

#DeliveringThePromise



Agricultural Transformation

Food security, livestock
& Fisheries

Pesa Mfukoni





Promises:



- 1; Provide adequate affordable working capital to farmers through well-managed farmer organizations
- 2 Deploy modern agricultural risk management instruments that ensure farming is profitable and income is predictable, such as was provided for scheduled crops by the Guaranteed Minimum Returns (GMR) Scheme in the 1970s. These instruments include crop and livestock insurance schemes, commodity market instruments such as forward contracts, futures contracts, and price stabilisation scheme
- 3 Transform two million poor farmers from food deficit to surplus producers through input finance and intensive agricultural extension support, with a target to generate a minimum productivity target of Sh50,000 revenue an acre
- 4 Raise productivity of key value food chains and other value chains (maize 8 -15 bags an acre, dairy 2.5kg- 7.5kg a cow a day, beef carcass weight from 110kg - 150kg); Agriculture
- 5; Reduce dependence on basic food imports by 30 per cent (domestic oil crops production from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, rice from 18 per cent to 40 per cent);
- 6; Revamp underperforming and collapsed export crops while expanding emerging ones (coffee, cashew nuts, pyrethrum, avocado, macadamia nuts); Agriculture



Article 43(1)(c) of the Constitution of Kenya (2010) guarantees every person **the right to be free from hunger** and to have adequate food of acceptable quality.

Goal : a) ensure food security for over 100 million Kenyans by 2050,
b) reduce food import value on key food value chain (edible oil 50%)
Rice (60%) Sugar (80%.) wheat(50%) c) enhance value of export by 50%



Why Agriculture?

- quick turn around eg one season to double production of coffee from 48,648 MT to 253,131MT by availing inputs and husbandry to 167 million bushes
- **Lowering cost of living** eg through subsidizing production rather than consumption, family food budget reduce from 60% to 40% of total family income
- **Increase foreign income** by enhancing value of export through value addition(packaging and branding) for tea and coffee and expanding area under export value chains
- **Create jobs**, over 8 million jobs can be created by organizing smallholder farmers into 1350 viable ward multivalue chain cooperatives, 1350 ward SACCOs, 1350 aggregation centres and 45 County agriggregation and industrial parks(CAIPS)
- **Increase incomes**, through increasing farmgate prices by shortening value chain length eg in coffee, lowering cost of production eg fertilizer subsidy and input bulk purchase or value addition by increasing amount value added by 50% eg Tea through dongo kondu SEZ
- **Reduce the number of food poor families** who own arable agriculture land from 2million to less than 200k through supporting total production process (farm preparation, inputs, paying family for each node of production for one season on prevailing value chains
- Industrialization



BETA Agriculture Pillars:



- **Food Security** – Fertilizer Subsidy programme and increase in Maize Production. Meat & Dairy.
- **Reduce Imports** – Sugar, Rice, Edible Oil, Animal feeds
- **Enhance Exports** – Coffee, Tea, Pyrethrum

➔ **Fertilizer Subsidy Programme & Quality Seed (E-Voucher System)**

Maize

Affordability & Pesa Mfukoni

Farmers' savings arising from FSP & Quality Seeds – Maize.

The Agriculture BETA Priority Logical/Results Framework

CROP INTERVENTION

Organize all farmers and other key stakeholders into one ward, Multivalued chain cooperative, SACCO, Agrigation centres(warehousing), agripreneurs, Digital platform(KIAMIS)

Avail quality inputs:

- Subsidy fertilizer
- quality seeds
- Maize, cotton, sunflower, canola, oil palm, coffee, rice, soyabeans, potatoes, vegetables

Reduce Post harvest Losses and Provide Warehousing Support:

- Ward aggregation centres and CAIPS
- Drying, Coolers, Cold rooms, Curing Facilities and storage facilities

Increase Value Addition:

- Milling, Livestock Feed Manufacture, Processing

Increased farmers income and Job creation

LIVESTOCK INTERVENTION

Organize all farmers and other key stakeholders into one ward, Multivalued chain cooperative, SACCO, Agrigation centres(warehousing), agripreneurs, Digital platform(KIAMIS)

Increase Production and Productivity at competitive costs:

- Provide Fertilizers, Feeds, Agroveter supplies, improved seeds/seedlings, breeding stock
- Expand cultivated and Irrigated acreage

Reduce Post harvest Losses and Provide Warehousing Support:

- Drying and storage facilities

Increase Value Addition:

- Pressing, Milling, Livestock Feed Manufacture, Processing

Increased farmers income and Job creation

FOOD POOR INTERVENTION

Organize all farmers and other key stakeholders into one ward, Multivalued chain cooperative, SACCO, Agrigation centres(warehousing), agripreneurs, Digital platform(KIAMIS)

Increase Production and Productivity at competitive costs:

- Provide Fertilizers, Feeds, Agroveter supplies, improved seeds/seedlings, breeding stock
- Expand cultivated and Irrigated acreage

Reduce Post harvest Losses and Provide Warehousing Support:

- Drying and cold storage facilities

Establish & Enforce Standards:

- Enforce phytosanitary certification & Consumer driven standards

Increase Value Addition:

- Blending & Flavouring, Hulling, Roasting, Drying, Roasting, Jams

Provide marketing access support:

- Branding & New market entry

Increased farmers income and Job creation

COMMITMENT , Provide adequate affordable working capital to farmers through well-managed farmer organisations

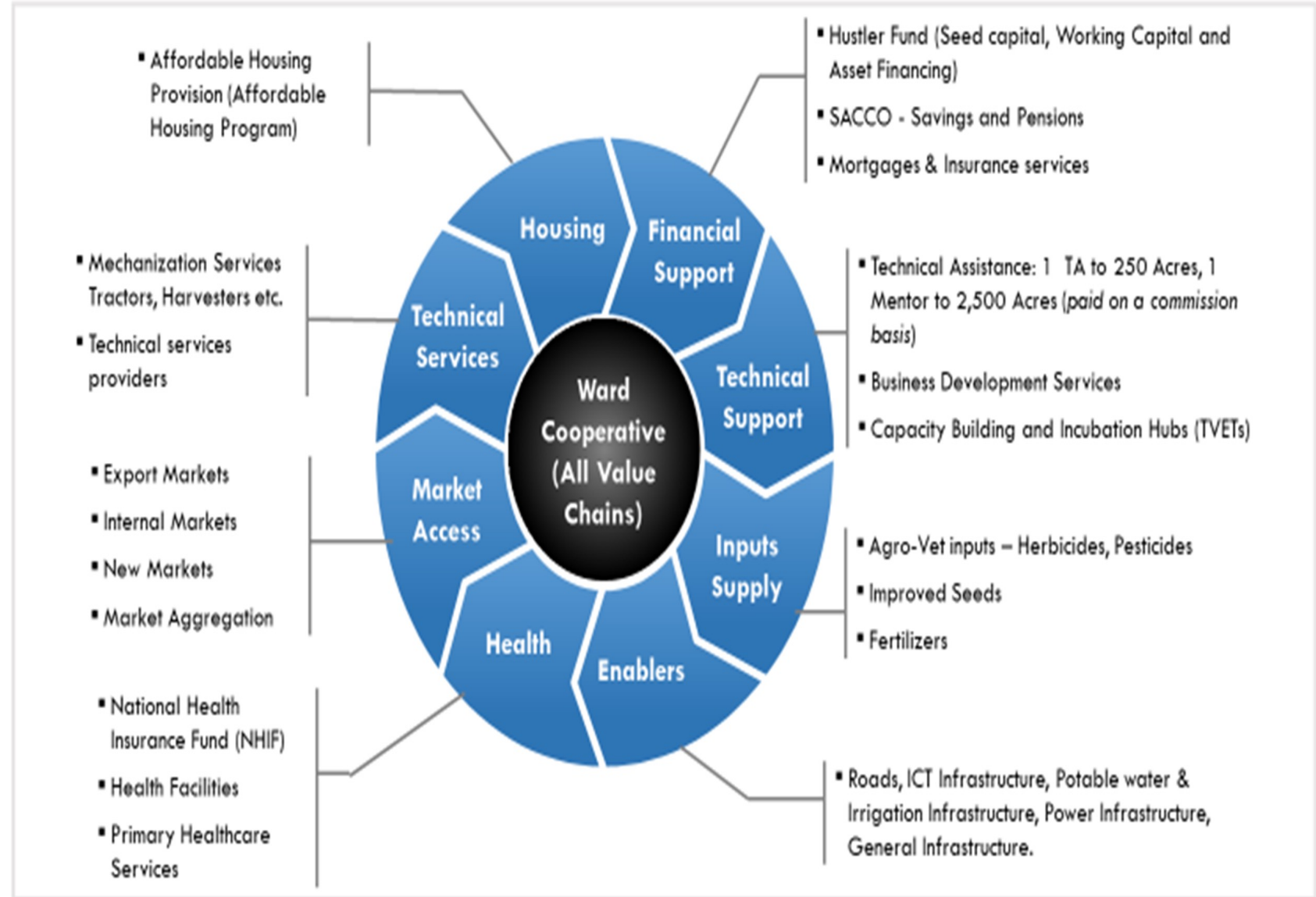


INTERVENTION	OBJECTIVE	ACHIEVMENT
organize farmers into a single multivalue chain cooperative in 1350 wards in 45 counties	Transformation of agriculture cooperatives from single value chain cooperatives that are seasonal and unsustainable to One Ward multi value chain Cooperatives that markets all farm produce for farmers enhancing marketing efficiency and act as government subsidy program agent and the engine of Agriculture transformation in the Ward	7.1 million registered farmers have been linked to 1350 Multi Value Chain ward Cooperative identified through a vetting process and is being used to implement government subsidy program starting from e vaccination program to vaccinate 22million cows and 66 million sheep and goat. Subsidy on sunflower seed, cotton seed and distribute 6.3 million bags of planting and topdressing fertlizer
Identify/establish one agricultural SACCOs	create 1350 ward agricultural SACCOS	7.1 million registered farmers have been linked to 1350 SACCOs established in 45 counties. 453,324 members have saved ksh 2.5 billion and have given 2.1 billion loan
Transform the traditional government driven extension model to industry driven commision based productivity model	Facilitate the one ward cooperative to recruit an agriprenuer for crops and one for animal health in every sublocation within the ward of coverage	7,242 Agripreneurs operating in all 1,075 wards across 32 counties. The model's core objective is to strengthen farmer linkages to markets, finance, and digital ecosystems through youth-led, data-driven service delivery.

Delivery strategy: Ward multivalue chain cooperative



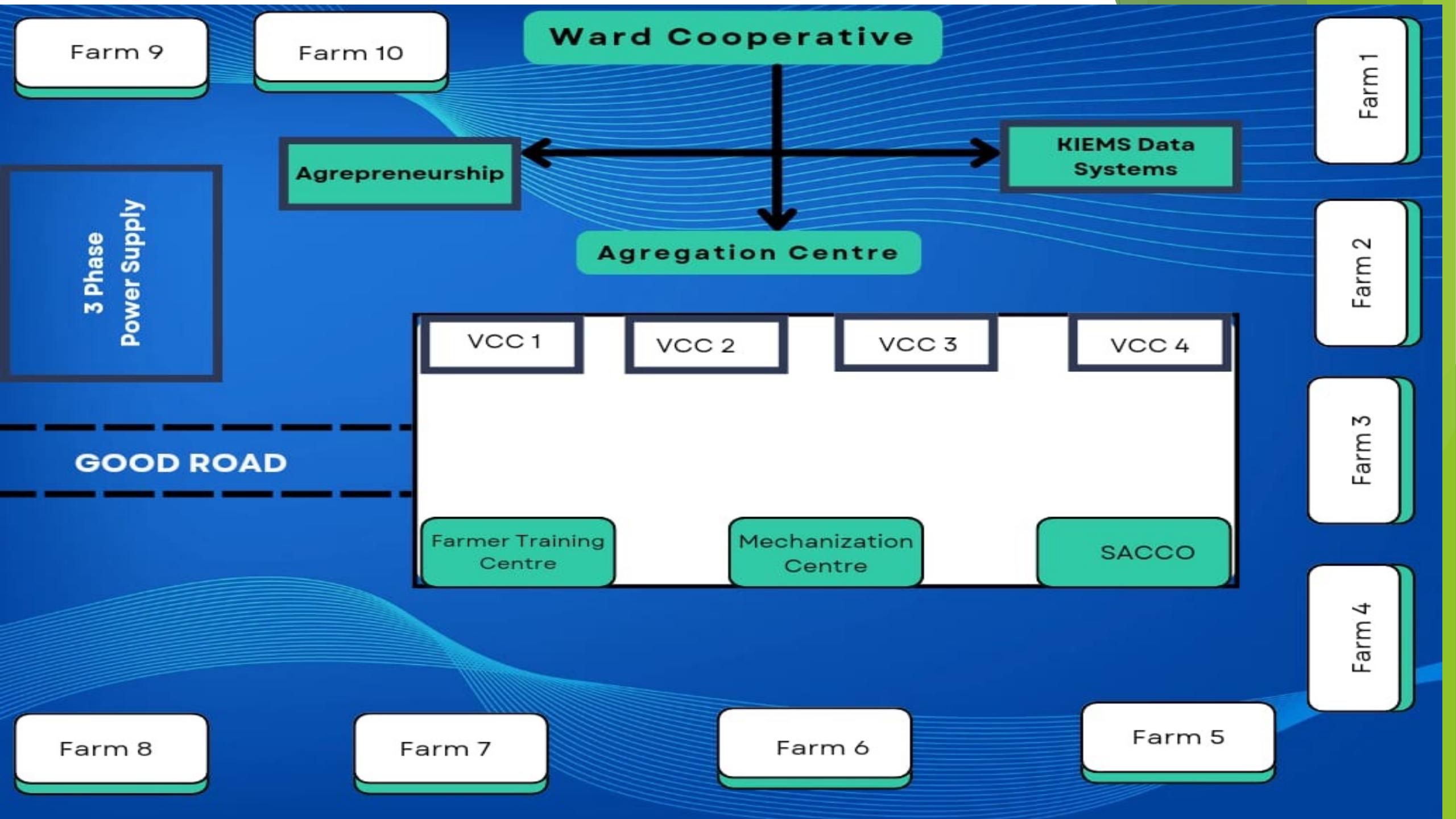
End State Model for the Ward Cooperative(High potential)



Transformation of agriculture Cooperatives?



Single value chain cooperative	effect	Transformation to multivalue value chain coop
Market only one agriculture product	Expensive inefficient cost of marketing for Farmers who are multivalue chain and therefor are forced to join several cooperatives to market their produce	Identify one cooperative in a ward which is transformed into multivalue by creating departments that handle different value chains under same committee and management
active during specific produce harvest season	Dormant for most part of the year making them poor employment agent and deduct more money from members to survive the dormant period	Will run through out the year because the value chains have different harvesting period thus offering consistent jobs and lower cost of running the cooperatives
Operate on aggregation model	The cooperative gather produce from a big area to meet their business volume leading to high cost of transport and impacting on quality	Change to productivity model where the cooperative focuses on the resources at the ward to produce enough to meet its business volume
Few and scattered membership	The membership size is too small to supply critical business volume to run the cooperative therefor most produced is aggregated from non members making service delivery very difficult	All farmers registered in KIAMIS in the ward are automatic members through government subsidy program eg fertilizer and vaccination
Have no linkage to ward SACCOS	Limit financial access to the cooperative members limiting access to input and other services	All the members of the cooperative are automatic members of the ward SACCO for remittance of produce payment and also savings



WARD AGGRIGATION CENTRES/CAIPS

\$500 Million in Idle Infrastructure



1

200+ Constituency Industrial Centers operating at less than 20% capacity

2

County Aggregation Industrial Parks built but disconnected from farmer networks

3

Modern County Markets underutilized due to fragmented supply chains

4

Cold Storage Facilities operating in costly isolation

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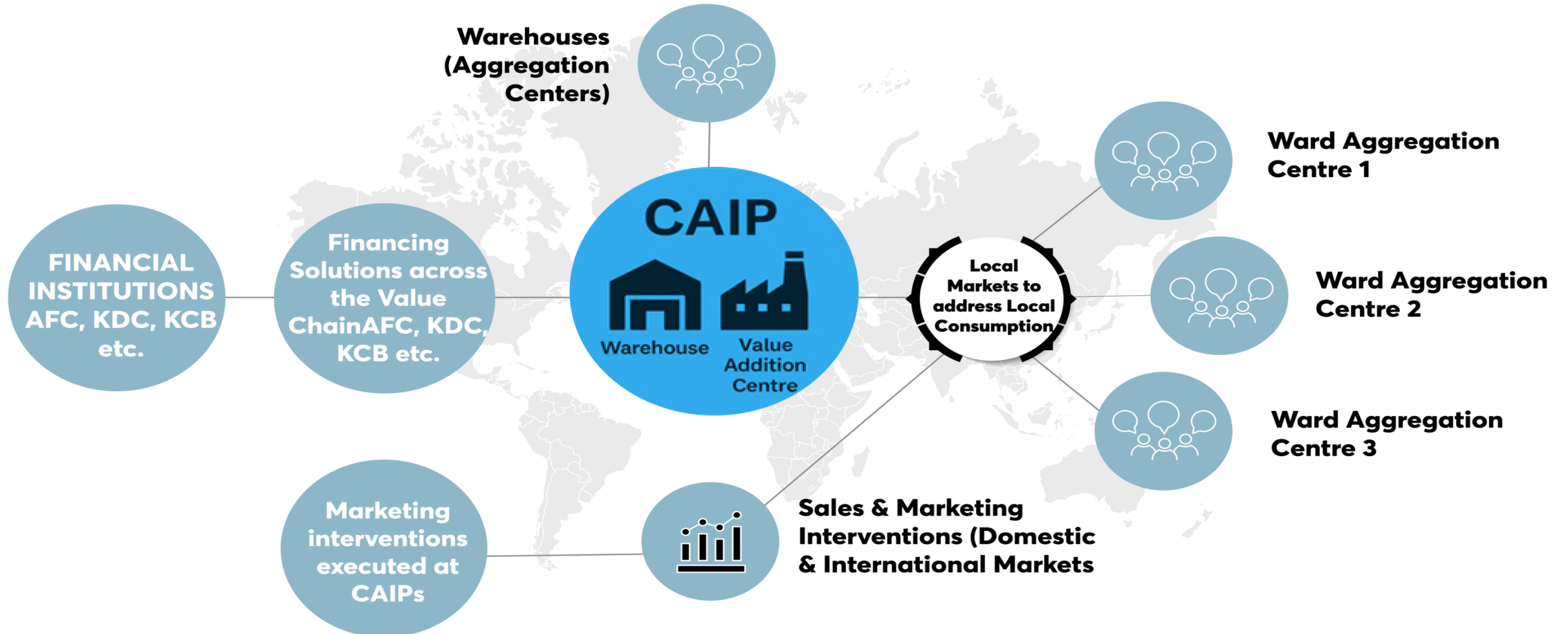
Private Aggregation Centers struggling without reliable farmer supply

6

Ward Aggregation Centers

Modern County Markets underutilized due to fragmented supply chains

LINKAGE BETWEEN CAIPS AND THE WARDAGGREGATION CENTRES



COMMITMENT , Deploy modern agricultural risk management instruments that ensure farming is profitable and income is predictable, Guaranteed Minimum Returns (GMR) Scheme in the 1970s. These instruments include crop and livestock insurance schemes, commodity market instruments such as forward contracts, futures contracts, and price stabilisation scheme



INTERVENTION		ACHIEVMENT
Guarantee farmers minimum prices in certain value chains	Use government commercial institutions to stabilize prices deployed insurance cover to mitigate drought, established ware house receipting system	Livestock Insurance cover for 238,000 pastoralist households protecting 2.7 million animals with a total market value of KES 29.3 billion (Feed insurance to avoid restocking). Dairy farming; government used NKCC to increase and stabilize raw milk farmgate prices from ksh 35 to ksh 50 , cotton farming government used RIVATEX to increase and stabilize cotton farmgate prices from ksh 56 to ksh 72 coffee farming Enhanced Global Market Access - Direct export options allow farmers to connect with international buyers. The National average price of coffee rose by 52%, from Ksh 78.99 in 2022 to Ksh 120 in 2025. Sugar cane farming government has Leased four state-owned sugar mills to private sector operators leading to increase of cane price per tonne from Ksh. 4,350 in 2022 to Ksh. 5,500 in 2025 (26%).
Wean farmers away from rain fed agriculture to irrigation Increase acreage under irrigation to boost food production. Construct dams to harvest and store adequate water to support large scale irrigation in ASAL areas.	Construct 50 megadam, 100, large dam and 1000 small dams to irrigate 2 million acres	Increased area under irrigation by 98,767 acres from 664,000 acres in 2022 to 762,767 acres in 2024 Increased water for irrigation production from 128,649,719 cubic meters (2022) to 170,500,828 cubic meters (2025), translating to 32% increase through construction of dams, water pans, and household dams. Boasted investment in large scale irrigation farming through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), Land lease under the Land Commercialization Initiative (LCI) and Farmer-Led Irrigation Development (FLID) initiative. For instance, Selu Limited -20,000 acres, Nyumba Foundation- 50,000 acres, Al Dahra – 180,000 acres in Galana Kulalu, Agri All Africa – 2,000 acres in Tana Delta, Gulf Energy – 20,000 acres in Bura Irrigation scheme.

COMMITMENT , Raise productivity of key value food chains and other value chains (maize 8 -15 bags an acre, dairy 2.5kg- 7.5kg a cow a day, beef carcass weight from 110kg - 150kg);



Commitment	INTERVENTION	ACHIEVEMENT
<p>Transform two million poor farmers from food deficit to surplus producers through input finance and intensive agricultural extension support, with a target to generate a minimum productivity target of Sh50,000 revenue an acre</p>	<p>Finance farm production for half acre for 1million farmers on specific food security value for one season, upland rice, soya beans,</p>	
<p>Raise productivity of key value food chains and other value chains (maize 8 -15 bags an acre, dairy 2.5kg- 7.5kg a cow a day, beef carcass weight from 110kg - 150kg);</p>	<p>24 million bags of subsidized fertilizer have so far been distributed to farmers from a total of 1.4 million bags three years ago. 35,054,870 kg of quality maize seed were distributed to farmers</p>	<p>Production of 90kg Maize Bags increased from 34.3 in 2022 to 67 M as at 2024, Paddy rice production increased from 192,299 MT in 2022 to 293,950 MT in 2024 (52.9%),The area under sunflower production increased from 7,250 ha in 2023 to 54,000 ha in 2025 ,Wheat Production increased from 83,245 MT in 2022 to 155,634 MT in 2024 (87%) , Sugar production increased from 472,773 MT in 2023 to 832,185 MT in 2024 (43%).</p>
	<p>Plant 2,476,160 acres of juncao in 45 counties by 2027, FLLoCA program have availed ksh 383,100,000 to finance 1277 acres</p>	<p>•Milk production grew by 15.2% from 4.6 Bn litres in 2022 to 5.3 Bn litres in 2024, Value of meat exports increased by 45% from KES 8.9 Billion in 2022 to KES 12.9 Billion in 2024</p>

COMMITMENT , Reduce dependence on basic food imports by 30 per cent (domestic oil crops production from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, rice from 18



Commitment	INTERVENTION	ACHIEVMENT
Reduce dependence on basic food imports by 30 per cent (domestic oil crops production from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, rice from 18 per cent to 40 per cent);	provide subsidized fertilizer and seed for crop farmers	Paddy rice production increased from 192,299 MT in 2022 to 293,950 MT in 2024 (52.9%),The area under sunflower production increased from 7,250 ha in 2023 to 54,000 ha in 2025 ,Wheat Production increased from 83,245 MT in 2022 to 155,634 MT in 2024 (87%) , Sugar production increased from 472,773 MT in 2023 to 832,185 MT in 2024 (43%).

COMMITMENT , Reduce dependence on basic food imports by 30 per cent (domestic oil crops production from 5 per cent to 25 per cent, rice from 18



Commitment	INTERVENTION	ACHIEVEMENT
<p>Boost tea value chain (blending & branding).</p>	<p>The GOAL is to increase exports of processed/value-added tea to 50% of total volumes exported by 2027. By harmonizing the Tea Act with the EPZA Act to encourage value-added tea exports, with space set aside at Dongo Kundu special economic zones. Incentivize value addition Tea Value Addition through: Establishment of a Common User Facility (CUF) in Dongo Kundu SEZ, Promotion of Value-added teas in 10 export markets, Provision of fiscal and administrative incentives for tea value addition, Capacity Building 294 MSMEs on export market requirements, branding, product development and value addition technologies; and Facilitating market access for value added teas in 10 markets (Russia, China, Saudi Arabia, Iran, UAE, Ghana, DRC, Turkey, Japan, and Egypt).</p>	<p>Value-added tea exports increased by 231% to from 8.74 million kilograms in 2022 to 28.90 million kilograms in 2024, Tea earnings increased by 40% from Kshs154.09 Billion in 2022 to Kshs 215.21 Billion in 2024. Tea production increased by 12% from 535.04 million kilograms in 2022 to 598.47 million kilograms in 2024. Average payment to farmers increased by 28% from an average from Ksh 50.18 Per Kg of Greenleaf in 2022 to Ksh. 64 in 2024. 180,737 MT of fertilizer distributed to tea farmers at a subsidized rate of Kshs 2500 per Bag. Fertilizer subsidy of Kshs. 3.4 Billion allocated to tea farmers, Removal of VAT on teas purchased from local tea factories, Improvement of tea quality and separation of satellite factories</p>



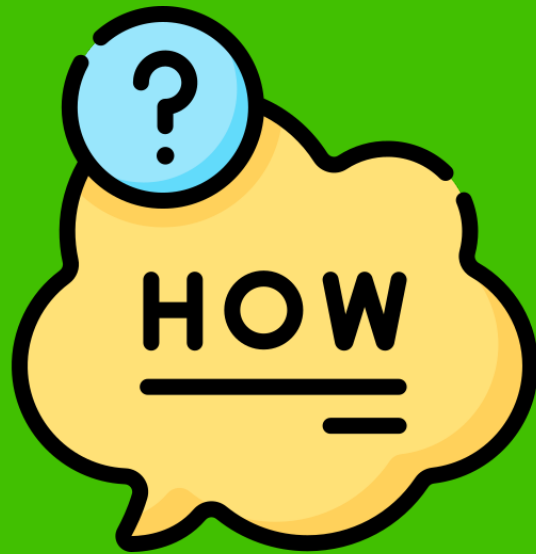
- Three years ago, the cost of fertiliser was about :Ksh7,000. Now, it is **Ksh2,500** Farmers are **saving about Ksh4,500 per bag**. This translates to a 67% reduction in the cost of fertilizer through the E voucher system.
- Unga prices (2kg) have dropped from Ksh250 to between Ksh130-160 in the last three years. This is a 34% reduction in the of the price of Unga.
- A 2kg Gorogoro of Maize was Ksh180 . It is now between Ksh40-Ksh80
- Kenya produced 40,228,545 bags (90Kgs) of maize in 2024, with a total market value of KES 80.12 billion

Reasons:



- **24 million** bags of subsidized fertilizer have so far been distributed to farmers from a total of 1.4 million bags three years ago.

Implementation : The How?



Irrigation

The plan;

- Wean farmers away from rain fed agriculture to irrigation
- Increase acreage under irrigation to boost food production.
- Construct dams to harvest and store adequate water to support large scale irrigation in ASAL areas.
- Increase rice production
- Stop imports
- Increase value of exports



Transformational approach to Irrigation and Dam construction

Maximise on private funding

- Government providing land and infrastructure through **discounted(concession) agreements to private investors to invest in, like Public Private Partnerships –PPPs, Land Commercialization Initiative – LCI** e.g. Galana Kulalu
- Investors providing money to construct and operate public projects
- The government and or public pay for goods and services produced to enable private investors recoup their investment.

360-approach to development of infrastructure

Dam projects are designed to allow harnessing of hydro power generation, collection of water for irrigation and domestic use and eco-tourism. This helps investors recover their money invested in the projects. Such dams include Thwake dam, Mwache dam, High Grand Falls dam, Galana dam, Itare dam.

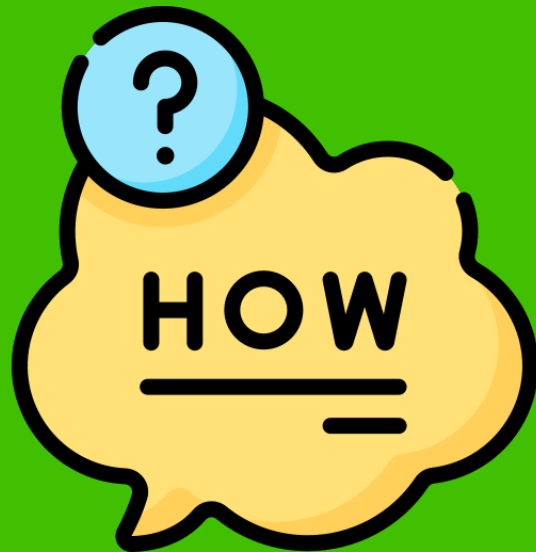


Achievements in irrigation and dams

- Quickened the **shift from rain-fed agriculture to year-round production using irrigation** through support to small scale community projects.
- Increased area under irrigation by **98,767 acres from 664,000 acres in 2022 to 762,767 acres in 2024**
- **Increased water for irrigation production from 128,649,719 cubic meters (2022) to 170,500,828 cubic meters (2025)**, translating to 32% increase through construction of dams, water pans, and household dams.
- **Improved rice production** by 101,651,000 kg from 192,299,000 kg in 2022 to 293,950,000 kg in 2025
- **Boasted investment in large scale irrigation farming through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs), Land lease under the Land Commercialization Initiative (LCI) and Farmer-Led Irrigation Development (FLID) initiative.** For instance, Selu Limited -20,000 acres, Nyumba Foundation-50,000 acres, Al Dahra – 180,000 acres in Galana Kulalu, Agri All Africa – 2,000 acres in Tana Delta, Gulf Energy – 20,000 acres in Bura Irrigation scheme.



Implementation : The How?



➔ Galana Kulalu Irrigation Scheme

- The project has **1.8 million acres** with a potential to produce **150 million bags** of maize through irrigation.
- It aims to bring down the cost of **2kg maize floor** from the current **Ksh150 to Ksh80**.
- It also aims to bring down the cost animal feeds
- This will be achieved 35bags per acre in 2025 from the first crop.
- **Employ over 2,000** Kenyans.
- Enhance Kilifi & Tana River economy
- **Reduce imports, enhance exports** (Ksh160B spent annually on imports).
- **Release land for high value crops** i.e avocado, macadamia, coffee, tea, cotton, edible oil among among others.



➔ Edible Oil Initiative:

Palm Oil, sunflower oil, canola oil, soya beans oil & Coconut Oil

Goal: Reduce importation of edible oil by 50% by 2027 by planting 2.2 million acres of land by 2025.

Target: **Reduce Imports and Enhance Exports: Importation of Edible oil is highest after fuel with government spending Ksh160B annually.**

Oil Pressing machines at the village-posho mill model

➔ Why Edible Oil?:

- Plant 2.2 million acres in 3 years.
- Increase production of palm oil, sunflower oil, canola oil, soya beans oil, and coconut oil

Achievements

- Edible oil production area up 52% (148,200 acres to 356,544.5 acres)
- Sunflower production area up (17,907 acres to 133,380 acres)
- Coconut production area up (182,757.77 acres to 184,301.52 acres)



➔ Sunflower Transformation

- In 2024, 141,000 acres of sunflower was planted producing 42000 tons of seed which translate to 8,000,000 kg of cooking oil. This lowered our edible oil import by 8%.
- In 2025 under the sunflower oil making machine model 33,333 acres was been planted in the short rain season (Oct-Dec) in 15 counties of Makueni (2,740 acres) Meru (2283 acres) Nyeri (2283 acres) Nakuru(3196 acres) Uasin Gishu (3196 acres) TransNzoia (3653 acres), Kakamega (3196 acres), Bungoma (3196 acres), Siaya (3196 acres) Homabay (3196 acres) Migori (3196 acres).
- 85 sunflower oil making machines have been given out in 15 counties to support the farmers to produce oil at farm level for home consumption. Just the way Kenyans grind maize in posho mills, they can now press sunflower beans into oil for use at home.
- The Sunflower commercialization approach targets farmers with more than 5 acres of land who will produce commercial sunflower to supply large scale edible oil processors.
- In this model identified private sector sunflower processors contracts selected **one ward cooperatives** in respective counties to supply specific volume of sunflower based on the acreage available in the ward.



➔ Sunflower Transformation

- Kenya seed company has supplied 120000 kgs of hybrid seed through the E-voucher to ward cooperatives contracted farmers at subsidized cost of kshs 180/kg while government pays kshs 120/kg.
- The ward cooperatives signed an MOU with Kenya seed as a last mile seed agent and offer the E-voucher redeeming service on behalf of Kenya seed.
- In the 2025, sunflower commercialization project targeted to grow 400,000 acres in the counties of Transnzoia (137,928 acres), Uasin Gishu (188,770.73) and Nakuru (73,301 acres) through 90 ward based cooperatives.
- **Edible Oil Crops Promotion Project:** Targeting 15 training and incubation centres (Common User Facilities – CUFs) across 15 counties to support cottage processors through training, milling, and oil refining services.
- **Status:** 5 CUFs operational, located at Agricultural Technology Development Centres (Lamu, Nakuru, and Homa Bay), Kenya School of Agriculture (Nyeri), and the National Cereals and Produce Board (Eldoret).



➔ The Results

- **40 million** litres of cooking oil with an estimated value of **Kshs.8 billion** shilling.
- **130,000,000 kg** of seedcake with an Estimated value **Kshs.4 billion**.
- Farmers will earn about **Kshs.10 billion which will revive economiess of the Wards** through direct and indirect employment

Dairy



Pesa Mfukoni:

Price of retail milk Three years ago was Ksh 47.2 per litre (2022) & Now Ksh 50 per litre (2027).

Target:

- Export 1 billion litres
- Generate 500, 000 new jobs
- Increase farmer monthly earning to ksh 56,000
- **Double** milk production per animal and maximize **lactation rates**
- Utilize 70% of the current processing capacity



Interventions



- Acquisition of **230 milk coolers**.
- **Milk production grew** by 15.2% from 4.6b litres in 2022 to 5.3 Bn litres.
- The **average price of milk per liter rose** from KES 47.2 in 2022 to KES 50 in 2025 (13%).
- **Volume of milk processed increased** by 20.5% from 755 million litres in 2022 to 910 million litres (2025).
- **Value of formally marketed milk increased** by 25% from KES 35.7 Bn in 2022 to KES 44.7 Bn
- **Value of dairy exports increased** by 92% from KES 4.9 Bn in 2022 to KES 9.4 Bn
- **12000 straws of subsidized** sexed semen issued to dairy farmers



VACCINATIONS OF ANIMALS (E ANIMAL HEALTH)

1. 90% of the 22 million cattle vaccinated against Foot & Mouth Disease
2. 90% of the 22 million cattle identified and registered into the national data base in KIAMIS
3. 10,150 animal health assistants recruited by cooperatives to offer animal health and breeding services to its members
4. 1350 Vet surgeons recruited by cooperatives to offer animal health and breeding services to its members
5. 1350 ward cooperatives identified to offer sustainable subsidy programs on fertilizer, seed, semen and Other inputs

E ANIMAL HEALTH / GENETIC DELIVERY MODEL

- Establish communal feedlot in 450 wards in 22 ASAL counties to finish all animals sold through the sale yards
- Link 450 cooperatives to the feedlot and sale yards
- Fence 1000 acres to set up the feedlot
- Build 150,000 cubic meter dam in each feedlot
- Contract Planting of 1000 acres of super nipper (juncao) to supply animal feed to each feedlot
- Provide better breed of bull to each of the 450 feedlot
- Vaccinate 16million cattle against FMD and 55m sheep and goat against **Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR)**, or goat plague, a highly contagious, fatal viral disease affecting sheep and goats.



Why NGAO

NGAOs act as the "eyes and ears" of the government, ensuring policies reach rural, remote areas, and enhancing public service delivery.

Communication is the fight for heart and minds of people and who better delivers the BETA message to the people other than the National Government Administration in Barazas, Chama & Market storms et al.



AGRICULTURE BETA ASK TO NGAO

BETA Agriculture ask for NGAO	Number	NGAO RESPONSIBLE
% completion of CAIPS	100%	RC/CC
County agriculture statistic and marketing unit(CASMU)	1 per county	RC/CC
Ward multi value chain cooperative identified	1 per ward	CC/DCC/ACC
Ward Agriculture SACCO	1 per ward	CC/DCC/ACC
Ward Aggregation centre	1 per ward	CC/DCC/ACC
Number of feedlots(ASAL)	1 per ward	CC/DCC/ACC
Animal health assistant	1 per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Crop agriprenuers	1 per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of maize planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of sunflower planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of rice planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of wheat planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of cotton planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres of sugar cane planted	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Number of cows vaccinated	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief
Acres under super nipier	Per sublocation	Chief/asst chief