

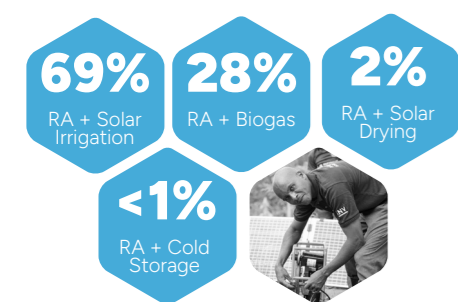
RA-PURE Integration and Market Insights

Awareness - vs - Adoption

70% Awareness of RA-PURE approaches

17% Current adoption rate

Preferred RA-PURE Combinations



The strong preference for solar irrigation reflects its direct relevance to addressing key production constraints, particularly water access.

Supplier Ecosystem

While the RA input market is relatively mature, the energy technology segment remains underdeveloped and less penetrated.

- 66% of suppliers focus on RA inputs
- 32% supply PURE technologies
- Only 3% provide integrated RA-PURE solutions



Farmer Support Needs



84% 62% 35% 6%

Join the movement

<https://www.snv.org/project/power-for-food-partnership>

This factsheet is developed by CoELIB-Egerton University in partnership with SNV Kenya under funding by IKEA Foundation.



Access full report

<https://www.coelib.org/index.php/index.php/gap-analysis-report>



Conclusions and Recommendations

Key Conclusions

- Demand is high, finances constrain adoption
- Solar irrigation is the primary entry point, anchored on key crops
- Biogas-bioslurry systems are a high-potential secondary pathway
- The core gap is practical integration, not awareness
- Counties require differentiated approaches
- Supply systems are fragmented and favour specialisation
- Trusted information channels are key to adoption
- Institutional support remains limited
- Gender and youth inclusion are critical
- Demonstration and evidence will drive scale

Recommendations

- Establish accessible financing models for RA-PURE adoption
- Anchor field trials on solar irrigation and priority crops
- Scale biogas-bioslurry systems in livestock-based areas
- Promote practical integration at the farm level
- Apply differentiated county-level implementation strategies
- Strengthen coordinated delivery across specialised suppliers
- Leverage trusted information and delivery channels
- Strengthen institutional integration and policy support
- Mainstream gender and youth inclusion
- Invest in demonstration, evidence, and learning systems

FACTSHEET MARCH 2026

Gap Analysis

Regenerative Agriculture (RA) and Productive Use of Renewable Energy (PURE)

County Coverage



Focus

Understanding adoption, barriers, opportunities, and integration pathways for regenerative agriculture and renewable energy technologies among smallholder farmers.



Why the Study Was Conducted

- Identifying barriers, gaps, and opportunities
- Evaluating market systems and supplier ecosystems
- Understanding farmer awareness and preferences
- Assessing the adoption of RA and PURE technologies
- Informing future RA-PURE programme design



537 Total number of respondents

320 Household Farmers

113 Service Providers

104 Suppliers

62% Female representation

Data Collection Methodology

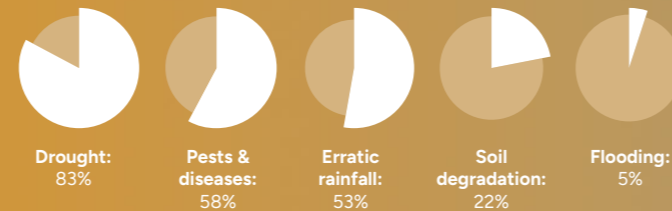
- Household surveys
- Key informant interviews (KIIs)
- Focus group discussions (FGDs)
- Literature and policy review (2015–2025)

Sample Distribution

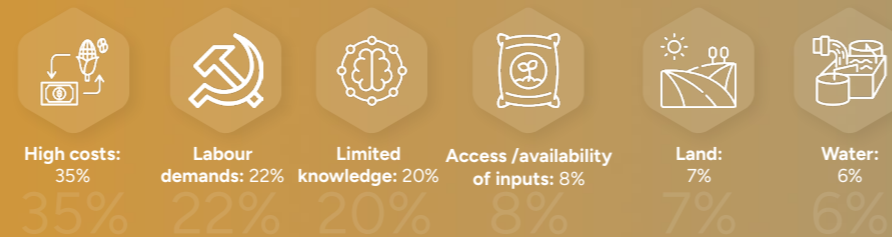
County	Household Farmers	KII Service Providers	KII Suppliers	Total
Bungoma	45	18	17	80
Busia	45	13	9	67
Kakamega	44	13	15	72
Kericho	45	16	15	76
Nakuru	46	21	17	84
Nandi	50	16	16	82
Uasin Gishu	45	16	15	76
TOTAL	320	113	104	537

Key Findings: Regenerative Agriculture

Main Agricultural Challenges



Main Barriers to RA Adoption



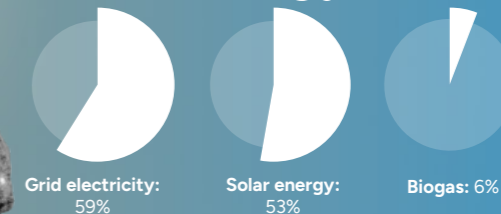
RA Adoption

Practice	Adoption
Compost/Manure	79%
Intercropping	74%
Crop Rotation	73%
Mulching	54%
Agroforestry	34%
Conservation Tillage	26%
Bioslurry	7%

Institutional and delivery gaps persist: While support for RA exists, only 14% of institutions fund integrated RA-PURE initiatives, and key delivery channels remain underutilised.

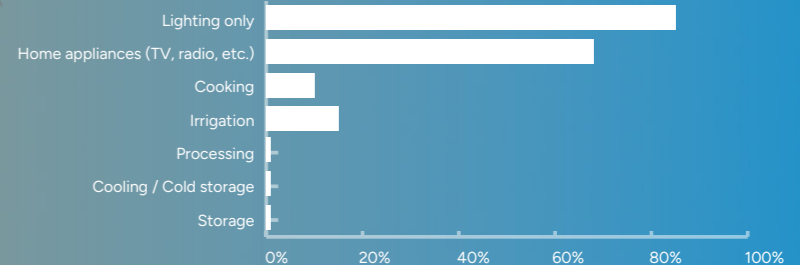
Energy Access and Use

Main Energy Sources



Grid electricity and solar are the two dominant sources. Biogas is notably adopted in Nandi (26%), but is negligible elsewhere. Wind energy is at about (0.6%).

Energy Use Patterns



Despite relatively widespread access to energy, the productive use of energy in agriculture remains minimal.

Main Energy Challenges

