African Social Forestry (Forestry/Social aspects)

# Improved Cassava Cultivation Practices in Kenyan Coastal Villages: A Three-Year Impact Study

**Ngugi Kibet Wanjala**[1,2], **Kiplagat Cheruiyot Kirwa**[3,4], **Olivier Mutua Nyaga**[5], **Chiraimba Mwangi Gitonga**[2,6]

[1] Department of Animal Science, Strathmore University

[2] International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi

[3] Department of Agricultural Economics, Technical University of Kenya

[4] Department of Soil Science, International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (ICIPE), Nairobi

[5] Strathmore University

[6] Egerton University

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**Correspondence:** nwanjala@yahoo.com

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**Author notes**

*Ngugi Kibet Wanjala is affiliated with Department of Animal Science, Strathmore University and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.*

*Kiplagat Cheruiyot Kirwa is affiliated with Department of Agricultural Economics, Technical University of Kenya and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.*

*Olivier Mutua Nyaga is affiliated with Strathmore University and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.*

*Chiraimba Mwangi Gitonga is affiliated with Egerton University and focuses on Agriculture research in Africa.*

## Abstract

Cassava is a critical food crop in Kenyan coastal villages, providing significant nutrition to local populations. However, current farming practices are often inefficient and unsustainable. A mixed-methods approach was employed, including surveys, interviews, and field observations to gather data from 100 households across five villages. Data analysis utilised statistical models and thematic categorization. Improved planting techniques led to a $Y = 25\,X + 30$ increase in cassava yields per hectare (95% CI: [20, 30]) compared to traditional methods. The study confirms the efficacy of improved cultivation practices, which significantly boost yield and sustainability. Recommendations for wider adoption are provided based on findings. Extension services should be enhanced to promote best practices among coastal farmers, focusing on community-led initiatives. Cassava, Improved Cultivation Practices, Sustainable Agriculture, Kenyan Coastal Villages

**Keywords:** *African geography, Cassava cultivation, Sustainable intensification, Agroforestry, Participatory rural appraisal, Farmer field schools, Yield enhancement*

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