REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK, FISHERIES & COOPERATIVES
Bi-weekly Food Security Monitoring Meeting

Agenda 23/02/2022

1. Presentation of the report of the assessment of maize stock in the Country
2. Update on food prices
3. Update on inputs
4. Brief on the livestock
5. Update on weather outlook
6. AOB

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Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
Maintaining flow of produce from production to markets	On track	There is sufficient stock of key commodities in the country for 1 month	22nd Feb. The Maize Balance Sheet projected to end of Apr. 2022 shows a surplus of about **6.89Mn** bags, beans show a surplus of **1.1Mn bags**, wheat show a surplus of **2.48Mn bags** and rice shows a surplus of **907K** bags.	MoALFC: Continue to monitor crop yield, import and consumption patterns and address any challenges.
	On track	Sufficient import commodities have been imported in advance for another 1 month	22nd Feb. The total imports of maize in Jan. increased by **138% from 117K(90kg) bags** in Dec.21 to **279K bags** in Jan.22 (but **47%** less compared to same period last year). The increase is attributed to shortages expected and demand from ASAL areas where the season has performed poorly. The total maize imports for the year 2021 stands at **4.1Mn (90kg) bags** compared to a total of **4Mn (90kg) bags** imported in 2020. The quantity of beans imported in Jan. 2022 decreased by **45%** from **264K (90 kg) bags** in Dec. to **145K bags** in Jan.22. The total quantity of beans imports in 2021 stands at **1.39Mn (90kg) bags** compared to a total of **604K bags** for 2020. 2021 witnessed more beans being imported as local production was affected both by poor short rains and long rains which affected main bean producing areas. The quantity of wheat grain imported in Jan. 2022 decreased by **11%** to **2.16Mn** (**90 Kg) Bags** compared to **2.42Mn Bags**	FSMC: Monthly monitoring of import of commodities to address any challenges

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<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Success indicator</th><th>Facts</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>imported in Dec. 2021. The total quantity of wheat import in 2021 is 23.64Mn (90kg bags) compared to a total of 20.4Mn bags in 2020.The quantity imported in 2021 is 16% higher than 2020.
The quantity of rice imported in Jan. Increased by 160% from 283K (90Kg Bags) in Dec.21 to 736K (90kg bags) in Jan.22. The rice imported in the month is the highest quantity compared to same period last 2 years. The cumulative quantity imported in 2021 is at 4.83Mn (90kg) bags compared to 3.58Mn (90kg bags) imported in the same period in 2020.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>On track</td><td>Millers and processors have sufficient stock to process food for 1 month</td><td>22nd Feb. The estimated domestic stocks indicate that, maize stock by the end of Jan. 2022 was 12.9 Mn bags as a result of on-going harvest of the short rains crop. Beans stock was at 1.4Mn bags, Wheat at 3Mn bags and rice at 2.12Mn bags. Most of the maize and bean stock was with farmers while traders and millers held wheat and rice stocks as shown below;
<table>
<tr><th>Commodity</th><th>Farmer's Stocks- 90 Kg Bags</th><th>Traders & Millers (Bags)</th><th>NCPB Stocks</th><th>Totals (90 Kg Bags)</th></tr>
<tr><td>Maize</td><td>10,581,423</td><td>2,215,685</td><td>110,083</td><td>12,855361</td></tr>
<tr><td>Beans</td><td>1,150,731</td><td>284,621</td><td>0</td><td>1,435,352</td></tr>
<tr><td>Wheat</td><td>50000</td><td>2,979,248</td><td></td><td>3,029,248</td></tr>
<tr><td>Rice</td><td>600,000</td><td>1,523,898</td><td>0</td><td>2,123,898</td></tr>
</table>
</td><td>MOALFC: Assessment of the domestic stock and address any challenges.</td></tr>
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<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Success indicator</th><th>Facts</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Ensure minimal disruption to markets and access of population to food and water</td><td>On track</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>On track</td><td>Limited disruptions in key fishery sites and markets</td><td>22nd Feb: The start of the year 2022 witnessed a stable price for all the significant fishes in the fish markets, which gradually decreased in prices by end Jan. Nile Perch saw an increase in price from the previous month of Dec. 2021, but data reported a steady decline in price from the middle of Jan. to the last week of the Jan.
Tilapia prices saw a similar trend in the marketing price, with the prices declining from Ksh 374 in the first week to Ksh.363 in the last week.
The trend in pricing of Omena was steady throughout the month, unlike the other species. The data shows stable pricing in all three species. However, compared to prices of Dec. 2020 there is a noticeable increase in price.

JANUARY 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>
<tr><td>Nile perch</td><td>353</td><td>358</td><td>340</td><td>341</td><td>-3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Omena</td><td>286</td><td>277</td><td>282</td><td>281</td><td>-2%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Tilapia</td><td>374</td><td>370</td><td>331</td><td>363</td><td>-3%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Average</td><td>338</td><td>335</td><td>318</td><td>328</td><td>-3%</td></tr>
</table></td><td>Fisheries, CoG: Continued sensitization, surveillance and enforcement of the market guidelines/protocols</td></tr>
</table>

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			DECEMBER 2021 **Species** / **Wk 1** / **Wk 2** / **Wk 3** / **Wk 4** / **Change** Nile perch / 314 / 344 / 347 / 351 / 12% Omena / 259 / 244 / 227 / 263 / 2% Tilapia / 345 / 354 / 376 / 354 / 3% **Average** / **306** / **314** / **317** / **323** / **5%**	
	On track	Key livestock markets in all counties are open and operational	22nd Feb.: Many of the markets portrayed normal operations except few disruptions in isolated markets i.e. Saku of Marsabit county due to insecurity. Traded volumes were reported to be lower than normal due to severe drought and migration of livestock outside the counties. The average cattle price was **Kshs. 18,200** compared to an LTA of **Kshs. 20,500** which indicated a price decline of **11%**. The decline in cattle prices were occasioned by poor cattle body condition and decreased demand in most of the counties and unprecedented low cattle demand in the main markets. The retail prices of medium sized goats across the counties were below the LTA. Average milk production declined by **42%** compared to long term average (LTA). Current milk production per household/day is **0.25 - 1.45 litres** compared to an LTA of **2.5 litres**. Lowest	SDL: Continued sensitization, surveillance and enforcement of the market guidelines/protocols.

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			milk production was experienced in Isiolo, Marsabit, Kilifi, Mandera, Tharaka Nithi, Kajiado, Wajir and Samburu counties. Average milk consumption per household per day **was 0.75** litres compared to an LTA of 1.5 litres. Lowest milk consumption was reported in Isiolo, Turkana, Marsabit, Kilifi, Tharaka Nithi, Kajiado, Tana River, Garissa, Wajir and Samburu.	
	Close monitoring required	Key markets are following social distancing and hygiene guidelines	21st Feb: Covid-19 positivity rate is currently at **0.2%** compared to positivity rate of **4.5%** reported in Jan. 2022. The cases were reported in Nairobi **(5)** and Mombasa **(1).** Most markets adhered to COVID-19 protocols - hand washing and use of sanitizers, Face masks though challenges of water access were reported.	EAGC, MoALF&C, CoG: Continue sensitization and surveillance on compliance with Covid-19 market guidelines and protocols
	On track	Traders have sufficient stock in markets and shops	22nd Feb.; Harvesting of the long rains maize crop is complete in most parts of the country with minimal acreage remaining on the high altitude areas. The demand for maize is high in Trans Nzoia, Uasin Gishu where farmers are selling to middle men and millers. Reports from north rift counties indicate adequate stocks with the farmers especially large-scale farmers who are currently offloading as they prepare the land for the coming season.	FSMC: Continue monitoring the food security outlook especially in the ASAL counties and address any challenges
	Close Monitoring	Limited disruptions in water supply	22nd Feb: In the ASALs, the average current trekking distances from grazing areas to water points was **11.3Km** which is **89%** above the LTA of **6Km**. Pastoral livelihood zones are experiencing longer trekking distances when compared to the other livelihood zones. Pastoral livelihood zone of Marsabit had the longest trekking distances of **30 to 45Kms**.	MoWSI, ASAL County Gvts: Implement drought mitigation measures

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Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
Manage pricing spikes	On track	Prices of most key commodities in month of Dec.	22nd Feb: The wholesale average price of a 90 Kg bag of maize in Jan. increased to **Kshs 3,136** compared to **Kshs 2,900** in **Dec.** and **Ksh 2,489** of Nov., **Ksh 2,561** in Oct., **Ksh 2,745** in Sept. Data sourced from KAMIS shows that apart from maize, rice and white sorghum which registered an increase in prices, all other cereals have actually registered reduction in prices as compared to Nov. 2021 prices. However, the prices of all cereals are significantly higher than at the same time a year ago. Apart from Green Grams, all other pulses did not register significant rise or fall in wholesale prices as reflected in data from KAMIS. Prices of major pulses have actually decreased in general although not in significant margins. Only groundnuts and mwitemania beans registered higher prices in Feb. 2022 as compared to Nov. 2021 prices. Roots and tubers registered mixed movements in prices in the last 3 months with arrow roots, cassava and sweet potatoes rising to the highest levels in Jan. 2022 but have since stabilised registering lower prices in Feb. than those prevailing in Nov. 2021. Apart from white Irish potato, all the other roots and tubers prices closely resembles those reported in Nov. 2021. However as compared to the same period last year, all the roots and tubers registered higher prices for Feb. 2022.	MoALF&C: Continue monitoring the shift in commodity prices and address any challenges

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			Maize flour prices increased by **20%** from Nov. 2021 to Feb. 2022. The prices seem to have stabilised at **Ksh. 120** on average from Jan. 2022 to date. This is an increase from an average of **Kshs. 100** per two kg packet reported in Nov. 2021. Prices of wheat flour rose marginally by **6%** at the turn of the year as shown in the table above and have remained stuck at that price and no increases are projected in the coming month.	
Maintain support of inputs / extension	On track	Sufficient supply of inputs (seeds, fertilizers, agrochemicals, animal & fish feeds) for the long rains season	22nd Feb: Seed and agrochemicals situation is stable and there is adequate supply. Fertilizer supply has been affected by the rise in international Free on Board (FOB) prices that are discouraging a large number of agro-dealers to restock. The FOB prices are not expected to drop until August 2022 because most fertilizer producing countries have restricted exports to secure stock for their farmers. This is going to negatively impact on maize planting in the long rains season (March, April and May). Data from Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) indicate that from Jan. to Oct. 2021, a total of **660K MT** had been imported to the country as shown below; **Month** — **Imports (MT)** Jan 2021 — 88,715.12 Feb 2021 — 50,106.51 Mar 2021 — 107,578.81 Apr 2021 — 74,243.61 May 2021 — 97,237.83 Jun 2021 — 19,268.19	SDCD&AR: Continue monitoring Inputs availability and prices for the long rains season.

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			(see below)	

Jul 2021	47,261.13
Aug 2021	105,487.63
Sep 2021	10,102.33
Oct 2021	60,548.71
Total for the period	**660,549.87**

Current retail price trend per 50 Kg bag for major imported fertilizers

Fertilizer Type	Current retail prices	Prices as at Aug. 2020	% Increase
DAP	5,700	2,800	103
NPK 17:17:17	4,600	2,700	70
NPK 23:23:0	4,600	2,700	70
Urea	6,500	2,600	150
CAN	4,500	2,300	95

It is estimated that the following quantities of fertilizer are available in the country for the 2022 long rains;

1. S/No	Fertilizer Type	Est. Quantities (MT)	Quantities (50Kg bags
1	DAP	70,474	1,409,480
2	CAN	21,600	432,000
3	AS	5,300	106,000
4	NPK:17:17:17	3,200	64,000
5	NPK: 25:05:05	5,600	112,000

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			6 NPK 22-06-12 4,950 99,000 7 13-24-10 6,375 127,500 8 15-09-20 2,000 40,000 119,499 2,389,980	
	Close Monitoring	Livestock pasture, feeds and diseases	22nd Feb.: **Pasture and browse condition** Pasture condition is poor or depleted in parts of Turkana, Garissa, Isiolo, Laikipia, Lamu, Mandera, Samburu, and Wajir compared to 'Fair to Good' normally while browse condition is generally fair to poor compared to fair to good normally. Where forage is available in parts of Marsabit such as Saku and Moyale sub-counties and isolated areas of Laisamis there is high concentration of livestock. The current pasture condition is fair to good in the south marginal areas of Meru, Kitui, Makueni and Embu. Factors limiting access to forage are: insecurity in some areas of Marsabit, Isiolo, Turkana, Baringo, West Pokot and Samburu and invasive plant species i.e *prosopis juliflora* (mathenge), Ipomea weed in Kajiado, Cactus (*Opuntia stricta*) in Laikipia North and Tsetse flies in coast. Further, Tsetse fly infestation and other biting insects have limited access to forage in Garissa and Isiolo Counties. **Livestock body condition** Generally fair to poor across livelihood zones (in some cases emaciated). Very poor (emaciated) for grazers - in Garissa, Isiolo, Wajir, Marsabit, Tana River, Mandera and Samburu.	SDL • Commercial offtake & slaughter destocking • Provision of livestock feed supplementation • Disease surveillance, vaccination, Treatment and control of vectors/worms. • Support fodder production and conservation and rangeland reseeding • Promotion of livestock insurance

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			Livestock body condition is good to fair in the mixed, marginal livelihood and Agro-pastoral zones of Kajiado, Narok and Laikipia. **Livestock diseases and mortalities** No diseases outbreaks reported during the period. Endemic diseases reported included: PPR, CCPP in goats and sheep, CBPP in cattle, worm infestation, Sheep and Goat Pox, ECF, FMD and LSD. Livestock mortalities were reported in 12 counties but within normal ranges apart from Garissa, Marsabit and Samburu where mortality rates were slightly above normal. Estimated deaths (mortalities) cattle **253K**, sheep & goats **1.23Mn** and camels **43K**. Most affected counties were Garissa, Mandera, Marsabit, Isiolo, Samburu and Wajir.	
	On track	Farmers access inputs through the e-voucher system	23rd Fev.: E-voucher redemption under NVCSP has been ongoing in the initial 12 counties as follows; **SHORT RAINS 2020** **AMOUNT** Farmers who redeemed **5,308** Farmer's contribution **92,955,311** Gok contribution **61,970,461** **TOTAL** **154,925,772** **LONG RAINS 2021** Farmers who redeemed **14,572** Farmer's contribution **299,672,298** Gok contribution **199,781,532**	NVCSP: CS field visits in the counties in Jan-Feb

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			TOTAL **499,453,830** **SHORT RAINS 2021** Farmers who redeemed **5,905** Farmer's contribution **136,925,611** Gok contribution **91,283,742** **TOTAL** **228,209,353** Volatility of the fertilizer prices is a major challenge. The programme is in discussion with the manufacturer associations so at to have prices which can be sustained to the end of May entered in the system	
Manage the implications of weather forecast for the March-April-May (MAM) long rains season on food supply chain	Close Monitoring	Limited disruption in production chain	22nd Feb. **Review of the Performance of the October-November-December 2021 Rainfall Season** The analysis of the OND 2021 rainfall season indicates that several parts of the Country received below average rainfall (< less than **75%** of their Long-Term Mean). The start of the seasonal rains (onset), delayed over most parts of the country apart from a few areas over the Highlands West of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley. The distribution of the short rains was uneven spatially across the country and the temporal distribution was poor. The season was characterized by pro-longed dry spells during the first half and isolated heavy storms during the second half of the season.	MoALFC, Continue Monitoring the implications of weather conditions on food security.

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			Due to poor performance of the rain seasons in 2021, the number of persons in need of food assistance is estimated to be **3.1Mn** across the country when compared to **2.1Mn** during the last long rains assessment in July 2021. **Outlook for MAM** Enhanced rainfall is expected over the highlands west of the Rift Valley, the Lake Victoria Basin, Central and South Rift Valley, the North West, the highlands East of Rift Valley (including Nairobi) and the southeastern lowlands. Near average rainfall is expected over the North-eastern and coastal regions. **Potential impacts on Agriculture, Food Security and Livestock Sectors** The enhanced rainfall is expected to be conducive for agricultural practices. Farmers are advised to liaise with the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural extension officers for further advice. Due to prolonged drought that is being experienced in the ASAL region which has led to land degradation, the expected rainfall will lead to further soil erosion. The public is advised to put in place soil conservation measures. The expected enhanced rainfall in these counties, couples with high temperatures may lead to emergence of pests and diseases. Relevant authorities are therefore advised to stock enough	

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
			herbicides and pesticides and to enhance disease surveillance, control and prevention. The near average rainfall expected over the ASALs of the N. Eastern and Coastal regions may regenerate pasture and browse as the season progresses but recovery from the current drought may take time. Thus, the current shortages of food, water and pasture for both humans, livestock and wildlife are likely to persist for some time. The National and County governments as well as humanitarian organizations are therefore advised to continue with measures that are already being implemented to avert loss of lives, livelihoods and livestock.	
Support farmers in mitigating the impact of the locust	Close Monitoring required	Sufficient equipment for locust mitigation (e.g., aircraft, sprayers)	25th Jan.: The Country is currently free of Desert locust (DL) invasion; however continuous surveillance is ongoing especially in the frontline counties of Mandera, Wajir, Marsabit, and Isiolo. Scouts in these counties have been taken through a refresher training and activated to carry out continuous surveillance.	MoALF&C: continuous surveillance

Intervention	Status	Success indicator	Facts	Next steps
invasion/Pests and Diseases	Close Monitoring Required	Sufficient supply of pesticides for locusts spraying	*Status unchanged from last meeting* **Pesticide stock** **Location** — **Pesticide (L)** Nairobi — 249,704 Isiolo — 1,380 Marsabit — 16,044 Masinga — 3,210 Garissa — 9,364 Lodwar — 11,900 Witu — 7,840 Wajir — 6,800 **Total** — **306,242**	MoALFC: Continuous restocking of pesticides and control equipment to the control bases on a need basis
	On track	Fall Army Worm	*Status unchanged from last meeting* 25th Jan.: There were no reports of infestation during the reporting period.	FSMC/ County Gvts: Continue monitoring and control FAW infestation
	Close Monitoring required	Quelea Birds	*Status unchanged from last meeting* 25th Jan.: Quelea birds' infestation was reported in Narok County. The process of searching for roosting sites is ongoing to facilitate control operations. Procurement process for more Quelea control pesticides is also ongoing.	MoALFC & County Governments: Close monitoring in Narok Follow up on procurement of chemicals

<table>
<tr><th>Intervention</th><th>Status</th><th>Success indicator</th><th>Facts</th><th>Next steps</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Limit disruptions to export market access</td><td>On track</td><td>Exporters have sufficient supply to meet demand from the export markets</td><td>Status unchanged from last meeting
25th Jan: Horticulture export for fruits and vegetables increased by 88% in Dec. 2021 compared to the export volumes in Nov. 2021. Export in Dec. 2021 were higher by 50% compared to exports in Dec. 2020. Exports from Jan-Dec 2021 increased by 19% compared to exports in Jan-Dec 2020.
<table>
<tr><th></th><th>Nov.21</th><th>Dec. 21</th><th>Dec 20.</th><th>Jan-Dec 20</th><th>Jan-Dec 21</th></tr>
<tr><td>Fruits</td><td>4,002,676</td><td>6,834,192</td><td>3,961,827</td><td>103,786,965</td><td>117,321,795</td></tr>
<tr><td>Veg.</td><td>3,157,164</td><td>6,643,504</td><td>4,829,782</td><td>60,342,547</td><td>78,138,851</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>7,159,840</td><td>13,477,696</td><td>8,791,609</td><td>164,129,512</td><td>195,460,646</td></tr>
</table></td><td>FSMC: Continue to monitor export volumes to identify any challenges faced for resolution</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not actively tracked</td><td>Freight available to transport export produce</td><td>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)</td><td>FSMC: Continue monitoring effect cargo rates to identify any challenges faced for resolution</td></tr>
</table>

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Annex 1:

COMMODITY PRICES (NOVEMBER 2021 TO FEBRUARY 2022)

1.0 Introduction

Data sourced from KAMIS shows that on average prices of cereals registered slight decrease in prices with maize, rice and white sorghum only exceptions as compared to the November 2021 prices.

On average, prices for pulses actually decreased albeit slightly in February as opposed to November 2021. Prices closely mirror those reported at the same time last year

As compared to last year, Roots and tubers recorded higher prices in February 2022. All the prices however closely mirror those reported in November 2021.

Vegetables recorded mixed movements in prices with cupsicum, cucumber and kales registering significant rises as compared to November 2021 while the rest registered slightly decreased prices.

Compared to the same period last year however, prices are slightly higher After rallying at the end of December, the prices of both wheat and maize flour stabilised in January and remains so currently. Considering maize prices have largely stabilised at between 3000 and 3300 Ksh, while that of wheat have actually decreased in February, no increases are projected 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)	2021 November 19	2021 December 17	2022 January 21	2022 February 18	2021 February 19
Dry Maize	90	3,010	3,308	3,384	3,297	2,938
Finger Millet	90	9,026	8,911	8,775	8,846	7,019
Pearl Rush Millet	90	6,119	5,997	5,686	5,818	
Red Sorghum	90	4,990	5,082	4,842	4,745	3,950
Rice	50	4,995	5,249	5,267	5,337	4,678
Wheat	90	4,948	4,938	5,289	4,598	4,186
White Sorghum	90	4,922	4,967	5,304	5,824	3,725

Comment: Apart from maize, ice and white sorghum which registered and increase in prices, all other cereals have actually registered reduction in prices as compared to November 2021 prices

However the prices of all cereals are significantly higher than at the same time an year ago (February 2021)

Pulses wholesale prices

All commodities are packaged in 90 Kg, except Ground Nuts which is 110 Kg

Product	Package weight (Kg)	2021 November 19	2021 December 17	2022 January 21	2022 February 18	2021 February 19
Beans (Canadian wonder)	90	7,920	7,760	7,891	7,691	7,919
Beans (Mwezi Moja)	90	7,633	7,417	7,477	7,353	7,364
Beans (Mwitemania)	90	7,201	7,466	7,204	7,384	7,002
Beans (Yellow bean)	90	8,777	8,722	8,599	8,720	9,308
Beans Red Haricot (Wairimu)	90	6,868	7,134	6,810	6,763	6,863
Beans Rosecoco	90	8,099	7,927	7,830	7,845	8,289
Beans Rosecoco (Nyayo)	90	7,707	7,581	7,295	7,553	7,797
Cowpeas	90	8,611	8,890	8,894	8,561	7,333
Dolichos lablab (Njahi)	90	8,252	7,938	7,810	7,914	8,629
Ground Nuts	90	15,669	16,076	16,599	16,798	15,043
Green Grams	110	10,828	10,677	10,976	10,390	9,116
Mixed Beans	90	6,252	7,083	5,798	5,814	

Apart from Green grams, all other pulses did not register significant rise or fall in wholesale prices as reflected in data from KAMIS. Prices of major pulses have actually decreased in general although not in significant margins. Only groundnuts and mwitemania beans registered higher prices in February 2022 as compared to November 2021 prices.

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)	2021 November 19	2021 December 17	2022 January 21	2022 February 18	2021 February 19
Arrow Root	99	7,232	7,038	7,796	7,293	8,114
Cassava Fresh	99	4,165	4,349	5,096	3,777	4,234
Red Irish potato	50	1,421	1,745	1,542	1,653	1,599

Sweet potatoes	99	4,109	4,052	4,756	4,035	3,511
White Irish Potatoes	50	1,373	1,648	1,916	1,859	1,748
Yam	99	7,681	8,361	5,957	7,742	5,608

Comments:

Roots and tubers registered mixed movements in prices in the last three months with arrow roots, cassava and sweet potatoes rising to the highest levels in January but have since stabilised registering lower February prices than those prevailing in November 2021.

Apart from white irish potato, all the other roots and tubers prices closely resembles those reported in November 2021

However as compared to the same period last year, all the roots and tubers registered higher prices for February 2022

Vegetable wholesale prices

Product	**Package weight (Kg)**	**2021 November 19**	**2021 December 17**	**2022 January 21**	**2022 February 18**	**2021 February 19**
Banana (Cooking)	22	683	596	573	663	
Cabbages	126	2,661	2,542	2,556	2,590	2,157
Capsicums	50	2,811	2,669	3,108	3,182	2,587
Carrots	138	6,306	6,654	6,111	5,859	4,922
Cucumber	50	2,886	3,410	3,258	3,360	3,688
Dry Onions	13	796	868	925	975	604
Kales/Sukuma Wiki	50	1,218	1,178	1,347	1,373	1,187
Tomatoes	64	3,399	3,318	3,516	3,247	3,754

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Comments:

Vegetables recorded mixed movements in prices with cupsicum, cucumber and kales registering significant rises as compared to November 2021 while the rest registered slightly decreased prices.

Compared to the same period last year however, prices are slightly higher apart from Tomatoes and cucumber which were more expensive significantly than current prices. All other vegetables are trading at higher prices than February 2021

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Maize flour prices

Prevailing maize flour prices as at 2021/2022				
Nairobi MAIZE FLOUR-2kg				
	Nov. 2021	Dec. 2021	Jan. 2022	Feb. 2022
Item	prices			
Cosmo	100	98	118	118
Jembe	90	90	106	106
Jasiri	92	92		
Jimbi	97	102	121	121
Jogoo	109	107	124	124
Kifaru	97	97	120	120
Kiki maize meal	102	102		
Mama	96	96	117	117
Ndovu	102	89	121	121
Oryx	102	103	122	122
Pembe	104	95	120	120
Shujaa	96	96	120	120
Soko	108	99	118	118
Taifa	97	97	122	122
Tajiri	92	98	114	114

Comment: Maize flour prices increased by 20% from November 2021 to February 2022. The prices seem to have stabilised at 120 shillings on average from January 2022 to date. This is an increase from 1an average of 100 shillings per two kg packet reported in November 2021.

Wheat flour

WHEAT FLOUR PRICES-2kg				
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb

Ajab fortified Home Baking Flour	146	146	155	155
Ajab fortified mandazi flour	146	146	155	155
Ajab fortified self raising flour	146	146	155	155
Dola premium all purpose	146	145	149	149
Dola premium atta mark 1	146	146	154	154
Exe all-purpose Home Baking Flour	140	150	154	154
Exe chapati fortified wheat Flour	149	152	158	158
Exe self-raising Flour	150	159	160	160
Exe Atta Mark 1 Flour	148	148	154	154
Exe brown bread Flour	150	150	153	153
Exe mandazi fortified wheat flour	154	160	162	162
Elliots all-purpose Home Baking Flour	141	146	144	144
Elliots self-raising flour	150	152	158	158
Golden atta mark 1	132	143	149	149
Golden self-raising flour	132	145	149	148
Golden all purpose	143	150	149	149
Kifaru all-purpose Home Baking Flour	142	142	153	153

Comments: Prices of wheat flour rose marginally by 6% at the turn of the year as shown in the table above and have remained stuck at that price and no increases are projected in the coming month.

Annex 2: Price trends for key commodities 2020/2021/2022

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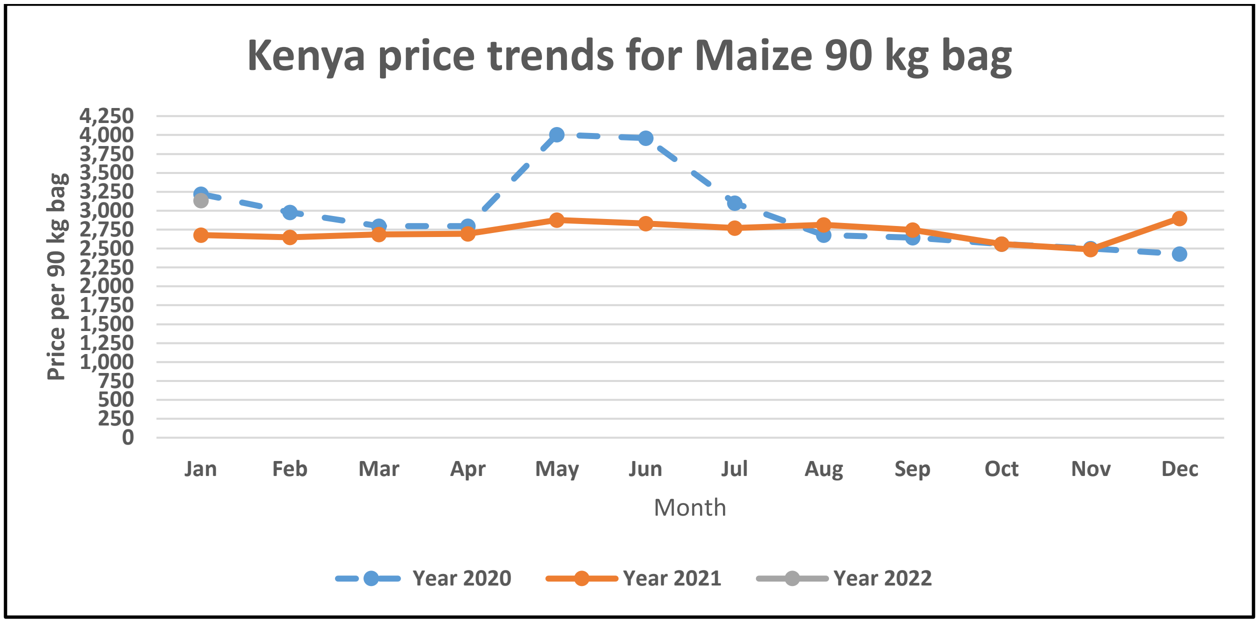

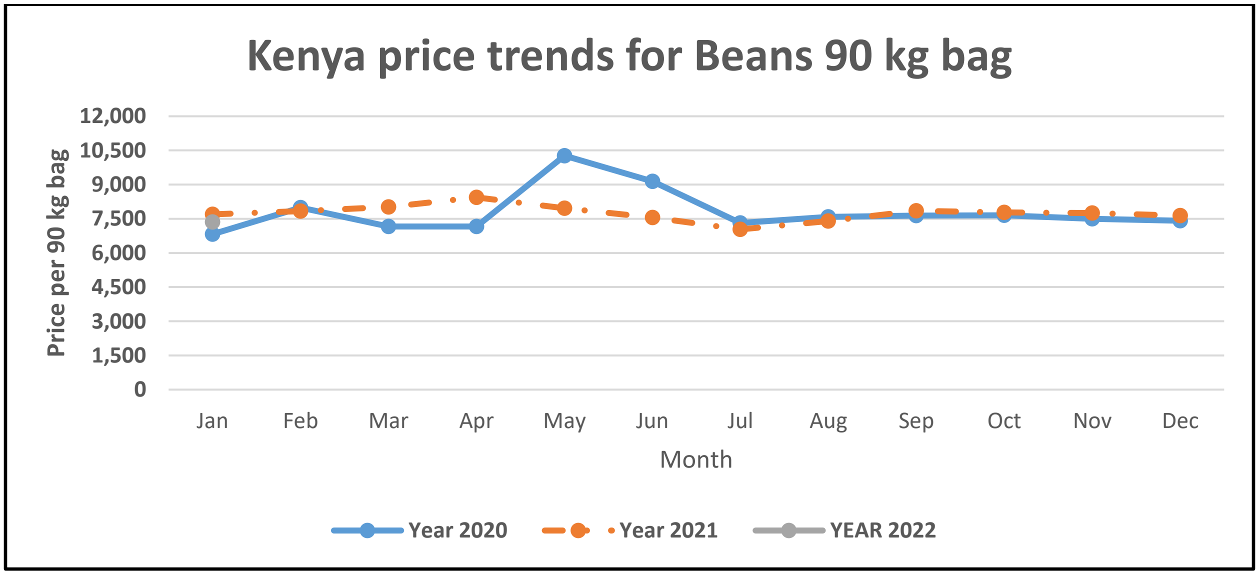

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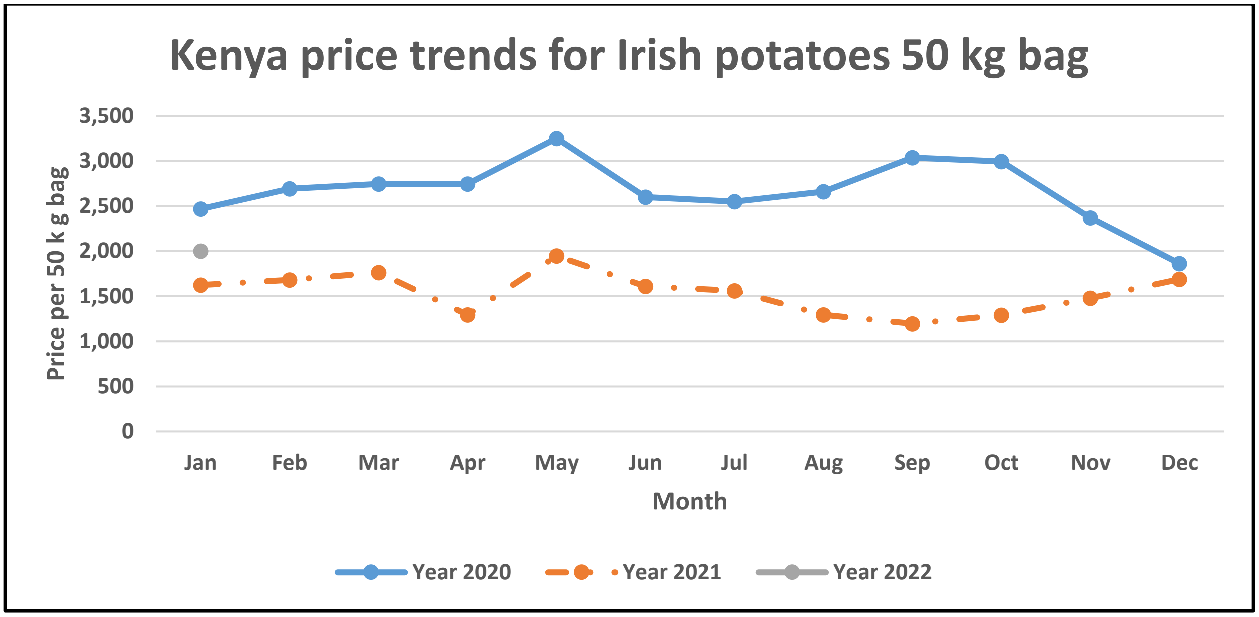

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Annex 3: County production data summary

COUNTY	Area planted (Ha) during 2021 LR	LTA area planted (Ha) during LR	Projected 2021 LR prod (90kg bag)	LTA production LR (90kg bag)	Achieved production LR (90kg bag)	Area per Acre	Achieved Production per acre
Migori	49,400	35,120	1,200,000	702,396	666,900	122,067	5.46
Homabay	50,886	51,311	944,440	843,801	742,560	125,739	5.91
Kisumu	45,900	40,000	1,147,500	1,000,000	274,500	113,419	2.42
Kisii	34,500	36,500	759,000	841,800	628,750	85,250	7.38
Siaya	46,975	44,622	700,900	515,938	403,065	116,075	3.47
West Pokot	39,975	113,842	1,057,650	1,024,055	666,063	98,778	6.74
Uasin Gishu	104,581	98705	5313480	4,412,375	4,915,307	258,420	19.02
Trans Nzoia	105,110	107,200	5,700,450	5,595,000	4,764,625	259,727	18.34
Nandi	62,631	63,626	2,368,278	2,362,430	1,836,499	154,761	11.87
Elgeyo Marakwet	30,000	23,800	449,700	333,100	328,400	74,130	4.43
Nakuru	89,638	87,135	1,059,384	1,579,578	1,275,329	221,495	5.76
Nyandarua	14,510	14,507	159,920	152,995	134,750	35,854	3.76
Laikipia	22,182	28,301	1,120,975	1,338,450	700,475	54,812	12.78
Kirinyaga	16,570	16,600	321,500	307,000	298,960	40,944	7.30
Machakos	66,466	69,520	593,400	489,131	303,597	164,237	1.85
Narok	93,165	83,400	2,487,400	1,872,500	1,756,500	230,211	7.63
Bomet	21,122	17,850	382,822	350,000	361,789	52,192	6.93
Kakamega	90,026	97,719	3,359,764	2,835,776	2,323,950		19.02
Busia	31,000	32,000	558,000	505,512	443,449	76,601	5.79
Bungoma	90,750	95,259	3,978,400	4,584,227	3,699,440	224,243	16.50
Total Acreage and Production	**1,119,942**	**1,158,003**	**35,616,679**	**33,222,663**	**29,116,265**	**2,767,377**	**Average per acre 8.62**

NB: The corrected figures for kakamega County is highlighted in green

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Annex 4: **BRIEF REPORT ON THE NATIONAL VALUE CHAIN SUPPORT PROGRAMME(NVSP)**

1. Key Milestones towards the roll out of e-voucher in the Long rain 2022 cropping season

- Uploading of KCSAP farmer registration data into the e-voucher system. This has expanded the database of potential beneficiaries from 475,862 to 875,862. This will enable more farmers to benefit on top of the
- The new improved ver. 3 of the e-voucher subsidy system which uses the Ministry pay bill has been tested and is now deployed for use in the long rain 2022 cropping season
- More than 200 Agrodealers are in final stage of being contracted to add up the Agrodealer database from 52 to 252.All this are expected to participate in the long rain 2022.This is in addition to the more than 47 NCPB and 7 KNTC depots already onboarded in the system.
- County staff and Agrodealer/NCPB/KNTC staff training is currently on going. So far all the WAOs in Nyamira and Kisii have been trained and are registering farmers in all the wards.All KNTC staff have been trained. Staff from 33 NCPB depots staff from Rift, western and Nyanza regions have already been trained.
- Voucher for the long rain 2022 have been created and activated. Farmers have started redeeming.

- **REDEMPTION**

SHORT RAIN 2020	
	AMOUNT
FARMERS WHO REDEEMED	**5,308**
FARMERS CONTRIBUTION	**92,955,311**
GOK CONTRIBUTION	**61,970,461**
TOTAL	**154,925,772**
LONG RAIN 2021	
FARMERS WHO REDEEMED	**14,572**
FARMERS CONTRIBUTION	**299,672,298**
GOK CONTRIBUTION	**199,781,532**
TOTAL	**499,453,830**
SHORT RAIN 2021	
FARMERS WHO REDEEMED	**5,905**
FARMERS CONTRIBUTION	**136,925,611**
GOK CONTRIBUTION	**91,283,742**
TOTAL	**228,209,353**
LONG RAIN 2022	
FARMERS WHO REDEEMED	**70**
FARMERS CONTRIBUTION	**3,833,829**
GOK CONTRIBUTION	**2,555,886**
TOTAL	**6,389,715**

2. CHALLENGES AND MITIGATION MEASURES

- Volatility of the fertilizer prices-The programme has consulted with the industry to have prices which are sustainable for 2-3 months being set up in the system