





Business models for scaling soil health: assessment of carbon farming projects in Kenya

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BACKGROUND

- Agricultural soils and food systems are central to climate change mitigation and adaptation.
- Carbon farming can increase carbon storage in soils and biomass and improve resilience, but smallholders face adoption barriers.
- Carbon markets can channel private investments to farmers by providing incentives for carbon farming.
- A key challenge is to develop sustainable business models that attract finance while benefitting farmers and ecosystems.



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Sustainable business models = organizational arrangements that define how value is created, shared, and captured among actors, while ensuring economic viability, inclusiveness + positive environmental impacts.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

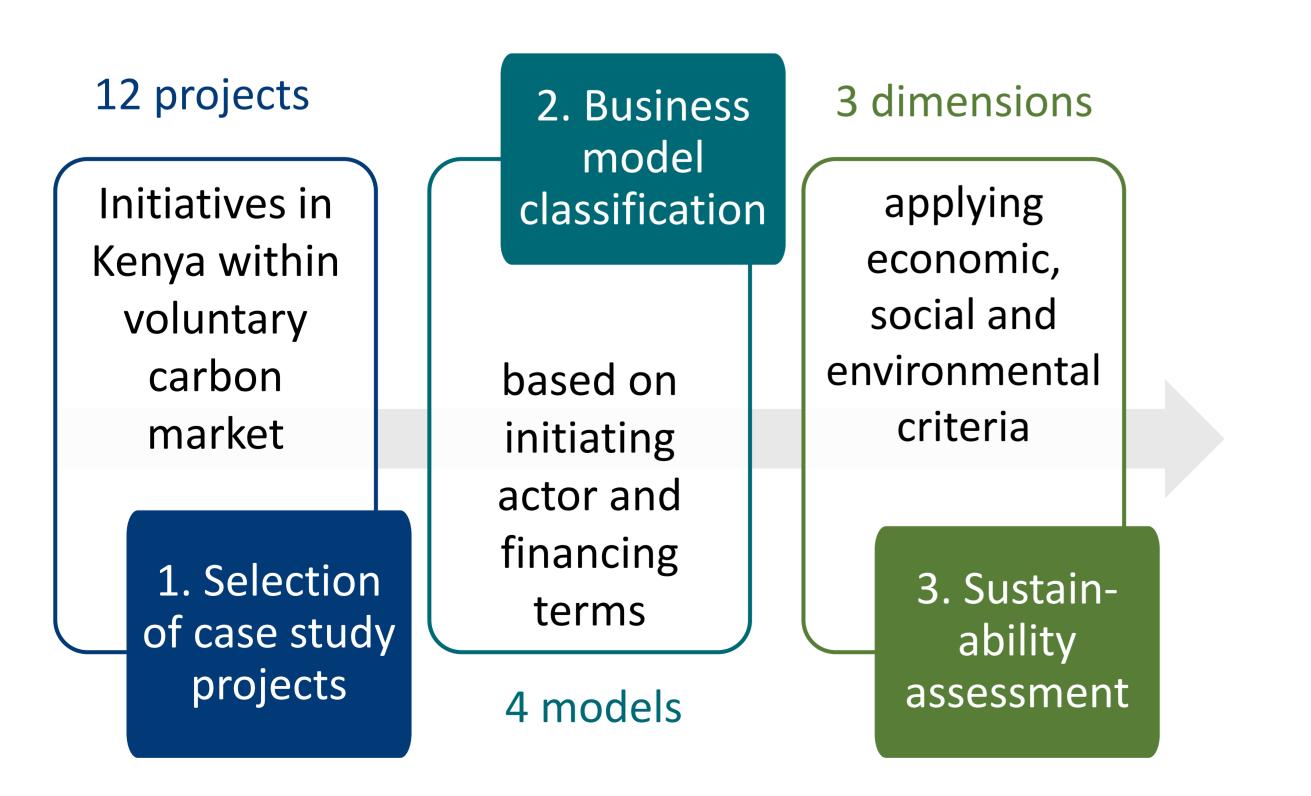
RQ1: What business models are used in smallholder carbon farming?

RQ2: How do the business models compare in their economic, social and environmental sustainability?

RQ3: What are the key lessons for improving the sustainability of carbon farming projects?

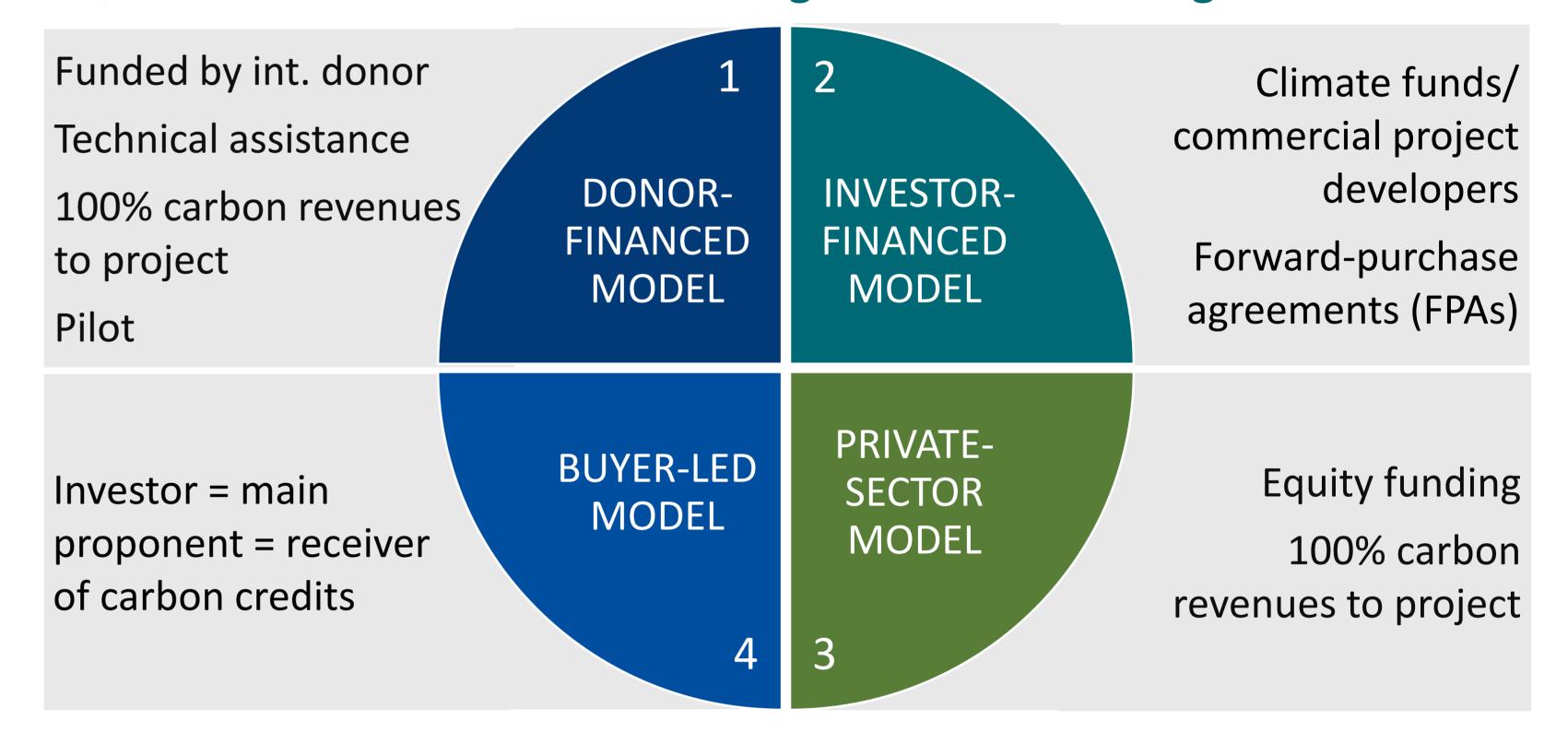
RESEARCH APPROACH

Multiple case study approach:



RESULTS: CARBON FARMING BUSINESS MODELS

RQ1: Classification based on initiating actor and financing terms:



RQ2: Comparative assessment of business models:

	Donor-financed	lr	nvestor-financed		Private-sector		Buyer-led
	Piloting projects Community benefits	+	Secure pre- finance	+	Marketing flexibility of carbon credits	+	Secure pre- finance
-	Donor dependency	-	FPAs at low carbon price	-	Continuous mobilization of funds required	-	Centralization of power with single entity

RQ3: Lessons for improving sustainability of carbon farming:



CONCLUSIONS

Business models shape investment cases, but the broader institutional and regulatory environment influences their functionality:

- Promote public-private co-investment models.
- → Encourage commercial bank lending to carbon farming projects via guarantees or preferential capital treatment for green investments.
- Increase transaction cost cutting investments in collective action, cooperation and contract farming models.
- → Ensure equitable benefit-sharing and protection of farmers' rights, with safeguards embedded in national regulations and carbon standards.





