

NUTS AND OIL CROPS STATISTICAL DATA 2017-2018

a) Macadamia

Table 1: Area under macadamia, production and the value 2017-2018

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity in Metric tonnes (MT)		Values (Ksh) millions	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
BARINGO	196	198	504.943	544.61	60,593	81691.5
BUSIA	180	182	0.7231	0.7799	90	101.387
EMBU	2,695	2,806	7,142.966	7,704.083	892,871	924,489.89
KIRINYAGA	1,614	1,722	4158.051	4,484.68	519,756	717,548.8
MACHAKOS	330	331	850.1591	916.94	106,270	119,202.2
NYANDARUA	296	320	762.567	822.47	95,321	98,696.4
MERU	2,658	2,714	7,047.645	7,601.27	880,956	1,064,177.8
MURANGA	4,507	4,661	11,611.11	12,523.22	1,451,389	1,628,018.6
KIAMBU	2,006	2,031	5,230.937	5,641.85	653,867	789,859
NYERI	843	943	2,171.77	2,342.37	271,471	316,219.95
TAITA TAVETA	175	177	450.8419	486.257	56,355	64,672.181
THARAKA NITHI	576	589	1,483.914	1600.483	185,489	216,065.205
Others	77	262	198.3705	213.953	24,796	29,953.42
TOTAL	16,153	16,936	41,614	44,883	5,198,225	6,052,714

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

Macadamia production increased by 7.8% from 41,614MT recorded in 2017 to 44,883 MT recorded in the year 2018. The increased production is attributed to the expansion of the area under the crop. In the central region intercropping of macadamia with bananas, coffee and maize is a common practice occasioned by diminishing land sizes, this practice has significantly contributed to increased acreage and production. Increased production has also resulted from new planting especially in the West of Rift Valley covering Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia and Bungoma Counties among others. Most of the new crop planted is yet to attain maturity having been planted in the recent past, however farmers are harvesting the early crop albeit in small volumes. Productivity per tree has remained low over the years averaging about 30 Kg/tree/year against the potential of between 80-100 Kg Kg/tree/year. The low productivity is mainly as a result of poor agronomic practices where farmers are giving the trees minimal attention.

The area currently covered by the macadamia crop is estimated at 16,936 hectares having increased from 16,153 hectares reported in 2017, this is a 4.85% increment. Most of this expansion has been recorded in non-traditional areas while the traditional production areas of Nyeri and Kirinyaga also recorded an increment of more 100 hectares buoyed by better prices. In Machakos and Taita Taveta, Busia and Baringo counties there was minimal increment in area under the crop.

Due to high competition for the nuts among processing companies and marketing agents; most buyers offered improved prices to farmers. Last year, some companies offered as much as Ksh 200 per kilo of nuts, but external market factors forced the prices to drop to an average of Ksh130 per kilo. Generally, the nuts fetched higher returns per unit during the year 2018 in comparison to previous year. Last year recorded the highest prices ever offered to Kenyan farmers. This is mainly due to the entry of more licensed nut processors, which increased from 24 in 2017 to 28 currently operating. The entry of more players has resulted in higher demand for the nuts prompting players to offer very competitive prices to secure nuts to meet their processing needs.

b) Coconut

Table 2: Area under coconut, Production and Value trends 2017-2018

COUNTY	AREA (Ha)		Quantity(MT)		Value (Ksh.) Millions	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KILIFI	40,114	40225	43,926.8	44,044.32	2,500	2,402
KWALE	30,543	30895	39,070.7	39,175.23	1,830	1,919.6
LAMU	9,193	10503	5,871.7	5,887.40	274	282.6
MOMBASA	168	151	1,948	1,953.2	91	93.8
TAITA TAVETA	95.9	97	757.04	759.06	35.4	37.95
TANA RIVER	1,048.9	1050	738.6	740.57	34.5	36.3
TOTAL	81,162.57	82,921	92,322	92,569	4,764.9	4,772

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The area under coconut stands at approximately 82,921 hectares which is a marginal increment from the 81,162.57 hectares reported in the previous year. The increment is attributed to the maturity of newly established trees planted in the last five years. The tree coconut tree population is estimated at 10.5 million bearing trees, which is estimated to have an average growth rate of 5% annually for the last 5 years. The production quantities reported above have taken into account mature nuts as the main coconut product, however toddy (wine) and tender nuts are also major products.

Coconut production has been evenly increasing over the years save for the effects of drought experienced towards the end of the year 2017 which resulted in depressed production during the beginning of 2018. The depressed production was especially so because coconuts take longer to recover after a prolonged dry spell. Whereas some trees were able to recover a few others completely dried up. However it is also important to note that after recovery, the size of nuts were smaller during the said period. The demand for mature and tender nuts (madafu) has been on an upward trend. Farm gate prices for mature nuts averaged KES 15 per piece during the year, while at market the nuts retailed at KES 19 per piece. Tender nuts which are a popular drink

across coastal towns were selling at KES 15 per piece at farm gate while the market price average KES 25 per piece. Toddy (Mnazi) which is also a major coconut product was selling at KES 100 per liter in local outlets.

c) Cashewnuts

Table 3: Area under cashew nuts, production and value trends 2017 -2018

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity (MT)		Values (Ksh) Millions	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KILIFI	10,021	9,412	4,030	4,344.92	261.950	244.626
KWALE	7,016	7,090	3,199	3,448.98	214.333	216.837
LAMU	5,200	5,384	3,174	3,422	23.8050	25.75
TANA RIVER	208	195	145	156.33	10.150	10.78
TAITA TAVETA	456	428	218	235.1	14.175	15.275
Others	133	145.92	65	70.07	4.225	4.904
Total	23,034	22,655	12,848	13,852	528,638	518,172

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The cashew industry in Kenya is characterized by small holder farmers owning an average of less than 2 acres with a total of about 2 million trees spread across the Coastal region and the Eastern region. In the year 2018 it is estimated that total area under cashew is about 20,655 ha, this is a decline from 23, 034ha reported in the year 2017.

The area under the crop is diminishing as farmers cut down the trees, however there was a marginal increase in production volumes from 12,848 MT reported in 2017 to 13,852 MT recorded in 2018. The increment is attributed to efforts by some farmers to spray their trees to control the powdery mildew disease commonly affecting cashew production. Additionally there has been new harvest realized from the trees planted in the last few years which have reached bearing stage.

Kilifi County remains the leading producer of cashew and it also has the highest area under the crop. In terms of Productivity per tree Lamu ranks highest averaging at 45 kg/tree/year while Kilifi has the least productivity per tree averaging 30Kgs/tree/year.

Whereas there has been a general decline of the acreage under cashew in Kilifi, Kwale counties. Other counties such as Lamu and Tharaka Nithi recorded marginal expansion of the planted area. Cashew prices remained low during the year 2018 at an average of KES 65 per Kilo of raw cashew nuts at farm gate, the low prices are blamed for farmer apathy resulting in crop neglect.

Peanuts (Ground nuts)

Table 4: Area, Area under Peanuts, production and the value 2017-2018

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity(MT)		Value (Ksh) Million	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
BARINGO	106	82	156	144	19.5	18.72
BUNGOMA	588	678	823	941	102.052	125.153
BUSIA	998	1,025	1,123	1136	137.006	147.68
ELGEYO MARAKWET	4,133	4,025	4,512	4,692	591.072	600.576
HOMABAY	6,322	5,958	6,328	5,810	809.984	790.16
KAKAMEGA	1,542	1,624	1,889	2,006	230.458	250.75
KISII	226	250	191	226	24.83	29.154
KISUMU	1,688	1,421	2,178	1,991	278.784	248.875
KWALE	55	69	81	104	10.611	14.352
LAMU	98	83	94	85	9.25	9.775
MERU	596	612	978	1,009	119.316	10.965
MIGORI	706	995	836	1,161	105.336	161.379
SIAYA	822	711	921	855	117.888	112.005
TAITA TAVETA	45	41	61	62	7.564	8.68
TANA RIVER	26	14	28	18	3.668	2.448
THARAKA NITHI	118	106	140	129	17.64	16.77
TRANSNZOIA	22	39	31	51	3.999	7.14

VIHIGA	451	614	577	771	76.164	98.688
WEST POKOT	56	69	81	94	10.368	12.596
Others	29	33	37	48	4.699	6.48
TOTAL	20,644	18,449	23,062	21,333	2,720.364	2,672.346

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

Groundnuts are predominantly grown in most parts of western Kenya and Nyanza regions. Homa Bay is the highest producer of peanuts accounting for up to 27% of the country's production followed by Elgeyo Marakwet where the crop is now being produced on a commercial scale to supply to processors. Other counties with pockets of groundnuts include: Kwale, Baringo, and Meru. Acreage under the crop is currently estimated at 18,449 hectares which is a significant drop of 10% from 20,644 hectares reported in 2017. The reduction is attributed to farmers diversifying into production of maize for food security in parts of Western and Nyanza region due to unattractive prices being offered.

In terms of volumes realized the current production stands at 21,333 MT valued at KES 2.67 billion which is a reduction from 23,062 MT worth 2.72 billion reported in the year 2017. Domestic peanuts consumption is much higher than the amount produced. The annual deficit is bridged by imports from neighboring countries such as Uganda and as far as Zambia and Malawi

d) Bambara Groundnuts

Table 5: Area under Bambara, Production and Value trends 2017-2018

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity (Mt)		Value (Ksh.) Millions	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
KWALE	9.02	7.5	84	53	25	15.9
BUNGOMA	7.4	7.7	72	68	20	19.04
VIHIGA	9.12	10.2	51	49	19	17.15
KAKAMEGA	86.11	77.6	834	801	279	264.33
LAMU	7.04	6.21	58	49	14	14.21
BUSIA	265.31	259.68	2,415	2,389	802	800.315
Total	384	368.89	5,531	5,427	1.159	1.130

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The area under Bambara groundnuts currently stands at 368 hectares down from 384 hectares reported in the year 2017 across the country. These nuts are mainly produced in the Western parts of the country whereby Busia County accounts for about 70% of the country's total production followed by Kakamega County which produces about 21% of total volumes.

In terms of production Volume there was a decrease from 5531 Mt valued at KES 1.159 Million to 5,427 Mt valued at KES 1,130 reported the previous year. The decreased volumes a result reduced acreage under the crop. More farmers are shifting to peanuts which are more popular in most parts of the country.

e) Sesame(Sim sim)

Table 6: Area under Sesame, production and value trends 2017 -2018

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity (MT)		Values (Ksh) Millions	
	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018
BUNGOMA	21	16	19	14.2	1.302	1.04
BUSIA	733	720	344	418	46.912	47.895
HOMABAY	5	6	2	4	0.300	0.520
KAKAMEGA	5	5	2.5	3.6	0.310	0.46
LAMU	3,210	11,200	3,298	7,840	197.160	428.11
MANDERA	140	160	88	96	9.782	10.33
SIAYA	94	101	52	69	6.392	7.01
TANA RIVER	268	113	168	51.2	1.755	0.86
Total	4,476	14,339	3,973.5	10,514	263.913	496.225

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

A new export market for sim sim has emerged in the recent past, the top destination market being China. The new market has resulted in exponential expansion of land under the crop as farmers respond to meet buyer demand. Acreage under the crop grew from 4,476Ha recorded in 2017 to 14,339Ha recorded in 2018. The production

volumes more than doubled to record 10,514 Mt valued at KES 496.225 million up from 3,973.5 Mt valued at KES 263.913 Million reported in the previous year.

To a large extent the exponential growth in Lamu County account for most of the increased production volumes reported during the year 2018 both in terms acreage and the volumes realized. While the area under the crop more than doubled in Lamu County from 3,210ha to 11,200ha, the productivity per unit area reduced. Generally Sesame production has had an upward trajectory in the last five years with major farm level interventions bearing fruit. The interventions have mainly targeted high production areas with a focus on exports.

f) Highlight of Nuts and Oil Crops Exports

Table 7: Exports of nuts and oil crops

Product	Year – 2017		Year – 2018		Destination Countries
	Export Volume in (tons)	Exports Value in million (KES)	Export Volume in (tons)	Exports Value in million (KES)	
Macadamia	5,720.613	6,891.5	5,978.25	7,259.02	U.S.A, Germany, Netherlands, Japan China, U.K, U.A.E
Coconut	522.14	498.643	798.69	628.54	Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda, USA,
Cashewnuts	1,394.5	1,307.3	1,158	1,024	U.S.A Canada, U.K, Nigeria, Japan, U.S.A and U.A.E
Groundnuts	32.14	4.982	38.9	5.32	Uganda, Tanzania, South Sudan
Sesame	492.02	59.63	1,648	246.735	China, Japan, Yemen, Somalia
Total	7,954	8,761.425	9,621.84	9,163.615	

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The export volume for nuts and oil crops increased by 1,667 Mt from 7,954 Mt recorded in the year 2017 to 9,622 Mt recorded in 2018. The increased volumes are as a result of the increased volumes realized from sim sim and macadamia. The increased production had a marginal effect on export value because coupled with better export prices offered for sim sim and macadamia.

Export performance has generally been good over the years with especially for the macadamia subsector which is emerging as a promising export product. Globally, Kenya is ranked as the third largest exporter of Macadamias after Australia and South Africa respectively. Being a low-input crop, macadamia is grown by over 100,000 smallholder macadamia farmers across the country and pockets of large scale farms supplying to over 28 processors. The country has increased its competitiveness in terms of macadamia exports which account for 89% percent of its total export volumes for nuts and oil crops. Considering the ongoing planting and expansion to non-traditional production areas together with ongoing investments in processing facilities, the subsector is likely to significantly contribute to Kenya’s exports and cement its position be among the leading exports.

g) Summary of Nuts and Oil Crops Imports

Table 8: Imports of nuts and oil crops

Product	Year – 2017		Year – 2018		Country of Origin
	Import Volume in (tons)	Imports Value in million (KES)	Import Volume in (tons)	Imports Value in million (KES)	
Cashewnuts	1,324	860.600	689	589.24	India, Tanzania, Mozambique, Brazil
Groundnuts	2,008	298.192	1,985	267.91	Malawi, Uganda
Macadamia	928	1591.600	821	1328.9	Australia, India, South Africa
Coconut Products	2,981.28	596.257	3,069.11	689.21	India, Thailand, Malaysia, Philippines
Total	7,241.28	3,346.649	6,564.11	2,875.26	

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

Although Kenya is a net exporter of nuts, the country imports some nuts for local consumption and also to bridge the raw materials deficit in her processing facilities. The year 2018 registered reduced imports in terms of volume and also in value from 7,241 Mt valued at KES 3,346 Million to 6,564 Mt valued at KES 2,875 Million realized in 2017. This reduction was mainly as a result of marked decrease of raw cashew nuts from Tanzania which has been the main source of cashew for local processing, once

processed, the nuts are later exported to overseas markets where they can fetch premium prices. Groundnuts are also major import products in the edible nuts category as is the case for coconuts products.

Kenya imports large quantities of groundnuts, a situation occasioned by a deficit in production. To bridge the gap between consumption and production, traders have been importing a significant amount of groundnuts especially from our neighboring countries including Uganda and Malawi.

Value added coconut products imported mainly from Asian countries account for a significant volume of the country's coconut imports. Most of the products are not locally produced, where they are locally available they are generally more expensive hence the preference for imports which are mostly cheaper.