

INSTITUTIONS

- Design: ILRI, IFPRI
- Implementation: ILRI
- Evaluation: ILRI, IFPRI
- Donors: DFID, BMG Foundation

KEY DATES

- Baseline: Feb–Apr 2018
- Intervention: June–Jul 2018
- Endline: Feb–Apr 2019

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT

This project investigates the role that the informal dairy sector plays in determining health and nutrition for consumers in peri-urban Nairobi, Kenya. The project includes three primary components:

1. Descriptive analysis of the potential effects of different dairy policies on milk availability, prices and consumption.
2. **Cluster randomized controlled trial (cRCT) to estimate the impact of a training, certification and marketing (TCM) scheme for dairy traders to improve milk safety as well as nutrition and health outcomes for children in consumer households.**
3. Scale and sustainability analysis to help identify factors that enable the success of value chain interventions.

STRATEGY FOR EMPOWERING WOMEN

- Informal dairy traders of both genders will receive training in milk handling practices and business skills as well as access to new productive inputs, enabling them to increase profits, milk quality and customer trust.
- For female dairy traders, increased business profits and customer trust may improve household bargaining power, leading to an enhanced role in household decision-making around production and income or improved autonomy in decision-making.



GAAP2 Cluster		
	Income	Nutrition
Crops		
Livestock	X	X

Total Budget: \$4.1M

PROJECT OBJECTIVES UNDER GAAP2

The project will contribute to GAAP2 in two primary ways:

- Informed by preliminary qualitative work, we will adapt the pro-Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index (WEAI) tool for value chain actors—specifically, for informal dairy traders in peri-urban Nairobi.
- We will use the adapted pro-WEAI to assess the impact of the TCM intervention on women's empowerment in dairy trader households.



EVALUATION DESIGN AND PLAN

This study will use a **cRCT** with baseline and endline surveys conducted in both dairy trader households and consumer households.

- **Treatment (1 arm):** TCM offered for dairy traders in the informal sector in treatment clusters
- **Control (1 arm):** No TCM offered for dairy traders in the informal sector in control clusters

The primary outcomes of the study are exposure to unsafe milk and dietary adequacy for children 12–48 months of age. As a secondary outcome, we will assess the impact of the intervention on women's empowerment in dairy trader households.

A process evaluation will be used to assess the quality of implementation and service delivery, and to identify operational and utilization constraints. This information will then be used to design corrective measures for poorly functioning or underused program components to ensure that the TCM intervention is able to attain optimal impacts.