THE POTATO MAGAZINE KENYA

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Transforming Kenya's Potato Sector

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Editors' Desk
Documenting a Sector in Transition



The Potato sector is in transition, and this edition has offered a unique vantage point on the evolution of Kenya's potato sector. As a critical value chain in Kenya's quest for food security and a raw material in our quest for industrialisation, our sector is steadily transitioning from fragmented "Silo" efforts to more structured, coordinated, and inclusive systems, with coordination from national and county levels.

The key question remains our level of alignment and synergy as a sector. The potato sector is not only an agricultural activity but also a livelihood system that directly affects incomes, employment, and food security across the country. Farmers are increasingly seeking reliable markets and quality inputs. Cooperatives are strengthening their governance and commercial orientation. Private-sector actors are investing in production, aggregation, and value addition.

This growing convergence reflects deliberate efforts by stakeholders to move beyond isolated interventions and towards a shared vision for sector growth. The intersection of marketing, cooperative development, and coordination, supported by CEHA, has strengthened collective action. Farmer organisations are gaining confidence, and structured platforms such as Viazi Soko are improving access and bolstering confidence in our efforts to organise our value chain.

At the same time, it is important to recognise that key challenges persist. Access to certified seed, climate variability, market inefficiencies, and post-harvest losses continue to constrain productivity and profitability. Addressing these issues will require sustained investment, stronger institutional coordination, and consistent implementation of existing frameworks.

As Kenya prepares to host the World Potato Congress in October 2026, the sector stands at a defining moment to showcase progress, strengthen partnerships, negotiate Government support, attract investment, and position the country as a leader in potato development within the region and beyond.

This issue therefore serves as both a reflection and a reference point, documenting progress, highlighting ongoing initiatives, and capturing the voices and experiences of stakeholders across the value chain. The sustainable growth of the potato sector will depend on all actors' ability to remain aligned, collaborative, and focused on shared outcomes.

Esther Kaguora, Marketing & Cooperative Officer, and CEHA National Coordinator

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Ceo's Message
A Decade of Progress: Charting a Resilient Future for the Potato Sector



Over the last ten years, the potato sector in Kenya has made remarkable strides. From increased awareness of the use of certified seed, improved farming practices, mechanisation, better pest and disease management, to stronger market linkages and policy advocacy, the industry continues to evolve into a strategic contributor to food security, nutrition, employment, and income generation.

Issue 7 of our Potato Magazine 2025 is a special edition that reflects on a decade of progress in Kenya's potato sector while looking ahead to a more resilient, inclusive, and prosperous future. This issue marks a renewed commitment to documenting the growth, innovation, and transformation across the potato value chain.

I express sincere appreciation to farmers, national government, county governments, government agencies, development partners, research institutions, financial institutions, private sector actors, the media, academia and all stakeholders who continue to believe in the potato industry's potential. NPCK has remained steadfast in coordinating sector players, advocating for farmer-friendly policies, promoting quality standards, and facilitating partnerships that unlock opportunities for growers, traders, processors, researchers, and consumers alike. Through collective effort, potatoes have increasingly been recognised as a priority crop in Kenya's agricultural transformation agenda.

As we celebrate progress, we must also confront the realities ahead. Climate change, high production costs, limited access to quality seed, emerging diseases and pests, post-harvest losses, market volatility, and limited financing remain challenges that demand urgent, coordinated action. The future of the potato industry therefore depends on collaboration. We therefore call on all stakeholders to continue working together to strengthen value chain competitiveness, expand local and export markets, invest in youth-led agribusiness, improve farmers' incomes, and promote sustainable production systems.

I thank all contributors, advertisers, readers, and partners who made this edition possible. I wish to extend special recognition to AGRA, Sustainably Growing Africa's Food System, for their generous support in developing this magazine. May this publication inspire renewed energy and a shared purpose as we chart the next decade of progress.

Wachira Kaguongo
Chief Executive Officer, NPCK

Building Momentum Across Counties

By Henry Chemjor, Manager NPCK



MOU Signing with Laikipia County Government

The year 2025 saw the Potato sector enjoy sustainable momentum, engaging all stakeholders. January 2025 began with alignment meetings to strengthen the value chain and market discipline. By March 2025, attention had shifted to seed systems reform and cooperative strengthening. By mid-year, the focus sharpened on farmer registration, structured marketing, and climate resilience.

Technical teams in Nyandarua, Laikipia, Nakuru, Meru and Nandi counties met farmers to discuss practical issues such as declining yields, seed recycling, price volatility, and post-harvest losses. These were not ceremonial visits. They were technical engagements that fed directly into policy and program design. By mid-year, NPCK had intensified collaboration with county governments through formal working arrangements. Memoranda of understanding were not symbolic; they defined roles in extension, data collection, aggregation models, and seed quality enforcement.

There was intensified engagement with farmers through field days and demonstration plots showcasing improved varieties and agronomic protocols, and farmers interrogated spacing, fertiliser regimes, pest control methods, and market projections.

Quality Begins Before Planting

Despite having a relatively advanced seed system compared with many regional countries, Kenya still faces a persistent gap between demand and supply of certified seed potatoes. National average yields remain between 8 and 12 tonnes per hectare, which is estimated to be less than half of the crop's production potential. This is largely attributed to limited access to quality and certified seed, which is currently estimated at less than 10 per cent.



Farmers take up the RAC technology in Elburgon through support by Asareca

Seed systems remained one of the most important technical priorities for Kenya's potato sector in 2025.

Across stakeholder engagements, sector discussions, and development initiatives, there was broad recognition that improving access to quality seed is essential to raising productivity, reducing crop losses, and strengthening farmers' incomes. For many years, potato yields in Kenya have been constrained by the continued use of recycled seed and informal planting material, leading to declining performance, inconsistent crop stands, and greater exposure to pests and diseases. The year also saw growing interest in alternative seed technologies to accelerate multiplication and expand farmers' access. Rooted apical cuttings increasingly gained visibility as an efficient way to produce clean seed rapidly and cost-effectively.



Unica Potato variety

Through nursery systems and protected propagation, rooted apical cuttings offered opportunities to shorten multiplication cycles while maintaining plant health standards. Farmer groups and cooperatives supported under various initiatives began exploring these systems as localised seed enterprises capable of supplying quality planting material closer to production areas. During the year, the NPCK continued to support sector-wide conversations about strengthening the potato seed value chain. Attention focused on raising awareness of certified seed, improving the availability of clean planting material, and enhancing coordination among regulators, research institutions, seed producers, county governments, and private-sector actors.

These discussions reflected a growing understanding that sustainable growth in the potato industry begins with reliable seed systems. Collaboration with institutions such as the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS) and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO) remained central to advancing seed quality assurance, variety development, multiplication systems, and regulatory oversight. Continued engagement in these areas helped reinforce certified seed standards and improve farmers' confidence in formal seed channels.

A notable development in 2025 was continued progress in coordinating the seed system through structured planning. In response to long-standing challenges with seed availability and access, a seed potato roadmap was developed through consultations with the International Potato Centre (CIP), NPCK, KEPHIS, KALRO, Kisima Farm, Agrico, Agricultural Development Cooperation (ADC) and FreshCrop Ltd, among other stakeholders. The roadmap is expected to be adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture to guide seed sector development over five years (2025–2030).



Seed potato investiment forum participants

The roadmap sets out strategic interventions to expand seed production capacity and address systemic bottlenecks across the seed value chain. A key focus is improving

reliable, equitable access to quality seed for smallholder farmers. It also emphasises the need to build a sustainable seed system that goes beyond production alone, incorporating economic viability, planned multiplication cycles, adequate land allocation for seed rotation, and improved coordination among actors.

At the same time, discussions on Hybrid True Potato Seed (HTPS) continued as part of longer-term seed system innovation. HTPS, produced botanically rather than from tubers, attracted interest for its lower transport costs, easier storage, and potential for rapid dissemination. Although still emerging in practical adoption, TPS was increasingly seen as a complementary technology with the potential to improve access to starter material, particularly where certified seed tubers are scarce or expensive. Furthermore, the HTPS technology is seen as a game changer in breeding for improved variety attributes because of the high level of efficiency and turn around time. The year also reinforced the economic case for adopting certified seed. Demonstrations, field engagements, and advisory programmes continued to highlight the link between quality planting material and improved yields, more uniform crops, and better market outcomes.

Farmer organisations and cooperatives also played an increasingly important role in localised seed access models, with some groups participating in multiplication and nursery-based systems to bring quality planting materials closer to farmers. These approaches were considered practical measures to reduce distribution bottlenecks and strengthen the development of farmer-led seed enterprises within production zones. In the long term, these reforms aim to reduce dependence on informal seed sources and improve national productivity.

Improvement of Potato Varieties:

Another notable development in 2025 was the ongoing introduction and promotion of improved potato varieties suited to emerging production challenges and market needs. New varieties such as Malaika and Glen were highlighted for their potential to help manage Potato Cyst Nematode and improve productivity. Additional breeding efforts also drew attention to 1G70, recognised for resistance traits against major diseases such as late blight and viruses. These developments signalled continued progress towards more resilient, market-oriented planting materials. Overall, 2025 showed steady progress in repositioning seed systems at the centre of potato sector development. While challenges of affordability, supply gaps, and farmer reach remain, stronger collaboration among public institutions, private enterprises, and producer organisations helped lay a firmer foundation for long-term improvement. With new varieties, emerging propagation technologies, and stronger quality assurance systems, the sector continued moving toward a future where quality begins before planting.



Cooperatives & Collective Power From Fragmentation to Unified Voice

Esther Kaguora, Marketing & Cooperative Officer, and CEHA National Coordinator



Members of Usawa pose for a photo during their first inagural board meeting

The momentum toward stronger farmer organisations accelerated significantly in 2025, as Kenya's potato sector increasingly embraced collective action as the pathway to competitiveness, resilience, and fair market participation. For years, individual farmers have faced weak bargaining power, exploitative brokers, fragmented supply, and inconsistent access to quality inputs and finance. In 2025, a decisive shift toward strengthening cooperatives, producer groups, and unions capable of aggregation, governance, commercial negotiation, and long-term enterprise development was seen. The continued registration and operationalisation of the Usawa Potato Marketing Cooperative Union, a national umbrella institution bringing together potato cooperatives and organised farmer groups from key producing counties, was a key highlight, providing a unified voice for potato farmers while coordinating national marketing opportunities, policy advocacy, and member services.

In 2025, the Union made visible progress through the establishment of governance, stakeholder engagement, membership outreach, and the successful completion of its official website (https://usawapotatounion.org), which now serves as a central platform for communication, market information, and national visibility. The emergence of Usawa marked a critical institutional step in transforming potato farmers from isolated producers into organised market actors with national influence.

At the grassroots level, county cooperatives increasingly became the engines of sector transformation. NPCK member cooperative listings and sector activities highlighted active producer institutions such as Green Silver Cooperative, Kianjugu Kiambogo Cooperative, Lari Potato Cooperative, Ainabkoi Potato Cooperative, New Molo Cooperative, Meru Tamu Potato Cooperative, Kicher Farmers Cooperative, Lelngechek Farmers Cooperative and Nandi Potato Cooperative. These organisations represent a growing recognition that farmer prosperity depends on collective structures capable of mobilising produce, negotiating prices, reducing transaction costs, and attracting partnerships.

A notable cooperative success story of 2025 was the Leleng'chek Potato Cooperative Society, which received strategic support through the Kenya Sustainable Potato Initiative (KSPI), in collaboration with the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO). The cooperative was supported in establishing apical cuttings multiplication systems for quality seed production and distribution to member farmers. By localising clean seed production, the cooperative improved farmer access to high-quality planting material, reduced seed costs, and created an additional enterprise stream around seed multiplication.

Across counties such as Nyandarua County, Meru County, Laikipia County, Nandi County, and Nakuru County, farmer groups participated in training programs on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), governance, financial literacy, collective marketing, and post-harvest handling. These capacity-building efforts strengthened internal management systems and improved the groups' ability to meet buyer standards. Stakeholder forums in Nandi particularly emphasised transparency, member

accountability, and professional leadership as prerequisites for sustainable cooperatives.

The year also saw increased confidence in structured aggregation and contract farming models as organised groups gained stronger leverage in negotiations with processors, traders, and institutional buyers who increasingly preferred sourcing from cooperatives capable of guaranteeing volume, quality consistency, and traceability. Through coordinated bulking systems, farmer groups reduced distress sales and improved pricing outcomes. In some cases, cooperatives also facilitated joint procurement of fertiliser, certified seed, and crop protection products, lowering production costs for members through economies of scale.

Financial inclusion improved as cooperatives became more credible vehicles for lending and investment. Development programs and financial institutions showed a greater willingness to engage with organised farmer groups than with individual farmers, supporting initiatives in working capital, irrigation, storage, mechanisation, and enterprise growth. The perception of cooperatives shifted from social welfare groups to bankable agribusiness enterprises capable of responsibly managing commercial opportunities.

Sustainability: knowledge As The First Input

By Henry Chemjor, Manager NPCK



A section of farmers trainings

The potato subsector remains a vital part of Kenya's agricultural and economic transformation. As the country's second most important food crop after maize, potatoes support food security, household incomes, and employment for millions of Kenyans. Approximately 1,000,000 households grow potatoes nationwide, and an estimated 2.7 million people participate in various stages of the potato value chain, from production and transport to marketing and processing. The sector contributes over KES 70 billion annually to the Kenyan economy and is a strategic enterprise identified under Kenya's Vision 2030 and the Government's Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda.

The potato subsector has faced persistent challenges that have constrained farmers' productivity and profitability. Average yields remain low, at 7 to 10 tonnes per hectare, largely due to poor agronomic practices, limited access to certified seed, the use of unsuitable farm inputs, weak market systems, and inadequate policy implementation. These constraints have prevented many smallholder farmers from fully realising the crop's economic potential.

Against this backdrop, the Kenya Sustainable Potato Initiative (KSPI) Project was launched for the period July 2024 to June 2027 in Laikipia, Meru, Nandi, and Nyandarua counties. The project aims to catalyse improved potato productivity and marketing for a sustainable potato food system by strengthening farming systems, promoting structured trade, and enhancing policy coordination across the potato subsector.



Farmers Preparing their baby demos in Laikipia county

The project targets to directly benefit 150,000 farmers while increasing the competitiveness of the potato industry through improved value addition, marketing, and a more enabling policy environment. In addition, over 300,000 indirect beneficiaries are expected to benefit from the interventions, with special focus placed on the inclusion of women and youth. Forty per cent of the direct beneficiaries are women, while ten per cent are youth. The project also aims to create 4,876 new jobs across seed multiplication, input supply, service provision, potato marketing, and value addition.

The project brings together a strong consortium of partners led by the NPCK (NPCK), Egerton University, and the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO). KALRO is supporting increased production of certified seed, while Egerton University is spearheading farmer extension services and dissemination of sustainable farming knowledge.

National regulatory agencies, including KEPHIS, AFA, KEBS, PCPB, and relevant government ministries, are also supporting the enforcement of standards and regulations within the subsector. County governments are playing a central role in mobilising farmers and ensuring the long-term sustainability of the interventions.

The project's midterm achievements already demonstrate significant progress across the potato value chain. Under seed system strengthening, the project has established 665 seed pick-up points and facilitated the distribution of 2,924.6 metric tonnes of certified seed to farmers. More than 5,900 smallholder farmers have accessed certified seed, and 350 Village-Based Advisors have been supported with seed aggregation and ordering.

Over 132,000 farmers have been registered on the Viazi Soko digital platform, enabling them to receive timely information on seed availability and market opportunities. Partnerships with 34 agricultural input companies have strengthened farmers' access to quality products, while 86 extension events have directly reached more than 84,000 farmers. So far, 1,784 youth and women have been empowered through enterprise opportunities created under the project.

354 farmer groups have been trained and supported to participate in structured commercial marketing systems. The project has facilitated the sale of over 25,000 metric tonnes of potatoes valued at approximately USD 7.2 million, while hundreds of farmers have been linked to processors through contract farming arrangements.

The project has further strengthened the policy and regulatory environment by developing the Potato Industry Code of Practice, establishing traceability systems, and supporting county-level potato strategies in Meru and Laikipia. The consortium partners have expressed appreciation to the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA) for providing financial and technical support, which continues to drive the success of the Kenya Potato Sustainable Initiative Project.

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The Kenya Sustainable Potato Initiative (KSPI), implemented by the NPCK, KALRO and Egerton University with support from AGRA, is a project that started in July 2024 and expected to end June 2027. The project goal is to increase productivity and incomes of 150,000 farmers directly and increase competitiveness of the industry through improved value addition, marketing and policy environment.

Objectives:

1: Sustainable farming:

1. To build a strong and efficient potato seed system that enhances farmers' access to high quality seed of appropriate varieties
2. To promote sustainable ware potato production through adoption of climate-smart potato farming practices for improved yields and profitability

2: Inclusive market and trade: To build inclusive and structured inputs and output markets, access to financial services and trade opportunities for smallholder potato farmers

3: Policy and state capabilities: To improve enabling environment and coordination in potato subsector for inclusive agriculture transformation

Outputs:

1. Increase seed potato production of demanded varieties by 50% for improved access by smallholder farmer
2. 150,000 farmers access extension information on sustainable farming practices for improved production
3. 400 potato farmer groups strengthened and supported to trade through structured marketing system
4. Strategies and regulations on ware and seed potato production and marketing are effectively adopted in the project counties

Outcomes:

1. 50% increase in production of certified seeds and high-quality planting materials of demanded varieties
2. The number of farmers practicing climate-smart potato farming increased by at least 50%
3. Number of potato farmers accessing coordinated and structured market linkages increased by 100%
4. 4 project counties implementing potato strategies and regulations for ware and seed potatoes

Other collaborating partners:

Seed producers, fertilizer companies, agro-chemical companies, financial institutions, soil testing companies, agro- processors, mechanization companies, and other logistic companies and other key actors and players in the industry.

The project continues to reshape the potato value chain through strategic interventions in seed systems, sustainable farming, market access, and policy support in four counties i.e. Meru, Nyandarua, Laikipia, and Nandi.

GLOBAL SPOTLIGHT: The Road To The World Potato Congress 2026

By Dinah Borus, PhD Consultant Scientist-NPCK/Program Chair-WPC 2026



The president of the world potato Congress Dr. Peter VanderZaag-WPC President and the Local Organising Commitee for WPC during the launching of the LOC at NPCK offices

Kenya is set to make history in October 2026 by hosting the 13th World Potato Congress (WPC2026), becoming the first country in Sub-Saharan Africa to welcome the global potato community to this prestigious event. The congress, scheduled for 26–30 October 2026 in Naivasha, Nakuru County, will bring together farmers, researchers, policymakers, agribusiness leaders, development partners, and industry stakeholders from more than 60 countries. Convened every three years by the World Potato Congress Inc., the congress is recognised globally as a leading forum for knowledge exchange and innovation in the potato sector.

Hosted by the NPCK and FreshCrop Limited, the congress takes place as Kenya's potato value chain rapidly transforms through improved seed systems, mechanisation, climate-smart farming, digital innovations, and stronger market linkages.

Preparations for WPC2026 are already gathering momentum. The event is being organised through a collaborative effort among key stakeholders in the potato sector. Technical partners include the Agriculture and Food Authority, the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation, and the International Potato Centre, with the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Crop Development as patron. The Local Organising Committee also includes institutions and organisations such as Kevian Kenya Limited, Egerton University, and Moi University, as well as other leading research and development partners.

A major milestone on the road to the congress was Dr Peter VanderZaag's July 2025 visit to Kenya. During the visit, he met members of the local organising committee and sector stakeholders to assess preparations and to strengthen collaboration between Kenya and the global potato community. The visit reinforced confidence in Kenya's readiness to host a successful and impactful congress.

The five-day congress will feature keynote presentations, scientific and technical sessions, stakeholder dialogues, exhibitions, networking forums, and agribusiness showcases to promote learning and collaboration across the global industry. Delegates will also take part in guided technical tours of research institutions, seed multiplication centres, potato farms, and processing facilities across Kenya's potato-growing regions. These field visits will provide first-hand insights into how Kenyan farmers and agribusinesses are advancing innovation and sustainability in the sector.

According to Dr Dinah Borus, hosting the congress is both an honour and a tribute to the millions of farmers whose dedication underpins Kenya's potato production. She notes that WPC2026 will offer a unique opportunity for participants to discover innovations, build partnerships, and experience Kenya's rich agricultural and tourism potential in the scenic Great Rift Valley.

For registration details, sponsorship opportunities, accommodation information, and programme updates, stakeholders can visit the WPC2026 Kenya Official Website at www.wpc2026kenya.com

Viazi Soko: Digitising Kenya's Potato Value Chain

By Stephen Mungai, Value Chain Officer, NPCK



Stephen Mungai , Left during seed potato distribution ordered through Viazisoko

In recent years, digital technology has become one of the most powerful drivers of agricultural transformation across Africa. In Kenya's potato subsector, Viazi Soko, a digital platform developed by the NPCK, is redefining how farmers access inputs, information, and markets. By integrating seed suppliers, input providers, extension services, and buyers into a single digital ecosystem, the platform is helping modernise the potato value chain and improve the livelihoods of thousands of smallholder farmers.

Viazi Soko was developed as a digital marketplace and information platform to simplify potato farming and marketing. Launched in 2016–2017 as a web-based platform, it later expanded to mobile and USSD-based services to ensure smartphone and feature phone users could access the system. Through the platform, farmers can order certified seed potatoes, buy fertilisers and agrochemicals, access mechanisation and soil-testing services, receive agronomic advice, and connect directly with buyers and processors.

Since its launch, more than 223,186 farmers have registered and are actively using Viazi Soko to access farm inputs, services, and market information. Thousands of farmers have been able to purchase certified seed and

improved farm inputs more conveniently than before, with some farmer groups collectively ordering hundreds of bags of certified seed each season. Viazi Soko collaborates with leading seed companies, including Agrico, Kisima Farm, FreshCrop, and Global South, to ensure farmers have access to genuine certified seed. It also works with fertiliser companies, including Yara, Elgon Kenya, and OCP, as well as agrochemical firms such as Syngenta and Bayer. The platform connects farmers with processors, including Sereni Fries, Norda, Simplifine, and Wedge Hut. These connections provide reliable market outlets for harvested potatoes, helping to stabilise farmers' incomes and reduce post-harvest losses. The platform has also improved market transparency by providing farmers with real-time market prices, enabling them to make informed decisions about where and when to sell their produce. In addition, Viazi Soko serves as a knowledge hub, offering farmers agronomic guidance, pest and disease management advice, and best farming practices—particularly valuable in areas where extension services remain limited.

Farmers can now choose from a range of seed classes to match their production goals, including certified seed sizes, rooted apical cuttings, and minitubers. This level of organisation enables farmers to align seed choices with specific production and market requirements. Beyond logistics, digital communication tools such as SMS updates and advisory platforms are strengthening farmer training and awareness. Farmers receive timely guidance on planting, pest control, and good agricultural practices, ensuring that access to quality seed is matched with the knowledge required for effective use.

As Kenya continues to embrace digital agriculture, Viazi Soko and the operational support from Viazi Kings are central to transforming the potato sector. By connecting farmers to reliable inputs, trusted markets, and valuable knowledge, the platform is helping to build a more resilient, productive, and profitable potato value chain for the future.

Lessons from the Past: Relaunch of Potato Regulations during International Day of Potato 2025. *By Jack Odhiambo, Policy and partnership Officer, NPCK*



The Principal Secretary, State Department of Agriculture, Dr. Paul Kipronoh Ronoh, Center, Director General Agriculture food Authority, Dr. Bruno Linyuru right and Deputy Governor Nakuru County H.E. David Kones left Re launching the Irish Potato Regulations 2019

Kenya's potato industry took a decisive step towards reform and modernisation with the official relaunch of the Irish Potato Regulations 2019, spearheaded by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development in collaboration with the NPCK.

The relaunch coincided with the country's commemoration of the International Day of the Potato under the theme "Shaping History, Feeding the Future." Beyond the symbolism, the event demonstrated that Kenya increasingly views the potato as a strategic driver of food security, rural incomes, industrial growth, and agricultural transformation.

As State Department for Agriculture Principal Secretary Dr Kiprono Ronoh noted, the potato is the third most important food crop after rice and wheat, feeding more than one billion people annually. Yet for Kenya, the importance of potato farming is far more personal and immediate. More than 800,000 households depend on the crop, and 98 per cent of producers are smallholder farmers.

Kenya already stands as a regional potato powerhouse, contributing 6.5 per cent of Africa's potato production. However, the sector's true potential remains largely untapped. Recent production figures reveal both promise and concern. National output fell slightly from 2.3 million metric tons in 2023 to 2.2 million metric tons in 2024, and the area under cultivation also declined marginally. These figures point to persistent challenges that continue to constrain productivity. Even with lower production volumes, the crop's value rose from Sh65.4 billion in 2022 to Sh65.9 billion in 2023.

Equally encouraging was the strong focus on innovation throughout the celebrations. Exhibitions showcased mechanisation technologies, climate-smart agricultural solutions, seed multiplication systems, and farmer support platforms. These innovations are critical to improving productivity, reducing post-harvest losses, and attracting young people to agribusiness.

Kenya's potato sector is poised for growth, supported by stronger regulation, investment in innovation, and sustained stakeholder collaboration. The potato could become one of the country's greatest agricultural success stories. The renewed push to enforce Kenya's Irish Potato Regulations 2019 marks a significant shift in agricultural governance, with county governments emerging as key drivers of transformation across the potato value chain.

At the heart of the regulations is the enforcement of the standardised 50-kilogram packaging rule, designed to protect farmers from exploitation by oversized potato bags, which have historically reduced earnings and distorted market pricing. The regulations also aim to promote fair trade practices, improve quality standards, and formalise the potato industry.

Counties Take Centre Stage in Enforcing the Irish Potato Regulations 2019

By Jack Odhiambo, Policy and partnership Officer, NPCK



A section of the CECMs during an implementation follow-up meeting with potato-producing and marketing counties in August 2025

NPCK CEO Wachira Kaguongo acknowledged that implementation has faced resistance since the regulations were first introduced in 2019. Traders, he noted, initially felt excluded from the process, which slowed adoption despite the regulations meeting all legal requirements.

Counties are now stepping up to champion enforcement efforts. Nakuru County has taken a leading role by engaging the national government and mobilising other potato-producing counties to support implementation. The Ministry of Agriculture has responded by committing to convene stakeholders from all 28 potato-producing counties to develop a unified implementation framework. The government has also pledged to eliminate confusion over potato sales by standardising trade in kilograms rather than oversized bags.

County leaders underscored the urgency of stronger enforcement measures. Nakuru Deputy Governor Hon. David Kones emphasised the need for expanded support to enforce the 50kg packaging requirement, improve storage infrastructure, and ensure potatoes are sold transparently by weight. He also highlighted the role of vocational training centres in equipping young people and farmers with practical skills in potato production, post-harvest handling, and value addition.

Similarly, Laikipia County's Agriculture Executive Committee Member, Dennis Kasoo, called for stricter enforcement backed by increased public investment. He urged both national and county governments to allocate more than ten per cent of agricultural budgets toward strengthening the potato sector through infrastructure, mechanisation, and farmer support programs.

The renewed regulatory momentum is also being reinforced by major infrastructure investments. Plans are underway to establish a cooling plant at the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation in Marindas, while Nakuru County has committed to supporting more than 50 kilometres of road infrastructure to improve market access. In addition, an NCPB depot will be established in Marindas to improve farmers' access to subsidised fertilisers.

Counties are also expected to play a central role in implementing broader agricultural reforms for the potato sector. Under the National Agricultural Value Chain Development Project (NAVCDP), the government is prioritising certified seed production, mechanisation, digital solutions, and market linkages, in line with Kenya's Agriculture Sector Transformation and Growth Strategy (ASTGS) and the Bottom-Up Economic Transformation Agenda (BETA).

Development partners, including the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and Solidaridad, have also reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening sustainability and ensuring that policy interventions translate into real value for farmers at the grassroots level.

The growing alignment between counties and the national government signals that the future of Kenya's potato industry may finally rest on coordinated policy implementation, shared accountability, and farmer-centred reforms

Building Guardians Of Agricultural Quality Through Seed Inspector Training

By Mercy Wambui, NPCK, Research and Development Officer



Participants of Seed Inspector training from Farm Inputs Promotions Africa (FIPs) and NPCK

In Kenya's agricultural sector, where productivity depends heavily on the quality of farm inputs, seed inspectors play a vital yet often overlooked role. As custodians of seed integrity, they ensure that only clean, genetically pure, and certified planting materials reach farmers.

Their work directly affects crop performance, farmers' confidence, and the credibility of the country's seed system. For this reason, strengthening seed inspectors' capacity has become a critical investment in safeguarding agricultural productivity and food security.

On 15th July 2025, a group of trainees undertook structured seed-inspector training under the guidance of the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), the national authority responsible for seed certification and plant health regulation. The programme aimed to equip participants with the theoretical knowledge and practical skills required to inspect, evaluate, and certify seed crops and seed lots in accordance with national and international standards.

The training was grounded in the Seed and Plant Varieties Act (Cap 326) and aligned with global standards established by the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) and the International Union for the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV). It emphasised not only regulatory compliance but also technical competence in managing seed quality across the value chain.

Participants received comprehensive instruction on the entire seed inspection process. This covered legal and institutional frameworks, seed certification principles, traceability systems, and the responsibilities of different actors within the seed sector. Trainees also learned field inspection procedures, in which timing, frequency, and methodology are essential to determining crop quality, as well as post-harvest inspections involving seed sampling, storage assessments, and quality verification.

A major focus of the training was disease and pest detection, particularly in potato production, where seed health strongly influences yields. Participants were trained to identify and manage critical threats, including bacterial wilt and potato cyst nematodes, both of which have strict regulatory implications. The importance of maintaining zero tolerance for quarantine pests was strongly emphasised.

The training also covered sampling techniques, laboratory coordination, documentation, and record-keeping. Trainees learned to collect representative seed samples, maintain proper chain-of-custody procedures, and prepare accurate inspection reports that meet regulatory standards. Professionalism, ethical conduct, objectivity, and attention to detail were emphasised as essential qualities for effective inspectors. Upon successful completion of the course and practical evaluations, participants are certified by KEPHIS as authorised seed inspectors. Expanding the pool of trained inspectors will help reduce inspection delays and improve farmers' access to certified seed. Ultimately, seed inspector training remains a cornerstone of building a reliable, resilient, and productive agricultural system in Kenya.

Running Beyond the Finish Line: How Team Potato Showed the Power of Togetherness. *By Anita Nkirotee, Communications and Events Officer, NPCK*



At the Standard Chartered Marathon 2024, NPCK and its partners did more than just run they made a statement. Under the theme "Together We Run Further," the Potato Team brought to life what the sector has long stood for: collaboration, shared purpose, and impact that goes beyond the field. While the marathon tested physical endurance, it also mirrored the journey of Kenya's potato industryone that requires resilience, coordination, and the strength of many actors moving in the same direction.

More than 70 participants representing NPCK and partner organizations including HZPC, Fresh Crop, CIP, Sereni Fries, Agrico, Kevian, ICIPE, Nichosville Shamba Village, Wedgehut, Kaizen TopMark, Loska, Viazi Kings, Jancota, and Friends of Potato turned up as one unified force. From breeders and farmers to processors, researchers, and market players, the diversity of the team reflected the true nature of the potato value chain: interconnected and interdependent.But the impact of the day extended far beyond the racecourse.

By showing up together, the team demonstrated that the potato sector is not just about production and markets it is about people and livelihoods. It is about farmers striving for better incomes, businesses creating jobs, and partners working collectively to solve shared challenges. The marathon became a living symbol of how these efforts touch lives across the country.

The event also provided a timely platform to build momentum and awareness for the upcoming World Potato Congress. As Kenya prepares to host this global gathering, such moments of visibility help position the country as a united and forward-looking leader in the potato space. Most importantly, the marathon reinforced NPCK's commitment to a multi-stakeholder approach. Just like in a race, no single actor can carry the sector alone. Progress depends on coordination, trust, and the willingness to move togetherstep by step, mile by mile.

In the end, Team Potato did not just cross the finish line. They carried with them a powerful message: when the sector runs together, it goes further not just in distance, but in impact.

> "More than **70** participants representing NPCK and partner organizations.

Future Growth In The Potato Subsector In Kenya

By Mary Wambui, Value Chain, NPCK



One of the rooted Apical cutting farm in Meru Couty.

Kenya's potato subsector continues to emerge as one of the country's most promising agricultural value chains, driven by rising consumer demand, institutional reforms, and increased investment in structured production systems. Despite persistent challenges, including low productivity, limited access to certified seed, post-harvest losses, and fragmented markets, ongoing developments across the value chain indicate that meaningful transformation is already taking shape. At the centre of this transformation is the seed potato system, widely recognised as the foundation for improved productivity. National sector discussions consistently show that adoption of certified seed remains below 10 per cent, resulting in average yields of only 8–12 tonnes per hectare, far below the crop's production potential. Strengthening seed production, multiplication, and distribution systems therefore remains one of the greatest opportunities for growth within the subsector.

The NPCK continues to work closely with research and regulatory agencies to improve farmers' access to quality seed through structured distribution systems and digital platforms such as Viazi Soko. At the same time, innovations such as rooted apical cuttings and True Potato Seed (TPS) are enabling faster, more scalable pathways for seed multiplication, offering hope for wider adoption of clean planting materials among smallholder farmers. Beyond seed systems, ware potato production and structured marketing offer significant economic opportunities. Rapid urbanisation and changing food consumption habits are increasing demand for a reliable, consistent supply of potatoes across the country. This growing demand is driving a shift towards organised production systems, in which farmers align planting schedules and varieties with market requirements.

Cooperative marketing and aggregation models are also gaining momentum as solutions to fragmented marketing systems and exploitative middlemen. Emerging farmer-led structures, such as the Usawa Potato Marketing Cooperative Union, reflect a growing commitment to coordinated market engagement, stronger bargaining power, and improved returns for producers. The value-added segment is also expanding, fuelled by rising demand for processed potato products such as chips, crisps, and frozen fries. Beyond industrial processing, opportunities are growing in grading, packaging, and branded fresh produce for modern retail markets, areas that can significantly increase farmers' profitability when supported by efficient supply chains.

Mechanisation and improved production technologies are also reshaping the subsector. Many farmers still rely heavily on manual methods, which limit efficiency and scalability. However, increased access to mechanised planting services, irrigation technologies, integrated pest management systems, and improved post-harvest handling practices is gradually improving productivity while lowering production costs.

Post-harvest management remains a critical area for improvement. Large volumes of potatoes are still lost after harvest because of poor storage and weak handling systems. Investment in storage facilities, improved logistics, and warehouse-based marketing systems can help stabilise supply, reduce losses, and protect farmers from distress sales during peak harvest periods.

Overall, Kenya's potato subsector offers a wide range of interconnected opportunities across seed systems, production, mechanisation, marketing, value addition, and digital innovation. The sector is steadily moving away from fragmented production towards a more organised, market-oriented, and data-driven system. The key challenge ahead is to scale these opportunities in a way that remains inclusive and sustainable for the smallholder farmers who

THE CROPS (IRISH) POTATO REGULATIONS 2019 IMPLEMENTATION GUIDE









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What Next for the Implementation of Potato Regulations

By Jack Odhiambo, Policy and Partinership Officer, NPCK.

Kenya's potato subsector continues to emerge as one of the country's most promising agricultural value chains, driven by rising consumer demand, institutional reforms, and growing investment in structured production systems. Ongoing developments across the value chain show that meaningful transformation is already taking shape.

At the centre of this transformation is the seed potato system, widely recognised as the foundation of improved productivity. National sector discussions consistently show that adoption of certified seed remains below 10 per cent, contributing to average yields of only 8–12 tonnes per hectare, far below the crop's production potential. Strengthening seed production, multiplication, and distribution systems, therefore, remains one of the greatest opportunities for growth within the subsector.

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The value-added segment is also expanding, fueled by rising demand for processed potato products such as chips, crisps, and frozen fries. Growth in urban food outlets and hospitality businesses has heightened demand for processing varieties such as Markies, which are preferred by processors, including Sereni Fries and Simplifine. Beyond industrial processing, opportunities are also growing in grading, packaging, and branded fresh produce targeting modern retail markets, areas that can significantly increase farmer profitability when supported by efficient supply chains.

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Post-harvest management remains another critical area of opportunity. Large volumes of potatoes are still lost after harvest due to poor storage and weak handling systems. Investment in storage facilities, improved logistics, and warehouse-based marketing systems can help stabilise supply, reduce losses, and protect farmers from distress sales during peak harvest periods.

Digital agriculture is further strengthening the subsector by improving access to inputs, markets, and advisory services. Digital platforms are enhancing transparency, traceability, and efficiency across the value chain and strengthening trust among farmers, buyers, and service providers.

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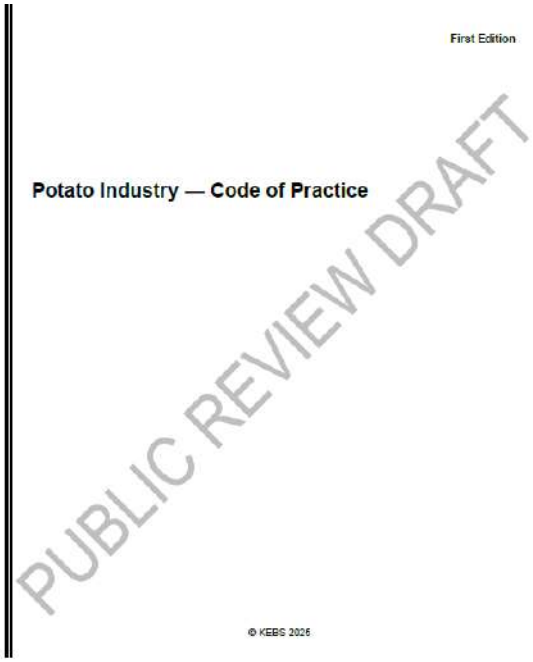
Harmonising Potato Standards Through A Code Of Practice

By Sarafina Mugo, Marketing Officer, NPCK

Efforts to strengthen quality, consistency, and competitiveness in Kenya's potato sector gained significant momentum in 2025 with the development of a national Potato Code of Practice (CoP). Spearheaded by the NPCK under the Kenya Sustainable Potato Initiative (KSPI), the initiative is being implemented with support from the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa and in close collaboration with key regulatory and industry institutions, including the Kenya Bureau of Standards, the Agriculture and Food Authority, and Solidaridad.

A major milestone in this process was the Technical Committee workshop held in Nakuru County from 11 to 13 August 2025. The meeting brought together technical experts, policymakers, and value chain actors to review the first draft of the Code of Practice. It provided a critical platform for technical validation, enabling stakeholders to assess whether the proposed standards reflect the realities of potato farming, aggregation, storage, transport, and marketing in Kenya. The workshop also marked an important step towards building consensus on a unified framework to guide industry-wide transformation.

The need for a harmonised Code of Practice has arisen from long-standing inefficiencies and inconsistencies in the potato sector. Over time, variations in production techniques, poor post-harvest handling, the absence of standardised grading systems, inconsistent packaging, and fragmented marketing channels have led to significant quality losses. These challenges have also undermined market confidence, reduced transparency in trade, and restricted farmers' access to high-value and structured markets.





Participants of the Technical Committee meeting on tubers and tuber products held on 11th and 13th August 2025

Once finalised, the Potato Code of Practice is expected to be a transformative tool for the sector. It will set clear standards for quality assurance, traceability, handling, and packaging, thereby reducing post-harvest losses and improving the consistency and safety of potato products reaching consumers. For farmers and processors, the Code will create opportunities to engage more effectively with formal and higher-value markets, both within Kenya and beyond its borders.

Progress on the Code of Practice has continued beyond the initial drafting stage. By December 2025, an expanded stakeholder engagement process and public review had been conducted to ensure inclusivity and broader ownership across the value chain.

Feedback from these consultations has been instrumental in refining the document. The CoP is now in its final stages, awaiting the consolidation of stakeholder inputs, formal balloting, and eventual gazettement, which is anticipated by mid-2026.

Overall, the development of the Potato Code of Practice reflects a broader shift towards structured, standards-driven growth in Kenya's agricultural sector. By aligning local practices with recognised national and international benchmarks, the initiative is positioning the potato industry to improve competitiveness, strengthen market integration, and achieve more sustainable long-term development.

Regional & International Perspectives: Revolutionising Irish Potato Production In Rwanda:

photo credit to Zablon Oyugi



A significant transformation is reshaping Rwanda's Irish potato sector, driven by the rise of digital soil intelligence and precision nutrient management.At the heart of this shift is the Rwanda Soil Information System (RwaSIS), a national platform developed by the Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board to move agriculture away from generalised input use towards data-driven, location-specific soil management. For decades, potato farmers have relied on blanket fertiliser recommendations or inherited practices that rarely accounted for the natural variability of soils. This one-size-fits-all approach has led to inefficient nutrient use, declining soil health, and yields that remain below potential, even as input costs continue to rise. In response, Rwanda is increasingly turning to soil intelligence as a foundation for improving productivity and sustainability.

RwaSIS integrates soil testing, digital mapping, and advisory tools to generate tailored recommendations for individual plots. Farmers can access guidance on fertiliser types, application rates, lime requirements, and even crop suitability, based on the specific characteristics of their soils. Irish potato, a key food security and income-generating crop, has been prioritised within the system due to its central role in rural livelihoods.

According to RAB, the system is expected to improve fertiliser use efficiency and increase Irish potato productivity by up to 20 per cent. This potential gain is not only due to increased input-use efficiency, but also to improved soil health management and reduced nutrient wastage over time.

Beyond the farm level, RwaSIS is reshaping how agricultural advisory services are delivered. By translating complex soil data into simplified, actionable recommendations, the system strengthens the link between research, extension officers, and farmers. It also provides spatial data to support national planning, helping to guide input distribution, crop zoning, and targeted agricultural interventions.

The system further enhances coordination across the agricultural value chain, aligning fertiliser supply with localised soil needs. This integration of data and logistics reflects a broader shift towards precision agriculture, even in smallholder farming systems that have traditionally been resource-constrained.

For Rwanda's potato sector, the implications are far-reaching. Soil nutrient imbalance and inconsistent input use have long constrained yields, but digital soil management offers a pathway to address these structural challenges more effectively.

More broadly, the Rwanda experience highlights the growing role of digital agriculture in transforming food systems across Africa. When combined with improved seed systems, effective extension services, and better market access, soil intelligence platforms can significantly boost productivity. The lesson is clear: yield gains depend not only on more inputs but on better decisions.

As RwaSIS scales, its success will depend on sustained investment in soil-testing infrastructure, farmer access, and robust institutional coordination. If these conditions are met, Rwanda's model offers a compelling blueprint for other potato-producing countries seeking to modernise their agricultural systems. Rwanda is demonstrating how science and data can converge to turn soil information into practical action laying the groundwork for a more efficient, productive, and sustainable Irish potato sector.

NPCK Collaboration with AAK Grow for Promoting Safe and Responsible Use of Pesticides . *By Mercy Wambui, Research and Development Ofiicer, NPCK.*



Participants of the comprehensive spray service providers training on 18th to 21st july 2025

The NPCK, in partnership with AAK Grow, is implementing a strategic initiative to strengthen the safe and professional use of crop protection products throughout the potato value chain.

The initiative provides training and mentoring for Spray Service Providers (SSPs) to become Trainers of Trainers (ToTs), creating a network of skilled professionals who can guide farmers in proper pesticide handling, application, and safety standards. The approach goes beyond conventional training by building local expertise that can continuously support farming communities and promote best practices in crop protection.

The programme also aims to improve farmers' access to reliable, professional spraying services, ensuring that pesticides are applied efficiently, responsibly, and in line with recommended standards. This is expected to reduce the misuse of agrochemicals, minimise health and environmental risks, and enhance the overall quality and marketability of potatoes produced in Kenya.

COMESA–EAC HORTICULTURE ACCELERATOR (CEHA)

By Esther Kaguora, Marketing & Cooperative Officer, and CEHA National Coordinator



Participants of the CEHA regional Forum on NTB/SPS Taskforces in Entebbe, Uganda, on September 17–18, 2025

Across Eastern and Southern Africa, horticulture remains one of the most promising drivers of agricultural transformation. Yet for years, the sector has struggled with fragmented markets, inconsistent financing, weak trade systems, and limited cross-border coordination. While individual countries have pursued reforms and investments, the absence of a strong regional framework has often slowed progress. The emergence of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA)–East African Community (EAC) Horticulture Accelerator (CEHA) signals a deliberate shift toward solving these challenges collectively.

Established in 2022 and coordinated by the Alliance for Commodity Trade in Eastern and Southern Africa (ACTESA), CEHA is a 10-year regional intervention focused on accelerating growth in the potato, avocado, and onion value chains. Operating across Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Tanzania, and Ethiopia, the initiative reflects a growing recognition that the future of horticulture cannot be built through isolated national efforts alone. Instead, it requires interconnected systems that link production, finance, policy, markets, and trade into one coordinated regional engine.



Members of the Regional Workshop to Strengthen Agricultural Commercial Clusters and Logistics Hubs in East Africa.

What makes CEHA significant is not simply its geographical reach, but the structure of its approach. The program moves beyond traditional development models that often address agricultural problems in silos. Rather than focusing solely on production or financing, CEHA integrates investment support, technical assistance, market development, and policy coordination into a unified framework. This creates stronger pathways for horticultural enterprises to grow sustainably while improving cross-border competitiveness. In Kenya, the program has found a strong institutional anchor through the NPCK, which hosts the CEHA national secretariat. This positioning is particularly strategic for the potato subsector, which continues to face persistent challenges ranging from limited access to quality seed and fragmented aggregation systems to market inefficiencies and inadequate value addition. By aligning national priorities with regional interventions, the program is helping create a more coordinated response to these structural gaps.

Importantly, CEHA has already moved beyond strategy documents to implementation. In its first year, the rollout of the matching grants window marked a critical milestone in operationalising the programme's investment agenda. In Kenya, two organisations were successfully pre-qualified for the grants, opening the door to targeted investments in production, aggregation, processing, and market development. The significance of this model lies in its continuity. With annual calls for proposals built into the programme structure, CEHA is creating a sustained financing pipeline for cooperatives, farmer organisations, and agribusinesses seeking to scale their operations. Beyond financing, the initiative is laying the groundwork for long-term sector efficiency. National coordination offices have been established across participating countries, while production clusters are being organised to improve coordination, increase productivity, and strengthen competitiveness within value chains. Regional interventions are also addressing trade bottlenecks, including non-tariff barriers that continue to affect the movement of horticultural commodities across borders.

For the potato sector in particular, CEHA presents a timely opportunity. Irish potato remains one of the region's most important food and income crops, supporting millions of smallholder farmers and contributing significantly to food security. Yet its potential has long been constrained by weak systems and underinvestment. Through its cluster-based approach and financing mechanisms, CEHA is positioning itself to unlock improvements in seed systems, production efficiency, aggregation, processing, and market access.

With its vision extending to 2031, CEHA is a long-term platform for regional transformation, and its success will ultimately be measured not by the number of structures created but by whether farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses experience tangible improvements in productivity, incomes, and market opportunities.

NPCK AND ASARECA STRENGTHEN COLLABORATION TO BOOST THE POTATO VALUE CHAIN. *By Henry Chemjor, Manager, NPCK*



Farmers count seed produced through apical cuttings at Mr. Collins Kibet home in a fielday organised through the parnership at Mariashoni, Elburgon, Nakuru County.

The renewed partnership between the NPCK and the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA) is set to accelerate the transformation of Kenya's potato subsector and the wider Eastern and Central Africa region. The collaboration, formalised through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed on 26 May 2025 at the 13th Triennial African Potato Association Conference at Speke Resort Munyonyo in Kampala, reflects a growing recognition that strong partnerships are essential to building resilient and competitive agricultural value chains.

The signing took place during a high-level policy dialogue on the implementation of the East African Community Regional Seed Potato Strategy and Action Plan. This provided an important platform for stakeholders to reaffirm the need for coordinated action to strengthen seed systems, promote innovation, and address long-standing challenges affecting potato production and marketing in the region.

The partnership brings together NPCK's role as the coordinator of Kenya's potato industry and ASARECA's regional expertise in agricultural research and innovation. By combining their strengths, the two institutions aim to enhance productivity, improve farmer livelihoods, and strengthen market systems within the potato value chain. The collaboration is also expected to support the development of a more commercially viable and climate-resilient subsector capable of meeting growing regional demand.

One of the central pillars of the agreement is the expansion of digital agriculture solutions through the Viazi Soko platform. Developed with support from ASARECA and its partners, the platform connects farmers with input suppliers, service providers, extension support, and market opportunities. Under the new partnership framework, efforts will focus on scaling farmer onboarding, improving platform utilisation, and documenting the impact of digital services on farmer productivity and market access.

The increased use of digital tools reflects the broader transformation taking place in agriculture, where technology is becoming increasingly critical to improving efficiency, transparency, and decision-making. Through Viazi Soko, farmers are expected to gain easier access to certified seed, quality farm inputs, weather information, and extension services, all of which are essential for improving yields and reducing production risks.

Beyond digital innovation, the partnership places strong emphasis on research, farmer training, and capacity

building. Planned interventions include on-farm trials, demonstration plots, farmer field days, and collaborative proposal development to strengthen knowledge transfer and technology adoption. Farmers will also benefit from training in good agronomic practices, digital literacy, contract farming, and group organisation, all of which are increasingly important for participation in structured and competitive markets.

The MoU builds on an already active relationship between the two institutions. Among the notable achievements of their previous collaboration has been the promotion of rooted apical cuttings (RAC) technology as an alternative to seed multiplication. Working alongside partners such as the Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organisation (KALRO), Egerton University, and Farm Inputs Promotions Africa (FIPS-Africa), the initiative supported farmers with clean planting material for popular potato varieties, including Shangi, Unica, and Wanjiku.

Implemented in regions such as Marioshoni in Nakuru County and Murungaru in Nyandarua County, the intervention also included the provision of fertilizers and crop protection products, helping improve access to quality seed and better production practices at the farm level.

The collaboration has further expanded into climate-smart agriculture through initiatives such as the Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa (AICCRA) program. Through these efforts, ASARECA has supported innovation platforms designed to scale climate-resilient farming practices with technical support from NPCK. This focus on sustainability reflects the increasing urgency of helping farmers adapt to climate variability, which continues to affect potato productivity across the region.

Overall, the NPCK–ASARECA partnership represents a strategic alignment between national industry coordination and regional research systems. By integrating digital innovation, seed system strengthening, research, farmer capacity building, and climate-smart agriculture, the collaboration is expected to make a significant contribution to the development of a more productive, connected, and resilient potato subsector.

As implementation progresses, the partnership's success will ultimately be measured by its ability to deliver tangible benefits to farmers, cooperatives, and other value chain actors across Kenya and the wider region.



Harvesting of RACs frim Asareca supported farmer demos

How Viazi Kings' Contract Farming Model is Revolutionising Kenya's Potato Sector

By Gladys Kahindo, Manager Viazi Kings Ltd.

For decades, potato farming in Kenya has been characterised by uncertainty. Thousands of smallholder farmers have invested heavily in seed, fertiliser, labour, and land preparation, yet have had no guarantee of stable markets or fair prices at harvest. In many cases, farmers have harvested quality produce only to face oversupplied markets, exploitative brokers, or a complete lack of buyers. The result has been unstable incomes, post-harvest losses, and a potato value chain that has struggled to realise its full economic potential.

Today, however, a new approach is beginning to reshape the sector. Through a fully integrated contract-farming model, Viazi Kings Ltd (VKL) is demonstrating how structured market systems can transform potato farming from a risky survival activity into a more organised and commercially viable agribusiness.

Kenya's potato industry has long been fragmented. Most farmers operate independently and rely on informal traders to market their produce. This system has left farmers vulnerable to fluctuating farm-gate prices, poor grading standards, inconsistent quality requirements, and widespread exploitation by middlemen. During peak harvest seasons, prices often collapse due to oversupply, leaving farmers with little bargaining power and, in some cases, unsold produce that eventually goes to waste.

It is within this environment that contract farming is emerging as a powerful solution.
At the core of Viazi Kings' strategy is a structured arrangement in which farmers enter into pre-agreed production and marketing agreements with the company. Under this system, farmers know in advance who will buy their potatoes, the expected quality standards, and the agreed pricing. This reduces uncertainty and enables farmers to plan production with greater confidence.

For farmer groups such as Imenyamo Cooperative in Laikipia County, Kagika Self-Help Group in Nyeri County, and Oljororok Community-Based Organisation in Nyandarua County, the model is already proving transformative. Farmers are increasingly experiencing more stable incomes, better production planning, and stronger market linkages.

One of the most significant benefits of the model is guaranteed market access. Unlike the traditional system, where farmers scramble to find buyers after harvest, Viazi Kings serves as a direct off-taker, ensuring dependable and timely purchase of potatoes from contracted farmers. This not only reduces panic selling but also shields farmers from price crashes that commonly occur during gluts.

Equally important is the stability the model provides to farmers' incomes. Through pre-arranged pricing agreements, farmers are protected from sudden market fluctuations. Predictable earnings enable households to plan more effectively, reinvest in farming, and gradually transition from subsistence production to commercial agriculture.

The model also addresses one of the sector's biggest production challenges: access to quality inputs. Counterfeit seed potatoes and substandard agrochemicals have historically undermined yields in Kenya. Viazi Kings supports farmers by facilitating access to certified seed, fertilisers, and crop protection products at the right time and at competitive prices. Together with technical guidance and agronomic support, farmers are better equipped to improve productivity and quality.

Perhaps the most transformative aspect is the company's investment in post-harvest infrastructure. By developing modern cold storage facilities and centralised packhouses, Viazi Kings is tackling one of the potato sector's most persistent problems post-harvest losses. Proper storage helps potatoes retain quality for longer, supports timely offtake, and enables a more consistent year-round supply to markets.

Ultimately, the Viazi Kings model shows that the future of Kenya's potato industry lies in structured, integrated, and farmer-centred systems. Contract farming is no longer merely a marketing arrangement; it is becoming a pathway to stability, efficiency, and long-term growth for one of Kenya's most important food crops.

> "Through a fully integrated contract-farming model, **Viazi Kings Ltd (VKL)** is demonstrating how structured market systems can transform potato farming from a risky survival activity into a more organised and commercially viable agribusiness.


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Unlocking Agricultural Finance Through Contract Farming in Kenya's Potato Sector

By Sarafina Mugo, Marketing Officer, NPCK.



Contract farming training in Nyandarua

For decades, agricultural finance has remained one of the most challenging areas for financial institutions to support, particularly for smallholder farmers. Despite agriculture being the backbone of Kenya's economy and a major source of livelihoods for millions of households, access to affordable and reliable credit remains limited. The main reason has always been risk. Unpredictable markets, fluctuating prices, uncertain yields, and the absence of guaranteed buyers have traditionally made smallholder farming appear too risky for lenders.



One of the Contract farming training in Meru through collaborative effort between NPCK's Marketing and Value Chain Departments, Viazi Kings Ltd, Twinkle and Sparkle Financial Consultant Ltd, Times U SACCO, Tower SACCO and Siraji SACCO.

The emergence of structured contract farming models is beginning to change this perception. In Kenya's potato industry, companies such as Viazi Kings Ltd are demonstrating how organised value chains can transform agriculture into a more predictable, bankable, and sustainable investment environment.

One of the most significant yet often overlooked advantages of contract farming is its ability to unlock financing opportunities otherwise inaccessible to farmers. Under traditional farming systems, many smallholders operate independently, producing crops without clear market arrangements.

Farmers frequently invest heavily during planting seasons, with no assurance of stable prices or reliable buyers at harvest. This uncertainty reduces banks' and microfinance institutions' confidence in repayment, limiting lenders' willingness to provide agricultural credit.

Structured contract farming fundamentally alters this dynamic. Through organised agreements between farmers and off-takers, production is directly linked to guaranteed markets. For Viazi Kings, the company serves as a reliable off-taker, providing financiers with visibility into expected production volumes, cash flows, and repayment structures.

The assurance that harvested produce will be absorbed by a structured market significantly reduces the risks

success will ultimately be measured not by the number of structures created but by whether farmers, cooperatives, and agribusinesses experience tangible improvements in productivity, incomes, and market opportunities. associated with agricultural lending. This improved predictability is particularly important for financial institutions. When farmers operate within coordinated production systems, lenders can assess risks more accurately and design financing products that align with the agricultural cycle. In many cases, input financing, such as certified seed, fertilisers, and crop protection products, can be embedded directly within the farming arrangement, allowing repayment deductions to be made after produce delivery.

Such mechanisms reduce the risk of loan defaults while ensuring farmers have access to quality inputs that improve productivity.

As a result, banks, agricultural investors, and microfinance institutions are increasingly willing to finance the potato value chain. Financing is no longer seen as support for isolated farmers but as investment in a structured ecosystem with organised production, predictable markets, and transparent repayment pathways.

This shift is gradually transforming potato farming from a subsistence activity into a commercially viable enterprise capable of attracting serious private-sector investment. Beyond financing, contract farming is also driving the modernisation of Kenya's potato industry.

The agricultural sector is steadily evolving towards value chains that prioritise traceability, consistency, quality assurance, and reliable supply. Processors, retailers, and consumers increasingly demand standardised products that meet specific market requirements. Contract farming helps achieve this by aligning the interests of farmers, processors, traders, and consumers within a coordinated system.

Viazi Kings' approach demonstrates how private-sector investment can build sustainable agricultural systems that benefit all participants across the value chain. Rather than leaving farmers to navigate uncertain markets on their own, the company supports them throughout the production journey—from planting and agronomic support to harvesting and market access. This coordinated approach improves productivity, reduces post-harvest losses, and enhances market efficiency.

Most importantly, the impact extends beyond individual farmers. Increased productivity and improved market coordination directly enhance food security, rural incomes, and overall sector competitiveness. Stable farming systems also create employment opportunities in input supply, logistics, aggregation, storage, processing, and distribution.

By reducing risk, improving access to finance, and creating reliable markets, structured farming models are laying the foundations for a more resilient and commercially competitive potato industry. The growing interest from financiers signals increasing confidence that agriculture, when properly organised, can be not only productive for farmers but also investable for the broader economy.



Viazikings Officer, paul Milambo collecting produce from one of the contracted farmers

The Silent Pest Threatening Kenya's Potato Future

By Mercy Wambui, NPCK, Research and Development Officer

Potato farming remains one of Kenya's most important agricultural enterprises, supporting food security, employment, and household incomes for thousands of families across the country. In major producing counties such as Nyandarua, Elgeyo Marakwet, Meru, Nakuru, and Narok, the crop has become central to rural livelihoods and local economies. Yet even as demand for potatoes continues to rise, an invisible threat beneath the soil is quietly undermining productivity and jeopardising the sector's sustainability.





Pcn infected roots

Potato Cyst Nematodes (PCN), scientifically known as Globodera species, have emerged as one of the most destructive pests affecting potato production in Kenya. These microscopic soil-borne worms attack the roots of potato plants, interfering with nutrient uptake and weakening crop development. The visible symptoms often include stunted growth, yellowing leaves, uneven crop stands, and poor tuber formation. In heavily infested fields, yield losses can reach as high as 80 percent, leaving farmers with devastating economic consequences.

What makes PCN particularly dangerous is not only the damage it causes, but also its ability to remain hidden for years. The pest survives in protective cysts that can persist in the soil for more than 20 years, even in the absence of potato crops. Once a field becomes infested, eradication becomes extremely difficult and costly. This long-term persistence means that farmers may continue suffering declining yields season after season without fully understanding the underlying cause.

Field observations in potato-growing areas such as Kipipiri in Nyandarua County have revealed increasing signs of infestation, often in farms where awareness of the pest remains low. Many smallholder farmers continue to rely on farm-saved seed from previous harvests. While this practice helps reduce production costs, it significantly increases the risk of spreading PCN from one farm to another and from one season to the next. Infected soil attached to seed tubers, farm tools, machinery, or even footwear can easily transfer the pest across production zones.

The challenge is further compounded by limited access to information and extension support. Because PCN damage can resemble nutrient deficiencies or drought stress, many farmers fail to recognise the problem early enough. As a result, the pest continues to spread silently, gradually reducing productivity and increasing the cost of potato production. Research and surveillance efforts by institutions such as the Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service and the International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology have confirmed the presence of PCN in several of Kenya's major potato-growing regions. These findings underscore the urgency of coordinated interventions to contain the spread and protect farmer livelihoods.

Addressing PCN requires a strong shift toward preventive and integrated management practices. The use of certified, PCN-free seed remains one of the most effective measures for limiting introduction and spread. Crop rotation with non-host crops such as cereals and legumes can gradually reduce nematode populations in infested soils. Equally important is proper farm hygiene, including cleaning tools and machinery to prevent the transfer of contaminated soil between farms.

Farmer education must also become a central pillar of response efforts. Training programs and extension initiatives facilitated by organisations such as the NPCK are critical in improving awareness, promoting early detection, and encouraging adoption of good agronomic practices.

PCN may be invisible to the naked eye, but its impact on Kenya's potato sector is profound. Left unmanaged, the pest threatens to steadily erode yields, increase production costs, and weaken national food security. Protecting the future of potato farming will require sustained awareness, stronger seed systems, and collective commitment to responsible soil and crop management practices.

VIAZI SOKO DIGITAL PLATFORM

ABOUT THE PLATFORM

It enables farmers to:

a) Query and receive feedback on seed potato information
b) Book and order of seeds for the next season,
c) Access to potato recommended fertilizers and approved agrochemicals
d) Access to soil testing, mechanization and spray services,
e) Access to extension and advisory services on GAPs,
f) Access to pest and disease advisory services,
g) Access to weather information and forecast

In order to access the above services, you need to register onto the viazisoko digital platform

The platform is available in three forms;

a) USSD Short code service
b) Android App
c) Web based

1 USSD SHORT CODE SERVICE



a) Registration

1) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone.
2) Select option 10 "**Register**"
3) Enter your details to complete registration *(County, Sub county/ Constituency, Ward and Full names)*.
Note: After completion of registration, you will receive a confirmation text.



b) Querying For Seed

*1) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone.*
2) Select option 1 **"Seeds Query".**
3) Select category (i) Seed size 1 or size 2 (ii) Cuttings (iii) Minitubers.
4) Type the seed potato variety you are looking for and confirm.
5) The query will return 3 records closest to your location and summary information will be sent on SMS (Seed Company, location, contact person and contacts).

c) Seed Booking

*1) Dial *483*331#* **on your mobile phone.**
2) Select option 2 "Seeds Booking"
3) Select category (i) Seed size 1 or size 2 (ii) Cuttings (iii) Minitubers.
4) Type the seed potato variety you want to book.
5) The query will return 3 records closest to your location and summary information of the seed you can book is sent on SMS (Seed Company, location, contact person and contacts).
Note: You need to complete the seed booking process through Viazi soko-App or Web-based.

d) Weather Updates

1) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone.
2) Select option 3 **"Weather Details"**.
3) Option 1 gives weather/ Forecast for the ward you are registered in. A 7 days weather forecast will be sent via an SMS
4) Option 2 gives Weather/ Forecast for other regions. Fill in the details for the specific region i.e. County, Sub-county, and Ward

e) Farm Service

1. Soil testing

a) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone.
b) Select option 4 **" Farm Services"**
c) Select option 1 **"Soil Testing"**
d) Select county;
e) Option 1 for the county you are registered in
f) Option 2 for other regions. Type in the name of the county.
Note: You will receive an SMS with the details of the soil testing agents within the region.

2. Spraying

a) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone
b) Select option 4 **"Farm Services"**.
c) Select option 2 **"Spraying".**
d) Select county;
e) Option 1 for the county you are registered in
f) Option 2 for other regions. Type in the name of the county.



Note: You will receive an SMS with the details of the 3 spraying service providers within the region.

3. Mechanization

a) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone.
b) Select option 4 **"Farm Services".**
c) Select option 3 **"Mechanization".**
d) Select county;
e) Option 1 for the county you are registered in
f) Option 2 for other regions. Type in the name of the county.

Note: You will receive an SMS with the details of the Mechanization Service Providers within the region

e) Farmer Groups



Joining your farmer group option
1) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone
2) Select option 5 **"Farmer group".**
3) Search the name of your group or the contacts of the chairperson and request for joining
Note: Through the Web-based and Android App, the chairpersons can manage the members of the group. They can remove or add a new member . **Manage your account:** 4) Dial *483*331# on your mobile phone
5) Select option 6 **"my Account"** then update your registration details

The upgrade of Viazi soko platform was supported by:

Other partners:

REPUBLIC OF KENYA
Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development

NAKURU COUNTY

THE CHAMPIONS

NATIONAL POTATO COUNCIL OF KENYA
N.P.C.K

CropLife KENYA

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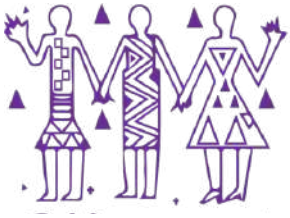


























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YARA

Nelion Trading Limited

GROWMATE KENYA LIMITED

MURPHY
SINCE 1958

SMS Sustainable Management Services

COMPANY	PHYSICAL ADDRESS	CONTACT	VARIETIES
Agricultural Development Corporation (ADC) Molo	Nakuru, Molo	0202318066 adcmolo@gmail.com	Shangi, Sherekea, Dutch Robjin, Kenya Karibu, Kenya Mpya, Asante, Desiree, Tigoni, Unica, Wanjiku, Konjo Nyota, Lenana
Afya Crop Africa	Engineer, Nyandarua	0783174615/0705086911, afyacropafrica@gmail.com	Shangi, Wanjiku, Unica
Advance Plant Technology LTD	Nyandarua	0727788450 mungempeter@gmail.com	Shangi, Unica, Dutch Robjin, Wanjiku
Agrico Potato Services LTD	Nakuru, Kabarak	0741788380, 0742844207 info@agrico.co.ke	Napoleon, Arizona, Arnova, Carolus, Destiny, Faluka, Kuroda, Manitou, Markies, Rudolph
Baraka Agricultural College	Nakuru, Molo	0725777421 info@barakaagricollege.ac.ke	Shangi, Kenya Karibu, Dutch Robjin
Egerton University Seed Unit	Nakuru, Njoro	0721402957 Prof. Antony Kibe, kibeanto@gmail.com	Shangi, Dutch Robijn, Unica, Kenya karibu, Wanjiku
FarmKen LTD	Nakuru	0757167134, farmkenagrihub@gmail.com	Shangi, Unica Wanjiku
FreshCrop LTD	Mau Narok	0727304484/0795122648 info@freshcro.co.ke	Shangi, Jelly
Global South LTD	Nakuru	0723870644	Shangi, Dutch Robjin, Unica
Grace Rock Farms	Kiambu	0106215644/0722747769 stephen@gracerockfarms.co.ke	Shangi
Growpact Breeding	Kitale	0727355202, growpactkenya@gmail.com	Shangi, Unica, Wanjiku
GTIL (**Apical Cuttings and Minitubers only**)	Nairobi, Lower Kabete	0722760373/0729852403 KAE@africaonline.co.ke	Dutch Robjin, Shangi and Konjo
IPM Potato Group	Timau, Meru	0113710462/0793274682 info@ipmkenya.com	Maverick, Buffalo, Java, Shangi

JanCota LTD	Nyandarua, Olkalou	0724759463/0719515661 jancontaltd@gmail.com	Shangi, Unica, Wanjiku, Dutch Robjin, Konjo
KALRO OLjororok	Nyandarua	0746359383 kalrooljk@gmail.com	Shangi, unica, Wanjiku, Nyota
KALRO- Tigoni	Kiambu, Limuru	0727031783/0721928725 Kalro.tigoni@kalro.org	Shangi, Tigoni, Unica, Kenya Karibu, Sherekea, Kenya Mavuno
Kevian Kenya Seeds	Meru, Thika	0712090050/0715989893 info@keviankenya.com, potato@keviankenya.com	Dutch Robjin, Wanjiku, Unica, Sherekea, Ram, Lenana, Kenya Karibu, Kenya Mpya
Kisima Farm	Meru, Timau	0716968766/0710747341 potatoes@kisima.co.ke gmfarm@kisima.co.ke	Asante, Farida, Sagitta, Taurus, Challenger, Panamera, Zarina, Voyager, Shangi, Sherekea, Dutch Robjin, Rodeo, Unica, Desiree, Derby, Evora, Sifra
Nakuru Potato Cooperative Union	Nakuru	0721103669, cooperativepotato@gmail.com	Shangi , unica
Nakuru Tubers	Nakuru	0728771406, info@nakurutubers.com	Shangi, Unica
Nandi Potato Growers Cooperative	Nandi	0722686177, nandipotatogr@gmail.com	Shangi, unica
NYS Tumaini	Nyandarua	0723675303, cotumaini@nys.go.ke	Shangi, Wanjiku, Dutch Robjin, Wanjiku
Rukaria Farm	Nkubu, Meru	0729691515, munenepaul736@gmail.com	Shangi, unica, Glen, Malaika
Shura Seed Unit	Mau Narok	0708414104, koilamusa@gmail.com	Shangi, unica, Dutch Robjin
Stockman Rozen LTD	Naivasha	0720603990, info@srk.co.ke	Apical Cuttings of Shangi, Unica, Dutch Robjin, Wanjiku, Asante, Desiree, Sherekea, Kenya Mpya, Taurus, Wanjiku, Rock
Starlight cooperative society	Nakuru, Molo	0721109200, starlightcooperative@gmail.com	Shangi, Unica
Suera Farm	Nyandarua	0706186579, suera.flowers@gmail.com	Accustic, Musica, Lady Amarilla, Lady Terra, Rock
Utopian Supplies Kenya Limited	Narok	0725240133, stephen@utopiangroup.co.ke	Shangi
Techfarm	Nakuru	0721103669, techfarm652@gmail.com	Shangi, unica, Wanjiku

NPCK'S BUSINESS CHARTER

The NPCK's Business Charter highlights areas of business engagement with partners in potato industry. The services provided by the Council aims at helping improve businesses for the actors, players and partners.

The services include:

1. Dissemination of subsector information through NPCK Website, Monthly newsletter, Potato Magazine and Variety Catalogue.

2. Promotion and advertisement of products and services through NPCK website, Viazi soko platform and Bulk SMSs.

3. Organize annual National Potato Conference and Trade Fair and Trade fairs/ Field demos in the Major Potato producing Counties to facilitate business to business engagement, networking, information sharing and learning of new technologies and innovations.

4. Facilitate development of standardized branded seed and ware potato packaging bags for use by farmers and traders. To help improve the quality of seed and ware potatoes marketed and help establish Traceability. This will also help the Council earn income for sustainability.

5. Develop or facilitate market linkages between ware potato farmers and the market outlets, and between seed producers and ware potato farmers. This will help improve businesses for processors and other market outlets and create business opportunities for financial institutions and other input and service providers. NPCK will earn small commission for doing this organization and management of data which will help in sustainability.

6. Establish private seed inspectorate and efficacy trial services. The NPCK will have authorized seed inspectors to serve the seed producers in the counties who will be trained and gazetteed by KEPHIS to improve on efficiency and cost effectiveness. NPCK will also provide efficacy trial services after accreditation by PCPB. This service will contribute to improved safe use of effective agrochemical products for improved productivity.

7. Organize regular meetings and forums for actors and players in specialized segments of value chain for engagement, solution search, networking, business development panning, learning and sharing information.

8. Up-scaling and expanding partnership in Viazi Soko Digital Platform for online marketing of potato-related inputs, products and services, information dissemination and ware potato market linkages. NPCK will also run a call center for handling all potato-related issues.

9. The NPCK will increase and improve services to the members through structured membership that allows engagement at different levels. Membership will be categorized into four levels that will qualify for different levels of services and different discounts for services. The four categories, namely Platinum, Gold, Silver and Bronze, will be offered corresponding services and privileges.

A. Platinum

A platinum member will pay annual subscription of **Kshs 500,000**. The noncompeting categories along the potato value chain, that is, seed producers, fertilizer companies, agrochemical companies, financial institutions, insurance companies and others will each have a maximum of two platinum members. Platinum members will have the following entitlements: All the benefits of an ordinary member Have company logos appearing in all NPCK publications and communication channels such as website, Potato variety catalogue,
Potato magazine, fliers/brochures One free full page for advertisement in all NPCK publications and communication channels such as website, Potato variety catalogue and Potato magazine Free sizeable space for exhibition and showcasing during National Potato Conference and the three Regional potato fairs
Priority given to the company as the sole sponsors of any potato event 25% discount on amount payable for Bulk SMS used to disseminate information to the farmers registered in Viazi soko platform Members will have access to NPCK database with all subsector statistic, information, publication and innovations

B. Gold

A Gold member will pay annual subscription of **Kshs 100,000**. This is a premium level membership with the following entitlements: All the benefits of an ordinary member Have their logos appearing on all NPCK publications and communication channels, such as website, Potato variety catalogue, Potato Guardian and fliers/ brochures Receive 15% discount on any advertisement made through NPCK publications and communication channels such as website, Potato Variety catalogue and Potato Magazine Receive 15% discount on fees charged for exhibition and showcasing during National and County trade fairs Members will have access to NPCK database with all subsector statistics, information, publications & innovations

C. Silver

A Silver member will pay annual subscription of **Ksh 50,000**. This is a medium level membership with the following entitlements: All the benefits of an ordinary member Have their logo appear NPCK website Receive10% discount on advertisement made through NPCK publications and communication channels, such as website, Potato variety catalogue and Potato Magazine Receive 10% discount on fees charged for exhibition and showcasing during National and County trade fairs

D. Bronze

A Bronze member will pay **Ksh 20,000**. This is an ordinary level membership with the following entitlements: Assistance in input sourcing, marketing and linkages Attend subsector meetings .Access general subsector information Forward business challenges for solution search

Please pay by cheque, bank transfer or deposit money to the following Account:
Name: NPCK, Bank and branch: NCBA Bank, ABC Branch,
Account No: 2726570057, Swiftcode: CBAFKENX, Bank Code: 07000

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Developing Agriculture from the Ground Up
PAT
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TECHNOLOGIES
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WPC 2026 KENYA

WORLD POTATO CONGRESS

13TH WORLD POTATO CONGRESS

KENYA : 26-30 OCTOBER 2026





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