

**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

**Meeting of the Board**

29 June – 2 July 2026

Dushanbe, Tajikistan

Provisional agenda item 11

**GCF/B.45/10**

8 June 2026

---

# Status of approved funding proposals: Adding a host country in respect of FP252 ("Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II")

---

## **Summary**

This document presents a request for the inclusion of Kenya as one of the host countries under FP252 ("Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II"), originally approved at the fortieth meeting of the Board, for the consideration of the Board.

---

## Table of Contents

I.	Introduction	1
II.	Proposed change	1
III.	Assessment of the change request	1
IV.	Compliance with GCF policies	2
V.	Recommendations	2
	Annex I: Draft decision of the Board	3
	Annex II: Change request submitted by the accredited entity	4
	Annex III: No-objection letter from the national designated authority of Kenya	5
	Annex IV: Evidence of consultation with national designated authorities	7
	Annex V: Restructuring Proposal submitted by the accredited entity	8
	Annex VI: Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP	37
	Annex VII: ARAF II Kenya Gender Assessment	41

## I. Introduction

1. The funded activity “Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II” (hereinafter FP252 or the programme), submitted by the Acumen Fund, Inc. (Acumen or the accredited entity (AE)), was approved by the Board in October 2024 through decision B.40/05. The funded activity agreement is currently under discussion with the AE, with execution expected by 3 July 2026 (i.e. one day after the last of the forty-fifth Board meeting). FP252 is a USD 132 million adaptation-focused blended-finance venture capital fund designed to enhance the climate resilience of smallholder farmers and the agriculture value chain, thereby promoting increased productivity and food security, ultimately benefitting 19.85 million total beneficiaries across the host countries.

2. Total GCF financing for the programme amounts to USD 34 million, comprising USD 30 million equity investment into the fund and USD 4 million in non-reimbursable grants for the technical assistance facility. The target co-financing amount is USD 98 million (comprising USD 90 million equity and USD 8 million in grants).

## II. Proposed change

3. The AE submitted a change request seeking approval of the addition of Kenya as a host country to the programme on 6 May 2026 (see annex II and annex V). At the time of Board approval, as indicated in the funding proposal, the AE was in advanced discussions with Kenya but did not obtain the no-objection letter in time for approval at the fortieth meeting of the Board. However, through continued engagement with the national designated authorities (NDAs) of the existing host countries, the no-objection letter from Kenya was issued on 11 February 2026 (see annex III).

4. Therefore, Acumen seeks to add Kenya to the list of host countries, which currently comprises Morocco, Uganda, Egypt, Nigeria, Côte d’Ivoire and Ghana, as included in the funding proposal approved by the Board. If approved, the addition of Kenya would bring the total number of host countries to seven.

5. The AE has also provided evidence that the NDAs of the existing host countries have been consulted about the proposed inclusion of Kenya in the programme since 26 March 2026 (see annex IV). None of the NDAs of the existing host countries has expressed objection to the inclusion of Kenya in the programme within the 30-day no-objection period defined in paragraph 19 of the GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation.

## III. Assessment of the change request

6. The addition of Kenya as a host country will enable the programme to expand its geographic reach to a country where arid and semi-arid lands constitute approximately 80 per cent of the country’s territory. Agriculture, which contributes 22 per cent of GDP and employs around 40 per cent of the workforce, is particularly exposed to climate shocks, increasing pressures on smallholder farmers, who account for 46 per cent of the total farming land in Kenya and are expected to benefit from the climate solutions supported by the programme.

7. This inclusion will allow the programme to improve agricultural productivity and food security for low-income and climate-vulnerable populations in line with its investment objective, while building on the work of the predecessor programme FP078, “Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund”, which has thus far impacted over 329,000 direct beneficiaries and over

1,647,000 indirect beneficiaries in Kenya. As part of its request, the AE has prepared supporting documents, which are appended herewith in this document.

8. The AE has confirmed that no changes are expected in the other aspects of the programme, including objectives, impacts, eligibility criteria, logical framework, implementation arrangements and monitoring, reporting and evaluation arrangements. Furthermore, the environmental and social risk profile of the programme remains at a medium level of intermediation (environmental and social safeguard category I-2) after the addition of Kenya.

9. Pursuant to the GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation and its paragraph 17, the determination of whether a proposed change shall be deemed to be a Major Change is to be made by the Secretariat, taking into consideration the relevant circumstances and the nature of the programme. The Secretariat does not consider the change to have a material and adverse effect on the programme and, therefore, does not find that it triggers paragraph 16 of the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation, specifically paragraph 16(b). Accordingly, the Secretariat has made a determination that the inclusion of Kenya is not a Major Change. Notwithstanding this, pursuant to the guidance received from the Board in the past, and in line with previous instances where AEs requested host countries to be included in programmes, the request for the inclusion of Kenya as a host country in FP252 is therefore being submitted to the Board for approval.

#### **IV. Compliance with GCF policies**

10. In submitting this document for Board consideration, the Secretariat confirms that all relevant requirements contained in the Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation have been complied with as the changes have been assessed as non-major and NDA consultation has taken place.

#### **V. Recommendations**

11. In the light of the above considerations, the Secretariat recommends that the Board approve the inclusion of Kenya as a host country for the programme.

12. Accordingly, it is recommended that the Board adopt the draft decision contained in annex I. The evidence of consultation with NDAs was shared with the Board on a limited distribution basis.

## **Annex I: Draft decision of the Board**

The Board, having considered document GCF/B.45/10 titled “Status of approved funding proposals: Adding a host country in respect of FP252 (Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II)” and its limited distribution addendum Add.01:

- (a) Approves the inclusion of Kenya as a host country for FP252; and
- (b) Authorizes the Secretariat to negotiate and execute the relevant legal agreements to reflect the approval set out in subparagraph (a) above.

## Annex II: Change request submitted by the accredited entity

### **Title of Change Request \***

FP252 ARAF II - GCF FAA Request for Inclusion of New No-Objection Letter from Kenya

### **Summary of proposed changes to the Funded Activity \***

We are writing to request the addition of Kenya to FP 252, the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II, as the project received a Letter of No Objection (NOL) on February 11, 2026.

The ARAF team seeks to continue delivering climate resilience impacts to farmers and beneficiaries in Kenya with ARAF II. As such, the ARAF team secured a No Objection Letter from the National Treasury of Kenya.

Building on the success of ARAF I—one of the first climate adaptation-focused agriculture investment funds—ARAF II will scale its impact by deploying more capital across more markets, targeting innovative models that promote climate resilience and inclusive socio-economic development. Kenya has been an integral part of FP 078, the Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund I, impacting over 329,461 farmers and 1,647,304 lives in Kenya.

Kenya represents a valuable addition for ARAF II as Kenya's smallholder farmers face heightened exposure to climate variability, and there is a need for scalable, climate-resilient agricultural solutions in the country.

ARAF conducted market assessments, climate studies, gender assessments, stakeholder engagement, pipeline development, and impact studies to further develop the ARAF team's deep understanding of Kenya as part of the funding proposal for FP 252.

Acumen wants to clarify that Kenya's inclusion will not shift the impact we seek to achieve in other participating countries or overall. Kenya has always been a prospective ARAF II target country and with the Non-Objection Letter (NOL) in place, we view its inclusion as highly complementary to our overall strategy and expect that Kenya's inclusion will enhance ARAF II's ability to meet its impact targets. Our FA targets remain the same.

Given these factors, we kindly request the board approves adding Kenya to the ARAF II target countries.

We have consulted our NDAs regarding the addition of Kenya to the target country list; please see attached for evidence.

We appreciate your understanding and support as we continue investing in Kenya-based companies creating climate resilience and adaptation impacts for smallholder farmers.



## Annex III: No-objection letter from the national designated authority of Kenya



REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
THE NATIONAL TREASURY

Telegraphic Address: 22921  
FAX NO. 310833  
Telephone: 2252299

THE NATIONAL TREASURY  
P O BOX 30007 - 00100  
NAIROBI

When Replying Please Quote

Ref: TNT/CONF/281/02/J/ 47

Date: February 11, 2026

**Ms. Mafalda Duarte**  
Executive Director  
Green Climate Fund  
175 Art Centre-daero, Yeonsu-ngu  
INCHEON CITY, REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Dear 

**Re: No-objection letter in respect of the funding proposal titled “Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II (ARAF II)” submitted by Acumen Inc.**

We refer to the funding proposal titled “Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II (ARAF II)” in Kenya submitted by Acumen Inc to us on February 15, 2025 (the “Proposal”).

The undersigned is the duly authorized representative of the National Treasury, the National Designated Authority of Kenya.

Pursuant to GCF Decisions B.08/10, B.37/22, and B.41/02, the content of which we acknowledge to have reviewed, in my capacity as representative of the national designated authority, we hereby communicate our no-objection to the Proposal.

By communicating our no-objection, it is implied that:

- (a) The government of Kenya has no-objection to the Proposal; and
- (b) The Proposal is in conformity with the national priorities, strategies and plans of Kenya

We also confirm that our national process for ascertaining no-objection to the Proposal has been duly followed.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, we expect Acumen to take the necessary measures to ensure that the programme [and its sub-projects] as described in the Proposal are implemented in a manner consistent with applicable national laws.



We further confirm that our no-objection to the Proposal also applies to any project preparation facility application made by Acumen after the submission of the Proposal to the GCF Secretariat.

We acknowledge that this letter will be made publicly available on the GCF website.

Yours

*Sincerely*  
*Chris Kiptoo*

**DR. CHRIS KIPTOO, CBS**  
**PRINCIPAL SECRETARY/THE NATIONAL TREASURY**

Copy to: Kate Montgomery  
Head of Business Development & Government Partnership  
Acumen East Africa  
**NAIROBI**

## **Annex IV: Evidence of consultation with national designated authorities**

Email consultations with the national designated authorities of the existing host countries have been summarized in the tracking table below.

<b>Country</b>	<b>Date of email informing national designated authorities</b>	<b>Deadline for raising objection as per the GCF Policy on Restructuring and Cancellation</b>	<b>Status</b>
Morocco	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection (absence of response)
Uganda	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection conveyed via email on 13 April 2026
Egypt	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection conveyed via email on 29 March 2026
Nigeria	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection (absence of response)
Côte d'Ivoire	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection (absence of response)
Ghana	26 March 2026	25 April 2026	No objection conveyed via email on 28 March 2026

The evidence of email consultations is contained in the limited distribution addendum to this document.

## **Annex V: Restructuring Proposal submitted by the accredited entity**

*The Restructuring Proposal submitted by the accredited entity is contained below.*



# Restructuring Proposal Template



## Contents

**GREEN  
CLIMATE  
FUND**

Section A	<b>PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PROJECT / PROGRAMME</b>
Section B	<b>DETAILED PROJECT / PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION</b>
Section C	<b>IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS</b>
Section D	<b>RATIONALE FOR GCF INVOLVEMENT</b>
Section E	<b>EXPECTED PERFORMANCE AGAINST INVESTMENT CRITERIA</b>
Section F	<b>APPRAISAL SUMMARY</b>
Section G	<b>RISK ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT</b>
Section H	<b>RESULTS MONITORING AND REPORTING</b>
Section I	<b>ANNEXES</b>

*Note to accredited entities on the use of the Restructuring Proposal template*

- Sections **A, B, C, D** and **E** of the Restructuring Proposal require detailed inputs from the accredited entity.
- The total number of pages for the Restructuring Proposal (excluding annexes) is expected not to exceed 50.

**Please submit the completed form to:**

[OPM@gcfund.org](mailto:OPM@gcfund.org)

Please use the following name convention for the file name:

“[FP]-[Agency Short Name]-[Date]-[Serial Number]”

**A.1. PROJECT/PROGRAMME MILESTONES**

Date of Board Approval	24/10/2024		
Date of Signature	Not yet executed		
Date of Effectiveness	<u>dd/mm/yyyy</u>		
Closing Date	<u>dd/mm/yyyy</u>	Revised Closing Date	<u>dd/mm/yyyy</u>
Project Completion date	<u>dd/mm/yyyy</u>	Revised completion date	
Number of Disbursements to date (by instrument - loans, grants, equity)	0		
Total disbursed Amounts (by instrument- loans, grants, equity)	Loans - 0 Grants - 0 Equity - 0		
Undisbursed amounts (by instrument- loans, grants, equity)	Loans Grants Equity		
Cancelled amounts (broken down by instrument - loans, grants, equity)	Loans - 0 Grants - 0 Equity - 0	Cancellation date	<u>Not Applicable</u>

**A.2. SUMMARY OF PROPOSED CHANGES TO THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME (max 300 words)**

*Please provide a brief description of the proposed changes to the project/programme, including the rationale and justification for the restructuring changes including the objectives and primary measurable benefits (see [investment criteria in section E](#)). The detailed description can be elaborated in [section C](#).*

ARAF II's current geographic focus of Uganda, Ghana, Nigeria, Cote d'Ivoire, Egypt and Morocco was selected based on these countries having large populations engaged in subsistent agriculture, who are resultantly, extremely vulnerable to the impact of climate change. In addition, these countries showed the prospects of tapping into the huge opportunity provided by African agriculture, given its underdeveloped nature, which creates a backdrop for aligning Agricultural development with climate resilience objectives without the costs of unwinding existing developments and infrastructural investments.

In ARAF II's original Funding Proposal's Executive Summary (section A.21) and in earlier updates of Annex 1 – ARAF II NOLs Update, we outlined the challenges that ARAF had encountered in its attempts to obtain the required No Objection Letters (NOLs) from target countries such as Kenya, Tanzania, Senegal and Ethiopia. We outlined our continuous engagement with these countries in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst ARAF II's target countries.

As a result of these conversations, we are happy to report that Kenya's National Designated Authority ("NDA") has provided the No Objection Letter for ARAF II; as such, we are amending our application to enable us to add Kenya to ARAF II's list of target countries. This event is the main catalyst for the change outlined in this restructuring proposal, where we seek to officially add Kenya to our list of countries for ARAF II.



ARAF II has developed an impressive advance pipeline of companies across Kenya and the above mentioned previously included geographies. **ARAF II continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund's target countries.**

The objective of the proposed change is to enable ARAF II to expand and diversify its geographic coverage, while enhancing its pipeline sourcing and portfolio construction ability by increasing the potential pool of investable countries and companies. While ARAF II aims to meet its target of impacting 4 million smallholder farmers and 16 million lives indirectly by supporting companies in the already included geographies. ARAF already has established relationships within the Kenyan ecosystem and seeks to continue to compound and consolidate on the impact it has made in Kenya to date for continued and sustained long term impact and to continue building its influence and capabilities within the ecosystem. Kenya was always considered as one of the potential and important geographies for ARAF II, and accordingly, this request is in line with the fund's strategy at initial conceptualization. Similar to all the other countries in the programme, Kenya has a large concentration of smallholder farmers, who are exposed to climate risks, coupled with urgent requirement for adaptation funding.

As of 2025, we are happy to report ARAF I has impacted over 2 million smallholder farmers and 10 million lives. ARAF I has deployed over 37.8 million dollars across 14 portfolio companies.

There are no changes to the Project/Programme Information as provided in Section B of the Funding Proposal starting on page 7.

Specific discussion points involving Kenya in the corresponding section of the Funding Proposal is provided below:

**Climate projections across ARAF II investment geography**

Country	Main hazards	Trends	Projections	Smallholder farmer impact
<b>Kenya</b>	Drought Rising Temperatures  Flooding  Locust Invasions  Rising Sea Levels	Analysis of arid and semi-arid areas in Kenya between 1977 and 2014 shows an increase in average temperatures, with 5 counties in the study recording average increases of more than 1.5°C.  Rising temperatures and an increase in intensity of rainfalls has caused six serious floods in the country since 1950 <sup>1</sup>	By 2050, 17 counties in Kenya are expected to have recorded average temperature increases of more than 1.5°C, while all Kenyan counties will have recorded increases of 1.5°C by 2070. <sup>2</sup>  Floods are expected to continue occurring every 3 – 4 years, resulting in a loss of 5.5% of GDP every 7 years,	Reduced crop yields, reduced livestock products yields and higher livestock mortality  Loss of life of smallholder farmers, destruction of crops and infrastructure  Devastation of crops, leading to food insecurity and economic losses  Loss of arable land, damage to coastal

<sup>1</sup> "Climate Change Profile: Kenya – Kenya". ReliefWeb. Retrieved 11 June 2024.

<sup>2</sup> Kenya Markets Trust (2019). "Contextualising Pathways to Resilience in Kenya's ASALs under the Big Four Agenda" (PDF)

		<p>An increase in frequency and potency of tropical cyclones caused by climate change is creating perfect conditions for the breeding of pests such as locusts, creating plagues. In 2019, Kenya experienced its worst locust invasion in 70 years due to the enabling effect of such tropical cyclones.</p> <p>Coastal areas in Kenya are at risk for rising sea levels due to increased rainfall events, storm surges and melting of mountain glacier ice caps due to higher temperatures. Between 1932 and 2001, Mombasa experienced a sea level rise of 5.8cm.</p>	<p>with the amount of rainfall experienced expected to increase by up to 40% between now and 2100<sup>3</sup></p> <p>An increase in ocean temperatures and greater rainfall variability in deserts is expected to lead to an increase in frequency and strength of tropical cyclones, as well as provide an enabling environment for the breeding of desert locusts<sup>4</sup></p> <p>Coastal areas in Kenya are projected to experience a sea level increase of 16-42cm by 2050<sup>5</sup></p>	<p>infrastructure, saline intrusion into freshwater sources</p>	
--	--	--	---	---	--

<p><b>A.3. Is there any deviation from the AMA required for this project? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> If yes, please elaborate and justify why</b></p>	
<p>The inclusion of Kenya does not require a deviation from the AMA.</p>	
<p><i>Change in Implementing/Executing Agency</i></p>	<p>Yes [ ] No [✓]</p>
<p><i>Change in Project's Objectives</i></p>	<p>Yes [ ] No [✓]</p>

<sup>3</sup> Ibid

<sup>4</sup> Salih, Abubakr A. M.; Baraibar, Marta; Mwangi, Kenneth Kemucie; Artan, Guleid (July 2020). "Climate change and locust outbreak in East Africa"

<sup>5</sup> "CLIMATE RISK PROFILE: KENYA" (PDF). Climatelinks. Retrieved 11 June 2024.

<i>Change in Results Framework</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Expected Impact</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Legal Terms, Conditions and Covenants</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Closing Date(s)</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Completion Date</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Technical/Project Design</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Scope</i>	Yes [✓]	No [ ]
<i>Any Cancellations Proposed</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change to Financing Plan</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Changes to GCF Financing Amount</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Disbursement Arrangements</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Reallocation between Disbursement Categories</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Disbursement Estimates</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change to Components and Cost</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Institutional Arrangements</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Financial Management</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Procurement</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Implementation Schedule</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change of ESS category</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Other Changes to Safeguards</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Economic and Financial Analysis</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Technical Analysis</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Environmental and Social Analysis</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Change in Risk Analysis</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]
<i>Other Change(s)</i>	Yes [ ]	No [✓]

Please fill out applicable sub-sections and provide additional information as necessary, as these requirements may vary depending on the nature of the project / programme.

**B.1.. ANY CHANGES TO STRATEGIC CONTEXT, FINANCIAL MARKET AND/OR PROJECT BASELINE SINCE APPROVAL THAT HAVE INFLUENCED THE CHANGE? YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE ELABORATE**

There have been no changes to the financial market and/or the project baseline since approval.

The strategic context and proposed intervention will be updated to include Kenya as an additional target country. As earlier stated, the reason behind this was that at the time of submission of the funding proposal, ARAF had encountered delays in obtaining the required No Objection Letters from various governments, including Kenya. Thus, these countries were removed from the outlined proposed intervention in the original funding proposal, despite them having the characteristics that made the other target countries attractive, including dependence on agriculture, percentage of population involved in agriculture at the smallholder farmer/subsistence level, vulnerability to climate change, as well as compelling investment opportunities within the country.

After continued conversations, ARAF II has been able to secure the No Objection Letter from Kenya and intends to include the country to the target geographies of the fund.

**B.2. CHANGES TO PROJECT / PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE AGAINST BASELINE? YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE ELABORATE**

*Describe the baseline scenario (i.e. emissions baseline, climate vulnerability baseline, key barriers, challenges and/or policies) and the outcomes and the impact that the project/programme will aim to achieve in improving the baseline scenario.*

There are no changes to the Theory of Change.

As described in section A.21 of the Funding Proposal, smallholder farmers in Africa are more vulnerable to climate change than ever as temperature increases, extreme weather events, droughts, and changes in rainfall patterns threaten their livelihoods and food security while they have little resources to combat the impacts. According to the IPCC, climate change has caused agricultural productivity growth in Africa to fall by 34% since 1961, a larger decline than any other region. As agriculture employs 55-62% of the workforce in Sub-Saharan Africa and 95% of cropland is rainfed, African farmers are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change. Rising temperature and erratic rainfall patterns will cause more frequent and intense droughts and floodings, which will negatively impact crop yields. It will also create ideal breeding grounds for pests and diseases which will further reduce crop yields. The International Monetary Fund forecasts that crop yields in sub-Saharan Africa will decline by 5 to 17 percent by 2050. Insect pests caused at least 30% weight losses in grain storage in Sub Saharan Africa.

Exacerbating these challenges, smallholder farmers often have limited access to resources like fertilizers, improved seeds, and irrigation systems. This makes it difficult for them to adapt to changing weather patterns or invest in new technologies that might help them cope with drought or heat stress. Only 1.7 percent of global climate finance goes to projects with smallholder farmers, who produce around 80 percent of food in Africa.

Kenya's agriculture sector is largely driven by smallholder farmers, with over 80% of farms being smaller than 2 hectares, and the average farm size estimated at just 0.47 hectares<sup>6</sup>. The country also experiences high levels of rural poverty,

<sup>6</sup> [FAO](#)

particularly in arid and semi-arid regions where agricultural productivity is low and climate risks are more pronounced<sup>7</sup>. Smallholder farmers in Kenya often lack access to formal financial services, agricultural insurance, and climate information tools, which limits their capacity to invest in resilience strategies and modern technologies<sup>8</sup>. These structural challenges increase the vulnerability of smallholder farmers and make it likely that they will face difficulties in adopting effective climate change adaptation measures.

Kenya's regulatory environment for climate-smart investment has been substantially strengthened since the original Funding Proposal was submitted. The National Climate Change Action Plan III (NCCAP III) 2023–2027 now serves as Kenya's primary medium-term planning instrument, superseding the earlier NCCAP 2018–2022. NCCAP III<sup>9</sup> organises national priorities into eight strategic areas - including Food Security and Nutrition - and targets the planting of 15 billion trees by 2032 while explicitly prioritizing climate-smart agriculture value chain transformation, farmer-led irrigation, and green skills development. Kenya's Second Nationally Determined Contribution (Second NDC), covering 2031–2035<sup>10</sup>, commits to a 35% GHG emissions reduction below the business-as-usual scenario of 215 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e - an absolute abatement of 75.25 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e - with Kenya committing domestic resources to achieve 20% of this reduction (15.05 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e unconditionally) and the remaining 80% (60.20 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) contingent on international finance, technology transfer, and carbon market participation. Total mitigation costs are estimated at USD 22.5 billion, with Kenya bearing 19% (USD 4.28 billion) from domestic resources and 81% (USD 18.34 billion) subject to international support. The Climate Change (Amendment) Act 2023 (enacted September 2023) establishes a legally binding carbon markets and trading framework, designates NEMA as the Designated National Authority under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement, and mandates Community Development Agreements requiring at least 40% benefit-sharing for land-based carbon projects (e.g. agroforestry, soil carbon) and 25% for non-land-based projects (e.g. biodigesters, cookstoves)—opening verified carbon credit revenue streams directly relevant to several ARAF II portfolio business models. Finally, Kenya's Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) 2022–2050 provides an economy-wide net-zero pathway, informing subsequent NDC ambition and helping investors avoid stranded-asset risk. This updated policy architecture strengthens the investment rationale for Kenya as an ARAF II target country.

ARAF II addresses these barriers head-on so that farmers are less vulnerable to poor market dynamics and do not make poor decisions due to the adverse impact of unpredictable weather patterns and rising temperatures, by investing in climate resilience initiatives and enterprises where the direct beneficiaries are smallholder farmers. ARAF II's investments in platform businesses will provide multiple solutions to smallholder farmers including a combination of access to input financing, quality inputs, agronomical support and market offtake, while targeting the climate resilience of smallholder farmers. ARAF will implement the same strategy in Kenya.

**B.3. CHANGES TO PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION** YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE ELABORATE

*Describe the main activities and the planned measures of the project/programme according to each of its components.*

There are no changes to the project/programme description.

As outlined in section A.21 of the Funding Proposal, ARAF II seeks to deploy capital into 18-20 companies across select East, West and North African countries, now including Kenya. ARAF II has now developed an impressive advance pipeline of dozens of companies across these targeted geographies, and the team continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund's target countries.

<sup>7</sup> [FAO Kenya at a Glance](#).

<sup>8</sup> CDKN

<sup>9</sup> *National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) III - 2023-2027. Towards Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development. UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform*. Available at: <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/ke/national-legislation/national-climate-change-action-plan-nccap-iii-2023-2027-towards> (Accessed: May 19, 2026).

<sup>10</sup> [Kenyas Second Nationally Determined Contribution 2031\\_2035.Pdf](#)

ARAF I has demonstrated the attractiveness of investing in African agribusinesses as a path towards improving the climate resilience of smallholder farmers, thereby improving the resilience of the agriculture value-chain, and promoting food security. ARAF II seeks to continue implementing the same strategy and to invest across the following themes:

- **Aggregator Platforms:** agribusinesses that provide bundled solutions including climate resilient inputs and/or affordable credit bundled with services such as extension services and trainings, and off-take agreements to provide income certainty.
- **Digital Platforms:** Information & Communication Technology (ICT) agribusinesses, leveraging the efficiency, scale, and precision of digital tools to provide bundled solutions tailored to farmer needs. For instance, this could be an online marketplace that connects farmers with input providers. The digital platform could also offer extension support like training videos, weather forecast information or market prices information to improve farmer productivity and mitigate weather impact.
- **Innovative Financial Solutions:** Provide farmers with access to innovative financial solutions (i.e., affordable credit, saving products, insurance solutions, etc.) enabling farmers to diversify their income base by investing in additional productive assets and making it affordable for them to buy farm inputs.

The Fund will also continue to provide a grant-funded Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) that will help investees to build sustainable and scalable businesses, as well as help them and the farmers they work with to adapt to climate change and to reduce income volatility.

*Provide information on how the activities are linked to objectives, outputs and outcomes that the project/programme intends to achieve, in relationship to the project ToC and how it will substantiate results with evidence. The objectives, outputs and outcomes should be consistent with the information reported in the logic framework in section H.*

There are no changes to the activities or its linkage with the objectives, outputs and outcomes that the project/programme intends to achieve

ARAF will also continue to work with each investee company and our Lean Data team to develop and track a number of proprietary indicators to measure progress at ARAF and project/programme levels.

The interventions facilitated by ARAF II's portfolio companies are expected to result in:

- increased adoption of climate smart agriculture amongst farmers, which positively impacts their ability to adapt to climate change
- enhanced agricultural productivity through investments in soil testing, high-quality inputs, and water management solutions
- improved ability to manage weather-related shocks, including drought, floods, and pestilence.
- reduced post-harvest losses due to direct links to processors and market connections.
- increased income and productivity for smallholder farmers
- increased investment in agricultural productivity by farmers given increased income, including by expanding area under cultivation and protecting soil quality
- efficient land management practices such as contouring to prevent erosion

- decreasing dependence on weather and a greater ability to manage periods of drought and rainfall variability
- reduction in post-harvest loss due to direct links to processors and connection to markets
- ARAF II seeks to impact 4 million smallholder farmers and 20 million lives by making them more resilient to climate change by investing in companies that facilitate their adoption of climate-smart agronomy practices, access to climate-smart innovations, and utilization of climate-smart safeguards, including early warning systems and insurance, the latter being essential in the event of severe climate incidences<sup>11</sup>

#### B.4. CHANGES TO FINANCIAL ELEMENTS OF THE PROJECT/PROGRAMME

Please Indicate any changes proposed relative to the Funded Activity Agreement (FAA) in:

- the integrated financial model in [Annexes](#) that includes a projection covering the period from financial closing through final maturity of the proposed GCF financing with detailed assumptions and rationale; and a sensitivity analysis of critical elements of the project/programme
- the breakdown of cost estimates for total project costs and GCF financing by sub-component. Please indicate breakdown in local and foreign currency, highlighting any changes in allocation and comment on any (changes) in currency hedging mechanism, as applicable:

**There are no projected changes to any financial elements of the project/programme – please refer to section C of the Funding Proposal, starting page 76.**

<sup>11</sup> Magesa, Bahati A, et al. "Understanding the farmers' choices and adoption of adaptation strategies, and plans to climate change impact in Africa: A systematic review,". Climate Services, vol 30, 2023. Accessed 12 June 2024.

<i>Project Output/component</i>	<i>Project subcomponent</i>	<i>Current Budget Allocation</i>	<i>Proposed Budget Allocation</i>	<i>% Change Remarks (as applicable)<sup>12</sup></i>
Output/Component 1	Subcomponent 1.1			
	Subcomponent 1.2			
Output/Component 2	Subcomponent 2.1 Etc.			
Output/Component 3 Etc.	Subcomponent 3.1 Etc.			

\* Please expand the table if needed.

- The revised breakdown of cost/budget by expenditure type (project staff and consultants, travel, goods, works, services, etc.) and disbursement schedule in project/programme confirmation (term sheet) as included in Annexes.

**B.5. CHANGES IN PROJECT FINANCING INFORMATION?** Yes  No  If Yes, Please elaborate below

**There are no projected changes to any financing information of the project/programme – please refer to section C of the Funding Proposal, starting page 76.**

	<b>Financial Instrument<sup>13</sup></b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Tenor</b>	<b>Pricing (% interest or IRR for equity)</b>
<b>(a) Total project financing</b>	<b>(a) = (b) + (c)</b>	.....	<u>Options</u>		

<sup>12</sup> For Activities delayed, provide the respective explanation/justification for proposed reallocation .

<sup>13</sup> Broken down by instrument i.e. (i) Senior Loans; (ii) Subordinated Loans; (iii) Equity; (iv) Guarantees; (v) Reimbursable grants & (vi) Grants

(b) GCF financing to recipient			<u>Options</u>				
			<u>Options</u>				
	<p><i>* Please provide any changes to original economic and financial justification for the concessionality that GCF is expected to provide, particularly in the case of grants. Please specify difference in tenor and price between GCF financing and that of accredited entities. Please note that the level of concessionality should correspond to the level of the project/programme's expected performance against the investment criteria.</i></p>						
Total requested		.....		<u>Options</u>			
(c) Co-financing to recipient	<b>Financial Instrument</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Name of Institution</b>	<b>Tenor (years)</b>	<b>Pricing (% interest or IRR for equity)</b>	<b>Seniority<sup>14</sup></b>
	Lead financing institution: .....						
	<p><i>* Please provide a confirmation letter or a letter of commitment, for any additional co-financing resulting from changes, issued by the co-financing institution.</i></p>						
(d) Financial terms between GCF and AE (if applicable)	<p><i>In cases where the accredited entity (AE) deploys the GCF financing directly to the recipient, (i.e. the GCF financing passes directly from the GCF to the recipient through the AE) or if the AE is the recipient itself, in the proposed financial instrument and terms as described in part (b), this subsection can be skipped.</i></p>						
	<p><i>If there is a financial arrangement between the GCF and the AE, which entails a financial instrument and/or financial terms separate from the ones described in part (b), please fill out the table below to specify the proposed instrument and terms between the GCF and the AE and justify any deviation from initial terms described in the original Funding Proposal/FAA agreement.</i></p>						
	<b>Financial instrument</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Currency</b>	<b>Tenor</b>	<b>Pricing</b>		
Choose an item.	.....	<u>Options</u>	( ) years	( ) %			

**C.1. ANY UPDATES TO BACKGROUND INFORMATION ON PROJECT / PROGRAMME SPONSOR (EXECUTING ENTITY)?**  
 YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE ELABORATE

<sup>14</sup> Seniority categories include Pari-passu; senior; junior

*Describe any changes in the project/programme sponsor and the implications for the quality of the management team, overall strategy and financial profile of the Sponsor (Executing Entity) and how it will support the restructured project/programme in terms of equity investment, management, operations, production and marketing.*

**There are no updates to the background information on the project/programme sponsor (Executing Entity) - Please refer to section B.4 of the Funding Proposal, starting page 67:**

**C.2. ANY INSTITUTIONAL / IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Please describe in detail any changes to the governance structure of the project/programme, including but not limited to the organization structure, roles and responsibilities of the project/programme management unit, steering committee, executing entities and so on, as well as the flow of funds structure. Also describe which of these structures are already in place and which are still pending and which will be new. For the pending and new ones, please specify the requirements to establish them.*

*Describe construction and supervision methodology with key contractual agreements.*

*Describe any new operational arrangements with key contractual agreements. If applicable, provide the credit analysis of key counterparties of key contractual agreements and/or structural mitigants to cover the counterparty risks.*

**There are no updates to any Institutional / Implementation Arrangements - Please refer to section B.4 of the Funding Proposal, starting page 67.**

Specific discussion points involving Kenya in the corresponding section of the Funding Proposal is provided below:

**B.4. Implementation arrangements**

**Comparison of ARAF II terms to ARAF I terms**

*The Fund will make investments based on the Manager's estimates or projections of internal rates of return and current returns. In addition, the Manager may adjust targeted returns to reflect any changes in market conditions. No assurance can be given that the fund's investment objective will be achieved or that investors will receive a return of their capital nor that impact targets will be met.*



**C.3. UPDATED TIMETABLE OF PROJECT/PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION**

Please provide a project/programme implementation timetable in [section I \(Annexes\)](#) with information on milestones, deliverables and results in the cells. The table below is for illustrative purposes. If the table format below is used, please refer to the activities as numbered in Section H. In the case of outputs, please mark when all the required activities will be completed see example.

TASK	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10	Q11	Q12	Q13	Q14	Q15	Q16
Output 1.																
Activity 1.1.	PROCUREMENT															
Activity 1.2.			STUDIES CONDUCTED				CONSTRUCTION STARTED	CONSTRUCTION ON-GOING	CONSTRUCTION ON-GOING	CONSTRUCTION ON-GOING	CONSTRUCTION ON-GOING	CONSTRUCTION ON-GOING			80 WELLS DUG	
Activity 1.3.					AWARENESS TRAININGS CONDUCTED			AWARENESS TRAININGS CONDUCTED					AWARENESS TRAININGS CONDUCTED			120 TRAININGS CONDUCTED
Output 2.																
Activity 2.1.																
Activity 2.2.																
Activity 2.3.																

There are no updates to any Institutional / Implementation Arrangements - Please refer to section B.4 of the Funding Proposal, starting page 67.



**D.1. ANY CHANGES TO VALUE ADDED FOR GCF INVOLVEMENT? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Please specify why the GCF involvement is still required for the project/programme, in consideration of the new design or revision to the project and climate change rationale.*

**There are no proposed changes to the value added by GCF involvement, please see section B.5 on page 72 of the Funding Proposal.**

**D.2. ANY CHANGES TO EXIT STRATEGY? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Please explain if and how the restructuring affects the initial project/programme sustainability considerations as well as strategies for longer term maintenance of physical assets (if applicable) while also taking into consideration the long-term financial viability of the project/program.*

**There are no proposed changes to the proposed Exit Strategy, please see section B.6 on page 74 of the Funding Proposal.**

In this section, the accredited entity is expected to provide a brief description of changes in the expected performance of the proposed project/programme against each of the Fund’s six investment criteria resulting from the proposed changes. Activity-specific sub-criteria and indicative assessment factors, which can be found in the Fund’s [Investment Framework](#), should be addressed where relevant and applicable. This section should tie into any request for concessionality.

**E.1. ANY CHANGES TO IMPACT POTENTIAL? YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE ELABORATE**

Potential of the project/programme to contribute to the achievement of the Fund’s objectives and result areas

**E.1.1. Mitigation / adaptation impact potential**

*Specify the mitigation and/or adaptation impact, taking into account the relevant and applicable sub-criteria and assessment factors in the Fund’s [investment framework](#).*

*When applicable, specify the degree to which the project/programme avoids lock-in of long-lived, high emission or climate-vulnerable infrastructure.*

**There are no proposed changes to impact potential, please see section D.1 on page 82 of the Funding Proposal.**

**E.1.2. Key impact potential indicator**

*Provide specific numerical values for the indicators below.*

GCF core indicators	Expected tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (t CO <sub>2</sub> eq) to be reduced or avoided (Mitigation only)	Annual	
		Lifetime	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected total number of direct and indirect beneficiaries, disaggregated by gender (reduced vulnerability or increased resilience);</li> <li>Number of beneficiaries relative to total population, disaggregated by gender (adaptation only)</li> </ul>	Total	
		Percentage (%)	

Other relevant indicators	<p><i>Examples include:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expected increase in the number of households with access to low-emission energy</li> <li>Expected increase in the number of small, medium and large low-emission power suppliers, and installed effective capacity</li> <li>Expected increase in generation and use of climate information in decision-making</li> <li>Expected strengthening of adaptive capacity and reduced exposure to climate risks</li> <li>Others</li> </ul>
---------------------------	---

*Describe the detailed methodology used for calculating the indicators above.*

*Describe how the project/programme's indicator values compare to the appropriate benchmarks (i.e. the indicator values for a similar project/programme in a comparable context).*

**E.2. ANY CHANGES TO OTHER INVESTMENT CRITERIA<sup>15</sup>? YES  NO  IF YES, PLEASE PROVIDE AGAINST EACH INVESTMENT CRITERION THAT IS AFFECTED BY THE CHANGE, AS APPLICABLE**

*Describe how the project/programme changes affect the investment criteria*

**There are no changes to ARAF's investment criteria as provided in section D.2 on page 84 of the Funding Proposal.**

**E. 3. Engagement with NDAs, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders**

*Please provide a full description of the steps taken to ensure country ownership, including the engagement with NDAs on the proposed changes. Please also specify the multi-stakeholder engagement plan and the consultations that were conducted with respect to the proposed changes.*

The proposed change is a direct result of ARAF's continued conversations with target geographies NDAs. As explained earlier. In our original Funding Proposal's Executive Summary (section A.21), we outlined the challenges that ARAF II had encountered in securing the required No Objection Letters (NOLs) from target countries such as Kenya, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Senegal. We outlined our continuous engagement with these countries in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst ARAF II's target countries.

As a result of these conversations, we are happy to report that Kenya has provided the No Objection Letter to ARAF II; as such, we are amending our application to enable us to add Kenya to ARAF II's list of target countries. This event is the main catalyst for the change outlined in this restructuring proposal, where we seek to officially add Kenya to our list of target countries for ARAF II.

---

<sup>15</sup> Besides impact potential, the other GCF investment criteria are paradigm shift potential; sustainable development potential; needs of the recipient; country ownership; and efficiency and effectiveness

*\* The information can be drawn from the project/programme appraisal document.*

**F.1. ANY CHANGES IN ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL ANALYSIS? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Please provide any changes to the originally submitted narrative and rationale for the detailed economic and financial analysis (including the financial model).*

*Based on the above analysis, please provide economic and financial justification (both qualitative and quantitative) for the concessionality that GCF provides, with a reference to the financial structure proposed in section B.2.*

**There are no changes to the economic and financial analysis previously provided.**

**F.2. ANY CHANGES IN TECHNICAL EVALUATION? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Please provide an assessment from the technical perspective on any changes in the project design/activity. If a technological solution that is different from the original proposal has been chosen, describe why it is the most appropriate for this project/programme.*

**There are no changes to the technical evaluation provided in the Funding Proposal.**

As explained, ARAF invests in innovative companies that are bringing essential goods and services to vulnerable populations. ARAF II will be primarily focused on investing in platform businesses that enable farmers access to innovative and climate resilient inputs (like seeds, fertilizers etc.), affordable financial services including access to credit and insurance solutions, reliable and climate smart extension and training services and access to off-take markets. ARAF will focus on investing in digital platforms, innovative financial services as well as aggregator businesses that enable integration of smallholders into global supply chains.

**F.3. ANY CHANGES IN ENVIRONMENTAL, SOCIAL ASSESSMENT INCLUDING GENDER CONSIDERATIONS? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Describe the main changes in expected outcome of the environment and social impact assessment for the restructured project. Specify the Environmental and Social Management Plan, and how the project/programme will avoid or mitigate negative impacts at each stage (e.g. preparation, implementation and operation), in accordance with the Fund's Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) standard. Also describe how the gender aspect is considered/addressed in the restructuring of the project, in accordance with the Fund's Gender Policy and Action Plan.*

**There are no changes to the ESG (including gender provisions) section provided in sections G.1 and G.2 of the Funding Proposal.**

**F.4. ANY CHANGES IN FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND PROCUREMENT? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

*Describe any expected changes in the project/programme's financial management and procurement, including financial accounting, disbursement methods and auditing.*

**There are no changes to the financial management and procurement considerations outlined in section G.3 of the Funding Proposal.**



**G.1. ANY CHANGES TO THE RISK ASSESSMENT SUMMARY? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

Please provide a summary of main risk factors, including any newly identified risks from the restructuring of the project. Detailed description of risk factors and mitigation measures can be elaborated in G.2.

**There are no changes to the risk assessment summary as provided in Section F.1 starting page 129 in the Funding Proposal.**

**G.2. ANY CHANGES FOR RISK FACTORS AND MITIGATION MEASURES? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

Please describe additional (financial, technical and operational, social and environmental and other risks) that might prevent the project/programme objectives from being achieved. This section should also describe other potential issues which will be monitored as “emerging risks” during the life of the project (i.e., issues that have not yet raised to the level of “risk factor” but which will need monitoring). Also describe the proposed risk mitigation measures.

**There are no changes to the identified risk factors and mitigation measures provided in Section F.1 starting page 129 in the Funding Proposal.**

Specific discussion points involving Kenya in the corresponding section of the Funding Proposal is provided below:

**Selected Risk Factor 6: FOREX**

➤ **Currency Depreciation**

- In 2024, double digit depreciation of 14%, 20% and 23% is anticipated in Egypt, Ethiopia, and Nigeria respectively, three of ARAF II’s target geographies, while high single digit depreciation of 9% and 8% is anticipated in Kenya and Ghana respectively<sup>16, 17</sup> Given that ARAF II returns will be denominated in USD, the fund will attempt to mitigate this risk (to the extent possible).<sup>18</sup>

**Selected Risk Factor 8: Technical and Operational**

➤ **Mitigation Measures**

- ARAF II will attempt to mitigate against its single sector risk by diversifying investments across different agricultural value chains within the Fund’s different target countries (6 in total). ARAF II continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund’s target countries.<sup>19</sup>
- ARAF II will also attempt to restrict its investment mandate to limit exposure to politically dependent value chains (like milk in Kenya, sugar in Tanzania and maize in Zambia).

**Selected Risk Factor 1**

Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
	Select	Select	Select

<sup>16</sup> Economist Intelligence. *Africa Outlook 2024*. Economist Intelligence - EIU, 30 Oct. 2023. Accessed 11 Apr. 2024.

<sup>17</sup> ARAF II continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund’s target countries

<sup>18</sup> ARAF II continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund’s target countries

<sup>19</sup> ARAF II continues to engage with Tanzania, Ethiopia, and Senegal in hopes of their potential inclusion amongst the future Fund’s target countries



Mitigation Measure(s)			
<i>Please describe how the identified risk will be mitigated or managed. Do the mitigation measures lower the probability of risk occurring? If so, to what level?</i>			
Selected Risk Factor 2			
Description	Risk category	Level of impact	Probability of risk occurring
	Select	Select	Select
Mitigation Measure(s)			
<i>Please describe how the identified risk will be mitigated or managed. Do the mitigation measures lower the probability of risk occurring? If so, to what level?</i>			

*\* Please expand this sub-section when needed to address all potential material and relevant risks.*

### H.1. REVISED LOGIC FRAMEWORK.

Please update the logic framework in accordance with the GCF's [Performance Measurement Framework](#) under the [Results Management Framework](#).

#### H.1.1. Paradigm Shift Objectives and Impacts at the Fund level<sup>20</sup>

There are no changes to the paradigm shift objectives and impacts at the Fund level as provided in Section B.2. on page 31 of the Funding Agreement.

Specific discussion points involving Kenya in the corresponding section of the Funding Proposal is provided below:

#### B.2 (a). Theory of change narrative and diagram

- **Assumptions:**

**Assumption 1:** *ARAF invests in countries with a supportive policy and regulatory environment:*

1. ARAF II aims to build off the supportive framework of national adaptation strategies in its target countries, strategies and frameworks which are expected to remain in place in order for the fund to be implemented effectively. ARAF II intends to focus on countries with supportive policy and regulatory environments, allowing the fund to build and expand a robust pipeline of agribusinesses specializing in climate adaptation solutions. For example, ARAF II is keen on further investing in Kenya due to its favorable government policies and a robust, up-to-date climate policy architecture. Kenya's National Climate Change Action Plan III (NCCAP III) 2023–2027<sup>21</sup>, its Second Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) covering 2031–2035<sup>22</sup>, the Climate Change (Amendment) Act 2023, and the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) 2022–2050<sup>23</sup> together create a predictable, legally-anchored investment environment for climate-smart agribusiness. These instruments prioritize climate-smart agriculture value chain transformation, farmer-led irrigation, and green skills development, directly aligned with ARAF II's investment themes. Kenya additionally offers compelling initiatives aimed at the agricultural sector, offering an inviting environment for investors by promising long-term stability and substantial returns. Strategic investments in Kenya's agriculture sector not only contribute to economic prosperity but also enhance food security. Kenya boasts one of the highest agricultural productivity levels in the East African Community (EAC) region. According to the Kenya Investment Authority, 70% of the country's exports are agriculturally focused, and the sector employs 85% of the rural workforce<sup>24</sup>. With an annual growth rate of almost 5%, the sector demonstrates significant potential for further expansion. Kenya invites investors to explore business opportunities across the entire agribusiness value chain, spanning from primary production to value addition and food processing. Agribusiness already attracts 20% of the total Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the region<sup>25</sup>, underscoring its immense investment potential. The Kenyan government actively promotes investment in agriculture and agribusiness through various incentives and policies designed to facilitate FDI and enhance the ease of doing business. According to the World Bank's Ease of Doing Business Index, Kenya has

<sup>20</sup> Information on the Fund's expected results and indicators can be found in its Performance Measurement Frameworks available at the following link (Please note that some indicators are under refinement):

[http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00\\_customer/documents/Operations/5.3\\_Initial\\_PMF.pdf](http://www.gcfund.org/fileadmin/00_customer/documents/Operations/5.3_Initial_PMF.pdf)

<sup>21</sup> National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) III - 2023-2027. Towards Low Carbon Climate Resilient Development. UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform. Available at: <https://leap.unep.org/en/countries/ke/national-legislation/national-climate-change-action-plan-nccap-iii-2023-2027-towards> (Accessed: May 19, 2026).

<sup>22</sup> Kenyas Second Nationally Determined Contribution 2031\_2035.Pdf

<sup>23</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/LT-LEDS-Technical-Guide-edited.pdf>

<sup>24</sup> "Agriculture." Kenya Investment Authority (KenInvest), 9 Nov. 2017, <https://www.invest.go.ke/agriculture/>. Accessed 8 Apr. 2024.

<sup>25</sup> Sunday, Frankline. "Kenyan Agri-Tech Firms Raise Sh1.3b Foreign Capital." *The Standard*, 13 May 2018, <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/smart-harvest/article/2001280177/kenyan-agri-tech-firms-raise-sh13b-foreign-capital>. Accessed 8 Apr. 2024.



made notable progress, ranking 56th out of 190 countries as of 2019<sup>26</sup>. The country offers a favorable regulatory framework with streamlined processes and reforms aimed at attracting foreign investment. Additionally, Kenya has signed numerous Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) with various countries to encourage and protect foreign investments, providing legal protections and standards for foreign investors, including provisions on expropriation, dispute resolution, and repatriation of funds<sup>27</sup>.

**Paradigm shift objectives**

<i>Choose appropriate expected result</i>	Please elaborate on the paradigm shift objectives to which the project/programme contributes. Provide a summary of the overall project/programme climate change objectives					
Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
<b>Fund-level impacts</b>						
<i>Choose appropriate expected results</i>	<i>Please select relevant GCF indicators from the Fund's <a href="#">performance measurement framework</a>. More than one indicator may be selected per expected impact result. Relevant core indicators must be included</i>					
<i>Choose appropriate expected results</i>						
<i>Choose appropriate expected results</i>						

<sup>26</sup> World Bank Data. "World Bank Open Data." *World Bank Open Data*, <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IC.BUS.EASE.XQ?locations=KE>. Accessed 17 May 2024.

<sup>27</sup> Suedi, Amne. *An Overview of Investment Regulations in Kenya and Tanzania: 6 Points to Consider Before Investing in Kenya and Tanzania*. 22 Sept. 2023, <https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/overview-investment-regulations-kenya-tanzania-6-points-amne-suedi>.



**H.1.2. Outcomes, Outputs, Activities and Inputs at Project/Programme level**

There are no changes to the expected programme outcomes, outputs, activities and inputs as outlined in section B.2 (a) and B.2 (b), starting page 36 of the Funding Proposal.

Expected Result	Indicator	Means of Verification (MoV)	Baseline	Target		Assumptions
				Mid-term (if applicable)	Final	
<b>Project/programme outcomes</b>	<b>Outcomes that contribute to Fund-level impacts</b>					
Choose expected outcome	<i>Please select relevant GCF indicators from the Fund's <a href="#">performance measurement framework</a>. More than one indicator may be selected per expected impact result where relevant.</i>					
Choose expected outcome						
Choose expected outcome						
<b>Project Performance Measurements</b>						
1.						
2.						
3.						
<b>Activities</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Sub activities</b>		<b>Deliverables</b>		
1.1.		1.1.1.				
1.2.		1.1.2.				
2.1.		1.1.3.				
...		...				

**H.2. ANY CHANGES TO ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION? Yes  No  If yes, please elaborate**

Besides the arrangements (e.g. semi-annual performance reports) laid out in AMA, please provide project/programme specific institutional setting and implementation arrangements for monitoring and reporting and evaluation

There are no changes to the Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation Arrangements as outlined in section E.7 on page 125 of the Funding Proposal.

Please provide methodologies for monitoring and reporting of key outcomes of the restructured project/programme, and how data/evidence will be collected to substantiate the results reported and the proposed changes.

## I. UPDATED SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS FOR RESTRUCTURING PAPER

- NDA No-objection Letter
- Feasibility Study
- Integrated Financial Model that provides sensitivity analysis of critical elements (xls format, if applicable)
- Confirmation letter or letter of commitment for co-financing commitment (If applicable)
- Project/Programme Confirmation/Term Sheet (including cost/budget breakdown, disbursement schedule, etc.) – *see the Accreditation Master Agreement, Annex I*
- Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Environmental and Social Management Plan (If applicable) (Updated to reflect the inclusion of Kenya)
- Appraisal Report or Due Diligence Report with recommendations (If applicable)
- Evaluation Report of the baseline project (If applicable)
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme
- Map indicating the location of the project/programme
- Timetable of project/programme implementation
- Kenya Gender Assessment

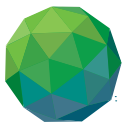
*\* Please note that a funding proposal will be considered complete only upon receipt of all the applicable supporting documents.*

## Annex VI: Environmental and social safeguards report form pursuant to para. 17 of the IDP

<b>Basic project or programme information</b>	
<b>Project or programme title</b>	Acumen Resilient Agriculture Fund II
<b>Existence of subproject(s) to be identified after GCF Board approval</b>	Yes
<b>Sector (public or private)</b>	Private
<b>Accredited entity</b>	Acumen Fund, Inc
<b>Environmental and social safeguards (ESS) category</b>	Category I-2
<b>Location – specific location(s) of project or target country or location(s) of programme</b>	Cote d’Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya*, Morocco, Nigeria, and Uganda
<b>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) (if applicable)</b>	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity’s website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
<b>Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) (if applicable)</b>	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity’s website	N/A
Language(s) of disclosure	N/A
Explanation on language	N/A
Link to disclosure	N/A
Other link(s)	N/A
Remarks	N/A
<b>Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) (if applicable)</b>	
Date of disclosure on accredited entity’s website	Thursday, May 28, 2026
Language(s) of disclosure	English, French, Arabic, and Swahili
Explanation on language	These are an/the official languages in each of the target countries.
Link to disclosure	<p>English:  <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-English.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-English.pdf</a></p> <p>French:  <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-French.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-French.pdf</a></p>

	<p>Arabic: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Arabic.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Arabic.pdf</a></p> <p>Swahili: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Swahili.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Swahili.pdf</a></p>
Other link(s)	<a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/about/">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/about/</a>
Remarks	An ESMS consistent with the requirements for a category I-2 programme is contained in the “ARAF II Environmental and Social Management System”.
<b>Any other relevant ESS reports, e.g. Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP), Indigenous Peoples Planning Framework (IPPF) (if applicable)</b>	
Description of report/disclosure on accredited entity’s website	Guidance for Land and Resettlement, Guidance on Indigenous Peoples/ Thursday, September 12, 2024
Language(s) of disclosure	English, French, Arabic, and Swahili
Explanation on language	These are an/the official languages in each of the target countries.
Link to disclosure	<p>English: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-English.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-English.pdf</a></p> <p>French: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-French.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-French.pdf</a></p> <p>Arabic: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Arabic.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Arabic.pdf</a></p> <p>Swahili: <a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Swahili.pdf">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/05/Annex-6-Acumen-Resilient-Agriculture-Fund-II-Environmental-and-Social-Management-System-25.05.2026-Swahili.pdf</a></p>
Other link(s)	<a href="https://acumencapitalpartners.com/about/">https://acumencapitalpartners.com/about/</a>
Remarks	The Guidance for Land and Resettlement and the Guidance on Indigenous Peoples are included in the “ARAF II Environmental and Social Management System”.
<b>Disclosure in locations convenient to affected peoples (stakeholders)</b>	

Date	Thursday, May 28, 2026
Place	<p>Category B subproject disclosure will take place on GCF website and convenient physical locations in both English and relevant local languages.</p> <p><b>The ESMS is also physically available at the ARAF office located at:</b> Keystone Park, 95 Riverside Dr, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>It is also available at the Acumen East Africa and West Africa offices located at: 3rd Floor, ABC Towers Waiyaki Way, Westlands, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Plot 18 Sikiru Alade Oloko Crescent Lekki Phase 1, Lagos Nigeria</p> <p><b>Nationally Designated Authorities (NDAs) locations:</b></p> <p>Cote d'Ivoire Minister's Office, Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Cite Administrative, Plateau, Tour D, 10eme etage - 20 BP 650 Abidjan 20, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire</p> <p>Egypt Ministry of Environment 30 Misr Helwan El-Zyrae Road, Maadi Cairo, Egypt</p> <p>Ghana Ministry of Finance P.O. Box MB 40 Ministries, Accra, Ghana</p> <p>Kenya* The National Treasury Treasury Building 12th Floor, Harambee Avenue, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>Morocco Ministry of Energy Transition and Sustainable Development- Department of Sustainable Development Rue Abou Marouane Essaadi BP : Rabat Instituts 6208 - Haut Agdal - Rabat - Maroc</p> <p>Nigeria National Council on Climate Change Headquarters Mabushi, Abuja, Nigeria</p> <p>Uganda Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development</p>



	2-12 Apollo Kaggwa Road, Central Division of Kampala, Uganda
<b>Date of Board meeting in which the FP is intended to be considered</b>	
Date of accredited entity's Board meeting	N/A
Date of GCF's Board meeting	Thursday, July 2, 2026

**Note: This form was prepared by the accredited entity stated above. For reference, the ESS disclosure report form for the programme at Board approval is attached.**

\* Subsequent to the approval of the programme by the Board on 24 October 2024 at B.40, the following update has been made: Kenya is proposed to be included as a target country. Consequently, the address for convenient access by affected peoples in Kenya has been added.

---

## Annex VII: ARAF II Kenya Gender Assessment

### LIST OF TABLES:

<b>Table 1:</b> Maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, adolescent birth rate and life expectancy .....	43
<b>Table 2:</b> Key gender-based violence statistics in kenya.....	46
<b>Table 3:</b> Labour force participation rates for various groups within kenya.....	48
<b>Table 4:</b> 2x criteria - kenya .....	55
<b>Table 5:</b> Organisations that support women entrepreneurs .....	61

*Identify gender issues related to smallholder farmer climate resilience particularly considerations of gender equalities and disparities in ARAF II investee countries.*

## GENERAL CONTEXT

The Republic of Kenya is located in East Africa, bordered to the north by South Sudan and Ethiopia, to the east by Somalia and the Indian Ocean, to the south by Tanzania, and to the west by Lake Victoria and Uganda<sup>1</sup>.

The country has a total population of 51.5 million people<sup>2</sup>. The gender split in Kenya is typical of the region, with 50.4% of the population being female and 49.6% being male<sup>3</sup>. Kenya's population is mostly aged between 15 and 64 (60% of the population), with 37% being aged between 0 and 14 and the remainder (3%) being aged 65 and older<sup>4</sup>. This age split implies a very large working population, indicating a need for sustained and significant job creation to keep up with demographic context and potential population changes in the country.

According to the World Bank, Kenya's economy is expected to grow by 5.2% on average every year during the period of 2024 to 2026<sup>5</sup>. The official poverty rate (using the \$2.15 international poverty rate) is estimated to have declined from 35.8% in 2022 to 35.1% in 2023<sup>6</sup>.

In terms of development, Kenya reports a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.601, meaning that it is 'medium human development' category and ranks 146 out of 191 territories<sup>7</sup>. Kenya faces significant mortality rates as a result of preventable causes, with the leading causes of death being lower respiratory infections, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis<sup>8</sup>. Additionally, Kenya has a rank of 77 out of 153 countries in the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report 2023<sup>9</sup>.

Kenya faces significant development challenges, including poverty and a dependence on agriculture as the biggest source of employment in the country<sup>10</sup>. The Kenya Vision 2030, the country's national long-term development blueprint, has the aim to transform Kenya into a newly industrialised, middle-income country that provides a high quality of life to all of its citizens in a clean and secure environment by 2030<sup>11</sup>.

While discrimination and violence based on gender are prevalent in Kenya and often pervade through many prominent institutions in the country<sup>12</sup>, legislation in Kenya aimed at preventing gender-based violence and discrimination include the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, Sec. 23; Employment Act, Sec. 6; and Protection against Domestic Violence Act, 2015<sup>13</sup>. The World Economic Forum reports that a growing number of countries, including Kenya, have pioneered and expanded gender-responsive budgeting at a federal government level<sup>14</sup>.

---

<sup>1</sup> [Brittanica: Kenya](#)

<sup>2</sup> [Brittanica: Kenya](#)

<sup>3</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal, 2022](#)

<sup>4</sup> [UNFPA 2024 World Population Dashboard Kenya, 2024](#)

<sup>5</sup> [World Bank in Kenya](#)

<sup>6</sup> [World Bank in Kenya](#)

<sup>7</sup> [UNDP Human Development Index](#)

<sup>8</sup> [World Health Organization, Kenya](#)

<sup>9</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>11</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>12</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>13</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>14</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

In the context of the persistent gender equality gaps in Kenya, ARAF II’s development of strategies to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women through investments in companies in ARAF II’s target countries are essential.

## 1. Health data and analysis

- i. *What is the maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy (disaggregated by sex).*

According to the World Health Organisation, as of 2019, 5% of Kenya’s GDP is allocated to health expenditure<sup>15</sup>.

In Kenya, the leading causes of death for females (excluding neonatal conditions) are: lower respiratory infections (38.3%), HIV/AIDS (35.1%), and stroke (29.8%)<sup>16</sup>. For males (excluding neonatal conditions) they are: tuberculosis (50.3%), lower respiratory infections (46.6%), and HIV/AIDS (44.4%)<sup>17</sup>.

Kenya’s life expectancy has been steadily improving, moving from 53.9 in 2000 to 66.1 in 2019 and 64.5 years in 2024<sup>18</sup> (average of male and female life expectancy as seen in the table below) with healthy life expectancy at birth increasing from 46.9 in 2000 to 57.7 in 2019<sup>19</sup>. See Table 1 for a breakdown of maternal mortality, infant mortality, adolescent birth rate, and life expectancy at birth<sup>20</sup>.

<b>Maternal mortality rate</b>	530 per 100,000 live births
<b>Infant mortality rate</b>	28 deaths per 1,000 live births
<b>Adolescent birth rate for girls aged between 15-19</b>	96 per 1,000
<b>Life expectancy</b>	62 years for males, 67 years for females

**Table 1:** Maternal mortality rate, infant mortality rate, adolescent birth rate<sup>21</sup> and life expectancy<sup>22</sup>

Notably, between 2017 and 2020 in Kenya, maternal mortality increased by 55%, according to the World Health Organisation’s Maternal Mortality Analytical Fact Sheet 2023, with the country’s maternal mortality being considered ‘very high’<sup>23</sup>.

<sup>15</sup> [World Health Organization, Kenya](#)

<sup>16</sup> [World Health Organization, Kenya](#)

<sup>17</sup> [World Health Organization, Kenya](#)

<sup>18</sup> [UNFPA 2024 World Population Dashboard Kenya, 2024](#)

<sup>19</sup> [World Health Organization, Kenya](#)

<sup>20</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, 2020](#)

<sup>21</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, 2020](#)

<sup>22</sup> [UNFPA 2024 World Population Dashboard Kenya, 2024](#)

<sup>23</sup> [Maternal mortality Analytical Fact Sheet, 2023](#)

56% of women in Kenya reported they had decision-making power on sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights between 2007 and 2022<sup>24</sup>. Additionally, in the same time period, 75% of women in Kenya reported access to decision making power on their own healthcare<sup>25</sup>.

The WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023 ranks Kenya at 53 out of 146 countries for women’s health and survival<sup>26</sup>.

## 2. Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) Laws, Policy, Trends, And Data

### *i. Any info on SEAH in the workplace? Trends on incidents?*

In 2024, gender-based violence (GBV) remains a key global issue including on the African continent, with 42% of women in Eastern and Southern Africa reporting experiencing sexual or physical violence during their lifetimes<sup>27</sup>.

A report by the UN Women (2024)<sup>28</sup>, states that since 2016 to 2023, at least 500 women and girls have been murdered, despite the country’s efforts to prevent gender-based violence (data from the Africa Data Hub, a regional network of data organisations that traces such killings based on newspaper reports). This report also highlights, that 10 women have been killed in the first month of 2024.<sup>29</sup> While married women in Kenya face double the rate of physical violence (41%) compared to unmarried women (20%).<sup>30</sup>

In Kenya, 66.7% of legal frameworks that intentionally promote, enforce, and monitor gender equality (under SDG 5: Gender Equality), including those focused on gender-based violence, are in place<sup>31</sup>. Specifically, UN Women gives Kenya a 90% score on legal frameworks specifically geared towards violence against women<sup>32</sup>.

According to the World Bank Women, Business and the Law Kenya, there are laws in Kenya prohibiting discrimination in employment based on gender, laws related to domestic violence, and there exists key legislation on sexual harassment in employment, including criminal penalties for sexual harassment in employment<sup>33</sup>. These include the Sexual Offences Act, 2006, Sec. 23; Employment Act, Sec. 6; and Protection against Domestic Violence Act, 2015<sup>34</sup>. However, there are still multiple unlegislated aspects of SEAH that require attention in Kenya, including that there are no applicable provisions in Kenya for civil remedies to sexual harassment in employment<sup>35</sup>.

The prevalence of Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH) in Kenyan workplaces is a critical concern. The following examples illustrate this issue:

---

<sup>24</sup> [UNFPA 2024 World Population Dashboard Kenya, 2024](#)

<sup>25</sup> [UNFPA 2024 World Population Dashboard Kenya, 2024](#)

<sup>26</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

<sup>27</sup> [World Bank, Standing Up Against GBV in Africa, 2023](#)

<sup>28</sup> [UN Women, 2024](#)

<sup>29</sup> [UN Women, 2024](#)

<sup>30</sup> [UN Women, 2024](#)

<sup>31</sup> [UN Women, Kenya](#)

<sup>32</sup> [UN Women, Kenya](#)

<sup>33</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>34</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>35</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

A study by Kiunga et al., 2021 investigated the “Prevalence and Effect of Workplace Violence against Emergency Nurses at a Tertiary Hospital in Kenya.”<sup>36</sup> This study involved 82 nurses, with a nearly two-thirds majority (64.6%) being female. Over half (57.3%) were married, and a similar proportion (65.8%) held college degrees. The average age of participants was 33.8 years, with a range of 23 to 55 years.<sup>37</sup>

The study found a high prevalence of workplace violence (WPV) among participating nurses. A staggering 81.7% of nurses reported experiencing WPV at some point in their careers (lifetime prevalence). Looking at the past year (1-year prevalence), 73.2% of nurses reported experiencing WPV.<sup>38</sup>

The types of violence included: Verbal abuse, physical violence, and sexual harassment were the most common forms of WPV reported by nurses. Patients and their relatives were identified as the primary perpetrators of this abuse.<sup>39</sup>

However, a significant portion (50%) of WPV incidents went unreported.<sup>40</sup> For cases involving physical violence, 57.1% were reported to hospital security and 28.6% to supervisors. The most common response to physical violence perpetrators involved verbal warnings (42.9%) and reporting to security (28.6%).<sup>41</sup>

Nurses are particularly vulnerable to workplace violence (WPV), a major occupational health hazard. In Kenya, for instance, studies have shown high rates of WPV against nurses, impacting their physical and mental health and hindering service delivery.<sup>42</sup>

To address SEAH UNWomen partners with Kenyan civil society organisations to provide crucial support for survivors of gender-based violence. These partnerships have facilitated psycho-social support for roughly 40,000 survivors and legal aid assistance for around 1,000.<sup>43</sup>

The Kenyan government has pledged to eradicate gender-based violence by 2026 through its leadership role in Generation Equality's Action Coalition. Kenya also boasts a strong legal framework to address this issue. However, effective enforcement remains a key challenge in achieving this goal.<sup>44</sup>

Some key statistics, according to the most recent data of UN Women<sup>45</sup> and/or the World Health Organisation<sup>46</sup>, include the following as listed in Table 2.

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Measure (Kenya)</b>
<b>Women aged 20–24 years old who were married or in a union before age 18</b>	22.9% (2019)
<b>Adolescent birth rate</b>	96 per 1,000 women aged 15 – 19 (2014)
<b>Women aged 15-49 years reporting being subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a</b>	22.8% (2018)

<sup>36</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>37</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>38</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>39</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>40</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Kibunja et al., 2021](#)

<sup>43</sup> [UN Women, 2024](#)

<sup>44</sup> [UN Women, 2024](#)

<sup>45</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>46</sup> [WHO Data Kenya](#)

<b>current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months</b>	
<b>Women aged 15-49 years reporting being subject to physical and/or sexual violence by a current or former intimate partner in their lifetime</b>	38% (2018)
<b>Girls and women aged 15-49 who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting</b>	21% (2014)

**Table 2:** Key gender-based violence statistics in Kenya

### 3. Political and governing data and analysis

- i. *What is the legal status of women in the country of intervention?*
- ii. *Are there any opportunities to promote the leadership of women in local governance/political systems and formal/informal institutions? If not, what are some of the constraints that hinder women from assuming leadership roles?*

According to the World Bank Women, Business, and the Law, there are no restrictions on the legal status of women in Kenya<sup>47</sup>.

As of 2022, 23.4% of seats in Kenya’s national parliament were held by women and in 2019 women represented 49.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in Kenya<sup>48</sup>. 34% of members of local deliberative bodies are women, 32% of Kenya’s ministers are women, and no woman is Head of State/Government<sup>49</sup>. Women’s representation in senior and middle management is one of the highest in the world (where data is available)<sup>50</sup>.

Women’s equal participation in politics has been proven to be key to any country’s sustainable development. Gender stereotypes in Kenya are prevalent and directly affect or determine women’s effective and active participation in politics<sup>51</sup>. Under UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 women’s equal participation in politics, including within the framework of legislated gender quotas, is suggested as an effective method to achieve gender equality in the political sphere and beyond<sup>52</sup>.

UN Women’s Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya states that in many cases in Kenya, prevailing patriarchal power overrides formal law, with patriarchal gendered mindset being internalised by women, and infiltrating social, economic, cultural, religious and political institutions<sup>53</sup>.

The WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023 ranks Kenya at 75 out of 146 countries for the political empowerment of women<sup>54</sup>.

<sup>47</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>48</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>49</sup> [UN Women in Local Government, Kenya](#)

<sup>50</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>51</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

<sup>52</sup> [UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs, SDG 5, 2024](#)

<sup>53</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>54</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

Moreover, the growing prevalence of online harassment poses a significant threat to the participation of Kenyan women in the political sphere. This rise in online abuse and intimidation tactics coincides with an increase in the number of women seeking political office in Kenya. A recent report by UN Women Kenya, titled "Pambana!" (meaning "Keep at it" in Swahili),<sup>55</sup> underscores this concern. The report found that online harassment targeting women politicians takes various forms, including name-calling, "blackmail using negative images of women," and other malicious messages. These tactics aim to instil fear, reduce women's meaningful participation in the political process, and undermine their credibility as potential candidates.<sup>56</sup>

#### 4. Employment data

- i. *Labour force participation rate (disaggregated by sex), employment rate (disaggregated by sex), unemployment rate (disaggregated by sex)*

As of 2023, the labour force participation rate in Kenya among women was 72.2% and 75.3% among men<sup>57</sup>. The gap between men and women is significantly smaller in Kenya than in the rest of sub-Saharan Africa<sup>58</sup>. UN Women's Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya states that agriculture in Kenya provides for roughly 75% of all employment and is the largest source of income for rural households and supports over 80% of the rural population<sup>59</sup>.

The government of Kenya's published estimate is that the percentage of the female labour force that is unemployed was 7.6% as of 2021, with this being 3.9% for males in the same year<sup>60</sup>. This is comparable to the International Labour Organisation's estimates, which place unemployment at 7.4% in 2023 for females and 3.8% for males<sup>61</sup>.

See Table 3 for a breakdown of various participation rates in the Kenyan workforce, disaggregated by sex and vulnerability, including averages for sub-Saharan Africa as a whole. Overall, labour force participation in Kenya is higher than the average across sub-Saharan Africa, most significantly for females.

<b>Labour force participation rate, Kenya, females</b>	72.2%
<b>Labour force participation rate, Kenya, males</b>	75.3%
<b>Labour force participation rate Sub-Saharan Africa, females</b>	60.7%
<b>Labour force participation rate Sub-Saharan Africa, males</b>	72.8%
<b>Vulnerable employment rate, Kenya, females</b>	68.3%

<sup>55</sup> [UN Women, 2023](#)

<sup>56</sup> [UN Women, 2023](#)

<sup>57</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>58</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>59</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>60</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>61</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal Kenya](#)

<b>Vulnerable employment rate, Kenya, males</b>	51.8%
<b>Vulnerable employment rate, Sub-Saharan Africa, females</b>	80.5%
<b>Vulnerable employment, Sub-Saharan Africa, males</b>	71.3%

**Table 3:** Labour force participation rates for various groups within Kenya<sup>62</sup>

## 5. Social and cultural gender norms

- i. *What are commonly held beliefs, perceptions, and stereotypes related to gender in the project/program footprint area or the country of intervention?*
- ii. *What is the division of labour among women and men in the project/program footprint area and/or the country of intervention?*
- iii. *What resources (economic, financial, physical, natural, and other assets) do women and men have access to? Who manages or controls access to these resources?*
- iv. *To what extent do women and men from vulnerable communities participate in decision-making processes?*

While Kenya is noted to be making progress in its journey towards gender equality, it scored 83.8 (out of 100) in the World Bank Women, Business and Law 2024 Index, in addition to ranking 77 out of 153 countries in the World Economic Forum’s Global Gender Gap Report 2023<sup>63</sup> which showed significant inequalities between men and women in education, health, representation in politics, and participation in the labour market. Notably, this is a drop from its rank of 73 in 2006<sup>64</sup>.

In Kenya, men still dominate in many areas, including power and participation in economic and political spaces. This is exacerbated by the intersection of poverty, disability, age, and education disparities, which disproportionately affect women and girls. Although 50.5% of the population of Kenya are women, they are underrepresented in all well-being indicators<sup>65</sup>.

There are deeply entrenched social and gender norms present in Kenya which traditionally place boys and men as superior to girls and women, leading to women and girls being subjected to discrimination and violence<sup>66</sup>. This is compounded with Kenyan society often being male-dominated in core social institutions, with decision-making power often concentrated in male hands, with men being viewed as being better leaders, managers, owners of assets and properties, technical experts, etc<sup>67</sup>.

According to UN Women<sup>68</sup>, only 41.8% of the indicators needed to monitor gender-related progress against the SDGs had data available in Kenya, with key omissions including the following: unpaid care and domestic work, key labour market indicators, such as gender pay gap, and information and communications technology skills.

<sup>62</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>63</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

<sup>64</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2020](#)

<sup>65</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>66</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>67</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>68</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

As of 2017, 77.7% of women and 85.8% of men in Kenya had an account at a bank or another type of financial institution or reported personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months<sup>69</sup>. Additionally, based on data from 2022, 47% of men and 32.8% of women in Kenya owned a dwelling either jointly or alone<sup>70</sup>.

When it comes to other assets, based on the Matrimonial Property Act, 2013, women and men have equal ownership rights over immovable property and equal administrative authority over assets during marriage<sup>71</sup>. Additionally, in line with the Law of Succession Act, revised in 2021, sons and daughters have equal rights to inherit assets from their parents and female and male surviving spouses have equal rights to inherit assets<sup>72</sup>. However, in some areas of Kenya, customary law, which sometimes disadvantages women in terms of asset ownership and inheritance, prevails<sup>73</sup>. This can be due to men being seen as the “head” of the household and the primary owner of assets and land<sup>74</sup>.

According to data from 2022, 66.2% of currently married women between the ages of 15 and 49 in Kenya report participating in making major decisions in the household<sup>75</sup>. These women reported that they alone or jointly have the final say in making major household purchases, decisions about their own healthcare, and visits to family, relatives, and friends<sup>76</sup>.

## 6. Education data and analysis

- i. *Educational status of girls and boys, adult literacy rate (disaggregated by sex)*
- ii. *Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill upgradation? (access to technical knowledge and skills upgradation is discussed in agribusiness section 9)*

As of 2016, 80.8% of girls and 82.2% of boys complete lower secondary school in Kenya<sup>77</sup>. According to UN Women<sup>78</sup>, 43.6% of girl children and young people achieve a minimum proficiency in Grade 2/3 in maths, and 57.1% in reading. This is notably higher than for boys, with a 40.7% maths proficiency percentage, and 49.4% for reading.

At a primary school level, these numbers are 26.7% (maths) and 47.1% (reading) for girls, and 31.9% (maths) and 41.6% (reading) for boys. There are comparable participation rates in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) between boys and girls, with 46.2% for girls and 46.35% for boys.

According to data from 2022, the adult female literacy rate in Kenya is 80.3% and the male literacy rate is 85.6%<sup>79</sup>. The WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023 ranks Kenya at 134 out of 146 countries for women’s educational attainment<sup>80</sup>.

---

<sup>69</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>70</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>71</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>72</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>73</sup> [Women’s Land and Property Rights in Kenya, 2014](#)

<sup>74</sup> [Women’s Land and Property Rights in Kenya, 2014](#)

<sup>75</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>76</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>77</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>78</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>79</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>80</sup> [WEF Global Gender Gap Report 2023](#)

According to the UN Women’s Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya<sup>81</sup>, women in agriculture in Kenya do not have the same access to the means of production, including land, education, finance, inputs and technologies, extension services and marketing facilities as men do.

As of 2021, 25% of the female youth population of Kenya is not in education, employment, or training<sup>82</sup>. Notably, this is roughly double the same metric for males, which is 12.2% in the same year<sup>83</sup>.

According to UN Women<sup>84</sup>, there is a higher proportion of teachers who have received at least the minimum organised teacher training (e.g. pedagogical training) pre-service, or in-service required for reaching the relevant level in Kenya (pre-primary) for men than women, with 80% of women teachers and 90% of men teachers.

## 7. Economic data

- i. *X% more women reached with formal financial services in the target population than the assessed national/regional average.*
- ii. *X% more women adopt mobile phones and use digital services in the target population than the assessed national/regional average.*

The country’s GDP is estimated to grow by 5.2% on average during 2024 - 2026, while poverty was estimated to have reduced from 35.8% in 2022 (rate of \$2.15/day international poverty line) to 35.1% in 2023<sup>85</sup>.

According to the World Bank Women, Business and the Law Report, there are no legal restrictions in Kenya working against achieving gender pay parity, despite it not yet having been achieved. Kenya has gender-focused laws including mandating equal remuneration for work of equal value (Employment Act, Sec. 5(5)) and equal access to night/dangerous/industrial work (no legal restrictions)<sup>86</sup>.

According to UN Women’s Gender Pay Gap and Labour-Market Inequalities in Kenya report, the unadjusted or raw gender pay gap in Kenya is 17.7% at an hourly level and 31.3% at a monthly level<sup>87</sup>.

Kenya has been classified as a middle-income country since 2014, according to the World Bank’s Kenya Poverty and Equity Assessment, 2023<sup>88</sup>. As of 2021, Kenya’s poverty headcount ratio at \$2.15 per day is 36.1%<sup>89</sup>. Most of Kenya’s population, both men and women, living in both urban and rural environments, are poor, with roughly 50% of the population not able to meet their basic needs<sup>90</sup>. As of 2017, 77.7% of women and 85.8% of men in Kenya had an account at a bank or another type of financial institution or reported personally using a mobile money service in the past 12 months<sup>91</sup>.

---

<sup>81</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>82</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>83</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>84</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>85</sup> [World Bank in Kenya Overview](#)

<sup>86</sup> [World Bank: Women, Business and the Law Kenya](#)

<sup>87</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>88</sup> [World Bank Kenya Poverty and Equity Assessment, 2023](#)

<sup>89</sup> [World Bank Open Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>90</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>91</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

According to UN Women<sup>92</sup>, 28.5% of the employed female population aged 15+ in Kenya was living below the international poverty line, with this number being 27.5% for males. Additionally, based on data from 2022, 47% of men and 32.8% of women in Kenya owned a dwelling either jointly or alone<sup>93</sup>.

According to UN Women's Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya, households in Kenya that mainly engage in agriculture have contributed 31.4% to reducing rural poverty<sup>94</sup>.

---

<sup>92</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>93</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal, Kenya](#)

<sup>94</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

## SECTOR-SPECIFIC DATA AND ANALYSIS

### 8. Agri-business data analysis

- i. *What is the situation of women and men in the specific sector of intervention or in the project/program footprint area?*
- ii. *What roles women and men are anticipated to play in the context of the project/program? What will these entail in terms of time commitment and need for mobility?*
- iii. *Do women have equal access to education, technical knowledge, and/or skill upgradation with regard to agriculture?*
- iv. *What are the differential needs/priorities of women and men in the context of the project/program?*
- v. *X% more women participating in agricultural extension programs in the target population than the assessed national/regional average*
- vi. *It would be helpful to include agri-businesses supporting farmers. Are they hiring women -are there female entrepreneurs? How hard is it for them to attract capital?*

The agriculture sector budget for the period 2023/2024 in Kenya was Sh49.9 billion, with Sh5 billion allotted towards Kenya's fertilizer subsidy programmes, Sh8.6billion towards the national agriculture value chain development project, Sh2.7 billion to the national development and rural inclusivity programme, and Sh2.1 billion for the Kenya Cereal Enhancement programme. Notably, small-scale irrigation and value addition programmes were allocated Sh1.4 billion, and food production and nutrition security programmes Sh1.4 billion<sup>95</sup>.

According to the most recent World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya Gender Landscape<sup>96</sup>, the latest available data for Kenya's employment in agriculture is 2022, indicating that in Kenya 34.3% of employed women work in agriculture, and 31% of employed men work in agriculture.

UN Women's Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya states that agriculture in Kenya is the largest source of income for rural households and supports over 80% of the rural population, in addition to providing roughly 75% of total employment<sup>97</sup>.

Women make up roughly 75% of the workforce in small-scale agriculture in Kenya<sup>98</sup>. Additionally, in Kenya, women manage 40% of small farms and play a major role in food preparation and storage<sup>99</sup>. UN Women reports that 5% of women who are employed in Kenya work as skilled agricultural, forestry, and fish workers<sup>100</sup>.

According to Kihiu (2021)<sup>101</sup>, women in agriculture in Kenya are disempowered in terms of access to and decisions on agricultural credit, agricultural group membership, and asset ownership. UN Women's Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya states despite women's crucial role in and contribution to agriculture in Kenya, only roughly 10% have land titles, leading to a lack of access to credit and financing to boost their agriculture production<sup>102</sup>. UN Women

---

<sup>95</sup> [Standard Media, 2023](#)

<sup>96</sup> [World Bank Kenya Gender Landscape](#)

<sup>97</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>98</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>99</sup> [Project to Empower Women on Smart Agriculture, 2021](#)

<sup>100</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>101</sup> [Gender, Access to Agricultural Resources and Food Security in Kenya, 2021](#)

<sup>102</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

reports that women in agriculture in Kenya have less access to the means of production, including land, finance, inputs and technologies, extension services, and marketing facilities.

Even when considering more customary or traditional empowerment in the agricultural sector, UN Women's Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya states that men tend to be the main actors who control and manage environmental and natural resources in Kenya, despite women being equally or more involved with the resources in their lives and for their livelihoods<sup>103</sup>. This gender-biased power dynamic hinders women's access to resources, in terms of the natural environment, but also their access to skills and education<sup>104</sup>.

UN Women's analysis also states that the strict and rigid gender norms and resulting power delineations lead to women farmers often being constrained in their crop choice, with men often using more productive land to cultivate higher-value cash crops<sup>105</sup>.

Most women working in agriculture in Kenya work on small-scale and/or subsistence farms, likely meaning they are not formally employed<sup>106</sup>.

UN Women reports that women in agriculture in Kenya mostly produce food crops for domestic consumption and provide labour for commercial farming, and that women earn less than men when working commercially<sup>107</sup>.

As of 2019, women represented 49.6% of those employed in senior and middle management in Kenya<sup>108</sup>. In agriculture specifically, men in Kenya are often the main actors controlling and managing local, national, and regional environmental and natural resources, including wildlife and forests, which women as well as men depend on for livelihoods<sup>109</sup>.

A 2021 study determined that women in agriculture in Kenya have a higher reliance on informal product/seed sources, with 11.7% of women indicating they accessed seed through formal seed companies compared to 17.5% of men<sup>110</sup>. This same study indicated that similar proportions of women and men farmers reported access to agriculture experts providing helpful guidance for their trade<sup>111</sup>.

A 2021 study indicated that comparable proportions of men and women farmers reported access to agriculture expert guidance throughout their careers, with Kenya specifically having a relatively high prevalence of expert engagement with both national and international agricultural research organisations as well as international NGO experts, specifically mentioning an NGO called World Neighbours<sup>112</sup>.

The overall disparities between men and women farmers, focuses on subsistence or commercial farming, access to assets and capital, and prevailing gender norms have resulted in a roughly 20% to 30% yield gap between male and female managed agricultural enterprises in Kenya<sup>113</sup>.

---

<sup>103</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>104</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>105</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>106</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>107</sup> [UN Women Kenya](#)

<sup>108</sup> [World Bank Gender Data Portal Kenya](#)

<sup>109</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>110</sup> [The Role of Gender and Institutional Dynamics in Adapting Seed Systems to Climate Change, 2021](#)

<sup>111</sup> [The Role of Gender and Institutional Dynamics in Adapting Seed Systems to Climate Change, 2021](#)

<sup>112</sup> [The Role of Gender and Institutional Dynamics in Adapting Seed Systems to Climate Change, 2021](#)

<sup>113</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

In terms of agricultural extension programmes, one 2024 article reports that a farmers’ empowerment programme in Kenya with 835 participants only had 11% female representation, with women often being neglected and excluded, reduced to being “farmer’s wives”<sup>114</sup>.

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) plays a key role in supporting Kenya's ambitions for its agricultural sector. Their strategy aligns with the country's Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (2019-2029).<sup>115</sup>

IFAD's approach involves several key elements:

- **Financial empowerment:** Through loans, IFAD directly supports smallholder farmers and actors across the dairy and cereal value chains. This includes small businesses critical to the system, like food processors and traders.<sup>116</sup>
- **Building resilience:** Climate change is a major concern. IFAD's initiatives promote sustainable and community-based natural resource management practices to help communities adapt.<sup>117</sup>
- **Improved access:** IFAD's programs aim to make essential resources more readily available to farmers. This encompasses access to productivity-enhancing technologies, financial services, and post-production technologies to connect farmers to markets effectively.<sup>118</sup>

The IFAD also recognises the needs of diverse regions.<sup>119</sup> IFAD is expanding its focus beyond traditionally productive areas. Their efforts now include Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands, which often have high poverty rates. This shift aligns with the government's commitment to improve essential services in these regions, such as small-scale irrigation, extension services, marketing opportunities, and access to financial resources.<sup>120</sup>

Moreover, the IFAD emphasises a market-oriented approach across its interventions.<sup>121</sup> This is evident in their support for sectors like horticulture, dairy, and cereals, along with a focus on strengthening rural finance systems. By fostering a market-driven environment, IFAD aims to create a more sustainable and prosperous agricultural sector in Kenya.<sup>122</sup>

The 2X Criteria Thresholds, which provide minimum requirements for global gender lens investment and organisational practices, specific to the agribusiness and food sector in Uganda are as follows, shown in Table 4 below.

Topic	Criteria
<b>Entrepreneurship &amp; Ownership</b>	Founded by a woman (or group of women) that retain an active role OR at least 50% of shares owned by women. <sup>123</sup>
<b>Leadership</b>	At least 50% of senior management is women OR 30% of board members are women. <sup>124</sup>

<sup>114</sup> [Nation, 2024](#)

<sup>115</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>116</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>117</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>118</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>119</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>120</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>121</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>122</sup> [IFAD - Kenya](#)

<sup>123</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<sup>124</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<b>Employment</b>	At least 50% of employees/workers are women AND at least one quality employment indicator in place beyond what is legally required. <sup>125</sup>
<b>Products &amp; Services</b>	Products/services are offered that enhance the well-being of women/girls. <sup>126</sup>
<b>Supply Chain</b>	Explicit commitment to women in the supply chain is demonstrated AND at least one quality employment indicator is in place in the supply chain beyond what is legally required. <sup>127</sup>
<b>Governance</b>	At least 3 practices that demonstrate intentional efforts to drive gender equality, representing 1 in EACH sub-dimension of: 1) Strategic action 2) Management systems 3) Data <sup>128</sup>

**Table 4:** 2X Criteria - Kenya

## 9. Climate change and agriculture

- i. *How does climate change affect female farmers vs male farmers? Will there be any anticipated differences in men's and women's vulnerability and adaptive capacity to climate change? If so, what are these?*
- ii. *How does climate change affect female farmers vs male farmers?*
- iii. *Are there existing gender inequalities that may be exacerbated by climate change impacts in the proposed project/program footprint area?*
- iv. *Any research on how women respond to shocks? Does less access to capital mean harder time recovering?*

A report by UNPD (2020)<sup>129</sup> states, that “Climate Change impacts do not affect all groups of people equally”.<sup>130</sup> A combination of factors like social status, gender, poverty, and access to resources – determines how people experience these impacts and makes them vulnerable. For women, existing gender inequalities across social, economic, political, and environmental spheres make them even more vulnerable. This translates to a higher likelihood of women bearing the brunt of climate change's consequences.<sup>131</sup>

<sup>125</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<sup>126</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<sup>127</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<sup>128</sup> [2X Criteria — 2X Challenge - Kenya](#)

<sup>129</sup> [UNPD, 2020](#)

<sup>130</sup> [UNPD, 2020](#)

<sup>131</sup> [UNPD, 2020](#)

Evidence shows that a lack of access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture resources in Kenya exacerbates both present and potential future widening gender equality gaps<sup>132</sup>. A recent study in Kenya showed that men have significantly more access to early warning systems and advisory services on climate adaptation, with barriers hindering women's access including high costs of inputs, lack of credit access, and income and labour requirements<sup>133</sup>.

UN Women reports that existing gender disparities in agriculture in Kenya are likely to deepen in the context of the worsening impacts of anthropogenic climate change<sup>134</sup>. Women's constrained access to equal rights in agriculture, as well as land ownership, are likely to lead to enhanced vulnerability to the effects of climate change, especially given the context of women being mainly responsible for the well-being and food security of their families<sup>135</sup>. All of these factors lead to significant vulnerability to extreme weather events including droughts and floods.

Men smallholder farmers in Kenya are more likely to have access to climate information services due to factors including existing pervasive gender inequalities, and access to productive resources, financial services, and advisory services<sup>136</sup>. Studies have shown that women African smallholder farmers are less likely than men to adopt the use of climate-smart agriculture technologies, leading to the effects of climate change affecting women farmers more than men<sup>137</sup>.

Moreover, less access to capital makes it significantly harder for women farmers to recover from climate shocks like droughts and floods. Due to the following reasons:

- **Gender bias:** Women in Kenya often face greater challenges accessing loans and financial services compared to men due to cultural norms or lack of land ownership rights.<sup>138</sup>
- **Limited control:** Without access to capital, women may be restricted to using traditional, less resilient practices dictated by male household heads who control finances.
- **Slow recovery:** After a disaster, limited capital hinders a farmer's ability to buy new seeds, fertilizer, or livestock. This delays their ability to get back on their feet and restart their livelihoods.<sup>139</sup>
- **Limited investment:** Without access to loans or financial resources, women farmers struggle to invest in climate-resilient practices like drought-resistant seeds or water-saving irrigation systems. This makes them more vulnerable to future climate events.<sup>140</sup>
- **Increased workload:** Climate change can lead to water scarcity, forcing women to spend more time searching for water,<sup>141</sup> reducing their ability to generate income or participate in training on climate-resilient practices, which often require upfront investment.<sup>142</sup>

A Netherlands Development Organisation, SNV launched a project to empower agricultural women in Kenya.<sup>143</sup> This project aims to bridge the gender gap in the agricultural sector, and ensure that men and women farmers have equal access to resources, training, and technology. This programme does

---

<sup>132</sup> [Access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya, 2022](#)

<sup>133</sup> [Access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya, 2022](#)

<sup>134</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>135</sup> [Analysis of the State of Gender Equality and Women Empowerment in Kenya](#)

<sup>136</sup> [Access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya, 2022](#)

<sup>137</sup> [Access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya, 2022](#)

<sup>138</sup> [Onyalo, 2019](#)

<sup>139</sup> [Onyalo, 2019](#)

<sup>140</sup> [Onyalo, 2019](#)

<sup>141</sup> [UNPD, 2020](#)

<sup>142</sup> [Smith and Grabovac, 2021](#)

<sup>143</sup> [SNV, 2023](#)

this by enhancing women's knowledge and by capacity training through programmes and access to improved agricultural practices.<sup>144</sup>

---

<sup>144</sup> [SNV, 2023](#)

## 10. Vulnerable Subgroups

- i. *Could there be a short section on vulnerable subgroups. e.g. children, girls, women and men with disabilities, the elderly, widows, indigenous? Any specific info on them?*

In Kenya, such as in most countries' women, children elderly and those with disabilities are the most vulnerable.

**Women and adolescent girls:** In Kenya, women and adolescent girls are the most vulnerable group. Poverty disproportionately affects them, especially within households and communities. This is further worsened by<sup>145</sup>:

- **Gender-based violence:** This creates a climate of fear and insecurity.<sup>146</sup>
- **Harmful cultural norms:** Traditions that limit opportunities and reinforce unequal gender roles hold women and girls back.<sup>147</sup>
- **Limited access to resources:** Women struggle to participate in the economy due to restricted control over land and other resources.<sup>148</sup>
- **Unpaid domestic work:** The burden of childcare and housework significantly limits their ability to engage in income-generating activities, restricts their movement, and hinders access to information and resources.<sup>149</sup>

**Children:** Kenya has a high number of orphans and street children, lacking necessities and proper care. They're particularly susceptible to exploitation and abuse. According to Orphan Outreach, nearly 3 million children in Kenya are orphans, and 700 children are orphaned daily due to the impact of HIV and 26% of girls and 32% of boys experience violence as a child.<sup>150</sup> According to UNICEF, children are also subject to violence, abuse, neglect, and exploitation.<sup>151</sup>

**People with disabilities:** Physical, sensory, or intellectual disabilities can limit opportunities for education, employment, and participation in society. Societal stigma can further marginalise them.<sup>152</sup> In Kenya, an estimated 2.2% of the population, or roughly 900,000 individuals, experience some form of disability. Notably, women comprise a significant portion of this population, accounting for 57% (approximately 523,883) of all people with disabilities.<sup>153</sup> Data indicates that mobility impairments are the most common type of disability (42%), followed by visual impairments (36.4%). Other disability classifications include cognitive (23.2%), hearing (16.7%), self-care (15.3%), and communication (12.1%). It's important to note that over 80% of people with disabilities in Kenya reside in rural areas.<sup>154</sup>

**HIV/AIDS affected populations:** While Kenya has made strides in combating HIV/AIDS, stigma, and lack of access to healthcare can worsen the lives of those affected.<sup>155</sup> Kenya has seen encouraging progress in the fight against HIV/AIDS, particularly among children. The number of children living with

---

<sup>145</sup> [USAID, n.d](#)

<sup>146</sup> [USAID, n.d](#)

<sup>147</sup> [USAID, n.d](#)

<sup>148</sup> [USAID, n.d](#)

<sup>149</sup> [USAID, n.d](#)

<sup>150</sup> [Orphan Outreach-Kenya](#)

<sup>151</sup> [UNICEF Kenya](#)

<sup>152</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>153</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>154</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>155</sup> [UNICEF Kenya, n.d.](#)

the virus has shown a remarkable decline, dropping from 180,000 in 2010 to 111,500 a decade later.<sup>156</sup> This improvement can be partly attributed to increased access to essential healthcare services, including those specifically designed to support pregnant women. However, there's still cause for concern. HIV infection rates among young people aged 15-24 remain high.<sup>157</sup> In 2020, this age group accounted for a troubling 35% of new infections, with young women disproportionately affected, making up two-thirds of these new cases.<sup>158</sup> Counties like Homa Bay illustrate the complex challenges that persist. Here, a combination of factors like gender inequality, limited access to healthcare, and poverty contribute to high rates of unintended pregnancies, further fuelling the spread of HIV.<sup>159</sup>

#### **Existing programmes in Kenya:**

**Kenya's 2023/24 Budget:** President William Ruto's government prioritised the vulnerable groups in Kenya's society. This budget allocated Sh7.9 billion to the orphans and vulnerable children in the society, while Sh1.2 billion is allocated to people with disabilities and Sh3.3 billion for Kenya's Hungry and safety programme.<sup>160</sup>

**Kenya Vision 2030:** Kenya has implemented various initiatives to support vulnerable populations, particularly those with disabilities.<sup>161</sup> This includes the establishment of the Consolidated Social Protection Fund and the National Fund for Persons with Disabilities (PWDs).<sup>162</sup> Between 2008 and 2012, the PWDs fund demonstrably improved the lives of people with disabilities by:

- Providing 12,000 assistive devices<sup>163</sup>
- Awarding 1,000 scholarships to students with disabilities<sup>164</sup>
- Funding 205 institutions serving the PWD community.<sup>165</sup>
- Training 1,824 Disabled Persons Organisation members in entrepreneurship<sup>166</sup>

The government has made disability inclusion a key performance indicator for all ministries, ensuring a more systematic approach to addressing the needs of this population.<sup>167</sup>

Furthermore, UNFPA plays a key role in bolstering Kenya's policy environment and fostering dialogue on disability inclusion. This includes supporting the development of commitments presented at the Second Global Disability Summit and the creation of the 2021 Status Report on Disability Inclusion in Kenya.<sup>168</sup>

---

<sup>156</sup> [UNICEF Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>157</sup> [UNICEF Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>158</sup> [UNICEF Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>159</sup> [UNICEF Kenya, n.d.](#)

<sup>160</sup> [Nation, 2023](#)

<sup>161</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>162</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>163</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>164</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>165</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>166</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>167</sup> [Kenya Vision 2030](#)

<sup>168</sup> [UNFPA Kenya, n.d.](#)

## 11. Organisations That Support Women Entrepreneurs in Specific Country (focus on agriculture sector)

Organisation	Description
<b>The Association of Women in Agriculture (AWAK) – Kenya</b> <sup>169</sup>	<p>The Association of Women in Agriculture (AWAK) – Kenya focuses on scaling up agribusinesses from traditional subsistence farming to advanced climate-smart agriculture, promoting urban food security, and value addition. AWAK seeks to aid in the achievement of the UN SDGs across scales, from the household level to the national level.</p> <p>The Association of Women in Agriculture (AWAK) – Kenya focuses on scaling up agribusinesses from traditional subsistence farming to advanced climate-smart agriculture, promoting urban food security, and value addition. AWAK seeks to aid in the achievement of the UN SDGs across scales, from the household level to the national level.</p>
<b>The Women Farmers Association of Kenya (WoFaAk)</b> <sup>170</sup>	<p>The Women Farmers Association of Kenya (WoFaAk) is a national non-religious, non-political NGO for women farmers in Kenya. This organisation focuses on giving women farmers a platform to raise and discuss issues affecting them in their employment in agriculture, aiming to address issues that form barriers to women farmers in their pursuit of both profitable and sustainable agriculture.</p>
<b>Agriculture Sector Network (ASNET)</b> <sup>171</sup>	<p>Agriculture Sector Network (ASNET) is the umbrella body representing the collective voice of the agriculture sector in Kenya. ASNET serves as the agriculture sector board for the Kenya Private Sector Alliance (KEPSA). ASNET’s key role is to coordinate agriculture sector actors in Kenya through various mechanisms to engage in policy advocacy and value chain development that promote increased productivity, competitiveness and attract investments into the agriculture sector. ASNET functions through a network of agencies and organisations such as AAK Grow, Agricultural Employers Association, Agricultural Society of Kenya, Association of Kenya Feeds Manufacturers (AKEFEMA), and Avocado Society of Kenya.</p>
<b>The Kenya National Farmers’ Federation (KENAFF)</b> <sup>172</sup>	<p>The Kenya National Farmers’ Federation (KENAFF) is an umbrella farmers’ organisation in Kenya, also known as the National Farmers’ Organisation (NFO). It was founded in 1946 to represent, articulate, promote, and protect the interests of Kenyan through lobby, advocacy, policy action and farmer empowerment. The federation also deploys a wide range of member services: capacity building on organisational development for farmer groups/associations/enterprises; technical advisory and market facilitation; and facilitating linkages between farmers and credit and finance institutions.</p> <p>KENAFF’s membership comprises smallholder farmers organised in Producer Business Groups (PBGs); County Farmers Associations (CFAs); apex Commodity Associations (CAs) Cooperative Societies; Farmers’ Unions; farmer-owned business entities; and large-scale producers. The current membership is</p>

<sup>169</sup> [AWAK](#)

<sup>170</sup> [WoFaAk](#)

<sup>171</sup> [ASNET](#)

<sup>172</sup> [KENAFF](#)



---

	approximately 1.6 million farm families spread across all 47 counties and the 11 KENAFF regions.
--	--

**Table 5:** Organisations That Support Women Entrepreneurs

## ARAF II Implementation in Kenya

### 12. Kenya Gender Assessment Implementation

This programme proactively addresses the specific gendered vulnerabilities identified in the Kenya gender assessment, where women face significant barriers including limited land tenure, a high burden of unpaid domestic work, and restricted access to credit and technical knowledge. ARAF II utilizes a gender-lens investing strategy to bridge these gaps by prioritizing Kenyan agribusinesses that intentionally serve female smallholders with climate-resilient products and services. By investing in "aggregator" and digital platforms that offer bundled solutions—such as climate-smart seeds, mobile-based weather information, and affordable credit—the programme ensures that women, who are often excluded from traditional financial systems, gain the tools necessary to stabilize their yields and improve their economic independence.

To institutionalize these gains, the programme's Gender Action Plan (GAP) mandates that every portfolio company develop a tailored, company-level GAP that promotes safe, equitable workplaces and increases female representation in leadership and management. Post-investment, the Technical Assistance Facility (TAF) provides dedicated funding for actions such as gender-sensitive farmer training and digital literacy programs, ensuring that extension services reach women effectively. These activities are specifically designed to dismantle the socio-cultural norms in Kenya that often prioritize men for technical training, thereby empowering women to adopt advanced climate-smart practices like solar-powered irrigation and integrated soil management.

The expected outcomes for women in Kenya include a significant reduction in the productivity and income gaps that currently define the rural agricultural landscape. By focusing on female-led enterprises and inclusive value chains, the programme aims to reach millions of female beneficiaries, fostering improved household food security and greater resilience to climate shocks. These targeted actions—ranging from implementing robust grievance mechanisms to address sexual harassment to providing gender-disaggregated data for better decision-making—ensure that the programme not only boosts agricultural output but also drives long-term social and economic empowerment for Kenyan women.

## REFERENCES

2X Criteria threshold (n.d.). Kenya. Available at: <https://www.2xchallenge.org/2xcriteria> (Accessed: 8 May 2024).

About Us - ASNET (2021) Agriculture Sector Network. Available at: <https://www.asnet.or.ke/asnet-organs-2/> (Accessed: 16 April 2024).

AWAK Kenya - Transform. grow. prosper (2022) AWAK. Available at: <https://awak-kenya.org/> (Accessed: 16 April 2024).

Country fact sheet: UN Women Data Hub (no date) Country Fact Sheet | UN Women Data Hub. Available at: <https://data.unwomen.org/country/kenya>. (Accessed 16 April 2024).

Flora, S.S. (2024) Kenyan women deserve more credit for their role in agriculture, Nation. Available at: <https://nation.africa/kenya/news/gender/kenyan-women-deserve-more-credit-for-their-role-in-agriculture-4480512> (Accessed: 29 April 2024).

GENDER PAY GAP AND LABOUR-MARKET INEQUALITIES IN KENYA (2023) UN Women. Available at: <https://africa.unwomen.org/en/what-we-do/womens-economic-empowerment/the-gender-pay-gap-report> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

Global Database on the Prevalence of Violence Against Women (2018) World Health Organisation. Available at: <https://vaw-data.srhr.org/homepage> (Accessed: 16 April 2024).

Gworo, A. (2021) Project to empower women on Smart Agriculture unveiled, Kenya News Agency. Available at: <https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/project-to-empower-women-on-smart-agriculture-unveiled/#:~:text=In%20Kenya%2C%20women%20account%20for%2075%20per%20cent,a%20major%20role%20in%20food%20preparation%20and%20storage>. (Accessed: 17 April 2024).

Idara (2021) Project to empower women on Smart Agriculture unveiled, Kenya News Agency. Available at: <https://www.kenyanews.go.ke/project-to-empower-women-on-smart-agriculture-unveiled/#:~:text=In%20Kenya%2C%20women%20account%20for%2075%20per%20cent,a%20major%20role%20in%20food%20preparation%20and%20storage> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

IFAD (n.d.). Kenya. Available at: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/w/country/kenya> (Accessed: 8 May 2024).

Kenya (2024) Encyclopædia Britannica. Available at: <https://www.britannica.com/place/Kenya> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

Kenya (no date) World Bank Open Data. Available at: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN?locations=KE> (Accessed: 15 April 2024).

Kenya Data (no date) World Health Organisation. Available at: <https://data.who.int/countries/404> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

Kenya National Farmers' Federation (KENAFF) (2023) KENAFF. Available at: <https://kenaff.org/index.php> (Accessed: 16 April 2024).

Kenya Vision 2030. (n.d.). Improve Livelihoods of Vulnerable Groups. Available at: <https://vision2030.go.ke/project/improve-livelihoods-of-vulnerable-groups/> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

Kibunja, B.K, Musembi, H.M, Kimani, R.W, Gatimu, S.M. Prevalence and Effect of Workplace Violence against Emergency Nurses at a Tertiary Hospital in Kenya: A Cross-Sectional Study. *Saf Health Work*. 2021 Jun;12(2):249-254. doi: 10.1016/j.shaw.2021.01.005. Epub 2021 Jan 23. PMID: 34178404; PMCID: PMC8209348.

Kihiu, E. (2021a) 'Gender, Access to Agricultural Resources and Food Security in Kenya', Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis [Preprint].

Marimo, P. et al. (2021) 'The role of gender and institutional dynamics in adapting seed systems to climate change: Case studies from Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda', *Agriculture*, 11(9), p. 840. doi:10.3390/agriculture11090840.

Nation (2023). Vulnerable groups benefit in Kenya Kwanza maiden budget. Available: <https://nation.africa/kenya/business/vulnerable-groups-benefit-in-kenya-kwanza-maiden-budget--4271722> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

Ngigi, M.W. and Muange, E.N. (2022) 'Access to climate information services and climate-smart agriculture in Kenya: A gender-based analysis', *Climatic Change*, 174(3–4). doi:10.1007/s10584-022-03445-5.

Njaaga, D. (2023) Only SH49.9 billion for the agriculture sector in proposed budget allocation, *The Standard*. Available at: <https://www.standardmedia.co.ke/national/article/2001475246/only-sh499-billion-for-agriculture-sector-in-proposed-budget-allocation> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

Orphan Outreach (n.d.). Kenya. Available at: <https://orphanoutreach.org/country/kenya> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

Otieno Onyalo, P. (2019). Women and Agriculture in Rural Kenya: Role in Agricultural Production. International Journal of Humanities and Social Science. Vol. 1.

SNV (2023). Shaping resilience: the role of Kenyan women in countering climate change. Available at: <https://www.snv.org/update/shaping-resilience-the-role-of-kenyan-women-in-countering-climate-change> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

Specific country data: Kenya, Human Development Reports. Available at: <https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/specific-country-data#/countries/KEN> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

The World Bank in Kenya Overview (no date) World Bank. Available at: <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/kenya/overview#:~:text=Kenya%20%99s%20growth%20is%20projected%20to%20reach%205.2%25%20on,and%20the%20public%20sector%20continues%20to%20scale%20back.> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

Thematic Area Dashboard: UN Women Data Hub (no date) Thematic Area Dashboard. Available at: [https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal/vaw-wps?annex=Violence+Against+Women&finic%5B%5D=SH\\_STA\\_FGMS&fiac%5B%5D=15-49&fiwq%5B%5D=Urban&fiac%5B%5D=15-49&fiac%5B%5D=18-29&fiac%5B%5D=50-64&fiac%5B%5D=18%2B&fiac%5B%5D=18%2B&fiac%5B%5D=Latest+available&fsr=countries&tab=map](https://data.unwomen.org/data-portal/vaw-wps?annex=Violence+Against+Women&finic%5B%5D=SH_STA_FGMS&fiac%5B%5D=15-49&fiwq%5B%5D=Urban&fiac%5B%5D=15-49&fiac%5B%5D=18-29&fiac%5B%5D=50-64&fiac%5B%5D=18%2B&fiac%5B%5D=18%2B&fiac%5B%5D=Latest+available&fsr=countries&tab=map) (Accessed: 15 April 2024).

UN Women (2023). Online harassment risks pushing Kenyan women out of politics. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2023/09/online-harassment-risks-pushing-kenyan-women-out-of-politics> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

UN Women (2024). Femicide cases in Kenya fuel urgent calls for action to end violence against women. Available at: <https://www.unwomen.org/en/news-stories/feature-story/2024/02/femicide-cases-in-kenya-fuel-urgent-calls-for-action-to-end-violence-against-women>. (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

UNFPA (n.d.). Disability Inclusion. Available at: <https://kenya.unfpa.org/en/topics/disability-inclusion#:~:text=Persons%20with%20disabilities%20constitute%202.2%25%20%280.9M%29%20of%20Kenya%20%99s,%2823.2%25%29%2C%20hearing%20%2816.7%25%29%2C%20self-care%20%2815.3%25%29%20and%20communication%20%2812.1%25%29.> (9 May 2024).

UNICEF (n.d.). Child Protection. Available at: <https://www.unicef.org/kenya/child-protection> (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

UNPD (2020). KENYA: GENDER ANALYSIS. Available:  
[https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research\\_report\\_document/undp-ndcsp-kenya-gender-analysis-report.pdf](https://climatepromise.undp.org/sites/default/files/research_report_document/undp-ndcsp-kenya-gender-analysis-report.pdf) (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

USAID (n.d.). Kenya: GENDER EQUALITY & FEMALE EMPOWERMENT. Available at:  
[https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/Gender\\_Fact\\_Sheet\\_-\\_Kenya\\_2020-final.pdf#:~:text=Women%20and%20adolescent%20girls%20are%20the%20most%20vulnerable,beliefs%20around%20gender%20roles%2C%20norms%20and%20female%20empowerment.](https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/2022-05/Gender_Fact_Sheet_-_Kenya_2020-final.pdf#:~:text=Women%20and%20adolescent%20girls%20are%20the%20most%20vulnerable,beliefs%20around%20gender%20roles%2C%20norms%20and%20female%20empowerment.) (Accessed: 9 May 2024).

WoFaAk (2021). Available at: <https://wofaakenya.org/> (Accessed: 16 April 2024).

World population dashboard: Kenya (no date) United Nations Population Fund. Available at:  
<https://www.unfpa.org/data/world-population-dashboard> (Accessed: 22 April 2024).

WorldBank (2020) Kenya, World Bank Gender Data Portal. Available at:  
<https://genderdata.worldbank.org/countries/kenya/> (Accessed: 15 April 2024).

---