



**TEGEMEO INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND
DEVELOPMENT**

**Proceedings of the Dissemination Workshop on ‘Status, Trends and
Opportunities in Smallholder Agricultural Productivity and Market
Participation for Improved Food Security and Incomes’**

Makueni County

Held at the Kindu Mall, Emali on August 16th, 2011

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SESSION I

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Francis Karin of Tegemeo Institute at 9:25 am. He then invited the Director, Tegemeo Institute to welcome the guests and participants.

Welcoming Remarks, Dr. Mary Mathenge, Director Tegemeo Institute:

The Director started by welcoming all and expressing her happiness with the good turn-out for the workshop. She further noted that there was a good mix of participants (DAOs, DLPOs, DCOs, District Cooperative Officers, NGOs, farmers, religious leaders, farmer group officials, CBO chairs and cooperatives officials). She apologized for the delay in starting explaining that she had been holding on, expecting the D.C. for Nzaui to join. She suggested the workshop starts with a word of prayer and invited the reverend present to pray.

After introducing the team from Tegemeo Institute and Egerton University, she informed the participants that the name 'Tegemeo' means, to be relied on... to deliver sound/objective policy advice. She informed the participants that the workshop was on '*Status, Trends and Opportunities in Smallholder Agricultural Productivity and Market Participation for Improved Food Security and Incomes*'. Thereafter she invited participants to introduce themselves stating their name, where from and their occupation, the organization they are representing and position held.

The director introduced the chief guests as: William O Owino, District Officer 1(DO-1) Kilungu, Paul K Musyimi, District Agricultural officer (DAO), District Crops Officers (DCOs), Provincial Crops Officer (PCO), PDAs Office Eastern Province, Mr. Patrick Maina. She also recognized several district stakeholder forum chairs present. After identifying herself as Mary Mathenge in charge of Tegemeo Institute which falls under the Deputy Vice Chancellor for Research and Extension, Egerton University, she invited the DVC himself, Prof. Mathooko to address the participants and invite the DO-1 Kilungu district.

Opening Remarks by the DVC, Prof. Mathooko:

He began by greeting the participants commending their effort in attending the workshop and for being quite alert and suggested that the presenters speak in Kiswahili for the benefit of those not well versed with the English language. He proceeded to give a brief history of the university: 'Egerton University is known for agriculture and many present might have been alumni of the university. Egerton was started in 1939 by Lord Egerton, as training centre for the British service men coming from the First World War. The first intake was just 3 students. It has since grown into a full university with 14,400 students currently. Initially female students were not being admitted to the college but in 1969 mama Ngina Kenyatta visited the college and was

disappointed that no female students were admitted. She vowed not to come again until the college starts admitting female students. From there Egerton started admitting female students.

Currently the university has several colleges, several campuses and farms. The farms include; Ngongongeri farm (commercial farm of 2700 acres), Turtle farm (1000 acres), Chemeron in Baringo (1000 acres) where they rear camels and goats.

Egerton is rich in agricultural extension. We train communities in bee keeping, biogas, organic farming, soil erosion and modern technology, and many more programs. Through our research organs like Tegemeo we do policy research and analysis but I see here the agricultural situation is not as dire. North Eastern was created a desert but we need to use our brains to make it productive.

On behalf of the University we are very happy and welcome you to this workshop. There are farmer group' representatives in the workshop and I welcome you and your members to Egerton University in Njoro to learn. He encouraged participants to ask many questions and to feel as part of the university. He then invited the DO1 for Kilungu district.

Opening Remarks by William O. Owino, DO1, Kilungu

'The DVC, Director Tegemeo, PCO, DCO, DAO, DO-1, Ladies and gentlemen, I want to take this opportunity to greet you all, 'hamjambo'! 'On behalf of the DC-Nzau and the other DC's, I would like to thank Tegemeo for selecting Kilungu as the venue for this research... we really appreciate. Research is very significant in national development. (He then proceeded to illustrate how a small research on smoking in Kasikeu gave way to the setting up of K-Rep bank). Research helps in making decisions by providing information. We must ask ourselves questions like; where are we? What is the problem? How can it be solved? Where are we going...?' He challenged the participants to pick something to take back home from Tegemeo's findings. Noting that the success of research is the implementation of findings and dissemination he challenged those present to identify what could be implemented to improve the food situation in their areas? We are a representation of the bigger county. He challenged those present to change the attitude of people in Ukambani to start farming orphaned crops and not only think of maize and beans and to give the women a chance.

Remarks by DO-1 Mbooni: She asserted that agriculture is the pillar of life in Kenya. Noting that Mbooni farmers practiced dairy and horticultural farming, she invited Tegemeo Institute to Mbooni to do research which informs on how to end dependence on relief food.

The chair, Director Tegemeo thanked the DO's comments appreciating the challenges posed to researchers. The Director outlined the objectives of the workshop. She summarized by

appreciating all involved in making the event a success and particularly USAID, government officials in the county others.

Tea break,

SESSION II

Chairman: Mr. Patrick Maina, Provincial Crops Officer, Eastern Province,

He welcomed the participants back from the Tea Break and invited the presenter, Mr. John Olwande of Tegemeo Institute.

Presentation by John: Social Economic Characteristics and Agricultural Productivity, and Input Use

After the presentation the chairman thanked the presenter and invited the participants to ask questions.

Albanus Muthoka from Kithangathini: Our people are not good in coping mechanisms as shown; the mechanisms they result to are not sustainable. What can we do to change mindsets of people so that they can have better coping ways when there is food shortage? Training is one the ways that change mindsets in better ways.

Josiah N Makunu, from DADO Kilingu: Acreage and also milk productivity are declining, is it about the District Agricultural Development.

In 2007, 2,600 households received 2300 MT of certified seeds.

Also 2007 showed a decline in cultivated land from 3.0 to 2.7 acres, and at the same time cattle, shoats, poultry and maize beans production went down, how was the 0.3 acres being utilized and were the farmers in despair?

Muthoka from the District implementation group:

Coping mechanisms mostly credit purchases is informative and shows on way in which the people can be assisted in times of food shortage. In 2007 there was a credit facility for coffee farmers but monitoring showed that the inputs received were not used on coffee but on other crops like maize and beans. This is about attitude and farmers should change this attitude.

Need to improve governance on coffee cooperatives to improve coffee farming for example the requirement to pay farmers at least 80% of the earnings.

Festus, from Makindu field office: It is good when researchers share findings with the respondents. From the presentation, the area has recorded improvement in production and productivity and input use. However other factors could have contributed to this, e.g. trainings

from NGOs and various groups, on resource use and capacity building and the improvement in partnerships between farmers, NGOs and government, in projects implementation.

More research is required in other parts not represented in this sample to look into the other factors that could have lead to the growth in productivity.

Kilonzo, farmer from Makueni: On fertilizer use, the high income farmers are using more fertilizer hence more yield. However our farms are not responding to more fertilizer application and we need more soil analysis studies to know why. Those that can afford will always do better and Tegemeo should do a poverty index. Less land is available for livestock and cash crop farming. We need new dairy farming technology to continue producing under reduced acreage.

Morris Muthooka, elder from Mutanda: Coffee prices have dropped which discourages the farmers from using inputs on coffee. Also fertilizer use is not resulting in higher production.

Beatrice, DO-1 Mbooni: Coffee management needs to be relooked. Mostly women do the work but the men take the pay. Hence women are abandoning coffee farming. Also youth cannot participate in coffee farming because they do not have coffee farms, they belong to the parents.

Seed relief targeting is an issue. Sometimes the ‘poor’ farmers given the seeds do not have land or cannot afford fertilizer so they consume or plant but get poor yields. Sometime the relief seed arrives late into the cropping season.

Fredrick Kanai: The presenter did not give interventions or recommended coping mechanisms.

Response: DO-1, it’s us the participants from this area to give recommendations on what we need to change or what we are doing wrong.

What if government did not give certified seeds? How do we improve seed uptake without government relief.

Prof Mathooko: Organic farming is simple because we can use maize stovers, molasses and other materials. Maybe we as the locals should consider going back to organic farming. All you need is training from experts. Egerton will be looking into promoting orphaned crops so that we can improve the situation. Egerton has also developed through research some resistant bean varieties and this will be multiplied to be brought to you. We are now on chick peas and sorghum.

John Olwande: We got all those Participant questions though most of them were comments. The questions can be summarized in to four issues;

1. How can we sustain farmers without resulting to ad hoc mechanism?
2. Soil analysis
3. Agronomic practices that is reliable to productivity.
4. Governance issues in terms of management and decision making.

Mercy Kamau:

On gender issues, please let us involve women more.

Coffee the prices (from what I know) will not go down soon since the demand for good quality coffees is higher than supply and for farmers to benefit from the current good prices, they must have good yields. The yield gap (between this area and national average) is big and a major challenge i.e. why should we have yields that are lower than the average or lower than the potential for this area?

The session ended with the chair appreciating both the presenter and the participants.

SESSION III

Chair: John Mwawuda, CEO, BISEP.

The chair explained the session would be divided into two parts, a presentation of Tegemeo findings and a plenary discussion of the findings. He then invited Mr. Raphael Gitau of Tegemeo to make his presentation.

Presentation by Gitau: Market Participation and Household Incomes.

The chair thanked the presenter and invited the participants to ask questions and/or make comments.

Muthoka Maisha, District Cooperative Officer: Wondered where the balance coffee was being sold if not 100% was being sold to the cooperatives.

From the presentation average income from coffee going to 1400, should we then recommend it as the best enterprise for the farmers?

The costs of inputs in coffee are high, maybe farmers need to practice organic farming. Although the coffee prices are expected to go up, the farmers here will not benefit because good prices go to those who produce more.

The inefficiencies in the coffee management need to be addressed, like having only one coffee factory to increase efficiency.

Need to find out why coffee farmers are producing way below potential, why are they applying less fertilizer while the inputs are available on credit.

Josiah N Makunu, from DADO, Kilungu: The poverty index for Kilungu is 67.6%. According to the presentation on income levels for both high and low, the mean is 430,000KeS. The

international poverty levels at 1\$ a day for a 6 member household is 520,000 KeS. Does it mean then that all the farmers are below the poverty line?

Farmers are still selling beans even when not producing at optimal levels. Why should a farmer producing 3-6 bags sell when food requirement for a 6 member household is 10 bags per year?

Masaku, Councilor Kilungu: Veterinary and extension services seem to be moving further from the farmers. The gap between the poor and the rich seems to be big. We need to think of ways to narrow the gap.

Albanus Muthoka: On households' access to piped water, our organization has noted that water has been decreasing in the rivers that serve Kithangathini and they are the main suppliers of water to farmers. The rivers are drying up.

Rhoda Mulli from the Cooperatives: Poor Infrastructure hampers farming as shown by the distances to various infrastructures. Post harvest issues do not seem to have been covered in the surveys.

After finding that 0% had access to electricity, what has the Institute recommended to the government on the disparity since the poor cannot be expected to develop their infrastructure?

Participant 1, from the government: The differences between Itaani and Kithangathini, are they due to AEZ only or what other differences exist, so as to know what approach we use to intervene in these areas. How does Tegemeo inform policy, at what level, government, county or what level?

Francis Katiema, Coop officer Kathekani: On incomes from different enterprises, farmers are not informed on enterprise choice.

Also a lot of water runs off during the rainy season to the Indian Ocean, how do we harvest it for farming?

Paul Mburu, Chair, Small holder farmers: Asked if the study spoke to professional farmers. He suggested talking to the government to educate farmers so that they can farm professionally, because the area is lacking professional farmers.

Muero, from Netherlands Development agency: At what point, are farmers accessing the market, at farm gate or where.

How are our farmers getting market information, and do they align their farming to the information?

Participant 2: Extension is demand driven nowadays. Could it be the reason for the increase in distances to extension advice? Is the demand driven approach profitable to farmers?

Responses,

Gitau

- The survey did not ask for the best farming enterprise to adopt.
- On percent selling coffee, in 2000 46.6 percent were selling coffee but the other coffee could have been sold to other places but this forum is the best to discuss where the rest of the coffee was being taken to. On incomes the analysis valued what they produced.
- Extension; are farmers going for these services or waiting for services to come to them? We talked of this service being demand driven but are farmers aware they should demand for these services?
- The major difference between Itaani and Kithangathini was the AEZ.
- We do not talk to professional farmers but the sample is random.
- Tegemeo informs policy at several levels, nationally, county level, ASCU etc.

Prof. Mathooko: ‘It is true rivers are drying up. Climate change results mainly from our practices. 99% of water comes from small rivers. The government is looking into catchment management. All farmers should follow the policies of water catchment protection and maintenance’.

‘Farmers can however make small dams to harvest rain water. Egerton is working with the government to reclaim rivers and have set aside 10 million, the government will add more and this is in line with vision 2030’.

‘About professional farmers, who is a farmer?’

‘About extension, the government has been working on extension policy and research policy with the aim of bringing these services closer to the farmers. We should however take care of our environment’.

The chair concluded by mentioning that more of the concerns would be addressed in the next session (Plenary/way forward).

SESSION IV

Chair: Aaron Ringera, District Livestock Production Officer, Nzau District & Dr. Mercy Kamau, Research Fellow, Tegemeo Institute

Mr. Ringera explained that the session was for charting the way forward indicating that some of the solutions provided will depend on the farmers themselves for example constructing dams to harvest water.

Musyoki: Soil fertility studies, Mbooni and other areas have been fertilized for a long time. Why are we performing below potential?

Participant 3: Sand harvesting was not as pronounced as today. This is the reason why rivers cannot hold water for long. The authorities should make sand harvesting zones where the effect will not be detrimental.

Esther Wambua, KAPAP: The high income group produces more. Can we have technologies to increase income in the low income groups?

Participant 4: Market participation needs to be addressed.

Participant 5: Tegemeo informs on policy, what is Kenya's land use policy? Why not have forest policies that allow for farming within forests and farmers who hold farm lands and do not use it fined? Tegemeo should inform the government on land policy issues that impact on farming. Are we having good policies? Land is in the new constitution but its use is not.

Japheth Muteti; Tegemeo should take the seminars to farmers' door step, where the real farming is and organize trainings. Also more officers are needed to handle training on soil and water conservation.

Prof. Mathooko: We need to come up with homegrown solutions, and hence are the best placed to think of ways out rather than wait for the experts to tell us.

Morris Muthoka: Food production in some areas is not a lot but only enough for home consumption. Farmers should hold the food and not sell for their own food security. Also we should think of ways to help in marketing in times of plenty especially the horticultural produce.

Shadrack Kanai: Animal feed conservation is important to enable conserving in times of plenty. Farmers should also keep records for livestock to help in improving our farming practices.

Participant 6: The findings show that in both Kilungu and Makueni the milk productivity is low; can we start by changing the breeds or improving them?

Maitha, (Representing the local MP, Mr. Kiilu): The presentation is too technical. It should be simplified (formatted) and disseminated downwards.

Participant 7: The Youth are neglected in farming. We need to encourage them through a very positive and serious campaign. Markets are there but we need the volumes. Encourage our people to form cooperatives to market volumes. Cooperatives will enable the poor farmers to ride on the rich farmers in accessing the markets.

Munyasya, farmer: Kilungu farmers receive a lot of seed but they do not plant because they do not have faith the seeds will do well in the area. Others do not know how to use fertilizer.

Gladys: Soil testing should be done so that the correct seeds for the particular area are given to the farmers.

Participant 8, Chair Cooperatives: Consider value addition to crops and livestock products. Avail affordable credit facilities to farmers.

Owino: Require research on why the local coffee is under producing so as to inform farmers on what to do to increase productivity.

Beatrice Ndenga: High population density is a factor in respect to land inheritance and family planning should be embraced. The youth should not just wait on the parents land to inherit. Also fathers are selling land and leaving the offspring with no land to farm. Land sale policy should be enacted so that sale of land is regulated or women and other family members involved.

Francis Kasiwa: Encourage farming in the not yet utilized areas like ranches.

Participant 9: Should give farmers the new farming technology in seeds and animal breeds.

Rhoda Mulli: Our ways as parents and leaders need to change. Parents need to train the youth to love agriculture. They also need to be role models in morals and family security, e.g. not chasing away children who would have taken up the farming.

Participant 10: As a country we have given less emphasis to agriculture and should give it more emphasis. We need to put more investment in agriculture.

Samuel Masai: Farmers need to take farming as a business. Research should be done to get improved goats. Lack of enough capital to drive agriculture .If enough of this can be availed to groups then agriculture can be improved.

Eliud Mwangili, Farmer Representative: Father, mother and the kids can cooperate to feed the family but mostly the work is left to the mother. Mothers cannot do it alone which impacts on productivity. Get more family involved in farming.

Family heads are retaining land without farming and not subdividing to children.

WAY FORWARD: Dr. Mercy Kamau

She indicated that the suggestions put forward during the plenary session could be summarized into:

Agricultural Productivity

- Need for soil fertility studies in Makueni to inform actions for improving soil fertility
- Need for studies on livestock to inform actions that can improve productivity. Livestock breed improvement is also needed
- There is need for research on causes of low coffee yields in the county
- Target productivity enhancing interventions especially to low cost technologies for the poor
- Need for intervention in improvement of output markets and market facilities
- Improved land use policy needed with an emphasis on agriculture
- Enhancing farmer training on best agronomic practices (e.g. use of right seeds, fertilizers in correct ways), livestock management practices, soil & environmental conservation, record keeping and on farming as a business
- Set up local food banks in the county to store surpluses in food supply
- Livestock feed conservation is necessary to provide livestock with feed during the long dry spells
- Encourage the youth to embrace farming and increase their access to land for farming purposes
- Encourage collective action in production and marketing in the agricultural sector
- Encourage value addition for crops and livestock products
- Enhance access to credit for farmers
- Diminishing land sizes a concern, mainly caused by high population and sale of family land
- Parents and adults need to be role models in farming and other social aspects for their children and the young in general

Environmental management

- Sand harvesting should be controlled by setting aside sand harvesting zones

Education

- The community appealed to Egerton University's to open a Campus in Makueni. This they said would make learning more accessible and university research more relevant to the community.

She further acknowledged the many written questions and comments from the participants and promised to include them in the workshop report. She also said the reports will be sent to the participants through the email/mail addresses they had provided. She implored the participants not to keep to themselves but to share with more people on the ground, whatever they had learnt from the workshop.

Closing Remarks, Director Tegemeo: 'We have a lot of power to develop and promote this country and we need to take issues in our hands. We need to hold everyone accountable for the functions and Karin did bring up a good point. What are the issues that are so specific to use; we

can do those that enlighten and enrich ourselves. There are people among us who are vulnerable. If you look at these people who have low incomes these are the vulnerable people. Agro ecological zone is vulnerability in itself. It brings in the vulnerability in terms of depending on rain fed agriculture. If we look at gender, then the disadvantaged members in the family could also be looked at. We need to look at these vulnerable people and target them and empower them for development. I know the professor had something to say but I will invite the councilor to say something for one and a half minutes.

Closing Remarks, Councilor, Kilungu: Thanked Tegemeo for and compiling that information into something that they can learn from. He encouraged farmers to take the information and to pass it to fellow farmers. He observed that he was the only politician present in ‘this good forum’. He advised the locals to elect people who are concerned with the poor members of the society.

Closing Remarks by the DVC, Professor Mathooko: He thanked the participants and appreciated their participation, and also appreciated the participation of women in the way forward. He said implementation and way forward are for the women.

On putting up a university centre or college, the process is a long one and it starts from the people. People request and that initiates the process. He observed that the government should remap all the soil in Kenya so that farmers can plant right crops for the right soils.

He disagreed with those who want agriculture to be removed from the school curriculum but instead should encourage our children and tell them that there is a future in agriculture. He warned that the famine in Turkana is not very far from the rest of Kenya. He concluded by commending the turn out.

Closing Remarks by the D.A.O Kilungu, Mr Maluki: He thanked Tegemeo for the workshop. He said: ‘Now we know where we have been from 2000-2010. From the presentation we have seen that we are not doing well but we have now seen that there is a way forward, we can start here and change and move’.

He thanked the organizers of the workshop (especially Mr. Karin) for the good job, Dr. Mary Mathenge for leading the research team to deliver the good job, Professor Mathooko for attending despite his busy schedule and for his advice and contributions to the forum.

He also appreciated the presence of representatives from the provincial office. He observed that the workshop was informative for them in extension and would help in carrying their role in ensuring there is food security. He observed that farmer extension research forums are rare and hence privileged to have participated in this. He concluded by appreciating the farmers, civil society representative, the provincial administration for its presence and role in the forum.

‘We are highly enriched with these findings. With those few remarks I say thank you and God bless you so much’.

The workshop ended with the MC inviting the participants for lunch.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

| <u>Name</u> | <u>Position/Organization</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Buduguh, Juma Nyundo | CDF, Makueni |
| 2. Gitau, Raphael | Tegemeo Institute |
| 3. Githuku, James | Tegemeo Institute |
| 4. Ileri, M. Elias | Mukaa District |
| 5. Ivote, Peter M. | NALEP |
| 6. Kamau, Dr. Mercy W. | Tegemeo Institute |
| 7. Kamulu, Stephen | Secretary, Kyeukuko, Makueni |
| 8. Kanee, Shadrack M.K | Stakeholder |
| 9. Karin, Francis Z. | Tegemeo Institute |
| 10. Kasyima, Francis K. | DCO, Mbooni |
| 11. Kavithi, Japheth | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 12. Kawia, Martin | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 13. Kiarie, Geoffrey | Tegemeo Institute |
| 14. Kiarie, U | DLPO, Mukaa |
| 15. Kilei, Peter | Farmer, Makueni |
| 16. Kilonzo, Daniel M. | Farmer, Makueni |
| 17. Kimeu, Agnes | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 18. Kioko, Isaia | Farmer, Kikoko |
| 19. Kitumba, Joseph K. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 20. Koti, Benjamin K. | Farmer, Ilima, Division |
| 21. Kyalo, Rosemary N. | Ministry of Agriculture, Makueni |
| 22. Kyengo, Gerald M. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 23. Kyenze, Samuel | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 24. Limu, Dishon | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 25. Mailu, Richard | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 26. Maina, Joseph K. | District Cooperative Officer, Nzaui |
| 27. Maina, Patrick M. | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 28. Maisha, Muthoka | Ministry of Co-operatives, Kilungu |
| 29. Maitha, S.M. | Makueni Constituency |
| 30. Makuna, Zacharius | Farmer, Makueni |
| 31. Makunu, Josiah N. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 32. Malonza, Shadrack | Cooperative, Mukaa |
| 33. Maluki, John Musyoki | Ministry of Livestock Dev., Kilungu |
| 34. Malungu, Ambrose | KENFAP |
| 35. Marete, Duncan | Farm Concern International |
| 36. Masai, Jonathan M. | Farmer, Ilima |

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| 37. Masai, Rhodar N. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 38. Masai, Samuel K. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 39. Masaku, Stephen K. | Councilor, Kikoko |
| 40. Masika, Daniel K. | CDF, Makeni |
| 41. Matheka, Stella | Farmer, Makueni |
| 42. Mathenge, Dr. Mary K. | Director, Tegemeo Institute |
| 43. Mathooko, Prof. J.M | DVC, Egerton University |
| 44. Mativo, Agnes K. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 45. Mauya, Philip K. | Farmer, Makueni |
| 46. Mbonda, John | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 47. Mbulu, Paul | Stakeholder forum, Mbooni |
| 48. Meka, Tabitha M | Farmer, Makueni |
| 49. Muasya, Joshua | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 50. Mugendi, A. | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 51. Muli, Harrison | Farmer, Uma |
| 52. Mulili, Rhoda | Makueni District |
| 53. Mulli, Einstein N. | Ministry of Agriculture, Makaa |
| 54. Munguti, Joseph | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 55. Muriu, Alphonce | Farmer, Makueni |
| 56. Musaa, Lois | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 57. Musyimi, Paul K. | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 58. Musyoka, Richard M. | Stakeholders Forum, Kikoko |
| 59. Musyoki, David M. | Ministry of Livestock, Makueni |
| 60. Mutangili, Eliud K. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 61. Muthoka, Maurice | Farmer, Kulungu |
| 62. Muthoka, Urbanus | Rescue Group, Makueni |
| 63. Mutinda, Nzomo | Ministry of Livestock Development |
| 64. Mutua, Elizabeth | Tegemeo Institute |
| 65. Mutua, Oliver K. | Ministry of Agriculture |
| 66. Mutua, Paul | Coach, Mukaa |
| 67. Mutunga, Regina | Chief, Kalongo |
| 68. Mwangangi, Jackson Philip | Kilungu/Mukaa Orchards |
| 69. Mwangangi, Jackson | Kenya Met Department |
| 70. Mwawida, John | BISEP |
| 71. Mwiindi, Munene | Ministry of Livestock, Kilungu |
| 72. Mwololo, Pauline M. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 73. Mwongela, Joseph M. | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 74. Ndivo, Japheth M. | Farmer, Nunguni |
| 75. Ndolo, Bernard | Wetland Development, Makueni |
| 76. Ng'ang'a, Francis N. | Ministry of Agriculture |

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|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 77. Niu, Stephen | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 78. Nzeki, Jackline | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 79. Nzioka, Josephine | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 80. Nzyoka, Muindi | Farmer, Kilungu |
| 81. Odira, Beatrice | Mbooini West District |
| 82. Olwande, John | Tegemeo Institute |
| 83. Onyango, Kevin Omondi | Tegemeo Institute |
| 84. Otieno, Fred S. | Tegemeo Institute |
| 85. Owino, William O. | DO1, Kilungu |
| 86. Ringera, Aron M. | Ministry of Livestock Development |
| 87. Waema, Jones | Fruit Processing, Makueni |
| 88. Wambua, Esther | KAPAP |
| 89. Yambu, Festys N. | Field Officer, Makueni |