

### Smart Water for Agriculture Program (SWA)

2016 to 2019















#### **Smart Water for Agriculture: At a glance**

#### **Development Investor**



**Investment Period**: April 2016 – Dec 2019

**Investment Value**: Euro ~6 million



#### **Background:**

# Irrigated Agriculture Market Landscape in Kenya

#### **FAO Reports**



#### 33% of land in Kenya

is used for agriculture and is largely under rainfed agriculture



#### Systemic and Market Barriers hinder irrigation

**SWA Research** 

growth in Kenya



#### 2.7 million people in Kenya

are experiencing food insecurity due to increasingly frequent droughts



#### 90% of the SWA farmers

are using some form of irrigation and have the potential for uptake of new solutions (of the 544 farmers interviewed)



#### Kenya has 353,000 ha.

of potential irrigable land with irrigated area having reached only 165,900 ha.



#### 76% of all SWA farmers

have access to finance, but only 12% have received credit



53% of total irrigation potential in Kenya remains untapped



The sector offers significant market opportunities for companies if well managed



#### **Our commitment**



20,000 SME farmers
(50% women) adopt
Smart Water Solutions to
improve their income and
livelihood

20% increase in water productivity

At least 10 Dutch-Kenya private sector business linkages tailored to the needs of SME farmers facilitated

#### Our key client: The entrepreneurial farmer



Irrigates cash crops (0.25 to 12.5 acres)

Has significant and predictable cash flow

Is market engaged

Is not 'just' a target farmers, but is at the forefront of exchange and learning

#### **Our Approach**

Establishing
Irrigation
Acceleration
Platforms

Improving
Access to Smart
Water Solutions
(SWS)

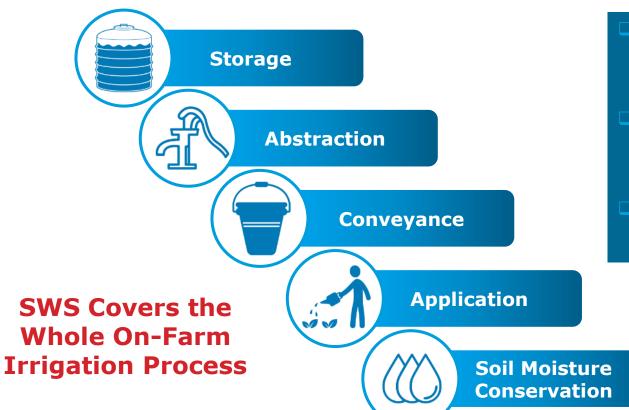
Increasing
Access to
Finance for
SME Farmers

Creating
Demand for
SWS through
Increased
Access to
Knowledge

Strengthening Business and Market Linkages in SWS Sector



#### **Overview of Smart Water Solutions Package**



- Smart WaterTechnologies, Productsand Services
- Innovative WaterManagement andAgronomic Practices
- Access to Market,Finance and Knowledge

#### Our progress – examples: improved storage







Community pan -Laikipia





#### Our progress examples: improved water delivery







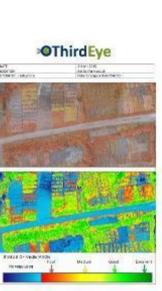
Bucket and flood to improved drip





#### Our progress: innovation





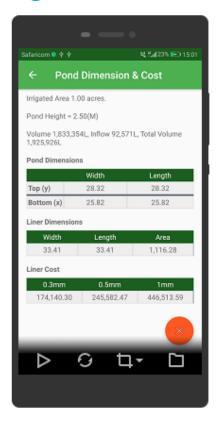


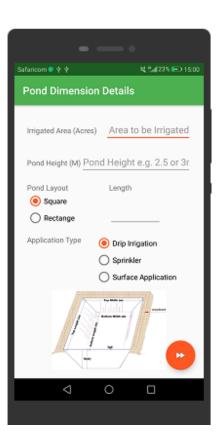




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#### Our progress: innovation – developed and pond design support App







#### Our progress: example business cases



Future Water: Drones to determine on-farm production resource requirements





Energy efficient pumping solutions



#### Conclusions – Climate Adaptation

- The involvement of lead farmers as key actors in technology dissemination was successful. They can be multipliers in adaptation of technologies
- Focus on a wide range of technologies, to ensure potential adopters have a wide range to choose from.
- Important to make sure the technologies selected are introduced for the right context, to avoid disappointment with users. For example, solar pumps have potential, but cannot replace petrol pumps in all situations.



#### Conclusions Youth Employment and Involvement

- NGOs can make a contribution to irrigation development by increasing the quality and accessibility of information and disseminating it in an easy-tounderstand format; this does not often get priority
- Market based approach, on its own, was not sufficient. There is need to include an element of horizontal learning (farmer to farmer).
- Establishment of SMART Centres in this project was at a too late stage. The assumption was they would mainly play a role in scaling.



## Asante Sana



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