

# SUPPORT OF YOUNG FARMERS IN KENYA IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

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## Abstract

*Sustainable development and agricultural production represent intensively explored issues in many ways today. Their importance has been rising because of growing global problems and population. This is in particular the case of the global South – poorer, less developed – countries with weaker economies. In this respect, the concept of sustainable agriculture and its implementation in practice has becoming important. The goal of this paper is to present the need for implementation of sustainable agricultural practices in the global South countries, but mainly to examine the current perspectives of sustainable agriculture in Kenya, as a selected developing country, fighting with many problems of global nature. It is a country where about 35 percent of population are in age from 15 to 34 years, and where is a big need for effective sustainable agriculture practices. But to do so there is also a need to support young people in the field of farming. The article will then present the level of this supports from the government and in the context of international development through various mechanisms. In the end we will present the current status in analysed areas and a broader view on the examined issues.*

**Keywords:** Sustainable development, sustainable agriculture, global South countries, sustainable agricultural production in Kenya, support of young Kenyan farmers

**JEL classification:** Q01, Q18, I38

# 1 Introduction

Sustainable development represents still current and important concept with raising position in entire international community. The contemporary world is endangered by many problems which have already gained the global nature and threaten the entire world, although in various extent and power. One of such problems is also the growing population on the one hand and huge hunger on the other hand. This is the case of most less developed countries. Therefore, there are still more often and deeper efforts to build and implement a worldwide rules and goals to support and ensure sustainable development in combination with sustainable agricultural production. It is quite complicated conjunction. The concept of sustainable development relates to many problems that are endangering the world. The aim of international community is therefore an intensive effort to mitigate these problems and achieve the status development sustainability. However, industrial agriculture is, on the other hand, the cause of many environmental problems and pollutions that must be reduced in achieving world sustainability. In this respect, the concept of sustainable agriculture and its enforcement as well as its implementation in individual countries is becoming increasingly important.

An important prerequisite for these efforts to be successful is to spread the needed information and knowledge about the current situation and problems of this world, and how it is needed to act to support its sustainable development. As “the growing sociocultural burden of nature connected mainly with the development of consumption economy seriously threatens lives of future generations” (Svitačová – Moravčíková, 2017: 196). However, there are many possibilities for people to act as responsible local and global citizen in these issues. The situation is even more problematic in less developed countries, because even they cause the global problems with their very existence in much lower extent than the more developed countries, they suffer to their consequences much more. These countries struggle with many problems which are directly affecting and threaten their very existence. As they usually do not have the finances for solving their problems which are often caused by irresponsible acting of richer countries the duty of the entire world community is to adopt the common goals to help developing countries face their problems more effectively and reduce them as an obstacle in achieving sustainable development of the world.

The countries of global South are more focused on the agricultural production than to industry. As the agriculture contributes to the environmental pollution in many ways today we can see the growing impact of the concept of sustainable agriculture which should be supported in wider extent also in these countries. Therefore, this paper will present and analyse shortly the need for support of

sustainable agriculture in less developed countries. Then, the main aim is to examine and analyse the current state and perspectives of sustainable agriculture in Kenya, as a selected global South country, which belongs to the countries struggling with the hunger, lack of resources and intensive impact of global problems on the one hand, and with the constant population growth on the other hand. According to the statistics, more than half of the Kenyan population are young people under the age of 24 (PopulationPyramid, 2017), therefore spreading of knowledge in agriculture and sustainable development has been reaching a considerable importance as well as the support of young people in the field of farming. For this purpose, we will examine also this support from the government as well as in the context of international development aid made through the education, and through the other mechanisms.

## **2 Data and Methods**

This research study arises from the qualitative research coming from the theoretical analysis of the current state and perspectives of sustainable agriculture in Kenya, as selected less developed country, and of the support of young Kenyan farmers in the context of this strategy. For this purpose, we are going to use several scientific methods during our research. We will map, describe and identify the importance and the state of sustainable agriculture in developing countries generally. Then, we will explore, analyse and determine specific mechanisms for support of sustainable agriculture practices in Kenya as a selected developing country as well as mechanisms of young farmers support there. The results will enable us to see the current status in analysed area, and to make our own outcomes in examined issues to broaden our scope.

### **2.1 Strategy of sustainable agriculture in global South countries in the context of sustainable development**

One of the biggest challenges for sustainable development is the globalizing world, largely marked by poverty (Elliot, 2006). The very concept of sustainable development has passed after quite a long development up to now. Its main history started in 1984 when the United Nations established a group of people from global South and global North countries and charged them with identifying the long-term sustainable strategies for entire international community. The result was the report named “Our Common Future” known as Brundtland Report (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987) which defined sustainable development as “development that meets the needs of the present

without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” (World Commission on Environment and Development, 1987, p. 43). It was an important moment which put sustainable development firmly into the political arena of international development thinking (Elliot, 2006). After this the importance of sustainable development has risen in the international field and many conferences were organized from this time with an effort to find common goals, define the global problems, and try to find and achieve solutions together on the international arena. Countries of global South are very interested in these actions too as they struggle with many problems of global character that endanger sustainability of the world, more intensively than the countries of global North.

Important milestone in these actions was the Millennium Summit in 2000 and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (UNDP, 2000) containing the most endangering problems of the world in that times. These goals were adopted with the duty that international community will solve them together until the year 2015. Unfortunately, this aim was not successfully achieved but it represented a significant starting point in continuing these efforts. In 2015 there were adopted new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (UNDP, 2015). International community had been working to prepare them adequately for a very long time and they paid significant attention to remove failings from previous determination of the MDGs, and again limited their solving until the year 2030. These 17 goals and 169 targets reflect aspirations for sustainable development of the global community, and together with the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development (United Nations, 2015) they go much deeper than the MDGs addressing the universal need for development that works for all (UNDP, 2015). They have been set to facilitate the realization of results achieved at the important summits in the economic, social and environmental area, with accent on sustainable development. They pick up on MDGs but dispose with closer specification. Important is a big support of global South countries and the significant effort for removing regional inequalities in the goals content.

All goals are important in ensuring sustainable development and sustainable agriculture belongs among them. “More than ever today, development that respects the value of the natural environment is necessary, especially for those beset by poverty and whose natural resources are being degraded by the adverse impact of current patterns of economic and social activity and lack of protection from natural disasters” (Strachan – Vigilance, 2011, p. 1). Therefore, it is more than needed to develop good and sustainable strategies in all sectors, as well as in agriculture in developing countries to support sustainable development and reduce global problems that harm them significantly. Especially the environmental

problems which belong among the most visible and most urgent ones (see more in Stahel, 2010; Stahel, 2016).

### **2.1.1 What is sustainable agriculture?**

Agriculture has changed its nature a lot mainly after the World War II. There are modern technologies, mechanization, chemical use, specialization and policies that favoured maximizing production. Industrial agriculture produces huge quantities of food at low prices. However, this is possible only by implementing practices that threaten the environment, health, rural communities, animals, etc. So, despite the many positive impacts there have also been significant costs which influence the sustainable development. The most important are topsoil depletion, groundwater contamination, degradation of rural communities, lowered conditions for farmworkers, increased productions costs, etc. A growing movement has emerged during the past decades to question the role of the agricultural establishment in promoting practices that contribute to these problems. Today, this movement for sustainable agriculture is garnering increasing support and acceptance within mainstream agriculture. Not only does sustainable agriculture address many environmental and social concerns, but it offers innovative and economically viable opportunities for growers, labourers, consumers, policymakers and many others in the entire food system (UC Davis Agricultural Sustainability Institute, n. d.). Therefore, today we can see promoting of “obvious changes in land use and the impact of human activity upon the planet’s ecosystem, and the constraints on human activity imposed by limits of the system” (Šeben Začková, 2015: 1144).

The concept of sustainable agriculture generally integrates several main goals – environmental health, economic profitability, social and economic equity. Reaching toward the goal of sustainable agriculture is the responsibility of all participants in the system. The main goal of sustainable agriculture is therefore to meet society’s food and textile needs in the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Every person involved in the food system can play a role in ensuring sustainable agricultural system (UC Davis Agricultural Sustainability Institute, n. d.). In this context, sustainable agriculture in the simplest terms means the production of food, fibre, or other plant or animal products using farming techniques that protect the environment, people, and animals. This form of agriculture enables people to produce healthful food without endangering future generations’ ability to do the same (Grace Communication Foundation, 2018).

So, we can summarize that the agriculture sustainability is a complex idea with many faces, including the economic (a sustainable farm should be a profitable

business that contributes to a robust economy), the social (it should deal fairly with its workers and have a mutually beneficial relationship with the surrounding community), and the environmental (good stewardship of the natural systems and resources that farms rely on). Among other things, this involves: building and maintaining healthy soil; managing water wisely; minimizing air, water, and climate pollution; promoting biodiversity, etc. Farms, using these principles, can avoid damaging impacts without sacrificing productivity or profitability (Union of Concerned Scientists, n. d.).

Importance of sustainable agriculture has been growing. It is the SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Especially the target 2.4 is important – By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality (UNDP, 2015).

### **2.1.2 Sustainable agriculture and support of farmers in global South countries**

We can state that realizing sustainable agriculture needs new efforts in development, research and implementation. One of the most important in this is dedicated stewardship. Absolutely necessary is a commitment at the highest levels of government. This must be coupled with an action program that addresses the needs of farmers in the context of the environment and public awareness of the problems caused by this model. There is a big need to support sustainable agriculture, create market for sustainable foods, and form demands for agricultural policy and regulatory reform. Supporters of industrial agriculture claim that only this type of agriculture can feed so huge world population. That is not true. According to scientists the proper implementation of sustainable agriculture techniques can be more effective in this goal and can also protect and sustain environment. Therefore, there is a need to support spreading knowledge and information about this new strategy among people, groups, entire nations and their decision-makers. People all over the world and especially in agricultural countries of global South need to be educated about problems of the world, about the unsustainability of the industrial agriculture, and about the benefits of sustainable agriculture strategy.

International community and more developed countries should help those less developed mainly by providing tools and resources to help also consumers make better food choices, provide them detailed information about the food system, teach people to shop and cook sustainably, to use the food sustainably, etc.

Maintaining sustainable agriculture is even more important in developing countries for low-input and resource-poor farmers. In this context, there is a need for educating people, show them the long-term consequences of their traditional methods in current agriculture, and help them develop and implement innovative, appropriate farming practices. There is a need also for financial and technical assistance, without which the sustainable agriculture in these poor countries will be untenable in future. This essential support could be considered as an investment to ensure food security and social stability in the world (Blumenthal, 2018).

Many developing countries still do not have detailed information about this strategy. Therefore, highly trained professionals need to be formed to conduct effective resource inventories. Equally important is the creation of awareness among people – especially young people and support farming as a job which have important future in these countries.

Sustainable agriculture has been gaining still bigger importance in every part of the world and especially in developing countries which are more focused on agricultural production, struggling with many problems like hunger, constant population growth, lack of basic resources, and harmed environment. As just the agriculture damage environment in a quite serious extension it is necessary to train these countries in every level to implement sustainable elements in it which will make it more effective in the end, than the industrial agriculture.

Also, the support of farming is very important in these countries. Because of the high number of population which they usually have there is a hunger as one of the biggest problem and many people die because of lack of food. Sustainable agriculture strategy and support for farming is very important and it can help in solving also this fundamental problem. Especially young people are crucial point in these new practices as the developing countries went recently through the population explosion and most of population is in the youthful age. So, the future of the country lies really in their hands, skills, knowledge, and will to practice farming in their life.

### **3 Results and Discussion**

In this era of forward globalization there should be at least some basic knowledge about sustainable agriculture in less developed countries which must also meet the effort to support farming. In the next section we will choose Kenya as a country of global South where is a very significant need for this new insight and practices in the agriculture from the view of very high population which suffer for hunger. There is also a significant share of young people so there is also importance to support young farmers for their future work in this field. We will

therefore examine the concrete supporting mechanisms in sustainable agriculture which have been already realized in this country. On the other hand, we will examine the support mechanisms for young farmers which exist in this country mainly in the context of sustainable agriculture. Both will be examined from the side of governmental help and international development aid.

### **3.1 Support of sustainable agricultural practices in Kenya**

Agricultural problems of Kenya like water erosion combined with the intensive usage of fertilizers have resulted in overall poor soil fertility. This has led to low crop productivity and farm yields. Farmers in Kenya are therefore often caught in a vicious cycle of decreasing soil fertility which necessitates the buying of expensive chemical fertilizer to improve crop yields, but which, in the long term will degrade their soil even more. Low crop yields directly result in lack of food and undernourishment for subsistent farming households (Ace Africa, 2017).

Agriculture plays a significant role in Kenya and its economy. More than 40% of Kenya's population is employed in this field which is also more than 70% of the Kenya's rural population (Childree, 2018). Any country can benefit from sustainable agriculture, but it is even more important that those with a heavy reliance on agriculture make sustainability a priority in their decision-making. Sustainable agriculture in Kenya can improve crop yields, stimulate the economy and help mitigate climate change. Kenya is very active in this issue and up to now it has implemented a lot of various programs focused on increasing sustainable agriculture practices. Sustainable agriculture in Kenya is making a positive impact on its economy and also decreasing the country's carbon footprint. This can be a notable example for the international community that economic and environmental interests do not always have to be against each other. When sustainable development is a priority, increasing economic success and decreasing negative impacts on the planet are possible to achieve simultaneously (Childree, 2018).

Unfortunately, the support from local and national government in Kenya was not very high in the beginnings. These political bodies supported unsustainable and expensive practices much more in past. Farmers in many Kenya's districts lack information on appropriate and sustainable farming techniques to adapt to the challenges of climate change. In addition, many poor rural producers do not possess the knowledge and skills to access inputs, receive business support and seek market information. Inadequate support from the government to address these challenges created larger barriers for poor agricultural producers to enhance their livelihoods. But climate change's impact, various global problems and natural disasters in this country has driven many farmers to seek new planting techniques that maintain or increase crop production, despite fewer resources.

Therefore, the ecological group of farmers themselves started to spread the ecological and sustainable knowledge, skills and practices along the country. They found the support in other farmers and started to spread awareness. Gradually they have found support also in international organizations focused on the sustainable agricultural techniques and their enforcing in developing countries.

Important in all this process is therefore the international help and assistance. For example, there is a project *SALI – Sustainable Agriculture in Kenya*. It was implemented to deliver appropriate climate information to marginalized agricultural producers, community-based organizations and private sector agricultural producers in selected districts in order to increase incomes and opportunities and develop sustainable climate-resistant livelihoods (Abaha, 2014).

In this context another, project which is working to increase sustainable agriculture in this country, is the *World Bank's Sustainable Agriculture Land Management Project*. This project saw tremendous gains in the area of environmental conservation by training farmers in sustainable farming techniques (Childree, 2018). We can state the assumption that World Bank activities belong among the widest in this area. The Sustainable Agriculture Land Management Project has also helped small-holder farmers build smart agriculture skills. This has led to higher crop yields, increased income and food security, and resilience to a changing climate. The project has been implemented with support from the Swedish nongovernmental organization, Vi Agroforestry. As farmers learn new methods to revitalize their land – planting trees and crops, and harvesting in ways that produce natural nitrogen fertilizers in the soil and benefit the longevity of the land – they reap the benefits and share their experiences with their communities (The World Bank, 2015).

Ace Africa (registered charity in United Kingdom) is another organization from international arena which is trying to help this country. It has also been working to improve sustainable agriculture in Kenya by implementing with the so-called *Community Livelihood Programs*. These programs deal with the problem of decreased soil fertility by teaching local farmers how to make organic compost. This compost not only improves soil fertility, but also helps crops better fight against diseases and increases carbon sequestration (Childree, 2018). These sustainable farming techniques improve environmental quality and the ability of communities to utilize and live in harmony with the land for generations to come, and mitigating the effects of climate change (Ace Africa, 2017).

*The International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center* is another organization devoting itself to increasing sustainable agriculture in Kenya. One of the main techniques taught by this Center is intercropping (Childree, 2018).

Another very important and beneficial activities are done by the organization *SOFDI – Sustainable Organic Farming and Development Initiatives* – which main goal is to support sustainable agriculture initiatives in Kenya too. Using multiple approaches and taking the local context into account, they work with farmers, communities and schools in order to reach a large population. They operate only in Kenya, so they can optimally invest their resources, and avoid the high traveling and start-up costs associated with multiple operations. They involve also the county governments through a strong and positive collaboration, and work closely with research institutions and other like-minded organizations. This ensures actual information for farmers through their constant and intensive extension services and practical training programs. They have operated many projects focused on sustainable agriculture in this country (SOFDI, 2017).

Governmental help in this context has started to raise with adoption of Agenda 21 where government of Kenya has developed guidelines to integrate environmental concerns into agriculture development projects (United Nations, 1992). With adoption of Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development the efforts needed to be much more active and effective. There was a pressure of international community, so the Kenya's government declared in this Agenda that they will devote resources also to sustainable agriculture with common cooperation. They declared that they will adopt policies which increase sustainable development. Today in this country there have been adopted several policies for supporting agricultural sustainability. But the efforts are not enough to be successful. The international development aid is still needed.

An example of national support in this field can represent the school activities mainly at the universities. For example, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology as a public university supported by government applies the sustainable and ecological agriculture practices very broadly. Over the whole university land there are many greenhouses and fields where students are learning about necessary ecological and other sustainable farming practices.

### **3.2 Young farmers support in Kenya in the context of sustainable agriculture**

The farming sector in developing countries is generally not attractive also because the technologies that are used are not the most productive, there is no infrastructure, and there are land security issues. But farming is future for these countries as well as for Kenya where the situation is bad too. Some young people are settling for farming but not in big numbers. There is a big need for more people becoming farmers.

Also, in this area the support of international organizations as part of international development aid is very visible and the most important. Very active is, for example, an international organization *Farm Africa* working to build prosperous rural continent from Africa. This organization has been working with young Kenya's farmers. According to a surveys and statistics, people under the age of 34 make up nearly 80 percent of the Kenyan population. There was a project named *Farm Africa's Youth Empowerment in Sustainable Agriculture* (2011-2015). It worked to build young people's interest in agricultural enterprises. This help generate income, create resilience and empower young people to become business leaders in their communities. Since 2011, another project *Farm Africa's Growing Futures* has supported 2,700 young farmers up to now in this country to make agri-businesses profitable. The project unlocks young farmers' potential to increase their yields and profits. In the next phase of the project organization wants to use the new funds to give high-quality seeds, and agricultural and business training to young adults to enable them to set up their own sustainable horticultural businesses. These projects have created, strengthened and supported youth groups to establish and manage agricultural businesses, have provided training and technical assistance in agronomy, have helped youth groups to market their products, and have encouraged youth to become active in local politics and governance (Farm Africa, 2018).

There are several most important reasons why it is important to support young farmers in Kenya, and those are following:

- The average age of a farmer in Kenya is about 61. It is one year more than the recommended retirement age of Kenyans. There is a need to cultivate new generation of Kenyan farmers, fill this gap and strengthen the Kenya's economy.
- The average age of Kenya's population is around 19 years and every year one million young people join the Kenyan workforce. There is a very high youth unemployment.
- Agriculture is the biggest Kenya's industry and investing in agriculture is more effective than in any other sector at reducing poverty.
- In the future young farmers will be on the frontline of climate change. They will have to prepare for a changing, more volatile climate and they should already start.
- Economically empowering young farmers improves the health and wellbeing of the families they support.
- Young farmers bring fresh ideas and ambitions to farming, combining their entrepreneurial spirit with tailored farming. Business support can help to breathe life into fragile rural economies.

- No farmers means no food and no future. Helping young farmers make a success of agriculture is vital to feeding a growing population (Farm Africa, 2017).

In many places in Kenya there is poor access to water and low food production which put local communities at considerable risk. The effects of climate change and frequent drought are placing increasing pressure on farmland. Therefore, there is also a help from Philippines' VSO volunteer Casimiro Bulilan who trains young farmers to more effectively cope with the potentially devastating effects of changing weather patterns as he is sure that helping young farmers in Kenya combat the effects of climate change. He is working in partnership with Illaramatak (community-based organization). Bulilan is sharing his skills and experience as a water engineer and conservation expert with young farmers in Kenya. His training has so far resulted in an encouraging change in the attitudes of the young farmers, and in an increased understanding of natural resource management as a means of combating the negative effects of climate change. The farmers are now able to actively apply their knowledge and practical skills of sustainable agriculture, that are very much needed to conserve and protect their farmland. VSO partner Illaramatak and volunteer Casimiro has continued to support the community by providing regular follow-up training and advices (VSO Jitolee, n.d.).

Other example of international development aid in supporting young farmers in the context of sustainable agriculture is the help provided by another non-governmental organization (this is from Slovakia) – *Človek v ohrození* (Human under the threat) which realizes its projects under the Slovak Official Development Aid. They have realized their help through various projects and besides other things they try to make agriculture attractive for young people. For example, they have established *School agricultural club* which was the common project of the organization *Človek v ohrození* with Kenyan organization NECOFA (Network of Ecofarming in Africa) and try to make the agriculture in its sustainable and ecological perspective more attractive for young people. Through various activities they present local youth with practical skills in the field of ecofarming, food processing, but also marketing and sales of products in nearby villages, towns and municipalities. Their main goal is to help small farmers and young farmers find employment in agribusiness so as to prevent them from migrating to cities. Through these activities young people realize that they can start farming, and they can have high yields, which can greatly improve their living standards. Many of them have changed their mind and instead of leaving for work in the city, they are interested in agribusiness now. Moreover, in this club they learn effective and environmentally friendly methods of crop production, animal husbandry, and various techniques of processing agricultural production. The added value is that

these young people then spread their knowledge in their families and also within their communities (Človek v ohrození, 2015).

Also, in this issue there is a part of governmental help. Quite a new government document exists in this country and it is called „*Kenya youth agribusiness strategy 2017-2021*“. Government see the problem of high youth unemployment (it is about 35 percent). The youth unemployment challenge is therefore primarily a challenge of economic growth and job creation in Kenya. It requires bold and coordinated efforts to stimulate economic transformation and business sector development (World Bank, 2014). Agriculture remains the backbone of Kenya's economy. It is therefore critical in creating employment and uplifting the living standards of the Kenyan people. Agriculture has been identified as one of the key sectors to deliver the 10 percent annual economic growth rate envisaged in the economic pillar of the Kenya Vision 2030. This growth should be achieved through transforming small-scale agriculture from subsistence to innovative, commercially oriented and modern agriculture (Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, 2017). Considering high rate of youth unemployment, the agricultural sector offers multiple livelihood and employment opportunities. The Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries has developed the *Kenya Youth Agribusiness Strategy* to address challenges that hinder youth from participating effectively in this sector. The Strategy is aimed at providing new opportunities for youth in agriculture and its value chains. The impact of youth engagement in agriculture will be evident in sustainable economic growth, and in the reduction of poverty and hunger. The Ministry accents its commitment to create a conducive environment for the realization of the youth engagement in agricultural development initiatives. They want to support youth potential to contribute to the sector and indeed to the overall economic development (Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, 2017).

Youth offer a dynamic work force that is innovative; have a high uptake of technological know-how, and the ability to take on significant levels of risk. The Agriculture sector presents a huge opportunity for the creation of employment to absorb the youth and ensure achievement of food security for future generations. This issue has been a concern that has formed the development of youth in agriculture *Strategic Plan (2017-2022)* where eleven strategic objectives have been developed to address the challenges that hamper meaning and sustainable youth participation in agribusiness (Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries, 2017).

## 4 Conclusion

At the conclusion we can summarize the findings of our research from Kenya as selected developing country directly endangered by unsustainable development, and struggling with several especially environmental and social global problems. This country has a constant population growth, but at the same time suffers on lack of food and sources which means that it suffers for hunger problem too. As it was mentioned, Kenya is not an industrial country and its future depends on the appropriate development of agriculture. However, because of the mentioned global problems Kenya must actively adopt sustainable agriculture strategy and techniques connected with it. At the same time there is a problem that agricultural sector is currently still little attractive in Kenya and Kenya's farmers are getting older very fast. Young people which represent important part of Kenyan population are mostly not interested in farming and agricultural work. Because of this, there is a big need not only to support sustainable agriculture practices in Kenya, but also to make the agricultural sector sufficiently attractive for young people and provide an appropriate help for being a farmer there. The future of this country lies in the in success of these efforts.

According to the results of our examination and research made in this field we can state that the situation is getting on the successful way. We can see that there are a lot of foreign organizations which provides the international development aid in the field of support sustainable agriculture in Kenya very successfully and there are still more active efforts also from the government in this area. Of course, there is a need to make these efforts more active, and with an open space and will of national and municipal governments. Then also the international development aid will be even more successful.

In the field of support provided to young farmers in Kenya, where the average age of population is around 19 years (Worldometers, 2018) the efforts are also significant. Many foreign and also international organizations and individuals are trying to help young farmers in many ways to make farming more attractive for them. They help young people in practicing this job successfully in Kenya and these efforts are fruitful still more. The governmental help is visible here as well. Government see the huge gap which has been created in the sector of agriculture as well as the huge rate of youth unemployment. Also, for this reason it is still more active in creating documents and strategic plans to make this sector more attractive and accessible for young people in Kenya. Very important is the fact that all this support is focused on the agriculture in its sustainable context.

Kenya is on its right way to rich the high level of sustainable agricultural production and to change the environment of agriculture to be more attractive for

young (eco)farmers. It must continue in these activities and the global problems will be reduced in a significant extent. The same practices are needed to be supported also in other developing countries, as well as the developed ones. Everywhere the system of agricultural productivity must be changed to sustainable one and everywhere we can see the lack of interest of young people to work in agricultural sector also because of law support from governments. This situation needs to be changed for the purpose to make this world sustainable and in the way of reducing the global problem of hunger, poverty and the others.

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