

## NUTS AND OIL CROPS STATISTICAL DATA 2016-2017

### a) Macadamia

**Table 1: Area under macadamia, production and the value 2016-2017**

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity (MT)		Values (Ksh) millions	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
BARINGO	176	196	483.1868	504.943	50,735	60,593
BUSIA	171	180	0.743	0.7231	78	90
EMBU	2,670	2,695	6843.818	7,142.966	752,820	892,871
KIRINYAGA	1,521	1,614	3978.895	4158.051	437,678	519,756
MACHAKOS	325	330	813.5288	850.1591	85,421	106,270
NYANDARUA	271	296	729.7106	762.567	80,268	95,321
MERU	2,470	2,658	6,752.604	7,047.645	776,549	880,956
KIAMBU	4,501	4,507	11,110.83	11,611.11	1,222,191	1,451,389
MURANGA	1,802	2,006	4,988.269	5,230.937	548,710	653,867
NYERI	830	843	2,078.196	2,171.77	218,211	271,471
TAITA TAVETA	172	175	431.4168	450.8419	49,613	56,355
THARAKA NITHI	531	576	1,419.977	1,483.914	156,197	185,489
Others	72	77	189.8234	198.3705	20,881	24,796
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,512</b>	<b>16,153</b>	<b>39,821</b>	<b>41,614</b>	<b>4,399,352</b>	<b>5,198,225</b>

*Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate*

During the period under review there was a marked increase in the quantities of macadamia nuts produced in the country; this increment can be attributed to both increased area under the crop and higher productivity per unit area. In the last five years there has been expansion of the crop into areas not having the crop and in other instances farmers dedicated more land to the crop than before. Most of the crop planted earlier reached maturity during the period thus contributing into the season's harvest.

Annual production is estimated at 41,614 tons in 2017 valued at KES 5.198 billion up from 39,821Mt valued at 4.399 reported in 2016. The area currently covered by the macadamia crop is estimated at 16,153 hectares an increase from 15,512 hectares reported in 2016, with Murang'a Meru and Kirinyaga recording an increment of more 100 hectares. However in some counties such as Machakos and Taita Taveta there was minimal increment in area under the crop. In addition expansion is happening into new areas is as Busia, Bungoma, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, Baringo and some parts of Nakuru County.

In terms of the value of the nuts, the prices recorded increased across the country in comparison to those offered during a similar period last year. This is mainly due to the entry of more licensed nut processors, which increased by 6 from 18 in 2016 to 24 currently operating. The entry of more players has resulted in higher demand for the nuts prompting players to offer very competitive prices to obtain their raw materials.

## b) Coconut

**Table 2: Area under coconut, Production and Value trends 2016-2017**

COUNTY	AREA (Ha)		Quantity		Value (Ksh.) Millions	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
KILIFI	38,949	40,114	43,980.96	43,926.8	1980	2500
KWALE	30,002	30,543	38,493	39,070.7	1760	1830
LAMU	8,869	9,193	5,515.8	5,871.7	270	274
MOMBASA	159	168	1,843	1,948	87.8	91
TAITA TAVETA	91.2	95.9	926.27	757.04	34.1	35.4
TANA RIVER	1,077	1,048.9	850.98	738.6	33.3	34.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>76,695</b>	<b>81,162.57</b>	<b>91,627</b>	<b>92,322</b>	<b>4,162.6</b>	<b>4,764.9</b>

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

Coconut is mainly grown in the Coastal Counties of Mombasa, Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River and Taita Taveta County. Currently the area under coconut stands at approximately 81,163 which is a marginal increment from the 76,600 hectares recorded in the previous year. The increment is attributed to the maturity of newly established trees planted in the last four years. The tree coconut tree population is estimated at 10 million bearing trees. Over 250 million mature coconuts are produced annually alongside other products such as immature/tender nuts, brooms and wine among others. About 100,194 farmers rely on the crop for their livelihoods. The monetary value of the coconut industry is approximated at KES 12.2 billion however the figure given above applies to mature coconuts which is the main product

In the four months between (November 2016 to February 2017), production significantly declined due to the drought that was experienced at the time, this resulted in marginal increment of the quantity produced. Despite the fact that the average size of a nut was also smaller during the year, prices steadily increased from an average of KES 12 in 2016 to KES 16 in 2017 at farm gate. The quantities reported are a sum of three major coconut products which are toddy, mature nuts and tender nuts.

### c) Cashewnuts

**Table 3: Area under cashew nuts, production and value trends 2016 -2017**

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity ( MT)		Values (Ksh) Millions	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
KILIFI	11,236	10,021	5,100	4,030	255.000	261.950
KWALE	7,610	7,016	3,398	3,199	169.900	214.333
LAMU	6,093	5,200	3,280	3,174	196.800	23.8050
TANA RIVER	240	208	158	145	9.480	10.150
TAITA TAVETA	500	456	275	218	15.125	14.175
Others	135	133	68	65	3.740	4.225

<b>Total</b>	<b>24,814</b>	<b>23,034</b>	<b>14,295</b>	<b>12,848</b>	<b>652.061</b>	<b>744.900</b>
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Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

Cashew nut producing counties include Kilifi, Kwale, Lamu, Tana River and Tharaka Nithi. The area under the crop is estimated at 23,034 hectares with an estimated annual production of 12,848 tons valued at KES 744,900 million. There has been overall reduction in acreage under the crop and consequently reducing production volumes. This reduction is due to farmer apathy brought about by low farm gate prices; whereas the factory gate price has been on an upward trend the converse has been the case for farmers selling to middlemen. Cashew trees are being cut down for charcoal and wood fuel since farmers no longer tend to the crop. Processors cannot get enough produce to process hence their factories are running at below capacity.

Generally Cashew prices depict an upward trend because of competition among the processors who are now more and therefore offer better prices to attract as much produce as possible, however the price is still low at farm gate. It is anticipated however that improved prices will spur improved volumes as they can motivate farmers to produce more. Kilifi has the highest area under the crop but with a relative similar productivity per unit area across all the counties.

#### **d) Peanuts (Ground nuts)**

**Table 4: Area, Area under Peanuts, production and the value 2016-2017**

<b>COUNTY</b>	<b>Area ( Ha)</b>		<b>Quantity(MT)</b>		<b>Value (Ksh) Million</b>	
	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
BARINGO	110	106	163	156	20.375	19.5
BUNGOMA	606	588	843	823	107.904	102.052
BUSIA	1,068	998	1,327	1,123	159.24	137.006
ELGEYO MARAKWET	3,942	4,133	4,478	4,512	555.272	591.072
HOMABAY	6,426	6,322	6,598	6,328	857.74	809.984
KAKAMEGA	1,659	1,542	1,983	1,889	259.773	230.458
KISII	233	226	198	191	26.334	24.83

KISUMU	1,770	1,688	2,280	2,178	296.4	278.784
KWALE	63	55	88	81	10.384	10.611
LAMU	81	98	68	74	8.704	9.25
MERU	531	596	655	978	78.6	119.316
MIGORI	720	706	845	836	113.23	105.336
SIAYA	798	822	895	921	111.875	117.888
TAITA TAVETA	41	45	53	61	6.678	7.564
TANA RIVER	21	26	24	28	2.88	3.668
THARAKA NITHI	111	118	133	140	17.556	17.64
TRANSNZOIA	17	22	25	31	3.075	3.999
VIHIGA	435	451	560	577	71.68	76.164
WEST POKOT	50	56	73	81	8.76	10.368
Others	22	29	32	37	3.904	4.699
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>20,644</b>	<b>23,337</b>	<b>23,062</b>	<b>2,720.364</b>	<b>2,680.189</b>

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 20,644 hectares which has marginally dropped by less than 3% from 20,720 hectares reported in 2016. The reduction is attributed to farmers diversifying into production of maize for food security in parts of Western.

In terms of volumes realized the current production stands at 23,062 Mt valued at KES 2.680 billion which is a marginal reduction from 20,720 Mt valued at 2.72 billion reported in the year 2016. However it is imperative to note that the country's consumption is much higher than the amount produced. The annual deficit is bridged by imports from neighboring countries.

### e) Bambara Groundnuts

**Table 5: Area under Bambara, Production and Value trends 2016-2017**

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity (Mt)		Value (Ksh.) Millions	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
KWALE	10	9	90	84	27	25
BUNGOMA	6	7	60	72	19	20
VIHIGA	6	9	50	51	17	19
KAKAMEGA	91	86	811	834	284	279
LAMU	5	7	45	58	13	14
BUSIA	268	265	2,403	2,415	793	802
<b>Total</b>	<b>686</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>7,898</b>	<b>8,064</b>	<b>1,153</b>	<b>1,159</b>

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The area under Bambara groundnuts currently stands at 676 hectares down from 686 hectares reported in the year 2016 across the country. These nuts are mainly produced in the Western parts of the country whereby Busia County accounts for about 42% of the country's production followed by Kakamega County which produces about 13%. Lamu produces the least account for less than 5 hectares of area under the crop.

In terms of Volume there was a marginal increment from 7,898 Mt valued at KES 1.15 Million to 8,064 Mt valued at KES 1.159 reported the previous year. The increased volumes depict improved productivity per unit area as a result interventions at farm level especially by government agencies and NGOs geared towards improved productivity.

### f) Sesame(Sim sim)

**Table 6: Area under Sesame, production and value trends 2016 -2017**

COUNTY	Area (Ha)		Quantity ( MT)		Values (Ksh) Millions	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
BUNGOMA	17	21	16	19	1,020	1,302
BUSIA	748	733	350	344	44,880	46,912
HOMABAY	3	5	1	2	165	300
KAKAMEGA	4	5	2	2.5	260	310
LAMU	3,180	3,210	3,173	3,298	184,440	197,160

MANDERA	146	140	72	88	9,344	9,782
SIAYA	90	94	40	52	5,670	6,392
TANA RIVER	270	268	170	168	16,200	1,7550
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,458</b>	<b>4,476</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>3,973.5</b>	<b>261,979</b>	<b>279,708</b>

Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate

The area under sesame recorded a marginal increment from 4,458 hectares reported in 2017 to 4,476 hectares reported the previous year. In terms of production, the volumes realized stands at 3,974 Mt valued at KES 279,708 million up 3,824 Mt valued at KES 261,979 reported in the previous year. The volumes reported depict a more than 1000 Mt increase from almost the same production area implying better productivity. 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. Lamu County in the major producer in the country accounting for up to 70% of the country's production followed by Busia county which accounts for about 10% of the total volume realized.

### g) Exports

**Table 6: Exports of nuts and oil crops**

Product	Year – 2016		Year – 2017		Country of Destination
	Export Volume in (tons)	Exports Value in million (KES)	Export Volume in (tons)	Exports Value in million (KES)	
Cashewnuts	1,575	1,476.5	1,394.5	1,307.3	Canada, U.K, Nigeria, Japan, U.S.A and U.A.E
Groundnuts	37.52	5.628	32.14	4.982	Tanzania, South Sudan
Macadamia	5,367.96	6,709.95	5720.613	6,891.5	Canada, Great Britain, United States of America, Australia and Somalia
Sesame	438.02	53.438	492.02	59.63	Japan, Yemen, Somalia

Coconut	767.27	613,816	522.14	498,643	Uganda, Rwanda, USA, Tanzania and South Sudan
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,186</b>	<b>8,859.33</b>	<b>7,954</b>	<b>8,761.425</b>	

*Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate*

The export volume for nuts and oil crops reduced by 232 Mt from 8,186 Mt recorded in the year 2016 to 7954 Mt in 2017. The reduced volumes are as a result of the reducing area under Cashewnuts coupled with wastage experienced in macadamia subsector, the wastage is being brought about by high incidences of insect damage and immature harvesting, and hence low kernel recovery. The reduced volumes however had a marginal effect on export value because of better world prices for macadamia and Cashewnuts which are the main export products in this category.

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 25 processors. The country has increased its competitiveness in terms of macadamia exports which account for 89% percent of its total production. 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



## h) Imports

**Table 7: Imports of nuts and oil crops**

Product	Year – 2016		Year – 2017		Country of Origin
	Import Volume in (tons)	Imports Value in million (KES)	Import Volume in (tons)	Imports Value in million (KES)	
Cashewnuts	1,196	717,600	1,324	860,600	India, Tanzania, Mozambique, Brazil
Groundnuts	18,054	2,736,448	20,008	2,981,192	Malawi, Uganda
Macadamia	479	250,771	228	159,600	Australia, India, South Africa
Coconut Products	2,843.61	409,712.34	2,981.28	596,256	India, Thailand, Malaysia
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,573</b>	<b>4,114,531</b>	<b>24,541</b>	<b>4,597,648</b>	

*Source: Nuts and Oil Crops Directorate*

Kenya is a net export of nuts, however the country also imports some nuts for local consumption and processing for re-exports. The year 2017 registered increased imports in terms of volume and also in value. The aggregate import volumes increased from 22.2 Mt recorded in 2016 to 24.5 Mt recorded in 2017, translating to a 19.5% increment. Similarly imports value increased from KES 4.1 Billion in 2016 to KES 4.6 in 2017

Groundnuts are the main import products in the edible nuts category followed by coconuts in terms of volume. Kenya is thus a net importer 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.