

NURU KENYA

2024 Baringo County Baseline



RAY MARSHALL CENTER FOR THE STUDY OF HUMAN RESOURCES

November 2024



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This report is commissioned by Nuru

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table of Contents	1
Introduction	2
Methodology	4
Dairy & Meat Sector	5
Dairy.....	5
Meat Production.....	6
Fodder.....	6
Sheep and Goats	7
Combined Income	8
Beekeeping	9
Nuru Kenya Programs	10
Cooperative Development.....	10
Climate & Conservation.....	12
Gender & Social Inclusion.....	13
Nutrition.....	14
Conclusion	15

INTRODUCTION

Nuru Kenya (NK) is a locally-led and locally-operated NGO working with smallholder farmers since 2008 in Migori County and Homabay County, Kenya. In 2024, NK expanded its reach to scale programs into Baringo and eventually Samburu counties, with the primary goal of supporting rural communities in building resilience and achieving sustainable livelihoods. This baseline report marks the initial data collection phase in Baringo County, serving as a critical pre-intervention reference across various value chains—namely dairy, meat, beekeeping, and shoats (sheep and goats)—in the Baringo North and Tiaty sub-counties.

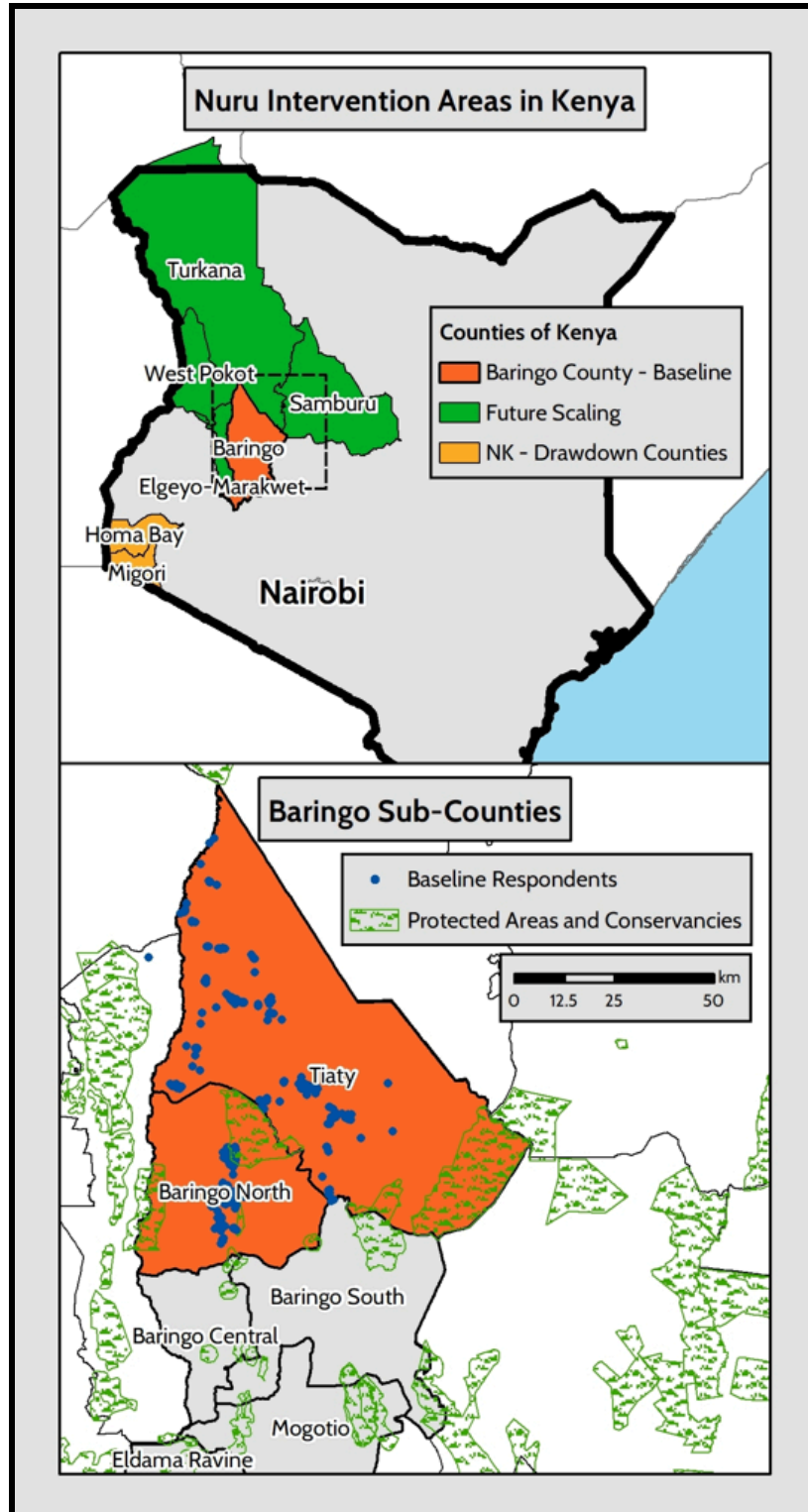
The survey collected data from 672 respondents across the two sub-counties, providing a comprehensive look at the socioeconomic conditions, climate impacts, and agricultural practices in the region. Findings from this baseline indicate that households engaged in multiple value chains currently achieve an average combined income of approximately \$473 USD per year, well below the international poverty line and Kenya's GDP per capita. Paired with lower than average production across value chain activities, this underscores the need for targeted interventions to improve income stability and resilience in these communities.

NK's entry into Baringo County is supported by the Nuru Collective, a network of locally-led NGOs in East and West Africa, with additional research and program evaluation backing from the Ray Marshall Center (RMC) since 2017. Initial assessments of cooperative organizations in the area, using the SCOPEinsight tool, yielded an average professionalism score of 2.6 out of 5.0 across 18 cooperatives, indicating room for growth in cooperative capacity and structure. NK aims to improve these scores over the coming years, supporting cooperatives to reach a level of sustainability and professionalism that empowers them to deliver core services to members effectively.

The report also addresses the specific climate-related challenges facing Baringo households, capturing insights on rainfall patterns, water access, and climate shocks, such as droughts and floods. The findings underscore the need for resilience-focused interventions, as households across both sub-counties reported frequent exposure to severe climate impacts that affect both livelihoods and food security.

This report also highlights the complex challenges faced by households in Baringo County, including gender disparities, climate impacts, and nutritional deficiencies. Women's participation in economic and decision-making roles remains limited, climate-related shocks such as drought and flooding are frequent, and chronic malnutrition affects child health. NK is committed to addressing these interconnected challenges through targeted programs that empower women, build climate resilience, and improve nutrition access. With efforts like these, NK aims to create an inclusive and sustainable environment in Baringo where households can achieve both economic and social resilience.

Overall, this baseline report provides a foundational understanding of the needs, opportunities, and challenges in Baringo County, laying the groundwork for NK's future interventions to foster resilient and sustainable livelihoods across the region.

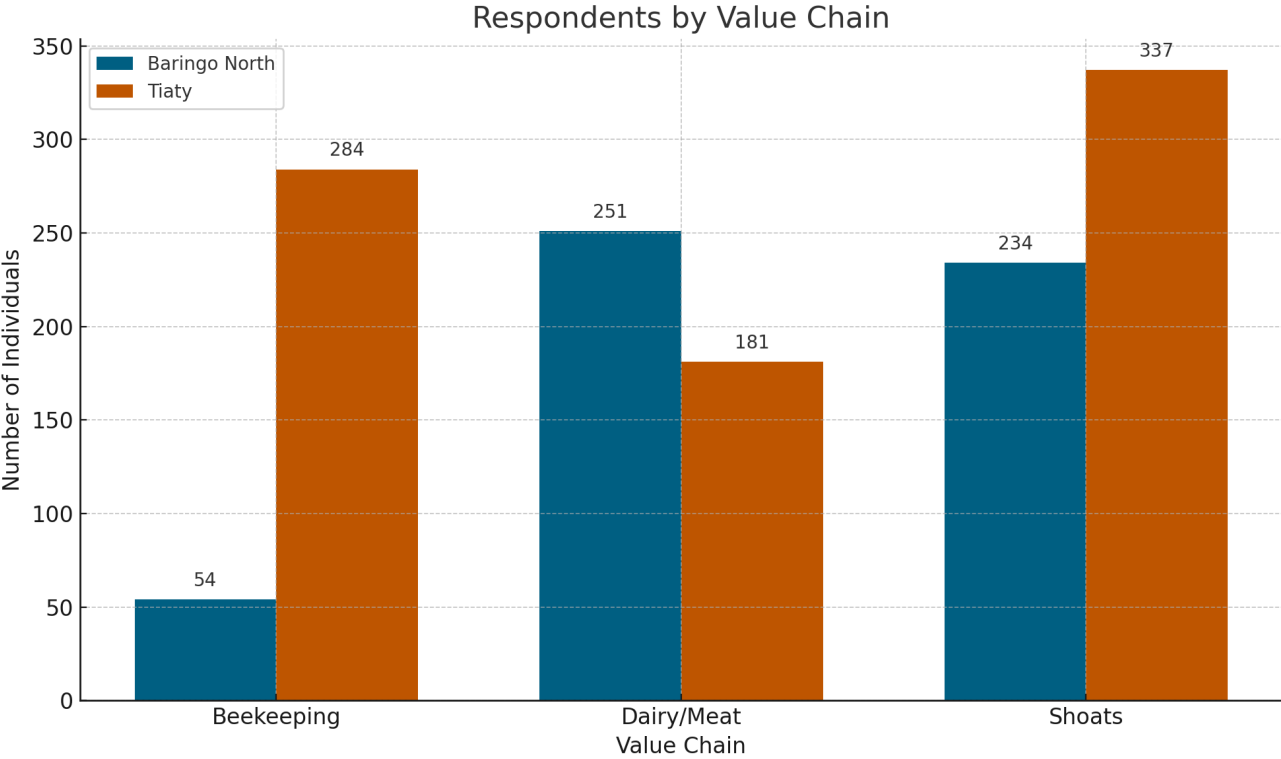


Nuru Kenya began operations in Southwestern Kenya in 2008 in Migori County, and is now scaling north towards Baringo, Samburu, Turkana, West Pokot, and Elgeyo Marakwet. Baringo County intervention areas include Baringo North and Tiaty sub-counties.

METHODOLOGY

This baseline analysis is the results of a comprehensive survey involving 672 individuals in both Baringo North (327) and Tiaty (345) sub-counties of Baringo County, Kenya. The vast majority of these 672 individuals were members of 28 distinct cooperatives operating in the region, including 8 in Baringo North, and 20 in Tiaty. The survey was conducted in August and September 2024 using the KoboToolBox survey tool. The survey was co-created by NK and Nuru (U.S) in the preceding months, and tested locally by the enumeration and survey team prior to deployment. During the survey, a group of local enumerators were trained to conduct the survey on smartphones, able to translate questions and contextualize into local dialects during the survey. Data from the survey was compiled and cleaned by the local survey lead, before passing the data on to Nuru (U.S.) for further cleaning and verification of quality. Final results were cross-checked and verified once more by RMC prior to publication of findings.

The sample included 327 individuals from Baringo North and 345 individuals from Tiaty sub counties. These individuals were able to respond to questions in relation to any of the value chains in which they were engaged, including the dairy value chain, meat production, beekeeping, and shoats. In order of quantity, the survey resulted in 571 shoat responses, 432 dairy/meat responses, and 338 beekeeping responses, with about two thirds of respondents practicing more than one value chain at their household.



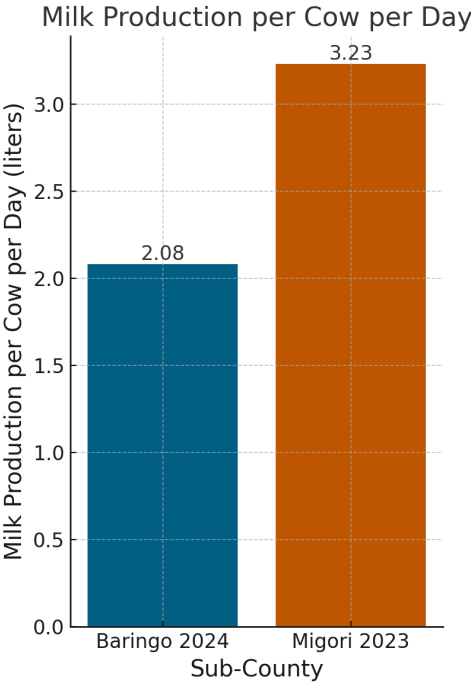
DAIRY & MEAT SECTOR

DAIRY

A total of 345 survey respondents across both sub-counties are currently milking cows, with 203 in Baringo North and 142 in Tiaty. On average, households in Baringo North own 1.35 cows each, compared to 3.34 cows in Tiaty, indicating that households in Tiaty tend to own significantly more dairy cows. In general, households in Tiaty sub county have larger herds, and tend to be more engaged in the meat production and cow resale than milking. Despite this trend, there is still some milk production in Tiaty. Households in Tiaty see an average milk yield of 1.06 liters per cow per day from milking cows, whereas households in Baringo North see a much more substantial 2.80 liters per cow per day. This is due to societal differences in the counties, as respondents in Tiaty tend to be more migratory, with larger herds, as respondents in Baringo North tend to be more stationary with smaller herds. In Taity, nearly 100% of households reported owning exclusively local breeds of cows, whereas in Baringo, more than half households indicated owning some sort of improved variety of cattle. Accounting for all households, dairy production in Baringo county is 2.08 liters per cow per day at baseline.

As a comparison, Nuru-supported households in Migori were producing 3.23 liters per cow per day as of 2023 in a separate RMC-supported study, over an initial baseline of 1.8 liters per day in 2018.¹ This value of 3.23 is good for cattle in Kenya, and is closing in on the national average of ~6 liters per day for improved cattle varieties². For reference, the dairy industry in the United States was roughly at this value back in the early 1900s, as cattle produced on average 4-5 liters per day, whereas today, improved US dairy cows are able to produce upwards of 28 liters per day.³ In contrast, the maximum local production potential for the crossbreed Zebu cattle that farmers have access to in Baringo is roughly ~12-15 liters per day.⁴

This shows that there is great room for improvement for households who enroll in Nuru Kenya programs, such as improving vaccination rates for cows, utilizing artificial insemination to improve cattle breeds, or selling surplus milk through cooperatives for better rates, at higher quality. Over the years, NK-supported households will aim to improve cattle health, acquire improved cattle varieties, produce more milk, and sell better quality milk at better prices, as NK has proven in Migori county.



¹ RMC. 2023. *Nuru Kenya Dairy Brief*. [Link](#).
² Feed The Future. 2022. *KCDMS Endline*. [Link](#).
³ USDA. 2020. *Data Says... Dairy has changed*. [Link](#).
⁴ FAO. 1972. *Breeding for Milk in Kenya*. [Link](#).

MEAT PRODUCTION

In mixed crop-livestock systems, like those practiced in Baringo County, households depend on cattle to provide multiple products like milk and meat. In general, as heifers age and stop producing the same quantity of milk, older ones are often sold at market to be consumed. In addition, households with small herds of less than 20 cows require only 1-2 male bulls and can sell aging bulls for meat. Of the 345 dairy-producers across Baringo county, there were 187 that reported also selling cows for meat. The average cows owned for meat production were 7.3 in Tiaty and 2.1 in Baringo North, and sales per year were 1.89 and 0.54 respectively. This means that on average, households report selling a quarter of their stock each year. The vast majority of these cows are sold at local cattle markets, with an average sale value per cow of just over 25,000 KES across Baringo county, which is roughly \$194 USD per cow. By improving the health of cattle, and improving their access to feed (fodder) over the course of the year, NK hopes to help households ensure more cows make it to market, and are healthier when they do.

FODDER

Nuru Kenya supports households in fodder production as a means to bolster both dairy and meat outputs. Properly stored and preserved fodder ensures a consistent year-round feed supply for livestock, particularly critical during the prolonged dry seasons characteristic of Baringo County. Survey data indicate that many households in the region experience significant rainfall only 1–2 times annually. Given this limited window of rainfall, it is crucial for households to maximize the growing season in order to cultivate and store fodder in preparation for the extended dry periods.

Among the 345 survey respondents engaged in dairy farming, 218 also practice fodder cultivation. Of these, 192 are located in Baringo North and 26 in Tiaty. The higher prevalence of fodder cultivation in Baringo North is likely linked to smaller landholdings, where farmers typically use plots ranging from 0.5 to 1.0 acres for this purpose. In contrast, farmers in Tiaty tend to allocate more land, between 1.5 and 2.0 acres, reflecting both greater land availability and larger herds. Napier grass and Boma Rhodes are the primary fodder crops cultivated across both regions.

Despite the widespread cultivation of grasses suited to arid conditions, knowledge of fodder preservation remains limited. Only 24% of respondents from Baringo North reported ever having engaged in fodder preservation practices. Given the increasing severity of dry seasons and the scarcity of resources, preserving fodder is vital for sustaining livestock in arid environments like Baringo County.⁵

NK's future interventions in Baringo will focus on introducing farmers to new grass varieties that thrive in arid climates, promoting improved cultivation and preservation techniques, and facilitating market access for surplus fodder as a supplementary income-generating activity.

⁵ Agronomy Journal. 2021. *Forage conservation in sub-Saharan Africa: Review of experiences, challenges, and opportunities*. [Link](#).

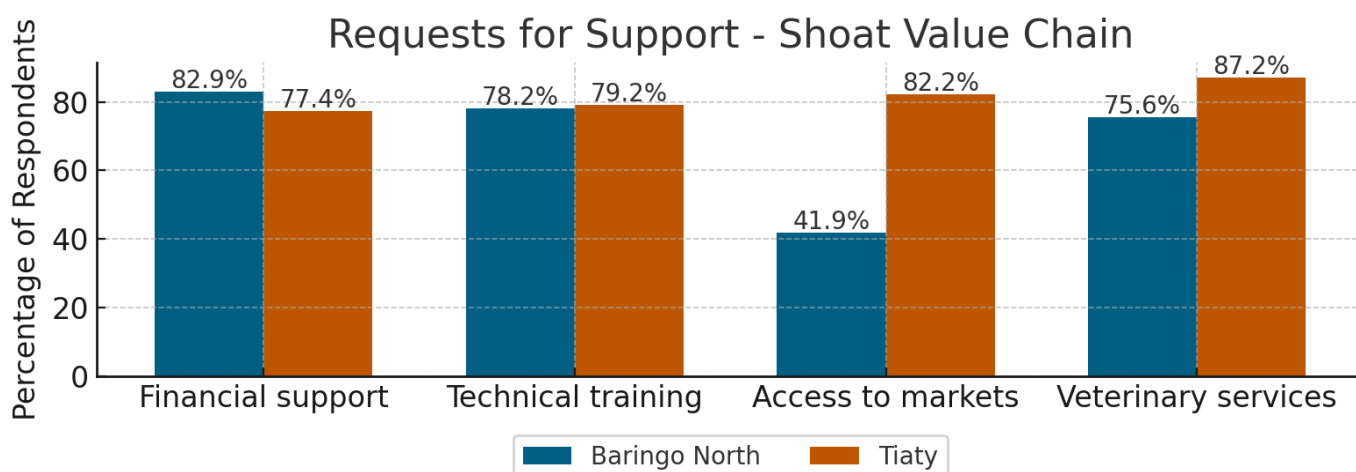
SHEEP AND GOATS

Sheep and goats (collectively referred to as shoats) constitute a significant value chain for the majority of smallholder farmers in Baringo County. These animals are valued for both personal consumption and resale, and their relatively low maintenance requirements compared to larger livestock make them a preferred choice. Of the total survey respondents, 571 (85%) reported engagement in the shoat value chain to varying extents. On average, households own more than 20 shoats and sell approximately six per year. Additionally, 88% of households indicated that they regularly sell shoats for income generation, while over 75% noted reserving them for emergency situations.

Shoats are known for their quick maturation, and resale is common, leading to a high turnover of stock among households who are heavily engaged in this value chain. Ownership levels, however, vary significantly. While the majority of households own between 5 and 40 shoats, those with larger landholdings and greater resources reported owning several hundred animals. Across the two counties, approximately 75% of households reported housing their shoats in enclosed shelters, while nearly half indicated they did not have shelter for their animals, relying instead on open grazing and outdoor sleeping.

Shoats in Baringo County are predominantly grazed on open pasture, with fewer than 5% of respondents providing any form of supplemental feed or water. Despite the limited provision of supplementary feed, nearly half of the respondents mentioned offering veterinary care to their animals. In Baringo North, 64% of households reported accessing veterinary services, compared to 43% in Tiaty, with the most common services including deworming and other traditional remedies for disease management.

Nuru Kenya aims to support households by improving access to veterinary services, educating them on proper sheltering practices, and facilitating market access to enhance sale values. These efforts are expected to significantly contribute to household incomes, as the majority of households in the county are engaged in the shoat value chain.

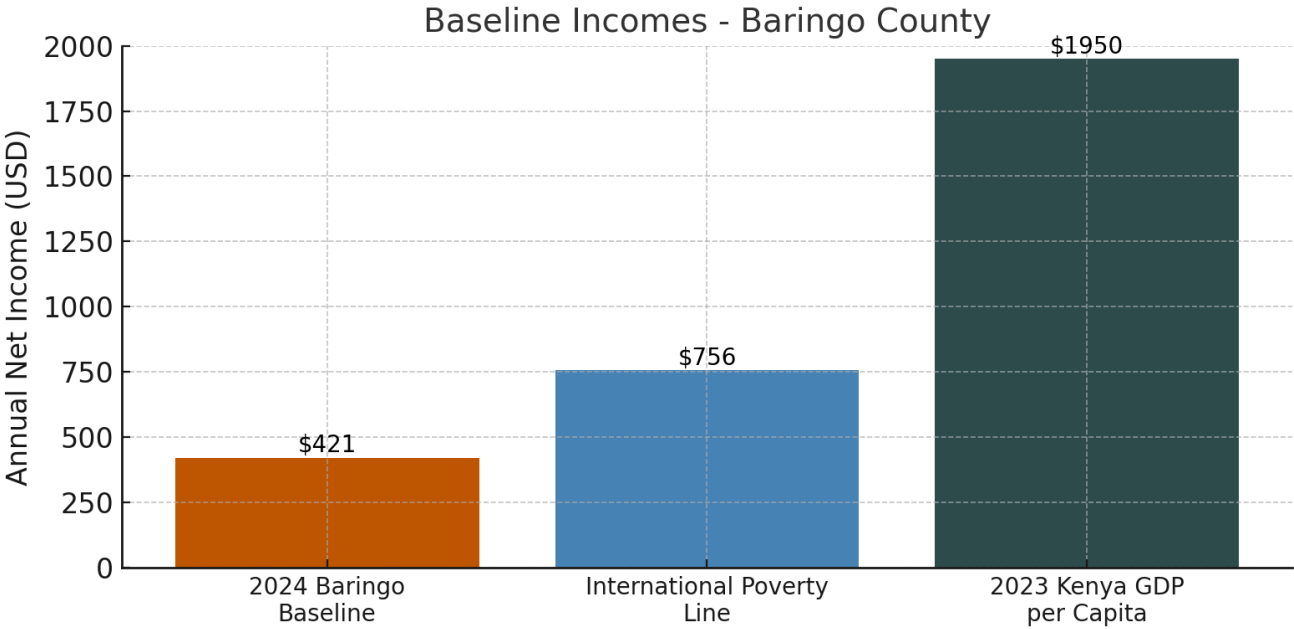


COMBINED INCOME

To estimate the long-term impact of diversified livelihood interventions, NK employs a combined income model designed to answer the question: If a farmer actively participates in dairy production, meat production, and the shoat value chains, how much net income would they earn? This model considers production quantities discussed in previous sections and factors in associated costs (such as feed, oversight, vaccinations, etc.). It then calculates a net income by comparing total annual revenue against the costs of participation.

In 2024, as a baseline, NK determined that active participation in all three activities could result in a net annual household income of \$421 USD. A household could expect to see this net income if they were actively involved in milking cows, selling cows for meat, and fattening and selling shoats. Notably, this income level is well below the international poverty line of \$2.15 per day (\$765 per year) and also below Kenya’s 2023 GDP per capita of \$1,950.⁶⁷

For comparison, NK recorded a net income of \$278 USD from dairy alone in Migori County in 2023, without accounting for the benefits of diversified livelihoods. In Baringo over the coming years, NK plans to support farmers in increasing production and improving market access, which will help households generate higher incomes across multiple diversified livelihoods.



⁶ World Bank. 2022. *An Adjustment to Global Poverty Lines*. [Link](#).

⁷ World Bank. 2023. *GDP per Capita, Kenya*. [Link](#).

BEEKEEPING

Beekeeping is a prevalent livelihood for many farmers in Baringo county, within this survey, 338 beekeepers offered responses to questions. Many of these individuals have been beekeepers for quite some time, with the average duration of practice at 13 years in Baringo North, and 8 years in Tiaty. 296 individuals (88%) within the total beekeeper population indicated that they sold honey, and for an average price of 485 KES per liter (roughly \$3.76 USD). The majority of these individuals sold via a broker, who buys and resells, or directly at the market. Only 3 individuals (about 1%) reported packaging and/or labeling their honey for sale. On average, individuals were able to produce 24 liters of honey per hive in a given year, most of whom harvest two times per year. Despite these yields, households indicated some prevalent harvesting challenges, such as lack of protective gear (86%), lack of harvesting tools (79%), inability to identify correct harvesting times (60%), pests (73%), theft of hives (67%), or extreme weather (55%). Beyond harvest, households indicated frequent problems with high competition (50%), poor market linkages (78%), and low sale prices (93%).

Honey has a long history in Baringo County, where individuals have been producing for many years. Some changes have occurred over time, such as the introduction of new production methods and hives. Beekeepers reported owning more traditional hives such as Sisal hives (30%) and improved traditional hives (70%), as well as newer hive formats such as Kenyan top-bar hives (27%) or Langstroth hives (21%). Many beekeepers may own more than a single kind of hive. However other changes, such as the increasing onset of climate change and unsustainable natural resource management, have occurred more rapidly, and households are observing new obstacles, such as bees dying, migrating, an increase in pests, and a decrease in flowering plants and water sources for the bees.

There is a clear opportunity for NK interventions to support beekeepers in the region. Between the myriad obstacles beekeepers are facing in production, to the almost complete lack of packaging or sale, mixed with a low rate of market linkages and cooperative support, NK is well positioned to assist greatly in the increased production and sale of honey across Baringo county.



More traditional hives made within logs (left) are slowly being replaced by framed box hives (right) that can aid in production efficiency and protection from pests. Source: [KALRO](#).

NURU KENYA PROGRAMS

COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Nuru Kenya directs the majority of its support through farmer-owned and farmer-led agribusinesses. To date, NK has begun preliminary interactions with 28 cooperatives in Baringo County, comprising households involved in all of the value chains mentioned above. The long-term goal for these agribusinesses is to become professional and profitable, able to deliver core services to households across diversified livelihoods, offer technical assistance, connect households to markets and external opportunities, and foster community and resilience in the face of a myriad of shocks and stressors individuals may experience in the region. However, professionalization takes time and must be enabled throughout the business cycle. By tailoring training and coaching services to meet the unique needs of individual cooperatives and their members there is a higher likelihood the agribusiness will be viable for the long-term. As such NK uses a two-fold cooperative evaluation approach that delivers the learning back to the business leaders, which involves SCOPEinsight assessments to investigate the level of professionalism of the cooperative, and profitability assessments to investigate financial statements, with the goal of maintaining cash flow and net profitability over multiple years. The approach allows the cooperative agribusiness to adaptively manage risks and invest back in its membership and community. This rural service delivery model is aligned with ISO 18716.⁸

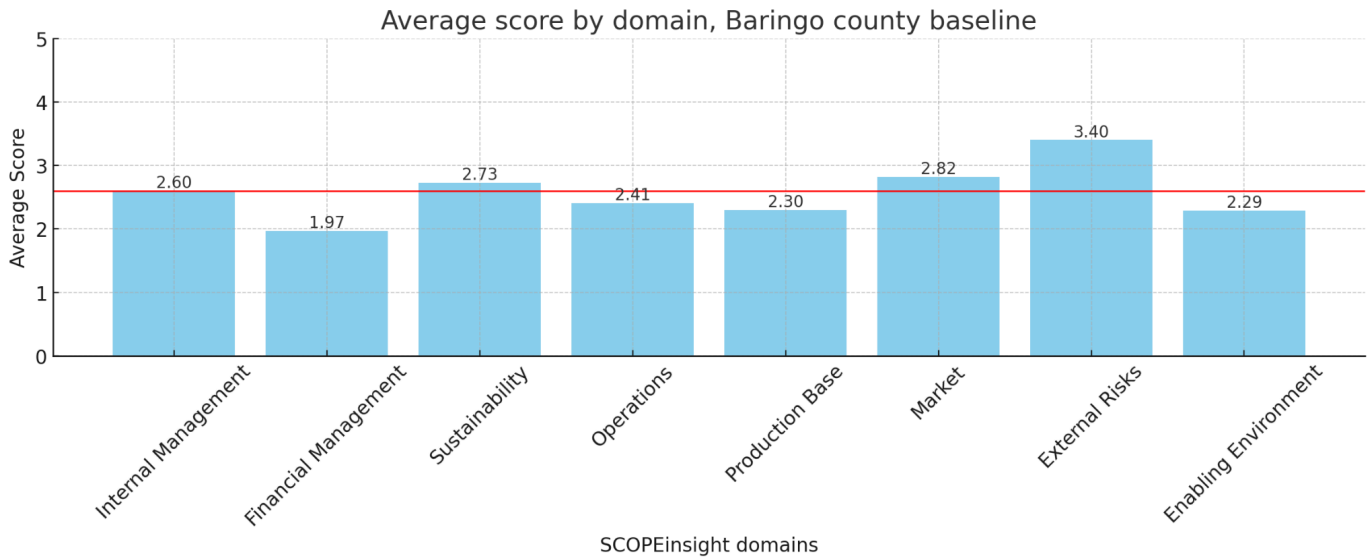
At baseline, NK has already conducted SCOPEinsight assessments with a cohort of 18 of these cooperatives both to establish a baseline score, but also to understand the areas of greatest need so support can be tailored to the contexts of Baringo County cooperatives. SCOPEinsight scores range from 0.00-5.00, with 0 being a nascent farmers group, and 5 representing a high-functioning and professional cooperative. SCOPEinsight assessments comprise 8 domains of questions, relating to cooperative membership, leadership, internal policies, market systems, sustainability, and more. Cooperatives each receive a score, and for these 18 cooperatives, scores ranged from 1.8-3.0, which is expected at baseline as they have yet to receive tailored business development services from Nuru Kenya. The average cooperative score at baseline in Baringo county is 2.60 out of 5.00, which SCOPEinsight classifies as between an “immature” and “maturing” agribusiness. NK will target an average score of ≥ 3.3 in the coming years, which represents the international SCOPEinsight average score as a benchmark for high performance. Nuru has a history of working with SCOPEinsight to deliver cooperative evaluations across Kenya, Ethiopia, Nigeria, and Ghana.⁹

⁸ ISO. (2024). ISO 18716:2024, Professional farmer organization — Guidance. International Organization for Standardization. [Link](#).

⁹ SCOPEinsight. 2023. *Strengthening Cooperatives by Working Together*. [Link](#).



SCOPEinsight measures cooperative professionalism against these 8 categories. Each assessment takes roughly 4-6 hours with members of the cooperative leadership. Cooperatives will receive a score on each category, and an aggregate score for their cooperative. Results are delivered back to the cooperative, and areas of improvement are highlighted to tailor capacity building.

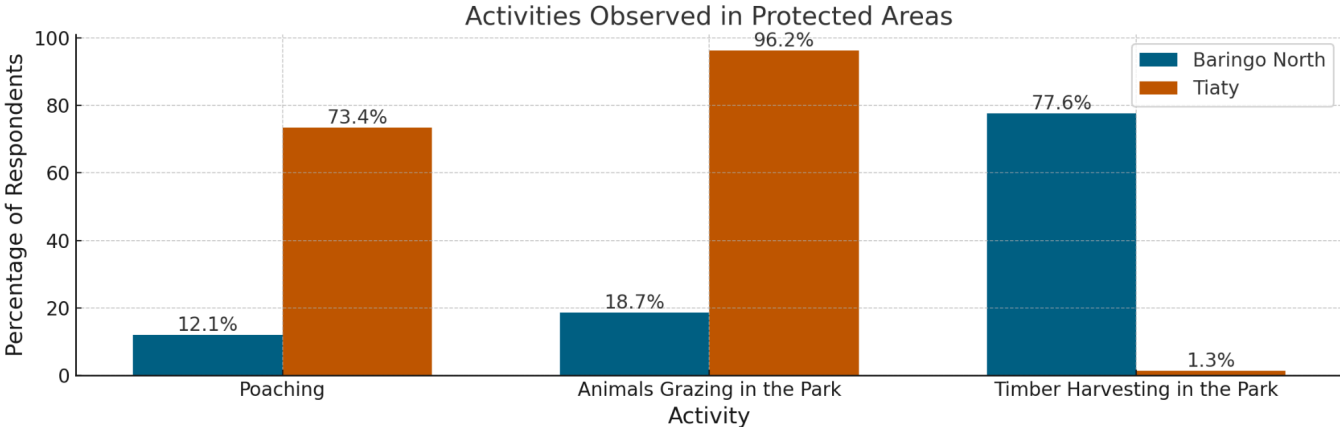


Nuru Kenya provided 18 cooperatives with baseline SCOPEinsight assessments, scoring an average of 2.6 out of 5.0 across a group of 8 domains. NK will repeat these assessments at an evaluative timepoint (planned for 2026), with a target of ≥ 3.3 out of 5.0.

CLIMATE & CONSERVATION

This survey additionally collected data from all 672 respondents on a select few climate-related questions including rainfall distribution in the county, water usage, protected areas, and disasters and shocks experienced to better understand the extent to which shocks and stressors are prevalent prior to commencing activities. When asked about rainfall in the area, the majority of respondents, 78% in Baringo North and 96% in Tiaty, indicated they receive rainfall less than 3 times per year. Recent studies have identified a continued decrease in rainfall in the region since the mid 1900’s¹⁰, with heavier rainfall less often.¹¹ When the ground becomes compacted during prolonged dry spells, a heavy rainfall event can cause widespread flooding, landslides, and other adverse livelihood effects.¹² In fact, survey respondents during the 2023 rainy season indicated that flooding and landslides were some of the most prevalent disasters experienced, with over 62% of respondents indicating landslides in Baringo this past year, and 44% of respondents in Tiaty indicating flooding. In between these heavy rains, there is still the ongoing risk of drought and famine due to high temperatures and degraded soils, with 87% of respondents in Tiaty reporting drought, and nearly half of all respondents indicating famine or lack of food this past year. While drought and flooding do exist, individuals have developed water sources that are still accessible at times of flooding and drought, such as water pans, dams, and boreholes.¹³ Yet still, over 75% of respondents in both sub-counties still rely on rivers as their primary water sources.

Apart from natural disasters, many of the households NK works with live in close proximity to protected areas. Of the total survey respondents, 33% in Baringo North and 23% in Tiaty indicated living within a one-hour walk of a protected area, which is approximately a 4–6 km radius. While proximity to these parks can offer some benefits, these are protected lands, meaning that they have restrictions on the different uses that are allowed within their boundaries based often on ecological regeneration rates. The survey also investigated activities observed in these protected areas, visualized in the graphic below, as households frequently reporting poaching, grazing, and timber harvesting within the protected areas.



¹⁰ Egerton University. 2017. *Rainfall Variability and Droughts in the Drylands of Baringo County*. [Link](#).
¹¹ FEWS Net. 2022. *Food Security Outlook Update*. [Link](#).
¹² Science. 2023. *In Kenya, flooding lakes have displaced thousands. A novel lawsuit blames climate change*. [Link](#).
¹³ County Government of Baringo. 2023. *Water Irrigation Environment Natural Resources and Mining*. [Link](#).

GENDER & SOCIAL INCLUSION

In Kenya, women have historically faced significant barriers to achieving full participation in economic, political, and social spheres. Despite constitutional provisions and national efforts aimed at fostering gender equality, traditional norms and systemic obstacles continue to limit women's involvement in various sectors. The Gates Foundation has highlighted that while Kenya has made progress in certain areas, such as educational access for girls, considerable work remains to close gender gaps in economic empowerment, health, and leadership across the country.¹⁴

In Baringo County, these challenges are especially pronounced. Cultural practices and patriarchal structures often restrict women's access to resources, decision-making processes, and leadership roles. A study on gender mainstreaming policy implementation in Baringo County found that while frameworks exist to promote gender equity, women's representation in decision-making remains limited. This underscores the need for targeted strategies to enhance women's participation and influence within governance structures in the county.¹⁵

For Nuru Kenya, cooperatives play a role similar to governance structures by empowering women within a decision-making framework. By promoting women in cooperative leadership roles, Nuru Kenya aims to foster an environment where women's rights and opportunities are advanced, ultimately helping to address gender disparities and enabling women to have a stronger voice in their communities. Nuru Kenya is committed to promoting gender and social inclusion in its interventions. A primary strategy involves a women-first approach, ensuring that at least 50% of registered cooperative members are women. This approach seeks to empower women economically and socially, providing them with a platform to influence decisions impacting their livelihoods.

Nuru Kenya's strategies are informed by successful initiatives across the Nuru Collective. In Nuru Ethiopia this past year, the Abbreviated Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (A-WEAI) survey has shown that women in NE-supported cooperatives scored higher than the national average for empowerment in Ethiopia.¹⁶ This outcome demonstrates the potential of cooperative-based models to enhance women's empowerment. In Nuru Nigeria, women comprise over 71% of cooperative membership, and women hold many of the cooperative leadership positions, leading to increased decision making and participation in activities.¹⁷ Most recently, Nuru Kenya has partnered with Health[e]Foundation to support new and expectant mothers, further demonstrating its commitment to gender equity and empowering women at different life stages.¹⁸

By continuing to measure the impact of these initiatives, Nuru Kenya aims to create an inclusive environment in Baringo County where women have equal opportunities to participate, lead, and thrive.

¹⁴ The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. 2021. *Inside the roadmap for advancing gender equality in Kenya*. [Link](#).

¹⁵ Lumong, Rebecca, et. al. 2023. *Level of women involvement in gender mainstreaming policy implementation on decision making in Baringo County*. [Link](#).

¹⁶ Ray Marshall Center. 2024. *Nuru Ethiopia 2023 Impact Report*. [Link](#).

¹⁷ Nuru. 2024. *How Nuru Nigeria Inspires Inclusion*. [Link](#).

¹⁸ Health[e]Foundation. 2023. *Informed mothers and healthy babies in Ethiopia and Kenya*. [Link](#).

NUTRITION

Baringo county faces food security and nutritional challenges that contribute to poor health outcomes. In July 2023, Baringo county reported a chronic malnutrition rate of 20.2% in children on average, with Tiaty sub-county at nearly 25%.¹⁹ Chronic malnutrition occurs when a child's growth and development are impaired due to a long-term lack of essential nutrients. It results in stunted growth, where a child is shorter than average for their age, and can have lasting effects on cognitive development and overall well-being that persist into adulthood. The causes of malnutrition in Baringo County are multifaceted, including insufficient maternal, infant, and young child nutrition practices. In Tiaty sub-county, over a third of households consume less than three of five food groups, with women at reproductive age trending even lower.²⁰ Exclusive breastfeeding rates are low (32%), and complementary feeding practices are inadequate. These inadequate practices adversely affect children's nutritional status.

Additionally, social and economic challenges of extreme weather events, insecurity, low nutritional knowledge, and widespread disease outbreaks contribute to food insecurity and limited nutrition access. Nutrition interventions in Baringo North, Tiaty East, Tiaty West, and Baringo South have contributed to some improvements in nutritional status. However, the causes of malnutrition are complex, requiring holistic approaches that promote sustainable, impactful behavior changes.

NK has the potential to enhance productivity in the dairy value chain, meat production, beekeeping, and shoats in Baringo County by supporting agribusiness cooperatives. Increases in incomes from these activities can provide households with greater opportunities to purchase a wider variety and/or quantity of nutritious foods.²¹ Affordability is one of the key factors that affects a family's ability to access a balanced diet; limited access can contribute to poorer health outcomes. Additional factors that affect income on nutrition are nutrition knowledge and social norms, women and men being empowered to make decisions about food purchases, availability, marketing and convenience.²² Improving nutrition requires a holistic, locally tailored approach that addresses these factors to strengthen local food systems and promote sustainability.

In addition to building the capacity of agribusiness cooperatives across the range of value chains in both the Baringo North and Tiaty sub-counties of Baringo, permagarden demonstration plots will be established to address the availability of vegetables to contribute to improved nutrition. Permagardens are year-round gardens that produce a variety of vegetables, enhancing households' dietary diversity and serving as an additional livelihood activity by providing surplus produce that can be sold for extra income. Demonstration plots offer agribusiness members hands-on experience in establishing their own permagardens, which can enhance access to nutritious vegetables. NK plans to scale up initiatives such as permagarden development and improved agricultural and livestock practices with agribusiness cooperatives in Baringo county, aiming to increase incomes and positively impact nutrition by improving both the affordability and accessibility of nutritious foods.

¹⁹ Baringo County Steering Group. 2023. *2023 Long Rains Food and Nutrition Security Assessment*. [Link](#).

²⁰ Baringo County Government. 2019. *County Nutrition Action Plan 2019-2023*. [Link](#).

²¹ The World Bank. 2007. *From Agriculture to Nutrition: Pathways, Synergies and Outcomes*. [Link](#).

²² SPRING. 2014. *Understanding the Agricultural Income Pathway*. [Link](#).

CONCLUSION

As Nuru Kenya (NK) looks to the future, its focus remains on creating sustainable opportunities for economic growth and building resilience within Baringo County's communities. This baseline report provides a clear picture of the strengths and challenges smallholder farmers face across dairy, meat, beekeeping, and shoaat value chains. The data highlights areas where targeted support can make a significant difference, particularly in raising incomes, strengthening cooperative structures, and adapting to climate challenges in the region.

NK is committed to working through local cooperatives to drive meaningful change from within the community. By enhancing cooperative leadership and empowering women to take active roles, NK aims to build a model where progress is both inclusive and lasting. A resilient community is one where all voices are heard, and by focusing on women's leadership, NK seeks to foster stronger, more supportive networks that benefit all members.

In a region facing significant climate impacts, NK will also focus on promoting climate-smart practices that help farmers adapt to environmental pressures, ensuring their livelihoods can withstand future challenges. Through improving access to nutritious food, building more resilient food systems, and supporting sustainable practices, NK is dedicated to helping farmers unlock their full potential.

The vision for Baringo County is a thriving, self-sustaining community where empowered cooperatives and resourceful households collaborate to achieve shared goals. With a commitment to learning, adapting, and making an impact, NK is well-positioned to support real and lasting change for the families and communities it serves.