive digital literacy and women-focused digital extension channels	Digital skills of women and youth enhanced and gender-responsive SMS/IVR/WhatsApp channels operationalised	No. of women completing digital literacy training; female share of digital-extension users	2026-2035	DoALFV & ICT Unit	Partner Organizations

Policy Objective: To reorient extension towards climate-smart agriculture and risk-informed planning, helping farmers anticipate, absorb and adapt to and transform system in the face of climate change while protecting natural resources.

Outcome 2: Farmers adopt climate-smart practices at scale and experience fewer and less severe climate-related losses, leading to more resilient livelihoods and landscapes.

Policy Statement 2: The County Government of Nakuru will prioritise climate-smart, risk-informed agricultural extension to help farmers anticipate, cope, and adapt to climate change shocks.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Operationalise the County Climate Action Plan and legislation on climate change within extension	Ward-level climate-smart agriculture (CSA) workplans integrated into extension programmes	No. of ward CSA workplans and budgets; No. of staff oriented on CCAP	2026-2028	DoALFV	County Climate Unit
2	Scale Gender Transformative socio-technical innovation bundling (GTSTIBs) and other piloted frameworks for climate-resilient agriculture	Climate-resilient advisory packages developed and rolled out across all agro-ecological zones	No. of GTSTIBs/CSA packages scaled beyond pilots; No. of farmers reached (sex/age disaggregated)	2026-2035	DoALFV	Partners Organizations
3	Embed climate information services into extension (with Kenya Meterological Department (KMD) and climate unit)	Ward-specific climate advisories delivered regularly through barazas, SMS and call centres	No. of seasonal advisories issued; No. of farmers receiving actionable climate messages	2026-2035	DoALFV	Partners Organizations;KMD
4	Co-finance farmer-led adaptation innovations and integrate into extension system	Community-level investments in water harvesting, soil conservation and agroforestry implemented	No. and value of adaptation micro-projects funded; No. of beneficiary groups	2026-2035	DoALFV	Partners Organizations

Policy Objective: To reduce the negative impacts of alcohol and substance abuse on agricultural productivity and community wellbeing by promoting prevention, early referral and workplace standards within extension systems.

Outcome 3: Alcohol and substance abuse–related disruptions to farm work, family life and community cohesion decline, contributing to a healthier, more productive rural workforce.

Policy Statement 3: The County Government of Nakuru will embed prevention and early referral for alcohol and substance abuse within extension systems to safeguard rural productivity and wellbeing.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Integrate Drug and substance abuse (DSA) awareness, prevention and referral into extension approaches	DSA messages integrated into farmer trainings and group meetings	No. of extension events with DSA content; No. of referrals to counselling/rehab	2026-2035	DoALFV	
2	Develop and enforce workplace code of conduct for extension staff	Workplace standards and support mechanisms for affected staff established	Existence of policy; % of staff oriented; No. of disciplinary/recovery cases managed	2026-2036	DoALFV & County HR	Publi service management
3	Work with youth groups, cooperatives and CBOs to sensitise and mitigate DSA	Community-led DSA prevention initiatives implemented in farming areas	No. of youth-led DSA initiatives; No. of youth reached	2026-2030	DoALFV & Youth Dept.	Farmer cooperatives and associations
4	Establish joint agriculture and health outreach events on DSA, GBV, mental and psyschological healh interventions, and productive farming	Multi-sector community forums on DSA and wellbeing conducted regularly	No. of joint outreaches conducted; No. of participants (sex/age disaggregated)	2026-2035	DoALFV, Health Dept. Dept of Gender	Farmer cooperatives and associations/partner organizations

Policy objective: To deter and reduce theft, vandalism and related conflicts in the agriculture sector through coordinated prevention, community-level dispute resolution and stronger collaboration between farmers, extension and security actors.

Outcome 4: Incidents of crop, livestock and input theft and related conflicts fall, and farmers feel safer and more confident to invest in higher-value enterprises.

Policy Statement 4: The County Government of Nakuru will work with farmers and security actors to prevent and respond to agricultural crime to create a safer environment for investment in agriculture.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Strengthen collaboration between DoALFV, community policing units, religious leaders and local administration	Coordinated response structures for agricultural crime hotspots established	No. of joint meetings/operations; No. of reported vs resolved farm-theft cases	2026-2035	DoALFV & Security Committees	Local administration/Religious denominations/Partner organizations
2	Promote low-cost farm security measures through extension groups, cooperatives, and farmer associations	Collective and farm-level security measures implemented by farmer groups	No. of groups adopting agreed security measures; No. of livestock branded/registered	2026-2036	DoALFV	Partner organizations
3	Support farmer organisations to enforce codes of conduct on buying/selling produce and livestock	Codes of conduct and traceability practices adopted in producer and marketing groups	No. of organisations with adopted codes; No. of sanctions applied	2026-2030	DoALFV & Trade (Co-operatives) Dept.	Partner organizations

4	Establish community-based conflict resolution committees in farming areas	Community-based structures for early resolution of land and resource disputes operationalised	No. of functional committees; No. of disputes resolved at community level	2026-2036	DoALFV & Local Administration	Partner organizations
	Policy objectice: To integrate a One Health approach into extension, reducing farmers' and extension staff exposure to human and animal diseases to maintain safe and productive livelihoods.					
	Outcome 5: Alcohol and substance abuse–related disruptions to farm work and extension, family life and community cohesion decline, contributing to a healthier, more productive rural and extension workforce.					
	Policy Statement 5: The County Government of Nakuru will embed prevention and early referral for alcohol and substance abuse within extension systems to safeguard rural, estension staff productivity, and promote agricultural growth.					
	Policy Intervention	**Expected outputs**	**KPIs**	**Timeline**	**Lead**	**Support**
1	Institutionalise "health in extension" through formal collaboration between agriculture, livestock (veterinary and health) departments	One Health joint workplans and teams established at ward and sub-county level	Signed MoUs; No. of joint plans/outreaches; No. of wards covered	2026-2035	DoALFV., Health Dept.	Partner organizations
2	Embed zoonotic and occupational health in extension curricula	Training curricula updated to cover zoonotic disease, food safety and safe pesticide use	No. of revised training modules; No. of officers trained	2026-2035	DoALFV	Partner organizations
3	Build capacity of frontline staff in human and zoonotic disease outreach and targeting high-risk groups	Targeted outreach programmes implemented for high-risk occupations and communities	No. of staff trained; No. of high-risk groups (e.g., abattoir workers, milk handlers) reached	2026-2030	DoALFV	Partner organizations
4	Provide support and integrate HIV prevention into farmer education	HIV-sensitive extension and livelihood support packages designed and delivered	No. of households linked to support; No. of prevention sessions held	2026-2035	Health Dept. & DoALFV	Partner organizations

Prolicy objective: Make agricultural extension a proactive driver of nutrition and safer food by integrating nutrition and food safety messages into all advisory services

Outcome 6: Households in Nakuru consume more diverse and safer diets, with measurable reductions in undernutrition and foodborne risks supported by agriculture–nutrition extension.

Policy Statement 6: The County Government of Nakuru will make agricultural extension a key platform for promoting diverse, safe and nutritious diets for all households.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Make nutrition-responsive and transformative agriculture a formal mandate for extension	Mandate and guidance for nutrition-responsive and transformative extension clarified and disseminated	Policy/guideline issued; % of extension plans with explicit nutrition objectives	2026-2028	DoALFV	Partner organizations
2	Integrate gender-transformative nutrition training into extension	Gender-transformative nutrition modules integrated into farmer groups and demonstration activities	No. of farmers (by sex/age) trained; No. of nutrition sessions held	2026-2035	DoALFV, Health Dept	Partner organizations
3	Build nutrition competencies of extension officers	Capacity of extension staff to deliver basic nutrition and food safety messages strengthened	No. of officers trained using national gender transformative nutrio modules	2026-2036	DoALFV	Partner organizations
4	Integrate joint agriculture-health outreach and nutrition indicators into extension M&E	Joint agriculture–health outreach events conducted and simple diet indicators reported routinely	No. of joint outreaches; No. of wards reporting nutrition indicators	2026-2037	DoALFV & Health Dept.	Partner organizations

Prolicy objectice: To move county extension beyond simply reaching farmers with information, towards approaches that also strengthen their agency and transform harmful norms and structures, especially for women and other marginalised groups.

Outcome 7: Extension consistently strengthens farmers' agency and shifts harmful norms and structures, with clear improvements in decision-making power and control over resources for women and other marginalised groups.

Policy Statement 7: The County Government of Nakuru will adopt the reach, benefit, empower, and transform (RBET) approach so that extension not only reaches and benefits farmers but also strengthens their agency and supports transformative change, especially for marginalised groups.

	Policy Intervention	Expected outputs	KPIs	Timeline	Lead	Support
1	Require all new extension programmes to articulate reach, benefit, empower, and transform (RBET) pathways and indicators	Project designs and logframes integrating RBET pathways developed	% of new projects with RBET analysis; No. of RBET indicators tracked	2026-2028	DoALFV	Partner organizations
2	Integrate RBET into project appraisal and MoUs with partners	RBET requirements incorporated into partner agreements and project MoUs	Appraisal tools revised; No. of MoUs with RBET clauses	2026-2035	DoALFV	Partner organizations
3	Scale gender-transformative socio-technical innovation bundling (GTSTIBs) and and gender-transformative nutrition training (GTNT) through mainstream extension	Gender-transformative extension packages scaled across the county	No. of wards implementing GTSTIBs/GTNT; No. of farmers reached (sex/age disaggregated)	2026-2030	DoALFV	Partner organizations
4	Measure empowerment and transformation, and invest in staff capacity	Empowerment-focused M&E tools developed and extension staff capacity strengthened	No. of empowerment indicators in M&E; No. of staff trained on RBET and GT approaches	2026-2035	DoALFV & Gender/Social Services	Partner organizations
	Policy objective: Strengthen transparency, farmer voice and mutual accountability in the planning, delivery and monitoring of extension services.					
	Outcome 8: Extension becomes more transparent, responsive and trusted, as farmers regularly influence decisions and see their feedback reflected in services at grassroots.					
	Policy Statement 8: The County Government of Nakuru will strengthen transparency and farmer participation so that extension services are planned, delivered and monitored in an accountable manner.					
	Policy Intervention	**Expected outputs**	**KPIs**	**Timeline**	**Lead**	**Support**
1	Establish ward-level farmer forums/committees to review extension plans and performance	Ward-level forums on extension priorities and results convened regularly	No. of functional forums; No. of meetings held per year; diversity of membership	Short-term; Continuous	DoALFV & Ward Admins	

2	Embed participatory M&E of extension services (scorecards, satisfaction surveys)	Participatory M&E tools developed and implementation reports produced	No. of wards using scorecards/surveys; satisfaction scores by group	Medium-term; Continuous	DoALFV& County M&E Unit	
3	Strengthen responsibilities for extension accountability and reporting	Extension accountability framework established and annual public reports on coverage, funding and performance issued	Existence of accountability framework; frequency of public reports	Short-term; Continuous	DoALFV & HR Dept	Public Service

THEME 5: Extension policy- Extension Standards and Quality Assurance

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Timeframe	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEME 5	**Policy Goal/Objective.** To ensure high-quality, harmonized, accountable, and farmer-centered agricultural extension services in Nakuru County through the establishment of professional standards, monitoring mechanisms, and continuous capacity development. **Outcome 5:** Improved effectiveness, uniformity, and accountability of agricultural extension service delivery across Nakuru County. **Statement 5:** Establish and enforce standards, guidelines, and quality assurance mechanisms governing agricultural extension service delivery in the county.					
Intervention 1	Develop and institutionalize county extension service standards and guidelines	Nakuru County Agricultural Extension Standards & Guidelines developed	• Approved extension standards established • No. of copies disseminated • % extension staff oriented	**2026-2031**	**DOALFV**	**Research and Training Institutions, Extension Experts, MoALF**
Intervention 2	Establish a county Extension Quality Assurance (EQA) Framework	EQA Framework developed	• Approved EQA framework • Operationalization of the EQA framework • Launching of the EQA Framework • No. of departments adopting the framework	**2025-2031**	**DOALFV**	**County Legal Unit, MoALF, Partners**
Intervention 3	Conduct continuous professional development (CPD) for extension officers	Improved Technical Capacity of Extension Officers	• No. of officers trained per year	**2025–2031**	**DOALF&V, HR Department**	**Research and Training, Partners**
Intervention 4	Develop and roll out a standard extension reporting and data management system	Standardized data collection and reporting across all wards	• Digital reporting system developed • % adoption by ward extension staff	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V, ICT Unit**	**MoALF, Partners**
Intervention 5	Conduct routine extension service M&E and performance evaluations	Annual extension quality M&E reports produced	• No. of extension quality M&E conducted • Compliance rate with set standards • % improvement in service quality over time	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V – M&E Unit**	**CASSCOM-Extension Committee**
Intervention 6	Develop a farmer feedback and grievance redress mechanism	Functional feedback system accessible to	• Farmer satisfaction index • No. of resolved grievances	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V**	**Ward Administrators, ICT Unit National**

		farmers	• % feedback incorporated into planning			**Government Administration Officers (NGAOs)**
Intervention 7	Enforce regulatory actions on non-compliant input suppliers	Improved adherence to quality standards	Number of enforcement actions taken	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V**	**Regulatory bodies, Partners**
Intervention 8	Train farmers on proper harvesting, drying, storage and packaging	Improved post-harvest handling practices	% reduction in post-harvest losses	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V**	**County Food Safety Committee**
Intervention 9	Establish/Upgrade certified storage and aggregation centres	Increased access to safe and certified storage infrastructure	Number of storage and aggregation infrastructure developed	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V**	**FLOCCA/ Partners**
Intervention 11	Promote proper residue management and safe pesticide use	Compliance with food safety standards	% of farmers adopting safe pesticide and residue management practices	**2026–2031**	**DOALF&V**	**County Food Safety Committee, Partners**

THEME 6: POLICY, LEGAL, REGULATORY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
THEMATIC 6	**Policy Objective:**To Create a conducive legal, regulatory and institutional framework that facilitates coordination and regulation of agricultural extension services **Outcome 1**: A conducive legal, regulatory and institutional framework that facilitates coordination and regulation of agricultural extension services created.					
Intervention 1	Develop legal and regulatory framework; county agriculture extension service bill,cascom bill,atc bill and the ATC fund regulation etc	Legal/ regulatory framework developed.	No. Of legal/regulatory framework developed	**2yrs**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**
Intervention 2	Institutionalize casscom to support agriculture sector coordination that guide in the provision of extension services.	Casscom institution framework institutionalized	No of Casscom committees operationalized	**2yrs**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**

Intervention 3	Establish an inclusive farmer advisory committees at ward and sub county levels to support extension priority settings,feedback and accountability.	Farmers advisory committees established	No of committees established	**Midterm**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**
Intervention 4	Adopt and cascade the national standards and guideline for agricultural extension and advisory services 2017 to county level	National standards cascaded	No. Of national standards on extension cascaded.	**2yrs**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**
Intervention 5	Sign MOUs and letters of Agreements (LOA) with partners to strengthen collaborations.	MOU and LOA signed	No. Of MOUs and LOA signed	**2yrs**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**
Intervention 6	Monitor and evaluate extension performance target annually.	M&E done	No. Of M&E evaluations Done	**10yrs**	**DOALFV**	**CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private**

THEME 7: EXTENSION AND ADVISORY APPROAACHES AND METHODS

No;	Interventions	Expected Output	KPI	Time frame	Responsibility Lead	Support
Theme 7	**Policy Goal/Objective.** Promote a coordinated, pluralistic extension system that is accessible, relevant, effective, and sustainable through participatory and digital approaches. **Outcome:** A coordinated extension ecosystem with improved alignment, reduced duplication, and stronger collaboration among actors, leading to wider reach and more efficient service delivery across the county. **Policy Statement:** Nakuru County shall strengthen extension coordination through a county framework that harmonizes approaches, promotes joint planning, and institutionalizes regular actor platforms for integrated service delivery.					
Intervention 1	**1. Promote an integrated and well-coordinated framework to harmonize extension approaches and methodologies across extension actors.**	• County-wide extension coordination framework developed • Harmonized extension guidelines adopted by actors • Regular multi-stakeholder platforms established (public, private, CSOs, farmers, NGOs, etc)	• Extension coordination framework implemented • Number of actors aligned to harmonized guidelines • Number of multi-stakeholder meetings held annually • % of extension programs using standardized methodologies	2026-2035	DOALFV	CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private /KALRO
Intervention 2	**2. Support the development and scaling up of digital extension tools and mobile applications to enhance information access for farmers.**	• County digital extension platforms established • Increased Farmers' access to advisory services through digital platforms • Extension officers trained and equipped with	• Number of functional digital extension platforms established • Number of farmers registered on digital platforms • Percentage of farmers accessing advisory services via digital platforms	2026-2035	DOALFV	CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private /KALRO

		relevant digital tools	• Percentage of extension officers using digital devices			
Intervention 3	**3. Promote innovation and establish inclusive programs for effective dissemination of agricultural information across all catchment areas.**	• Innovative and gender/youth-inclusive extension programs adopted • Strengthened community-based digital champions and farmer groups promoting innovative and inclusive agricultural practices. • Extension staff trained and equipped on innovation-disseminating approaches.	• Number of innovative programs adopted • Number of youths, women, persons with disabilities (PWDs), and indigenous peoples (IPs) participating in programs. • Number of community-based digital champions and farmer groups established or strengthened • Percentage of farmers engaged in innovative and inclusive agricultural practices through these groups • Number of extension staff trained on inclusive and innovative dissemination methods • Percentage of trained staff actively applying innovative approaches in the field	2026-2035	DOALFV	CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private /KALRO

Intervention 4	**4. Strengthen collaboration with learning and research institutions to serve as knowledge hubs for training, research, and extension support.**	• Partnerships established with key institutions • Joint research and training programs conducted • Enhanced capacity-building for extension officers and farmers • Knowledge hubs operationalized	• Number of formal partnerships/ MoUs signed with institutions • Number of collaborative research and training programs conducted • Number of extension officers and farmers trained annually • Number of fully functional knowledge hubs established across the county • Number of agricultural innovations, research findings, and training materials disseminated through the knowledge hubs.	2026-2035	DOALFV	CSOs/NGOs/Donors/Private /KALRO

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CGA CEREAL GROWERS ASSOCIATION
Forum for Agricultural Advisory Services-Kenya KeFAAS
SNV Impact that matters
Seed Savers Network
REFOOTURE
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COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF NAKURU

THE NAKURU COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION POLICY



REPUBLIC OF KENYA



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