

**Ex-ante Evaluation Study Mission
For “Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project (SHEP)”**

**Data and Information Collected
In
Nyandarua District and
Kisii District**

**14 July, 2005
3 – 6 August, 2005**

Members of the Ex-ante Evaluation Study Mission

(3 – 6 Augst, 2005)

Mr. KANO, Team Leader, JICA Kenya Office

Mr. CHOKE, JICA Kenya Office*

Mr. FURUICHI, JICA Regional Support Office

Mr. NAKAMURA, JICA Kenya Office*

Ms. MASAKU, MoA

Ms. OSORO, HCDA

***Preliminary mission members to DAO Nyandarua District on 14 Jul, 2005**

List of Interviewees

Nyandarua District (19 Jul, and 3 – 4 August, 2005)

Local Bodies of Counterpart Organisations

- 1. District Agricultural Office (DAO *district branch of Min. Agriculture)
Nyandarua District* 5**

***Interview held on 14 Jul, 2005, by preliminary mission members.**

Local Farmers Groups

- 2. Nyandarasi-Gate Self Help Group 7**
- 3. Makumbi Green Farmer Self Help Group 14**
- 4. Tulga-Muruak Self Help Group 23**

CBO

- 5. GETTAPPS 27**

Kisii District (5 August, 2005)

Local Bodies of Counterpart Organisations

- 6. District Agriculture Office (DAO) Kisii District 31**
- 7. Farmers Training Centre (FTC *affiliate of Min. Agriculture) Kisii (Kisii District) 34**

Local Farmers Groups

- 8. Omokonge Group 37**
- 9. Nyankororo Agricultural Initiative Group 40**

Questionnaire to Farmers Groups (Revised)

*The following questions are asked in interviews with farmers

Farmers Group Profile

1. Name of farmer or farmers group:
2. *Number of group members*
3. *What activities is the group doing? + How long?*
4. *What size is the collective farm?*
5. *Why do you start group activities?*
6. *What external supports do you receive for the activities?*
7. *What is your future plan of activities?*

Members of the Group/ Individual Farmers

(Livelihoods: on-farm, non-farm)

8. What is your house hold size – no. of members?
9. What is the farm size?
10. *Of which what size of land is under horticulture?*
11. What crops and livestock do you keep?
12. *Which crops are commercial?*
13. What are your other sources of income?
14. Is there any horticultural processing activity in the area? – if yes, explain.
15. *What are major sources of income?*
16. Who provides the labour?

(Marketing of Produce)

17. Where do you sell your produce? + *how + to whom*
18. Do you have marketing associations? – if yes, explain.
19. Do you linkage with local distributors or exporters? – if yes, explain.

(Constraints: production, marketing)

20. Do you face any difficulties with the horticultural production? – if yes, explain.
21. *How do you solve the difficulties?*
22. Do you face difficulties in marketing? – if yes, explain.
23. How do you solve the difficulties?

(Access to Support Services)

24. Do you get any support (training, extension, information, credit and material supports either for production or marketing) from GOK, NGO or private companies? – if yes, explain.

25. Do have access to credit services? – if yes, explain.
26. How do you get your farm inputs? – tools, equipment, fertilizers, agrochemicals
27. What kind of support is your priority in horticultural production?
28. What kind of support is priority for horticultural marketing?

Nyandarua District (14 Jul, and 3 – 4 August, 2005)

Local Bodies of Counterpart Organisations

- 1. District Agricultural Office (DAO *district branch of Min. Agriculture) Nyandarua District* 5**

***Interview held on 14 Jul, 2005, by preliminary mission members.**

Local Farmers Groups

- 2. Nyandarasi-Gate Self Help Group 7**
- 3. Makumbi Green Farmer Self Help Group 14**
- 4. Tulga-Muruak Self Help Group 23**

CBO

- 5. GETTAPPS 27**

Date 08 Aug, 2005
 Reported by: Nakamura

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: District Agricultural Officer (DAO) Nyandarua Office, Min. Agriculture (MoA)

Date/Time: 14 Jul, 2005

Venue: DAO Nyandarua Office, Min. Agriculture (MoA), Nyahururu, Nyandarua District

Postal Address:

Tel: 065-32458

E-mail: nyahagric@ wananchi.com

Interviewers/Attendees Choke, Nakamura

List of Interviewees

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. Thomas W. MUMU	District Agricultural Officer (Nyandarua District)	0722-919271; 065-32458; nyahagric@wananchi.com
Mr. Udungu J. MWANGI	District Horticultural Crops Officer (Nyandarua District)	0720-895367

Purposes of the interview

To study impacts of Kita's Project (series of training courses on EUREPGAP for frontline extension workers and farmer groups)

To collect basic data and information on horticulture in the district for the Ex-ante Evaluation Study of Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project

Itemized Information (Main points)

[Horticulture production and marketing in the district]

- Average annual rainfall is 1,500mm/yr.
 - Most of farming area in the region is situated on highland (cool/ temperate weather).
- (Commodities for domestic markets)
- Vegetables: potato, carrot, onion, cabbage, kale, spring onion
 - Fruits: citrus, plum and other temperate zone varieties
 - Major markets to which local produce is shipped: Nyeri, Maralal, Karatina, Embu, Nakuru (all these towns are in surrounding regions), Nairobi
 - Potato and kale are also shipped to Mombassa.
 - Local youth plays as interface between producers and brokers.
 - Horticultural crops for domestic markets are traded among brokers at relatively low prices.
 - For example, producer price of potato is approx. Ksh 300/ sac (1 sac: 110 kg), less than Ksh 3/kg in the case that farmers sell their produce via local brokers. Per-unit production of potato is 80 sacs/ acre (1 acre = 0.4ha). Therefore, Ksh 24,000/ acre will be 'gross' benefit.

(Commodities for export markets)

- Major export commodities in the district: snow pea, sugar snap, garden pea, *cut flower
- Peas are basically produced under contract with exporters for EU markets.
- Cut flowers are normally grown by foreign companies at large commercial scale. (e.g. 'Laurel', a Dutch grower, has huge production facilities in the outskirts of Nyahururu town, District HQs).

[Major constraints on horticulture in the district]

- (1) Market information/ marketing channels
- (2) Transportation
- (3) Facilities (esp. cold storage)
- (4) Skill level of farmers
- (5) Frost damage

[Other actors in collaboration]

*No horticultural project by donors.

- KARI/ NAREP (governmental): research and extension
- World Bank: KAPP (Kenya Agriculture Productivity Project?) supports for general crop production, not horticulture.
- IFAD: a rural development project under way in several villages of Daragua division, Nyeri district (a neighbouring district) Activities covers general farming productions through those on PRA, food security, water, crop variety trial (drought tolerant crops).
- CARITAS (Catholic NGO): food production support and financial support for rural populations.

Things to follow (any items need more study)
Other Remarks
Documents Obtained
Summary on horticultural production and poverty status

Date 08 Aug, 2005
 Reported by: Nakamura

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Nandarasi-Gate Self-help (S/H) Group
Date/Time: 03 Aug, 2005/ 16:45
Venue: Nandarasi Sub-location, Engeneer Location, North Kinangop Division, Nyandarua District, Central Province
Postal Address: P.O. Box 240
Tel:
E-mail:
Interviewers/Attendees Mr. Kano, Mr. Choke, Mr. Furuichi, Mr. Nakamura, Ms. Masaku (MoA), Ms. Osoro (HCDA), Ms. Racheal T. WASHISINO (Senior Horticultural Officer, HCDA), Mr. Thomas W. MUMU (DAO Nyandarua), Mr. Udungu J. MWANGI (District Horticultural Crops Officer, Nyandarua)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. Russell G. NGANGAH	Chairman, Nandarasi-Gate S/H Group	0723-817694
Mr. James G. MUIRURI	Divisional Horticultural Crops Officer, MoA Nyandarua	0720-906928
Ms. Josephine M. GICHURU	Frontline Extension Worker, MoA Nyandarua	0720-537060
Mr. Joseph OKUMU	Outgrowers Manager, VEGPRO (K) Ltd.	0721-311001

*In addition to the above mentioned key informants, **approximately 15 group members attended.**

Purposes of the interview
1. To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission 2. To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
The team explained the outline of the forthcoming 'Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project' and the objectives of this ex-ante evaluation study mission. The following information was obtained through the interview.
[Location]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group office (incl. storage and grading facility) is situated beside one of the best roads in the district. Its production site is on Kinangop plateau, relatively flat highland, where 'rain-fed' farming is common for horticulture production.
[Answers for the questionnaire] *Refer to a set of questions of the attached questionnaire.
Q1 See the above

Q2 260 members (110 females vs. 150 males)

Q3 Snow peas, garden peas, groundnuts

Q4 No collective land but individual plots: 1/2 acre (0.2 ha) on average for a individual household

Q5 To gain bargaining power in marketing their produce.

*They used to depend on milk (dairy cows), potatoes and carrots as major commodities to local markets. Seeking for a more profitable marketing, they formed a group and shifted their production focus onto more marketable commodities for the EU export market (i.e. snow peas, garden peas) under the auspices of MoA (DAO) and Veg Pro (a France-based trading firm).

Q6 Training by the officers of DAO Nyandarua. EUREPGAP training course supported by JICA.

Q7 To obtain a certificate to directly export their produce.

Q8 Ave. 6 persons/household

Q9 See Q4.

Q10 60% of the average landholding (i.e. 0.12 ha)

Q11 Snow pea, garden pea, potato, cabbage, carrot, maize, onion
cattle, goat

Q12 Snow pea, garden pea

Q13 None

Q14 None

Q15 Farming

Q16 Family labour only

Q17 Contract-based production with Veg Pro (which supplies crates)

Q18 None

Q19 They used to sell the produce to middlemen but no longer since Veg Pro came. No local distributor

Q20

(1) Frost damage

(2) Hail stones

(3) No local market reliable (but Veg Pro purchase all their produce).

(4) Transport (i.e. road condition and network)

Q21 (1) and (2): nothing to do actually.

(3) and (4): carrying the produce by themselves to nearest roads where the exporter passes.

Q22

(1) Prices controlled by Veg Pro

*(According to the group) The risk of price fluctuation can be reduced because of contract. However, they are constrained to link with other market channels which offer higher prices in off-season periods (i.e. high demand against low supply).

Q23

(1) Not to allow the members to sell their produce to other buyers (e.g. local middlemen) who even offer better prices in off-seasons. (?)

Q24 Training – provided at divisional, district level (DAO); state level (e.g. EUREPGAP training by MoA/HCDA/JICA); private (e.g. Agrochemical Association Kenya (AAK))

Q25 None

Q26 Procuring in local outlets except the seeds of crops under contract provided by Veg Pro (It deduct the cost from their benefit later.)

Q27 First priority is given to the procurement of agrochemicals (requiring either material or financial assistance for procurement)

Q28 First priority is given to a better transportation system (either roads or means)

[Group structure and functions]

- The group was established in August, 2004, officially registered to the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services.
- No membership fees are required except when they applied for the above registration (Members contributed Ksh 20 each: Ksh 20 x 260 members).
- Gender balance of members: 110 female members out of 260.
- The group has its own written constitution (i.e. rules and regulations).
- Executive members (i.e. chairperson, vice-chair, treasury and secretary) are selected by vote.
- Periodical committee meeting is held every two weeks (1st and 3rd week of the month) on Saturday morning and compulsory for all members (including female members) to contribute to a collective decision-taking.
- Every decision is taken by majority voting.
- The topic discussed in the last meeting was 'reject'*, or the produce rejected through a final grading process in the Nairobi depot of Veg Pro. * Fluctuating ratio of 'reject' is actually one of the major concerns in contract farming. (To be told later in detail.)

[Other findings on contract-farming with 'Veg Pro (exporter)']

- Total land under contract-farming by the group is amounted up to 40 acres (16 ha).
- Gross profit of the group last year was Ksh 8.5million.
- Average net profit per capita is estimated to be Ksh 12,000/season (Ksh 36,000/year).
- Farmers' benefit from horticulture production was tripled since they started contract-farming of snow peas and garden peas. (They used to produce potatoes, carrots, cabbages and kales for local markets.)
- For this case, approach to Veg Pro for contract-farming was initially taken by farmers themselves.
- Veg Pro offers a fixed price for each crop through a year, and purchases all the amount of their produce. (No transportation fee is charged to farmers)
- Unit price: e.g. Ksh 55/kg actually paid for snow peas regardless of on- or off-season periods (while prices offered by local buyers during off-seasons tend to be hovered up to Ksh 100 – 120/kg).
- 'Grading' of the produce: initially (but just roughly) done by farmers and a staff, and finalised in the Nairobi depot where very hash grading is conducted for exportation.
- Service provision for farmers: provision of seeds (the cost deducted from benefit), training (one technical staff stationed for support and initial grading purpose)
- The group is actually confronted with an issue of 'reject' that is estimated around more than 20% of their produce carried to the Nairobi depot. Besides, its ratio is widely fluctuating and unpredictable, according to the group.
- Rejection is due to 1) weather, 2) poor grading, and disease.
- The technical staff sent by Veg Pro mentioned that to improve the quality of produce through training on production techniques is the only way to reduce 'reject'.
- Distance to 'collection spots' of their produce: 2 km (farthest)
- Weight of produce of garden pea, snow pea, and sugar snap per a carte is 13, 9 to 10, and 14kg, respectively.
- Different farmers groups use different colours' crates.

Things to follow (any items need more study)

- Transaction mechanism between farmers and large scale exporters should be unveiled (e.g. contract-making, negotiation on prices, technical-backstopping, collection and transportation system, supply of materials)
- Grading mechanism (incl. 'reject' issue) of the exporters in Nairobi should be studied.

Other Remarks

- Construction and repair of 'main' roads (not 'feeder' roads) is under the control of 'County Council' (affiliate organisations of the Ministry of Local Government). Villagers are not authorised to maintain or repair by themselves as far as roads belong to the Government.
- The group seems successful in contract-farming, taking their relative advantage of location (close to a main road, distance to Nairobi) as well as climatic conditions suitable for horticulture.
- 7 members of the group participated in a series of EUREPGAP training course funded by JICA.
- This training course seems to have created visible impacts on the group's farming and post-harvest practice (e.g. application/storage/disposal of agrochemicals; sanitary standard of working place; hygiene of harvested produce; record-keeping; motivation to obtain the EUREPGAP certificate).
- However, increasing risk of pest/disease outbreak is anticipated unless they carry out adequate rotation practice on their small individual plots. (It has been only two years since they started to focus on snow pea and garden pea production, both leguminous.)
- According to Ms. Racheal T. WASHISINO (Senior Horticultural Officer, HCDA), her office of HCDA is located at Limuru, covering 3 districts, vz., Thika, Kiambu, and Nyandarua by 2 staff including her. The office possesses a vehicle.

Documents Obtained

- "Chairman's Newsletter 2nd Anniversary August 2005" (Nandarasi-Gate Self Help Group, 2005)



Nyandarasi-Gate Self Help Group (Deport/Grading facility)



Nyandarasi-Gate Self Help Group (Deport/Grading facility)



Their produce: snow peas (left), garden peas (right)



Main road to Nyandarasi-Gate Office



Group members in their working uniform for grading the produce (to keep hygienic conditions of post-harvest produce)



In their snow pea field

Date 08 Aug, 2005
Reported by: Nakamura

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Makumbi Green Farmer Self-help (S/H) Group
Date/Time: 04 Aug, 2005
Venue: Geta Location, Kipipiri Division, Nyandarua District, Central Province
Postal Address: P.O.BOX 16 Makumbi
Tel:
E-mail:
Interviewers/Attendees Kano, Choke, Furuichi, Nakamura, Masaku (MoA), and Osoro (HCDA)
Ms. Racheal T. WASHISINO (Senior Horticultural Officer, HCDA), Mr. Thomas W. MUMU (DAO Nyandarua), Mr. Udungu J. MWANGI (District Horticultural Crops Officer, Nyandarua)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. Labasnsen NJAU	Chairman, Makumbi Green Farmer Self-help (S/H) Group	0723-430517
Mr. Jeremiah N. KAMAL	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Makumbi Unit * "Unit" means a "sub-location".	0729-448404
Mr. Robert Murage GUTHIMBA	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Geta Unit	P.O. Box 12 Makumbi
Mr. Alfred Thuku MUYA	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Mikeu Unit	P.O. Box 44 Makumbi

In addition to the above key informants, **approx. 35 members attended.**

Purposes of the interview
To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
[Location] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The production site is located amid a relatively steep and mountainous zone with narrow and bumpy roads (even muddy and slippery after rain due to the characteristics of soil). However, construction and repair of 'main' roads (not 'feeder' roads) is under the control of 'County Council' (affiliate organisations of the Ministry of Local Government). Villagers are not authorised to maintain or repair by themselves as far as roads belong to the Government. About 2 hrs drive from Nyafururu. Horticulture production is normally rain-fed. Sub-location is named Makumbi

- High dense population area

[Answers to the questionnaire]

(Group profile)

Q1 Makumbi Green Farmer Self-help (S/H) Group

Q2 104 members

Q3 Horticulture production and collective sales of the produce to 'Everest (an exporter)' (snow pea, sugar snap, garden pea)

Q4 No collective plot but individual

Ave. 1/2 acre/household (0.2 ha)

Q5 To sell the produce

Q6 Advice from a frontline extension worker in charge; a training course on EUREPGAP carried out by MoA/HCD/JICA; advice and facilitation of material procurement from 'Everest' with which group made contract.

Q7 To obtain a certificate of EUREPGAP for direct export

(Farmers' livelihoods)

Q8 5person/household

Q9 1/2 – 3/4 acre (0.2 – 0.3 ha)/household + grazing land (napier grass for zero grazing)

Q10 Ave. 1/2 acre (0.1 ha) for horticulture

Q11 Snow pea, sugar snap, garden pea (major commodities for export)

Potato, carrot, cabbage, kale, onion (for local markets)

Plum, pear, tree-tomato

Poultry, sheep, cattle

Q12 Snow pea, sugar snap, garden pea

Q13 dairy (milk); small business; remittance(but rare)

Q14 None

Q15 Farming

Q16 Family labour

(Marketing of produce)

Q17 'Everest' purchases all the amount of crops-on-contract. The company does not supply crates.

Q18 No network (The group approached to Kenya Potato Growers Association; however, it has not broken through yet).

Q19 Linkage with local middlemen (to sell other produce)

(Constraints on production and marketing)

Q20

(1) Disease/pest

(2) Wild animals (elephant)

(3) Limited information on marketable crops (i.e. their production and marketing know-how)

Q21 Nothing to do

Q22

- (1) Transport (donkeys are sometimes used and lorry is hired by the group.)
- (2) Limited information on marketable crops (i.e. their production and marketing know-how)
- (3) Weak bargaining position with 'Everest'
- (4) Lack of marketing channels (esp. other competing exporters, the group would like to find some other buyers.)

(Access to support services)

Q24 Training – provided at divisional, district level (DAO); state level (e.g. EUREPGAP training by MoA/HCDA/JICA)

Instructions/demonstration – private ('Everest')

Q25 None

Q26 Procured through 'Everest' or local outlets by themselves

Q27 and Q28(order of priority)

- (1) road
- (2) marketing
- (3) training on pesticide application
- (4) wildlife control (elephant)
- (5) certification
- (6) credits

[Group structure and functions]

- The group was established just one year ago, in 2004, officially registered to the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services. Registration cost was Ksh 1,900.
- No membership fees are required except when members contributed Ksh 400 each x 104 members to establishing this group (allocated to registration cost and also initial equipment such as group office and collecting/grading facility).
- Gender balance of members: 45 female members out of 104.
- The group has its own written constitution (i.e. rules and regulations).
- Executive members (i.e. chairperson, vice-chair, treasury and secretary) are selected by vote.
- Periodical group meeting is held every one or two weeks on Saturday morning and compulsory for all members (including female members) to contribute to a collective decision-taking.
All male members and 60% of 45 female members are regularly present at meeting.
- Every decision is taken by majority voting.
- The topics discussed in the last meeting were 'group management (making written regulation to strengthen the group)' and 'marketing problems (trying to grow crops which the company requires)'.
- 1,000ksh fine is a punishment of the group's law when a member sells his/her produce to other companies apart from 'Everest'. **Garden pea** only can be sold to other buyers.

[Other findings on contract-farming with 'Everest (exporter)']

*The following information is mainly collected in the previous visit on 14 Jul, 2005.

- Market prices: e.g. garden pea is sold to 'Everest' @ Ksh 32/kg vs. local markets @ Ksh 3.3/kg (Ksh 50/15kg)
- However, production cost is increased to meet the quality standard required by the exporter (i.e. hybrid varieties of seeds; fertilisers; other chemicals).

- For example, ‘Everest’ actually offer a fixed unit price of Ksh 54/kg for snow peas. Ksh 26 out of 54 is offset as production cost. Net benefit is therefore Ksh 28.
- The group is actually confronted with a similar issue of ‘reject’. However, the ratio is widely fluctuating and unpredictable, according to the group. *The ratio tends to be quite high when harvest is delayed. For example, 233kg out of the shipped 270kg snow pea was rejected due to such reason last time.
- Distance to ‘collection spots’ of their produce: 5 km (farthest) (Some farmers use donkey carts)
- Distance from major roads and isolation during rainy periods often result in a delay of collecting their produce and eventually a large amount of loss.

- Things to follow (any items need more study)**
- Transaction mechanism between farmers and large scale exporters should be unveiled (e.g. contract-making, negotiation on prices, technical-backstopping, collection and transportation system, supply of materials)
 - Grading mechanism (incl. ‘reject’ issue) of the exporters in Nairobi should be studied.

- Other Remarks**
- Leading members of the group and frontline workers in charge of the division participated in a series of EUREPGAP training course implemented jointly by JICA/MoA/HCDCA.
 - This training course seems to have created visible impacts on the group’s farming and post-harvest practice (e.g. soil conservation; hygienic standard of harvested produce; record-keeping; motivation to obtain the EUREPGAP certificate).
 - Increasing risk of pest/disease outbreak is anticipated unless they carry out adequate rotation practice on their relatively small household plots. (It has been only one year since they introduced export-oriented crops.)
 - According to Mr. Thomas W. MUMU (DAO Nyandarua), the district has 6 divisions in which there are 120,000 farm households which are monitored by a DAO himself, a deputy DAO, 24 agriculture officers (??), 28 division extension officers, and 113 frontline extension workers. 6 subject matter specialists (means 28 division extension officers?) are normally allocated in each division.
 - 24 agriculture officers are all bachelor degree holders and 6 out of the officer are now posted as heads of division’s offices. There are 24 farmers training centre out of which 2 centres are located in Nyandarua district.
 - Numbers of extension officers are prone to be reduced.

- Documents Obtained**
- JICA Kenya Office Annual Report (forthcoming)



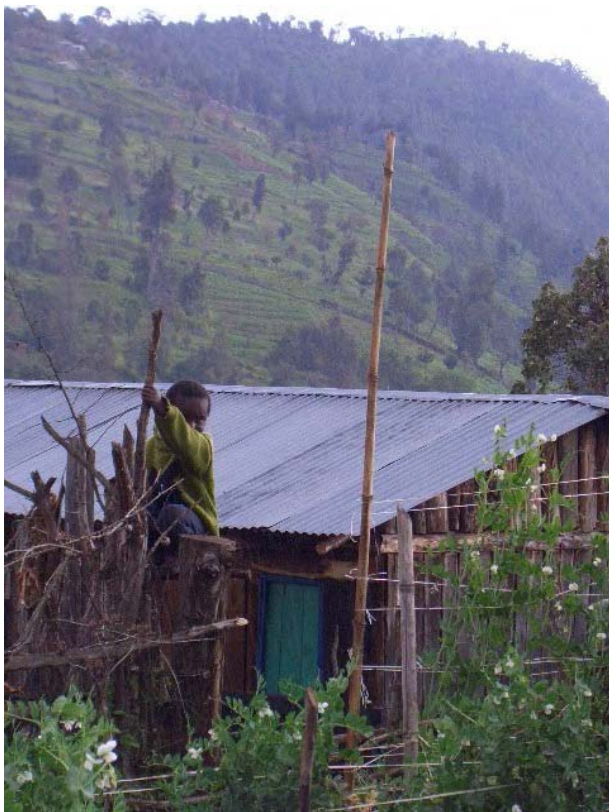
Office of Makumbi Green Self Help Group (with collection spot/initial grading facility)



Sugar snaps



Group members (Makumbi Green Self Help Group)



**Location of production site
(Makumbi Green Self Help Group)**



Main road to the Makumbi Green S/H Group Office (after rain)



Tracks deeply dug by wheels of vehicles



Car-stuck on the same road to Makumbi Green S/H Group



Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Tulaga-Muruak Self-help Group

Date/Time: 04 Aug, 2005/ 15:30

Venue: South Kinango Division, Nyandarua District, Central Province

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 6 South Kinangop

Tel:

E-mail:

Interviewers/Attendees Kano, Choke, Furuichi, Nakamura, Masaku (MoA), and Osoro (HCDA)

Ms. Racheal T. WASHISINO (Senior Horticultural Officer, HCDA), Mr. Thomas W. MUMU (DAO Nyandarua), Mr. Udungu J. MWANGI (District Horticultural Crops Officer, Nyandarua)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. David GICHINI	Secretary, Tulaga-Muruak Self-help Group	0724-974702
Mr. Elijah W. MBUGUA	Divisional Horticultural Crops Officer, South Kinangop Division	0721-304114 P.O. Box 93 South Kinangop

*In addition to the abovementioned key informants, **approximately 5 group members attended.**

Purposes of the interview
To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission
To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
The team explained the outline of the forthcoming ‘Smallholder Horticulture Empowerment Project’ and the objectives of this ex-ante evaluation study mission.
The following information was obtained through the interview.
[Location]
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The group office (incl. storage and grading facility) is situated beside one of the best roads in the district. Its production site is on Kinangop plateau, relatively flat highland, where ‘rain-fed’ farming is common for horticulture production.
[Answers for the questionnaire] *Refer to a set of questions of the attached questionnaire.
Q1 See the above
Q2 45 members (but actually 25 members are active)
Q3 Snow peas (1year since started), cut flowers (5months), poultry
Q4 No collective land but individual plots: 1 – 2 acre (0.4 – 0.8 ha) on average for a individual household
Q5 For better marketing; collective purchase and distribution of farming inputs (esp. agrochemicals)

Q6 Training by the officers of DAO Nyandarua (esp. how to apply chemicals). No other assistance

Q7 Activities contributing to poverty alleviation

Q8 Ave. 6 persons/household

Q9 1 – 2 acre (0.4 – 0.8 ha)

Q10 1/4 – 1/2 acre (0.1 – 0.2 ha)

Q11 Snow pea, cut flower, potato, cabbage, carrot, maize*

*Maize is not used for human consumption but for fodder in a small plot due to climatic conditions (i.e. low temperature and frost damage) unsuitable to its production.

Cattle, sheep

Q12 Snow pea, cut flower, dairy products (milk)

Q13 leaser of houses, transporter of milk (both rare)

Q14 None (except dairy product factories)

Q15 Farming

Q16 Family labour, and little hired labour in busy periods

Q17 Contract-based production with Veg Pro (French company), Veg Africa (Naivasha-based company), KHE (Kenya Horticultural Export? An Indian company)

Also local middlemen

Q18 None

Q19 See Q17 (*a redundant question to be erased next time.*)

Q20

(5) Blight (fungus disease)

(6) Weather (e.g. frost damage, hail stones)

(7) Thrips (pest)

Q21 Nothing to do actually.

Q22

(1) Contract-based farming can be a constraint in a sense (e.g. no choice of different crop/seed varieties; weak bargaining position for negotiation on the conditions and status of contract-farming with exporters/companies) Although a written contract exists, but it was not witnessed by third party. According to Ms. Osoro, HCDA can provide a format of contract.

Q23

(2) To shift another exporter/company who offers better conditions.

Q24 Training by frontline workers/officers of DAO Nyandarua (esp. how to apply chemicals). No other assistance (*Q24 which is a duplicate of Q6 should be erased.*)

Q25 None

Q26 Procuring in local outlets (5km distance) except the seeds and chemicals for contract-farming provided by exporters/companies (The cost to be deducted from their benefit.)

Q27 First priority is given to the procurement of agrochemicals (requiring either material or financial assistance for procurement).

Q28 First priority is to gain a stronger bargaining position vis-à-vis exporters/companies in contract farming. (The farmers feel that currently prices are low.)

[Group structure and functions]

- The group was established in June, 2004, officially registered to the Ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and

Social Services. Registration cost was Ksh 1,000.

- Ksh 100 for each members.
- Gender balance of members: totally 8 female members vs. 37 male members (6 female members out of 25 'active' members).
- The group has its own written constitution (i.e. rules and regulations).
- Executive members (i.e. chairperson, vice-chair, treasury and secretary) are selected by vote.
- Periodical group meeting is held every two weeks on Saturday afternoon and compulsory for all members to contribute to a collective decision-taking.
- Attendance rate at meeting is 75 – 80%. Absentees will be fined (According to their own rules, Ksh 100 for skipping a meeting; Ksh 20 for skipping a collective work; the group can give an axe to members who were absent with no excuse for 3 consecutive times.).
- Every decision is taken on consensus.
- The topic discussed in the last meeting was on 'market'.

[Other findings on contract-farming]

- Initial contact with exporters/companies regarding contract-farming was taken from the farmers' side.
- There are totally 4 exporters/companies working in this area. Therefore, farmers can shift easily from one to another.
- Seeds of crops under contract are provided for a group initially, and then distributed to each member by the group.
- Minimal scale of production for contract-farming must be more than 1/4 acre (0.1 ha) for each member (according to their own rule).
- Snow pea was selected as a contract crop because of its suitability to climatic conditions.
- Per-unit production of snow peas is estimated to be ave. 2.4t/acre/season (or 6t/ha/season).
- One season for snow pea lasts for 5 – 6 months (2 – 3 months for harvest within this period).
- Exporters come to collect their produce twice a week.
- Veg Pro actually offers a fixed buying price of Ksh 50/kg for snow pea.
- Payment to the group is made by cheque after 2 weeks from a shipment (with no delay).
- Average ratio of 'reject' by Veg Pro is estimated more than 25% (snow pea).
- Veg Pro periodically sends technical staff who gives them diagnoses and instructions on planting density, pest and diseases.
- Farmers' working hour on their plots is normally from 8 am to 2 pm, and their routine is followed by transporting harvested crops to the group's collection spot.
- The group combines application of chemical fertiliser with organic manure.
- They use 'supports' for raising snow peas.
- Rotation practice of different families of crops has been done (e.g. snow pea followed by carrot).
- Distance to 'collection spots' of their produce: 2 km on average (7km from the most distant location)
- Farmers normally carry their produce to the collection spot by walk or bicycle. No animal power is used like donkey because of a stigma among villagers to use animals in public.
- Average weight they carry for one time (one 'picking up') is approx. 30kg (snow pea). (Harvesting done by manually using buckets and crates and ave. 30 kg of snow pea can be harvested a day.)

Things to follow (any items need more study)

- Transaction mechanism between farmers and large scale exporters should be unveiled (e.g. contract-making, negotiation on prices, technical-backstopping, collection and transportation system, supply of materials)
- Grading mechanism (incl. 'reject' issue) of the exporters in Nairobi should be studied.

Other Remarks

- Construction and repair of 'main' roads (not 'feeder' roads) is under the control of 'County Council' (affiliate organisations of the Ministry of Local Government). Villagers are not authorised to maintain or repair by themselves as far as roads belong to the Government.

Documents Obtained

Tulaga-Muruak Self Help Group

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: GETTAPPS (standing for ‘Gender Equity Transformation....’)

Date/Time: 04 Aug, 2005/ 12:40

Venue: Geta Location, Kipipiri Division, Nyandarua District, Central Province

Postal Address: P.O. BOX 20

Tel:

E-mail:

Interviewers/Attendees Kano, Choke, Furuichi, Nakamura, Masaku (MoA), and Osoro (HCDA)
Ms. Racheal T. WASHISINO (Senior Horticultural Officer, HCDA), Mr. Thomas W. MUMU (DAO Nyandarua), Mr. Udungu J. MWANGI (District Horticultural Crops Officer, Nyandarua)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. David Mbatia METHU	Representative, GETTAPPS; Chairperson, CODEFA	P.O. Box 20 0721-107177
Mr. Jeremiah N. KAMAL	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Makumbi Unit * “Unit” means a “sub-location”.	0729-448404
Mr. Robert Murage GUTHIMBA	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Geta Unit	P.O. Box 12 Makumbi
Mr. Alfred Thuku MUYA	Frontline Extension Worker in charge of Mikeu Unit	P.O. Box 44 Makumbi

Purposes of the interview
To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
<p>[Profile of GETTAPPS]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GETTAPPS carries out activities nation-widely. • Overall goal is to reduce poverty by promoting environmental education/conservation and agriculture. • This CBO (Community-Based Organisation registered by Min. Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services) is an affiliate which covers Geta Location, Kipipiri Division, Nyandarua District. • Actually, the organisation is supporting to promote horticulture production, tree crops, road maintenance and natural resource allocation (e.g. water) in collaboration with different GoK players (e.g. agriculture, health, water, forest). • As for horticultural production, MoA (DAO) provides technical-backstopping for the organisation.

[Organisational structure of the CBO]

- Gender balance of members: 20 female members out of 50.
- The organisation has its own written constitution (i.e. rules and regulations).
- Executive members (i.e. chairperson, vice-chair, treasury and secretary) are selected by vote.
- Periodical casual meeting is held in each target community twice a month on one of weekdays. 90% of farmers in target communities are present at meeting.
- Every decision is taken on consensus.
- The topics discussed in the last annual meeting among the members were 'financial status of the organisation' and 'evaluation of its activities'.

[Constraints on horticulture farmers in its target area]

- (1) Procurement of seeds;
- (2) Poor bargaining power against local brokers;
- (3) Bad road condition;
- (4) Unskilled labour

[Opportunities for farmers]

- (1) Preferable climate and soil conditions for horticulture;
- (2) Affluent water (this area is one of major catchment area of Naivasha lake).

[Suggestion for SHEP]

- Work through groups
- Promote diversification of crops suitable to environmental conditions
- Strengthen farmers' bargaining power against buyers (e.g. Potato is suitable but not profitable in terms of marketing).

Things to follow (any items need more study)**Other Remarks****Documents Obtained**



GETTAPPS

Kisii District (5 August, 2005)

Local Bodies of Counterpart Organisations

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 6. District Agriculture Office (DAO) Kisii District | 31 |
| 7. Farmers Training Centre (FTC *affiliate of Min. Agriculture) Kisii (Kisii District) | 34 |

Local Farmers Groups

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 8. Omokonge Banana Group | 37 |
| 9. Nyankororo Agricultural Initiative Group | 40 |

Date 08 Aug, 2005
 Reported by: Nakamura

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: District Agricultural Officer (DAO) Kisii Office, Min. Agriculture (MoA)
Date/Time: 05 Aug, 2005
Venue: DAO Kisii Office, Min. Agriculture (MoA), Kisii District
Postal Address: P.O. Box 52 Kisii
Tel: 058-30419
E-mail:
Interviewers/Attendees Kano, Choke, Furuichi, Nakamura, Masaku (MoA), and Osoro (HCDA)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. S. M. MAIKO	District Agricultural Officer, MoA Kisii District	058-30419 0722-454529 kisii.daleo@nalep.co.ke nalep-kisii@westernet.co.ke
Mr. David MUNYI	District Horticultural Crop Officer, MoA Kisii District	0733-862433 dmunyi@hotmail.com kisii.daleo@nalep.co.ke

Purposes of the interview
To bid a courtesy call To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
<p>[Horticulture profile of the district] *According to the key informants on the list (Environmental conditions for horticulture)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district consists of 7 divisions (See. photo) of which physical environment (esp. soil fertility and precipitation) are good for farming production, especially for horticulture. Locations are 32. The characteristic of soil is mainly fertile (red volcanic soil). Having some rivers and streams with arable land area is over 500km². Horticulture production is done normally under rain-fed condition through a year because of high annual precipitation. High rainfall periods (long rain): March – July, November – December. Low rainfall periods (short rain): August – October, December – January. Altitude ranges from 1,200 – 2,200m above sea level.

(Farmers' livelihoods)

- The district is one of the most populated areas in Kenya (i.e. population density: 850 persons/ km²).
- 62.34% of the total population in the district is living below poverty line (less than US\$ 1/day/capita). This figure is considerably high as compared with other regions, and still increasing.
- Kisii is not categorized as former white settlers' land (unlike the neighbouring Kericho district, which is famous for tea plantations over more flat landscape than Kisii, under similar climatic conditions).
- Land has been inherited by the native locals from generation to generation.
- Average landholding of a farming household nowadays is less than 1 acre (0.4 ha).
- Together with a high population pressure, the sub-division of farming land has become a major constraint on production and rural livelihoods in the district.
- To enhance productivity in a tiny family plot, farming households get to shift their focus from extensive (i.e. cereals and other subsistence, or horticultural crops with low value such as coffee, tea) to intensive production (i.e. horticultural crops with high value such as cooking/sweet banana and vegetables).
- One the other hand, intensive and continuous production leads to an emerging issue of declining soil fertility among smallholders.
- Banana of Kisii (called 'gonbe' and cultivated by use of tissue culture as planting material) is now a major income-earner shipped not only to local markets but to major urban markets such as Nairobi, Mombassa and Kisumu.
- Other horticultural crops is mainly sold to local markets in the districts or to Kisumu, the nearest urban market.
- Organic farming is promoted in the district because of preference of Nairobist.

[Institutional framework of DAO/MoA]

*See the attached chart.

Things to follow (any items need more study)

Other Remarks

- Construction and repair of 'main' roads (not 'feeder' roads) is under the control of 'County Council'. Villagers are not authorised to maintain or repair by themselves as far as roads belong to the Government.
- Maintenance of feeder roads (only to level roads after long rain periods) is done by surrounding communities once or twice a year.
- According to Mr. Munyi (District Horticultural Crop Officer), those who utilize public market place for their trade business have to pay Ksh 20 a day to city council. A market day is Tuesday and Wednesday.
- Income (earned from a small plot of tea) per household in the areas is Ksh 500 a month.

Documents Obtained

Summary document on horticulture in the district

Mr. Munyi promised us to release data on registered farmers groups of horticulture.



Map of Kisii District (Above)

Interview with DAO Kisii (Below)



Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Kisii Farmer Training Centre (FTC), MoA, Kisii District
Date/Time: 05 Aug, 2005
Venue: Kisii FTC
Postal Address: P.O. Box 52 Kisii
Tel: 058-30217
E-mail:
Interviewers/Attendees Kano, Choke, Furuichi, Nakamura, Masaku (MoA), and Osoro (HCDA)

List of Key Informants

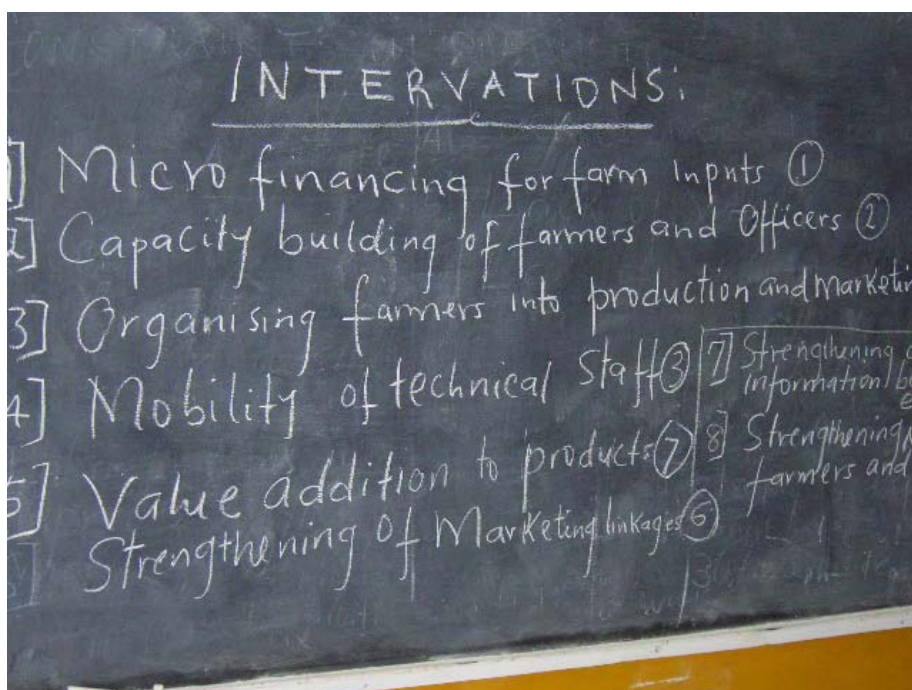
<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. S. M. MAIKO	District Agricultural Officer, MoA Kisii District	058-30419 0722-454529 kisii.daleo@nalep.co.ke nalep-kisii@westernet.co.ke
Mr. David MUNYI	District Horticultural Crop Officer, MoA Kisii District	dmunyi@hotmail.com kisii.daleo@nalep.co.ke
Mr. Zablon O. OIRERE	Divisional Extension Co-ordinator in charge of Keumbu Division, MoA Kisii District	P.O. Box 52-40200 Kisii 0733-319839 ZablonOirere@yahoo.com
Ms. Gladuell J. MOMANGI	District Home Economics Officer (DHEO) , MoA Kisii District	0722-241137 graricu@yahoo.com
Mr. Petter O. NYAIWNDI	Principal, Kisii FTC	058-30217 0733-798822
Mr. Edward O. NYAMBEGA	Divisional Agriculture Extension Officer (DAEO) in charge of Marani Division	0724-297871
Ms. Alice A. NYARIARO	DAEO in charge of Kiogoro Division	0724-830254 anyariaro@yahoo.com
Ms. Lisa A. JOSPHINE	DAEO in charge of Mosoch Division	0733-861513 Josphine_Lisa@yahoo.com
Mr. Victor HAROW	Farmer, Keumbu Division	P.O. Box 31 Keumbu osorovictor@yahoo.com 0735-200130
Mr. Nicholas OUNONGA	Farmer, Mosoch Division	NicholasOunonga@yahoo.com

Purposes of the interview
To bid a courtesy call
To explain the forthcoming project and the ex-ante mission
To collect relevant data and information to the project
Itemized Information (Main points)
<u>[Ranking of major constraints on production in the district]</u>
(1) High cost of inputs (esp. agrochemicals)
(2) High disease/pest incidence
(3) Declining soil fertility
(4) Poor technical management *According to DAO, 1 frontline worker covers 2 locations (units). But the worker is not necessarily specialised or trained on horticulture. Updating their knowledge and skill is required even if they got trained in the past.
(5) Low quality of seeds
(6) Erratic weather conditions (e.g. fluctuation of rainfall, damage of hail stones)
(7) Small land parcels (availability of land)
<u>[Ranking of major constraints in marketing]</u>
(1) Lack of access to market/marketing information *Especially, means of communication which ensure a timely access to the info are lacking in remote areas. (Lack of information networking on prices, like market – district – division – farmers)
(2) Poor marketing channels (No formal organization exists???)
(3) Poor roads (feeder and access road)
(4) Fluctuation in prices
(5) Lack of value-addition to products
(6) Lack of cold storage facilities for perishables
<u>[Suggestions on interventions by the forthcoming project]</u> *listed in order of priority
(1) Introduce micro-finance institutions (for procurement of farm inputs).
(2) Promote capacity-building of farmers and staff (i.e. training).
(3) Enhance mobility of technical staff (is mentioned as crucial factor ??).
(4) Organise farmers into production and marketing groups.
(5) Strengthen accessibility to information (both technical and market).
(6) Strengthen marketing linkage. (like information flow)
(7) Promote value-addition to products
(8) Carry out educational tours and visit for exchanging information and experience among farmers/staff.

Things to follow (any items need more study)
Other Remarks
Documents Obtained



Workshop with extension officers/local farmers



Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Omokonge Group

Date/Time: 05 Aug, 2005/ 12:30

Venue: Marani Division, Kisii District

Postal Address:

Tel: 050-733501329

E-mail:

Interviewers/Attendees Mr. Kano, Mr. Choke, Mr. Furuichi, Mr. Nakamura, Ms. Masaku (MoA), and Ms. Osoro (HCDA)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. Joseph O. MOSOTI	Chairman, Omokonge Group	0720-686713
Mr. Omaicho RAMDO	Treasurer	
Mr. Andrew MOBEO	Secretary	0735-475971
Mr. J.O. MATARA	Vice secretary	0733-501329

*In addition to the above mentioned key informants, **approximately 15 group members attended.**

Purposes of the interview
Collection of information on farmers group in targeted areas for the Project
Itemized Information (Main points only)
<p>[Answers of question]</p> <p>Q2: 65 members, out of which female member is 35</p> <p>Q3: Horticultural production and dairy farming</p> <p>Q4: individual farm whose average size is 1.2ha to 1.4ha</p> <p>Q5: Eradication of poverty</p> <p>Q6: no support</p> <p>Q7: Beekeeping, dairy milking, and agro-processing (e.g., banana juice and bar soap from avocado)</p> <p>Q8: 8 to 10 in numbers</p> <p>Q10: 0.6ha to 0.7ha is under horticulture</p> <p>Q11: crops are tissue culture banana, passion fruits, onion, tomato, avocado, maize, tea, coffee. Livestock is</p> <p>Q12: Banana, onion, passion fruits and tomato are for commercial</p> <p>Q13: no any others</p> <p>Q14: not at all</p> <p>Q16: family members only, no hired labors</p> <p>Q17: To local market with 1.5km distance, to other members, banana is sold market called Nyakoe (?) 30km (?) away from the village</p>

Q18: no marketing association

Q19: no linkage with exporters, however, local distributors exist

Q20: 1) high cost of fertilizer, 2) pest and disease, 3) lack of chemicals for esp. tomatoes, 4) bad road condition, 5) no adequate market

Q21: funding themselves, banana carried by themselves

Q22: 1) Although there are many middlemen in markets, banana and tomatoes are sometimes not bought and members have to bring them back home. 2) produces are damaged due to bad road condition, 3) carts or wheelbarrow are used to carry produces

Q24: MoA (guide of new technology, how to use chemical, and etc. by extension officer and training)

Q25: KREP (NGO) gives a credit with 16% interest. Credit is accessed individually especially for banana production. Loan amount is from 10,000ksh to 30,000ksh for 1 year term of redemption.

Q26: bought by themselves

Q27: 1) transportation and road maintenance, 2) capital to buy pick-up or canter (?), 3) agro-processing like banana juice and bar soap from avocado

[info. on grouping]

- Constitution of group exists
- Registration fee to Department of social services was 555ksh and membership fee is 55ksh each
- Group's committee members are elected by voting
- Mtg is held every Thursday (4 times a mth), from 10:00am to 1:00pm
- 70% of members can participate to mtgs and 20% of femal members can do so as well.
- Issues discussed at last mtg were on 1) proposal making to get support for borehole for irrigation water because river is 1.5km away from farms, and 2) electricity.

[Any other findings]

- Feeder roads are supposed to be maintained by county council (?) and members have already complained to elected counselor about the roads, however, no action taken so far.
- The group is divided into 6 sub groups composed of 5 to 6 members. One of function of sub group is to strengthen the group. For example, if a member of a sub group can fulfill repayment for credit, other members can access to credit next. If not, other member can not have a loan. Therefore, members of the sub group monitor themselves by encouraging each other.
- Merit of tissue banana is 1) to shorten period from planting until first harvesting by 12 mths compared to conventional banana cultivation and 2) to increase yield. Planting material can be obtained through MoA from KARI or JKUAT by ordering.
- Resource of information on technology is MoA and KARI and the information can be obtained through extension officers. Moreover, price information is received by word-of-mouth communication from e.g, KACE. No mobile is used for price information.
- Women and children fetch water from a river, located 1.5km away from the village, spending several hours a day. Total amount of the water ranges from 40 to 80 liters

Any items needed more study

Special notes

Mr. David Munyi, district horticulture crop officer, is supposed to send list of registered horticulture farmers groups in Kisii district.

Collected documents



Omokonge Group



Their production site



Main road to Omokonge Group

Date: 5th Aug. 2005

Reported by: Furuichi

Record of Interview

Name of Organisation: Nyankororo Agricultural Initiative Group

Date/Time: 05 Aug, 2005/ 14:30

Venue: Keumbu Division, Kisii District

Postal Address: P.O. Box 31 Keumbu

Tel:

E-mail:

Interviewers/Attendees Mr. Kano, Mr. Choke, Mr. Furuichi, Mr. Nakamura, Ms. Masaku (MoA), and Ms. Osoro (HCDA)

List of Key Informants

<i>Name</i>	<i>Title/ Organisation</i>	<i>Contact (Tel, Mobile, E-mail)</i>
Mr. Aron OSORO	Chairman, Nyankororo Agricultural Initiative Group	0735-200130
Mr. Zablon O. OIRERE	Divisional Extension Co-ordinator in charge of Keumbu Division, MoA Kisii District	P.O. Box 52-40200 Kisii 0733-319839 ZablonOirere@yahoo.com

*In addition to the above mentioned key informants, **approximately 6 – 7 group members attended.**

Purposes of the interview
Collection of information on farmers group in targeted areas for the Project
Itemized Information (Main points only)
<u>[Answers of question]</u> Q1: Nyankororo Agricultural Initiative Group Q2: 36 members, out of which 21 are female Q3: Horticulture (2yrs have passed since started horticulture), poultry and other livestock, fish farming, beekeeping, and agro-forestry Q4: Individual free hold, with 0.2ha in average Q5: Improvement of member's livelihood, to bring money together to buy agricultural inputs Q6: MoA (training in many aspects) Q7: to get money to assist others, to purchase livestock, to improve future education Q8: members of family is 6 in average Q10: 0.1ha for horticulture Q11: crops are spider plant, cabbage, kale, beat root, peas, soya bean, chili, dry bean, maze, pumpkin, banana, passion fruit, avocado, guava, and longat(?) Livestock are cattle and chicken Q12: Banana, maize, beans, and other all kinds vegetable are for commercial Q13: tea, coffee

Q14: no
 Q15: agriculture
 Q16: family members
 Q17: to local market 3km away from the village, produces are carried by members themselves
 Q18: no
 Q19: no exporters
 Q20: pest and disease control, rain fed cultivation, low prices of produce when market is saturated, no cash to purchase agricultural inputs, no proper transportation
 Q21: road rehabilitation work was done by members, asked MoA for technological training
 Q22: 1) low prices of produces when over supply, 2) produce can not be distributed large consumers places due to lack of transportation, 3) have to sell produce through middlemen
 Q23: no effort done so far
 Q24: Training and information from MoA, no credit access nearby, NGOs (Farming Improvement Promotion Service by showing demonstration farm, Answer of Q6 was no support from NGOs ??)
 Q25: no credit
 Q26 inputs are usually bought by members individually
 Q27: 1) road, 2) training, 3) transportation, 4) agro-chemical, 5) credit facilities to buy especially chemicals
 Q28: cold storage

[info. on grouping]

- Established in 2004
- Registration fee was 350ksh with membership of 100ksh each
- Written constitution exists
- Elected by voting
- Weekly mtg is held at 4:00pm on Monday
- Most of members can participate to mtg
- If members miss mtg without informing particular reasons, the member pays 20ksh.
- An issue discussed in last mtg was to write proposal requesting cattle. One of the members taught how to draw the proposal.
- Decision making through consensus

[Any other findings]

- Staple food is Ugali made from maize, taken every lunch and dinner a day. Matoke is for breakfast. Maize is not a crop to cover all meal for a household in a year so that members have to buy maize to get flour for Ugali. For instance, a female member bought 2 sacks (180kg) of maize costing 2,400ksh for 2 months diet last year and spent 270ksh to mill maize into flour (milling charge is 3ksh for 2kg). Cash to get maize is bored from sales tea, coffee and wages from labor's works.

Any items needed more study

Special notes

Collected documents



Production site of Nyankororo Group



Ditch to prevent soil erosion on slope (Nyankororo Group)



Mulching practice to prevent fungus infection (Nyankororo Group)



Main road to Nyankororo Group



Producers who carried their bananas to local market (Kisii)



Track to ship local banana (Kisii)