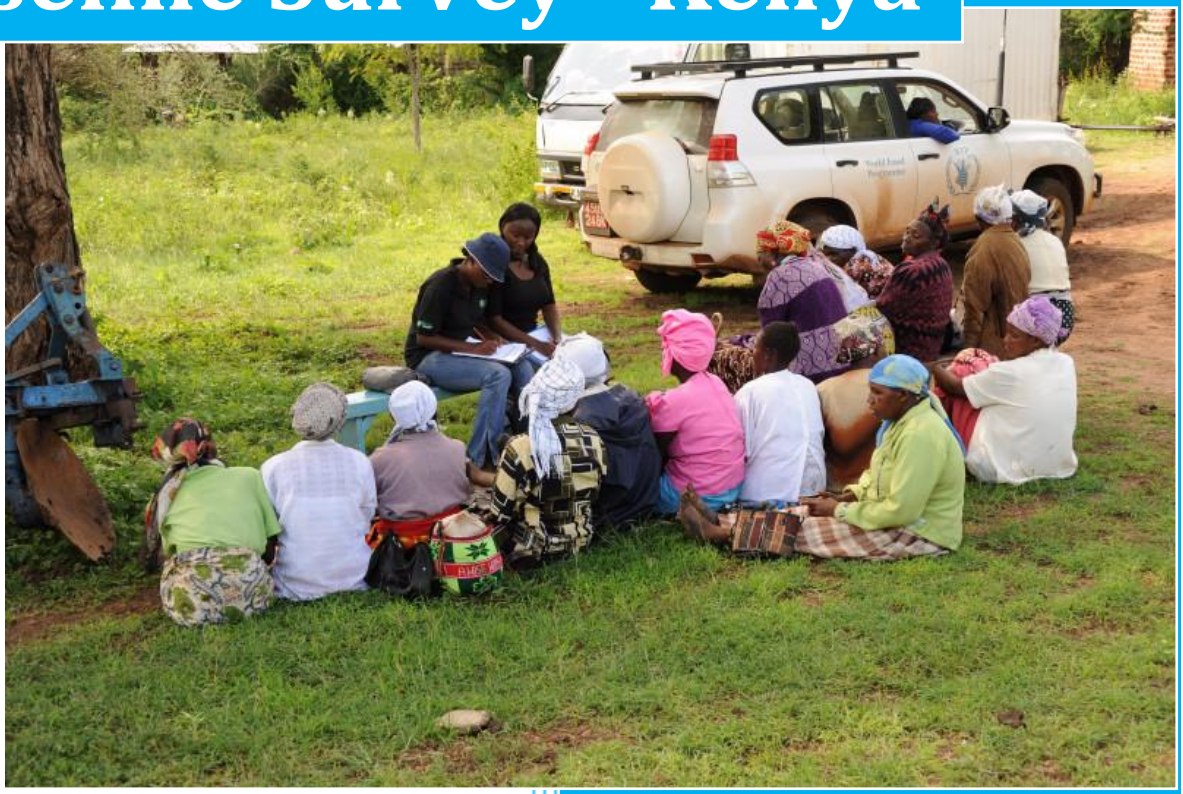
2012

Unconditional Cash Transfer Baseline Survey - Kenya



WFP
World Food Programme
wfp.org

Unconditional Cash Transfer Baseline Survey: Kenya

Data collection: November 9 - 26, 2011

World Food Programme

Contact:

Yvonne Forsen, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) - Kenya Country Office.

yvonne.forsen@wfp.org

Diego Fernandez, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), Markets - Kenya Country Office.

diego.fernandez@wfp.org

Assessment team members:

Diego Fernandez, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), Markets - Kenya Country Office.

Dennis Tiren, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM), Markets - Kenya Country Office.

Beatrice Mwongela, Monitoring and Evaluation - Kenya Country Office.

Barbara Leseni, Programme Innovations - Kenya Country Office.

Cover photograph:

Assessment team conducting focus group interview in Masinga, Machakos district. *WFP/Diego Fernandez*

Table of contents

1 Executive summary

The Government of Kenya requested WFP to expand its food assistance into areas previously covered by Government GFD after the 2011 long rains assessment, which identified 3.75 million drought-affected people. A rapid market and feasibility assessment indicated that of these additional ten districts, seven (Narok, Nyeri North, Meru North, Machakos, Lamu, Koibatek, and Mbeere) exhibited conditions conducive to the use of cash transfers instead of in-kind food. The main finding was that in these seven districts, food was available in the markets, but expensive.

A detailed market and household baseline survey was conducted from November 9 to 26 2011 in order to get a clearer understanding of markets and food security conditions. The household section provides baseline information on food security, including income generating activities among other indicators. The market section provides information to determine the adequacy of markets to support cash transfer interventions and baseline data on prices to allow the monitoring of the impact of the intervention.

The district markets in the central region were well integrated with most neighboring major markets like Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu or Kitale. However, the information gathered from traders and key informants on trade barriers and market structure indicates lower levels of integration with the divisional and remote markets. Because the district center markets are well integrated, lack of supply was seldom a problem. However, out of the traders interviewed in remote areas, 33 percent of those dealing with maize and 30 percent dealing with beans informed a lack supplies during certain periods of the year, especially from June to November.

Generally all surveyed markets showed adequate competition levels. The number of distributors and wholesalers was reasonably high comparing with the number of retailers and there were no restrictions to the entrance of new traders in the market.

Retailers and wholesalers were questioned about their expansion capacity to absorb an increased demand. A large proportion of them stated a considerable capacity to expand, though the answers could be biased by a number of factors. The reported capacity is lower in remote areas than in the district centers.

The period of highest sales (peaks of demand) both in general and for the main staple food commodities was August to December, reported by traders.

The price of maize has declined by 5-15 percent since the peak in July across all livelihoods and is likely to decline further as the harvest continues, though prices still remains well above five-year averages. The price of beans is expected to rise slightly until the end of the year but start reducing in the month of January.

Main barriers to trade, especially in remote markets were transport cost, road conditions, distance and seasonal cut-offs. Key informants reported that trade regulations and tariffs were also a constraint to trade. Communication and information flow were also major disadvantages, especially for farmers who, in most of the cases, were not aware of market prices and conditions.

Given the prevailing inflation rate in Kenya - 18.9 percent in October 2011 - and the current food stock levels in the country - surplus of 580,887 MTs of maize in the first semester of 2012[1] including imports - the major issue affecting vulnerable urban population was food access. While access to food was also a problem in remote rural areas, the study of trade barriers and market infrastructure indicated that localized food availability, and the lower market integration with larger markets could undermine the traders' capacity to serve the increased demand generated by cash interventions in those areas. The most appropriate response for the population in urban areas - i.e. district centers and large divisional headquarters, as well as those households who make the bulk of their purchases in such markets - is a cash distribution targeting the most

[1] Maize balance sheet, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

vulnerable, while in-kind food remains the recommendable option for households relying on remote rural markets.

The market infrastructure, the diversity and number of supply sources in urban areas are indicative of good resilience to supply shocks, allowing cash interventions throughout the year. Due to the reported lack of supplies during the lean season in rural areas, cash interventions in there should be programmed during harvest periods only.

While a large number of households were facing food shortages during the peak of the emergency after the failed long rains in July, August, September the situation has improved and is supported by two strong outcome indicators i.e. Food consumption and Coping Strategy Index. A fair amount of food was produced by the households themselves that contribute to a relatively high proportion enjoying acceptable food consumption without using life or livelihood threatening strategies. The major source of all foods in all districts was however from purchases. Own production follows second and was a relatively important source of milk and milk products and vegetables.

Most households were doing their main purchases in the divisional markets where they go two to four times a month. Only Narok reported having access problems to the market during periods of the year, mainly liked with the rainy seasons. The other districts did not report any special access problems.

The large majority (73 percent) of households in all districts had acceptable food consumption in the week prior to the assessment. However, nearly a quarter (22 percent) of the households in Meru North had poor food consumption and another 35 percent had a borderline. In Narok a quarter of the households had a poor or borderline consumption.

Some 40 percent of the target households were food secure (cross tabulation of food consumption and food access) during the assessment and thus it is difficult to justify food assistance intervention at this stage to those households. A retargeting is therefore required.

Data showed that large household were more vulnerable to food insecurity in Lamu districts. The other districts show that either there is only a very small difference or that smaller households (less than 5 members) have a slightly higher frequency of poor food consumption than the larger households. Data showed that there was no increase in the level of food insecurity among households with an elderly head.

Households with a high dependency ratio were more food insecure than those with low dependency ratio and female headed household were also more food insecure than the male headed ones.

Meru North and Mbeere were districts that stood out in almost all indicators as being more vulnerable than other districts and depend e.g. on very few income sources and have the poorest Food Consumption Score. It is however also clear that poverty levels are high and thus any cash intervention would therefore be beneficial.

Monitoring will show what households will use the cash for and recommendations to UNICEF to begin distribution of cash to cover for rather large expenditures for education and health is an option.

2 Background and methodology

2.1 Background

The Government of Kenya requested WFP to expand its food assistance into areas previously covered by Government GFD after the 2011 long rains assessment which identified 3.75 million drought-affected people. A rapid market and feasibility assessment indicated that of these additional ten districts, seven (Narok, Nyeri North, Meru North, Machakos, Lamu, Koibatek, and Mbeere) exhibited conditions conducive to the use of cash transfers instead of in-kind food. The main finding was that in these seven districts, food is available in the markets, but expensive. Below is an overview of the food security situation in the selected districts after the 2011 long rains season.

The rapid assessment was done through a desk review and looked at only the most critical information needed to make a decision about whether to use cash or in-kind, namely: market integration at district level (as an indicator of whether or not the markets would respond positively to an increased demand), cost-efficiency, and availability of financial services.

WFP planned to distribute cash to 647,323 beneficiaries in these districts by mid November 2011. A detailed market and beneficiary baseline survey was conducted from November 9 to 26 in order to get a clearer understanding of market conditions, and obtain baseline data for monitoring and evaluation.

Overview of food security situation in targeted districts

Below are extracts from the Long Rains Assessment that took place in August 2011 when the drought emergency was at its peak.

Narok

Narok district is generally food secure . Households in the mixed farming livelihood zone in Olokurto, Molut, Upper Mau and Upper parts of Ololunga have realized a good 2011 long rains harvest while they still have stocks from the short rains. In these areas, market prices have not relented and may still increase with demand despite the start of harvesting.

Though households in the agro-pastoral livelihood zone do not have acute food insecurity, the food security situation is highly likely to be stressed. Due to poor long rains, only about 35 percent of crop harvest has been realized. Poor long rains harvests have reversed gains realized after the good short rains harvests in the agro-pastoral areas of Loita and parts of Ololunga and Mau division. Low production has resulted into high market prices leading to the deterioration of terms of trade. Livestock in these areas have begun to migrate. Due to erratic rains, pasture regeneration is poor in the pastoral livelihood zones in Mara, Osupuko, Loita, Lower Mau near Mosro and lower parts of Ololunga. As a result, most of the livestock are relying of crop residues from nearby farms.

Households in the leasing/pastoral livelihood zones are food secure and are at a low risk of moving to the stressed level even though wheat harvests are likely to be below average. Wheat harvesting is ongoing and livestock have begun to move in to the farms to utilize crop residues.

Meru North

The overall food security situation varies from one livelihood to the other in this district. Areas in the Northern grazing zones (parts of Ndoleli, Mutuati, Laare, Igembe north and Tigania north) are in phase 3, crisis. The households are experiencing short term instability with significant food consumption gaps and above usual malnutrition levels in some areas.

The Long rains received in the district performed dismally with characteristic late onset (about a week) across all livelihoods, poor distribution in both time and space and unusual early cessation of almost a month. Crop performance is poor in the Marginal mixed farming livelihood with high chances of over 80 per cent crop loss. Livestock body condition are fair though deteriorating, a situation which is not normal at this time of the year. Prices offered are low due to increased supply in the markets resulting from influx of

livestock from neighboring Isiolo, Samburu, and Garbatulla districts. Milk availability at the household level declined to 0.3 - ½ litres compared to a normal of 2 – 3 litres across all livelihoods. Prices have also increased to an average of Ksh 30-45, thus making it inaccessible to many households as most of the livestock have moved far from HH in search of pasture and water. Nutrition status of children under the age of five years has deteriorated substantially.

Food commodity prices are on an upward trend due to limited market supplies occasioned by poor harvests the previous season. The average price of a kilogram of maize is Ksh 35 to Ksh 40 (farm gate price) while that at market is between Ksh. 45 to Ksh 50 compared to a normal price of Ksh. 9 to Ksh 12. Bean prices have also appreciated significantly to Ksh 70 to Ksh 90 compared to a normal average price of Ksh. 40 to Ksh 60. The situation has further been compounded by the recent unprecedented high fuel cost. Distances to watering points in the Agro Pastoral LZ range from 3km to 6km and 10km to 20 km in the Pastoral LZ. However, the distances in the Mixed farming LZ (coffee, Tea, Dairy) have remained constant at 1km to 2 Km.

Koibatek

The general food security situation in mixed farming livelihood zones is generally food secure low resilience, while in Marginal mixed farming zone is at stressed (phase II). The food security situation in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone is likely to deteriorate. Right now, 65% of the households depend on the markets for food supplies but the markets were disrupted by the outbreak of Foot and Mouth diseases. The food security situation in marginal mixed farming livelihood zone is therefore likely to deteriorate further.

Generally, the livestock body condition was good in the mixed farming livelihood zone while fair in the marginal mixed farming zone. About 50 percent of the seasonal rivers recharged to half their capacity due to low amount of rains and may not last to the next rain season. The price of food crops in the market mainly maize has increased by about 180% and currently price of one goat is equivalent to the price of a bag of maize unlike in the previous season when the price of one goat was equivalent to three bags of maize. In the Marginal mixed farming livelihood zone, the available water is saline and not suitable for both livestock and human consumption. At household level, there are no water treatment practices.

Most households are consuming two to three meals a day with less than three food groups which are normal at this time of the year. Children under five years are being fed on porridge made from finger millet flour; however, the quantities are low.

Machakos

Machakos district can be classified in IPC Phase II (Stressed) but rapidly deteriorating to Phase III in Mixed Farming areas (Irrigation Horticulture), and Phase III (Crisis) in the other two zone(MLZs: Coffee/ Dairy/Irrigation and MMLZs Livestock/Crops and Irrigation).

Food security in the county is unstable. The current failed rains that were preceded by two seasons of drought negatively impacted on the performance of all the food security indicators in almost all the livelihood zones. Crop performance was poor at 18 percent of normal yields hence creating glaring deficits and by extension, no stocks at household level. In the Mixed farming livelihood zone: coffee/ dairy/ Horticulture of Kathiani, Kangundo, and some parts Matungulu, some harvest was realized but was consumed at household level or sold to purchase essential household items. Other areas in the mixed farming: Livestock/Crop/and Horticulture-Yathui, Kalama, Masinga Yatta experienced total crop failure.

Most households are therefore relaying on buying food commodities that are currently highly priced and not within the means of the poorest of the poor in the community. This has compromised the nutritional food intake of a majority in terms of quality and composition reducing the number of meals per person per day from 4-3 meals t0 2-1 respectively in the different zones. There is no dietary diversity; households consume meals consisting mainly of maize (Starchy foods because they are cheaper), some beans or pigeon peas and occasionally cabbage or kales. Cases of malnutrition for both children and adults are on the increase as indicated by the MUAC levels of over 30 percent in areas like Ath River and Masinga. A survey carried out in Masinga District by the MOA in July indicated that both underweight and stunting for the under fives is at 20 %. This is depicting a deteriorating situation for households.

Recharge at the water sources was not sufficient hence poor generation of browse and pasture which is currently fair in mixed livelihood zones and poor in the marginal zones. These are estimated to last for one month compared to the normal 3 months. The livestock body conditions are fair and deteriorating. The poor recharge of water sources has had its impact on the availability of water in terms of the distances, the water levels, cost and consumption. Trekking distances have increased for the two livelihoods from 0.5-3km to 2-3 km and from 3-5km to5-10 km. waiting time is at 15 -30 minutes and 30-90 minutes instead of the normal 0-15 and 15-30 respectively. The cost of water has increased from 2-3 shillings to 5- 15 and consumption of water per person per day has decreased from 15-20 litres to 8-15 litres.

Livestock volumes at household level have declined due destocking and selling for purchase of other house hold goods. It is important to note that some households have no stock and are selling land to sustain families, not to mention family disintegration which is a common occurrence observed especially in the MMLZs: Livestock/Crops and Irrigation.

Mbeere

In respect to food security, Mbeere district is currently classified under the Crisis phase (AFLC). Failure of the last two successive rain seasons has adversely affected food security in the district. Crops planted during the long rains season performed poorly because rains ceased when crops were at a critical stage of maturing thus most wilted. Farmers harvested 23%, 17.5% and 3.2% of the expected yields of maize, green grams and cowpeas respectively.

Pasture has depleted and the browse condition is fair but deteriorating at a high rate. The body condition of cattle in both the marginal mixed farming and mixed farming livelihood is poor and consequently milk availability and consumption is below normal. Cases of Anthrax were confirmed in Mbeere South and Mwea game reserve in July indicating raising risks of an outbreak.

Nyeri North

The upper areas of Kieni West bordering the Abardare forest and the upper zone of Kieni East bordering Mt. Kenya forest are in phase 1 (no acute food insecurity) while the lowlands bordering Laikipia District are in Phase 2 (stressed) with some isolated areas likely to deteriorate further if the ongoing off-season rains abate. In the lowlands, crops have been water stressed in some pockets of the district, some wilted and dried while very little yields are expected especially in Mwiyogo, Lamura, lower Gatarakwa, Kabati, Kamatongu, Thugari, Gaturiri lower Mugunda, Mweiga, Gakawa, Githima and Naromoru. However in some farms, crops were stable and maturing indicating varying degrees of agronomic practices with the district and its impact on food security.

Irish potatoes and beans have been harvested but the produce remained below normal and the prices have increased with beans selling at Ksh65 – 80. per kilogram from the normal of Ksh40 – 50 Ksh. per kilogram while potatoes are being sold at an average price of Ksh230. per 20Kg tin.

There have been low water levels in rivers leading to water rationing for domestic use and total ban for irrigation purposes. The imbalanced water dynamics has also led to farmers in the upper areas utilizing much water for irrigation while those on the low lying areas are faced with water scarcity problems.

Food situation is unstable as most farmers have by now almost depleted their stocks and are depending on purchased food stuffs from the market whose prices have risen up.

Moderately food secure household are common in Endarasha, Watuka, Githima, Kamathaga, Kirima, Gituamba, Kamahuri, Ndathi and Kabaru in high potential mixed farming livelihood zone with high resilience. Upper Mweiga, upper Gakawa and Thigu, show medium resilience while Lower Mugunda, Lamura, Labura Burguret and Mwiyogo show lowest resilience.

The pasture situation is generally fair to good in the upper areas of the districts due to the off-season rains and also their proximity to the Aberdares and Mt. Kenya while in the lower areas of the district the pasture condition is poor to fair.

Nutritional status of children below five years was satisfactory and stable though percentage of children rated at risk of malnutrition increased from 1.8 percent to 2.3 percent.

The current water situation is stable and the situation is likely to stabilize in the next six months if the current off-season rains continue.

Lamu

The district is currently in the stress phase classification. This is because most of the indicators are in this phase. For example the mortality rates are below0.5/10000/day, water consumption is above 10 litres per person per day, no severe coping strategies are employed and also no disruptive conflict situations. Prices though high are still manageable.

2.2 Survey Objectives

The purpose of the survey was to verify the UCT rapid market assessment findings in regards to availability and access to food, and markets functioning and integration, and to collect baseline information that allows WFP to monitor whether the intervention is meeting its basic objectives - improving food security- without causing negative impact on food prices or the income activities. Indicators and methodology were developed based on these key issues.

2.3 Market Survey

The market survey provided useful information to determine the adequacy of markets to support cash transfer interventions and baseline data on prices to allow the monitoring of the impact of the intervention. Data was collected using traders and key informant questionnaires.

2.4 Household Survey

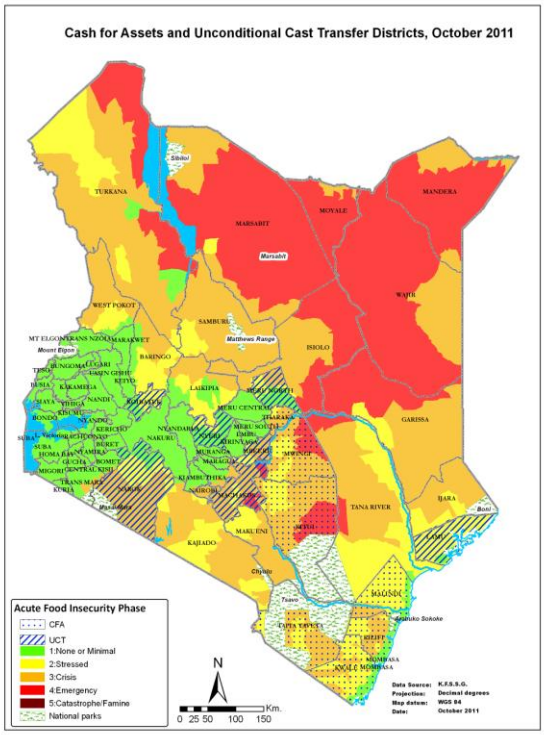
The household survey provided baseline information on food security and income generating activities that will be used for monitoring and periodic evaluation. Data was collected through household interviews, focus group discussions and a simple commodity market value questionnaire to determine the value of households' own production.

2.5 Sampling

2.5.1 Markets / Traders

7 district markets (all covered by UCT), 23 division markets (approximately 50 percent of the total number of divisions in the 7 districts and 70 percent of those covered by the UCT) and 14 remote markets (2 per district) were purposively selected for the assessment. A total of 44 (see detailed district maps in the annex).

The number of division markets was higher than the remote ones because the impact in terms of increased demand is expected to be higher at division level (most purchases are made at division markets). The divisions were selected based on their livelihood characteristics, the number of beneficiaries, the distance to the most likely source markets (not necessarily the district market) and the distance to major trade routes. The two remote markets per district were randomly selected among those associated to the selected divisions.



Source: Kenya Food Security Steering Group and WFP / VAM, Kenya CO.

2.6 Households

Two division center/headquarters and two remote markets (within the selected divisions) per district were purposively sampled.

100 households per district were randomly selected (total: 700) equally divided between the selected division center/headquarter and remote markets, i.e. 25 households in 2 selected divisions center/headquarters and 25 households in 2 remote markets.

The divisions and remote markets were among those selected for the markets survey and its selection based on the same sample criteria.

Selected Divisions

The following divisions and remote markets below were selected for the survey.
Narok: Divisions, Osupuko and Loita. Remote markets from Osupuko and Loita.

Machakos: Divisions, Central, Kalama, Masinga, Mwala, Yathui and Yatta. Remote markets from Kalama and Masinga.

Mbeere: Divisions, Siakago, Evurore, Gachoka and Mwea. Remote markets from Evurore and Gachoka.

Meru North: Divisions, Igembe South, Igembe North, Tigania West and Tigania East. Remote markets from Tigania West and Igembe South

Lamu: Divisions, Amu and Mpeketoni. Remote markets from Amu and Mpeketoni

Nyeri North: Divisions, Kieni East and Kieni West. Remote markets from Kieni East and Kieni West.

Koibatek: Divisions, Esageri, Emining and Mogotio. Remote markets from Esageri and Mogotio.

2.7 Number of interviews

700 Household interviews (100 per district): 25 in each of the 2 divisional headquarters per district from where the remote markets were selected, plus 25 in each of the 2 remote markets per district. Fourteen divisions and 14 remote markets in total.

56 Focus Group Discussion in total were conducted. 1 male and 1 female group (comprising of 8 to 10 people max) in each of the 2 divisional headquarters per district from where the remote markets were selected, and 1 male and 1 female group in each of the 2 remote markets. 14 divisions and 14 remote markets in total (50 percent of the surveyed divisions). Households and FGD interviews were conducted in the same areas.

132 Key informant interviews were held, 3 in each of the 7 districts, 3 in each of the 23 selected divisional headquarters and 2 to 3 in each of the 14 remote markets. The key informants were mainly representatives from Government Ministries, Local Administration, Traders Associations and Local NGOs.

Four hundred and forty (440) traders were interviewed, 5 to 10 per each district, division and remote market with a division of 60 percent wholesalers and 40 percent retailers.

In total some 1,328 interviews were conducted over the two week period.

2.8 Field test

Field testing of the questionnaires was conducted in Machakos and Kajiado/Isinya in the week prior to the start of the assessment to find out whether the questions were properly formulated, how long the interviews would take and to check for applicability of the questionnaire in different settings/environments. Adjustments were then made to the final questionnaires.

2.9 Staffing and field work plan

3 WFP staff supervised the field work throughout the duration of the data collection. Field work was arranged in 2 clusters of 3 districts (Koibatek, Machakos and Narok / Meru North, Mbeere and Nyeri North) plus Lamu. Itineraries were designed based on the distances and market days.

28 enumerators (12 per cluster and 4 for Lamu) a 5 data entry clerks (2 per cluster and 1 for Lamu) were recruited for the exercise, whom all received a three day training.

2.10 Data analysis

In order to enhance the overall conclusions and based on the fact that similarities in supply chains and livelihood systems exist, data for six districts in the central region were analyzed collectively. Lamu was treated as a standalone one due to its different cultural and livelihood profile.

Analysis was made based on the analysis plan (see annex) with primary and secondary information. Secondary data was gathered from various sources: WFP, FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands, FEWSNET and Kenya National Bureau of Statistics. Data were analyzed using MS Access and SPSS.

3 Household Profile

3.1 Household Demographics

A total of 710 households were randomly sampled as explained earlier The household population constitutes of 4,261 persons, of whom 47percent are male and 52percent are female as Table 1 shows.

Age-dependency ratio: is a measure of the portion of the population that is dependent i.e. too young or too old to work. It is the number of people aged below 15 years and above 64 years, divided by the people aged between 15 and 64 years, expressed as a percentage. As table 1 shows, mean dependency ratio is 113. This is high compared the Kenya dependency ratio of 96 (KDHS 2008). Narok has the highest ratio of 180 while Mbeere district has the lowest of 87.

Table 1: Household Profiles

District	Households	HH Members	Male	Female	<15y	>=15 - <=64y	> 64Yrs	Average HH Size	Dependency Ratio
Koibatek	106	650	297	353	331	289	30	6	125
Lamu	100	514	242	272	234	249	31	5	106
Machakos	104	668	326	342	283	334	51	6	100
Mbeere	102	566	257	309	226	302	38	6	87
Meru North	97	576	300	276	262	295	19	6	95
Narok	105	785	391	394	476	280	29	7	180
Nyeri	96	502	232	270	212	256	34	5	96
Total	**710**	**4261**	**2045**	**2216**	**2024**	**2005**	**232**		
Average								**6**	**113**

Household Size: Large household sizes may be more vulnerable to food insecurity, although this is not a rule. Economic resources are often more limited in large households than in small. As results in Table 1 indicate, the average household size is 6. This is more that the Kenyan rural

average household of 5 (KDHS 2008). Among the UCT districts, Lamu has the smallest average household size of 5 while Narok has the largest at 7.

Household heads: Sex of household head is important as it's associated with the welfare of the household. Households headed by women are, for example, typically poorer than households headed by men[2]. In many contexts widows/widowers or single mothers are expected to be more prone to food insecurity.[3] As results in Table 2 indicate, 44percent of the households are headed by women. This is slightly higher compared to the Kenyan rural average of 36percent[4]. A total of 38percent of the household's heads are widowed, single, separated or divorced.

Table 2: HOUSEHOLD HEAD PROFILES

District	Gender of HHH (percent HHs)		Mean Age	Marital Status (percent HHs)				
	Male	Female		Divorced	Married	Separated	Single	Widowed
Koibatek	39	61	52	4	48	4	7	37
Lamu	60	40	48	9	66	11	3	11
Machakos	52	48	53	1	69	0	1	29
Mbeere	65	35	51	0	65	10	7	19
Meru North	63	37	49	0	59	2	5	34
Narok	57	43	47	0	71	0	1	28
Nyeri	59	41	53	4	59	6	6	24
Average	**56**	**44**	**50**	**3**	**62**	**5**	**4**	**26**

3.2 Occupation and Income sources

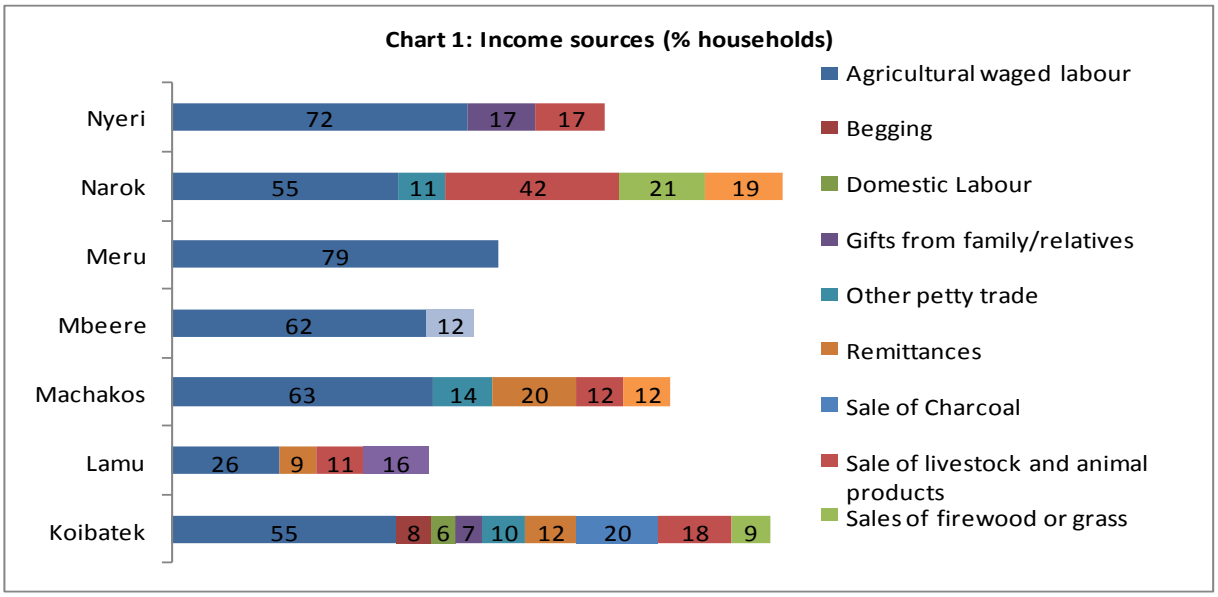
The two main occupations for adults in all the assessed districts were agricultural labour and casual labour as Table 3 shows. Lamu and Narok districts had an additional main occupation each, petty trade in Narok and weaving and fishing in Lamu. Of the adults (Over 18years) 10 percent were students and 16 percent were unemployed. When looking at which activity that contributes most to the households income then agricultural labour remains important.

Table 3: Occupation (percent HH Members over 18)

Ditrict	Agri labour	Livestock herding	Other farm	Salary labour	Casual labour	Petty trade	Unemployed	Student	Retired	Housewife	Hunting, gathering, firewood, charcoal	Other
Koibatek	28	4	2	2	16	5	17	16	0	2	2	5
Lamu	18	0	1	1	22	3	18	4	3	6	1	22
Machakos	29	1	3	2	15	5	18	15	2	4	0	3
Mbeere	21	1	1	2	37	4	14	10	1	1	3	3
Meru North	33	0	0	0	45	2	10	7	0	1	0	2
Narok	16	11	3	4	14	10	22	12	0	3	0	2
Nyeri	28	3	1	1	43	1	13	7	0	2	0	1

In Narok, sale of livestock/animal product was a major income source reported in 42 percent of the households. As results in chart 11 indicate, remittances were a main income source in

Machakos and Lamu districts that time of the year. Meru and Mbeere were reliant on only one or two sources while the households in Koibatek had more varied sources and all households are not all dependent on the same activity, which greatly reduces the vulnerability to shocks.

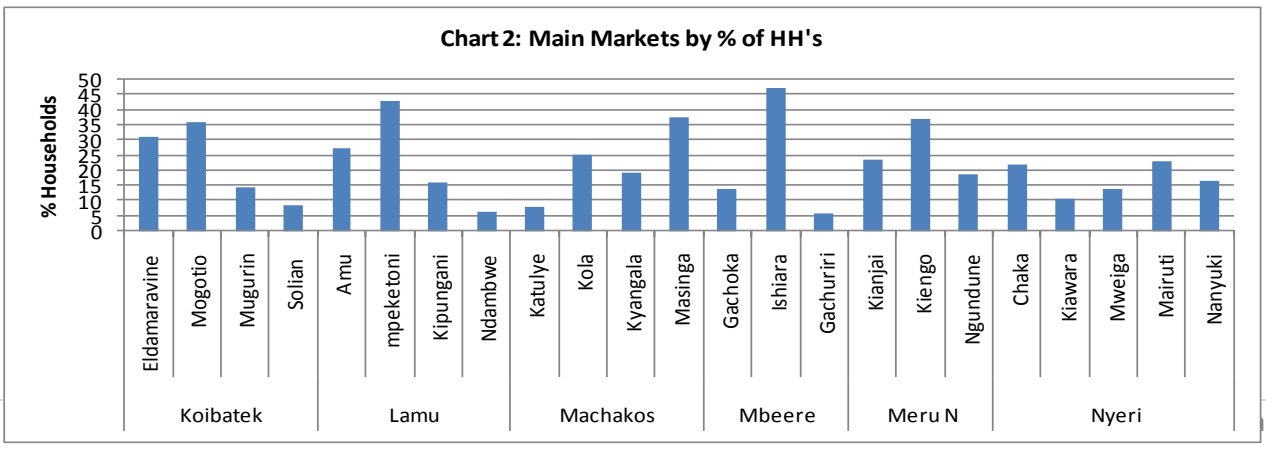


Results from focus group discussion also confirmed that the main source of income during the assessment were sale of livestock and animal products, agricultural waged labour and sale of cereals as the seasonal calendar below also indicates.

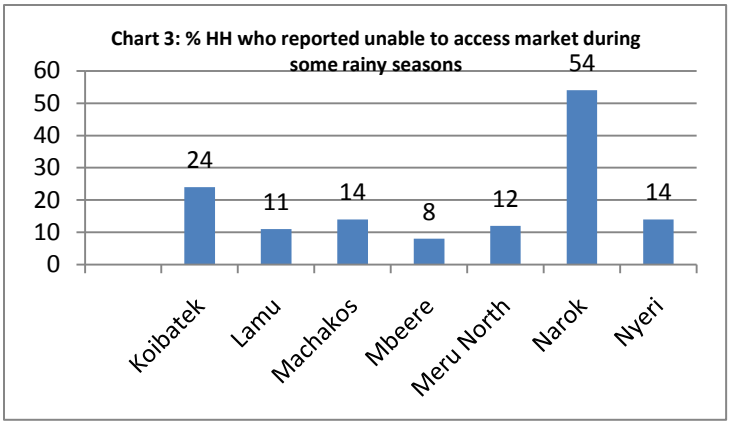
Sale of Livestock and animal products (men & women)											
		Agricultural waged labour (men)									
Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
				Sale of Cereals (men)							
		Sale of cereals (women)									
Agricultural waged labour (women)											

3.3 Market Accessibility

Households were asked in what markets they make most their purchases. Results below indicate that most households were doing their main purchases in the divisional markets as chart 1 shows i.e. Eldamaravine, Mogotio, Mpeketoni, Masinga, Ishiara, Kiengo and Chaka markets.



A large proportion (54 percent) of hoseholds in Narok had difficult accessing the market during rainy seasons. This however was not a big problem for the other districts as shown in chart 3.



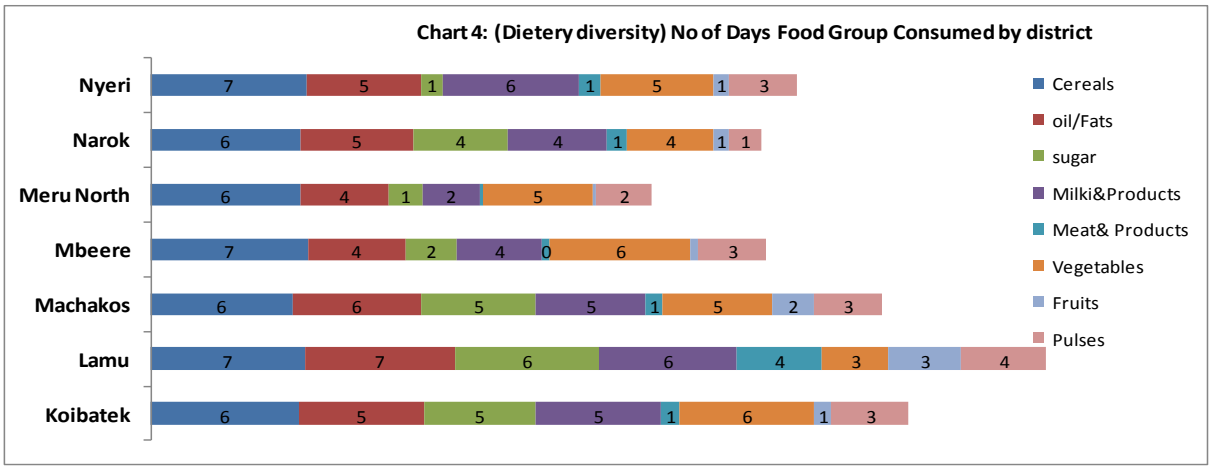
Lamu and Narok had the furthest to travel with an average of two hours while for the other disticts the average was one hour. Lamu and Machakos visit the market the most at an average 11 days per month while Nyeri and Narok visit the market 4 to 5 times per month (i.e. once a week).

Over 80 percent of the households had a female member going to the market, the majority go by foot apart from Nyeri where nearly 50 percent travel by vehicle and pay for the transport. The average cost for transport in Nyeri was 34ksh and was the cheapest of all districts. The most expensive transport was Narok with an average cost of 318Ksh, however, for that reason, only 8 percent of the households in Narok travel by vehicle.

3.4 Dietary Diversity

Dietary diversity is the number of different foods or food groups eaten over a reference period (seven days) and without regard to frequency or quantity of consumption[5]. Households were asked how many days they consumed food from each group in the previous one week.

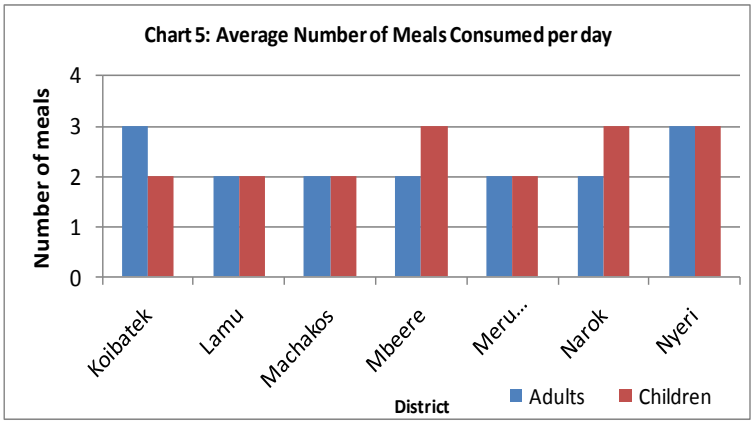
Findings represented in chart 2 show that the most consumed food groups were cereals (6 days),milk and milk products, vegetables and oil& fats (5 days each) .The least consumed were meat/meat products and fruits with an average of one day each. Meru North had the poorest diet in terms of diversity with milk only twice a week, no meat and no fruits. Lamu on the other hand had the best diversity in the week prior to the assessement as shown in chart 4.



3.5 The number of meals consumed

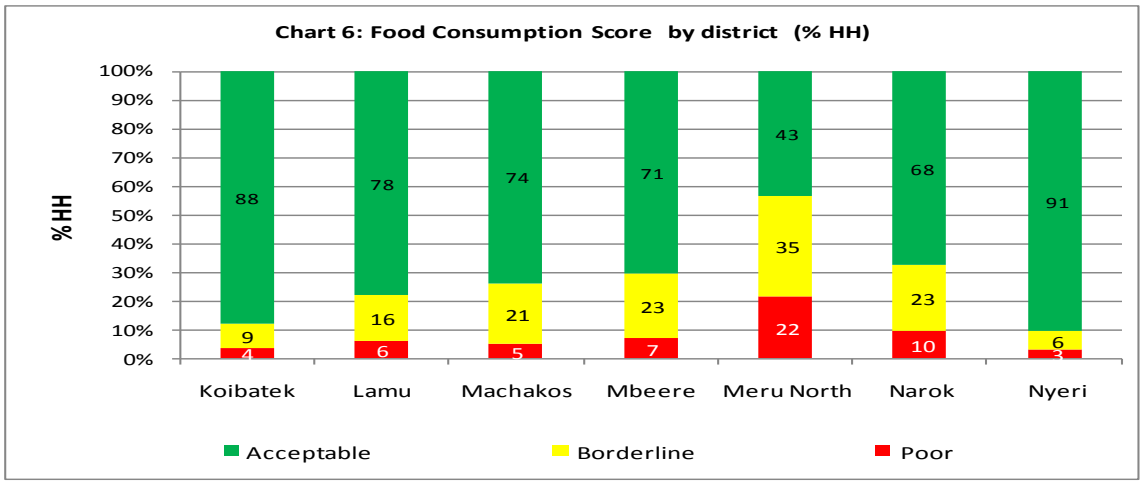
[5] WFP, 2009, "Comprehensive Food Security and Vulnerability Analysis, Guidelines", First Edition, Page 293

The average number of meals consumed by both adults and children was two. However, there were some differences between the districts. In Nyeri and Koibatek adults were consuming an average of 3 meals and children were consuming an average of 3 meals in Narok, Mbeere and Nyeri. Strangely, adults in Koibatek eat more meals than the children.



3.6 Household Food Consumption Score

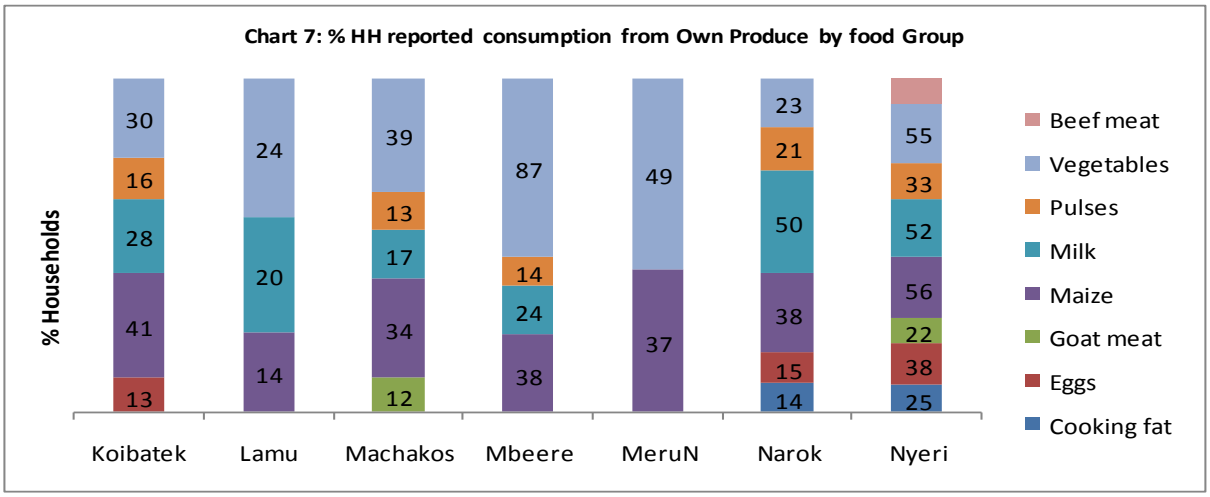
Food consumption score (FCS) is a composite score often used as a proxy indicator for household food security. It is calculated with a seven day recall using a list of food groups with standard weights assigned to each group based on its nutrients density[6]. As chart 4 shows, the large majority of households in all districts had acceptable food consumption in the week prior to the assessment. However, nearly a quarter (22 percent) of the households in Meru North had poor food consumption and another 35 percent had a borderline. In Narok a quarter of the households had a poor or borderline consumption.

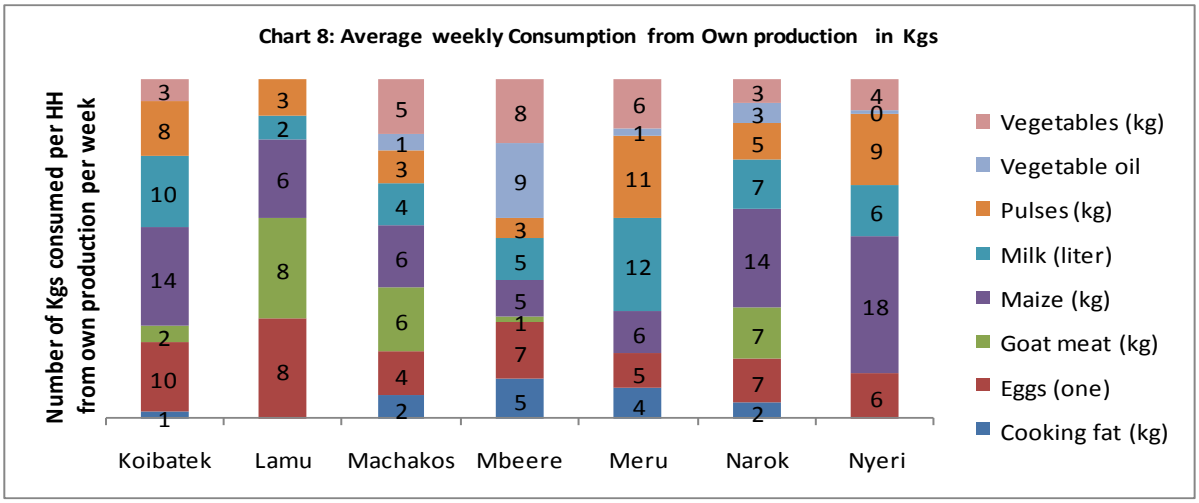


3.7 Consumption from own produce

As chart 7 and 8 show, a relatively large proportion of households reported consuming their own production, in particular maize, milk, vegetables and pulses with 50 percent of households in Narok and Nyeri consuming milk from own production at an average of 6-7 liters a week per household. Some 87 percent of households in Mbeere consumed their own vegetable at an average 9kg per week. 41 percent in Koibatek consumed maize from own production at an average of 14 kg per week. Some 56 percent of households in Nyeri are also consuming maize at 18kg from own production. This section is highly influenced by the season and will change substantially with other times of the year.

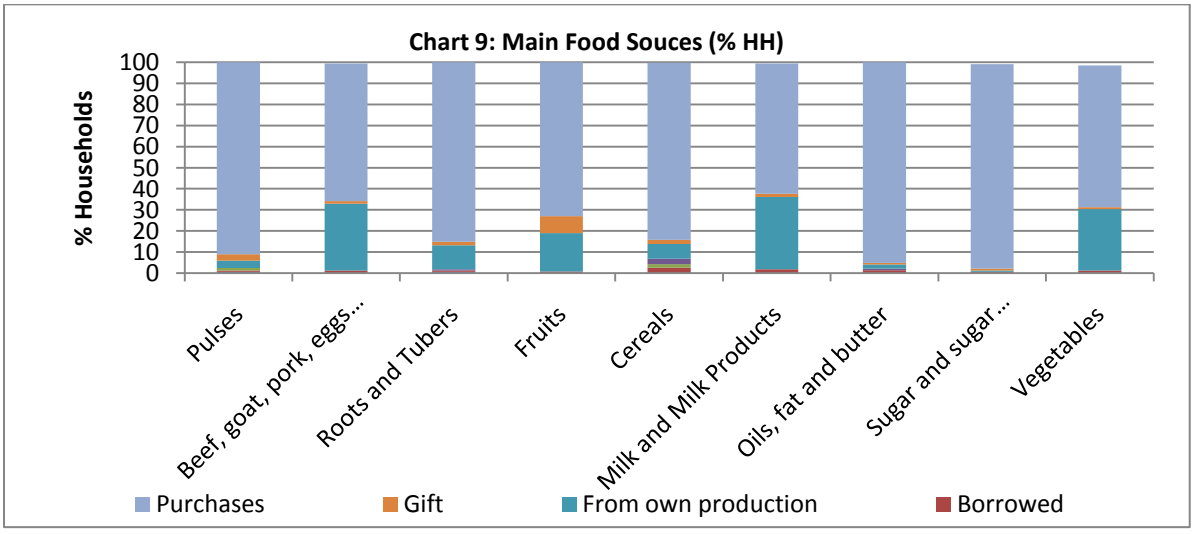
[6] The higher the score, the more likely a household will achieve nutritional adequacy.[6] Using the FCS, households are classified into three food consumption groups (FCGs): Poor (FCS=0-21), Borderline (FCS=21.5 – 35) and acceptable (>35)



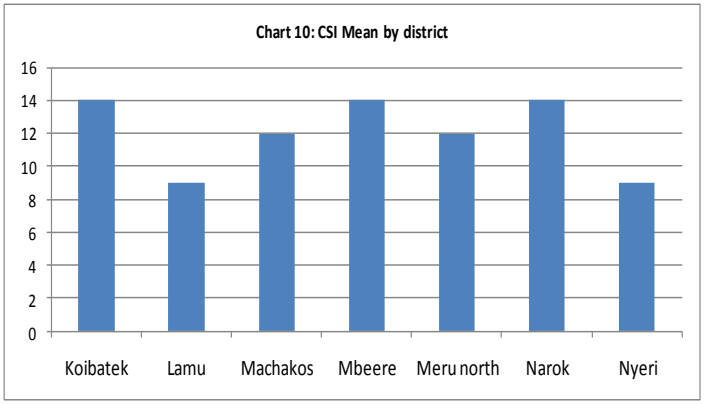


3.8 Sources of food

The major source of all foods in all districts was purchases. Own production follows second and it's a relatively important source of milk and milk products and vegetables as Chart 9 shows and which was also supported by previous data in the consumption section.



3.9 Coping Strategy Index



The coping strategy index monitors what households do when they do not have adequate food or money to buy food. It combines the frequency and severity of coping strategies adopted by the households reporting shortage of food over a specified recall period[7]. During the survey, households were asked if during the past week there was a time they did not have food or enough money to buy food. If they said YES, they were asked how many times they applied any of the five common coping strategies during the week[8]. To establish the overall vulnerability of the targeted households, the coping strategy index was calculated using the universal severity weight. The maximum score for a household that applies all the five coping strategies for 7 days is 56. Results show that the mean CSI was 12 with Narok, Mbeere and Koibatek recording the highest mean of 14. Lamu and Nyeri districts have the lowest CSI mean of 10. The CSI is mainly useful in monitoring and will therefore become more relevant once the index is being compared with this baseline.

3.10 Expenditure

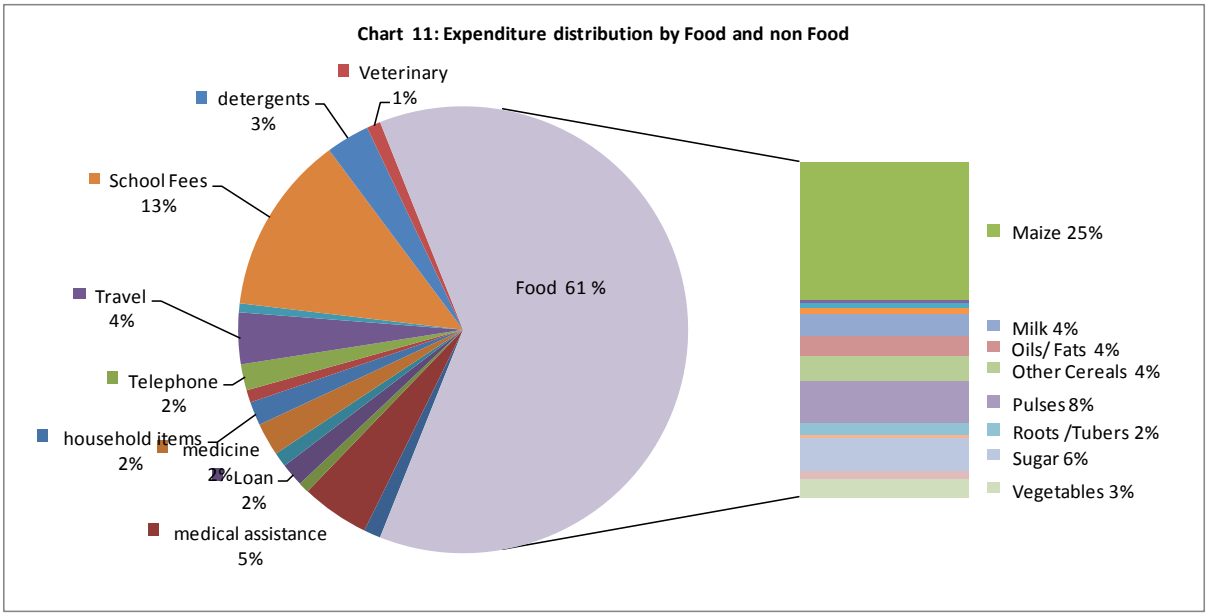
Expenditure is used as a proxy for cash income and economic capital[9]. Expenditure is a value measure, in this case in Kenya shillings. The threshold set by the World bank for vulnerability is 65 i.e. if a household spends more than 65 percent of their income on food then they are extra vulnerable to shocks, particular price increases. A household that spends less than 50 percent is regarded as being less vulnerable and having enough for non food items and investment in the future. During the assessment, households were asked to recall their last month's expenditure. According to the Kenya Integrated household budget survey, (2005/06), the food poverty line for rural areas in monthly adult equivalent was 988 Kenya shillings per month, while the absolute poverty line was 1,562Ksh/month. The below results indicate that the highest proportion of food poor were found in Narok and Meru North and the less food poor were in Lamu and Koibatek.

Table 4: % Household who are Food Poor and Absolute Poor

District	Food Poor	Absolute Poor	Proportion Expenditure on Food
Koibatek	55	77	44
Lamu	31	89	75
Machakos	53	89	63
Mbeere	56	96	65
Meru North	61	97	69
Narok	70	91	60
Nyeri	57	84	50

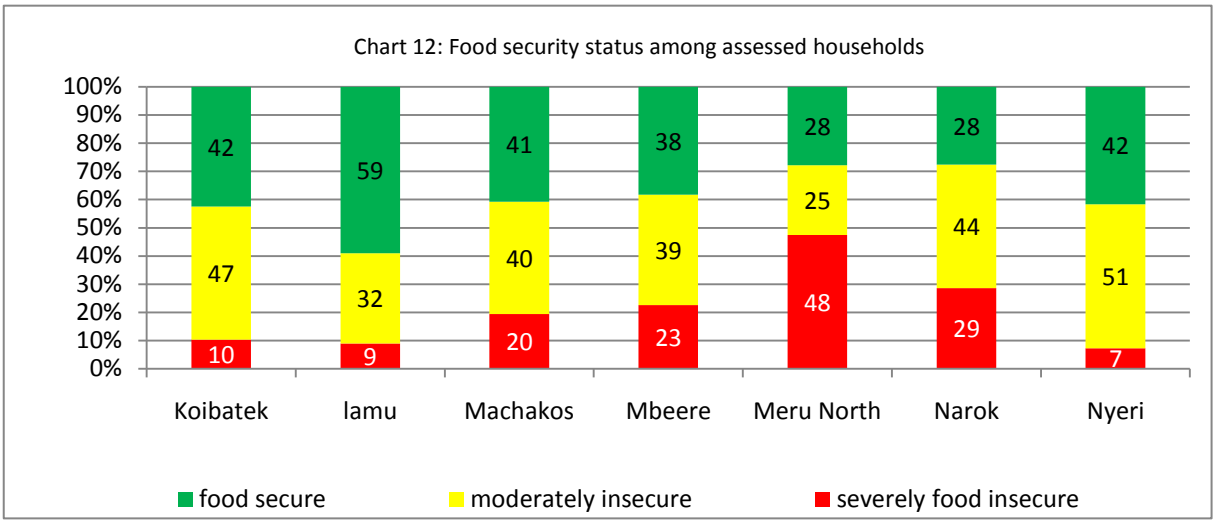
[7] CARE/WFP, 2008, "The coping strategy Index; Field Manual"
[8] http://wiki.wfp.org/M_and_E_Kit/index.php/Coping_strategy_index. The current recall period used is 7 days
[9] Economic capital refers to a household's financial resources, including income, expenses, debts and access to credit…

Chart 12 shows, the average expenditure distribution by food and non food. Results indicate that apart from food, the other three main household expenditures were school fees, medical assistance and travel expenses. Some 25 percent of all food purchases were maize with pulses (8 percent) and sugar (6 percent) on second and third place.



3.11 Food Security

As per EFSA guidelines, food consumption score was cross tabulated with an access indicator. Total expenditure on food was chosen here since results show that most consumed food is purchased from the market. Households were grouped into three categories, households who spend less that 988Ksh/person /month (poor), between 988 and 2000 Ksh (Borderline) and above 2000Ksh (Acceptable). Households were further categorized into the three standard groups i.e. food secure, moderately and severely food insecure. According to results shown below, Meru north and Narok had the highest percentage of households in the severe category at 48 percent and 29 percent respectively while Nyeri and Lamu had the lowest at 7 and 9 percent.

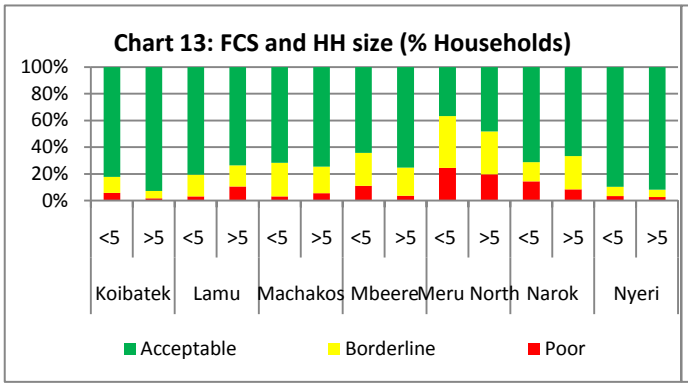


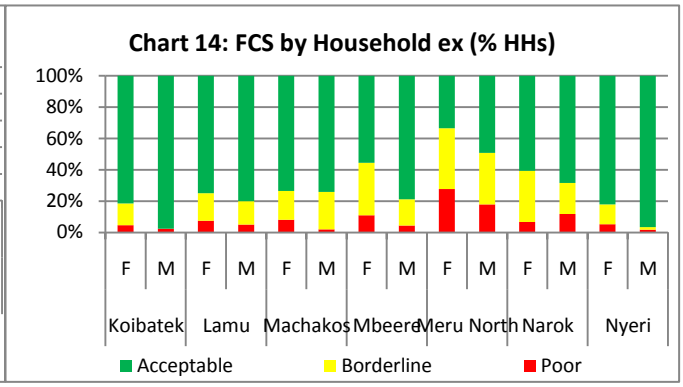
3.12 Profiling of food insecure households

Data showed that the statement that large household may be more vulnerable to food insecurity is true only for Lamu districts. The other districts show that either there is only a very small difference or that smaller households (less than 5 members) have a slightly higher frequency of poor food consumption than the larger households.

Data showed that there was no increase in the level of food insecurity among households with elderly headed households.

Analysis did show that households with a high dependency ratio were more food insecure than those with low dependency ratio.
Female headed household were also more food insecure than the male headed ones as shown in the below graph.



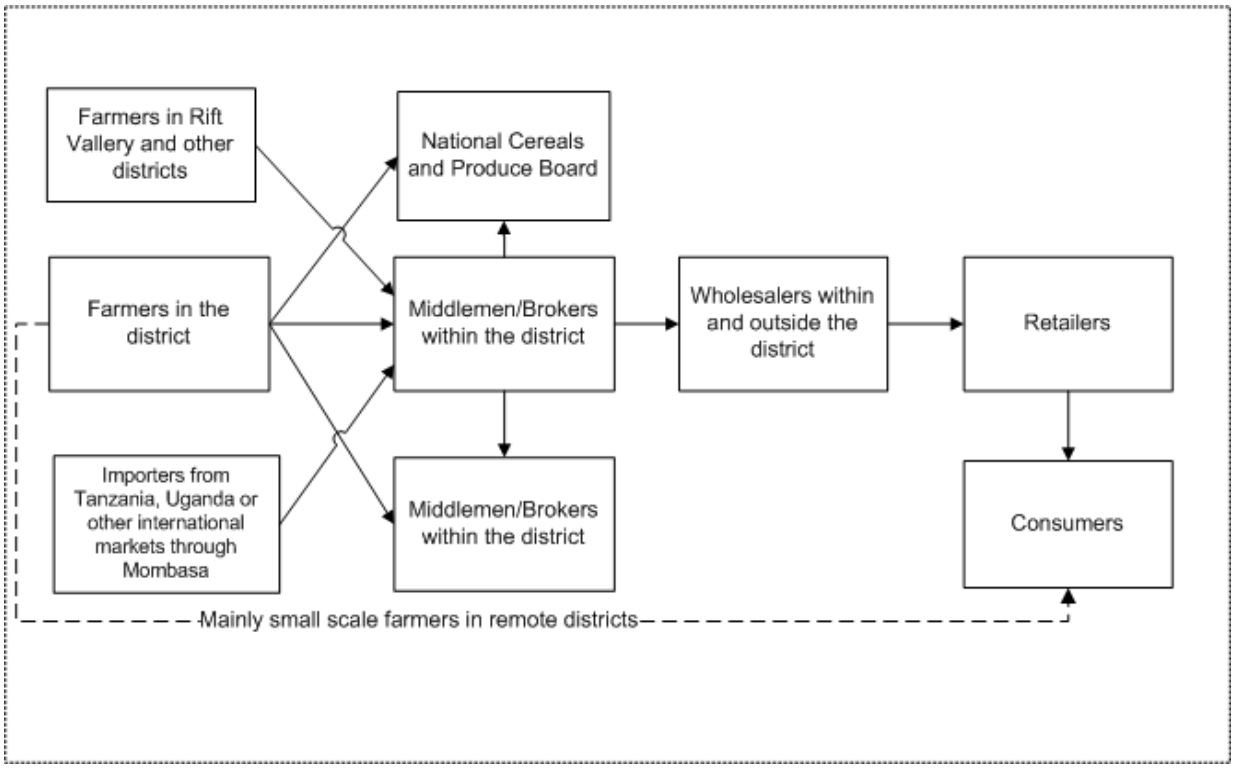


4 Markets profile Central Region

4.1 Market structure

The supply chain in the central region is composed of a relatively high and diverse number of producers and distributors. Main sources of staple commodities are traders from outside the districts or local farmers, but also include farmers from other districts in the region, farmers in the Rift valley, or imports from Tanzania, Uganda or from overseas - through Mombasa - during the lean season or bad harvest years. Maize grain and beans are mostly sourced from local farmers and traders within the region. Direct sales from farmers to consumers also occur in small remote markets and at divisional level. Commodities most commonly traded are maize grain, beans, maize meal, rice and wheat flour.

Pipeline for a typical supply chain in the central region districts



Source: key informants interview

Harvests in the producing areas in the region feed the National Cereals and Produce Board as well as wholesalers and millers in large markets such Kisumu, Nakuru, Nairobi, Thika or Mombasa.

The diversity and number of actors, especially in urban markets, and the levels of integration between the main district markets and the main supply markets in Kenya is indicative of a fairly good resilience to supply shocks.

The expected volume of sales between July and December 2011 is 24 percent higher than the same period in 2010. The increase is significantly higher at divisional level 31 percent than in the remote markets, 7 percent. The period of highest sales (peaks of demand) both in general and for the main staple food commodities is August to December. Sales to the National Cereal and Produce Board, distributors and millers are high during harvest time, whilst sales to final consumers are high during the lean season due the low availability of own produce in the households and the high demand of seeds.

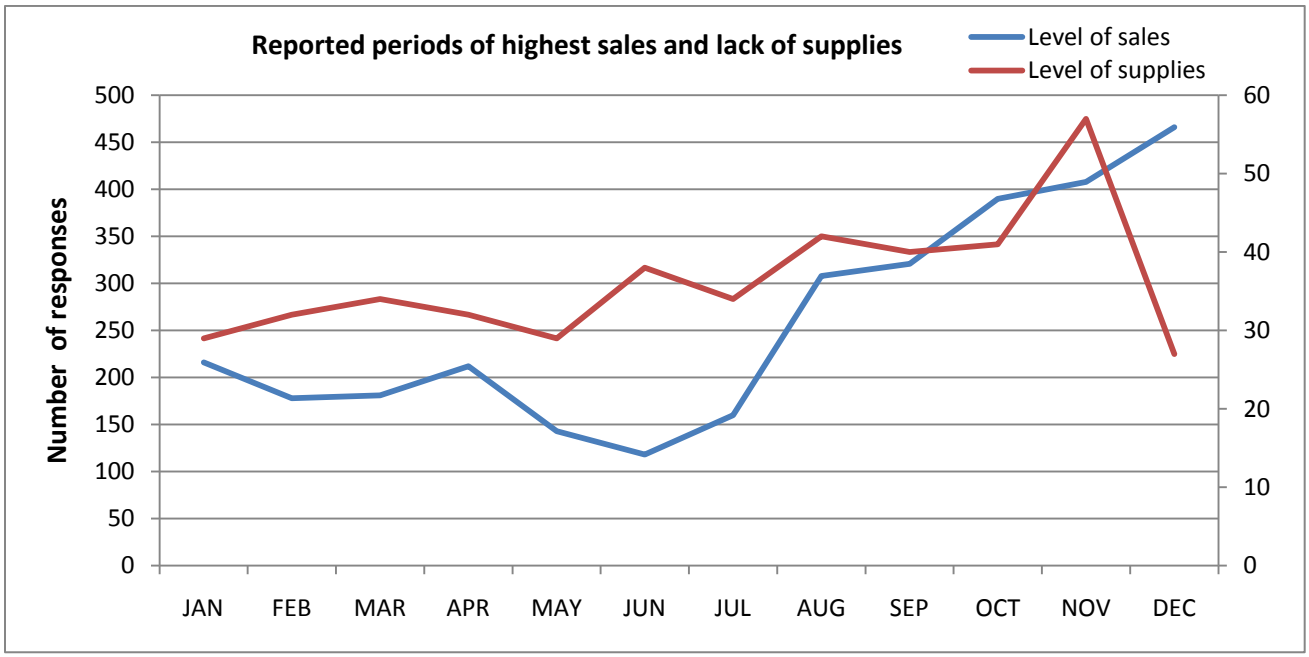
Typical agricultural seasonal calendar in the central region

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		Long rains							Short rains		
Harvest	Land preparation				Harvest		Land preparation				

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

The district center markets are well integrated with larger markets in Kenya and hence lack of supplies is seldom a problem. However, out of the traders interviewed in remote areas, 33 percent of those dealing with maize and 30 percent dealing with beans informed they lack supplies during certain periods of the year, especially from June to November.

In addition to the lean season (during planting), other reasons offered to explain lack of supply were the cut-offs during the rainy season, the high transportation costs, the uncertainty related to food prices fluctuations and the lack of appropriate agricultural inputs (which discourage farmers from planting), the poor Government policies or the lengthy import procedures (during bad harvests). Some traders blamed middlemen or millers for hoarding large quantities of grain creating shortages of supply.



Source: traders interview

Market typology

District center market

District center markets host a considerable number of wholesalers and retailers. Trade is daily and large volumes of trade are common throughout the year with a varied supply of sources used depending on the season.

Divisional Markets

Divisional markets are key source markets for the populations and host a variety of shop wholesalers, shop retailers and open air retailers. The number of traders is lower compared to the district center markets. The divisional market days have more activity and form a central point of

purchases of large volumes for households living in and around these markets. Traders from outside the divisions travel to the division markets on market days taking up the function of wholesalers and transporters of main commodities.

Remote markets

Remote markets are typically small shopping centers that host a small number of shops. The shops stock very low volumes of food commodities typically to cover the time periods between one market day and the next. Opening of the shops is for a few hours a day, usually after the owners have engaged in other activities. Some remote markets don't have specific market days.

4.2 Market conduct

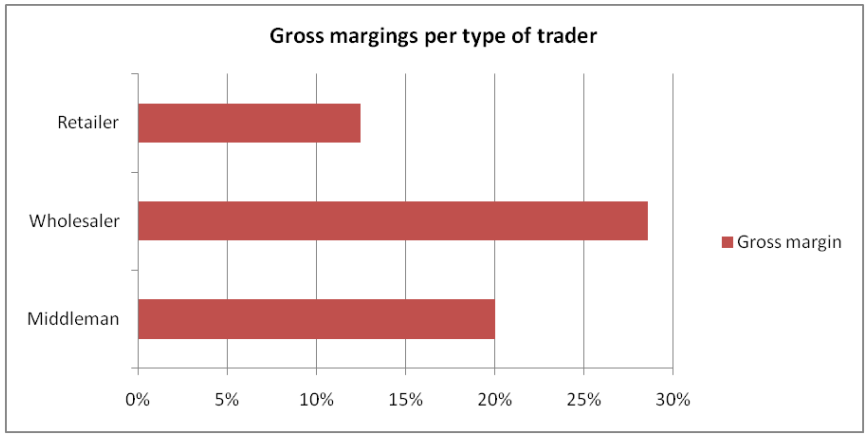
Distributor

The National Cereal and Produce Board is an important actor in the region. They buy directly from the farmers or from middlemen.
Middlemen play a vital role in the supply chain stocking during the harvest and releasing during the lean season. They operate within and outside the district, serving also millers and traders in large markets in Kenya during harvest time. When maize is imported from Tanzania or Uganda, middlemen usually act also as transporters. Distributors and wholesalers are also main providers to institutions such schools, police etc.

A key informant in one of the remote markets reported that their margins are not as large as in other locations because farmers receive sufficient information about the market conditions. This is somehow exceptional, since poor communication and information flows is often cited as an important constraint to trade. According to the information provided by key informants, famers don't normally form associations or cooperatives.

Case studies below show the gross margin shares per type of trader in different locations in the central region.

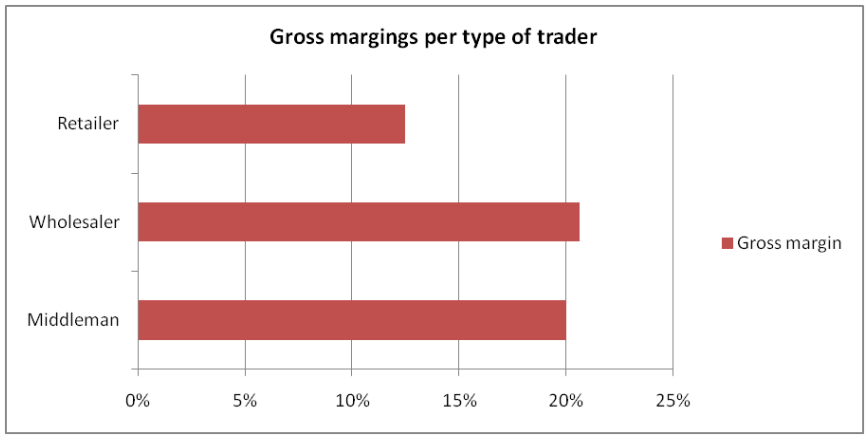
Case studies of gross margins for sales of maize and beans



Case study of Kiengu remote market in Meru North. Maize produced in Kalinyene (4 km from Kiengu). Price per 90 kg bag incl. transport cost.

Market actor	Farmer	Middleman	Wholesaler	Retailer
Selling price	2000	2500	3500	4000

Source: key informants interview



Case study of Muriro remote market in Nyeri district. Beans produced in Meru (110 km from Muriro). Price per 90 kg bag incl. transport cost.

Market actor	Farmer	Middleman	Wholesaler	Retailer
Selling price	4000	5000	6300	7200

Source: key informants interview

Wholesaler

Wholesalers are a major link in the supply chain within and outside the district and function also as middlemen, transporters or retailers. Some of them operate only during periods of food scarcity by importing from Tanzania or Uganda. Some travel to different locations on market days during periods of high demand. They also serve as a link to sell local produce to millers in larger markets.

Around 60 percent of traders reported a medium[10] turnover level and the ratio between wholesalers and retailers, especially in urban and divisional markets, is indicative of acceptable competition levels. Key informants reported that there were no restrictions to the entrance of new traders in the market.

However, some levels of concentration were found among the sampled traders. For example, in Machakos town, two wholesalers controlled 48 percent and 30 percent of the total reported volumes for maize and beans, while in the three locations visited in Narok district (Narok town, Loita and Osupuko) three wholesalers appeared to control around 73 percent, 49 percent and 62 percent of the sampled traded volumes.

Retailer

The retail traders are the final point of purchase for most households especially at the divisional markets during market days and at the local shopping centers (remote markets) for lower volume requirement on a day to day basis.

The bulk of the purchases for food and non food household are made during the market days at the divisional markets within the district or outside.

The number of retailers increases when food is in short supply at household level and decrease during bumper harvests because of the large own household production.

Quality control

Practically all traders interviewed dealing with maize, beans or sorghum stated that they conduct quality controls.

[10] 50,000 to 500,000 KES of annual business.

Type of markets most frequently visited

The table below shows the type of markets where the sampled households normally make their purchases and the estimated number of targeted beneficiaries[11]. With the exception of Meru North and Nyeri most of the purchases are made at the divisional headquarters.

Distribution of purchases between markets and number of beneficiaries

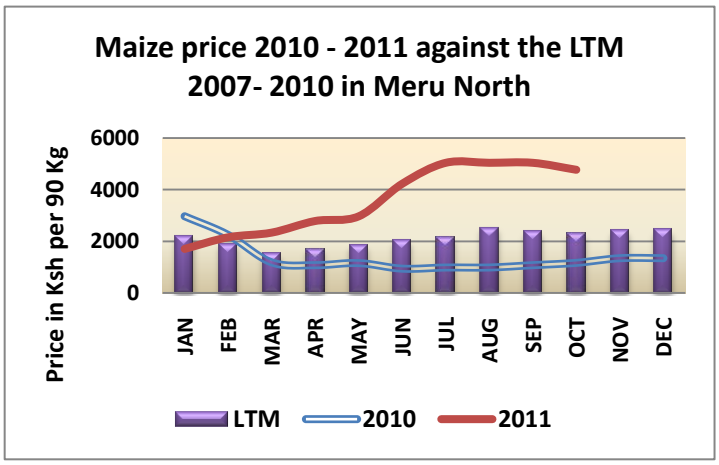
District	Urban	No of ben.	Divisional	No of ben.	Remote	No of ben.	Total ben.
Koibatek	31%	10335	42%	14093	26%	8771	33200
Machakos	1%	1794	57%	105858	42%	78950	186603
Mbeere	6%	5382	66%	60125	28%	26021	91528
Meru North	0%	0	25%	50968	75%	155046	206014
Narok	0%	0	55%	14915	45%	12085	27000
Nyeri	17%	3976	40%	9439	44%	10434	23849

4.3 Market performance

Price Analysis

Maize prices have been significantly higher than both the long term average and the previous season in early 2011. The highest prices were recorded around July - August with prices 160 percent and 320 percent higher than the average and 2010 respectively indicating a severe food gap. The graphs below show the price trends in 2011 against the prices in 2010 and long term averages; and the analysis of price correlation between three selected districts in the region and some main markets in Kenya.

Price trends in selected districts in the central region[12]
Meru North



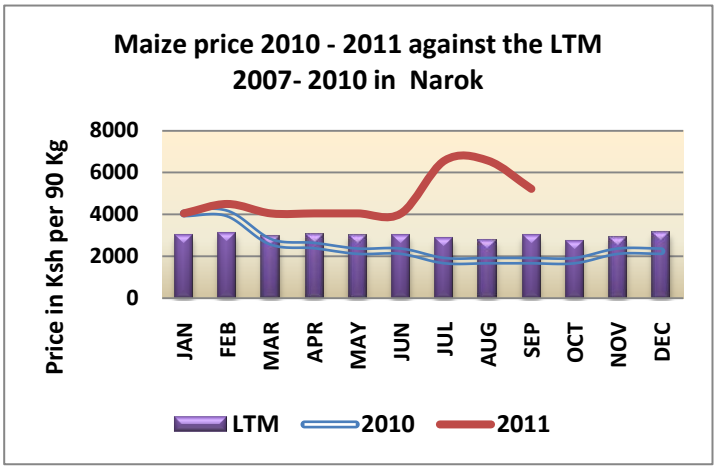
Price co-integration: Meru north and main markets

	NAIROBI	ELDORET	MERU NORTH	KISUMU	KITALE
NAIROBI	1.00				
ELDORET	0.91	1.00			
MERU NORTH	0.89	0.72	1.00		
KISUMU	0.94	0.89	0.79	1.00	
KITALE	0.92	0.80	0.91	0.85	1.00

[11] Household interviews were conducted only in divisional headquarters and remote villages. The beneficiary figures are of those living in the targeted divisional headquarters and remote villages. It is assumed that the population in the vicinity of the district centers makes all the purchases in the district centers.

[12] Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

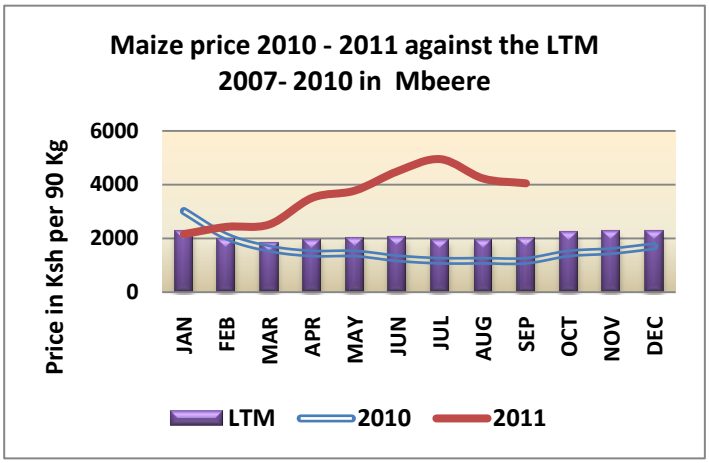
Narok



Price co-integration: Narok and main markets

	NAIROBI	ELDORET	NAROK	KISUMU	KITALE
NAIROBI	1.00				
ELDORET	0.91	1.00			
NAROK	0.84	0.76	1.00		
KISUMU	0.94	0.89	0.77	1.00	
KITALE	0.92	0.73	0.80	0.86	1.00

Mbeere



Price co-integration: Mbeere and main markets

	NAIROBI	ELDORET	MBEERE	KISUMU	KITALE
NAIROBI	1.00				
ELDORET	0.91	1.00			
MBEERE	0.94	0.77	1.00		
KISUMU	0.94	0.89	0.88	1.00	
KITALE	0.92	0.80	0.96	0.85	1.00

The harvesting of long rains maize crop in the high rainfall areas peaked during the month of November and the Government's removal of import duty on maize and wheat alleviated pressures on prices. The national maize stocks are likely to increase as harvesting continues.

Beans stocks are currently reducing due to the continued consumption of the long rains crop, but are expected to rise from the month of January when harvesting of the short rains crop starts.

The price of maize has declined by 5-15 percent, since the peak in July, across all livelihoods and is likely to decline further as the harvest continues, though still remains well above five-year averages. The price of beans is expected to rise slightly until the end of the year but start reducing in the month of January.

Analysis of retail prices at different market levels in the central region shows an overall increase from 2010 for all commodities and in all type of markets. The increase of prices of maize grain was more accentuated in divisional markets than in the district centers but lower in remote markets (generally the producing areas). Beans' prices showed a similar behavior with lower increases in rural than in urban markets. It's worth highlighting the average increase by almost 400 percent of maize meal price in the district centers.

Average retail prices per Kg (WFP food basket and maize meal in KES)

Type of market	Commodity	Avg. price 2010	Avg. price 2011	Price Nov. 2010	Price Nov 2011
Urban	**Maize grain**	37.82	44.29	42.35	47.18
	Cooking oil	114.91	148.14	116.09	162.91
	Maize meal	44.32	220.03	56.16	56.16
	Beans	67.17	76.96	71.52	77.17
Divisional	**Maize grain**	102.36	166.75	124.64	161.27
	Cooking oil	195.73	237.00	216.67	251.00
	Maize meal	44.14	55.87	49.74	55.24
	Beans	228.65	246.53	212.63	227.35
Remote	**Maize grain**	36.20	41.43	36.36	42.86
	Cooking oil	160.36	188.21	169.29	198.57
	Maize meal	47.94	56.00	50.89	51.67
	Beans	67.47	70.72	68.97	78.24

Source: Traders interview

Increase in prices in 2011 was widely attributed to the drought and consequent low supply, to the fuel prices and the high transport costs. Some traders added to that the depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling and the restrictions to import to explain the increased prices of imported commodities.

Prices decrease during harvest time since availability is high and demand low due to household consumption from own production, and increase during the planting season. Seasonal cut-offs contribute to price volatility, while festive season in December and the school calendar (bulk purchases from the schools at the beginning of school terms and increased demand form households during holidays) are other seasonal factors that explain increases of demand and prices. Hoarding by middlemen and wholesalers is also a factor often mentioned to explain price fluctuations.

Market connectivity and integration

The district markets in the central region are well integrated with most of its neighboring major markets like Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu or Kitale. However, the information gathered from traders and key informants on trade barriers and market structure indicates lower levels of integration with the divisional and remote markets.

Main barriers to trade, especially in remote markets are transport cost, road conditions, distance and seasonal cut-offs. Key informants reported that trade regulations and tariffs are also a constraint to trade. Communication and information flow is a major disadvantage, especially for farmers who, in most of the cases, are not aware of market prices and conditions.

A case study for Osupuko division in Narok district indicates that the district market is well integrated with most of its neighboring major markets like Eldoret, Nairobi and Transmara but moderately integrated with its divisional market of Osupuko.

Case study price co-integration between Narok, Osupuko and main supply markets in Kenya

	NAIROBI	ELD	NRK	TRM	OSUPUKO
NAIROBI	**1.00**				
ELDORET	0.95	**1.00**			
NAROK	**0.85**	**0.91**	**1.00**		
TRANSMARA	0.74	**0.77**	0.86	**1.00**	
OSUPUKO	**0.65**	**0.64**	**0.72**	**0.95**	**1.00**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands.

Capacity to meet increased demand

Retailers and wholesalers were questioned about their expansion capacity to absorb an increased demand. Answers could be biased by their perception of a potential business opportunity or, on the other hand, by the impression that their sales could be monitored for fiscal purposes, or fears of competitors learning about their business plans. Around 65 percent of wholesalers and 50 percent of retailers responded they could serve and increased demand of 100 percent. In general the reported capacity is lower in remote areas than in the district centers.

When questioned about the financial options to be able to increase supplies, around 50 percent of the responses referred to own savings, 30 percent to credit from banks and 7 percent to credit from suppliers or producers. Formal credit options are more common in the district centers than in the rural areas.

As for the methods of storing the additional supply, sufficient storage capacity is the most common response, 63 percent, followed by the rental of storage capacity, 20 percent and the purchase of additional space, 10 percent. Sufficient capacity or renting are more common options in urban areas than in remote markets, while the opposite occurs with the purchase of extra storage.

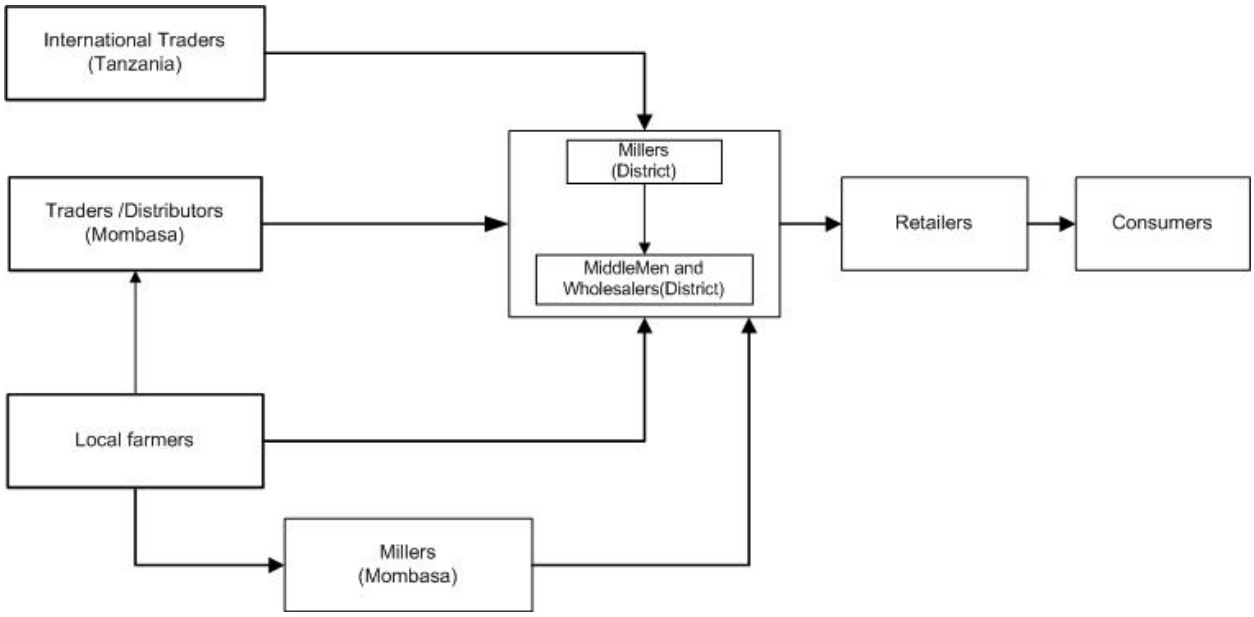
4.4 Markets profile Lamu

Market structure

The supply chain in Lamu is fairly complex with a diversity of producers and distributors. Main staple food commodities are typically purchased from either local farmers or traders from outside the district. Maize produced in the district is normally sold directly to millers both in Lamu and in Mombasa. Sources of maize meal are wholesalers and millers within the district or in Mombasa. Traders in Mombasa are very important suppliers to Lamu, whereas Tanzania becomes an important source during lean periods. Direct sales from farmers to retailers also take place, especially in remote markets, during the harvest season.

Commodities most commonly traded are maize meal (especially this year due to the drought), cooking oil, rice, beans and wheat flour.

Pipeline for a typical supply chain in Lamu



Source: key informants interview

The expected volume of sales between July and December 2011 almost doubled the ones during the same period in 2010. This increase is much more accentuated at divisional level with an increase of 141percent compared with Lamu district center of 23 percent.

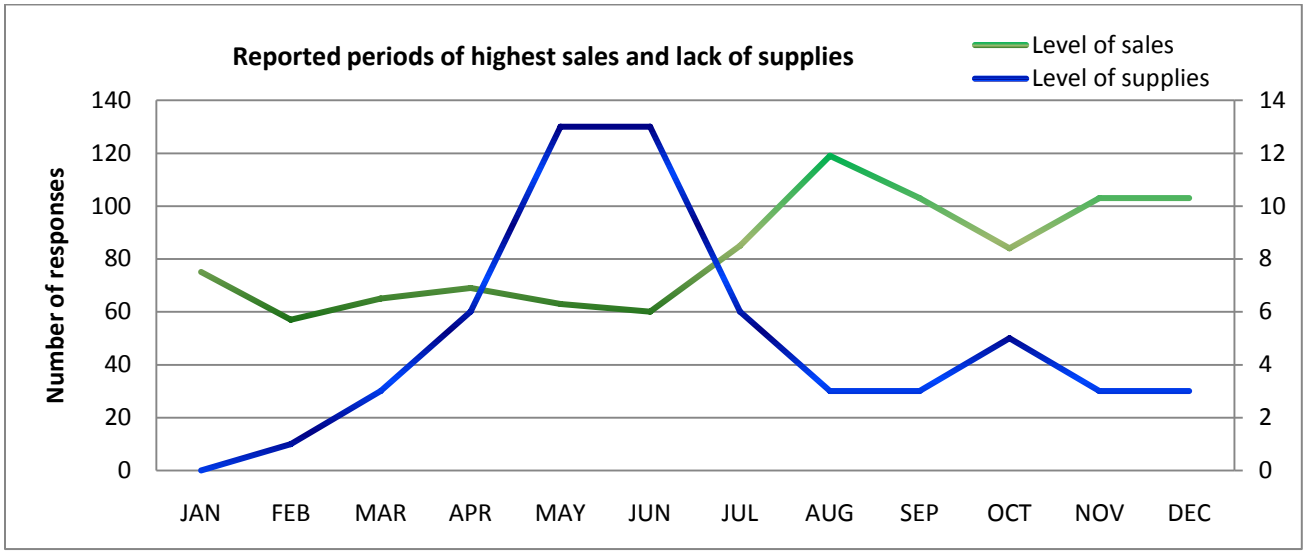
Sales start to increase in July and continue on the high trend until December. Among the factors cited to explain the demand of food in Lamu are tourism, the festive season of Ramadan and the celebration of Lamu cultural festival at the end of November. To a lesser extent – as it normally occurs in grain producing areas – the lean season also indicates as a period of high sales. This is normally due to the depletion of own production at household level and the high demand of seeds for planting. An inverse trend comes about during the harvest when the demand is driven by middlemen and wholesalers. Opening of each school trimester are also periods of high demand since food is normally purchased in bulk.

Lamu seasonal calendar

Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
		Long rains							Short rains		
Harvest						Harvest					
		Land preparation							Land preparation		

Source: Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands (August drought monitoring bulletin)

33 percent of the traders interviewed in remote areas dealing with maize, and 17 percent dealing with beans informed they lack supplies during certain periods of the year. Supplies are scarce mostly from April to July both in general and particularly for maize meal – a more traded commodity in Lamu than maize grain -. Scarcity was attributed mainly to agricultural seasonal factors and/or droughts. As mentioned above, large markets such as Mombasa serve as safety nets during these periods where supplies are more readily available. Key informants at divisional level reported that maize grain availability is a recurrent problem throughout the year.



Source: trader interviews

Market typology

District center market

Lamu is a medium size town with a reasonable number of wholesalers and many retailers. Trade is daily and large volumes of trade are common throughout the year. Sources vary depending on the season. Millers and traders in Mombasa are the main suppliers to the district.

Divisional Markets

Divisional markets are key source markets for the population and host a variety of wholesalers and retailers. The number of traders is lower compared to the district center markets. The divisional market days have more activity and form a central point of purchases of large volumes for households living in and around these markets.

Remote markets

Remote markets are typically small shopping centers that host a small number of shops. The shops stock very low volumes of food commodities and typically to cover the time periods between one market day to the next. Opening of the shops is on and off since traders normally combine their businesses with other household activities. Some of the remote markets don't have specific market days.

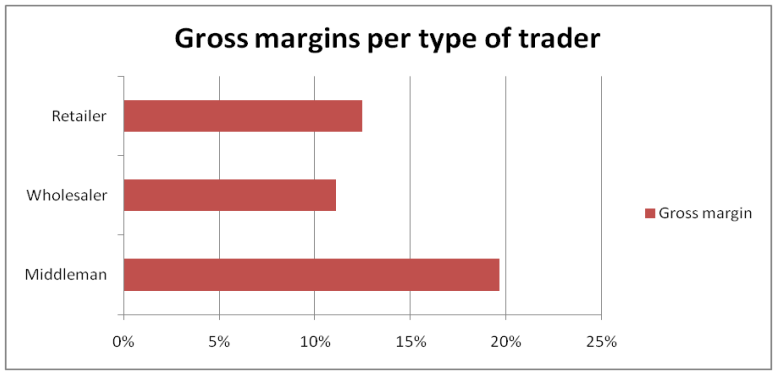
4.5 Market conduct

Distributor

Distributors play a vital role in the supply chain stocking during the harvest and releasing during the lean season. Some distributors operating in Lamu come from Mombasa or other districts in Kenya to supply the wholesalers. Maize meal millers are available in Mombasa and in Lamu district.

The case study below shows the margins obtained by different type of traders in Mpeketoni division in Lamu dealing with maize imported from Tanzania.

Case study of gross margins for sale of maize imported from Tanzania



Case study of Mpeketoni divisional market in Lamu. Maize imported from Tanzania (500 km from Mpeketoni). Price per 90 kg bag incl. transport cost.

Market actor	Importer	Middleman	Wholesaler	Retailer
Selling price	2250	2800	3150	3600

Source: key informants interview

Wholesaler

Wholesalers are a key link in the supply chain and normally come from the district. An often cited factor that helps to stabilize food commodities supplies - and also contributes to the formation of prices - is the availability of wholesalers and their stocking practices during harvest time. As in other surveyed districts, wholesalers in Lamu often act also as transporters and retailers. Due to the poor financial capacity of the retailers, particularly in rural areas, wholesalers often sell on credit that is repaid once commodities are traded.

Around 60 percent of the traders reported a medium[13] turnover level and the proportion between wholesalers and retailers is indicative of acceptable competition levels. Out of the interviewed sample none of the wholesalers held a market dominant position. Key informants reported that there are no restrictions to the entrance of new traders in the market.

Retailer

Retail traders are the day-to-day source of food commodities for most consumers, particularly at the divisional headquarters where the bulk of the household purchases are normally made. In remote markets the volume that retailers trade is lower and helps to mainly serve the daily household requirements. The number of retailers at all market levels is high. In remote areas retailers normally obtain their supplies from wholesalers in the district center; occasionally farmers directly retail their produce in the market.

Quality control

Around 50 percent of the traders interviewed who deal with maize and 30 percent with beans stated that they do not conduct quality controls. Approximately half of those mentioned that customers buy the cheapest products and do not care for quality control.

Type of markets most frequently visited

The table below shows the type of markets where the sampled households normally make their purchases and the estimated number of targeted beneficiaries[14]. As the data shows, most of their households make their purchases at the divisional headquarters.

[13] 50,000 to 500,000 KES of annual business.

[14] Household interviews were conducted only in divisional headquarters and remote villages. The beneficiary figures are of those living in the targeted divisional headquarters and remote villages. It is assumed that the population in the vicinity of the district centers makes all the purchases in the district centers.

Distribution of purchases between markets and number of beneficiaries

District	Urban	No of ben.	Divisional	No of ben.	Remote	No of ben.	Total ben.
Lamu	27%	5589	43%	8901	30%	6210	20699

Source: household interviews

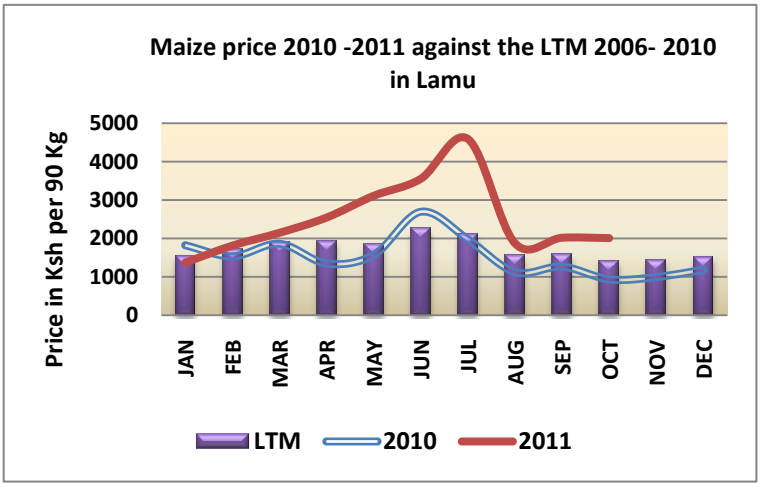
4.6 Market performance

Price Analysis

Maize prices in Lamu area have been higher than any 2010 and the long-term average by up to 132 percent and 119 percent respectively since January 2011. The graph on the side shows the price trends in 2011 against the prices in 2010 and long term averages.

Seasonal price trends in Lamu indicate that prices should be stable until December and begin to increase from January onwards.

The harvest of long rains maize crop in the high rainfall areas peaked during the month of November and the Government's removal of import duty on maize and wheat alleviated pressures on the price. The national maize stocks are likely to increase as the harvest continues.



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

Beans stocks are currently reducing due to the continued consumption of the long rains crop, but are expected to rise from the month of January when harvesting of the short rains crop starts.

The price of maize has declined by 5-15 percent across all livelihoods and is likely to decline further as the harvest continues, though still remains well above five-year averages. The price of beans is expected to rise slightly until the end of the year but start reducing in the month of January.

Analysis of retail prices indicates and overall increase from 2010 for all commodities and in all market types both on average and of November prices.

Increases are higher in rural areas markets than in Lamu district center. The average interannual variation of the four commodities in Lamu was 33 percent, 45 percent in the divisional markets and 50 percent in the remote markets.

Average retail prices per Kg in Lamu. WFP food basket and maize mail in KES

Type of market	Commodity	Avg. price 2010	Avg. price 2011	Price Nov 2010	Price Nov 2011
Urban	**Maize grain**	45.00	62.50	45.00	65.00
	Cooking oil	333.06	427.81	452.94	467.94
	Maize meal	41.92	60.33	45.72	63.83
	Beans	187.32	247.79	201.18	293.76
Divisional	**Maize grain**	31.00	42.50	35.00	42.50
	Cooking oil	228.14	365.93	238.71	377.86
	Maize meal	58.92	107.58	38.83	57.17
	Beans	40.63	73.13	46.25	71.25
Remote	**Maize grain**	32.50	51.67	26.67	35.00
	Cooking oil	115.00	167.17	103.56	162.44
	Maize meal	45.58	69.23	49.62	72.69
	Beans	49.38	82.17	52.50	85.83

Source: traders interview

Several factors were identified by the traders to explain the fluctuations of prices: seasonal availability related to agricultural production, tourism, fuel and transport cost or fluctuations of KES exchange rate. Prices decrease during harvest due to the increased availability and also because farmers resort to their own production. Wholesalers' business practices are also seen as an important factor in the formation of prices. Some traders referred to the overall inflation as a determinant aspect to explain the lack of supplies.

Market connectivity and integration

Main barriers to trade in Lamu, especially in remote markets are transport cost, road conditions and distance. Seasonal cut-offs due to heavy rains were reported from May to July. Low tides and rough seas become also a problem for transport. It's worth highlighting the references made to how insecurity related to Al Shabab activities is distorting the markets in Lamu and affecting the prices.

Lamu market is well integrated with most of its neighboring major markets like Nairobi, Eldoret, Kisumu or Kitale. However, the information gathered from traders and key informants on trade barriers and market structure indicates lower levels of integration with the divisional and remote market.

Price co-integration between Lamu and main markets in Kenya

	NAIROBI	ELDORET	LAMU	KISUMU	KITALE
NAIROBI	1.00				
ELDORET	0.91	1.00			
LAMU	0.81	0.80	1.00		
KISUMU	0.94	0.89	0.81	1.00	
KITALE	0.92	0.80	0.79	0.85	1.00

Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of State for Development of Northern Kenya and other Arid Lands

Capacity to meet increased demand

Retailers and wholesalers were questioned about their expansion capacity to absorb an increase in demand. Answers could be biased by their perception of a potential business opportunity or, on the other hand, by the impression that their sales could be monitored for fiscal purposes, or fears of competitors learning about their business plans. Results are summarized in the table below. Traders responses indicate the capacity is lower in rural than in urban areas; this was the case especially for maize meal and beans, the main staple foods in the area. Breaking down per commodity, the capacity is very similar for maize meal, rice, beans, wheat flour and cooking oil; but significantly lower for maize grain.

With regard to the financial methods used to increase volumes, the large majority of respondents referred to own savings. References to credit from suppliers or from banks were much less preferred options (around 40 percent and 25 percent less respectively). Around 80 percent of the traders stated they have never received credit from financial institutions. The proportion of traders capable to serve a larger demand who would do it resorting to their own capital or savings is higher in urban than in rural areas; 77 percent of wholesalers in Lamu district center and 33 percent in divisional markets. As opposed to that, credit from banks or from suppliers was found to be a much more preferred option at divisional level than in the district center.

As for the methods to store the additional supply, the vast majority of traders in the district center stated that their current storage capacity would suffice, with only around 10 percent to 20 percent mentioning they would need to rent additional space. The number of traders with enough storage capacity was around 30 percent lower at divisional level than in the district center.

Reported capacity to absorb increased demand by type of market and trader

Type of market	Type of trader	25 percent	50 percent	100 percent
Urban	**Retailer**	9%	42%	47.%
	Wholesaler	23%	14%	64%
Divisional	**Retailer**	33%	29%	0%
	Wholesaler	23%	47%	27%
Remote	**Retailer**	33%	18%	45%

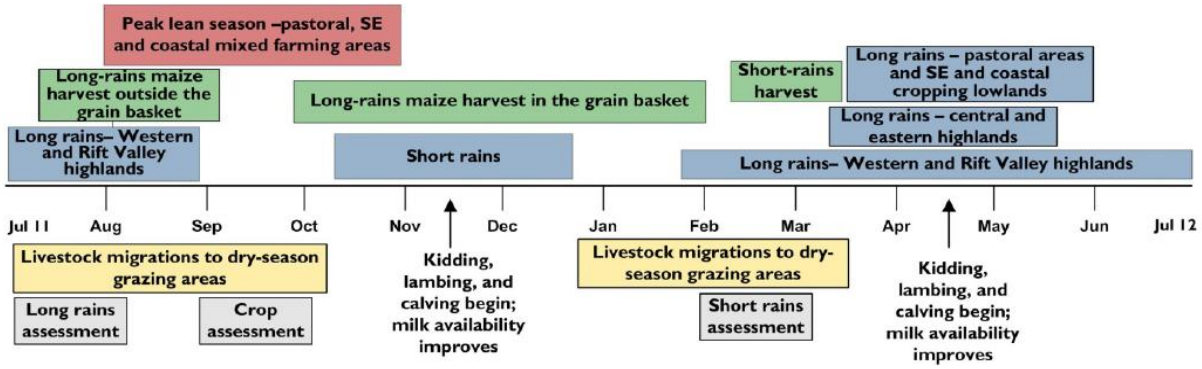
Source: trader interviews

4.7 Food availability and outlook

Availability at macro-level

The increased supply of maize from the ongoing harvest of long rains maize crops in the high rainfall areas, and the cross-border imports (following the Government's removal of import duty on maize and wheat) have resulted in an improved availability of grains. Beans stocks are however currently reducing due to the continued consumption of the long rains crop, though they are expected to rise from January when harvesting of the short rains crop starts.

Seasonal calendar and critical events timeline



Source: FEWS NET

The price of maize has declined by 5-15 percent across all livelihoods (though they still remain between 50 percent and 130 percent above five-year averages.[15]) and it is likely to decline further as harvesting continues. The price of beans is expected to rise slightly in December, but start reducing in January

Maize balance sheet for the period 1st December 2011 to 30th June 2012[16]

Stocks as at 30th November 2011 in MTs	**1,492,616 MT**
a) Total East Africa imports (cross border trade) expected between 1st December and 30th June 2012	**112,500 MT**
b) Private sector estimated imports outside EAC between 1st December 2011 and June 2012	**45,000 MT**
Expected harvest between December 2011 and June 2012	
a) Long rains	**837,967 MT**
b) Short rains	**585,000 MT**
Post-harvest losses 10 percent (long and short rains)	**142,296 MT**
NATIONAL AVAILABILITY as at 30th June 2012	**2,930,787 MT**
Expected total exports to East Africa	**-**
Expected exports outside the region	**-**
NATIONAL CONSUMPTION at a monthly rate of 335,700 MTs for the current population of 40 million people for the next 7 months	**2,349,900 MT**
Balance as at 30th June 2012 (surplus)	**580,887 MT**

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

[15] FEWSNET Kenya Food Security Outlook October 2011 to March 2012

[16] Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security Situation report, November 2011

Availability on local markets

Availability of food, in general, in local markets is hampered by different trade barriers: road conditions, seasonal cut-offs, transport cost and distance. In Lamu, insecurity related to Al Shabab activities was also mentioned as a distorting factor. The Ministry of Agriculture, in its Food Security Situation report of November, informed that the ongoing short rains have made most roads in the high rainfall areas impassable posing a problem of transportation of produce to the markets.

24 percent of traders interviewed in the central region and 17 percent in Lamu reported they lack supplies of various staple commodities during some months of the year. Periods of scarcity are June to November in the central region and April to July in Lamu

Assessment team travelling to Solian, Koibatek district. *Photo: WFP/Diego Fernandez*

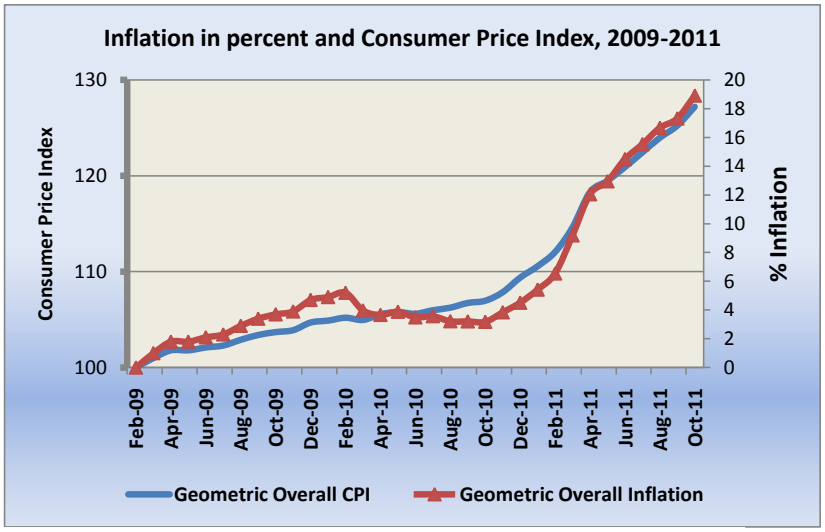
4.8 Purchase and sales conditions

Rural open air retail market in Masinga, Machakos district.
Photo: WFP/Diego Fernandez

The expected volume of sales between July and December 2011 was considerably higher than the one during the same period in 2010, which was attributed to the poor long rains harvest. Sales normally increase during the lean season or after poor harvests. Other seasonal factors influencing sales are festive seasons, the school calendar and, in the case of Lamu, tourism. The volume of sales normally starts to increase in July and continue on the high trend until December.

With the exception of some remote cropping areas, retail prices were generally higher in rural areas than urban. Prices decrease during harvest due to the increased availability and also because farmers resort to their own production, and increase during the planting season.

The graph below shows the Consumer Price Index and the inflation trends between February 2009 and October 2011.



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

4.9 Market response

The study of price correlations and the analysis of trade barriers and market infrastructure indicate that the district center markets are well integrated with larger supply markets in Kenya. However, as mentioned above, the lack of appropriate market infrastructures reduces the level of integration of remote rural markets and consequently obstructs the flow of food commodities from surplus to deficit areas.

Market integration

Markets are well integrated if food moves from surplus areas to deficit areas in response to imbalances in supply and demand. Price correlation occurs when commodity prices in markets respond to one another, or move in the same direction - i.e. price signals are transmitted. Price correlation is a necessary condition for market integration, but not sufficient. In other words, if food moves between markets, then prices will show co-movement, but just because prices show co-movement, that does not mean food is moving between markets.

Summary of findings that are indicative of the lower integration of remote rural markets

- The Ministry of Agriculture, in its Food Security Situation report of November 2011, informed that the short rains had made most roads in the high rainfall areas impassable posing a problem of transportation of produce to the markets.
- Around 33 percent of traders in remote areas both in the central region and in Lamu informed they lack supplies during certain periods of the year. Among the reasons offered by the traders to explain the lack of supplies are: cut-offs during the rainy season, high transportation costs, the uncertainty related to food prices fluctuations and the lack of appropriate agricultural inputs (which discourage farmers from planting), the poor Government policies or the lengthy import procedures (during bad harvests)
- Though this finding should be interpreted with caution, the reported capacity to serve an increased demand was lower in remote areas than in the district centers. Formal credit options were generally more common in the district centers than in rural areas.
- Main identified barriers to trade, especially in remote markets, are: transport cost, road conditions, distance and seasonal cut-offs. Key informants reported that trade regulations and tariffs are also a constraint to trade. Communication and information flow is a major disadvantage, especially for farmers who, in most of the cases, are not aware of market prices and conditions. In addition to that, in Lamu low tides and rough seas, and insecurity were also mentioned as a trade constraint.
- Price time series at divisional level are not easily available. A case study for Osupuko division in Narok district indicates that the district market is well integrated with most of its

neighboring major markets like Eldoret, Nairobi and Transmara but moderately integrated with its divisional market of Osupuko

Generally all surveyed markets showed adequate competition levels. The number of distributors and wholesalers is reasonably high comparing with the number of retailers and there are no restrictions to the entrance of new traders in the market.

Retailers and wholesalers were questioned about their expansion capacity to absorb an increased demand. A large proportion of them stated a considerable capacity to expand, though the answers could be biased by a number of factors. The reported capacity is lower in remote areas than in the district centers.

5. Recommendations

1. Given the prevailing inflation rate in Kenya - 18.9 percent in October 2011 - and the current food stock levels in the country - surplus of 580,887 MTs of maize in the first semester of 2012[17] including imports - the major issue affecting vulnerable urban population is food access. While access to food is also a problem in remote rural areas, the study of trade barriers and market infrastructure indicated that localized food availability, and the lower market integration with larger markets can undermine the traders' capacity to serve the increased demand generated by the cash intervention. The most appropriate response for the population in urban areas - i.e. district centers and large divisional headquarters, as well as those households who make the bulk of their purchases in such markets - is a cash distribution targeting the most vulnerable, while in-kind food remains the recommendable option for households relying on remote rural markets.

2. The market infrastructure, and the diversity and number of supply sources in urban areas are indicative of good resilience to supply shocks, allowing cash interventions throughout the year. If cash interventions are to be implemented in rural areas, they should only be programmed during harvest periods.

3. Putting additional pressure on the already strained price levels would undermine both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries purchasing power. Hence a close monitoring of prices in areas where cash is distributed is recommended.

4. Strengthen the tools for market monitoring. The objective of market monitoring is to check the impact of cash distribution on the price of the main staple food commodities and the capacity of traders to meet the increased demand. Monitoring should be done in all divisional headquarters markets every month, at least a week after distribution. The target should be a minimum of two wholesalers and three retailers (staple food commodity traders). Monitoring should also be done in the remote markets of the clusters sampled for PDM every month targeting a minimum of 2 staple food commodity retailers and 2 wholesalers (where available)

5. So as not to exacerbate risks of inflation and purchase diversion, WFP and its partners should make all possible efforts to conduct the cash distributions in a timely monthly basis, and retroactive cash distributions should only be used as a last resort.

6. Continue exploring price trends and market integration at divisional and remote levels as well as any change to households' purchase patterns, including change of markets.

7. While a large number of households were facing food shortages during the peak of the emergency after the failed long rains in July, August, September the situation has improved and is supported by two strong outcome indicators i.e. Food consumption and Coping Strategy Index. A fair amount of food was produced by the households themselves that contribute to a relatively high proportion enjoying acceptable food consumption without using life or livelihood threatening

[17] Maize balance sheet, Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya

strategies. Some 40 percent were food secure during the assessment and thus it is difficult to justify food assistance, including cash, to those households. A retargeting is therefore required.

8. Meru North and Mbeere were districts that stood out in almost all indicators as being more vulnerable than other districts and depend e.g. on very few income sources and have the poorest FCS.It is however also clear that poverty levels are high and thus any cash intervention would therefore be beneficial.

9. Monitoring will show what households will use the cash for and recommendations to UNICEF to begin distribution of cash to cover for rather large expenditures for education and health is an option.

Annex I. Identified risks and benefits of cash interventions[18]

Benefits	Risks	Mitigation measures
• Potentially increases dietary diversity. • Allows households to budget and prioritize. • Payment of school fees. • Purchase of seeds or other assets, improving livelihoods. • Allows savings. • Stimulates local markets. • Enhances dignity of beneficiaries.	• Unintended purchases such as alcohol. • Low availability of food. • Cash can cause increases in food prices. • Purchasing power of allowance is subject to inflation. • Cash may be administered by men and can cause family strife. • Insecurity (theft). • Misappropriation by cash delivery entities or traders due to the high illiteracy rates among beneficiaries. • Corruption / nepotism (related to targeting). • Aid dependency and labor market discouragement.	• Beneficiary sensitization. • Improve monitoring. • In-kind assistance. • Use of vouchers. • Review of transfer values. • Improve targeting, involve local authorities. Enhance agricultural practices and training to reduce food insecurity. • Conduct cash distributions in the divisional headquarters. • Increase police presence.

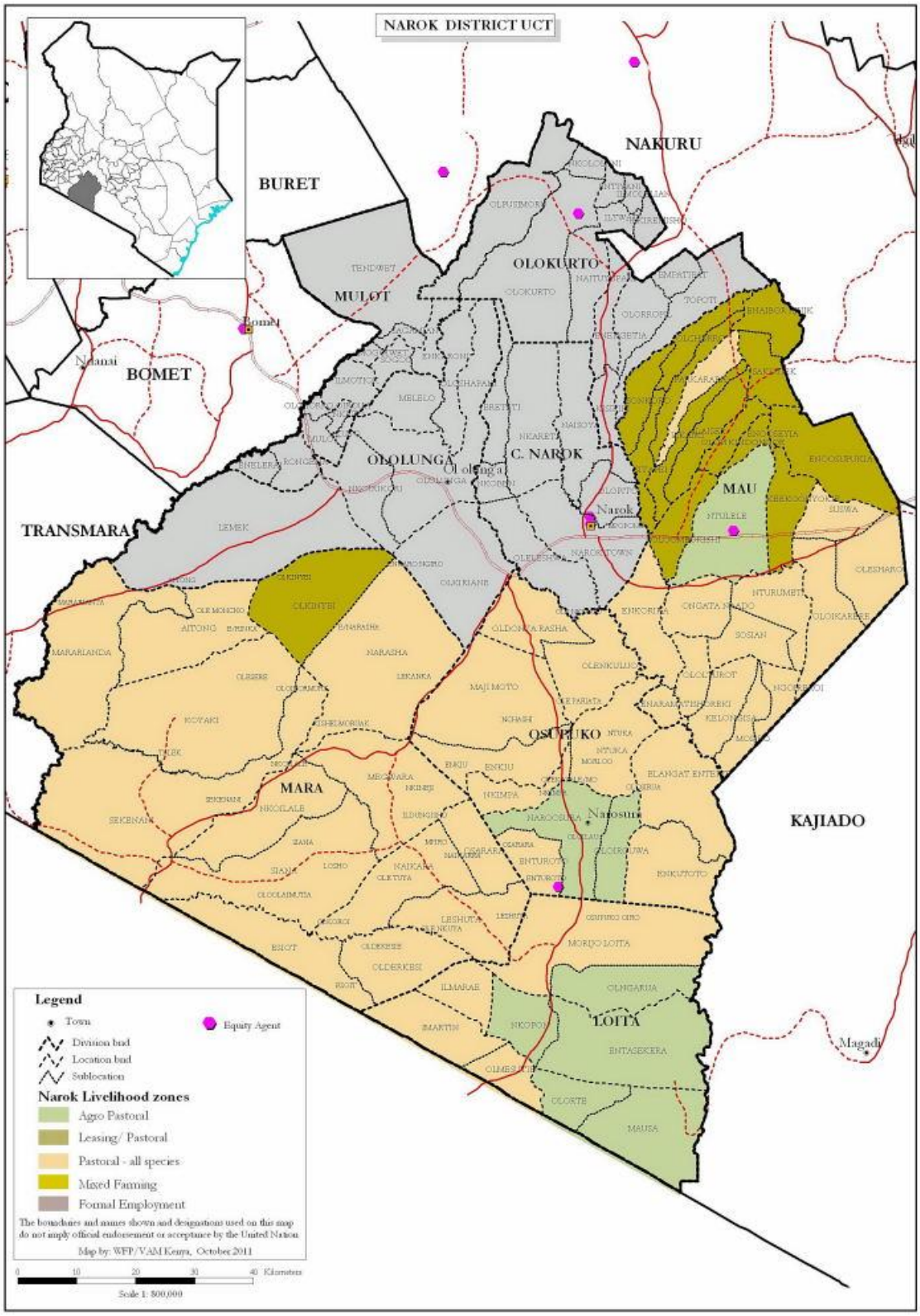
[18] Source: key informants interviews

Annex II. Analysis plan

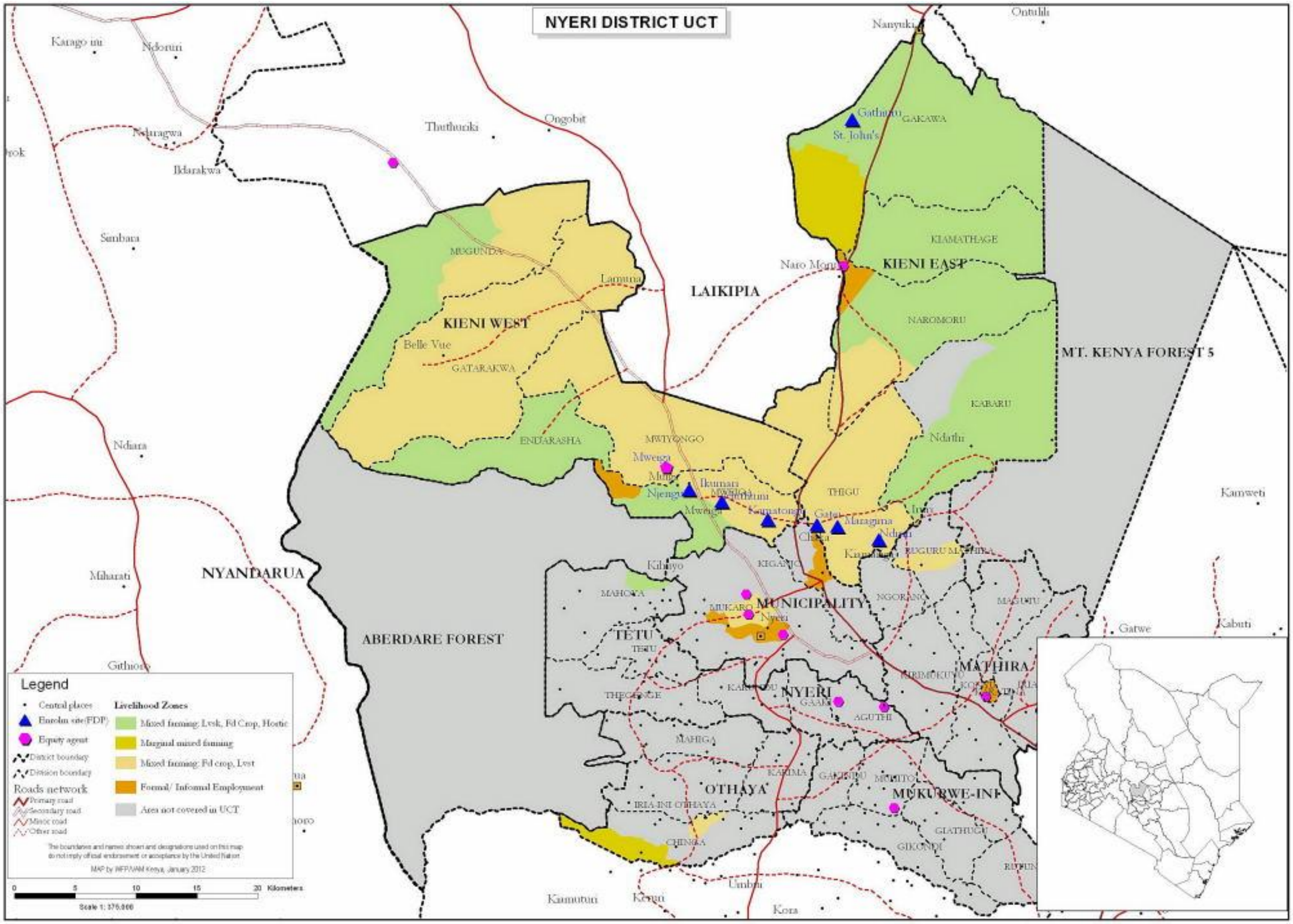
Survey General Objectives	Analysis base
Review UCT feasibility study findings in regards to availability and access to food, and markets functioning and integration. Collect baseline information that allows WFP to monitor whether the intervention is meeting its basic objectives (improving food security) without causing any negative impact.	Quantitative and qualitative information on food availability and food access from traders by market type. Baseline demographic, food security and market data from traders by market type and district/division.

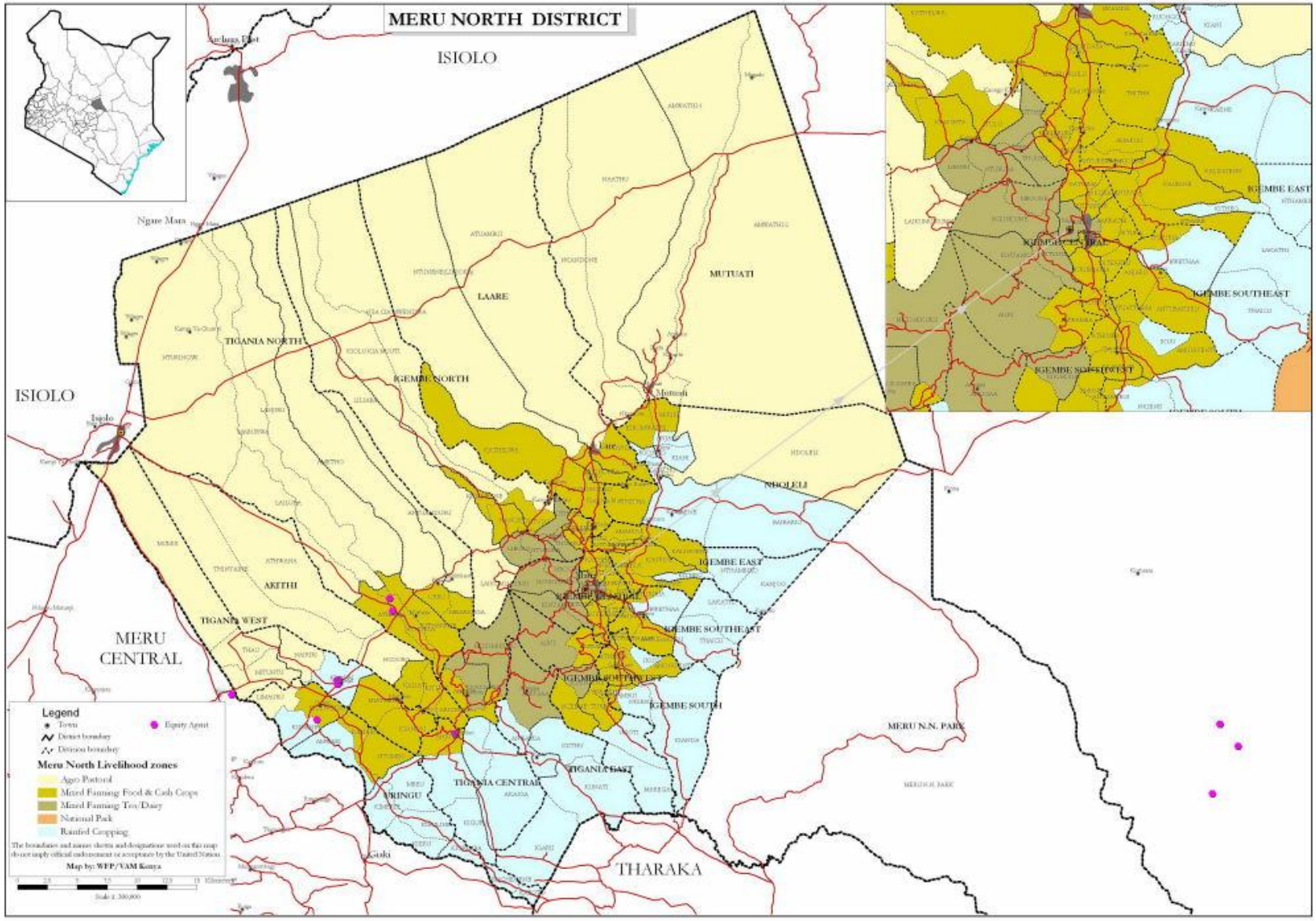
Baseline specific objectives	Outputs (results)	Indicators	Sources
Obtain baseline information on food security to monitor the impact of the cash transfer.	Frequency of meals. Dietary diversity Coping mechanisms	Food consumption score. Coping strategy index	HH
Obtain baseline information on prices to evaluate the impact of the cash transfer on the inflation rates.	Inflation trends	Historic and current selling prices Seasonal inflation peaks	Traders Key informants
Obtain gender disaggregated information on HH income generating activities to determine cash transfer best practices.	Employment / unemployment trends	HH income sources Types of casual labor, wage rates and seasonal trends HH expenditure breakdown	HH Key informants
Determine the adequacy of markets to support cash transfer interventions.	Market integration Households food access Food availability in the market	Purchases and sales sources Trade seasons and trends Traders financial and storage capacity Trade barriers Food access barriers Supply chain Pricing process Market competition l levels	HH Traders Key informants

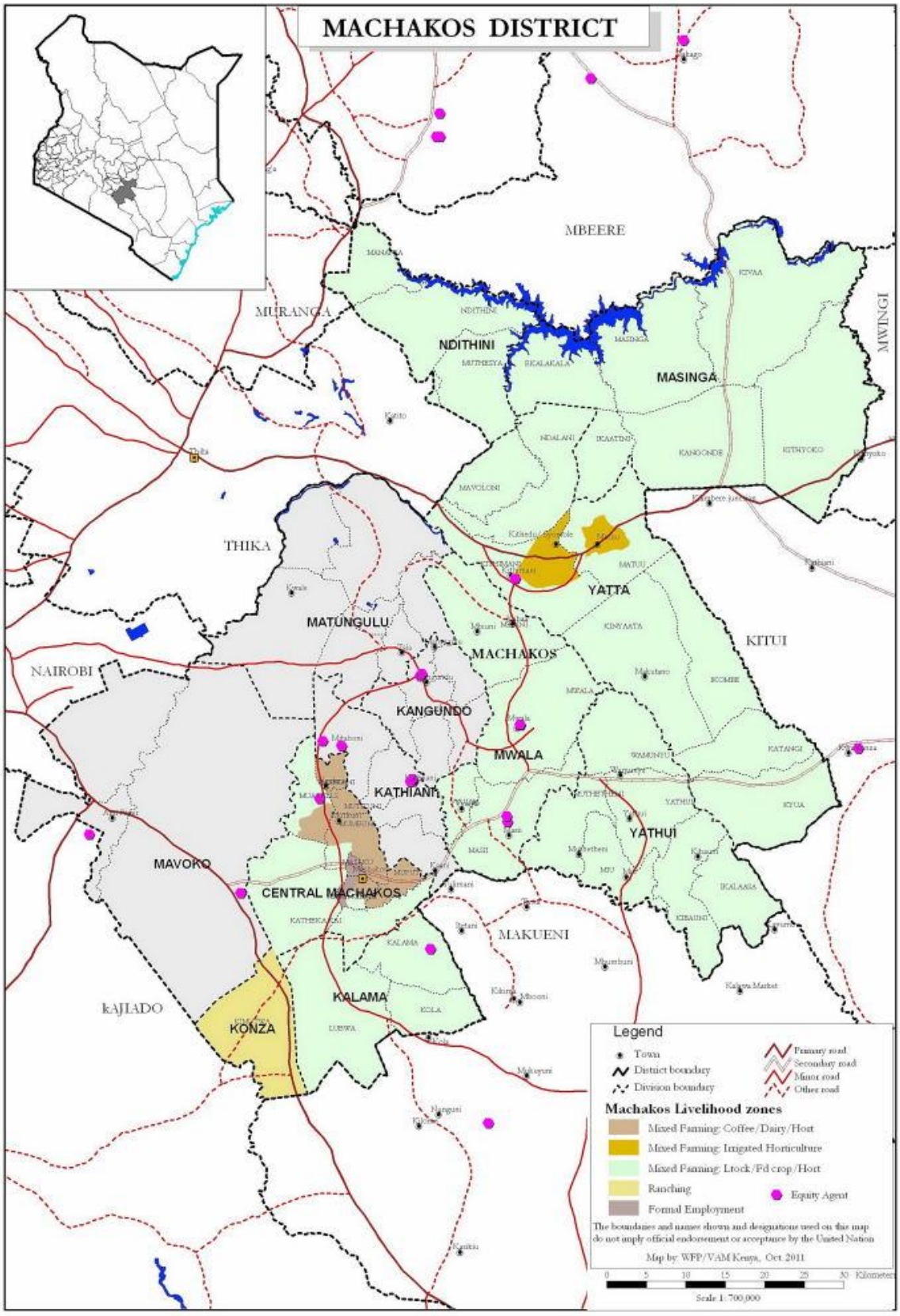
Annex III. District maps[19]

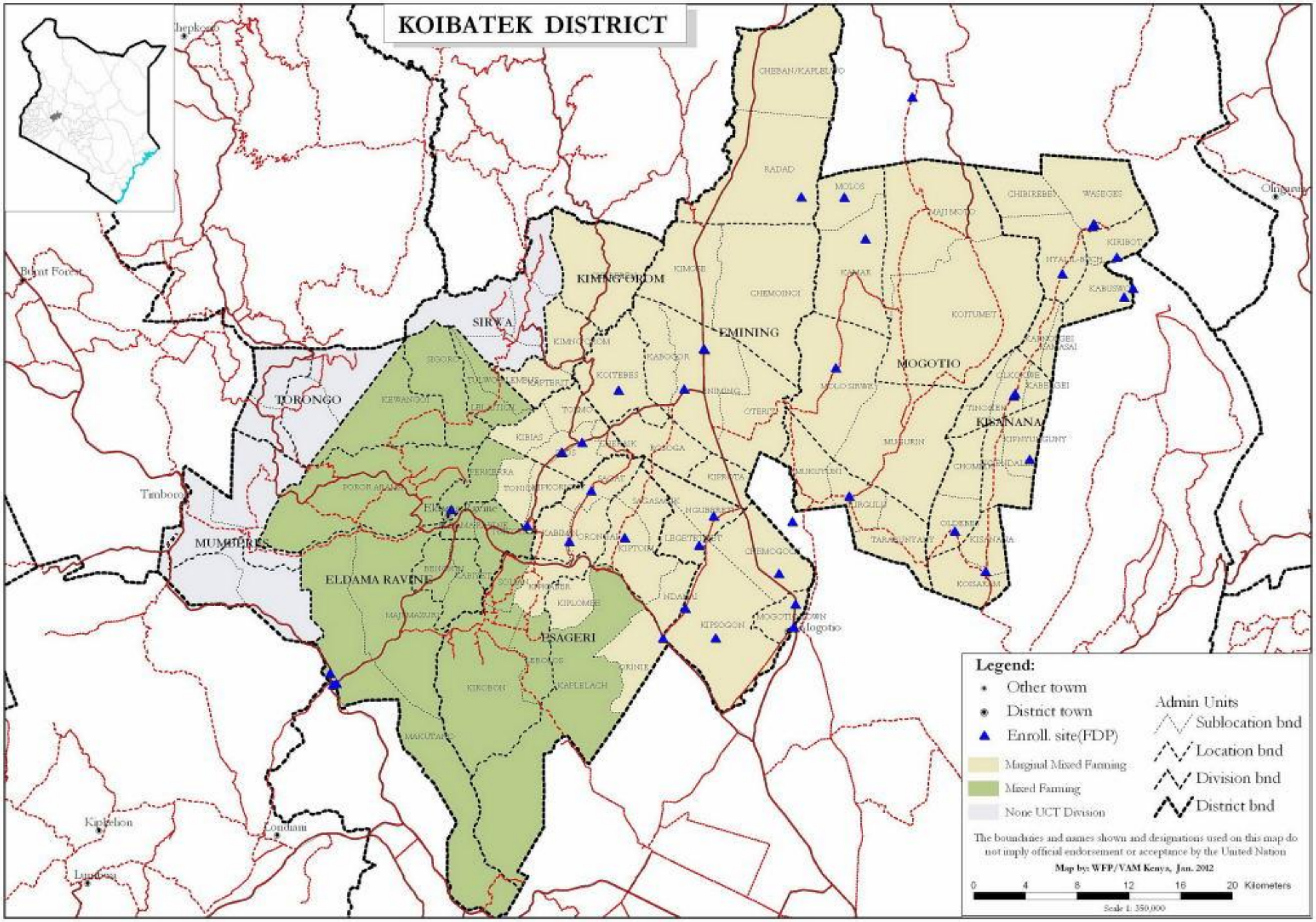


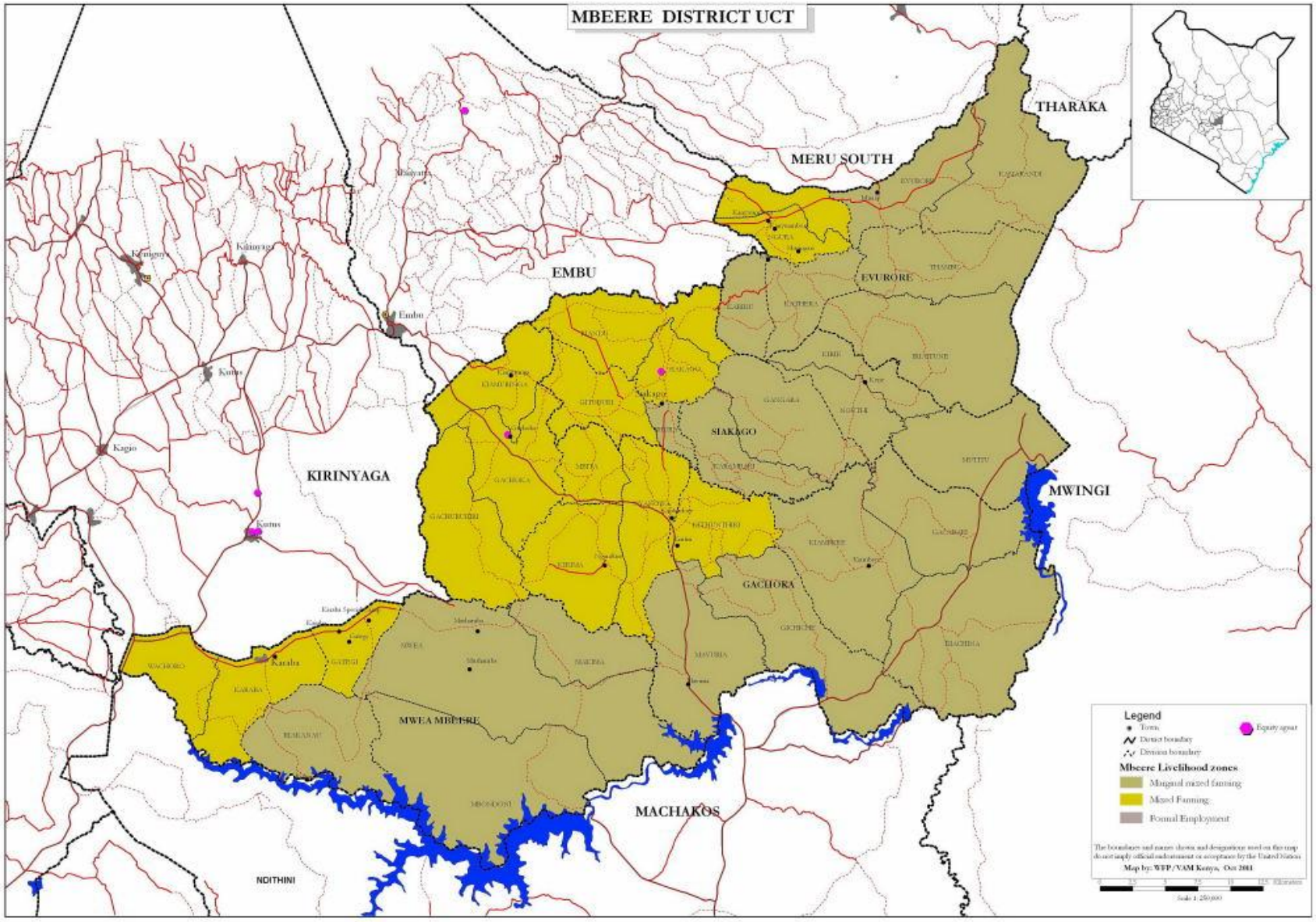
[19] Source: WFP / VAM, Kenya CO.

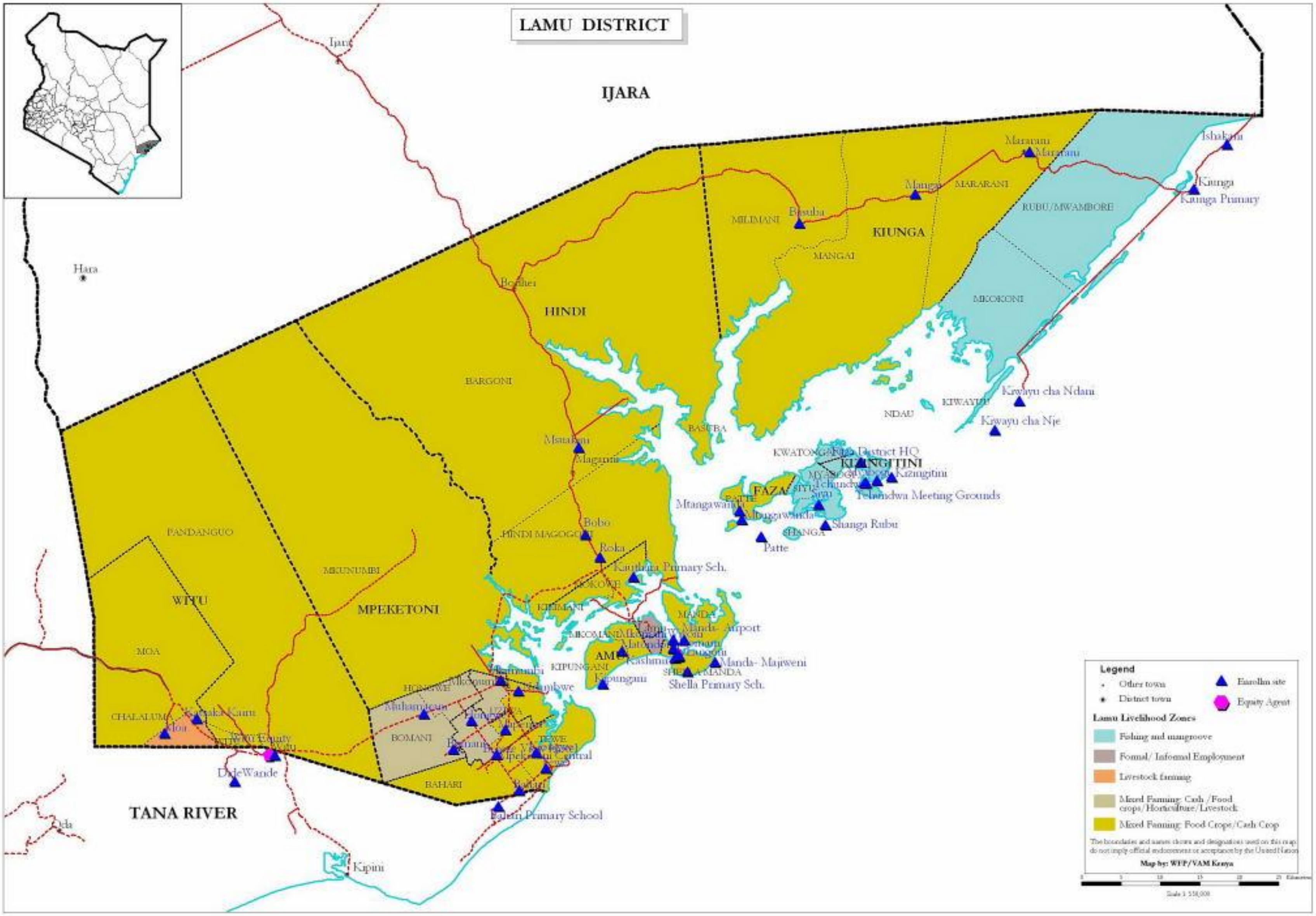

NYERI DISTRICT UCT
LAIKIPIA
KIENI WEST
KIENI EAST
MT. KENYA FOREST 5
NYANDARUA
ABERDARE FOREST
MUNICIPALITY
TETU
NYERI
MATHIRA
OTHAYA
MUKURWE-INI
Legend
Central places
Enrolm site(FDP)
Equity agent
District boundary
Division boundary
Roads network
Primary road
Secondary road
Minor road
Other road
Livelihood Zones
Mixed farming: Lvsk, Fd Crop, Hortic
Marginal mixed farming
Mixed farming: Fd crop, Lvst
Formal/ Informal Employment
Area not covered in UCT
MAP by WFP/VAM Kenya, January 2012
Scale 1: 375,000
Kilometers


MERU NORTH DISTRICT
ISIOLO
MUTUATI
LAARE
TIGANIA NORTH
IGEMBE NORTH
ISIOLO
NKOLEJI
IGEMBE EAST
IGEMBE SOUTHEAST
AKITHII
TIGANIA WEST
MERU CENTRAL
IGEMBE SOUTH
TIGANIA EAST
TIGANIA CENTRAL
MERU N.N. PARK
THARAKA
Legend
Town
Equity Agent
District boundary
Division boundary
Meru North Livelihood zones
Agro Pastoral
Mixed Farming: Food & Cash Crops
Mixed Farming: Tea/Dairy
National Park
Rainfed Cropping
Map by: WFP/VAM Kenya


MACHAKOS DISTRICT
MBEERE
MURANGA
NDITHINI
MASINGA
MWINGI
THIKA
YATTA
MATUNGULU
MACHAKOS
KITUI
NAIROBI
KANGUNDO
MWALA
KATHIANI
YATHUI
MAVOKO
CENTRAL MACHAKOS
MAKUENI
KAJIADO
KALAMA
KONZA
Legend
Town
District boundary
Division boundary
Primary road
Secondary road
Minor road
Other road
Machakos Livelihood zones
Mixed Farming: Coffee/Dairy/Hort
Mixed Farming: Irrigated Horticulture
Mixed Farming: Lrock/Fd crop/Hort
Ranching
Formal Employment
Equity Agent
The boundaries and names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nation
Map by: WFP/VAM Kenya, Oct 2011
0 5 10 15 20 25 30 Kilometers
Scale 1: 700,000


KOIBATEK DISTRICT
KIMNG'ORDM
EMINING
MOGOTIO
SIRWA
TORONGO
MUMBERES
ELDAMA RAVINE
ESAGERI
KISANANA
Timboroa
Kipkelion
Londiani
Lumbwa
Mogotio
Eldama Ravine
Legend:
Other town
District town
Enroll. site(FDP)
Marginal Mixed Farming
Mixed Farming
None UCT Division
Admin Units
Sublocation bnd
Location bnd
Division bnd
District bnd
The boundaries and names shown and designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nation
Map by: WFP/VAM Kenya, Jan. 2012
0 4 8 12 16 20 Kilometers
Scale 1: 350,000


MBEERE DISTRICT UCT
THARAKA
MERU SOUTH
EMBU
EVURORE
SIAKAGO
MWINGI
KIRINYAGA
GACHOKA
MWEA MBEERE
MACHAKOS
NDITHINI
Kagio
Kutus
Embu
Karaba
Legend
Town
District boundary
Division boundary
Equity agsat
Mbeere Livelihood zones
Marginal mixed farming
Mixed Farming
Formal Employment
Map by: WFP/VAM Kenya Oct 2011


LAMU DISTRICT
IJARA
HINDI
KIUNGA
MPEKETONI
WITU
TANA RIVER
BARGONI
PANDANGUO
MKUNUMBI
MILIMANI
MANGAI
MARARANI
RUBU/MWAMBORE
MKOKONI
NDAU
KIWAYUU
Kiwayu cha Ndani
Kiwayu cha Nje
Kiunga
Kiunga Primary
Ishakani
Mararani
Mangai
Basuba
Bodhei
Hara
Ijara
Mokowe
Bobo
Hindi Magogoni
Kauthara Primary Sch.
Manda- Airport
Manda- Majiweni
Shella Primary Sch.
Kipungani
KIPUNGANI
Mtangawanda
Shanga Rubu
Patte
Tchundwa Meeting Grounds
Kizingitini
KIZINGITINI
District HQ
FAZA
MOA
CHALALUMA
BOMANI
BAHARI
HONGWE
Mkunumbi
Witu
Kipini
Bahari Primary School
Legend
Other town
District town
Enrollm site
Equity Agent
Lamu Livelihood Zones
Fishing and mangroove
Formal/ Informal Employment
Livestock farming
Mixed Farming: Cash /Food crops/Horticulture/Livestock
Mixed Farming: Food Crops/Cash Crop
Map by: WFP/VAM Kenya

UCT BASELINE SURVEY HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

I'm [YOUR NAME] from the [WFP]. We want to know more about the food security situation and the livelihood systems in this area. To do that, we are conducting interviews with several households.

When we will use the results from these interviews, the interviews themselves will be strictly confidential. Your knowledge will be very valuable for this purpose and we REQUEST that you allow us to interview you. The interview will take approximately one hour and a half.

Section 1: Household demographics

1.1 Interview Details

1.1. Livelihood zone (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.2. District (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.3. Division (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.4. Town /Settlement (name)	Name _____	
1.5. Village (name)	Name _____	
1.6. Associated sample market (name / code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.7. Beneficiary registration code	Code	
1.8. QUESTIONNAIRE ID	[_____][_____][_____] + [_____][_____]_____] Division Code + Questionnaire number	
1.9. Interviewer (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.10. Supervisor (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.11. Signature of supervisor		
1.12. Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	
1.13. Date of check (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	

1.2 Details of Household Members

HH Member (*circle respondent*)	Approx.*[20] Age (*years*)	Marital Status	Sex (circle)		Relationship to HHH (enter from list)	Occupation	Remarks[21] (*e.g. why child is not attending school, what kind of petty trade*)
1			M	F			
2			M	F			
3			M	F			
4			M	F			
5			M	F			
6			M	F			
7			M	F			
8			M	F			
9			M	F			
10			M	F			
11			M	F			
12			M	F			

RELATIONSHIP TYPES		**MAIN OCCUPATIONS**	
A	Is head	A	Agricultural labor
B	Spouse of head	B	Livestock herding
C	Child of head	C	Other farm
D	Parent of Head	D	Waged labor (salaried)
E	Grandparent of head	E	Waged labor (casual)
F	Other relation of head	F	Petty trade
G	Adopted/fostered child	G	Unemployed
H	Friend of head	H	Student
I	Employee of head	I	Infant
MARITAL STATUS		J	School Going Age but not attending school
M	Married	K	Retired
S	Single	L	Housewife
W	Widowed	M	Domestic help
P	Separated	N	Hunting, gathering, firewood/charcoal
D	Divorced	O	Other (specify)

Section 2: Food access and availability

Provide information on **market access** by exploring the following questions:

2.1 In what market do you make most of your purchases? Name: _____

2.2 What is the most frequent means of transportation do you use, what is the transport cost, the distance (time) and the frequency of travel? Who does normally go to the market (man, woman)?

Most frequent means of transportation (1 option only)	**Transport cost (1 way)**	**Distance (time, 1 way)**	**Frequency of travel (per month)**	**Who?**	
				M	**F**
|___|				

Codes for means of transportation

1 = Walking
2 = Bicycle
3 = Vehicle
4 = Donkey
5 = Mkokoteni – Handcart
6 = Other

2.3 Are there some seasons in which you are unable to access the market? 1=yes; 2=no

[___]

[20] If the respondent does not know, ask for a rough guess, don't leave this blank

[21] Used to make sense of the percentages .e.g. =. If 10% the children are reported not to be attending school, what is the most common reason? Write more notes if necessary.

If Yes, why and when?

Reason	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
|___|											
|___|											
|___|											

Codes for reasons

1 = Flooding 4 = Transport costs

2 = Insecurity 5 = Other (Specify)

3 = Market closure

Section 3: Food consumption score

3. 1 Frequency of Meals
Refer to the past 24 hours (meals only)

1	How many meals did your family adults (>18 yrs) eat?	
2	How many meals did your family members (5 – 18 yrs) eat?	
3	How many meals did your family children (6 – 59 months) eat?	

3.2 Dietary Diversity

Have you eaten any of the following foods in the last seven days? Indicate the number of days each of the foods have been consumed also indicating the primary and secondary source

Food		Days eaten in the past seven days	Primary Source of food	Secondary Source of food
1	Maize, Porridge, rice, pasta, bread and other cereals			
2	Cassava, potatoes, sweet potatoes			
3	Bean, peas, groundnuts, cashew nuts			
4	Vegetables – kales and cabbage			
5	Fruits			
6	Beef, goat, pork, eggs and fish			
7	Milk, mala, yoghurt, cheese			
8	Sugar and sugar products			
9	Oils, fat and butter			

Codes for sources

1 =	From own production	4 =	Gift	7 =	Barter
2 =	Casual labour	5 =	Purchases	8 =	Not applicable
3 =	Borrowed	6 =	Food Aid	9 =	Other

Section 4: Coping Strategy Index

FILTER QUESTION: In the past 7 days, were there times when you did not have food or enough money to buy food?		**If NO**, then the **CSI=0** (no more questions) **If YES**, then **proceed** with the following questions to measure the CSI
In the past 7 days, how often has your household had to:		**Number of days (0 to 7)**
1.	Rely on less preferred and less expensive food?	
2.	Borrow food, or rely on help from a friend or relative?	
3.	Limit portion size at mealtime?	
4.	Restrict consumption by adults in order for small children to eat?	
5.	Reduce number of meals eaten in a day?	

Section 5: Income sources

5.1 In the last 30 days, what were the income sources for your households? What is the relative contribution of each activity to the total income of the household during the past 30 days? For each income source, indicate gender participation.

Income source	Tick the income sources	% contribution to total income	Gender (tick)	
			M	F
Sale of cereals (maize, sorghum, millet)		|___|___|___| %		
Sale of other crops and products (vegetables, groundnuts, tobacco, watermelon etc.)		|___|___|___| %		
Sale of livestock and animal products		|___|___|___| %		
Remittances		|___|___|___| %		
Renting out Donkey Cart		|___|___|___| %		
Gifts from family/relatives		|___|___|___| %		
Sale of food aid		|___|___|___| %		
Agricultural waged labour		|___|___|___| %		
Salaried work		|___|___|___| %		
Skilled Labour		|___|___|___| %		
Mkokoteni – Handcart		|___|___|___| %		
Domestic Labour		|___|___|___| %		
Brick Making		|___|___|___| %		
Construction		|___|___|___| %		
Porter		|___|___|___| %		
Selling Water		|___|___|___| %		
Tea Seller, catering		|___|___|___| %		
Kiosk		|___|___|___| %		
Boda boda		|___|___|___| %		
Sales of handicraft		|___|___|___| %		
Sales of firewood or grass		|___|___|___| %		
Sale of Charcoal		|___|___|___| %		
Other petty trade		|___|___|___| %		
Brewing		|___|___|___| %		
Begging		|___|___|___| %		
Other (specify)		|___|___|___| %		
Total=100%				

Section 6: Household welfare. 6.1 Household expenditure. In the space provided below, give the amounts spent in all items purchased in the month prior to the interview:

Item	Use this columns for calculations only		Total KES (per month)
	Quantity	Price per unit	
Maize (purchased on market)			|__|__|__|__|
Other Cereals (Rice, Sorghum, Millet)			|__|__|__|__|
Pulses			|__|__|__|__|
Roots and Tubers			|__|__|__|__|
Vegetables			|__|__|__|__|
Fruits			|__|__|__|__|
Fish			|__|__|__|__|
Meat			|__|__|__|__|
Milk			|__|__|__|__|
Sugar			|__|__|__|__|
Tea Leaves			|__|__|__|__|
Eggs			|__|__|__|__|
Salt and spices			|__|__|__|__|
Oils and Fats			|__|__|__|__|
Purchase of livestock or farm assets			|__|__|__|__|
Purchase of water			|__|__|__|__|
Soap and other detergents			|__|__|__|__|
Hiring of labor for security			|__|__|__|__|
Hiring of labor for farm/herding			|__|__|__|__|
Purchase of medicine			|__|__|__|__|
Veterinary services and medicine			|__|__|__|__|
School Fees			|__|__|__|__|
Purchase of other household items including clothing			|__|__|__|__|
Travel and related expenses			|__|__|__|__|
Purchase of alcohol or entertainment			|__|__|__|__|
Gifts or loans to other people			|__|__|__|__|
Loan repayments			|__|__|__|__|
Drugs and medical assistance (Health Clinic)			|__|__|__|__|
Rent			|__|__|__|__|
Cooking fuel			|__|__|__|__|
Telephone (mobile credit)			|__|__|__|__|
Other Items			|__|__|__|__|
Savings			|__|__|__|__|
Total			|__|__|__|__|

6.2 Consumption from own produce and gifts

In the table, detail all consumption of the named items in the week prior to the interview from own produce (crops or livestock owned by the household, or from gifts and excluding produce purchased and consumed from food aid). Enter zero if item not produced or received as gift. Check total.

Item	Quantity consumed		
	Home produce	Gifts or loans	Total
Maize (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Pulses (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Vegetables (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Fruits (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Goat meat (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Beef meat (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Milk (liter)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Eggs (one)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Vegetable oil (liter)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|
Cooking fat (kg)	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|	|__|__|__|

Thank you very much for your time and willingness to provide information

UCT BASELINE SURVEY FGD QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

I'm [YOUR NAME] from the [WFP]. We want to know more about the income opportunities in this area. To do that, we are conducting interviews with several households.

When we will use the results from these interviews, the interviews themselves will be strictly confidential. Your knowledge will be very valuable for this purpose and we REQUEST that you make yourself available for an interview. The interview will tale approximately one hour.

Section 1: Interview details

1.1. Livelihood zone (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.2. District (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.3. Division (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.4. Town /Settlement (name)	Name _____	
1.5. Village	Name _____	
1.6. Associated sample market (name / code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.7. Number of participants	Men:	Women:
1.8. QUESTIONNAIRE ID	[_____][_____][_____] + [_____][_____]_____] Division Code + Questionnaire number	
1.9. Interviewer (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.10. Supervisor (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.11. Signature of supervisor		
1.12. Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	
1.13. Date of check (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	

Note on groups: Groups should be composed of women only or men only, not mixed.

Section 2: Labour market

2.1 What are the income generating activities in this location (tick all available in the community)? What are the top five available activities (rank from 1 to 5 in order of importance)?

Activities	**Tick all activities available**	**Rank from 1 to 5 in order of importance (5 activities only)**
1 = Sale of cereals (maize, sorghum, millet)	[__]	[__]
2 = Sale of other crops and products (vegetables, groundnuts, tobacco, watermelon etc.)	[__]	[__]
3 = Sale of livestock and animal products	[__]	[__]
4 = Remittances	[__]	[__]
5 = Renting out Donkey Cart	[__]	[__]
6 = Gifts from family/relatives	[__]	[__]
7= Sale of food aid	[__]	[__]
8 = Agricultural waged labour	[__]	[__]
9 = Salaried work	[__]	[__]
10 = Skilled Labour	[__]	[__]
11 = Mkokoteni – Handcart	[__]	[__]
12 = Domestic Labour	[__]	[__]
13 = Brick Making	[__]	[__]
14 = Construction	[__]	[__]
15 = Porter	[__]	[__]
16 = Selling Water	[__]	[__]
17 = Tea Seller, catering	[__]	[__]
18 = Kiosk	[__]	[__]
19 = Boda boda	[__]	[__]
20 = Sales of handicraft	[__]	[__]
21 = Sales of firewood or grass	[__]	[__]
22 = Sale of Charcoal	[__]	[__]
23 = Other petty trade	[__]	[__]
24 = Brewing	[__]	[__]
25 = Begging	[__]	[__]
26 = Other (specify)	[__]	[__]

2.2 List the five most available income generating activities in the community and their wage rates. For each of the jobs mentioned provide a seasonal calendar for their availability. The ranking of activities should coincide with the one determined in Q. 2.1

Women / Men (circle)

Type of income generating activity (see codes below)	Note the average wage rate/day in KES during the months in which the activity is available											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												

Codes for the income generating activities (questions 2.1 a, 2.1 b and 2.2)

1 = Sale of cereals (maize, sorghum, millet)

2 = Sale of other crops and products (vegetables, groundnuts, tobacco, watermelon etc.)

3 = Sale of livestock and animal products

4 = Remittances

5 = Renting out Donkey Cart

6 = Gifts from family/relatives

7= Sale of food aid

8 = Agricultural waged labour

9 = Salaried work

10 = Skilled Labour

11 = Mkokoteni – Handcart

12 = Domestic Labour

13 = Brick Making

14 =Construction

15 = Porter

16 = Selling Water

17 = Tea Seller, catering

18 = Kiosk

19 = Boda boda

20 = Sales of handicraft

21 = Sales of firewood or grass

22 = Sale of Charcoal

23 = Other petty trade

24 = Brewing

25 = Begging

26 = Other (specify)

2.3 What proportion (%) of women/men in this community is engaged in each income generating activity? For each of the jobs mentioned provide a seasonal calendar. The ranking of activities should coincide with the one determined in Q. 2.1.

Women / Men (circle)

Type of income generating activity (see codes above)	Note the proportion (%) of the community engaged in the main income generating activities											
	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												

Note: For each particular month the five activities can add up to less than 100%. However, if they add up to more than 100% explain below what proportion of the community is engaged in more than one activity and which are these activities.

Important notes on the employment in the village to be written in the space below. Check for possible linkages between seasonal availability and average wage rate per day.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.4 Could you describe the best/worst times of year for income/labor availability?

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.5 Have you noticed changes in the income opportunities in the recent years? Please describe:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your time and willingness to provide information.

UCT BASELINE SURVEY COMMODITIES MARKET VALUE QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

I'm [YOUR NAME] from the [WFP]. We want to understand how food markets in this location function. To do that, we are conducting interviews with key traders. We need to get information from you to know about the prices of some commodities.

When we will use the results from these interviews, the interviews themselves will be strictly confidential, and we will not attribute any information to any specific trader. Your knowledge will be very valuable for this purpose and we REQUEST that you make yourself available for an interview. The interview will approximately take one and half hours.

Section 1: Market details

1.1 Interview details

1.1. Livelihood zone (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.2. District (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.3. Division (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.4. Town /Settlement (name)	Name _____	
1.5. Village	Name _____	
1.6. Associated sample market (name / code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.7. Beneficiary registration code	Code	
1.8. QUESTIONNAIRE ID	[_____][_____][_____] + [_____][_____]_____] Division Code + Questionnaire number	
1.9. Interviewer (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.10.Supervisor (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.11. Signature of supervisor		
1.12.Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	
1.13.Date of check (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	

Section 2: Market value of commodities

In the table, list the current prices of the commodities per unit.

Item	Price KES
Maize (kg)	|__|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|__|
Other main cereals (kg) Name: ( )	|__|__|__|__|
Pulses (kg)	|__|__|__|__|
Vegetables (kg)	|__|__|__|__|
Fruits (kg)	|__|__|__|__|
Goat meat (kg)	|__|__|__|__|
Beef meat (kg)	
Milk (liter)	|__|__|__|__|
Eggs (one)	|__|__|__|__|
Vegetable oil (liter)	|__|__|__|__|
Cooking fat (kg)	|__|__|__|__|

Thank you very much for your time and willingness to provide information

UCT BASELINE SURVEY TRADERS QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

I'm [YOUR NAME] from the [WFP]. We want to understand how food markets in this location function. To do that, we are conducting interviews with key traders. We need to get information from you to know whether your business is able to respond to increased demand from consumers in this area and identify any possible risks that can affect the markets.

We would like to learn from regarding the food products you trade in, from which markets you buy, to which markets you sell, how much of the important food products you have traded in the recent past, the prices of these food commodities, and if at all you assess quality while engaging in trade.

When we will use the results from these interviews, the interviews themselves will be strictly confidential, and we will not attribute any information to any specific trader. Your knowledge will be very valuable for this purpose and we REQUEST that you make yourself available for an interview. The interview will approximately take one and half hours.

Section 1: Background information

1.1. Livelihood zone (name/code)	Name _____	Code [____]
1.2. District (name/code)	Name _____	Code [____][____][____]
1.3. Division (name/code)	Name _____	Code [____][____][____]
1.4. Town /Settlement (name)	Name _____	
1.5. Market code (name / code)	Name _____	Code [____][____][____]
1.6. QUESTIONNAIRE ID	[____][____][____] + [____][____]____] Division Code + Questionnaire number	
1.7. Interviewer (name/code)	Name _____	Code [____][____][____]
1.8. Supervisor (name/code)	Name _____	Code [____]
1.9. Signature of supervisor		
1.10.Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)	[____][____] / [____][____] / [____][____]	
1.11.Type of trader (wholesaler, retailer)	_____	
1.12.Name of Trader (optional)	_____	
1.13.Name of enterprise/shop (optional)	_____	
1.14.Telephone contact of the Trader (optional)		
1.15.Date of check (dd/mm/yy)	[____][____] / [____][____] / [____][____]	
1.16.Approximate turn-over of annual business (Kshs/yr) 1=less than 50,000 2=50,000-100,000 3=100,000-500,000 4=more than 500,000	[____]	

Section 2: Purchases and sales

2.1 Which food commodities do you trade in? Please **TICK ALL THE COMMODITIES TRADED**.

Commodity	**Tick all comm. traded**	**Rank from 1 to 5 in order of importance (5 comm. only)**
1. Maize Grain	[__]	[__]
2. Maize Meal	[__]	[__]
3. Rice	[__]	[__]
4. Sorghum	[__]	[__]
5. Millet	[__]	[__]
6. Wheat Flour	[__]	[__]
7. Beans	[__]	[__]
8. Pigeon peas	[__]	[__]
9. Cow peas	[__]	[__]
10. Cooking Oil	[__]	[__]
11. Other (specify_____)	[__]	[__]
12. Other (specify_____)	[__]	[__]

2.2 From where do you **BUY (procure)** the commodities that you sell? Give the TWO most important sources in order of importance. The importance is given in terms of volumes traded. The ranking of commodities should coincide with the one determined in Q. 2.1. Complete the table commodity by commodity (row by row)

Commodities	Importance	Name of sources/Code	Share from each source (%) Use proportional piling	Months when the source is particularly used (mention 2 in order of importance)		Main constraints to trade with preferred sources
				Main month	2nd main month	
1.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	1 [__]__]
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	2 [__]__]
2.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	1 [__]__]
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	2 [__]__]
3.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	1 [__]__]
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	2 [__]__]
4.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	1 [__]__]
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	2 [__]__]
5.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	1 [__]__]
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__]__]	[__]__]	[__]__]	2 [__]__]
Codes for the commodities 1 = Maize grain 2 = Maize meal 3 = Rice 4 = Sorghum 5 = Millet 6 = Wheat flour 7 = Beans 8 = Pigeon peas 9 = Cow peas 10 = Cooking oil 11 = Other (Specify) 12 = Other (Specify)		**Codes for the sources** 1 = Farmers within district 2 = Farmers in other districts 3 = Traders within town 4 = Traders outside town 5 = traders within the district 6 = traders outside the district 7 = Traders across border 8 = Importers		**Codes for the months** 1=Jan 2=Feb 3=March 4=April 5=May 6=June 7=July 8=August 9=September 10=October 11=November 12=December		**Codes for constraints to trade** 1 = Distance 2 = Transport cost 3 = Road conditions 4 = Communications 5 = Seasonal cut-offs (e.g. due to floods) 6 = Tariffs 7 = Insecurity 8 = Local trade regulations 9= Other	

Note on proportional piling: If the trader has problems in estimating the share from each source / destination, you may take 10 (or 100) beans / little stones and ask him / her to divide the pile of bean / stones in groups. The number of beans / stones in each group represents the contribution of each source / destination in terms of percentages.

Note on constraints to trade: generally limitations, or impositions of costs that increase the price of the traded products. Customers not purchasing because of lack of cash, or because they are consuming their own produce shouldn't be considered a constraint.

2.3 To whom do you **SELL**? Give the TWO most important destinations in order of importance. The importance is given in terms of volumes traded. The ranking of commodities should coincide with the one determined in Q. 2.1. Complete the table commodity by commodity (row by row)

Commodities	Importance	Destinations	Share for each destination (%) Use proportional piling	Months when the destination is particularly important (mention 2 in order of importance)		Main constraints to trade with preferred destinations
				Main month	2nd main month	
1.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	1 [__]__|
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	2 [__]__|
2.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	1 [__]__|
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	2 [__]__|
3.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	1 [__]__|
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	2 [__]__|
4.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	1 [__]__|
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	2 [__]__|
5.	1. Main	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	1 [__]__|
	2. Second	[__]	[__]__|__|	[__]__|	[__]__|	2 [__]__|

Codes for the commodities
1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other
(Specify)
12 = Other
(Specify)

Codes for the destinations
1 = Customers within town
2 = Customers from outside town
3= Customers within the district
4=Customers outside the district
5= Retailers within town
6 = Retailers from other town
7 = Retailers within district
8 = Retailers from other district
9 = wholesales within district
10 = wholesalers outside district
11= Cross-border

Codes for the months
1=Jan
2=Feb
3=March
4=April
5=May
6=June
7=July
8=August
9=September
10=October
11=November
12=December

Codes for constraints to trade
1 = Distance
2 = Transport cost
3 = Road conditions
4 = Communications
5 = Seasonal cut-offs (e.g. due to floods)
6 = Tariffs
7 = Insecurity
8 = Local trade regulations
9= Other

Note on proportional piling: If the trader has problems in estimating the share from each source / destination, you may take 10 (or 100) beans / little stones and ask him / her to divide the pile of bean / stones in groups. The number of beans / stones in each group represents the contribution of each source / destination in terms of percentages.
Note on constraints to trade: generally limitations, or impositions of costs that increase the price of the traded products. Customers not purchasing because of lack of cash, or because they are consuming their own produce shouldn't be considered a constraint.

2.4 Approximately how much of the following food commodities did you sell in the last two seasons and how much do you expect to sell in the next season? Please FILL in the table below:

Commodities	July – Dec 2010 (2010 Long Rains Harvest)		Jan – June 2011 (2010 Short Rains Harvest)		Expected sales, July– Dec 2011 (2011 Long Rains Harvest)	
	unit	quantity	unit	quantity	unit	quantity
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Codes for units

1 = Kilograms
2 = Gorogoro (2 Kg)
3 = 5 Kg bag
4 = Debe (20 Kg)
5 = 25 Kg bag
6 = 50 Kg bag
7 = 90 kg bag

2.5 In a normal year, please indicate the months in which you record the highest sales for each of the commodities. (Tick √)

Commodities	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Write additional notes below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.6 Are there some months that you LACK supplies for some commodities to sell to customers despite there being demand? 1=yes; 2=no

[___]

2.7 If YES, for which commodities and for which months? (Tick √)

Commodities	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Write additional notes below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

2.8 If the demand for food commodities increased significantly (i.e. by 25%, 50% or 100%) compared to what was experienced in the last season, would you be able to increase the volumes you procure from suppliers/producers so as to service the increased demand?

Complete the table below for different levels of increased demand

	Would you be able to service increased demand of the following magnitude? Put 1=yes, 2=no			**Methods of financing the extra procurement to meet increased demand (note max 2 methods per commodity)**	**Methods of storing the extra procurement to meet increased demand (note max 2 methods per commodity)**
Commodity	**25 percent increase**	**50 percent increase**	**100 percent increase**		
1.				[_____] [_____]	[_____] [_____]
2.				[_____] [_____]	[_____] [_____]
3.				[_____] [_____]	[_____] [_____]
4.				[_____] [_____]	[_____] [_____]
5.				[_____] [_____]	[_____] [_____]

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Codes for the method of financing

1 = own capital / savings
2 = credit from suppliers / producers
3 = credit from bank
4= credit from friends
5= other (specify)

Codes for the method of storing

1 = current storage capacity is sufficient
2 = lease/rent additional storage
3 = buy additional storage
4= share with other traders
5= other (specify)

2.9 Have you ever received credit from financial institutions to finance any aspect of your business? 1=yes; 2=no (if no, go to the next section)

[__]

2.10 If yes, from what financial institution did you receive your last credit/?

_____

2.11 If yes, when (year / month) did you receive your last credit? Year: [__][__][__][__]

Month: [__][__]

Codes for the months

01=Jan	02=Feb	03=March	04=April	05=May	06=June	07=July	08=Aug	09=September	10=Oct	11=Nov	12=Dec

Section 3: Price Trends

3.1 For each of the commodities you trade, state the highest and lowest price you ever sold in the last two years and the current prices.

	Highest prices				Lowest prices				Related prices	
Commodities	**2010**		**2011**		**2010**		**2011**		**2010 (this month)**	**2011 (this month)**
	unit	**price**	**unit**	**price**	**unit**	**price**	**unit**	**price**	**price**	**price**
1.										
2.										
3.										
4.										
5.										

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Codes for units

1 = Kilograms
2 = Gorogoro (2 Kg)
3 = 5 Kg bag
4 = Debe (20 Kg)
5 = 25 Kg bag
6 = 50 Kg bag
7 = 90 kg bag

Please provide any relevant information on seasonal price variations or any abnormality is the space below. Ask about harvest, lean season, droughts, floods, trade restrictions.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 4: Quality of the main food commodities

4.1 Do you check for quality when procuring maize, sorghum and beans for sale to your customers?

Commodities	Quality check done? 1=yes 2=no 3= NA (commodity not traded)
Maize	[___]
Sorghum	[___]
Beans	[___]

4.2 If NO to 4.1, why? (select the 2 most important reasons for each commodity whose quality is not checked)

	Main reason	Second main reason
Maize	[___]	[___]
Sorghum	[___]	[___]
Beans	[___]	[___]

Codes for the reasons

1=Customers do not care about quality; buy the cheapest products
2= no sufficient funds to procure commodities of higher quality
3= limited supply of good quality products to satisfy the demand I have
4=limited information on where to purchase good quality products
5= lack of knowledge
6= lack of equipment and tools
7=Others, specify ( )

Thank you very much for your time and willingness to provide information.

UCT BASELINE SURVEY KEY INFORMANTS QUESTIONNAIRE

INTRODUCTION

I'm [YOUR NAME] from the [WFP]. We are conducting interviews with key informants to understand how food markets in this location function. We need to get information from you to know whether the markets will be able to respond to an increased demand from consumers in this area and identify any possible risks that can affect the markets.

When we will use the results from these interviews, the interviews themselves will be strictly confidential, and we will not attribute any information to any specific entity. Your knowledge will be very valuable for this purpose and we REQUEST that you make yourself available for an interview. The interview will take approximately one hour.

Section 1: Interview details

1.1. Livelihood zone (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.2. District (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.3. Division (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.4. Town /Settlement (name)	Name _____	
1.5. Village (name)	Name _____	
1.6. Market code (name / code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.7. Type of key informant	Code [_____]	
1.8. QUESTIONNAIRE ID	[_____][_____][_____] + [_____][_____]_____] Division Code + Questionnaire number	
1.9. Name of Market	Name_____	
1.10.Interviewer (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____][_____][_____]
1.11.Supervisor (name/code)	Name _____	Code [_____]
1.12. Signature of supervisor		
1.13.Date of Interview (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	
1.14.Date of check (dd/mm/yy)	[_____][_____] / [_____][_____] / [_____][_____]	

Codes for types of key informant

1 = Religious
2 = Civil organization (NGO)
3 = Governmental
4 = Private
5 = Other (Specify)

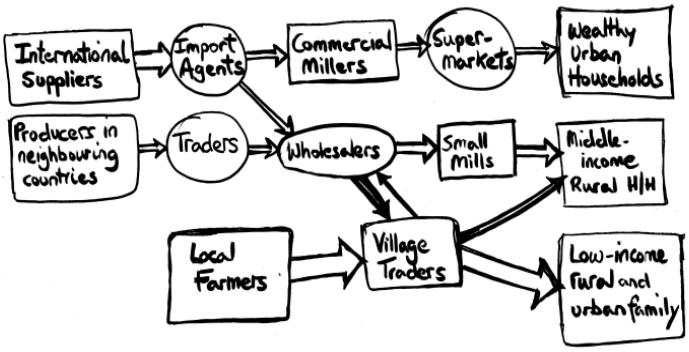
Section 2: Supply chain / Pricing process

2.1 How do commodities move from the producers to consumers in this market?

Derive a flow chart indicating the market chains operational in the location starting from producers to consumers for the main staple commodities (e.g. maize, sorghum, pulses etc) Note that some of the traders are rural assemblers, open air retailers, shopkeeper retailers, wholesalers, etc.

It may help to centre the diagram in the market under survey and then try to identify the relationships with sources in and out of the location. Check for farmer cooperatives and traders associations.

See sample below



Supply chain

2.2 Using the last season (approx. March to May) as reference and by selecting a case study production village, derive accurate selling prices by different actors/traders along the most important market chain for the five main staple commodities in this market. Indicate also the transport costs per bag of commodity. If the wholesalers act also as retailers, consider only their role as wholesalers.

Commodity:_____

Name of Village of study_____ Distance in Km to the market_____

Market actor/Trader (start from producer all the way up to consumer)	Selling price (transport cost incl.)	Unit	Transport cost (if any, per bag)	Remarks (check for seasonal increases in prices and the reasons that explain them)

Commodity:_____

Name of Village of study_____ Distance in Km to the market_____

Market actor/Trader (start from producer all the way up to consumer)	Selling price (transport cost incl.)	Unit	Transport cost (if any, per bag)	Remarks (check for seasonal increases in prices and the reasons that explain them)

Commodity:___________________________

Name of Village of study_________________ Distance in Km to the market________________

Market actor/Trader (start from producer all the way up to consumer)	Selling price (transport cost incl.)	Unit	Transport cost (if any, per bag)	Remarks (check for seasonal increases in prices and the reasons that explain them)

Commodity:___________________________

Name of Village of study_________________ Distance in Km to the market________________

Market actor/Trader (start from producer all the way up to consumer)	Selling price (transport cost incl.)	Unit	Transport cost (if any, per bag)	Remarks (check for seasonal increases in prices and the reasons that explain them)

Commodity:___________________________

Name of Village of study_________________ Distance in Km to the market________________

Market actor/Trader (start from producer all the way up to consumer)	Selling price (transport cost incl.)	Unit	Transport cost (if any, per bag)	Remarks (check for seasonal increases in prices and the reasons that explain them)

Write additional notes bellow:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 3: Competition

3.1 How many wholesalers and retailers are there for each main staple commodity in this market? The number of wholesalers and retailers in the market to be estimated for every commodity. For retailers, we should differentiate between the open air retailers and shop keeper retailers.

Commodity	Number of wholesalers	Number of shop retailers	Number of open air retailers
1.	[___][___]	[___][___]	[___][___]
2.	[___][___]	[___][___]	[___][___]
3.	[___][___]	[___][___]	[___][___]
4.	[___][___]	[___][___]	[___][___]
5.	[___][___]	[___][___]	[___][___]

Codes for commodities

1 = Maize grain
2 = Maize meal
3 = Rice
4 = Sorghum
5 = Millet
6 = Wheat flour
7 = Beans
8 = Pigeon peas
9 = Cow peas
10 = Cooking oil
11 = Other (Specify)
12 = Other (Specify)

Write additional notes below.

_____

_____

_____

_____

3.2 Do the number of traders change from one season to another? : (1=yes; 2=no)

[___] If Yes, please explain how:

_____

_____

_____

_____

3.3 Are there any restrictions to the entrance of new traders in this market?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 4: Integration

4.1 How many major cereal and pulses markets are in this district / division? [__][__]__][__]

4.2 How well is this market connected to the larger markets in terms of road network?

Road Type (to the major cereal and pulses markets)	**Is the road to the larger market further connected to any of the following road networks, (tick)?**					
	international trunk roads	national trunk roads	primary roads	secondary roads	minor roads	special purpose roads
1. Bitumen/Tarmac						
2. Earth Roads						

4.3 Does this market experience any seasonal access constraints to larger cereal and pulses markets? (1=yes; 2=no)

[___] If Yes, during which months

Access constraints (tick)	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**April**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**
Seasonal access												

4.4 What are the main trade barriers with the larger supply markets (distance, transport, road conditions, communications, seasonal cut-offs, tariff, insecurity, local trade regulations)?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 5: Availability of food

5.1 In the last two years, were there some months that the market LACKED supplies for commodities (list the main 5) to sell to customers despite there being demand? (1=yes; 2=no)

[___]

If YES, for which commodities and for which months? (Tick √)

Comm. code		2010											2011									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	Jun	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
1.																						
2.																						
3.																						
4.																						
5.																						

Codes for commodities	4 = Sorghum	8 = Pigeon peas
1 = Maize grain	5 = Millet	9 = Cow peas
2 = Maize meal	6 = Wheat flour	10 = Cooking oil
3 = Rice	7 = Beans	11 = Other (Specify)

5.2 When historically the demand for food commodities increased significantly (i.e. by 25%, 50% or 100%), was the market able to increase the volumes so as to service the increased demand? Explain how.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Section 6: Expected benefits and risks of a cash transfer. Explain that WFP is planning to offer some little cash to beneficiaries affected by the recent drought, and that we want to understand whether this will affect the market.

6.1 Do you have any comments about benefits of the cash transfer for the household, communities and markets?

_____

_____

_____

_____

6.2 Do you have any comments about risks of the cash transfer for the household, communities and markets? Ask for traders unable to meet the increased demand, inflation, impact on livelihoods, social issues, insecurity, household strife.

_____

_____

_____

_____

6.3 How can the risks be minimized?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Thank you very much for your time and willingness to provide information.

Annex V. References

FEWSNET Kenya Food Security Outlook October 2011 to March 2012

Ministry of Agriculture, Food Security Situation report, November 2011

Rural infrastructure, transactions costs and market participation in Kenya. Mitch Renkowa, Daniel G. Hallstroma, Daniel D. Karanja. Journal of Development Economics 73 (2004) 349– 367.

Factors influencing the intensity of market participation by smallholder farmers: A case study of rural and peri-urban areas of Kenya. John Omiti, David Otieno, Timothy Nyanamba and Ellen Mc Cullough. Afjare Vol 3 No 1 March 2009

Market Participation among Poor Rural Households in Kenya. John Olwande and Mary Mathenge. Tegemeo Institute, Egerton University. October 2010