# REPUBLIC OF KENYA

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES & COOPERATIVES

### Bi-weekly Food Security Monitoring Committee

**Agenda 13/04/2022**

1. Update on Food Balance Sheet and stocks
2. Update prices
3. Update on fertiliser
4. Update on impact of drought in ASALs
5. AOB

| Intervention | Status | Indicator | Observations | Next steps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maintaining flow of produce from production to markets | Close Monitoring | There is stock of key commodities in the country for **1 month** | 12th April; The Food Balance Sheet projected to end of **June 2022** (details in annex 1) shows;<br>**Commodity** / **Surplus** / **Monthly consumption**<br>Maize / **2.4Mn** bags / **3Mn** bags<br>Wheat / **2.5Mn** bags / **2Mn** bags<br>Rice / **823K** bags / **906K** bags<br>Beans / **1.7Mn** bags / **772K** bags | MoALFC: Monitor wheat inflows following effects of Russia and Ukraine War on global markets.<br><br>Poor regional imports or delayed rains **may warrant the government allowing** the private sector to **import at least 4 million bags** duty free outside the EAC and COMESA |
| | Close Monitoring required | Prices of key commodities in March 2022<br><br>Prices of key commodities in March 2022 (*cont)* | 12th April: Data sourced from KAMIS (Details in annex2) shows that Prices for cereals and pulses rose significantly in the last month. Roots, tubers and vegetables reported mixed price movement in the last one month.<br><br>Irish potatoes and cassava all reported significant increases while yams and sweet potatoes registered decreased prices. Prices for irish potatoes are projected to continue rising albeit slightly in the coming month as supplies still remain subdued.<br><br>Cabbages, capsicums, and green maize reported very high increases in prices at 19, 17 and 23% respectively. This is attributed to supply issues as the dry spell prolongs. Only bananas and cucumber registered lower prices as compared to the same period last month.<br><br>The price of Maize flour remains stable for now, but the price of wheat flour rose by an average of **9%** in the last one month. This shows a steady increase in the last 2 months and is expected to continue unless the price increase of wheat grain is stabilised. Due to the rise of dry maize prices, the prices of maize flour may also rise in the coming month. | MoALF&C: Continue monitoring the shift in commodity prices and address any challenges<br><br>Policy interventions required to manage spikes in prices of commodities<br><br>Weekly monitoring of prices, especially for maize |

| Intervention | Status | Indicator | Observations | Next steps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | <table><tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Unit of Measure</th><th>Feb price (Ksh)</th><th>March price (Ksh)</th><th>1st Week April</th></tr><tr><td>Maize</td><td>90 Kg bag</td><td>3,110</td><td>3,300</td><td>3,500/ 2nd week 3,800</td></tr><tr><td>Rice</td><td>50 Kg</td><td>5,800</td><td>5,950</td><td>5,980</td></tr><tr><td>Beans</td><td>90 Kg</td><td>7,440</td><td>7,540</td><td>7,100</td></tr><tr><td>Irish potatoes</td><td>50 Kg</td><td>1,870</td><td>2,100</td><td>2,150</td></tr><tr><td>Fresh Milk</td><td>500 ml</td><td>50</td><td>54</td><td>54</td></tr><tr><td>Fish (Tilapia)</td><td>1 Kg</td><td>353</td><td>365</td><td>360</td></tr><tr><td>Cattle</td><td>Mature cattle</td><td>40,000</td><td>36,000</td><td>36,000</td></tr><tr><td>Goat</td><td>Mature goat</td><td>4,500</td><td>3,800</td><td>3,800</td></tr><tr><td>Maize flour</td><td>2kg Packet</td><td>120</td><td>120</td><td>120</td></tr><tr><td>Wheat flour</td><td>2kg packet</td><td>154</td><td>159</td><td>174</td></tr></table> | |
| | Close Monitoring required | Key Crop production performance and projections | March: The impacts of the poor rains led to **poor performance against expectations** of most of the key food crops in 2021 compared to 2020<br><table><tr><th rowspan="2">Crop</th><th colspan="2">2021</th><th colspan="2">2020</th><th rowspan="2">% Change</th></tr><tr><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Production</th><th>Area (Ha)</th><th>Production</th></tr><tr><td>Maize</td><td>2,245,825</td><td>38,918,320</td><td>2,171,690</td><td>40,168,550</td><td>(3.1)</td></tr><tr><td>Beans</td><td>1,162,050</td><td>7,457,360</td><td>1,147,700</td><td>8,604,060</td><td>(13.3)</td></tr><tr><td>Wheat</td><td>95,670</td><td>3,238,820</td><td>132,230</td><td>4,501,180</td><td>(28.0)</td></tr><tr><td>Rice</td><td>25,090</td><td>1,490,300</td><td>28,270</td><td>1,444,400</td><td>3.2</td></tr><tr><td>Sorghum</td><td>149,560</td><td>2,821,330</td><td>214,650</td><td>3,513,950</td><td>(19.7)</td></tr><tr><td>Irish Potato</td><td>152,450</td><td>1,987,680</td><td>176,250</td><td>1,850,770</td><td>7.4</td></tr></table> | Monitor availability of maize from farmers and EAC markets during April 2022.<br><br>However, if the regional imports remain normal and rains come in time, there will be no cause for alarm. |

<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Observations</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Crop Production Estimates/ Forecast For 2022
<table>
<tr><th>Crop</th><th>Target Area_(Ha)_2022LR</th><th>Target Qnty_(90 kg)_2022 LR</th><th>Target Area(Ha)_2022SR</th><th>Target Qnty(90 kg)_2022 SR</th><th>Target Total Area(Ha)_ 2022SR</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maize</td><td>1,642,041</td><td>34,492,801</td><td>764,106</td><td>8,590,963</td><td>2,406,147</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beans</td><td>858,655</td><td>5,596,405</td><td>535,814</td><td>2,590,097</td><td>1,394,470</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wheat</td><td>120,348</td><td>3,527,141</td><td>33,382</td><td>804,038</td><td>153,850</td></tr>
<tr><td>Irish Potatoes</td><td>141,984</td><td>1,845,979</td><td>65,017</td><td>606,708</td><td>207,001</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rice</td><td>10,846</td><td>59,013</td><td></td><td>109,275</td><td>31,365</td></tr>
<tr><td>Millet</td><td>51,127</td><td>634,845</td><td>49,686</td><td>341,664</td><td>100,819</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sorghum</td><td>125,840</td><td>1,929,339</td><td>68,933</td><td>759,143</td><td>194,773</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Close Monitoring</td><td>Sufficient import commodities have been imported in advance until MAY 2022</td><td>13th April. Import of key commodities in March was;
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Imports in March</th><th>Imports in Feb.</th><th>% Change</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maize</td><td>343,203</td><td>396,866</td><td>(14%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wheat</td><td>1,665,789</td><td>2,348,240</td><td>(29%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beans</td><td>118,762</td><td>145,668</td><td>(18%)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rice</td><td>1,049,606</td><td>866,926</td><td>21%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>FSMC: Monitor the regional stocks (for maize) to ensure there is adequate stock for import when necessary<br><br>Monthly monitoring of import of commodities to address any challenges</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Close Monitoring</td><td>Millers and processors have sufficient stock to process food for 1 month</td><td>13th April: The estimated domestic stocks indicate the following:
<ul>
<li>Maize stock by the end of March. 2022 was 10.4Mn bags, as a result of on-going harvest of the short rains crop.</li>
<li>Wheat stocks at 3Mn bags</li>
<li>Rice stocks at 822K bags.</li>
<li>Beans stock was at 2.2Mn bags,</li>
</ul>
Most of the maize and bean stock was with farmers while traders and millers held most of the wheat and rice.<br><br>
Updated stocks as at March 2022:
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Farmer's Stocks- 90 Kg Bags</th><th>Traders and Millers (Bags)</th><th>Totals (90 Kg Bags)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maize</td><td>9,281,423</td><td>1,125,804</td><td>10,407,227</td></tr>
</table></td><td>MOALFC/NCPB/CMA: Urgent need for assessment of the domestic stock to ascertain the actual status due to discrepant reports.<br><br>Look into the process of allowing imports of maize by the private sector as a matter or urgency</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Observations</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><table>
<tr><td>Beans</td><td>1,450,731</td><td>134,352</td><td>1,585,083</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wheat</td><td>50,000</td><td>2,993,277</td><td>3,043,277</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rice</td><td>250,000</td><td>1,628,392</td><td>1,878,392</td></tr>
</table></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ensure minimal disruption to markets and access of population to food and water</td><td>Stable</td><td>Key produce markets in all counties are open and operational</td><td>All key food markets are functioning normally and food supply is normal in all regions. There were no reports of closure, relocation or any market disruptions during the reporting period.</td><td>SDCD&AR, COG: Continued sensitization, surveillance and enforcement of the market guidelines/protocols</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stable</td><td>Limited disruptions in key fishery sites and markets</td><td>12th April: Data analysed saw a stable yet slight decline in price for two of the significant fishes in Lake Victoria, which gradually decreased prices at the end of the month. Nile Perch data reported a steady trend in price from the first week to the last week of the March.<br><br>Tilapia prices saw a similar trend in the marketing price, with data showing the lowest price (Ksh 355) in the last week of the month.<br>The trend in pricing of Omena was recorded at an average of Ksh 256 for the month. Data showed a rise in price throughout the month, unlike the other species. This trend in pricing was similar to what was analysed in the month of February.<br><br>MARCH 2022<table>
<tr><th>Species</th><th>Wk1</th><th>Wk2</th><th>Wk3</th><th>Wk4</th><th>Wk5</th><th>Change</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nile perch</td><td>329</td><td>348</td><td>356</td><td>348</td><td>327</td><td>-1%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Omena</td><td>248</td><td>237</td><td>261</td><td>265</td><td>269</td><td>8%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tilapia</td><td>369</td><td>371</td><td>363</td><td>368</td><td>355</td><td>-4%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average</td><td>315</td><td>319</td><td>327</td><td>327</td><td>317</td><td></td></tr>
</table><br>FEBRUARY 2022<table>
<tr><th>Species</th><th>Wk 1</th><th>Wk 2</th><th>Wk 3</th><th>Wk 4</th><th>Change</th></tr>
</table></td><td>Fisheries, CoG: Continued sensitization, surveillance and enforcement of the market guidelines/protocols</td></tr>
</table>

| Intervention | Status | Indicator | Observations | Next steps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Nile perch 349 340 335 336 -4%<br>Omena 263 263 265 275 4%<br>Tilapia 370 332 357 356 -4%<br>**Average 327 312 319 322** | |
| | Close monitoring required | Key livestock markets in all counties are open and operational | 12th April: Most livestock markets are under normal operations. Cattle prices are below average in Mandera, Marsabit, Garissa, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir,Kilifi, Meru, Laikipia and Narok. Goat prices in majority of the ASAL counties were stable and above average in Embu, Kajiado, Kilifi, Kitui, Laikipia, Meru, Narok, Tana River, Tharaka Nithi and West Pokot counties. Inversely, Baringo, Garissa, Lamu, Marsabit, Samburu, Turkana, Wajir and Nyeri (Kieni) are recording prices below the long-term average. | SDL: Close monitoring of the pastoral communities<br><br>Commercial Livestock off take in selected Counties |
| | Close Monitoring | Dairy production and projections | 12th April: The dairy industry is currently experiencing declined production and supply of milk to the formal and informal milk markets. This has been occasioned by low rainfall in the fourth quarter of 2021 (Oct to Dec) and dry conditions in the first quarter of 2022 (Jan to Mar).<br><br>It is estimated that milk intakes by the formal sector have dropped by **20%**, equivalent to approximately **10 million** litres per month. The deficit may increase, if there are no adequate rains in the near future.<br><br>The price of commercial concentrates for feed remains high mainly due to global scarcities and high prices of non-GMO feed raw materials.<br><br>On the market side, early stock-outs and higher consumer prices for milk have been reported in supermarkets and other retail outlets at an average of **Ksh60 per 500ml.**<br><br>Milk intakes by the formal market (regional) increased from **191.2** million litres in 2021 to **194.8 million litres in 2022**, a growth of **2%**. However, this increase is driven by the **prevailing good producer** | MoALFC: Short term response request to increase imports of fast-moving milk products over a period of one-month, UHT milk and milk powder (for processing only), to cover the deficit.<br><br>**Medium and longer term**<br><br>• Renewed focus on increasing production, conservation and distribution of pasture and fodder;<br><br>• Campaign targeting producers to increase milk production;<br><br>• Improved weather forecasting and projections: |

<table>
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<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>prices in the formal market, currently between KSh 41 to KSh 51, and not necessarily because of increased production.<br><br>The industry is currently facing a severe shortage of milk and milk products since most of the processors started the year without adequate stocks of UHT milk and milk powder, due to inadequate short rains between October and December 2021<br><br>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th colspan="3">Average Milk Intake (litres)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Month</td><td>Jan-22</td><td>Feb-22</td><td>March-22</td></tr>
<tr><td>Totals</td><td>1,250,286</td><td>1,187,247</td><td>1,145,445</td></tr>
</table>
<br>Illustrating that average daily milk intake has steadily declined by 8% over the last three months</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Close Monitoring</td><td>Limited disruptions in water supply</td><td>12th April: Pastoral areas households are having to trek longer distances in search of water for themselves and water and forage for their livestock. Counties experiencing above average and worsening trekking distances include Baringo, Embu, Isiolo, Kwale, Laikipia, Mandera, Marsabit, Meru, Nyeri, Samburu, Taita Taveta, Turkana and West Pokot.</td><td>MoWSI, SDL, ASAL County Gvts:<br>• Livestock water trucking especially in counties experiencing scarcity<br><br>• Development/ rehabilitation of water facilities (Water pans, dams and boreholes)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Maintain support of inputs / extension</td><td>Close Monitoring</td><td>Sufficient supply of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, animal & fish feeds) for the long rains season</td><td>12th April: seed and agrochemicals situation is stable and there is adequate supply. Data from Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) indicate that from October 2021 to March 2022 a total of 230,277.67 MT of various fertilizer types (details in annex 3) had been imported to the country as shown in table 1 below;<br><br>
<table>
<tr><th>Month</th><th>Imports (MT)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Oct 2021</td><td>60,548.71</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nov 2021</td><td>39,032.72</td></tr>
<tr><td>Dec 2021</td><td>50,779.50</td></tr>
</table></td><td>SDCD&AR: Continue monitoring Inputs availability and prices for the long rains season.<br><br>Promote use of lime amongst farmers to reduce soil acidity</td></tr>
</table>

| Intervention | Status | Indicator | Observations | Next steps |
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| | |
|---|---|
| Jan 2022 | 32,883.26 |
| Feb 2022 | 6,333.48 |
| Mar-22 | 40,700.00 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **230,277.67** |

Based on fertilizer imports data from October 2021, it is estimated that the **126,925 MT** of various fertilizers are available in the country for the 2022 long rains as shown in table 2 below;

| S/No | Fertilizer Type | Est. Quantities (MT) | Quantities (50Kg bags |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DAP | 87,500 | 1,750,000 |
| 2 | CAN | 1,500 | 30,000 |
| 3 | AS | 5,300 | 106,000 |
| 4 | NPKs | 22,125* | 442,500 |
| 5 | Urea | 10,500 | 210,000 |
| **Total** | | **126,925** | **2,538,500** |

**Current domestic fertilizer prices**

Current retail price trend per 50 Kg bag for major imported fertilizers are shown below;

| S/No | Fertilizer Type | Current retail price range | Prices as at July 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | DAP | 5,900 - 6,500* | 2,800 |
| 2. | NPK 17:17:17 | 4,950 – 6,500 | 2,700 |
| 3. | NPK 23:23:0 | 4,950 – 6,500 | 2,700 |
| 4. | Urea | 6,500 – 7,000 | 2,600 |
| 5. | CAN | 4,500 – 5,500 | 2,300 |
| 6. | Baraka Blend | 4,800 – 5,500 | 3,000 |
| 7. | Yara Blends | 5,000 – 5,500 | 3,000 |

**Estimated quantity of fertilizer required for 2022 planting season**

It is estimated that during the 2022 planting seasons the country will require **574,000MT** of various types of fertilizers. To maintain the price

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| | | | of fertilizers as they prevailed in July 2020, a total of **Kshs. 31.85** billion fertilizer subsidy is required (see details in annex 3). The Ministry has received an approval from the Cabinet of **Kshs. 5.734 billion** for fertilizer subsidies and farmers are now getting their fertilizer through the NCPB network at subsidized prices. These funds are expected to subsidize **114,400MT** of fertilizers for **1.3 million acres** of maize, wheat, rice and irish potatoes value chains.<br><br>**Granulated Lime**<br>Currently Athi River Mining and Chiromo Fertilizers have plants in the country which produce granulated lime. The capacity of these plants is **20,000MT** and **60,000MT** per year respectively. Closely looking at the imports to Kenya, for the last six months there were no lime imports. Demand for agricultural lime is not high and Chiromo fertilizers report to have sold **2,000MT** since January 2022.<br><br>There are more than 10 other plants which make powdered dolomitic and agricultural lime. This implies that we have adequate stocks of lime in the country; the only problem is demand from the farmers. | |
| | Immediate Response Required | Livestock pasture, feeds, and diseases | 12th April.: About **3.5** million people are food insecure in the Pastoral and marginal region of the country as per the KFSSGs annual short rains projection report.<br><br>Due to starvation, hypothermia, disease, and long trekking distances, declining livestock health has resulted in widespread livestock deaths in pastoral counties. In **Marsabit**, up to **9%** of livestock herds are estimated to have died due to the drought. As at March, total animal deaths were **253K** Cattle, **1.21Mn** Sheep and Goats; and **43K** Camels.<br><br>**Pasture and Browse** | Recommendations from SDL<br>• Slaughter off take<br>• Purchase and preposition of Livestock feeds and supplements<br>• Promotion of fodder and pasture establishment and conservation<br>• Livestock disease surveillance, control and treatment<br>• Intensify peace building and conflict management |

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| | | | Pasture and browse condition ranges from fair to poor in the ASALs. ***48%*** of ASALs recorded poor pasture condition while ***30%*** of the ASAls recorded poor browse condition. Counties with poor pasture and browse condition include *Wajir (Eldas, Wajir-East), Baringo (Mogotio), Garissa (Lagdera), Isiolo ((Isiolo North), Laikipia (Laikipia-West, Laikipia-North), Mandera (Mandera, East, Lafey, Mandera-South, Mandera West), Marsabit, (Laisamis), Samburu (Samburu-East), Wajir (Wajir-West, WajirNorth, Wajir-South, Tarbaj) and West Pokot (Sigor).*<br><br>**Livestock feeds**<br>Imports have been hindered by high prices of non-GMO maize in the market and war in Ukraine, where the animal feed manufacturers were targeting as the only source market (99.1).<br><br>Selected processors and traders were issued with permits in November 2021 on condition that yellow maize that imported is 100 percent non-GMO<br><br>The price of a 70 kg bag of dairy meal has gone up from **KSh3,400** in December 2021 to currently **KSh3,500**. Chick marsh is retailing at ***KSh4,300*** from ***KSh4,200*** in December 2021. Layers is now selling at ***KSh3,900*** from ***KSh3,800*** in same period in December 2021**.** AK FEMAA warned that the rising cost is in response to an increase in prices of maize that has now hit ***KSh 3,200 for 90-kg*** bag from ***KSh2,800*** amid inadequate supplies in the market.<br><br>**Livestock migration and conflict**<br>**70%** of livestock are estimated to have migrated, particularly out of Isiolo, Marsabit, and Turkana counties. The above have resulted in intensified resource-based conflicts in the Pastoral North East and North West Corridors. Cattle rustling has been reported in some counties such as ***Marsabit, Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot and Isiolo.*** Terror related threats continued to be experienced in counties bordering the | |

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| | | | Republic of Somalia especially ***in Lamu, Garissa, Mandera and Wajir*** resulting to limited livelihood activities.<br><br>**Livestock body condition**<br>The current body condition of most livestock is below normal in comparison to similar periods during a normal year**.** It is only Embu, Kajiado, Kitui and Taita Taveta of the ASALs that reported good body conditions**.** Cattle, sheep and goat's body conditions are poor in Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu, Baringo, West Pokot, Laikipia and Lamu<br>**Livestock diseases**<br>Incidences of endemic diseases like Contagious Caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), Peste des petits ruminants (PPR), Black Quarter and Contagious Bovine Pleuro-pneumonia (CBPP), were reported but did not cause significant fatalities. | |
| | Stable | Farmers access inputs through the e-voucher system | 12th April.: E-voucher redemption under NVCSP has been ongoing in 20 counties. No. of farmers who have redeemed is **13,829** from previously reported number in March of **7,700** for the current season**.** GoK contribution of **Kshs. 285.1Mn (40%)** and farmer contribution of **Kshs. 427.65Mn (60%).**<br><br>Farmer registration is ongoing in all the wards of each the target counties. A registered farmer must be verified by his/her ward officer before being issued with an e-voucher. Farmers are served on first come, first served bases, until the resources allocated to that particular county are exhausted. | NVCSP: Continued farmer registration and issuance of vouchers<br><br>Share the allocation of the vouchers per county |
| Manage the implications of weather forecast for the March- | Immediate Response | Limited disruption in production chain | 12th April. **March Performance**<br>The month of March was characterized by sunny and dry weather conditions over most parts of the country. However, a few areas over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, South Rift Valley and the Highlands East of the Rift valley received occasional | MoALFC, Continue Monitoring the implications of weather conditions on food security. |

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| April-May (MAM) long rains season on food supply chain | | | rainfall. Nairobi, the South-eastern lowlands, parts of the Northeast, parts of Central Rift Valley and parts of South coast received rainfall during the fourth week of March. The Northwest and most of the Coastal strip remained sunny and dry throughout the month.<br><br>The onset of the rainfall season was within the predicted period over the Southern Rift Valley, Lake Victoria Basin, the Highlands East of the Rift Valley (including Nairobi County), Southeastern lowlands, parts of the South Coast and parts of the Northeast. However, the onset delayed over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley where it was expected in the 2nd to 3rd week of March but was realized during the 4th week of March. Most of the Central Rift Valley, the Northwest and most of the Coastal regions have not yet realized their onset which was expected between the 3rd to 4th week of March over the Central Rift Valley and 4th week of March to 1st week of April over the Northwest and Coastal regions.<br><br>**MAM Outlook**<br>The Climate Outlook for the March-April-May (MAM) 2022 "Long Rains" season indicated that enhanced rainfall was expected, with a 35% probability, over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley, the North-west, the Highlands East of the Rift Valley (including Nairobi County) and the Southeastern lowlands. Near average rainfall was expected (with a 35% probability) over the North-eastern and the Coastal regions.<br><br>During the remaining part of the season (April and May), near average rainfall with a slight tendency to above average rainfall is expected over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley and the Northwestern regions.<br><br>Near average rainfall is expected over the Highlands East of the Rift Valley including Nairobi County, the South-eastern Lowlands and parts of the Northeast (Central and Western parts of Marsabit County). | Poor onset of rainfall has already affected the planting seasons with reports of germination failure.<br><br>There is need for longer-term (about one year) weather forecast to allow policy makers and producers to plan accordingly |

<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Observations</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Below average rainfall is expected over the Coastal strip and most of the Northeastern Regions.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Support farmers in mitigating the impact of the locust invasion/Pests and Diseases</td><td>Stable</td><td>Sufficient equipment for locust mitigation (e.g., aircraft, sprayers)</td><td>12th April: The Country is currently free from Desert locust (DL) invasion; however continuous surveillance is ongoing especially in the frontline counties of Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, and Isiolo. Currently the surveillance is being done by a few voluntary scouts with nil reports recorded in the country since November, 2021. FAO in collaboration with PP&FSD is undertaking assessment of the prone counties' preparedness to an invasion and the impact of the livelihood recovery programs under desert locust support.</td><td>MoALF&C: continuous surveillance</td></tr>
<tr><td>Stable</td><td>Sufficient supply of pesticides for locusts spraying</td><td>Pesticide stocks across the control bases:
<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">Pesticide stock</th></tr>
<tr><th>Location</th><th>Pesticide (L)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Nairobi</td><td>249,704</td></tr>
<tr><td>Isiolo</td><td>1,380</td></tr>
<tr><td>Marsabit</td><td>16,044</td></tr>
<tr><td>Masinga</td><td>3,210</td></tr>
<tr><td>Garissa</td><td>9,364</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lodwar</td><td>11,900</td></tr>
<tr><td>Witu</td><td>7,840</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wajir</td><td>6,800</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>306,242</td></tr>
</table></td><td>MoALFC: Continuous restocking of pesticides and control equipment to the control bases on a need basis</td></tr>
<tr><td>Close Monitoring required</td><td>Fall Army Worm</td><td>12th April: There are reports of Fall Armyworm infestation in most counties in the Western region of the country affecting the early planted maize and in the counties in the South Rift; sensitization is being carried out by the county teams on the options available for the management of the pest.</td><td>FSMC/ County Governments: Continue monitoring and control FAW infestation in the affected regions</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Observations</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Close Monitoring required</td><td>Quelea Birds</td><td>12th April: Quelea birds' infestation was reported in Kisumu County (West Kano Irrigation Scheme, Ahero Irrigation Scheme, South West Kano Irrigation Schemes and other community-based irrigation schemes). The county undertook preliminary surveillance which identified a few roosts for control operations. The PP&FSD is currently in the process of initiating support to the county through control.</td><td>MoALFC & County Governments: Close monitoring in Kisumu County</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>African Armyworm</td><td>12th April: The current threat of AAW in Kenya started in early February 2022 with initial reports having come from Taita Taveta County. Since then, 24 counties including Taita Taveta, Makueni, Nakuru, Narok, Kajiado, Bomet, Kakamega, Kericho, Migori, Busia, Homabay, Trans Nzoia, Kiambu, Vihiga, Bungoma, Kisii, Muranga, Tharaka Nithi, Uasin Gishu and Nyamira have been affected.<br><br>Plant Protection and Food Safety Directorate (PP&FSD) initiated support to the affected counties through provision of pesticides, spray equipment and personal protective equipment to the affected counties; this has so far been done in all the 20 counties. The directorate also supported spray operations in Kajiado, Narok and Bomet counties using vehicle mounted sprayers. Currently infestations in Taita Taveta, Kajiado and Makueni have been contained with control by farmers continuing in the other counties supplied with the pesticides.</td><td>SDCD&AR & County Governments: Continued surveillance and control</td></tr>
<tr><td>Limit disruptions to export market access</td><td>Stable</td><td>Exporters have sufficient supply to meet demand from the export markets</td><td>Status unchanged from last meeting<br>22nd Mar: Horticulture export for fruits and vegetables decreased by 40% (4.77Mn Kgs) in Feb. 2022 compared to the export volumes in Jan. 2022 (7.98Mn Kgs). Export in Feb. 2022 significantly dropped compared to in Feb. 2021.<br><br>
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Feb-22</th><th>Jan-22</th><th>Feb-21</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fruits</td><td>2,083,839</td><td>5,631,099</td><td>8,370,265</td></tr>
<tr><td>Vegetables</td><td>2,687,274</td><td>2,355,975</td><td>4,809,102</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>4,771,113</td><td>7,987,074</td><td>13,179,367</td></tr>
</table></td><td>FSMC: Continue to monitor export volumes to identify any challenges faced for resolution</td></tr>
</table>

| Intervention | Status | Indicator | Observations | Next steps |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Not actively tracked | Freight available to transport export produce | Cargo costs for horticulture are back to normal pre-COVID (pre-COVID $0.8-$1.5/kg vs increased June rates $1.8-$2.2/kg) | FSMC: Continue monitoring effect cargo rates to identify any challenges faced for resolution |

## Annex 1: Food Balance Sheets

3.3.1 Maize Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022

The Maize Balance Sheet projected to end of Junel 2022 shows a surplus of about **2.4 million bags** based on estimated 1 million bags imports by private sector, early long rains harvests from a few counties in Nyanza region, Bomet and part of Narok counties of about **1.8 million 90 kg bags.**

### Maize Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022

| **MAIZE(Version1@69.5kg/caput)** | |
|---|---|
| **Stocks as at March in 90kg bags** | **10,407,227** |
| Estimated Imports between April 2022 to June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Private sector/ Relief agencies estimated imports( 350,000/month from the region) | 1,050,000 |
| ii) Government imports (SFR) | 0 |
| Estimated Harvests between April and June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Estimated L.R Harvests | 1,800,000 |
| ii) Estimated S.R Harvests | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **13,257,227** |
| Expected total exports to East Africa Community region | 0 |
| Expected exports outside the EAC region | 0 |
| Post – harvest storage losses estimated at 10% | 1,325,723 |
| Amount used for Manufacture of livestock feeds (About 110000 Monthly) | 110,000 |
| Amount retained as seed (1%) | 132,572 |
| Amount used for manufacture of other products (1%) | 132,572 |
| **Net available stocks by June 2022** | **11,556,360** |
| Consumption @3.06 million bags/Month for 47.5 million people for 3 months | 9,180,000 |
| **Forecast Balance as at June 2022 (surplus)** | **2,376,360** |

### Beans Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022

The beans balance sheet projected to end of June 2022 show a surplus of **1.7 million bags** based on **300,000 bags** estimated imports by private sector and relief agencies (Table 7) and estimated harvests from the lowlands and south eastern counties of approximately **2.8 million bags**.

**Table 10: Beans Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022**

| **Beans (Version 1@17.55kg/aput/annum)** | |
|---|---|
| **Stocks as at March in 90kg bags** | **1,585,083** |
| Estimated Imports between April 2022 to June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Private sector/ Relief agencies estimated imports( 100,000/month from the region) | 300,000 |
| ii) Government imports (SFR) | 0 |
| Estimated Harvests between April and June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Estimated L.R Harvests | 2,798,203 |
| ii) Estimated S.R Harvests | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **4,683,286** |
| Post –harvest storage losses estimated at 12% | 561,994 |
| Amount used for domestic livestock feeds (0.3%) | 14,050 |
| Amount kept/used as seed (2%) | 93,666 |
| Amount used for manufacture of feeds (0.5% of stocks) | 23,416 |
| Expected total exports to East Africa Community region | 0 |
| Expected exports outside the EAC region | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **3,990,159** |
| Consumption @772,000 bags/Month for 47.5 million people for 3 months | 2,316,000 |
| **Net available stocks by June 2022(surplus)** | **1,674,159** |

## Wheat Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022

The wheat balance sheet projected to end of June 2022 show a surplus of **2.5 million bags** as a result of by **imports (Table** 8). The country relies on importation to sustain the 2,000,000 bags million consumed per month.

**Wheat balance sheet projected to end of June 2022**

| **WHEAT Version 1@45.47kg/capita/annum** | |
|---|---|
| **Stocks as at March in 90kg bags** | **3,043,277** |
| Estimated Imports between April 2022 to June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Private sector/ Relief agencies estimated imports( 2000000/month from the region) | 6,000,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| ii) Government imports (SFR) | 0 |
| Estimated Harvests between April and June 2022 | 0 |
| i) Estimated L.R Harvests | 0 |
| ii) Estimated S.R Harvests | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **9,043,277** |
| Post –harvest storage losses estimated at 6% | 542,597 |
| Amount used for domestic livestock feeds (0.1%) | 90 |
| Amount kept/used as seed (3%) | 2,713 |
| Amount used for manufacture of feeds (2% of stocks) | 109 |
| Expected total exports to East Africa Community region | 0 |
| Expected exports outside the EAC region | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **8,497,768** |
| Consumption @2,000,000 bags/Month for 47.5million people for 3 months | 6,000,000 |
| **Net available stocks by June 2022(surplus)** | **2,497,768** |

**Rice Balance Sheet**

The Rice Balance Sheet projected to end of June 2022 show a surplus of **822,508 bags** based on estimated imports by private sector and relief agencies of approximately 450,000 bags per month and harvests from upland rice and ratoon crop to be harvested in by June 2022 (See Table 9).

**Rice Food Balance Sheet to end of June 2022**

| | |
|---|---|
| **RICE(Version1@20.6kg/annum/caput)** | |
| **Stocks as at March in 90kg bags** | **1,878,392** |
| Estimated Imports between April 2022 to June 2022 | |
| i) Private sector/ Relief agencies estimated imports( 450,000/month from the region) | 1,350,000 |
| ii) Government imports (SFR) | 0 |
| Estimated Harvests between April and June 2022 | |
| i) Estimated L.R Harvests | 0 |
| ii) Estimated S.R Harvests | 655,700 |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **3,884,092** |
| Post –harvest storage losses estimated at 3% | 116,523 |
| Amount used for manufacture of feeds and other industrial products(10,600) | 31,800 |
| Amount kept/used as seed (5%) | 194,205 |
| Expected total exports to EAC | 1,000 |
| Expected exports outside the EAC region | 0 |
| **Total available stocks by June 2022** | **3,540,565** |
| Consumption @906,019 bags/Month for 47.5 million people for 3 months | 2,718,057 |
| **Net available stocks by June 2022(surplus)** | **822,508** |

## MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES AND COOPERATIVES

**STATE DEPARTMENT FOR CROP DEVELOPMENT AND AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH**

**Annex 2:**

**MARKET DEVELOPMENT SUBDIVISION**

**COMMODITY PRICES ($8^{TH}$ MARCH2022 TO WEEK OF $8^{TH}$ APRIL 2022)**

### 1.0 Introduction

Data sourced from KAMIS shows that Prices for cereals rose significantly in the last month. Maize and pearl millet rose the highest at 10% while sorghum and wheat rose by 8% as compared to the same period last month. Considering that wheat had risen by 12 percent the previous one month and has risen by another 8 percent during the current week (from Kshs 3, 335last week to Kshs 3769 this week) is a cause for concern and efforts geared towards enhancing supply thus stabilizing prices should be urgently considered in good time to arrest the steady rise.

Prices of major pulses all rose significantly in the last one month. Only Mwezi moja beans reported no increase. With some pulses rising at 10% it's a concern and we project further slight increases in the prices as supplies remain a bit subdued.

Roots and tubers reported mixed price movement in the last one month. Irish potatoes and cassava all reported significant increases while yams and sweet potatoes registered decreased prices. Prices for irish potatoes are projected to continue rising albeit slightly in the coming month as supplies still remain subdued.

Vegetables registered mixed movement in prices as compared to the same period last month with most reporting increased prices. Cabbages, capsicums, and green maize reported very high increases in prices at 19, 17 and 23% respectively. This is attributed to supply issues as the dry spell prolongs. Only bananas and cucumber registered lower prices as compared to the same period last month.

We expect the increases in prices to continue although slightly in the coming month.

**Unga prices**

While the price of Maize flour remains stable for now, the price of wheat flour rose over 10% in the last one month. This shows a steady increase in the last 2 months and is expected to continue unless the price of wheat is arrested. Due to the rise of dry maize prices, the prices of maize flour may also rise in the coming month.

### 2.0 Commodity prices

*Cereals wholesale prices*
*All commodities are packaged in 90 Kg, except Rice which is 50 Kg*

| product | Package weight (Kg) | March 11 | March 25 | April 08 | % Change March 11 to April 08 | % Change March 25 to April 08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dry Maize | 90 | 3,146 | 3,243 | 3,460 | 10 | 7 |
| Finger Millet | 90 | 8,660 | 8,983 | 8,792 | 2 | -2 |
| Pearl Rush Millet | 90 | 5,818 | 5,927 | 6,429 | 10 | 8 |
| Red Sorghum | 90 | 4,623 | 4,840 | 5,017 | 9 | 4 |
| Rice | 50 | 5,407 | 5,305 | 5,470 | 1 | 3 |
| Wheat | 90 | 4,943 | 5,057 | 5,333 | 8 | 5 |
| White Sorghum | 90 | 4,547 | 4,846 | 4,969 | 9 | 3 |

Comment:
Prices for cereals rose significantly in the last month. Maize and pearl millet rose the highest at 10% while sorghum and wheat rose by 8% as compared to the same period last month. Considering that wheat had risen by 12 percent the previous 1 month is a cause for concern and efforts geared towards enhancing supply thus stabilizing prices should be urgently considered in good time to arrest the steady rise.

Considering that the rains have not fallen as expected, then we don't project decrease in prices of maize and wheat for the next few months.

**Pulses wholesale prices**
All commodities are packaged in 90 Kg, except Ground Nuts which is 110 Kg

| product | Package weight (Kg) | March 11 | March 25 | April 08 | % Change March 11 to April 08 | % Change March 25 to April 08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beans (Canadian wonder) | 90 | 7,335 | 7,436 | 8,262 | 13 | 11 |
| Beans (Mwezi Moja) | 90 | 7,544 | 7,755 | 7,514 | 0 | -3 |
| Beans (Mwitemania) | 90 | 7,426 | 7,545 | 7,804 | 5 | 3 |
| Beans (Yellow bean) | 90 | 8,849 | 9,005 | 9,306 | 5 | 3 |
| Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu) | 90 | 6,996 | 7,035 | 7,181 | 3 | 2 |
| Beans Rosecoco | 90 | 8,129 | 7,762 | 8,461 | 4 | 9 |
| Beans Rosecoco (Nyayo) | 90 | 7,684 | 7,695 | 7,922 | 3 | 3 |
| Cowpeas | 90 | 7,946 | 8,329 | 8,557 | 8 | 3 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dolichos lablab (Njahi) | 90 | 7,670 | 7,624 | 7,772 | 1 | 2 |
| Green Grams | 90 | 9,961 | 10,031 | 10,437 | 5 | 4 |
| Ground Nuts | 110 | 16,218 | 17,419 | 17,692 | 9 | 2 |
| Mixed Beans | 90 | 5,831 | 6,403 | 6,342 | 9 | -1 |

Prices of major pulses registered significant increase in wholesale prices in the last one month with the only exceptions being mwezi moja beans.

Canadian, mixed beans and groundnuts rose the highest at 10 and 9% respectively. registered the largest increase at 9%. The increase may be attributed to decreasing supply in the market.. No drastic rise in prices are projected

*Roots and Tubers wholesale prices*

Arrow Root, Cassava Fresh, Sweet potato and yam are packaged in 99 Kg, while Red Irish potato and White Irish potato are in 50 Kg

| product | Package weight (Kg) | March 11 | March 25 | April 08 | % Change March 11 to April 08 | % Change March 25 to April 08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Arrow Root | 99 | 8,075 | 7,850 | 7,723 | -4 | -2 |
| Cassava Fresh | 99 | 4,590 | 4,688 | 4,812 | 5 | 3 |
| Red Irish potato | 50 | 2,018 | 2,194 | 2,176 | 8 | -1 |
| Sweet potatoes | 99 | 4,567 | 4,830 | 4,389 | -4 | -9 |
| White Irish Potatoes | 50 | 2,017 | 2,119 | 2,365 | 17 | 12 |
| Yam | 99 | 7,178 | 8,707 | 6,387 | -11 | -27 |

***Comments:***

Roots and tubers reported mixed price movement in the last one month. Irish potatoes and cassava all reported significant increases while yams and sweet potatoes registered decreased prices. Prices for irish potatotoes are projected to continue rising albeit slightly in the coming month as supplies still remain subdued.

***Vegetable wholesale prices***

| product | Package weight (Kg) | March 11 | March 25 | April 08 | % Change March 11 to April 08 | % Change March 25 to April 08 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banana (Cooking) | 22 | 629 | 661 | 579 | -8 | -12 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Banana (Plantain) | 22 | 839 | 808 | 768 | -8 | -5 |
| Cabbages | 126 | 2,480 | 2,731 | 2,949 | 19 | 8 |
| Capsicums | 50 | 3,034 | 3,071 | 3,548 | 17 | 16 |
| Carrots | 138 | 6,518 | 6,191 | 6,932 | 6 | 12 |
| Cucumber | 50 | 3,829 | 3,744 | 3,616 | -6 | -3 |
| Dry Onions | 13 | 981 | 970 | 1,016 | 4 | 5 |
| Green Maize | 1 | 41 | 43 | 50 | 23 | 15 |
| Kales/Sukuma Wiki | 50 | 1,375 | 1,462 | 1,472 | 7 | 1 |
| Tomatoes | 64 | 3,448 | 3,291 | 3,681 | 7 | 12 |

***Comments:***

Vegetables registered mixed movement in prices as compared to the same period last month. Cabbages, capsicums, and green maize reported very high increases in prices at 19, 17 and 23% respectively. This is attributed to supply issues as the dry spell prolongs.

Only bananas and cucumber registered lower prices as compared to the same period last month.

We expect the increases in prices to continue although slightly in the coming month

**Maize flour prices**

| **Maize flour Prices** | **MAR** | **MAR** | **APRIL** | **%** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DATE** | **7th** | **21st** | **11th** | |
| Cosmo | 113 | 114 | 114 | 0.9 |
| Jembe | 107 | 107 | 107 | 0 |
| Jimbi | 121 | 121 | 121 | 0 |
| Jogoo | 122 | 124 | 122 | 0 |
| Oryx | 121 | 121 | 123 | 1.7 |
| Pembe | 118 | 124 | 121 | 2.5 |
| Two ten(210) | 118 | 118 | 118 | 0 |
| Ajab | 123 | 124 | 132 | 7.3 |
| Dola | 128 | 130 | 130 | 1.6 |

***Comment:*** Maize flour prices seem to have stabilised at 120 shillings on average from January 2022 to date. The prices seems to be holding on for the last three months.. The price remained stable in the last one month. However, due to the reported increase in maize prices(10%) we project that there are chances prices may rise in the coming month.

**Wheat flour**

| **Wheat Flour Prices** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Wheat flour Prices** | **MAR** | **MAR** | **APRIL** | |
| **DATE** | **7th** | **21st** | **11th** | **%** |
| Ajab fortified Home Baking Flour | 154 | 173 | 179 | 16 |
| Ajab fortified self raising flour | 159 | 173 | 180 | 13.2 |
| Dola premium all purpose | 150 | 156 | 164 | 9.3 |
| Exe all purpose Home Baking Flour | 154 | 161 | 171 | 11.0 |
| Exe self raising Flour | 161 | 166 | 179 | 11.2 |
| Exe brown bread Flour | 153 | 153 | 179 | 16.99 |
| Elliots self raising flour | 161 | 168 | 181 | 12.4 |
| Golden atta mark 1 | 149 | 157 | 157 | 5.4 |

***Comments:*** Prices of wheat flour rose significantly by more than 10% in the last one month. This is a higher than the change in the price of unprocessed wheat. I had gone up by 6% the previous month and this steady increase is a cause of concern. From the projections, the prices will continue rising until the prices of wheat are addressed.

**Commodity wholesale and retail prices March-April Period**

| | **Wholesale Prices** | | | | **Retail Prices (per Kg)** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Commodity** | **Unit** | **March Kshs** | **April Kshs** | **Av. % Change** | **March Kshs** | **April Kshs** | **Av. % Change** |
| Maize | 90 Kg | 3,195 | **3,460** | 8 | **43** | **47** | 9 |
| Wheat | 90kg | 5,000 | **5,333** | 7 | **78** | **79** | 1 |
| Rice | 50 Kg | 5,356 | **5,470** | 2 | **130** | **133** | 2 |
| Beans(Canadian wonder) | 90 Kg | 7,386 | **8,262** | 12 | **104** | **111** | 7 |
| Irish potatoes | 50 Kg | 2,068 | **2,365** | 14 | **55** | **60** | 8 |
| Maize flour | 2kg Packet | 120 | **120** | 0 | | | |
| Wheat flour | 2kg packet | 159 | **174** | 9 | | | |

## MAIZE FLOUR PRICE ANALYSIS (NOV 2021-APRIL 2022)

| **MONTH** | **NOV** | **DEC** | **JAN** | **FEB** | **MAR** | **APR** | % change Nov-April |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DATE** | **15th** | **15th** | **14th** | **14th** | **9th** | **11th** | |
| Cosmo | 100 | 102 | 120 | 115 | 113 | 114 | 14.00 |
| Jembe | 90 | 90 | | 105 | 107 | 107 | 18.89 |
| Jimbi | 102 | 106 | 115 | 121 | 121 | 121 | 18.63 |
| Jogoo | 109 | 109 | 124 | 124 | 122 | 122 | 11.93 |
| Kifaru | 97 | | 120 | 120 | 122 | 121 | 24.74 |
| Mama | 96 | 100 | 117 | 117 | 118 | 118 | 22.92 |
| Ndovu | 102 | 103 | 121 | 119 | 116 | 118 | 15.69 |
| Oryx | 102 | 104 | 120 | 121 | 121 | 123 | 20.59 |
| Pembe | 104 | 100 | 122 | 121 | 118 | 121 | 16.35 |
| Soko | 102 | 99 | 121 | 120 | 122 | 124 | 21.57 |
| Taifa | 97 | 113 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 | 25.77 |
| Tajiri | 92 | 98 | 113 | 114 | 116 | 116 | 26.09 |

## WHEAT FLOUR PRICE ANALYSIS (NOV 2021-APRIL 2022)

| MONTH | NOV | DEC | JAN | FEB | MAR | APR | % change Nov-April |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DATE** | **15th** | **15th** | **14th** | **14th** | **9th** | **11th** | |
| Ajab fortified Home Baking Flour | 146 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 154 | 179 | 22.60 |
| Ajab fortified mandazi flour | 146 | 152 | 157 | 155 | 159 | 181 | 23.97 |
| Ajab fortified self raising flour | 146 | 154 | 155 | 155 | 159 | 180 | 23.29 |
| Chapati Afya | 195 | 195 | 207 | 204 | 207 | 211 | 8.21 |
| Dola premium all purpose | 137 | 154 | 147 | 148 | 150 | 164 | 19.71 |
| Dola premium atta mark 1 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 145 | 151 | 168 | 15.07 |
| Exe all purpose Home Baking Flour | 144 | 153 | 153 | 154 | 154 | 171 | 18.75 |
| Exe chapati fortified wheat Flour | 149 | 155 | 157 | 155 | 156 | 172 | 15.44 |
| Exe self raising Flour | 150 | 158 | 161 | 161 | 161 | 179 | 19.33 |
| Exe Atta Mark 1 Flour | 148 | 152 | 156 | 160 | 158 | 174 | 17.57 |
| Exe brown bread Flour | 150 | 150 | 157 | 153 | 153 | 179 | 19.33 |
| Exe mandazi fortified wheat flour | 154 | 160 | 160 | 158 | 161 | 177 | 14.94 |
| Elliots all purpose Home Baking Flour | 146 | 153 | 153 | 149 | 153 | 179 | 22.60 |
| Elliots self raising flour | 151 | 142 | 158 | 157 | 161 | 181 | 19.87 |
| Golden atta mark 1 | 132 | 143 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 157 | 18.94 |
| Golden self raising flour | 132 | 145 | 149 | 148 | 146 | 146 | 10.60 |
| Golden all purpose | 143 | 150 | 149 | 146 | 147 | 168 | 17.48 |
| Kifaru all purpose Home Baking Flour | 142 | 152 | 151 | 153 | 152 | 152 | 7.04 |
| Mama Home baking flour | 142 | 148 | 147 | 144 | 149 | 156 | 9.86 |
| Nutra meal atta mark 1 | 185 | 185 | 178 | 178 | 178 | 178 | -3.78 |
| Ndovu all purpose Home Baking Flour | 146 | 152 | 150 | 147 | 150 | 167 | 14.38 |
| Oboma all pupose Home Baking Flour | 131 | 148 | 149 | 149 | 148 | 152 | 16.03 |
| Oboma atta mark 1 | 132 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 146 | 10.61 |
| Oboma Home Baking Flour | 137 | 146 | | 148 | 148 | 171 | 24.82 |
| Pembe all purpose Home Baking Flour | 144 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 152 | 161 | 11.81 |

## Annex 3: Brief on inputs:

1. The seed and agrochemicals situation is stable and there is adequate supply.

### Current situation of fertilizers

2. In the last 12 months, fertilizer prices have risen to levels where farmers cannot afford to purchase the recommended quantities.
3. This situation affects both large and small scale farmers who are contributors to the 100% food and nutrition security.

### Reasons for High fertilizer prices globally

4. As reported earlier, the high fertilizer prices are due to the impacts of Covid 19 and hash winter in Europe leading to various interventions by different countries whose end result was scarcity of fertilizer in the world market
5. Most fertilizer producing countries have restricted exports to protect their farmers from high prices
6. *The war between Ukraine and Russia is also expected to worsen the situation on fertilizer prices. These two countries are major producers of various fertilizers as they possess huge deposits of natural gas, phosphate rock and potash materials*
7. The FOB prices are not expected to fall until August 2022 because most fertilizer producing countries have restricted exports to protect their farmers. This is going to negatively impact on maize planting in the long rains season (March, April and May).

### Fertilizers imported to Kenya from October 2021

8. Data from Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) indicate that from October 2021 to March 2022 a total of **230,277.67** MT of various fertilizer types had been imported to the country as shown in table 1 below.

Table 1: Fertilizer Imports to Kenya from October 2021to March 2022

| Month | Product | Imports (MT) |
|---|---|---|
| Oct 2021 | Diammonium Phosphate | 31,074.00 |
| | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | 27,678.00 |
| | Calcium Nitrate | 679.75 |
| | Urea | 55.50 |
| | Muriate of Potash | 287.11 |
| | Monoammonium Phosphate | 225.00 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 22.16 |
| | NPKs | 201.19 |
| **Oct 2021** | **Total** | **60,548.71** |
| Nov 2021 | Diammonium Phosphate | 34,024.05 |
| | Calcium Nitrate | 1,096.00 |
| | Urea | 20.70 |
| | Muriate of Potash | 1,749.81 |
| | Monoammonium Phosphate | 78.03 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 135.22 |

| Month | Product | Imports (MT) |
|---|---|---|
| | NK 19-0-19 | 1.60 |
| | Enhancers | 83.85 |
| | Ammonium Sulphate | 25.00 |
| | Triple Super Phosphate | 565.02 |
| | Sulphate of Potash | 324.00 |
| | Other Potash fertilizer | 0.02 |
| | NPKs | 929.42 |
| **Nov 2021** | **Total** | **39,032.72** |
| Dec 2021 | Diammonium Phosphate | 33,000.00 |
| | Calcium Nitrate | 288.00 |
| | Urea | 4,155.02 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 68.40 |
| | Enhancers | 10,041.00 |
| | Ammonium Sulphate | 204.92 |
| | Sulphate of Potash | 432.00 |
| | Other Potash fertilizer | 13.27 |
| | Minjingu Organic Hyperphosphate | 420.00 |
| | NPKs | 2,156.89 |
| **Dec 2021** | **Total** | **50,779.50** |
| Jan 2022 | Diammonium Phosphate | 26,400.00 |
| | Calcium Nitrate | 1,128.00 |
| | Muriate of Potash | 3,028.40 |
| | Monoammonium Phosphate | 130.00 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 103.02 |
| | Other PK Compound | 0.01 |
| | Enhancers | 88.55 |
| | Ammonium Sulphate | 375.23 |
| | Sulphate of Potash | 440.00 |
| | NPKs | 1,190.05 |
| **Jan 2022** | **Total** | **32,883.26** |
| Feb 2022 | Calcium Nitrate | 1,536.00 |
| | Muriate of Potash | 998.00 |
| | Monoammonium Phosphate | 10.80 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 360.95 |
| | NP 27-10-0 + 15CaO | 614.00 |
| | Enhancers | 320.64 |
| | Ammonium Sulphate | 90.00 |
| | Other phosphate | 2.50 |
| | Sulphate of Potash | 571.00 |
| | NPKs | 1,829.59 |
| **Feb 2022** | **Total** | **6,333.48** |
| **Mar-22** | Diammonium Phosphate | 27,500.00 |
| | Calcium Ammonium Nitrate | 0.00 |
| | Calcium Nitrate | 0.00 |
| | Urea | 13,200.00 |
| | Muriate of Potash | 0.00 |
| | Monoammonium Phosphate | 0.00 |
| | Organic Fertilizer | 0.00 |
| | NPKs | 0 |

| Month | Product | Imports (MT) |
|---|---|---|
| **Mar-22** | **Total** | **40,700.00** |
| | **GRAND TOTAL** | **230,277.67** |

9. Based on fertilizer imports data from October 2021, it is estimated that the **126,925 MT** of various fertilizers are available in the country for the 2022 long rains as shown in table 2 below

Table 2: Estimated quantities of fertilizers available in the country

| S/No | Fertilizer Type | Est. Quantities (MT) | Quantities (50Kg bags |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | DAP | 87,500 | 1,750,000 |
| 2 | CAN | 1,500 | 30,000 |
| 3 | AS | 5,300 | 106,000 |
| | NPKs | 22,125* | 442,500 |
| 9 | Urea | 10,500 | 210,000 |
| **Total** | | **126,925** | **2,538,500** |

**Note:* This stock of NPKs comprise of carryover stocks from the previous year*

10. These quantities are adequate for the planting of food crops since most farmers **may not** have the capacity to purchase the fertilizers.

11. The CAN fertilizer used in top dressing are expected in the country from April 2022

## Current domestic fertilizer prices

12. Current retail price trend per 50 Kg bag for major imported fertilizers are shown in table 3 below

Table 3: Current fertilizer prices

| S/No | Fertilizer Type | Current retail price range | Prices as at July 2020 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | DAP | 5,900 - 6,500* | 2,800 |
| 9. | NPK 17:17:17 | 4,950 – 6,500 | 2,700 |
| 10. | NPK 23:23:0 | 4,950 – 6,500 | 2,700 |
| 11. | Urea | 6,500 – 7,000 | 2,600 |
| 12. | CAN | 4,500 – 5,500 | 2,300 |
| 13. | Baraka Blend | 4,800 – 5,500 | 3,000 |
| 14. | Yara Blends | 5,000 – 5,500 | 3,000 |

******Note: Agro vets in Nairobi have the highest prices*

## Estimated quantity of fertilizer required for 2022 planting season

13. It is estimated that during the 2022 planting seasons the country will require 574,000MT of various types of fertilizers.

14. To maintain the price of fertilizers at as they prevailed in July 2020, a total of Kshs. 31.85 billion fertilizer subsidy is required as shown in table 4 below:

Table 4: Amount of subsidy required to normalize fertilizer prices

| Fertilizer Type | Qty ( MT) | Price/Bag (Kshs.) | Subsidy/Bag(Kshs.) | Total Subsidy (Kshs.) | Selling Price after Subsidy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **DAP** | 250,000 | 6,000 | 3,200 | 16,000,000,000 | 2,800 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **UREA** | 100,000 | 6,500 | 3,800 | 7,600,000,000 | 2,700 |
| **CAN** | 80,000 | 3,900 | 1,950 | 3,120,000,000 | 1,950 |
| **NPK** | 114,000 | 4,900 | 1,900 | 4,332,000,000 | 3,000 |
| **MOP** | 11,225 | 3,800 | 1,300 | 291,850,000 | 2,500 |
| **AS** | 19,541 | 3,800 | 1,300 | 508,066,000 | 2,500 |
| **TOTAL** | **574,766** | | | **31,851,916,000** | |

15. The Ministry has received an approval from the Cabinet of **Kshs. 5.734 billion** for fertilizer subsidies and farmers are now getting their fertilizer through the NCPB network at subsidized prices

16. These funds are expected to subsidize **114,400MT** of fertilizers for **1.3 million acres** of maize, wheat, rice and irish potatoes value chains

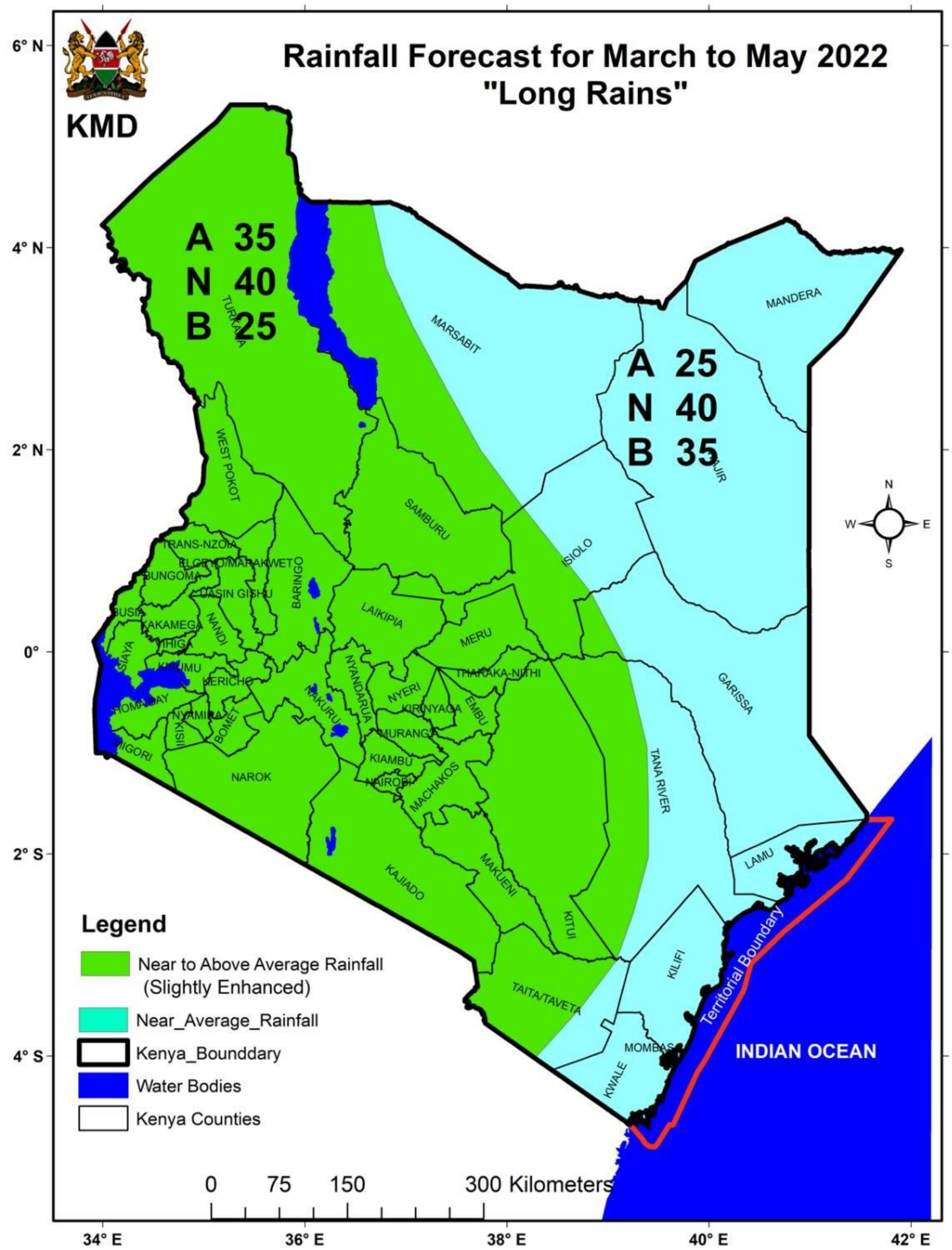
## Granulated Lime

17. Currently Athi River Mining and Chiromo Fertilizers have plants in the country which produce granulated lime.

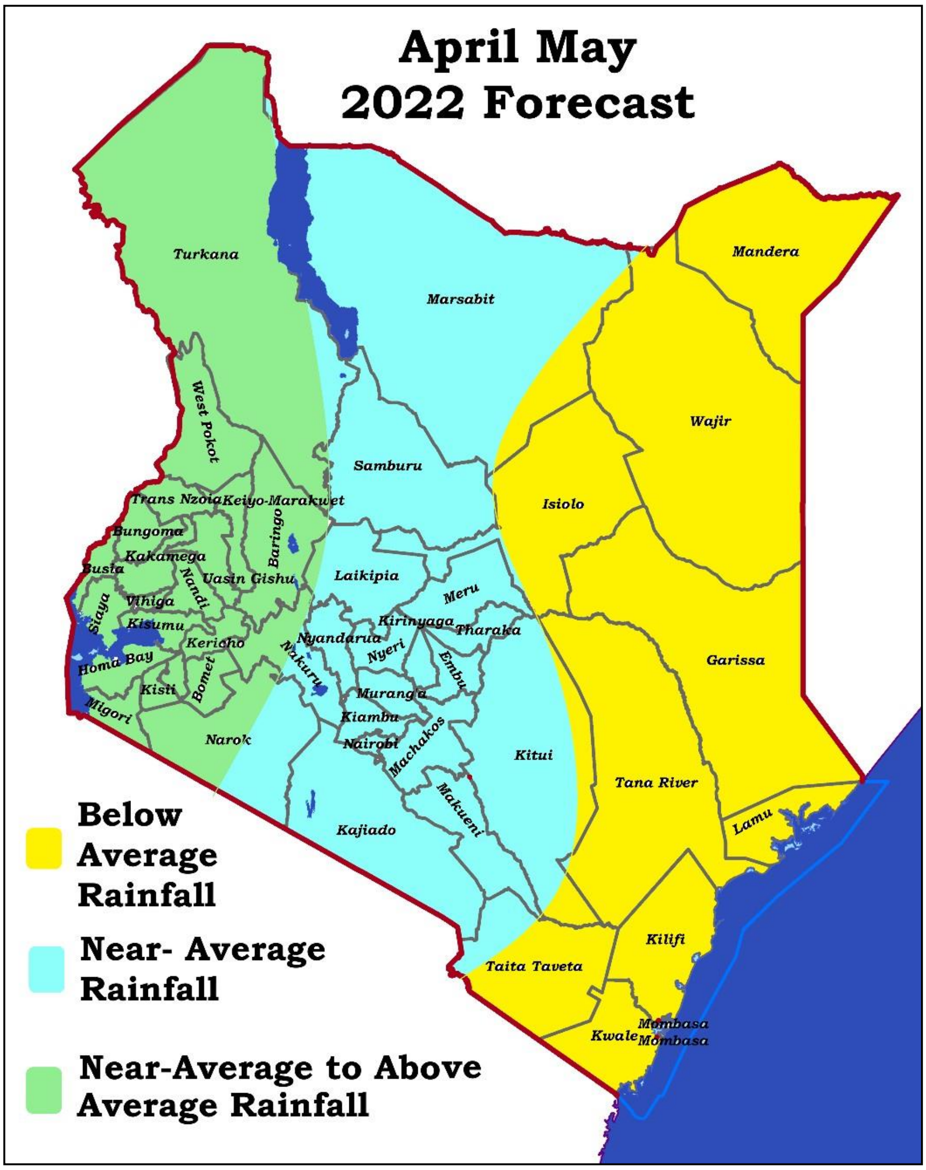
18. The capacity of these plants is 20,000MT and 60,000MT per year respectively. Closely looking at the imports to Kenya, for the last six months there were no lime imports. Demand for agricultural lime is not high and Chiromo fertilizers report to have sold 2,000MT since January 2022.

19. There are other more than 10 plants which make powdered dolomitic and agricultural lime. This implies that we have adequate stocks of lime in the country; the only problem is demand from the farmers.

## **Annex 4: <u>The "Long Rains" March-April-May (MAM) season</u> Rainfall Forecast**



*March to May 2022 Seasonal Forecast*




**April May 2022 Forecast**