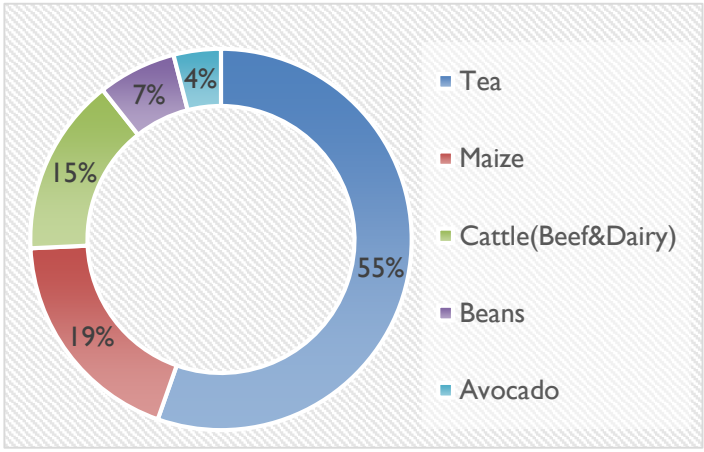
Bomet County Agricultural Enterprise Factsheet| 2025

This factsheet provides valuable insights into how various agricultural enterprises in Bomet County are responding to the impacts of climate change. It highlights the suitability of different farming systems, shifts in agricultural enterprises, and the adoption of climate-smart farming methods. Additionally, the factsheet outlines key climate change risks affecting the county's agriculture and presents recommended adaptive farming practices to enhance resilience and sustainability.

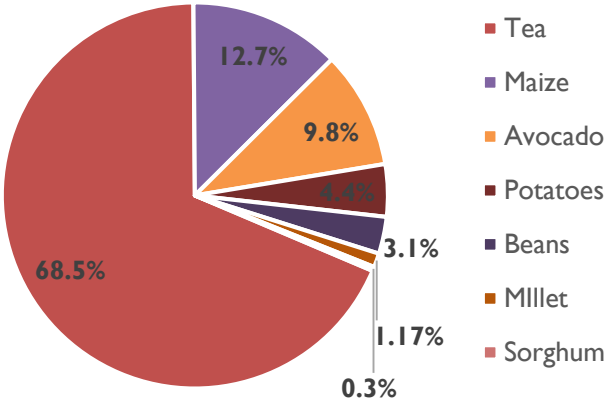
Key Farming Enterprises & Spatial Suitability

Enterprise	Enterprise Location	Key Considerations for Enterprise
Dairy Farming	All Sub Counties	Adequate Fodder, Water Access, And Milk Cooling Plants, Improved Breeds, Mineral Supplements, Disease Control
Tea	Sotik, Konoin, Bomet Central and parts of Bomet East Sub counties	Soil, Altitude & Rainfall Suitability, Aggregation Points, Processing And Marketing, Clone Varieties, Labour requirements, Ease of Mechanisation
Indigenous Chicken	All Sub Counties	Availability of feeds, Appropriate Housing, gender inclusion and low capital requirement, Improved Breeds, Disease Control, Market access
Maize	All Sub Counties	Adequate rainfall, suitable soils, Labour requirements, gender inclusion and low capital requirement, fertilizer & Seed varieties availability & affordability, Ease of Mechanisation
Irish Potatoes	Sotik, Konoin, Bomet East and Bomet Central Sub counties.	Adequate rainfall, suitable soils, labour requirements and gender inclusion, fertilizer & Seed varieties availability & affordability
Avocado	Sotik, Konoin, Bomet East and Bomet Central and part of Chepalungu Sub county.	Suitable soils, adequate rains, labour and market availability, Aggregation Points, Processing And Marketing, Value Addition, Seed varieties availability
Beans	All Sub Counties	Adequate rainfall, suitable soils, Labour requirements, gender inclusion and low capital requirement, fertilizer & Seed varieties availability & affordability, Ease of Mechanisation

Priority Value Chains (Revenue Production in Monetary Levels %)

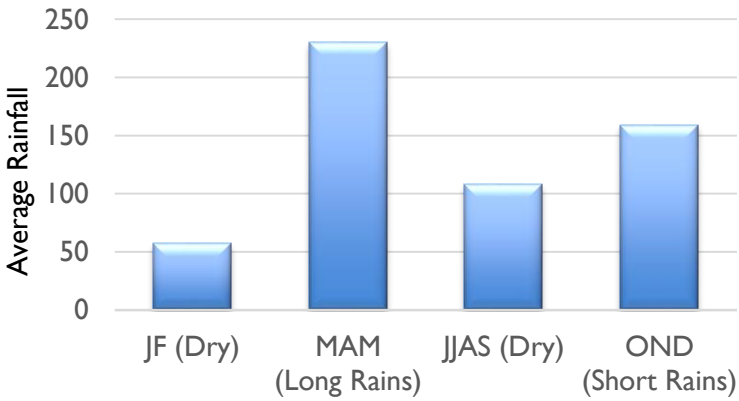


Top 4 Priority Crops and the % Production by Volume



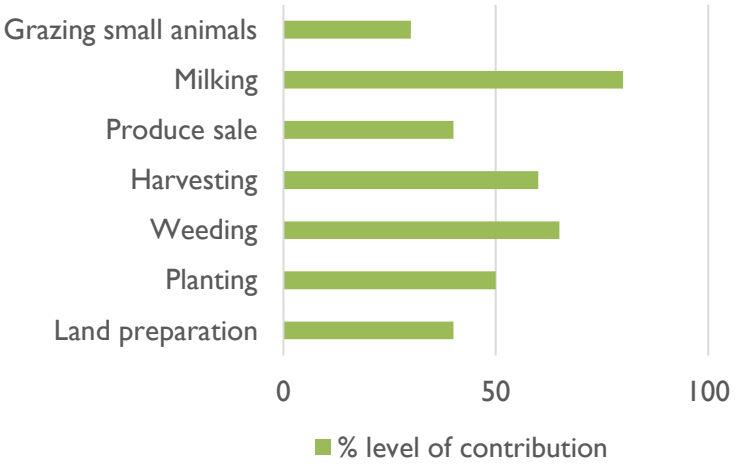
Climate Trend

Bomet County experiences two primary rainy seasons: Long Rains:, occurring between March and May, with April receiving the highest rainfall, averaging over 200 mm. Short Rains: Taking place from October to December. Dry spells, typically occur between January and February.



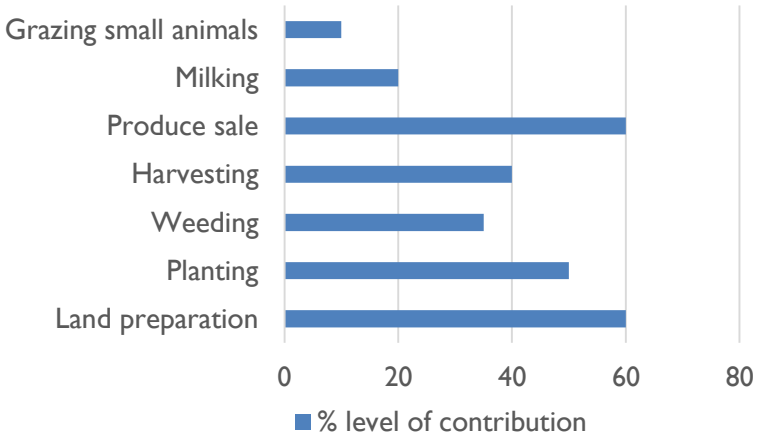
Contribution of Women in Agricultural Labour

Women play a crucial role in agriculture, contributing significantly to various farming and livestock activities:



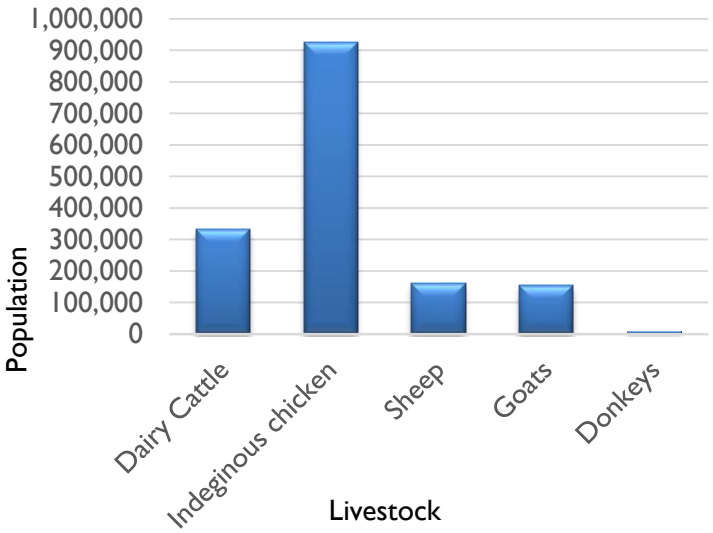
Contribution of Men in Agricultural Labor

Men play a vital role in agriculture in Bomet County, they dominate commercial production and decision-making, contributing significantly to farm productivity and income.



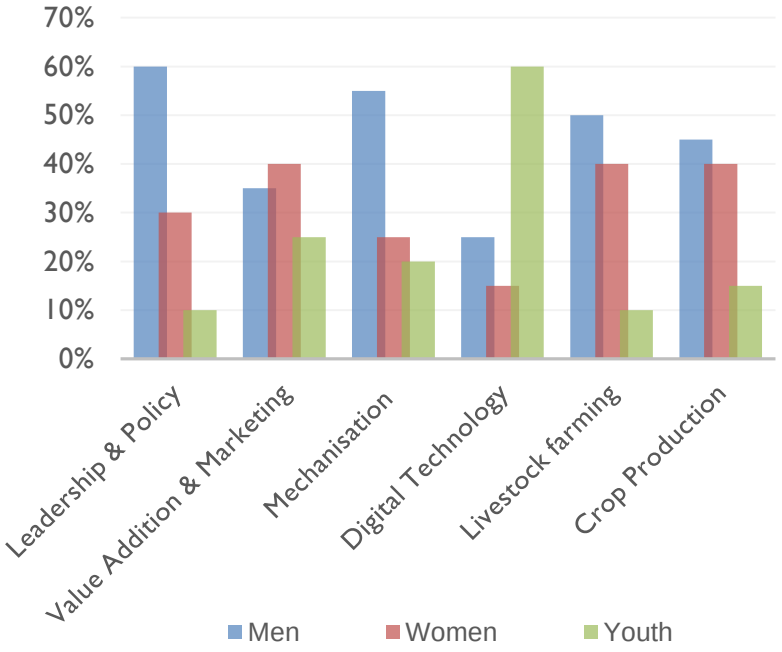
The Distribution of Livestock in Bomet County, 2025

Livestock farming is a significant component of Bomet County's agricultural sector, contributing greatly to household income, food security, and the local economy. The county has an estimated 332861 cattle, 924,125 indigenous chickens, 153,645 goats, 160047 sheep , and 10,415 donkeys.



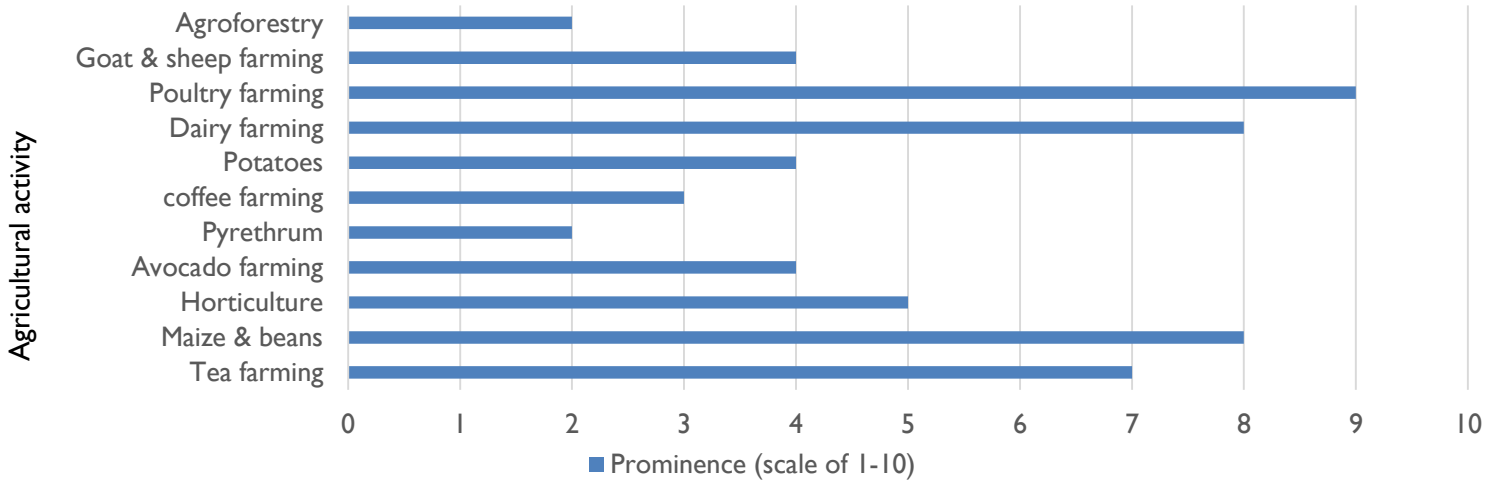
Gender Participation in Key Agricultural Sectors in Bomet County (%)

The bar graph above illustrates the percentage contribution of men, women and the youth in different agricultural activities in Bomet County.



Agricultural Practices Prominence

Agriculture is the backbone of Bomet County's economy, with most households engaged in crop and livestock farming. The following is a bar graph showing the prominence of different agricultural practices in Bomet County:



Top 3 Priority Value Chains in Bomet County, Climate Risks and Adaptive Solutions

Bomet County faces several climate-related risks that impact agriculture, threatening productivity and food security. The following explains the climate stress affecting various crops and the adaptive solutions.

Value Chain	Climate Risks	Adaptive Solutions
Dairy farming	Drought affects pasture & water supply	Grow drought-tolerant fodder crops & keep drought–tolerant breeds, Fodder conservation, Water harvesting, Improving livestock husbandry, and Utilization of climate information (weather forecasts)
	Disease outbreaks due to Climate change	Improve veterinary services(e.g routine vaccinations), Climate-responsive breeding, Keeping pest and disease-resistant livestock breeds, Livestock insurance
Tea	Erratic rainfall	Promote agroforestry for shade & moisture retention, Clonal selection for various agroecological zones, Crop Insurance, Utilization of agro-weather information,
	Hailstones	Crop Insurance, Promote agroforestry for shade
	Frosts	Crop Insurance, Improved research on development of frost-resistant clones
	Increased pests & diseases due to climate change	Adopt integrated pest management(IPM), Field hygiene, Clonal selection
Maize	Drought reduces water availability	Water harvesting for Irrigation, Planting drought-resistant varieties, Proper Soil management, Use of Climate Agriculture Technology(e.g., minimum tillage, cover cropping, crop rotation), Crop insurance, Utilisation of agro-weather information,
	Excessive rain causing water logging	Improve Drainage, Proper Soil Fertility Management, Terracing, Water Harvesting
	Pests(FAW,AAW) & diseases(MLND)	Adopt integrated pest management(IPM), Field hygiene, Variety selection, Development of pest-resistant variety, Timely reporting, Improving Early Warming Systems(EWS), Observing closed seasons, Research on control and management of MLND
	Post harvest Losses	Utilisation of agro-weather(when to harvest), Proper Storage, Aflasafe application

RCMRD

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock Development

AFRICA AGRICULTURE ADAPTATION ATLAS

SAF Sustainable Agriculture Foundation