COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA

Annual Report, Balance Sheet & Accounts for the year ended 30th September 1987

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1. Statement by the Chairman

a. Introduction

The Chairman's report will highlight major areas of the Annual Report since details of activities and operations are contained in the main body of the Report and Accounts.

b. Major Highlights

The year under review was riddled with a number of problems in the world market, the major factor being a slump in coffee prices. As a result, the country realised just about KShs. 4 billion from coffee sales.

Meanwhile, the Board's efforts in the struggle for a larger slice of quota culminated in an increase from 2.49% to 2.56% of the global quota. The increase will no doubt help dispose of some of the year's carry over stocks.

Advertising campaign through tours and visits to consumer countries were intensified during the year while locally, major overseas dealers were invited to witness at close range our highly specialised coffee processing system.

Once again violent currency fluctuations depreciated the Kenya Shilling thus adversely affecting the prices per unit of produce.

However, the Board through her various committees met often to review the market behaviour and managed to release the final payment in January inspite of the decline in prices.

c. The Board's Operational Activities

Despite various operational bottlenecks witnessed during the year, the Board was able to meet all its obligations.

A total of 104,941 metric tonnes of clean coffee were harvested, processed and the sales and shipments were also handled accordingly.

Generally the coffee quality in 1986/87 was comparatively lower than that of 1985/86.

d. Future Outlook

Construction of new factories and rehabilitation of old ones will in future be vigorously intensified in order to cope with the expected rise in production as projected in the Government's Sessional Paper No. 1.

The industry's future looks bright and I would therefore like to appeal to growers to maintain their efforts in coffee production with a view to sustaining the high quality for which Kenya is renowned worldwide.

e. Word of Thanks

The co-operation extended to the Board by her many agencies has largely contributed to the Board's success to date.

Major policy areas have been handled by the Government in an excellent manner during the year under review. Both the Kenya Planter's Co-operative Union and Mild Coffee Trade Association went into great lengths to ensure that the industry was running smoothly and their efforts are highly commendable.

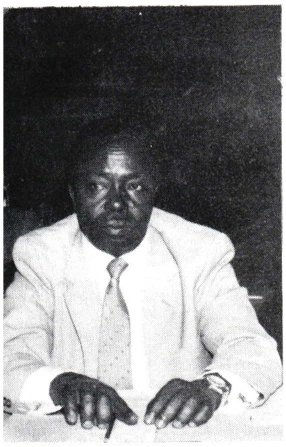
The sterling performance by the Management team and Senior Staff under the guidance of the General Manager deserve a special mention for they ably carried out their various tasks during 1986/87.

It is my sincere hope they will uphold a similar degree of dedication to duty in future.

Hon. S.G. Michoma
Chairman.

Members of the Board

Hon. S.G. Michoma
Chairman

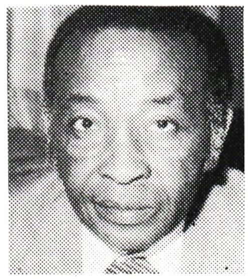


Mr. H. Kinyua
Vice-Chairman

Mr. M. Njiru

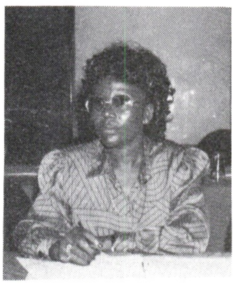
Mr. J.K. Kimbui

G.M. Mbole



Mr. D.N. Karago

Mr. A.M. Mwangi



Mrs. J.W. Ngugi

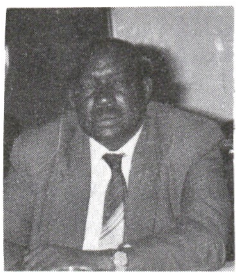
Mr. P. Mwangi

Mr. P.C.B. Benson

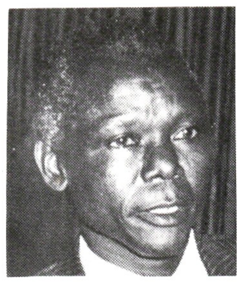
Mr. S. Kagwanja

Mr. H. Maingi

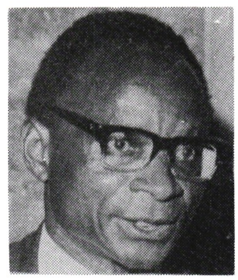
Mrs. J. Kirui



Hon. E.K. Barngetuny



Mr. C.S. Inganji



Dr. W.R. Opile

EX-OFFICIAL MEMBERS

Mr. E.K. Mureithi
Commissioner for
Co-operatives Development

Permanent Secretary
Ministry of Agriculture

Dr. W.R. Opile
Coffee Research Foundation

Mr. M.O. Were
Ministry of Agriculture

Mr. E.B. Barua Chele
Treasury

Mr. R.E. Ndubai
Inspectorate of Statutory Boards

2. Statement by the General Manager

2.1 General

The outgoing 1986/87 year was one of major events and happenings which kept the Board in the limelight.

Firstly, the Board was on the last year of its tenure of office. The intense campaigns dominated the mass media, with Pre-conference District Meetings being delayed, two of the directors temporarily losing their seats, a situation that caused a rift within the Board and within the farming community. The year ended without those elections being held and for the first time in the history of the Board, the tenure of office of the Board ended without a new Board being appointed.

Secondly, the year saw a reduced crop and a significant collapse of the coffee market, with prices declining to levels not witnessed for many years. The inability of the ICO to defend prices after the 1986 mini boom through re-introduction of quotas became a painful experience to producers of coffee.

The year in question also witnessed a historic incidence of a well calculated fraud in exportation of coffee, one which nearly rocked the very foundations of the industry's well developed systems. Time, however, was not lost in rectifying this issue which was of major concern to farmers and the authorities, and one that came at a time when election temperatures were already high.

The industry's systems, however, withstood the excessive pressure and the Board managed to carry out its obligations, otherwise smoothly in all operational spheres.

2.2 Coffee Deliveries

Total coffee deliveries for the 1986/87 Coffee Season amounted to 104,941 metric tonnes which was down by 9.7% from the previous year's 114,881 metric tonnes produced and delivered in 1985/86.

Out of the two sectors, the plantation sector recorded a 20.1% decline whereas there was little variation in the co-operative sector.

The Traditional crops i.e. Main Crop of 65,587 metric tonnes and the Early Crop of 39,353 metric tonnes constituted the year's total of 104,941 tonnes.

There were no problems in deliveries of coffee by farmers

2.3 Milling, Handling and Classification

The milling operations remained smooth throughout the year, with rates being maintained at the highest possible levels. As indicated in our previous year's report on this issue, serious considerations commenced on the possibility of additional milling capacity. We are confident that, given the need identified, serious moves will be made in the near future to implement this.

2.4 Sales and Marketing of Coffee

The suspension of export quotas continued right into 1986/87 (the year under review) with sharp declines in prices. It was a year which was difficult particularly to the local trade as prices in weekly auctions continued sliding downwards week after week — largely because of the flooding of the market precipitated by the Brazilian recovery from the effects of the drought.

All in all, auction sales throughout the year amounted to 1,741,313 bags (about 11% down from the previous year's 1,955,875 bags) which realised an overall £220.4 million (down by 44% from the previous year's £392.3 million).

Total exports amounted to 105,675 metric tonnes of which 90,718 metric tonnes were exported to Traditional quota markets, 14,897 metric tonnes to non-quota. The domestic market absorbed some 115,678 bags (i.e. 6,927 metric tonnes).

2.5 Management of Coffee Stocks

The carry-over stocks as at 30th September 1987 amounted to 26,813 metric tonnes valued at K£50,469,881. These were lower than the 49,322 metric tonnes of 1984/85 and the 35,105 of 1985/86, the major reason being that the year under review was free of export quota restrictions, hence it was possible to off-load substantial quantities of coffee into the market. The carry-over stocks as indicated were therefore, not critical, and provided the working stocks necessary to sustain sales for the first quarter of 1987/88.

With the low stock levels. the Board once again was not forced to resort to overseas borrowing in order to release final payment for the year in question.

2.6 Payments to Planters

The gross realisation for the 104,941 metric tonnes delivered and classified during the 1986/87 was £1,903 per tonne, of which farmers were paid £1,706 per tonne. This represented some 89.8% of total realisation.

Among the major deductions made included a 5.73% in Export Duty and some 3.18% in direct marketing expenses of which overheads in handling, bulking accounted for 2.04% and pool bagging absorbed 0.89%.

Generally, overall deductions were down from 11.29% in 1985/86 to 9.91% during the 1986/87 year under review. This was largely due to the lower prices, hence slightly lower deductions on account of export duty which todate accounts for the highest deduction on coffee proceeds.

2.7 General Outlook

Generally the year 1986/87 turned off worse than the previous year in terms of the coffee prices internationally. It was a year of depression which was occasioned by oversupply of the coffee market in the absence of export controls. An added factor was the fate of the International Coffee Agreement (due to expire on 30.9.89) and which weighed heavily on possible re-introduction of export quotas.

However, as the year came to an end, it was evident that export quotas would be re-introduced, with some improvements which would be on Kenya's favour. What would be doubtful would be the price-support mechanism in a new quota year given the massive amounts of coffee already in the hands of Roasters overseas—possibly, prices in 1987/88 may not be maintained at the 120—140 US Cents per Pound for long.

2.8 Acknowledgements

1986/87 was a year to remember many years ahead.

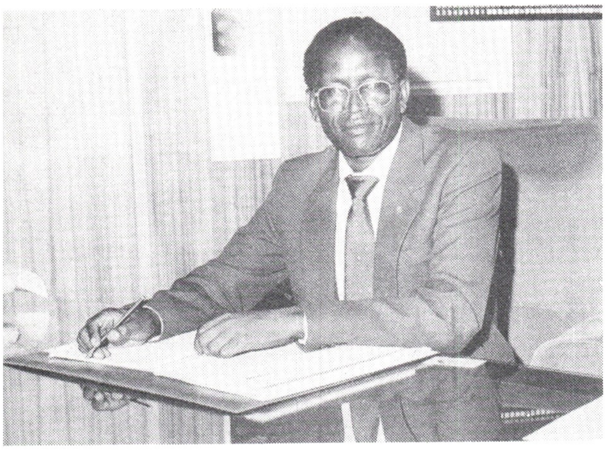
The business of the Board was conducted successfully and without constraints thanks to the support and co-operation received all round from Government ministries, agencies of the Industry as well as the Trade.

The Board itself was an inspiration from which the management was able to execute policies smoothly.

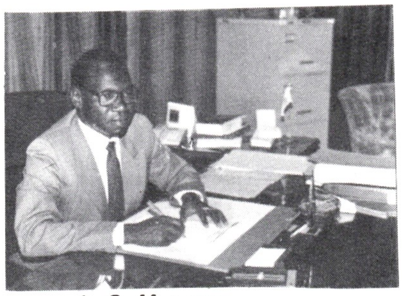
To the staff of the Board and with much to cope up with both in and outside the Board, my word of thanks and great appreciation.

P.M. KATINGIMA
GENERAL MANAGER

Management and Senior Staff



Mr. P.M. Katingima
General Manager

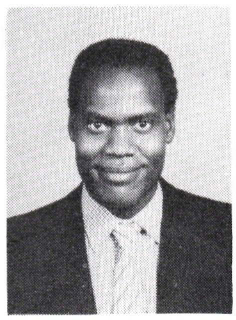


A. O. Murunga
Deputy General Manager

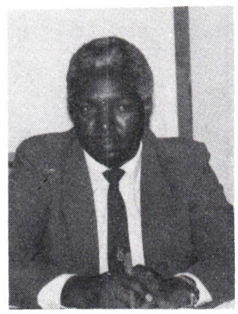
Mr. I. Kiragu
Finance Executive

Mr. S.G. Munene
Chief Liquorer

Mr. C.M. Bichage
Warehousing Manager

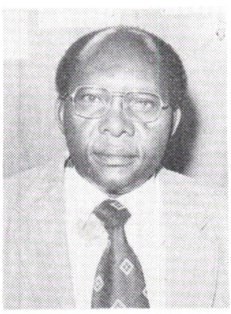


Mr. S.R. Onchere
Overseas Representative

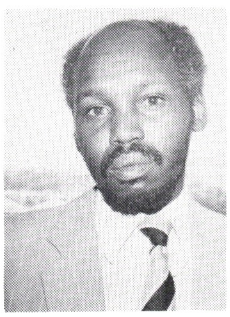


Mr. M.H. Ngutu
Field Services Manager

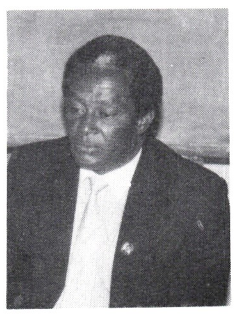
Miss P.W. Matu
Legal Officer/Secretary



Mr. A.O. Nyairo
Senior Adm. & Industrial Relations Officer



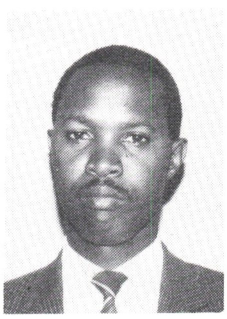
Mr. J.M. Magu
Chief Accountant



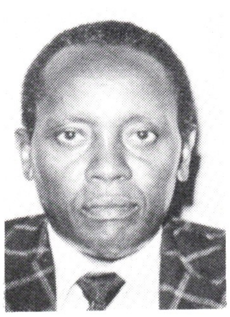
Mr. Paul Kivila
Public Relations Officer

Mr. J.K. Mutindwa
Deputy Warehousing Manager

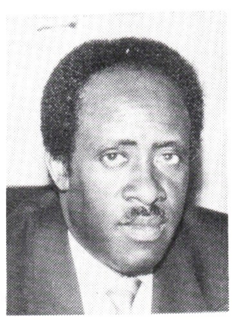
Mr. J.M. Muteti
Internal Auditor



Mr. O.O. Ogallo
Senior Accountant



Mr. S.N. Kinyua
Publicity Officer



Mr. P.M. Kimani
Senior Executive Officer

Mr. C. Gatere
Senior Liquorer

COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD

(A) FUNCTIONAL COMMITTEES

MARKETING COMMITTEE

1. Hon. S.G. Michoma — Chairman
2. Mr. H. Kinyua — Vice Chairman
3. Mr. D. Njiri Karago
4. Mrs. J.W. Ngugi
5. Mr. J.K. Kimbui
6. Mr. P. Mwangi
7. Mr. A.M. Mwangi
8. Mr. G.M. Mbole
9. Mr. Marclus Njiru
10. Ex-Officials

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. Mr. S.G. Michoma — Chairman
2. Mr. H. Kinyua — Vice Chairman
3. Mr. J.K. Kimbui
4. Mr. G.M. Mbole
5. Mr. Marclus Njiru
6. Mr. A.M. Mwangi
7. Mr. J.W. Ngugi
8. Mrs. J. Kirui
9. Mr. D. Njiri Karago
10. Mr. Kingori Maingi
11. Ex-Officials

STAFF COMMITTEE

1. Hon. S.G. Michoma — Chairman
2. Mr. H. Kinyua — Vice Chairman
3. Mr. J.K. Kimbui
4. Mr. G.M. Mbole
5. Mr. P. Mwangi
6. Hon. E. Barngetuny
7. Mr. S. Kagwanja
8. Ex-Officials

(B) STATUTORY COMMITTEES

LICENSING ADVISORY COMMITTEE	1. Mr. H. Kinyua	— Vice Chairman
	2. Mr. Marclus Njiru	
	3. Mrs. J.W. Ngugi	
	4. Mr. J.K. Kimbui	
TENDER BOARD	1. Hon. S.G. Michoma	— Chairman
	2. Mr. H. Kinyua	— Vice Chairman
	3. Mr. C.S. Inganji	
	4. Mr. P. Mwangi	
	5. Hon. E. Barngetuny	
	6. Mrs. J. Kirui	
	7. Ex-Officials	
STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE	1. Mr. H. Kinyua	— Vice Chairman
	2. Mr. A.M. Mwangi	
	3. Mr. S. Kagwanja	

(C) COFFEE BOARD COMMITTEE MEETINGS

1. Marketing Committee	2. Executive Committee	3. Staff Committee
8.10.86	12.11.86	13.03.86
5.11.86	26.11.86	25.08.86
5.12.86	3.06.87	
12.02.87	31.07.87	No. of meetings × 2
19.03.87		
5.06.87	No. of meetings × 4	
29.07.87		
5.08.87		
No. of meetings × 8		

4. Licensing Committee	5. Tender Committee
12.06.87	10.12.86
	20.02.87
No. of meetings × 1	26.08.87
	24.09.87
	No. of meetings × 4

Number of FULL BOARD meetings from 1.10.86 to 30.09.87 was 7.

3. Coffee Production

3.1 General Review

The 1986/87 coffee production of 104,941 metric tonnes was slightly lowe than that of 1985/86, which was 114,881 metric tonnes. When thes production levels are viewed against those of 1984/85 and 1983/84, it is clea that, coffee displayed its usual biennial characteristic in terms of fluctuation i yields.

The plantation sector experienced a higher decline in crop yield than th smallholder sector. Due to a drop in coffee prices particularly in the second hal of the coffee year, the industry went through a low liquidity cycle, whicl culminated in lower payment rates compared with those of 1985/86. The coffe husbandry level was, however, maintained at considerably high levels despit the decline in coffee prices

3.2 Weather and its effect on the crop

The rainfall intensity during 1986/87 was generally higher than that o 1985/86. This weather was quite favourable to both irrigated as well as non irrigated areas The traditional crop pattern whereby the "Main crop" is highe than the "Early crop" was maintained Despite the favourable weather pattern the plantation sector, recorded a decline in yield of, about 22 2% compared witl 1985/86. This could be attributed to the fact that the early crop delivery wa lower compared with that of 1985/86

3.3 Quantities delivered

A total of 104,941 metric tonnes of clean coffee were harvested, processed and handled in 1986/87 coffee year (Table 2). Out of this crop, a total of 65,587 metric tonnes was delivered as a main crop, between October 1986 and July 1987. The early crop, equivalent to 39,353 metric tonnes was delivered between August 1987 and September 1987.

There was a decline in production of 9,940 metric tonnes in 1986/87 which was 8.7% lower than the 1985/86 production. Most of the decline in production was contributed by the plantation sector which had a drop in production of 9,161 metric tonnes, or 20.1% compared with 1985/86

This decline in production was mainly attributed to low early crop deliveries within Thika, lower Kiambu, and Ruiru plantation areas. The drop in production within the Co-operative sector was insignificantly low i.e only 477 metric tonnes representing less than 1% drop compared with 1985/86.

Annual production figures for the last four years for every coffee district are as shown in Table 3(i) and Table 3(ii). Under the plantation sector the four leading coffee producing districts recorded the following figures:-

— Lower Kiambu - 8030 m. tonnes (A decrease of 18.4% over 1985/86.
— Thika - 7614 m. tonnes (A decrease of 32.9% over 1985/86).
— Mitubiri - 3,146 m. tonnes (A decline of 5.4% over 1985/86).

Within the co-operative sector, the four leading coffee districts recorded the following figures:-

— **Murang'a** - 11,518 m. tonnes (A decline of 7.1% over 1985/86).
— **Meru Central** - 8,821 m. tonnes (A decline of 9.2% over 1985/86).
— Kirinyaga - 8,122 m. tonnes (An increase of less than 1% over 1985/86).
— Nyeri - 8,026 m. tonnes (A decline of 40% over 1985/86).

Despite the fact that the year recorded a general decline in crop production, we had two district whose production in 1986/87 was substantially higher than that of 1985/86. These were:—

(i) Co-operative Sector

— Kiambu Co-operative -7187 m. tonnes (An increase of 10.4% over 1985/86).
— Meru North Co-ops - 2876 m. tonnes (An increase of 38.6% over 1985/86).
— Embu Co-operatives - 5505 m. tonnes (An increase of 22.3% over 1985/86).
— Bungoma Co-operatives - 1959 m. tonnes (An increase of 83.7% over 1985/86).
— Baringo Co-operatives - 158 m. tonnes (an increase of 83.7% over 1985/86).
— Kericho Co-operatives - 109 m. tonnes (An increase of 142.2% over 1985/86).
— Nandi Co-operatives - 67 m. tonnes (An increase of 28.9% over 1985/86).

(ii) Estates Sector

Within the Estates Sector, we had substantial increases in yield from the Medium and Small producers. The percentage increases in production during 1985/88 over that of 1985/86 for these districts are shown here below:-

— 92% for Songor
— 77% for Limuru
— 71% for Fort Ternan
— 64% for Kericho
— 48.5% for Nakuru
— 36% for Nandi
— 31% for Trans Nzoia
— 29 6% for Upper Kiambu
— 12% for Makuyu

It is worth noting that, despite relatively high percentage increase in most of the plantation districts, in 1986/87, the overall production from this sector was still lower than that of 1985/86 in absolute terms, due to relatively high decline in production from the major plantation districts.

TABLE 1 RAINFALL INTENSITIES IN COFFEE GROWING AREAS 1986/87 (mm)

Coffee Districts	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	May	July	Aug	Sept	Average 1986/87	1985/8
Kisii	144.4	179.5	116.4	81.3	?		257.8	213.5	213 5	108.9	149 1	157.3	150.59	138.07
Kakamega	136.9	116.5	92.1	68.5	91.3		262.2	280.1	183.3	183 4	237.3	201 3	166 85	125.65
Bungoma	146.0	105.9	54.8	40.9	61.9		209.9	219	154.7	129.1	144 4	158 8	127.95	115.94
Kericho	75.7	83.2	53.9	53.9	76.3		153.7	132 6	100.1	162 1	185.9	99 2	104 93	113.50
Kitale	32.4	66.4	25.4	17.6	35.3		147.9	148 2	140 9	151 2	85 4	84 90	94 72	
Nakuru	69.2	72.6	33.7	25.9	42.5		139.5	122.1	77 6	94.1	119 7	88 3	79.20	67 71
Kiambu	69.5	149.5	66.9	43.6	43.6		243.7	175.4	43 6	27.7	26 9	?	84 73	67.79
Limuru	94.2	162.3	82.9	59.0	56.3		309.0	244.3	65.0	24 3	36 3	45.6	107.54	104.60
Thika	65.3	140.5	66.9	33.4	40.1		199.4	123 8	11.6	6 9	17 9	20 6	74.28	47 81
Muranga	67.1	186.1	80.7	34.0	41.0		316.3	202.0	43 2	21.3	22 7	25.9	95.57	93 31
Nyeri	101.65	126.75	83.2	27.5	43.3		154.5	181.0	17.4	18 2	18.8	26 2	71.43	102 23
Embu	272.5	273.6	76.4	22.4	33.9		355.4	298.7	62 1	54.3	62.4	52.6	140.40	88 71
Machakos	62.65	191.3	80.7	54.7	55.1		224.4	76.0	11.7	5.9	6.2	9 4	74.42	86 34
Kirinyaga	180.1	226.9	124.6	98.9	30.2		327.6	298.7	164.0	92.0	175 5	138.7	165.35	121.45
Meru	209.7	399.9	142.0	22.7	30.2		383.3	188	16.2	13.6	14.7	46.8	134.35	102.18

TABLE 2: PRODUCTION BY SECTOR YEARS 1982/83 — 1986/87 (m. tonnes).

Sector	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84	1982/83
Co-operatives	67,907	68,384	67,717	74,683	52,469
Estates	36,381	45,542	28,922	54,258	32,981
Sweeping/Misc	653	955	450	684	614
National Totals	104,941	114,881	94,089	129,625	86,064

BLE 3(a): QUANTITIES PRODUCED BY INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS IN 1986/87—COMPARED TO THREE PREVIOUS YEARS QUANTITIES IN METRIC TONNES

B.K. Ref.).	Plantation (Estates)	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84
AA	Lower Kiambu	8,030	9,840	5,772	13,819
AB	Thika	7,259	11,029	6,553	11,873
AC	Ruiru	7,614	11,343	6,214	11,988
AD	Mitubiri	3,146	3,316	2,275	3,484
AE	Makuyu	1,785	1,593	767	1,771
AF	Donyo Sabuk	2,198	3,064	1,518	2,245
AG	Nyeri	1,067	1,164	1,094	1,608
AH	Limuru	117	66	83	Under Upper Kiambu
AI	Upper Kiambu	2,063	1,592	1,552	3,284
AJ	Kirinyaga	42	73	33	352
BA	Meru North	180)	73	370	Formerly under Nyeri
BB	Meru Central	9)	159	194	143
BC	Meru South	5)	418	130	322
BD	Embu	121	868	1,276	1,893
BF	Machakos	309	360	425	380
CA	Nakuru	1,289	13	13	62
CB	Trans Nzoia	471	—	—	—
CC	Soghor	25	38	6	Formerly under Trans Nzoia
CD	Sotik	0.4	11	18	Formerly under Kaimosi
CE	Turbo-Kipkaren	22	76	116	Formerly under Songor
CF	Nandi	15	71	143	329
CG	Koru	131	26	73	Formerly under Fort Ternan
CH	Fort Ternan	180	0 579	1	—
CI	Kericho	73	—	—	—
CJ	Kajiado	12	6	2	—
DA	Kakamega	9	5	11	47
DB	Bungoma	2	–	—	—
EB	Kisii	7	326	283	473
EC	South Nyanza	0 4	45,530	28,922	54258
FA	Kabete	196			
	Sub Totals	36.381			

BLE 3(b) QUANTITIES PRODUCED BY INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS IN 1986/87 – COMPARED TO THREE PREVIOUS YEARS QUANTITIES IN METRIC TONNES

Co-operatives	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84
mbu	7,187	6,510	5,181	11,651
iranga	11,518	12,340	13,262	19,150
eri	8,026	8 361	9,762	10,362
inyaga	8,112	8 110	9,303	8,984
ru North	2,876	2,075	1,515	1,252
ru Central	8,821	9,632	5,038	6,267
ru South	4,399	4 682	3,319	4,221
bu	5,505	4,500	5,954	5,348
chakos	4,279	5,102	3,451	4,312
ui	4	5	2	2
st Pokot	4	3	4	113
iado	4	12	1	29
ringo	158	86	74	Formerly under West Pokot
richo	109	45	30	Formerly under Kajiado
ndi	67	52	59	Formerly under West Pokot
kipia	5	—	—	
ngoma	1,959	1,568	1,796	1,070
kamega	367	521	418	286
sia	28	—	—	—
ii	3,934	4,209	4,799	1,276
uth Nyanza	445	447	489	240
ntral Nyanza (Siaya)	3	6	4	16
umu	25	30	—	Formerly under Central Nyanza (Siaya)
ta	72	88	89	104
tals	67,907	68,384	64,769	74,683
and Total	104,288	113,926	93,639	128,941

3.4 Coffee yield per Hectare

As can be seen under Table 4(a) the national average yield in 1986/87 was 675 kgs of clean coffee per hectare, lower than that of 1985/86 with 729 kgs. of clean coffe per hectare. The average yield per hectare the plantation sector in 1979/87 was als lower than that of 1985/86. These were 950 lgs; amd 1179 kgs. respectively. The yield level per hectare in 1986/87 within the co-operative sector was more or les similar to that of 1985/86; i.e. 585 kgs. of clean coffee per hectare for 1986/87 an 581 kgs. per hectare in 1985/86.

The plantation maintained their traditional lead in yield pe hectare compare with the Co-operatives.

Details of yield levels within the co-operative districts are as shown in tabl (4b). Within the sector, the first four leading coffee districts in terms of yields p hectare were.

- Murang'a Co-operatives — 891 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Kirinyaga Co-operatives — 880 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Nyeri Co-operatives — 803 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Embu Co-operatives — 687 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.

Under the plantation sector, the details of yields per hectare are analysed und Table (4c). The first four leading coffee districts within this sector in terms of yiel per hectare were: —

- Mituburi — 1707 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Ruiru — 1498 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Thika — 1211 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.
- Donyo Sabuk — 1071 kgs of clean coffee per hectare.

It is worth noting that other than Embu Co-operatives, all the other seve coffee districts that were leading in terms of average coffee yield per hectare shown above, were also among the leading eight districts in average yields p hectare in 1985/86, which proves that there is consistency in coffee husband standards within these districts.

TABLE 4(a): ESTIMATED YIELD PER HA. IN KGS CO-OPERATIVES & ESTATES

Sector	Area Under Mature Coffee	Production 1986/87 Tons	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84
Co-operatives	116050	67,907	585	581	556	654
Estates	38,477	36,381	950	1,179	809	1519
National	154,527	104,288	675	729	615	860

TABLE 4(b): CO-OPERATIVES: ESTIMATED AVERAGE YIELD BY DISTRICT FROM 1984/85 TO 1986/87

District	Area under mature Coffee (Hactares)	Total production 1986/87 (Tonnes)	Average 1986/87 Kilograms Hactares	Yield in 1985/86	Kilograms in 1984/85
Kiambu	13,108	7,187	548	6,510	395
Muranga	12,924	11,518	891	12,340	1,026
Nyeri	9,990	8,026	803	8,361	972
Embu	8,018	5,505	687	4,500	743
Kirinyaga	9,219	8,112	880	8,110	1,030
Kisii	7,185	3,934	548	4,209	668
Bungoma	4,043	1,959	483	1,568	443
Kakamega	1,315	367	279	521	318
Taita	562	72	128	88	158
Machakos	12,172	4,279	352	5,102	284
South Nyanza	1,503	445	296	447	362
Kitui	45	4	14	5	7
Kericho	474	109	229	45	Under Kericho/Kajiado
Kajiado	44	4	90	12	Under Kericho/Kajiado
Baringo	450	158	331	86	Under Kisumu/Siaya
Kisumu	83	25	301	30	Under Baringo/Nandi
Nandi	441	67	151	52	Under Baringo /Nandi
West Pokot	33	4	121	3	Under Nandi/Baringo
Meru Central	17,249	8,821	511	9,632	—
Meru South	9,617	4,399	457	4,682	285
Meru North	7,151	2,876	402	2,075	—
Siaya	140	3	21	6	Under Siaya/Kisumu
Busia	187	28	150	—	—
Laikipia	87	5	58	—	Under Nyeri
Total	116,050	67,907	585	63,384	581

TABLE 4(c): ESTATES: ESTIMATED YIELD PER HECTARE BY DISTRICT FROM 1984/85 TO 1986/87

District	Area under Mature Coffee (Hactares)	Total Production in Tonnes (1986/87	Average Production in Kgs. 1986/87	Total Production in Tonnes 1985/86	Average Production in Kgs 1984/85
Lower Kiambu	8,063	8,030	996	9,841	678
Thika	5,992	7,259	1,211	11,030	1,109
Ruiru	5,083	7,614	1,498	11,344	1,281
Mitubiri	1,843	3,146	1,707	3,317	1,231
Makuyu	1,891	1,785	944	1,593	436
Donyo Sabuk	2,162	2,198	1,017	3,064	863
Nyeri	1,712	1,067	623	1,164	798
Limuru	222	117	527	67	Under Upper Kiambu
Upper Kiambu	2,750	2,063	750	1,593	795
Kirinyaga	423	42	100	74	277
Meru North	253	180	711)		
Meru Central	14	9	643)	73	1,131
Meru South	15	5	333)		
Embu	203	121	596	160	1,287
Machakos	548	309	563	419	244
Nakuru	4,102	1,289	314	868	311
Trans Nzoia	1,291	471	365	360	840
Songhor	261	25	96	13	Under Kor/Songhor
Turbo-Kipkaren	130	22	169	39	Under Trans Nzoia
Nandi	86	15	174	12	Under Kaimosi/Nandi
Koru	100	131	1,310	77	Under Songhor
Fort Ternan	875	180	205	71	320
Kericho	226	73.4	323	27	Under Fort Ternan
Kajiado	14	12	890	—	Under Nakuru
Bungoma	204	11	10	6	55
Kisii	10	7	700	—	—
South Nyanza	4	0.4	250	—	—
Kabete	501	196	391	—	Under Kiambu
Total	38,477	36,381	622	45,544	809

3.5 Coffee quality

The analysis of coffee quality in 1986/87 is shown under the tables 5, 6, 7(a) and 7(b). In general, the coffee quality in 1986/87 was relatively lower than that of 1985/86.

Although the co-operative sector had a larger percentage of its coffee under classes 1 to 3 than the plantation sector, the overall coffee quality within the plantation sector was better than that of the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector had a total of 68.07% from the plantation within class 1 — 6 brackets, as compared with 84,99% from the plantation within the same brackets.

The overal Mbuni production increased from 12.71% in 1985/86 to 14.49% in 1986/87.

The plantation sector, did however, record a decline in Mbuni production from 6.78% in 1985/86 to 6.22% in 1986/87. On the contrary, Mbuni production in 1986/87 increased considerably within the co-operative sector, from 16.77% in 1985/87 to 18.90% in 1986/87.

Table 6 shows that 1986/87 experienced a slight decrease of AA, AB and C grades, while there was an increase in UG, T, and F grades. This is in conformity with the lower quality classification within the year.

Within the co-operative sector, the first four leading coffee districts in terms of quality were: —

- Nyeri — with 36.50% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Taita Taveta — with 21.86% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Kirinyaga — with 19.20% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Murang'a — with 18.40% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.

Within the plantation sector the first four leading coffee districts in terms of quality were: —

- Nyeri — with 27.14% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Kirinyaga — with 21.17% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Nakuru — with 20.83% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.
- Koru — with 15.30% of its coffee in classes 1 — 3.

TABLE 5: SUMMARY OF QUALITY PERFORMANCE BY SECTOR 1983/84—1986/87

PERCENTAGE COMPOSITION

Sector	Class	1986/1987	1985/86	1984/85	1983/84
Co-operatives	1-3	14-12	24.68	13.90	24.22
	4-6	53 95	48.84	53.23	52 50
	7-10	13 01	9 71	10.78	9.70
	Buni	18 90	16.77	22.09	13.58
Estates	1-3	4.70	5 97	3.09	6.61
	4-6	80.29	76.95	76.95	76.94
	7-10	8.76	9 50	11.82	9.47
	Buni	6.22	6.78	8.23	6.98
National	1-3	10.84	17.06	10.47	16.72
	4-6	64.35	60.23	60.44	68.09
	7-10	11.18	10.00	11.37	9.37
	Buni	14.49	12.71	17.72	10.76

TABLE 6: QUALITY AS DEPICTED BY COFFEE GRADES 82/83 — 86/87

Coffee Grade	86/87	85/86	84/85	83/84	82/83
PB	1 63	1 44	1 15	**2.05**	0.51
AA	10.36	11.72	8 69	**13.29**	12.20
AB	41 70	44 81	39.63	**45.73**	44.81
C	10.82	11.13	14 98	**10.76**	10.74
E	0 28	0 23	0.17	**0.45**	0.24
TT	4 62	5 81	5 28	**6.63**	7 48
T	3 07	2 55	4 56	**3.18**	3.14
UG	13 07	9 59	7 8	**7.16**	6.66
F	0 01	0 0	0 10	**0.0**	0.0
Buni	14.44	12 72	17 73	**10.76**	12.22
	100 00	100 00	100.00	**100.00**	100.00

TABLE 7:(a) COFFEE PERFORMANCE BY DISTRICT 1985/86 — 1986/87

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

District	Class Performance							
	1986/87				1985/86			
	1-3	4-6	7-10	Buni	1-3	4-6	7-10	Buni
Kiambu	16 67	50 16	10 13	23 06	34 43	41.60	6 78	17.19
Muranga	18 40	52 85	12 04	16 73	34 23	48 03	3 59	14.15
Nyeri	36 50	44 64	3 82	15 07	48 63	35.70	2 98	12.69
Embu	14 76	51 43	12 97	20 86	24 62	47.24	10 24	17.90
Kisii	0%	66 75	7 01	26.25	0	67.30	5 96	26 74
Bungoma	2 13	65 79	19 05	13 05	6 41	68.97	13 81	10.81
Taita	4 86	56 00	3 28	18 89	20 47	56 12	3 23	20.18
Kakamega	%	58 95	4 41	36 64	2 56	57 88	2 79	36.77
Machakos	7 15	63 27	8 91	20 68	14.32	53.54	8.81	23.33
South Nyanza	—%	50 82	8 20	40.98	0	53.61	4 26	41 93
Meru Central	5 29	63 73	15 92	15 06	10	59.41	16 29	14.30
Meru South	1 95	48 30	28 53	21.22	2 95	44.50	35.55	17.01
Meru North	2 07	38 51	37 39	22.02	2.40	57 09	26.65	13.86
West Pokot	%	77 94	3 15	18.38	0	74 25	5.45	20.30
Kajiado		21 68	15 14	63 18	0	27.17	33 77	39.06
Kirinyaga	19 20	53 72	10 52	16 56	39 71	41 10	3 21	15.98
Kitui	%	%	%	100%	—	—	100	
Baringo	%	53 75	7 95	38.30	0	19.36	41.36	38.77
Kisumu	%	73 21	8 05	18.74	0	28.08	1 04	70.88
Kericho	%	73 21	8 05	18 74	23.96	51 84	2.06	22.14
Nandi	%	63 88	12 50	23 61	—	74 43	7.91	17.60
Siaya	%	%	44 91	55 09	—	1 70	14.75	83.55

3.6 Programmes and Services

3.6.1 Coffee Research Services

These services are undertaken by the Coffee Reseach Foundation. The Research liaison section linkage was enhanced through strenthening the Research liaison section of the Foundation. Research findings were transmitted to the farmers through the Extension Agents, relevant circulars and the Coffee Bulletin. The "KAHAWA WIKI HII", radio programmes and farmers field days organised by the Research Liaison Staff reinforced the efforts of Extension Agents in transmitting the research findings to the coffee farmers.

3.6.2 Highlights in Coffee Farming

There has been a general increase in coffee production from the districts that could be termed as medium and small producers, especially from the upcoming districts within Rift Valley Province. This trend has maintained itself for the last three years and is expected to continue due to rehabilitation of coffee and new planting. Although coffee production in Taita Taveta co-operatives, has declined over the last three years, its quality seems to have been maintained at a fairly high level

In 1986/87, Taita Taveta took the second position in terms of coffee quality within the co-operative districts, with 21.86% of its coffee falling within classes 1 – 3. Like in the previous year, Nyeri district was leading in quality in 1986/87 within the co-operative sector, with 36.50% of its coffee falling within classes 1 – 3 Within the plantation sector, Nyeri District was still leading in quality, with 27 14% of its coffee attaining classes 1 – 3. It should be remembered that Nyeri plantations have been leading in quality for the last three consecutive years, which is quite commendable

Robusta development experienced period of further expansion and rehabilitation with more nurseries being established and more seedlings being raised. Marketing channels were also streamlined through the establishment of co operative societies within the Robusta coffee growing areas.

There was an increase in both private and commercial nurseries compared with an increase in the demand for seed. Ruiru 11 seed and "Pregerms" were distributed to the farmers through the "Ruiru 11 Allocation Sub-committee" with considerable success.

3.6.3 Field Services

The District Coffee Working Groups continued to be the main centres of co ordination of coffee farming activities, especially within the smallholders coffee growing areas. The Field Advisory Services were provided by the Ministry of Agriculture Extension Staff and the Coffee Inspectorate Staff of the Board. In addition, there were Advisory Services provided to the farmers by the field staff of the plantation sector

The control of pests and diseases was satisfactory in Central and Eastern provinces, within both sectors There were, however, problems related to inadequate control of pests and diseases in Western and Nyanza provinces within the smallholder sector. The problems associated with "SPRAY TEAMS" within the co-operative sectors in Western and Nyanza provinces were still experienced. The co-operatives were continuously advised on the possible alternative strategies that could be adopted in order to make spraying teams effective or abandon them all together, with a view to having each farmer taking full responsibility of spraying his coffee.

The coffee working groups should take an active role in ensuring that proper spraying mechanisms are worked out and implemented, so as to have effective sprays.

The CBK field staff spent considerable time inspecting Coffee Nurseries and verifying field information regarding application for various Agricultural Licences as well as Parchment Advances In addition the usual monitoring and advisory services were carried out, particularly to the nursery and plantation licence holders.

Any illegal activities that may have been detected by the Coffee Inspectors were dealt with according to law

3.6.4 Coffee Processing

The construction of new factories as well as rehabilitation of old ones continued in both sectors. The Smallholders Coffee Improvement Project (SCIP) was, however closed in 1985/86, and hence no loans for factory construction o renovation were advanced tothe smallholders sector under the project in 1986/87. The co-operatives were therefore left with the options of either using their own funds or borrowing commercially from the Co-operative Bank of Kenya.

The shortage of funds for capital development within the plantation sector was still prevalent. This leads to some considerable delays in the construction of new factories, particularly within the newly licensed medium and small estates — i.e. Estates having between 4 ha. and 20 ha. of coffee.

The number of factories in operation within the Co-operative Sector is shown under Table 8, and has increased from 759 in 1985/86 to 766 in 1986/87. Murang'a Co-operatives still maintain the lead in terms of the number of operating factories with a total of 127 followed by Meru Central, with 87, and then Kisii with 76.

The number of authorised factories that should have been under construction within the plantation sector in 1986/87 was double that of 1985/86 (Table 8). This was due to an upsurge of approvals for private factories, especially in Central and Eastern Provinces, for medium and small estates that are breaking away from the Marketing Co-operatives.

There were also some 36 factories within the co-operative sector that were approved for construction in 1986/87 compared with 41 in 1985/86 (Table 8). Factories will be expected to maintain a high quality coffee.

3.6.5 Other Issues

Table 9 shows the distribution of seeds in 1986/87 a higher demand for seeds than that of 1985/86. A total of 4,318 kgs. of seed was distributed to all nurseries in 1986/87 compared with only 2,087 kgs. in 1985/86. The number of coffee nurseries increased from 124 in 1985/86 to 232 in 1986/87.

Table 10 shows the distribution of coffee plantation based on coffee hectarage. Out of 1,111 Estates we had 520 of them, (or 46.8%) growing less than 20 hectares of coffee, another 208 Estates (or 18.7%) had between 21 ha. and 50 ha. of coffee, and 383 Estates (or 31.5%) had over 50 ha. of coffee.

The trend of having a bigger proportion of the Estates falling below 20 ha. of coffee is expected to continue. This is because most new plantation have relatively large smallholder farmers opting out of the co-operative marketing stream and getting licensed as new plantations.

TABLE 7(b): COFFEE PERFORMANCE BY DISTRICT 1985/86 — 1986/87

ESTATES SECTOR

District	CLASS PERFORMANCE 1986/87				1985/86			
	1-3	4-6	7-10	Buni	1-3	4-6	7-10	Buni
Upper Kiambu	14.32	74.57	9.18	1 93	30.21	63 42	4.36	2.01
Kiambu	3.51	79.45	8.52	8.52	4.89	76 52	10.03	8.56
Thika	4 53	83.14	7 09	4.94	6.74	78.17	8.52	6.57
Ruiru	1 70	85.69	8 48	4.12	1.76	83.80	8.94	5.49
Mitubiri	0 33	86.09	7 72	5.86	0 91	84.78	5.59	5 71
Makuyu	0 25	76.98	16 50	6.27	0.69	74.74	19.06	5.51
Donyo Sabuk	0	85.90	10 30	3.80	0.28	79.16	16.28	4.28
Nyeri	27 14	57 99	9 06	5.81	38.57	53 32	3.96	4.15
Kabete	0	76 05	13 18	10.77	2 60	81.03	8.90	7.46
Limuru	0	72 73	9 99	17 28	1 64	61.08	14 34	22.93
Machakos	1 05	71 50	6.33	21 10	2 71	65 13	11 13	21.03
Trans Nzoia	0	84 97	6 59	8 43	0 08	80 84	4.70	14 35
Songhor	0	58 46	1 09	40 46	3 91	49.13	3.94	43.02
Nakuru	20 83	61 38	10 31	7 47	26 98	54 15	5.61	13 26
Turbo/Kipkaren	0	56 87	8 45	34 68	—	69 99	2.60	27 41
Nandi	0	89 46	6 90	3 64	—	77.68	8 40	13 62
Koru	15 30	67 49	5 61	11 59	19 48	63 98	8 56	17 98
Fort Ternan	0	82 81	10 03	7.15	—	84 94	9.43	5.64
Kericho	6 17	72 90	3 92	17 01	—	89 62	2.58	7.80
Kaimosi	—	—	—	—	—	97.69	2.31	—
Laikipia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	100
Kirinyaga	21-17	41.92	2 82	34 06	27 89	43.26	4 67	24.16
Embu	10.10	50.01	5 34	33 53	16 29	46 05	6.20	31.45
Bungoma	0	42.34	20 96	36 59	—	29 87	2.03	68.11
Sotik	0	0	—	100	—	—	35.10	64.90
Meru South	1.95	48.00	29.00	21 00)	—	—	—	—
Meru Central	5	64	16	15)	—	81 81	2 26	15.93
Meru North	2	39	37	22)	—	—	—	—

TABLE (8): A FACTORY DISTRIBUTION APPROVED/UNDER CONSTRUCTION

District	Co-op Factory operating	Private	Co-ops	Total
Kiambu	68	25	1	26
Muranga	127	13	3	16
Nyeri	75	3	4	7
Meru Central	87	2	8	10
Meru South	49	2	3	5
Meru North	23	1	6	7
Embu	46	8	—	8
Kisii	76	—	—	—
Bungoma	28	—	—	—
Taita	6	—	—	—
Kakamega	16	—	—	—
Machakos	59	—	2	2
South Nyanza	13	1	2	3
Siaya	5	1	—	1
Kisumu	1	—	2	2
Kirinyaga	64	4	1	5
Kitui	2*	—	2	2
Nandi	8	1	—	1
Baringo	6	2	1	3
Kericho	7	1	1	1
Totals	766	64	36	100

TABLE 9: SEEDS MOVEMENT BY DISTRICT 1986/1987

VARIETIES SL. 28, SL. 34, K.7

District Ref	District	No. of Seeds (Kgs)	No. of Commercial Private Nurseries
AA	Kiambu	(270kgs)	19
AB	Thika	(239kgs)	29
AC	Ruiru	(250 kgs)	11
AD	Mitubiri		4
AE	Makuyu	(80kgs)	10
AF	Donyo Sabuk	(152kgs)	7
AG	Nyeri	(716kgs)	16
FA	Kabete	(80kgs)	2
AH	Limuru	(40kgs)	2
BF	Machakos	(305kgs)	7
CB	Trans Nzoia	(32kgs)	15
CC	Songhor	(15kgs)	10
CA	Nakuru	(256kgs)	12
CE	Turbo/Kipkaren	(58kgs)	2
CF	Nandi	(28kgs)	3
CG	Koru	(77kgs)	8
CH	Fort Ternan	(5kgs)	3
CI	Kericho	(94kgs)	9
CL	Laikipia	(35kgs)	4
BA/BB/BC	Meru	(497kgs)	19
BD	Embu	(325kgs)	7
DB	Bungoma	(90kgs)	13
AJ	Kirinyaga	(556kgs)	6
DA	Kaimosi	(20kgs)	Under Kakamega
BE	Kitui	(8kgs)	2
EB	Kisii	(5kgs)	5
EC	South Nyanza	(5kgs)	5
EA	Kisumu	(2kgs)	1
—	U/Gishu	(20kgs)	Under Nandi
—	E/Marakwet	(53kgs)	—
—	Kajiado	(15kgs)	1
		4,318	232

TABLE 10: ESTATES DISTRIBUTION BY SIZE AND DISTRICT 1986/1987

District		Acreage Over 50	21 to 50	Less than 20	Total
AI	Upper Kiambu	16	7	24	47
AA	Kiambu	75	79	199	353
AB	Thika	63	28	116	207
AC	Ruiru	46	5	13	64
AD	Mitubiri	22	4	2	29
AE	Makuyu	26	1	2	29
AF	Donyo Sabuk	10	3	3	16
AG	Nyeri	22	9	20	51
FA	Kabete	6	4	15	25
AH	Limuru	4	5	4	13
BF	Machakos	5	10	7	22
CB	Trans Nzoia	20	19	42	81
CC	Songhor	12	30	3	8
CD	Sotik	0	0	0	0
CA	Nakuru	40	9	30	79
CE	Turbo/Kipkaren	1	6	5	12
CF	Nandi	1	1	1	3
CG	Koru	1	2	5	8
CH	Fort Ternan	1	2	2	5
CI	Lubwa	3	3	2	8
DA	Kaimosi	0	1	0	1
CL	Laikipia	1	0	2	3
BA, BB, BC	Meru	3	2	2	7
AJ	Kirinyaga	4	2	6	12
BD	Embu	1	2	7	10
DB	Bungoma	0	1	8	9
	Totals	383	208	520	1,111

4. Market Report

4.1 Nairobi Auctions

The year under review saw a dramatic fall in the prices offered for coffee at the Nairobi auctions. This fall could directly related to events on the international coffee market where exporters shipped as much as possible because the market had become a free-for-all after the suspension of quotas on 18th February 1986. The heavy shipment depressed prices. Drought which had hit coffee producing regions of Brazil seemed to have been over-stated. The expected coffee boom never materialised through prices spared during the previous year (1985/86) to unprecendented levels since the 1986/87 coffee boom.

However the 1986/87 prices were depressed as coffee stocks began to build up in consuming nations. Back at the Nairobi auctions, the highest price was offered for sale number 1 held on 7-10-87 at 3130 K£ per tonne. The lowest price was 1690 K£ per tonne for sale number 40 held on 28-7-87.

A total of 1,741,313 bags were auctioned during the year realising K£ 220.4 million compared to the previous year's scale of 1,955,875 bags and gross realization of £392.3 million, representing a drop of 11% in gross sales and 44% sales realization.

See Table 1 (Nairobi Auctions) on page 22

Exports

Total coffee exports for the year amounted to 105,675 tonnes with a gross realiation of K£ 235.3 million f.o.b. (Mombasa). The Federal Republic of Germany remained the chief destination of our exports followed by the United States of America who moved Holland from second to third spot in terms of quantity bought.

Holland remained second in terms of value of th coffee bought placing the United Kingdom in fourth position. All the four main importers showed decreases in quantities bought with the previous year.

On the non-quota sector, Saudi Arabia also remained the chief destination of our exports followed by Sudan, Jordan, and the United Arab Emirates (U.A.E.) in that order.

Exports to this sector of the market were offered at similar prices at the quota sector as to this catalogue at the auctions was one. This also complied with the requirement by the I.C.O. that coffee should not be offered at discounted prices to this sector of the market vis-avis the quota sector. The overall average export price was K£ 2226.23 per tonne.

TABLE 1: NAIROBI AUCTIONS

Sale No.	Date	Quantity (Bags)	Average price per 50 kg bag	Value Kshs
1	7.10.86	44,934	3130.44	165,795,891.60
2	14.10.86	44,462	3009.16	160,552,088.40
3	22.10.86	44,635	2802.83	150,124,911.60
4	28.10.86	44,417	2836.60	151,191,713.80
5	4.11.86	44,580	2731.12	146,104,083.40
6	11 11.86	41,167	2371.06	117,131,532.00
7	18.11.86	39,367	2166.21	102,332,884.80
8	25.11.86	39,372	2098.63	99,152,808.00
9	2.12.86	34,787	2167.49	90,480,464.40
10	9.12.86	34,649	2177.61	90,543,378.40
11	6.1.87	27,800	1923.90	64,181,451.60
12	13.1.87	29,470	2073.62	53,703,692.40
13	24.1.87	29,470	2073.62	73,333,760.85
14	27.1 87	29,960	2079.73	74,771,446.20
15	3.2 87	29,191	2144.30	75,110,323.00
16	10.2.87	29,947	2201.85	79,126,758.00
17	17.2.87	29,606	2244.97	79,757,358.00
18	24.2.87	20,000	2441.06	87,878,041.20
19	3.3.87	30,002	2232.04	80,357,892.30
20	10.3.87	29,826	2128.01	76,163,984.40
21	17 3 87	28,813	2150.31	74,349,169.20
22	24.3.87	33,846	2065.58	83,893 768.50
23	31.3.87	33,686	1994.95	80,642,350.80
24	7.4.87	32,972	2010 84	79,561,573.20
25	14.4.87	34,823	1948.31	8,415,171.20
26	22.4.87	35,000	2163.49	90,866,730.00
27	28.4.87	35,094	2157.46	90,856,623.60
28	5.5.87	37,842	2168.44	98,469,638.40
29	12.5 87	37,529	2195.86	98,890,072.80
30	19.5.87	37,881	2191.36	99,612,982.80
31	26.5 87	37,406	2182 57	97,969,417.20
32	5.6.87	37,160	2118.60	94,472,649.60
33	9.6.87	36,432	1983 79	86,728,070.40
34	16.6.87	36,868	1859.38	82,262,133.60
35	22.6.87	37,584	1745.52	78,724,167.60
36	30.6.87	35,726	1831.57	78,521,486.40
37	7.7.87	37,374	1700.40	76,260,968.40
38	14.7.87	24,589	1758.91	51,899,770.80
39	21.7.87	35,621	1865.12	79,725,162.00
40	28.7.87	35,654	1690.82	72,341,306.40
41	4.8.87	37,572	1808 01	77,567,976.00
42	11.8.87	37,072	1732.04	77,052,064.80
43	18.8.87	36,525	1820.94	79,812,205.20
44	25.8.87	37,504	1712 50	77,070,770.00
45	1 9.87	36,976	1845.98	81,915,196.80
46	8 9.87	36,533	1886,20	82,690,222.80
47	15.9.87	37,704	1724.92	71,834,127.60
48	22.9.87	35,650	1782.76	76,266,625.20
49	29.9.87	35,572	1722.78	73,539,513.60
		1,741,313	2109.50	4,407,951,769.25

THE DOMESTIC MARKET (1986/87)

TABLE (1): COFFEE DISPOSAL TO THE DOMESTIC MARKET FROM THE ROASTING PLANT (IN K£)

	1986/87	1985/86	% Increase/decrease
Kahawa No. 1	15,558.85	15,719.75	1%
K.C.H.B.	231,342	228,859.5	1%
Totals	246,900.85	244,579.25	0%

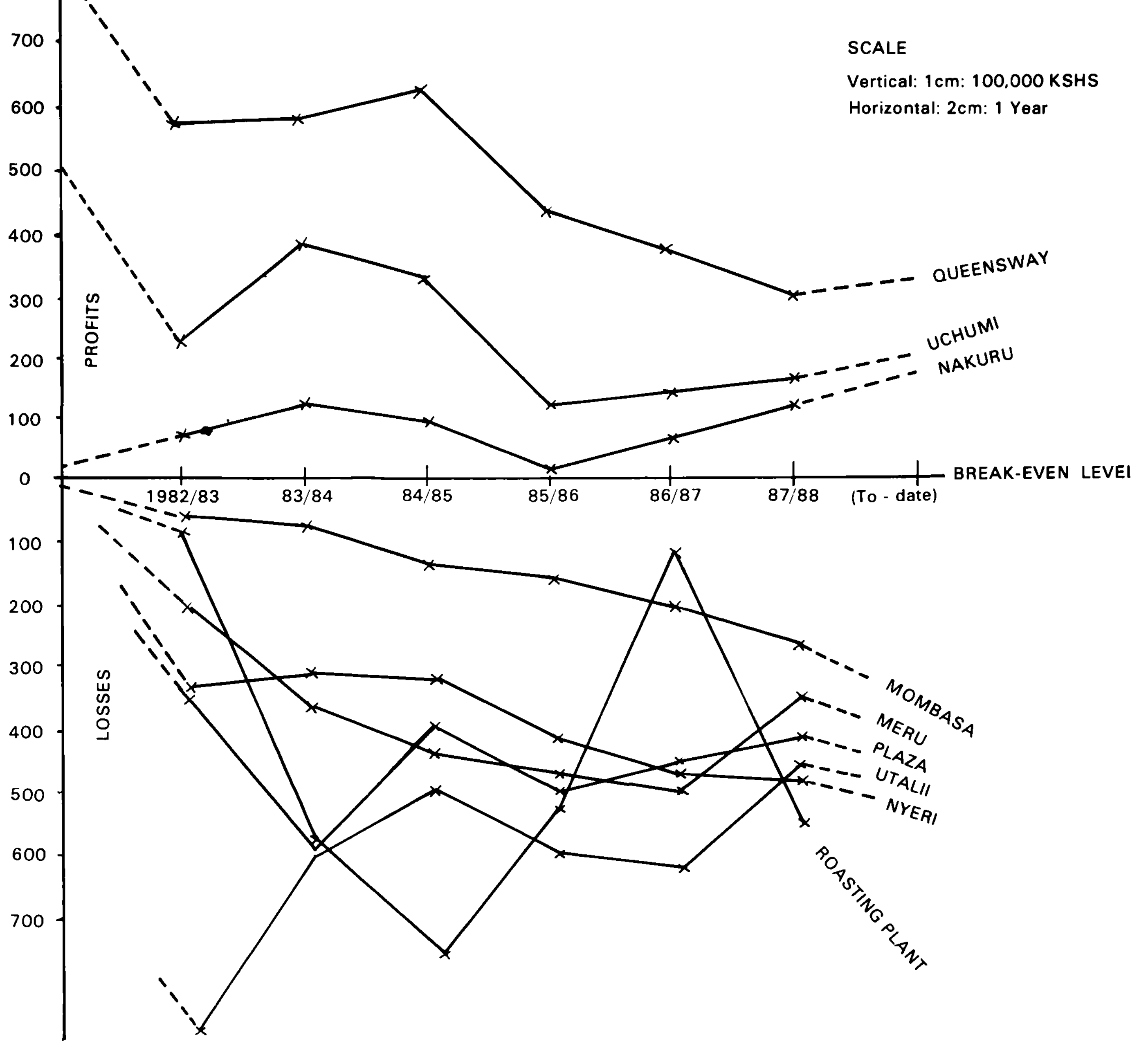
TABLE 2: COFFEE SALES AT THE BOARD'S ROASTING PLANT IN (60 Kgs Bags)

	Kahawa No. 1	K.C.H.B.
Sales to coffee Houses	–	1044
Sales to other customers	203.2	1233
Totals	203.2	2277

TABLE 3: COFFEE HOUSES PERFORMANCE 1986/87 (K£)

Coffee Houses	1986/87	1985/86
Queensway	K£ 18,201	K£ 21,034
Uchumi	K£ 6,562	K£ 5,762
Nakuru	K£ 3,656	K£ 131
Mombasa	K£ (10,441)	K£ (8,401)
Nyeri	K£ (23,982)	K£ (20,514)
Plaza	K£ (22,330)	K£ (24,595)
Meru	K£ (23,588)	K£ (21,972)
Utalii	K£ (30,788)	K£ (30,183)
Total Revenue	K£ (82,710)	K£ (78,738)
Roasting Plant	K£ (6,350)	K£ (26,427)

COFFEE HOUSES PERFORMANCE FOR THE LAST 4 YEARS
(PROFITS (LOSSES) IN '000 KSHS)



ROASTING PLANT AND COFFEE HOUSES PERFORMANCE

During the year 1986/87, there was an increase in the quantity of Kenya Coffee House Blend to the dometic market from the Board's roasting plant. A total of 2,277 bags was sold to both coffee houses and other private customers compared to 2120 bags sold the previous year.

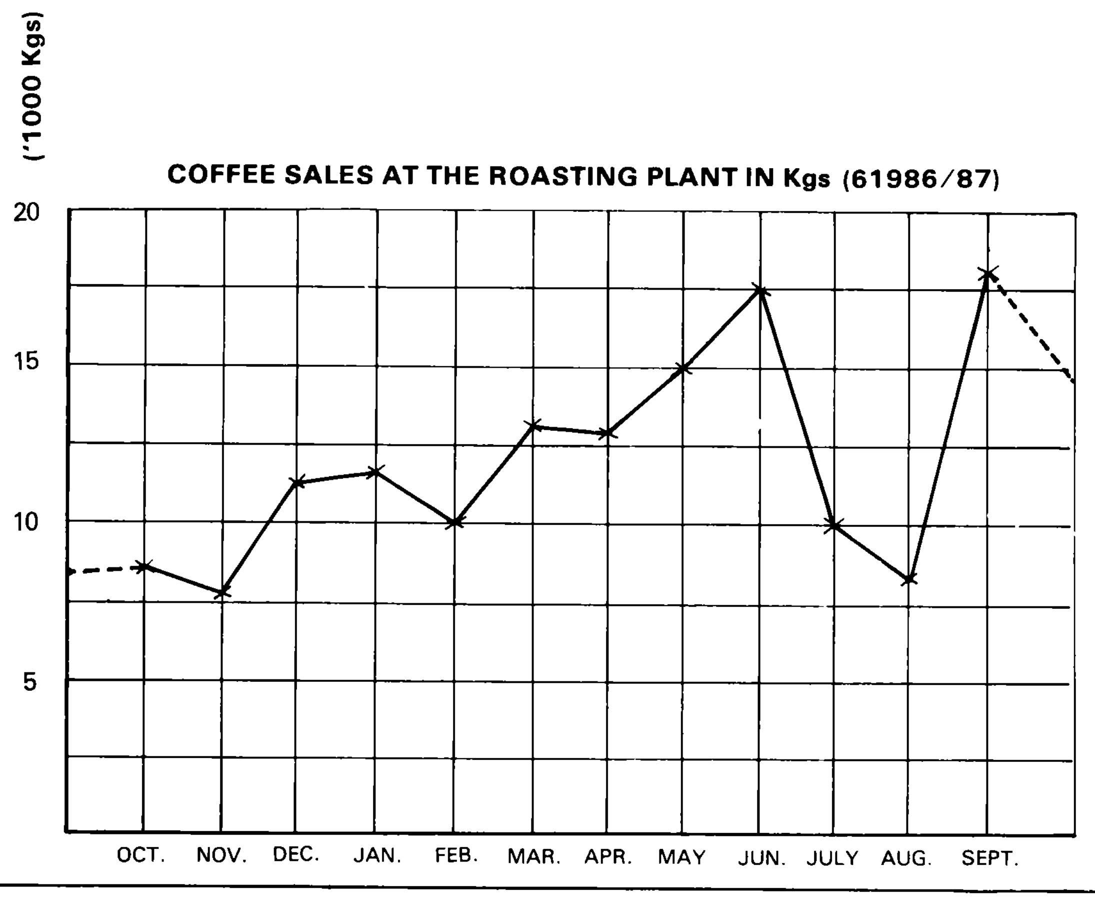
Sales of Kahawa No. 1 to the dometic market also increased from 201 bags the previous year to 203.2 bags. In total, sales to the domestic market realised a total of K£246,000.85 which was an increase of slightly less than 1% over the previous year's proceeds of K£244,579.25.

The financial performance of coffee houses showed no significant improvement. The level of excess of expenditure over income increased from K£78,738 in 1985/86 to K£82,710 in the year under review. Among the eight coffee houses owned by the Board, only three i.e. Queensway, Uchumi and Nakuru made profits during the year with Nakuru showing the highest increase from K£131 to K£3,636 in 1986/87.

The Board's roasting plant showed a very significant improvement in its performance by reducing its level of expenditure over income from K£26,423 in 1985/86 to K£6,350 in 1986/87. With intensive promotion and market penetration therefore, the plant may soon break in and start earning profit.

LOCAL COFFEE ROASTING

During the year 1986/87 a total of 115,678 bags of both Kahawa No. 1 and K.C.H.B. was sold to licensed local roasters according to their quota allocations. They operate their own roasting plants and sell packed coffee in various brand names. This was an increase of 36% over the previous years total of 111,837 bags. This could be attributed to the increased number of these roasters and widened scope their local markets.



5. ICO Indicator Prices and Nairobi Prices, 1986/87

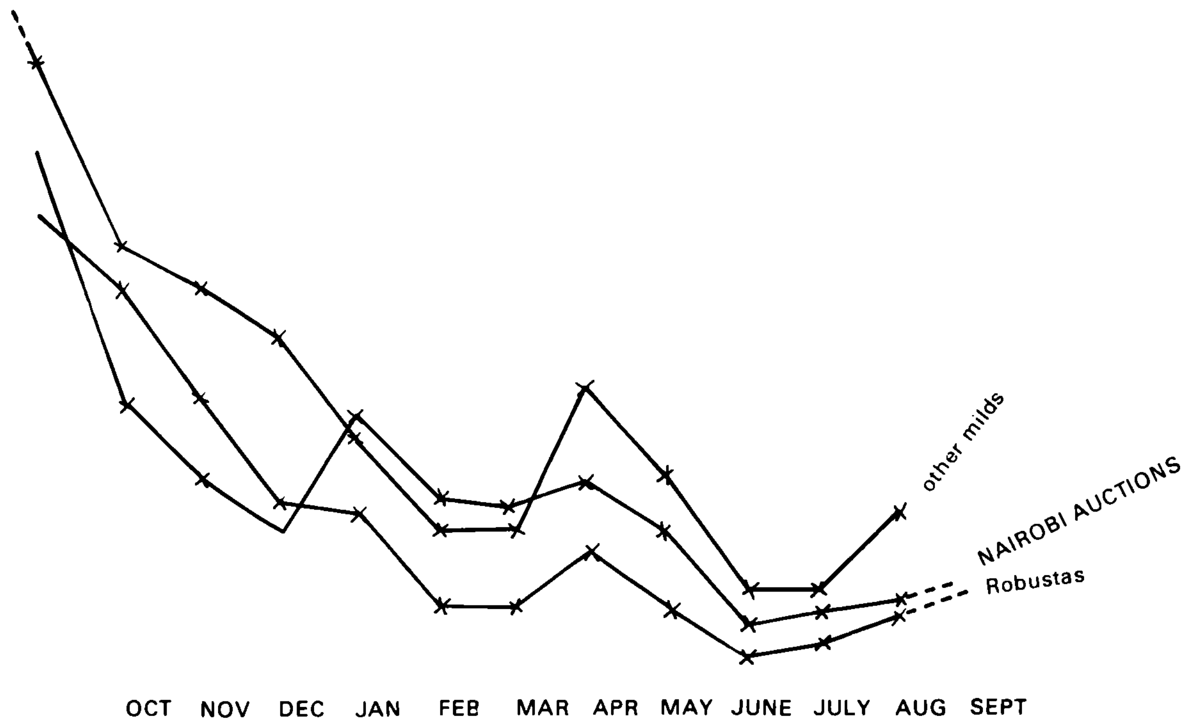


TABLE 2: COFFEE EXPORTS AND THEIR F.O.B. VALUES (MOMBASA)

	1985/86			1986/87		
	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K£)	% value of total	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (K£)	% value of total
F. R. Germany	35,380	118,465,510	33.0%	26,201	61,435,225	27%
Holland	23,826	79,700,482	16.8%	19,392	48,297,642	21%
U.S.A.	21,900	60,253,995	22.2%	20,223	38,559,803	17%
U.K.	6,748	22,208,876	6.2%	6,549	16,786,269	8%
Sweden	8,513	29,987,420	8.3%	5,279	12,099,675	6%
Belgium	3,783	11,589,073	3.2%	3,627	7,919,950	4%
Finland	2,395	9,025,031	2.5%	3,100	7,526,496	4%
Italy	2,057	7,786,729	2.2%	2,093	5,670,530	3%
Switzerland	2,407	9,042,153	2.5%	1,200	2,838,657	2%
Canada	1,429	4,709,925	1.3%	1,079	2,549,242	2%
Sub-Total (10 countries)	108,438	352,769,194	98.2%	88,743	203,683,489	87%
Others	1880	6,559,720	1.8%	1,975	1,176,958	1%
Total	110,318	359,328,914	100%	90,718	204,860,447	88%
Non-quota	9,444		—	14,987	30,396,026	12%
Grand Total	119,762	359,340,602	100%		235,256,473	100%

Public Relations

5.1 General

During the year under review the Public relations office has continued to gear its efforts towards winning and sustaining goodwill and understanding of its publics.

All available instruments for upholding the corporate image have been utilised through co-ordinated public relations acticities and rates of interpersonal communications have remained wide open during the year with a view to instilling job satisfaction among employees as well as maintaining a close repport with the organisation's public.

5.2 Local Publicity

The 'Kenya Coffee Bulletin' which is published monthly by the Board has been carrying articles of immense interest to coffee researchers, producers, dealers and consumers.

Articles on research findings printed in the Bulletin and other related issues created a very healthy exchange of information among research in various research stations worldwide.

5.3 Shows

Officers from the Coffee Board of Kenya and Coffee Research Foundation have participated in all the major Agricultural shows during the year under review. The team has recorded a tremendous success in its exhibition efforts and brought home a good number of trophies.

The shows' theme during the year was "Diversify Production in the Second Nyayo Decade".

5.4 Local Promotion

The 'Kahawa Wiki Hii' radi programme was once again sponsored by the Board for the purpose of disseminating correct coffee husbandry information to farmers.

Farmers and other personalities in the coffee industry participated in the programme and exchanged views and ideas regarding improvement of coffee quality and rehabilitation.

The Board advertised adequately in the local dailies, magazines, periodicals etc. with a view to reaching a large number of the coffee consuming fraternity.

At the same time, no effort was spared to distribute publicity materials to as many coffee connoisseurs as was possible during the coffee year.

5.5 Local Visits and Tours

The popular Coffee Safari attracted over 80 overseas roasters, brokers, distributors, etc. They toured the local coffee facilities as well as tourist spots. The trip served as a promotional campaign to boost the consumption of the Top-of-theQuality Kenya Coffee.

They were taken on contracted tours of the Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union Mills, Coffee Research Foundation, Ruiru, and the Board's various coffee facilities. Many of the visitors promised to recommend the coffee safari to their colleagues and even pledged to come back during the next one in 1989.

5.6. Sports and Choir

The Coffee Board Sports Club was revived during the 1986/87 period and football and netball teams launched. The netball team has bagged 4 trophies during the year namely Stima, Roselyn, Sports Gazette while the football team which started at the fourth division is set to move one notch upwards.

Other games like volleyball, darts, tennis are on the drawing-board and will soon take off.

All in all the year was a busy one for all concerned.

6. Warehousing & Operation Department

1.0 Introduction

The industry saw a total gross stock movement of 3.75 bags of 60 kgs each comprising 1,791,507 bags of receipts and 1,964,525 dispatches, showing figure slightly lower than the previous season. The major factor for this drop is due to the resumption of the quotas which had been suspended the previous year, and has been reinstated and were operational within the year in review.

The Board had man aged to store all the carry over stocks within its own means and did not require additional stores other than those use at the time. Those leased Go-downs were later surrendered towards the middle of the year.

1.1 Receipts

The Board registered a total of 1,791,507 bags of 60 kgs each compared with the previous crop. This drop is attributable to the factors explained above. The months of July and March had the highest receipts registering 197,570 bags and 186,768 respectively, while December and November had 58,123 and 92,347 bags, the lowest receipts.
Kahawa house had the highest mode of total receipts — followed by Ghala 1 and Dandora.

1.2 Dispatches

As total gross on receipts registered a lower level than the previous year, dispatches registered a low level too.

Total dispatches to all destinations was 1,964,525 bags compared to 2,200,623 bags of the previous season. November and May registered the peak period with 213,030 bags and 204,737 bags while January and December registered the lowest 103,874 and 121,560 bags respectively.

1.3 Coffee Bulk

The total number of bulks was 1,055,249 bags compared to 1,341,836 bags in the previous season. Trade bulks out-numbered small trade bulks. May and October had the peak bulking period 140,350 bags and 103,854 bags respectively.

1.4 Monthly Storage

The peak storage period was the month of October and November while the lowest storage period was February and May respectively. Kahawa House, the main Warehouse registered the overall highest volume of coffee.

SCHEDULE I

COFFEE RECEIVED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1986 to 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987

									1985/1986		
Date	12th Floor	Ghala	Dandora	Estates	Misc	Total	Metric Tonnes	% Per Month	Total Bags	Metric Tonnes	% Per Month
October 1986	45455	64555	30826	33	8470	149339	8960 34	8.34	117543	7052.58	6.43
November 1986	1009	54160	31297	—	5881	92347	5540.82	5 16	64699	3881.94	3 54
December 1986	41177	4942	3727	2935	5342	58123	3487 38	3.24	83632	5017.92	4 57
January 1987	73718	36943	—	4047	2742	117450	7047.00	6 56	152479	9148 74	8.34
February 1987	70774	52642	3140	33112	6897	136765	8205.90	7 63	160947	9656.82	8.80
March 1987	92295	63279	13712	4136	13345	186768	11206 08	10 43	159993	9599.58	8.75
April 1987	58594	49790	21107	3171	11936	144598	8675 88	8 07	223753	1342.18	12.24
May 1987	73616	67787	20926	4005	9998	176332	10579 92	9.84	199766	11985.96	10.96
June 1987	50983	73204	31500	1078	13613	170378	10222 68	9 51	182285	10937.10	9.97
July 1987	54091	84442	46722	2518	9797	197570	11854.20	11.03	146218	8773.08	8.00
August 1987	78539	59054	34454	5851	4534	182432	10945.92	10 18	123974	7438.44	6.78
September 1987	70869	73138	18026	8394	8958	179405	10764 30	10.01	213283	12796.98	11 66
Total	711120	683956	255438	39480	101513	1791507	107490 42	100.00	1828572	109714.32	100.00
% Per Mode	39 69	38.18	14 26	2.20	5 67	100 00					

SCHEDULE II

ANALYSIS OF COFFEE BULKS FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1986 TO 30 SEPTEMBER 1987

								1985/1986		
Date	Traders	O. Bulks	T. Bulks	Est Bulks	Total	Metric Tonnes	Per Month	Total Bags	Metric Tonnes	% Per Month
October 1986	54884	46696	6129	1145	108854	6531 24	10 32	127484	7649 04	9.50
November 1986	67599	22532	6969	—	97100	5826 00	9 20	65576	3934.56	4.88
December 1986	65897	19785	3296	1244	90222	5413 32	8 55	108772	6524.32	8.10
January 1987	30485	8225	3436	3571	45717	2743 02	4 33	80115	4806.90	5 97
February 1987	28046	30778	3737	2667	65228	3913 68	6 18	128714	7722.84	9.60
March 1987	38263	39685	3050	2356	83354	5001 24	7 90	140061	8403.66	10.44
April 1987	31946	26082	1479	2349	61856	3711.36	5 86	117849	7070.94	8.78
May 1987	92894	39663	4274	3519	140350	8421 00	13 30	117416	7044.96	8.75
June 1987	51781	41059	4691	1655	99186	5951 16	9 40	92930	5575.80	6.93
July 1987	41724	42106	5700	3096	92626	5557 56	8 78	140580	8434.80	10.48
August 1987	37052	23889	4421	6860	72222	4333.32	6.94	117629	7057.74	8.76
September 1987	52525	33652	7087	5270	98534	5912 04	9.34	104710	6282.60	7 81
Total	593096	374152	54269	33732	1055249	63314 94	100.00	1341836	80510.16	100 00
% Per Mode	56.20	35 46	5.14	3.20	100.00					
85/86	940996	318215	40216	42409	1341836					
% Per Mode	70 13	23.71	3.00	3.16	100.00					

SCHEDULE III

MONTHLY STORAGE ANALYSIS FOR 1985/1987

	Kahawa House Bags	Ghala One Bags	Dandora Bags	Industrial Area Stores Bags	Total Bags	Metric Tonnes	% Per Month	1985/1986 Total Bags	1985/1986 Metric Tonnes	1985/1986 %
October 1986	162851	134070	120296	59560	476777	28606 62	12.29	724114	43446.84	10.19
November 1986	120480	106094	111494	28233	366301	21978 06	9.45	631380	37882.80	8.88
December 1986	138026	73240	80065	13896	305627	1877 62	7 86	556395	33383 70	7.83
January 1987	167238	76858	59489	8216	311801	18708 06	8 40	591193	35471.58	8.32
February 1987	163443	61839	39359	4410	269051	16143 06	6 94	572385	34343 10	8.06
March 1987	196389	70825	38560	2297	308071	18484 26	7 94	538127	32287 62	7.57
April 1987	1884471	74738	38465	2095	303769	18226 14	7 83	577777	34666.62	6.13
May 1987	167747	76040	41225	1837	286849	17210 94	7 40	639809	38388.54	9.00
June 1987		155098	81427	52664	289.89	17351.34	7 46	640019	38401.14	9 01
July 1987	13596	89312	70207	—	295115	17706 90	7 61	575847	34550.82	8 10
August 1987	177208	78922	78203	—	334333	20059 98	8.62	523008	31380.36	7.36
September 1987	170222	90113	71844	—	332179	19930 74	8.56	536473	32188.38	7.55
Total	1,942769	1,013478	801871	119944	3878062	32683.72	100.00	7106527	426391 62	100.00

SCHEDULE IV

COFFEE DISPATCHED FROM 1ST OCTOBER 1986 to 30TH SEPTEMBER 1987.

Date	Port	Siding	Road	Total	Metric Tonnes	% Per Month	1985/1986 Total Metric Tonnes	1985/1986 Total	1985/1986 % Per Month
October 1986	24459	157254	18552	200265	12015.90	10.19	182188	10931.28	8.28
November 1986	28834	171892	2304	213030	12781.80	10.84	159789	9587.34	7.26
December 1986	22795	91559	7206	121560	7293.60	6.19	162563	9753.78	7.39
January 1987	8629	91628	3617	103874	6232.44	5.29	137091	8225.46	6.23
February 1987	25732	141831	12964	180527	10831.62	9.19	175318	10519.08	7.97
March 1987	23515	101425	14076	139016	8340.96	7.08	202670	12160.20	9.21
April 1987	32770	107267	13445	153482	9208.92	7.81	184810	11088.60	8.40
May 1987	72411	110617	21709	204737	12284.22	10.42	160022	9601.32	7.27
June 1987	21640	112552	14487	148679	8920.74	7.57	182479	10948.74	8.29
July 1987	29338	132600	15834	177772	10666.32	9.05	210558	12633.48	9.57
August 1987	29105	99265	12216	140586	8435.16	7.16	240148	14408.88	10.91
September 1987	28802	130101	22094	180997	10859.82	9.21	202987	12179.22	9.22
Total	348030	1447991	168504	1964525	117871.50	100.00	2200623	132037.38	100.00
% Per Mode	17.72	73 70	8.58	100 00					

7. Liquoring Services 1986/87

The Department again continued to provide its utmost services to both the planters and the trade as in the previous years, and a total of 15,628 outturns were classified from all sources including Buni, Estate Cured, Planters' advisory samples and the Coffee Research.

Outurn reports were made as in the past and sent to the planters through their agents and copies to the Ministry and the Coffee Research Foundation for information and action.

All parchment bulking of the small lots continued in the KPCU Mills as in the past while the clean coffee bulking for the Board and the trade continued in the Coffee Board's Warehouse.

Instructions of bulking small lots of clean prior to auction are provided for by the department to the warehouse based on quality and grade.

As smooth co-operation and liason with the trade through Kenya Coffee Auctions was maintained as in the past and a total of some 49 auctions with an average of about 45,000 bags each was held.

A reserved or an indicator price is allocated to each lot in the catalogue based on both quality and the prevailing world market trend.

Kenya coffee quality within the year very high and internationally acceptable, and the Department continued to maintain it and supplied the very popular two Board's blends, Coffee House Blend and Kahawa No. 1 which are very popular.

8. The London Office

A. General Global Coffee Scene

The coffee year 1986/7 went down into history as a "free market" or "quota free" year. The ICO qotas that had been suspended on the 19th of February 1986, on account of the drought in Brazil, remained suspended throught the year under review.

It will be recalled that by the close of 1986/87 coffee year, global prices that had been generally high, were fluctuating badly, thus, indicating some coffee market instability. The reality was that Brazil quickly recovered from the effect of drought and headed a bumper crop. Record Kenya Coffee exports, achieved in 1985/6 coffee year, attributed solely to attractive market conditions could not therefore be maintained for 1986/87 as working stocks in Kenya were generally depleted to normal and comfortable levels. It is notable too that despite the "free-market" conditions prevailing during the period under review Kenya's export especially to the lucrative traditional ICO — member markets, were very impressive compared to all previous coffee years under quota. For a change therefore, coffee stocks that had been financially "Painful" in Kenya turned out to be a blessing in disguise; and Kenya was one of the few coffee exporting countries that took full advantage of the global coffee shortage caused by the Brazilian drought. Thus all those countries who had more coffee stocks, made a good "killing" in the market place. For a while therefore, several producing governments and coffee authorities were reminded that coffee stocks are not necessarily always a bad thing, and that sensible stock management policies can be handsomely rewarded.

The year under review saw several unsuccessful attempts by producers to agree on quotas, in order to halt the plumetting coffee prices. The crop forecast for Brazil was a record, and the price implications of a bumper crop, from that giant producer, were chilling, even for a quality coffee producer like Kenya.

A further complication in the export quota negotiation was the concern of several important consuming countries that export quotas should be fixed on "objective criteria" and not on "ad-hoc" basis that is traditionally heavily loaded with "political" interference in the trading of coffee. There were also concerns with discount coffee sales to non-members which were seen as an indirect subsidy to non-members of the ICO; mainly located in centrally planned economies, and the Arab-world.

Further, during the negotiations, a "splinter group", with about 16 percent of the ICO producer votes, also known as the "group of 8" broke ranks with the rest of producers, thus strengthening the consumer position. The February 1987 negotiations at a special ICO Council in London inevitably reached a stalemate. Consequently, prices plummeted further. The low price pinch was felt much in Africa where it was estimated that a potential loss of 1.0 billion dollars was due by 30th September, 1987. This was directly attributed to the continued absence of coffee export quotas. Producers as a whole, were anyway, virtually "frying in their own fat". It was also stated that Brazil's reluctance to accept any quota cut on her part, as demanded by some important consumers; of no matter how nominal had made the process of quota re-introduction particularly difficult; thus exemplifying the obvious importance of Brazil in the coffee world. Indeed, Brazil threatened on several occasions to "walk out of the agreement" if her traditional market share was ever threatened — no one doubted them; nor does anyone doubt them now; that "ICO-is-not-ICO" without Brazil. A Kenyan Minister, jokingly referred to them as the "big-brother", in submission, at several international forums.

By the time of writing this report (= July 1988), the 1986/7 coffee year scene has been superseded by a new scenario. As will be reviewed in the next annual report, coffee export quotas were successfully renegotiated and re-introduced on the 6th of October 1987. Except for Robusta coffees, coffee prices generally responded to quota re-introduction, and coffees such as Kenyas', returned to satisfactory levels by February 1988; and remained so, for most of the 1987/88 coffee year.

B. Coffee Safari to Kenya

As reviewed in the previous report, during February/March 1987, the coffee trade visit took place in Kenya involving several participants mainly from Western Europe and North America. By the time of writing (July 1988), the February/March 1989 coffee safari to Kenya was being launched world-wide, by the London office, mainly through several traditional international coffee media. The co-operation and assistance of the Mild Coffee Trade Association (MCTA) members was being solicited in order to make the "coffee safari" a success.

C. Promotion and Publicity

As traditional, the Board's London office participated in several international shows, exhibitions and trade fairs. These included a Food and Drink Exhibition in Copenhagen (Denmark), a trade fair in Cannes (South of France), Royal Show in Stoneleigh (England), ANUGA in Cologne (West Germany) and Green Week in Berlin (West Germany).

The London office also supported several tourist fairs organized by the Kenya Tourist Offices in Western Europe and North America.

With the co-operation of the Kenyan Embassy in Brussels, Belgium, and the Belgium/ Luxembourg coffee trade federation, a competition involving several young persons, in several households, was completed as reported earlier. Some twelve young men and women had a memorable "Coffee Safari" in Kenya and Rwanda.

Further efforts were made to publish and publicise the name of Kenya and her coffee mainly through magazines and trade journals that are commonly read by professional coffee people, all over the coffee world.

D. International Meetings and Symposia

The traditional meeting place for coffee trade professional, governments and authorities, is London. Most meetings were therefore held there. In June 1987, the ICO held its Executive Board meeting in Bali, Indonesia; at the invitation of the Indonesia government and coffee authorities.

The National Coffee Association of the USA also held its Annual Convention at Boca Raton Florida, where a Kenyan delegation participated on invitation. During the year under review, the European Coffee Trade Federation held its annual meeting in Amsterdam, The Netherlands; where too, a Kenyan delegation was present. By the time of writing, another Convention of the European Coffee Trade Federation had been held in Brighton, England with a strong delegation from the Kenya Coffee Industry and Trade.

The Inter-African Coffee Organization also has, since the last report, held her meetings, severally in Abidjan, and also in Bujumbura and Harare. An IACO meeting is also planned for Luanda, Angola in November/December 1988.

9. Financial Report

9:1: Payment to Planters

The following rates of payments were applied throughout the year without any change:-

		Rate Per Bag	Clean Equivalent Per Tonne
		KShs. Cts.	**K£**
Parchment Advances: —			
Heavy Parchment only	—	400.00	500.00
Part Payments:			
Firsts only	—	600.00	750.00
Seconds only	—	300.00	375.00
Thirds & Light	—	150.00	300.00
Cherry Mbuni	—	100.00	250.00

The following is a summary of the Initial Rates and Subsequent Interim Payments during the year up to the Final Payment for Washed Coffee and Hulled Mbuni.

	Per Tonne K£
Initial Rate of Payments from 0.6.11.86	1,165.70
1st Interim Payment on Classifications up to 30.04.87	216.05
Initial Rate after 1st Interim Payment	1,381.75
2nd Interim Payment Classifications up to 0.5.06.87	140.48
Initial Rate after 2nd Interim Payment	1,522.23
3rd Interim Payment on Classifications up to 23.11.87	99.02
Initial Rate after 3rd Interim Payments	1,621.25
Final Payment on Classifications to 28.01.88	85.55
Total Payment for Washed Coffee and Hulled Mbuni	1,705.80

The overall payment of K£ 1,706.80 per tonne represents 90.09% of the total realization with the balance of 9.91% being absorbed by Export Duty and Marketing Expenses at 5.73% and 4.18% respectively.

As seen above, Interim Payments continued to decline as a result of the decline in the prices realised with a diminishing hope for any Final Payment. Luckly, a Final Payment of K£ 85.55 per tonne was possible in January 1988.

Up to second Interim Payment, 89.19% of the overall Payment had been made. The table below shows the amounts and percentages paid at various stages in the last 5 years.

AVERAGE PAYMENTS IN KSHS PER KG OF CLEAN COFFEE FOR 5 YEARS (1982/83 TO 1986/87)

	1982/83		1983 84		1984/85		1985/86		1986/87	
	KShs Cts	%	KShs Cts	%	KShs Cts	%	KShs Ct	%	KShs Cts	%
Initial Payment	13 14	37 66	15 93	43 46	14 83	31 82	16 71	30 52	23 32	68 31
1st Interim	5 62	16 11	3 62	9 88	3 49	7 49	18 01	4 32	12 65	
2nd Interim	4 92	14 10	3 60	9 82	3 47	7 44	13 94	25 46	2 81	8 23
3rd Interim	1 94	2 62	5 56	7 15	3 70	7 94	2 79	5 09	1 98	5 80
4th Interim	2 60	7 45	1 51	4 12	3 13	6 71	–	–	—	—
5th Interim	2 02	5 79	3 03	8 27	5 08	10 90	–	–	—	—
Final Payment	4 65	13 33	6 34	17 30	12 91	27 70	3 31	6 04	1 71	5 01
Total	34 89	100 00	36 65	100 00	46 60	100 00	54 76	100 00	34 14	100 00

The following table shows the trend of production and payments for the last ten years:—

Coffee Year	Production Tonnes	Rate of Payment per Tonne	Amount Paid
		K£	**Billion K.Shs.**
1977/78	84.992	1,303,37	2.19
1978/78	74,337	1,330.08	1.94
1979/80	91,682	1,241.31	2.26
1980/81	99,717	1,066.36	2.11
1981/82	87,436	1,390.24	2.42
1982/83	86,064	1,744.44	2.98
1983/84	129,629	1,832.68	4.72
1984/85	94,089	2,330.14	4.36
1985/86	114,881	2,737.93	6.24
1986/87	104,940	1,706.80	3.38

9.2 Stocks of Coffee

Stocks held at the beginning of the year amounted to 35,105 tonnes valued at K£ 81,525,786. Sales of Coffee continued in a situation of a Quota Market and disposals were very fast.Consequently the stocks held at th end of September 1987 showed a Material reduction from the levels held same time in the previous two years. They amounted to 26,813 tonnes value at K£ 50,469,881.

The annual stock holdings in the past 10 years have been as follows:—

Coffee Year	Stock Tonnes	Value K£
1977/78	17,548	19,004,895
1978/79	15,329	24,966,406
1979/80	19,790	20,689,758
1980/81	30,869	29,482,813
1981/82	19,982	27,639,021
1982/83	21,309	39,961,628
1983/84	56,326	106,981,390
1984/85	49,322	137,524,768
1985/86	35,105	81,525,786
1986/87	26,813	50,469,881

9.3 Marketing Expenses and Disbursements

Detailed analysis of direct Marketing Expenses and disbursements are shown on Table 21 which among other things reflect the following:—

(i) The total Marketing Expenses Incorporating Warehouse and Bulking brokerage and sales expenses, overheads, Insurance, pool bagging etc increased from K£ 32.94 to K£ 59.27 due to handling of large volume of disposals during the Quota free Market period.

(ii) Disbursements incorporating ad Valorem Levy and Contributions to International Organizations went down from K£22.16 per tonne to K£ 18.43 per tonne.

10. Statistics 1986 — 87

10.1 Deliveries

	1986 — 87 Tonnes	1985 — 86 Tonnes
Deliveries by Planters	104,294	114,008
Sweeping etc.	646	873
Total	104,940	114,881

10.2 Sales

SALES VALUE EX-STORE — NAIROBI

Sold as at 30.9.87	1986/87		1985/86	
	Tonnes	K£	Tonnes	K£
Quota Maket	71,425	143,333,840	75,899	253,390,061
Non-quota Market	—	—	6,025	10,589,066
Local Market	6,330	5,172,696	3,822	5,252,302
	77,755	148,506,536	85,746	269,231,429
Valuation of Stocks unsold 30.9.87	26,813	50,469,881	35,105	81,525,786
	104,568	198,976,417	120,851	350,757,215
Average Realisation Per Tonne	K£	1,903	K£	2,902

10.3 Disposals

	1986 — 87			1985/86		
	Tonnes	F.O.B. Value Mombasa	Average per Tonnes	Tonnes	F.O.B. Value Mombasa	Average Per Tonnes
Exports		K£	K£		K£	K£
Quota Market	90,718	208,301,447	2,296	110,318	359,328,714	3,257
Non-Quota Market	14,957	30,396,016	2,037	13,898	30,277,262	2,178
	105,675	238,697,463	2,259	124,216	389,605,976	3,137
Local Consumption	9,108			6,686		
	114,783			130,902		

10.4 Destination of Main Exports

	1986 — 87		1985 — 86	
	Number of Bags	Declared Value F.O.B. Mombasa per Tonne K£	**Number of Bags**	**Declared Value F.O.B.** Mombasa per Tonne K£
Quota Countries				
Germany (F.R.)	436,678	2,345	589,664	3,348
U.S.A.	337,052	1,907	365,006	2,751
Netherlands	323,194	2,491	397,098	3,345
United Kingdom	109,143	2,563	141,876	3,523
Sweden	87,990	2,292	112,473	3,291
Belgium	60,457	2,183	53,050	3,063
Non-Quota Countries				
Saudi Arabia	138,193	1,874	75,352	2,336
Sudan	19,732	1,968	30,166	1,506
Jordan	17,872	2,508	13,930	2,976
U.A.E.	16,446	2,599	19,859	2,944
Czechoslavakia			18,100	1,927

TABLE 19: PAYMENTS MADE TO PLANTERS IN 1986 — 87 COMPARED TO 1985 — 86

Washed	1986 — 87			1985 — 86		
Coffee Standard	Deliveries Tonnes	%	Rate Per 50 Kgs	Deliveries Tonnes	%	Rate Per 50 Kgs
1	96	00.09	2,230.00	762	00.67	3,342.50
2	1,618	01.55	2,095.00	4,407	03.87	3,245.00
3	9,590	09.20	2,040.00	14,435	12.66	3,145.00
4	26,617	25.52	2,012.50	30,614	26.85	3,067.50
5	22,400	21.48	1,900.00	24,135	21.17	
1 — 5	60,321	57.84	1,977	74,353	65.22	2,992.01
6	16,836	16.14	1,540.00	14,105	12.37	2,500.00
7	7,219	06.92	1,377.50	6,693	05.87	2,247.50
8	3,220	03.09	1,177.50	2,712	02.38	1,950.00
9	1,232	01.18	1,025.00	1,116	00.98	1,850.00
10	356	00.34	855.00	465	00.41	1,550.00
6 — 10	28,863	27.67	1,428.49	25,091	22.01	2,326.69
1 — 10	89,184	85.51	1,799.93	99,444	87.23	2,824.14
Hulled Mbuni						
I	8,003	07.68	1,330.00	8,634	07.57	2,367.50
II	6,396	06.13	975.00	5,562	04.88	1,850.00
III	711	00.68	850.00	367	00.32	1,550.06
I — III	15,110	14.49	1,157.14	14,563	12.77	2,149.25
Overall	104,294	100.00	1,706.80	114,007	100.00	2,737.93

TABLE 20 ANALYSIS OF INITIAL INTERIMS AND FINAL PAYMENTS TO PLANTERS – SEASON 1986/1987

	INITIAL PAYMENT OF CLASSIFICATIONS FROM: 08:11:86		FIRST INTERIM PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS TO: 30:04:87		INITIAL PAYMENT AFTER FIRST INTERIM PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS FROM: 30:04:87		SECOND INTERIM PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS TO: 05:06:87		INITIAL PAYMENT SECOND INTERIM PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS FROM: 05:06:87		THIRD INTERIM PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS TO· 23:11·87		INTIAL PAYMENT AFTER THIRD INTERIM ON CLASSIFICATIONS FROM· 23·11·87		FINAL PAYMENT ON CLASSIFICATIONS TO. 28:01:88		TOTAL PAYMENTS FROM. 1986/87 POOL	
CLEAN COFFEE	PER KG. KSH. CTS.	PER 50 KG. KSH. CTS.	PER KG. KSH. CTS.	PER 50 KG KSH. CTS	PER KG. KSH. CTS.	PER 50 KG. KSH. CTS.	PER KG KSH CTS	PER 50 KG KSH CTS.	PER KG KSH CTS	PER 50 KG. KSH. CTS.	PER KG. KSH CTS	PER 50 KG. KSH CTS.	PER KG. KSH CTS.	PER 50 KG KSH. CTS	PER KG KSH. CTS.	PER 50 KG KSH CTS.	PER KG KSH CTS	PER 50 KG KSH CTS
1	26.50	1,325.00	6 85	342 50	33 35	1,667 50	3 40	170 00	36 75	1,837 50	2 45	122 50	39 20	1,960 00	5 40	270 00	44 60	2,230 00
2	26.00	1,300.00	6 70	335.00	32.70	1,635 00	3 35	167 50	36 05	1,802,50	2 40	120 00	38 45	1,922 50	3 45	172 50	41 0	2,095 00
3	25.80	1,290.00	6 65	332 50	32.45	1,622 50	3 30	165 00	35 75	1,787 50	2 35	117 50	38 10	1,905 00	2 70	135 00	40 80	2,040 00
4	25.60	1,280 00	6 60	330 00	32 20	1,610 00	3 25	162 50	35 45	1,772 50	2 30	115 00	37 75	1,887 50	2 50	125 00	40 25	2,012 50
5	24.80	1,240 00	6 40	320 00	31 20	1,560 00	3 20	160 00	34 40	1,720 00	2.25	112 50	36 65	1,832 50	1 35	67 50	38.00	1,900 00
1 – 5	25.35	1,267 34	6 54	326 84	31 89	1,594 18	3 24	162 12	35 13	1,756 30	2 29	114 62	37 42	1,870 92	2 13	106 74	39 55	1,977 66
6	2350	1,175 00	2 10	105 00	25 60	1,280 00	2 55	122 50	28 15	1,407 50	1 80	90 00	29 95	1,497 50	0 85	42 50	30 80	1,540 00
7	20.90	1,045	1 90	95 00	22 80	1,140 00	2 35	117 50	25 15	1,257 50	1 65	82 50	26 80	1,340 00	0 75	37 50	27 55	1,377 50
8	17 90	895 00	1 60	80 00	19.50	975 00	2 00	100 00	21 60	1,075 00	1 40	70 00	22 90	1 145 00	0 65	32.50	23 55	1,177 50
9	15 69	780 00	1 40	70 00	17 00	850 00	1 75	87 50	18 75	937 50	1 20	60 00	19 95	997 50	0 55	27 50	20 50	1,025 00
10	12.90	645.00	1 15	57 00	14 05	702 50	1 45	72 50	15 50	775 00	1.00	50 00	16 50	825.00	0 60	30 00	17 10	855 00
6 – 10	21 76	1087 86	1,087	97 63	23 71	1,185 49	2 39	119 54	26 10	1,305 03	1 68	84 12	27 78	1,389 15	0 79	39 34	28 57	1428 49
1 – 10	24 19	1,209 25	5 05	252 66	29 24	1,461 91	2 97	148 34	32 21	1,610 25	2 09	104 75	34 30	1,715 00	1 70	84 93	36 00	1,799 93
HULLED MBUNI																		
I	20 90	1,045 00	–	–	20 90	1,045 00	2 15	107 50	23 06	1,152 60	1 50	75 00	24 55	1,227 50	2 05	102 50	26 60	1,330 00
II	15 30	765.00	–	–	15 30	765 00	1 60	80 00	16 90	845 00	1 10	55 00	18 00	900 00	1 50	75 00	19 50	975 00
III	13 30	665 00	–	–	13 30	665 00	1 40	70 00	14 70	735 00	0 95	47 50	15 65	782 50	1 35	67 50	17 00	850 00
I – III	18 17	908.59	–	–	18 17	908 59	1 88	94 10	20 06	1,002 69	1 31	65 24	21 36	1,067 93	1 78	89 21	23 14	1 157 14
OVERALL	23.32	1,165 70	4 32	216 05	27 64	1 381 75	2 81	140 48	30 45	1,522 23	1 98	99 02	32 43	1,621 25	1 71	85 55	34 14	1 706 80

TABLE 21: ANALYSIS OF MARKETING EXPENSES AND DISBURSEMENTS TOGETHER WITH PERCENTAGE REALISATION FOR THE YEAR 1ST OCTOBER 1986 TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1987 COMPARED TO 1985/86 SEASON

	Amount	PERCENTAGE OF REALISATION		1986/87 Per Tonne On 104, 940 Tonnes	1985/86 Per Tonne On 114, 881 Tonnes
		1986 – 87	1985 – 86		
	K£	%	%	K.Shs. Cts.	K.Shs. Cts.
Warehousing and Bulking	967,667	0.49	0.20	184.42	120.42
Brokerage and Sales	239,419	0.12	0.11	45.63	69.24
Certificates of Origin	–	–	–	–	0.07
Overheads	3,023,964	1.55	0.29	576.32	174.12
Miscellaneous	73,910	0.04	0.01	14.09	7.31
Total Marketing Expenses	4,304,960	2.20	0.61	820.46	371.16
Deduct: Interest Accrued	104.820	0.05	0.05	19.98	28.00
Fees etc.	4,414	0.00	0.04	0.84	24.87
	4,195,726	2.15	0.52	799.64	318.29
Insurance of Coffee Crop	280.424	0.14	0.09	53.44	51.79
Pool Bagging	1,743,828	0.89	0.47	322.35	288.68
Total Expenses	6,219,978	3.18	1.08	1,185.43	658.76
Disbursements					
1% Levy on amount paid to Planters (Less Rebates)	1,769,593	0.91	0.59	337.26	360.63
Contribution to ICO Promotion Fund	-				49.48
Contribution to ICO Administration Budget	36,893	0.02	–	7.03	6.28
Expenses of Membership to ICO	23,863	0.01	0.12	4.55	7.41
Contribution to ICO Special Fund	-				7.22
I.A.C.O. Expenses of Membership	103,429	0.05	0.02	19.71	11.76
	1,933,778	0.99	0.73	368.55	443.14
Export Duty	11,206,366	5.73	9.48	2,135.77	5.789.77
Total Disbursements	13,140.144	6.72	10.21	2,504.32	6,232.91
Total Deductions from Gross Proceeds	19,360.122	9.91	11.29	3,689.75	6,891.67
				1986 – 87	**1985 – 86**
		*Realisation K£		195,394,378	350,757,215
		Deliveries to the pool (Tonnes)		104,940	114,881

TABLE22: STATISTICS OF KENYA COFFEE CROP 1986/1987
STATEMENT SHOWING TONNES AND PERCENTAGE OF CROP IN EACH GRADE AND STANDARD

Standard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Mbuni I	Mbuni II	Mbuni III	Total	% of
Grade	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Tonnes	Crop
PB	–	–	312.72	845.04	544.14	6.20	.33	–	–	–	–	–	–	1708.43	1.63
AA	69.15	539.82	2418.08	5016.79	2079.79	662.27	73.02	10.01	3.51	–	–	–	–	10871.83	10.36
AB	23.09	1001.28	6674.17	18973.56	11705.89	4827.14	486.49	59.04	11.94	–	–	–	–	43762.60	41.70
C	–	–	–	1194.10	5463.83	3530.37	878.46	258.86	29.59	4.51	–	–	–	11359.72	10.82
E	–	11.52	56.46	136.04	84.02	5.00	0.01	–	–	–	–	–	–	293.05	0.28
TT	–	3.46	15.13	345.73	2078.87	1620.31	576.12	186.32	17.57	2.94	–	–	–	4846.45	4.62
T	–	–	–	–	412.82	1969.81	618.61	221.30	–	–	–	–	–	3222.54	3.07
F	–	–	–	–	.03	6.51	–	2.26	–	–	–	–	–	8.80	0.01
UG	–	–	–	76.78	249.16	5427.68	4727.38	2145.87	786.38	298.43	–	–	–	13711.68	13.07
Mbuni	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8015.15	6420.30	719.64	15155.09	14.44
Total Tonnes	92.24	1556.08	9476.56	26587.43	22618.55	18055.29	7360.42	2883.66	848.99	305.88	8015.15	6420.30	719.64	104940.19	–
% of Crop	0.09	1.48	9.03	25.34	21.55	17.20	7.01	2.75	0.81	0.29	7.64	6.12	0.69	–	100.00

TABLE 23: STATISTICS OF KENYA COFFEE CROP 1986/1987
STATEMENT SHOWING STANDARD % IN EACH GRADE

Standard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Mbuni I	Mbuni II	Mbuni III	Total
Grade	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PB	—	—	18.30	49.46	31.85	0.36	0.03	0.09	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
AA	0.64	4.97	22.24	46.14	19.13	6.09	0.67	0.09	0.03	—	—	—	—	100.00
AB	0.05	2.29	15.25	43.36	26.75	11.03	1.11	0.13	0 03	0.04	—	—	—	100.00
C	—	—	—	10.51	48.10	31.08	7.73	2.28	0.26	—	—	—	—	100.00
E	—	3.93	19.27	46.42	28.67	1.71	0.00	—	—	0.06	—	—	—	100.00
TT	—	0.07	0.32	7.13	42.89	33.44	11.89	3.84	0.36	—	—	—	—	100.00
T	—	—	—	—	12.81	61.12	19.20	6.87	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
F	—	—	—	—	0.34	73.98	25.68	—	—	—	—	—	—	100.00
UG	—	—	—	0.56	1.82	39.58	34.48	15.65	5.74	2.17				100 00
Mbuni	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52.89	42.36	4.75	100.00

TABLE 24: STATISTICS OF KENYA COFFEE CROP 1986/1987
STATEMENT SHOWING GRADE % IN EACH STANDARD

Standard	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Mbuni I	Mbuni II	Mbuni III
Grade	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
PB	74.97	34.69	3.30	3.18	2.41	0.03	0.00	—	—	—			
AA	25.03	64.35	25.52	18.87	9.20	3.67	0.99	0.35	0.41	—			
AB	—	—	70.42	71.36	51.74	26.74	6.61	2.05	1.41	—			
C	—	0.74	—	4.49	24.16	19.55	11.93	8.98	3.49	1.47			
E	—	0.22	0.60	0.51	0.37	0.03	0.00	—	—	—			
TT	—	—	0.16	1.30	9.19	8.97	7.83	6.46	2.07	0.96			
T	—	—	—	—	1.83	10.91	8.40	7.67	—	—			
F	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.04	—	0.08	—	—			
UG	—	—	—	0.29	1.10	30.06	64.24	74.41	92.62	97.57			
Mbuni	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Mbuni	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE 25: COFFEE PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT

Plantations

Dist. Ref.	District Name	Clean Coffee (Kgs)	Clean Mbuni (Kgs)	Totals (Kgs)	Clean Coffee K£)	Clean Mbuni (K£)	Totals (K£)
AA	Lower Kiambu	7,346,604	8,030,464	683,860	13,636,156	782,816	14,418,972
AB	Thika	6,900,340	7,259,126	358,786	12,937,421	406,415	13,343,836
AC	Ruiru	7,299,927	7,613,943	314,016	13,598,087	355,542	13,953,629
AD	Mitubiri	2,961,711	3,146,128	184,417	5,490,766	216,577	5,707,343
AE	Makuyu	1,673,019	1,785,021	112,002	2,935,554	117,827	3,053,381
AF	Donyo Sabuk	2,114,807	2,198,404	83,597	3,814,501	94,038	3,908,539
AG	Nyeri	1,005,126	1,067,178	62,052	1,889,369	72,129	1,961,498
AH	Limuru	96,580	116,752	20,172	167,064	23,494	190,558
AI	Upper Kiambu	2,023,511	2,063,348	39,837	3,794,412	47,112	3,841,524
AJ	Kirinyaga	27,740	42,074	14,334	52,658	15,628	68,286
BA	Meru North	115,539	180,292	64,753	221,689	69,613	291,302
BB	Meru Central	8,270	8,836	566	13,961	709	14,670
BC	Meru South	1,116	5,137	4,021	1,907	4,436	6,343
BD	Embu	80,380	120,930	40,550	151,406	46097	197,503
BF	Machakos	243,464	308,577	65,113	449,467	75,611	525,078
CA	Nakuru	1,192,968	1,289,334	96,366	2,195,866	111,493	2,307,359
CB	Trans Nzoia	431,544	471,293	39,749	790,451	46,696	837,147
CC	Songhor	14,755	24,781	10,026	28,768	12,212	40,980
CD	Sotik	—	368	368	—	437	437
CE	Turbo-Kipkarren	14,428	22,088	7,660	25,0[illegible]5	8.805	33,840
CF	Nandi	13,987	14,515	528	26,439	616	27,055
CG	Koru	116,059	131,278	15,219	219,594	18,211	237,805
CH	Fort Ternan	167,072	179,938	12,866	294,840	15,013	309,853
CI	Lubwa Kipkellion	60,593	73,009	12,416	106,218	14,503	120,721
CJ	Kajiado	11,715	12,454	739	19,511	849	20,360
DA	Kakamega	9,110	9,110	—	17,221	—	17,221
DB	Bungoma	1,525	2,409	884	2,444	1,035	3,479
EB	Kisii	7,136	7,136	—	13,465	—	13,465
EC	South Nyanza	—	401	401	—	457	457
FA	Kabete	175,111	196,247	21,136	313,589	24,037	337,626
	Estates Totals	34,114,137	36,380,571	2,266,434	63,207,859	2,582,408	65,790,267

TABLE 26: COFFEE PRODUCTION BY DISTRICT SEASON 1986/87

SOCIETIES							
		Weight (Kilograms)			Value (Kenya £)		
District Ref.	District Name	Clean Coffee	Clean Mbuni	Total	Clean Coffee	Clean Mbuni	Totals
XAA	Kiambu	5,530,376	1,656,743	7,187,119	10,045,492	1,915,250	11,960,742
XAB	Murang'a	9,591859	1,925,755	11,517,614	17,247,560	2,218,746	19,466,306
XAC	Nyeri	6,816,502	1,209,006	8,025,508	13,157,070	1,427,306	14,584,376
XAD	Kirinyaga	6,768,539	1,343,429	8,111,968	12,307,131	1,605,982	13,913,113
XBA	Meru North	2,242,922	633,442	2,876,364	3,307,703	767,242	4,074,945
XBB	Meru Central	7,492,521	1,328,452	8,820,973	12,704,668	1,573,486	14,278,154
XBC	Meru South	3,465,926	933,297	4,399,223	5,327,923	936,667	6,264,590
XBD	Embu	4,356,992	1,148,348	5,505,340	7,696,263	1,275,435	8,971,698
XBE	Machakos	3,394,402	884,750	4,279,152	6,079,469	1,037,069	7,116,538
XBF	Kitui	–	4,320	4,320	–	5,046	5,046
XCB	West Pokot	3,059	689	3,748	5,429	821	6,250
XCC	Kajiado	1,415	2,428	3,843	2,123	2,833	4,956
XCD	Baringo	97,402	60,465	157,867	166,301	72,191	238,492
XCE	Kericho	88,346	20,370	108,716	147,866	24,076	171,942
XCF	Nandi	50,965	15,754	66,719	83,745	18,510	102,255
XCH	Laikipia	–	5,094	5,094	–	5,957	5,957
XDA	Bungoma	1,703,603	255,509	1,959,112	2,892,013	309,816	3,201,829
XDB	Kakamega	232,551	134,467	367,018	410,883	162,305	573,188
XDC	Busia	–	28,054	28,054	–	32,328	32,328
XEA	Kisii	2,901,732	1,032,687	3,934,419	5,149,034	1,248,344	6,397,378
XEB	South Nyanza	262,916	182,521	445,437	457,342	216,421	673,763
XEC	Central Nyanza (Siaya)	1,256	1,541	2,797	1,483	1,913	3,396
XED	Kisumu	7,000	17,723	24,723	12,916	21,684	34,600
XGA	Taita	58,054	13,513	71,567	111,381	16,356	127,737
	Societies Totals	55,068,338	12,838,357	67,906,695	97,313,795	14,895,784	112,209,579
	Mills Sweepings	266,620	29,781	296,401	393,877	30,878	424,755
	Warehouse Sweepings	194,035	5,003	199,038	284,304	6,045	290,349
	Ears and Pods	67,293	–	67,293	94,164	–	94,164
	Liq Dept. samples	71,690	8,101	79,791	108,820	7,829	116,649
	Miscellaneous Coffee	2,978	7,421	10,399	4,428	8,629	13,057
	Misc. & Sweeps Totals	602,616	50,306	652,922	885,593	53,381	938,974
	Grand Totals	89,785,091	15,155,097	104,940,188	161,407,247	17,531,573	178,938,820

COUNTY COUNCIL CESS COLLECTION FROM PROCEEDS OF 1986/87 COFFEE POOL

TABLE: 27

COUNTY COUNCIL	COFFEE DISTRICT	SOCIETIES			ESTATES			TOTAL		
		Deliveries (KGS)	Cess Collected K.Shs. Cts.	Average per 50 Kgs K.Shs. Cts.	Deliveries (KGS)	Cess Collected 50kg K.Shs. Cts.	Average per 50 Kgs K.Shs. Cts.	Deliveris (KGS)	Cess Collected K.Shs. Cts.	Average per 50 kgs K.Shs. Cts.
Kiambu	Upper Kiambu	–	–	–	1,847,327	687,719.15	18.61	1,847,327	687,719.15	18.61
Kiambu	Kiambu	6,791,456	2,290,569.35	16 86	1,696,415	611,066 35	18.01	8,487,871	2,901,635.70	17 09
Kiambu	Kabete	–	–	–	285	55.55	09.74	285	55.55	09 74
Kiambu	Limuru	–	–	–	75,752	24,893 10	16.43	75,752	24,893.10	16 43
Kiambu	Donyo Sabuk	–	–	–	444,678	163,395.90	18 37	444,678	163,395.90	18 37
Kaimbu	Ruiru	–	–	–	7,448,544	2,660,536 25	17 86	7,448,544	2,660,536.25	17 86
Kiambu	Thika	–	–	–	2,104,031	765,856.85	18.20	2,104,031	765,856.85	18 20
Kiambu	Mitubiri	–	–	–	10,453	3,286,70	15.72	10,453	3,286.70	15 72
Kiambu	Makuyu	–	–	–	124,769	42,591 45	17.07	124,769	42,591.45	17.07
Kiambu Town	Kiambu	422,381	101,579 10	12 02	5,094,547	1,902,919.85	18.68	5,516,928	2,004,498 95	18.17
Kiambu Town	Ruiru	–	–	–	232,782	82,926.05	17.81	232,782	82,926 05	17.81
Kiambu Town	Thika	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Kiambu Town	Limuru	–	–	–	25,127	8,151 65	16,22	25,127	8,151,65	16.22
Murang'a	Thika	–	–	–	5,274,844	1,906,112.80	18 07	5,274,844	1,906,112 80	18 07
Murang'a	Mitubiri	–	–	–	2,930,860	1,064,193.65	18 15	2,930,860	1,064,193.65	18 15
Murang'a	Makuyu	–	–	–	1,660,252	568,084 85	17 11	1,660,252	568,084.85	17 11
Murang'a	Murang'a	11,408,019	3,893,802,55	17.07	87,804	29,650.60	16 88	11,495,823	3,923,453 15	17 06
Nyeri	Nyeri	8,026,508	2,916,864 15	18 17	967,174	354,652,55	18 33	8,993,682	3,271,516 70	18 19
Kirinyaga	Nyeri	–	–		76,568	29,288 50	19.12	76,568	29,288 50	19.12
Kirinyaga	Kirinyaga	8,111,968	2,782,622 25	17 15	37,532	12,008 20	16 00	8,149,500	2,794,630 45	17 15
Meru County	Meru	15,787,768	4,819,234.45	15 26	194,265	62,462 90	16 08	15,982,033	4,881,697 35	15 27
Meru Municipal	Meru	308,792	104,303.45	16 89	–	–	–	308,792	104,303 45	16 89
Embu	Embu	5,505,340	1,794,339 80	16 30	120 930	39,500 80	16 33	5,626,270	1,833,840,60	16 30
Gusii	Gusii	3,934,419	1,279,470 15	16 26	7,136	2,693 00	18 87	3,941,555	1,282,163 15	16.26
Bungoma	Bungoma	1,959,112	640,365 90	16 34	–	–	–	1,959,112	640,365 90	16 34
Taita Taveta	Taita	71,567	25,547.45	17 85	–	–	–	71,567	25,547 45	17 85
Machakos Muni	Machakos	622,508	212,089.70	17 03	308,577	105,015 40	17 02	931,085	317,105 10	17 03
Machakos County	Machakos	3,656,644	1,211,218 20	16 56	–	–	–	3,656,644	1,211,218 20	16 56
Machakos County	Mitubiri	–	–		204,815	73,988 25	18 06	204,815	73,988 25	18 06
Machakos County	Donyo Sabuk	–	–	–	1,665,922	588,661.35	17 67	1,665,922	588,661 35	17 67
Nakuru	Nakuru	–	–	–	1,024,773	366,077 50	17 86	1,024,773	366,077 50	17 86
		66,606,482	22,072,066 50	16 56	33,666,162	12,155,789 20	18 05	100,272,644	34,227,795 70	17 06

	K.Shs. Cts.		K Shs Cts.		K.Shs Cts
Kiambu County Council	7 249,970.65	B/F	20,078,908 45	B/F	31,004,831 95
Kiambu Municipal Council	2,095,576.65	Kirinyaga	2,823,918 95	Bungoma County Council	640,365 90
Murang'a County Council	7,461,844 45	Meru Municipal Council	4,881,697 35	Taita Taveta County Council	25,547 45
Nyeri County Council	,271,516 70	Meru Municipal Council	104,303.45	Machakos County Council	1,873,867 80
		Embu Municipal Council	1,833,840 60	Machakos Municipal Council	317,105 10
		Gusii County Council	1,282,163 15	Nakuru County Council	366,077 50
C/F	20,078,908.45	C/F	31,004,831 95	TOTAL K Shs	34,227,795 90
				K£	1,711,390

Report of the Auditor-General (Corporations) on the Accounts of The Coffee Board of Kenya for the year ended 30th September, 1987

The Accounts of the Coffee Board of Kenya for the year ended 30th September, 1987 have been audited on my behalf by the Board's authorized auditors in accordance with the provisions of Section 29(2)(b) of the Exchquer and audit (Amendment) Act. 1985 (Cap 412). The auditors have reported to me the results of the audit and on the basis of their report, I am satisfied that all the information and explanations that were required for the purpose of the audit were obtained. Proper bookds of account have been kept and the accounts are in agreement therewith. In my opinion, the accounts when read together with the notes thereon and subject to matters referred to herebelow, give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Board as at 30th September, 1987 and of its results and source and application of funds for the year ended on that date.

1. Coffee Warrants

Although regulations governing coffee auctions require that coffee dealers pay for coffee within seven (7) days from the date of making the bids, the Board's Auctioneers allowed two sister Companies to bid for 12,298 bags of coffee worth K.Shs. 28,378,472 in four (4) successive auctions held between 30th June, and 21st July, 1987 without making any payment. The Auctioneers did not report default by the two companies to the Board until 29th July, 1987. Accordingly, the Board stopped the Companies from participating in future auctions and gave them 14 days to clear the outstanding amount of K.Shs. 28,378,472.00. On 1st September, 1987, the Companies paid a sum of K.Shs. 15,112,114.00 and promised to settle the balance of K.Shs. 13,266,358.00 within two weeks. The Companies did not honour their promise and on 14th September, 1987, the Board suspended the dealers' Export Licences and ordered repossession of the coffee purchased by the two companies for resale. Available information indicates that all along the Board had assumed that the Coffee Warrants were in the custody of the Board's Auctioneers and on 2nd October, 1987 had instructed the Auctioneers to return the unpaid warrants to the Board. Instead of the warrants being returned, it became apparent that warrants for 4566 bags of coffee had been irregularly released to the two companies and that although warrants for 2034 bags were held by the Auctioneers, it was discovered that a total of 6,600 bags i.e. 4,566 plus 2,034 valued at K.Shs. 14,896,002.00 had, in fact, been released to the two companies and the coffee exported between 10th and 23rd July, 1987 i.e. well before the report on default in payment was made to the Board on 29th July, 1987 and without the usual formal and written authorization of the Board. The presence of warrants for 2,034 bags held by the Auctioneers after coffee had already been exported implies that such warrants were released to the dealers to facilitate removal of the coffee out of the warehouses and then returned to the Auctioneers as a cover-up. Even for the K.Shs. 15,112,114.00 paid on 1st September, 1987, the warrants were also floating outside the Board, an indication that they had been released long before the payment was made. I have been advised that the Board has, so far, recovered a sum of K.Shs. 14,074,670.00 from the coffee dealers out of the outstanding amount of K.Shs. 14,896,002.00 leaving a balance of K.Shs. 821,332.00 unrecovered as at 29th July, 1988. The Board had not, however, recovered warehousing charges, E.E.C. charges and interest on late payments amounting to K.Shs. 5,496.609.65 as at 9th May, 1988.

2. Non-payment of Export Duty

In the Report for the year 1985/86, reference was made to the fact that on 22nd December, 1986, the Board made a final payment to farmers in respect of the 1985/86 crop without deducting export duty amounting to K£28 million as at 30th September, 1986. It was also indicated that the amount was excluded from the accounts of the Board for that year supposedly because the Board expected to obtain a waiver of the tax from the Treasury. Although the Board applied to the Treasury for a waiver of the above export duty of K£ 28 million, the application was rejected and the Board was, accordingly, requested to remit the amount to the Treasury. As in the previous year, no provision was made in the accounts of the Board for the year 1986/87 in respect of this liability. I am, however, informed that the Board has sustained its appeal to the Treasury for a waiver through its parent Ministry.

A.J. Okoth
Auditor-General (Corporations)

15th August, 1988

Balance Sheet as at 30th September, 1987

	Note	1987 K£	1986 K£
Employment of Capital			
Fixed Assets	2	3,953,287	3,936,732
Investments	3(b)	19,438	19,438
		3,972,725	3,956,170
Current Assets			
Stocks	4	51,194,669	81,909,132
Debtors and prepayments		15,411,875	14,915,946
Fixed term deposits		70,000	70,000
Cash		106,236	289,786
Total Current Assets		**66,782,780**	**97,184,864**
Current Liabilities			
Short term loan	5(a)	–	11,507,016
Provision for outstanding payments to planters		8,922,298	19,906,162
Creditors and accruals		34,209,738	51,197,517
Bank overdraft (secured)	5(b)	25,654,656	14,615,955
Provision for taxation		179,714	263,419
Total Current Liabilities		68,966,406	97,490,069
Net Current Assets		(2,183,626)	(305,205)
Net Assets		1,789,099	3,650,965
Capital Employed			
Fixed Assets Reserve	6	4,443,251	4,443,251
Coffee Research Reserve		70,000	70,000
Appropriation Accounts			
Marketing		3,526	(1,118)
Non-marketing		(2,727,678)	(861,168)
		(2,724,152)	(862,286)
		1,789,099	3,650,965

.... Chairman

.... Secretary

The attached notes form part of these accounts.

Statement of Non-marketing Revenue and Expenditure for the Year Ended 30th September, 1987

	Schedule	1987 K£	1986 K£
Revenue			
Ad Valorem Levy		1,769,593	3,121,449
Less: Rebate			1,050,000
		1,769,593	2,071,449
Dividends Received		101,075	54,275
Deficit on Coffee Houses		(89,444)	(127,288)
Interest Received		9,100	9,102
Agency Fees		82,354	171,701
Rental Income		124,518	128,185
Other Income		10,067	6,010
Total Revenue		2,007,263	2,313,434
Expenses			
Office Expenses	A	384,447	702,699
Board Expenses		58,844	34,389
Agricultural Expenses		205,287	142,694
Coffee Conference and Delegates Meetings		27,845	34,876
Local Publicity	B	302,561	212,988
International Publicity		76,673	20,015
London Office Expenses		181,173	162,173
Research Expenses	C	2,627,848	1,003,252
Total Expenses		3,864,678	2,313,086
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year		(1,857,415)	348
Provision for taxation	7	(9,095)	(260,229)
		(1,866,510)	(259,881)
Balance Brought Forward		(861,168)	(601,287)
Balance Carried Forward		(2,727,678)	(861,168)

The attached Notes form part of these accounts.

Statement of Marketing Revenue and Expenditure for the year ended 30th September, 1987

	Schedule	1987 K£	1986 K£
Revenue			
Sales Proceeds		144,924,497	269,231,429
Add: Stocks of unsold coffee		50,469,881	81,525,786
Sub-Total		195,394,378	350,757,215
Sweepings and Samples		929,639	2,022,852
Out turn fees			75,383
Interest of Parchment Advances		104,820	160,832
Other Income		4,414	67,470
Sub-Total		1,038,873	2,326,537
Total Revenue		196,433,251	353,083,752
Expenses			
Direct	D	3,305,248	3,087,508
Overheads	E	3,023,964	1,000,159
International Coffee Organization	F	60,756	406,406
Inter-Africa Coffee Organization	G	103,429	67,586
Ad Valorem Levy (1% of payments to planters)		1,769,593	2,071,449
Total Expenses		8,262,990	6,633,108
Net Revenue		188,170,261	346,450,644
Less: Export Duty		11,206,366	33,256,691
Distributable Revenue		176,963,895	313,193,953
Less: Payment to planters		176,959,251	313,194,866
Balance for the year		4,644	(913)
Balance Brought Forward		(1,118)	(205)
Balance Carried Forward		3,526	(1,118)

Statement of Source and Application of Funds for the year ended 30th September,

	1987	1986
	K£	K£
Source of Funds		
Marketing Account	4,644	(913)
Non-marketing Account	(1,857,415)	348
	(1852,771)	(565)
Adjustment for items not involving movement of funds		
Depreciation	246,085	224,761
Loss/(profit) on disposal of Assets	(1,036)	
	245,049	224,761
Funds generated from operations	(1,607,722)	224,196
Funds from other sources:—		
Fixed assets disposal proceeds	1,366	
Loans and advances proceeds		492,194
	(1,606,356)	716,390
Application of Funds		
Fixed Assets additions	(262,970)	(131,612)
Tax paid	(92,800)	(57,640)
Loan redemptions	(11,507,016)	
	(11,862,786)	(189,252)
	(13,469,142)	527,138
Represented by:—		
Stocks	(30,714,463)	(56,039,112)
Debtors	495,929	7,732,799
Creditors	16,987,779	5,291,292
Payment to planters	10,983,864	40,555,631
	(2,246,891)	(2,459,390)
Movement of liquid funds:—		
Cash at bank and in hand	(183,550)	231,637
Bank overdraft	(11,038,701)	2,754,891
	(11,222,251)	2,986,528
	(13,469,142)	527,138

Notes to the Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1987

1. Principal Accounting Policies

The following accounting policies have been used consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the accounts.

(a) **Historial Cost Convention**

The accounts have been prepared under the historial cost convention.

(b) **Stocks**

The stocks of clean coffee have been valued at their estimated net realisable value in the normal course of trading.

(c) **Depreciation**

Depreciation has been charged on a straight line basis at rates calculated to write off the cost of assets over their anticipated useful lives. Depreciation has been charged in the accounts against the relevant expense headings. The rates used for this purpose are:—

Land and buildings	1.7% – 2.38%
Plant and machinery	20%
Furniture, fixtures, fittings and equipment	10% — 20%
Motor vehicles and cycles	25%

Depreciation on land and buildings is charged so as to write off the relevant property over the unexpired period of the lease. Kahawa House at 1.77% and Coffee Plaza at 2.38%. Fixtures and fittings at 10% and furniture and equipment at 20%.

(d) **Recognition of Costs**

The accounts reflect the acquisition and disposal of the 1986/87 season crop and the consequent distribution of proceeds to planters. For accounts purposes the cost relating to that portion of the 1986/87 season crop which was not milled until after 30th September 1987 has been accrued and the coffee treated as being part of the stocks held at 30th September, 1987.

(e) **Direct Overhead Absorption**

Direct expenses have been allocated to Marketing and Non-marketing accounts and overheads have been appoirtioned as follows:—

Marketing Account	70%
Non-marketing Account	30%

(f) **Foreign Exchange**

Balances in foreign currencies are translated into shillings at the exchange rates ruling on the balance sheet date.

2. Fixed Assets

	Land and buildings	Plant & machinery	Furniture fittings & equipment	Motor vehicles & cycles	Total
Cost	K£	K£	K£	K£	K£
At 1st October 1986	3,671,959	313,123	715,360	273,041	4,973,483
Additions during the year	43,520	13,800	110,441	95,209	262,970
Disposals during the year	—	(1,100)	(1,069)	—	(2,169)
At 30th September 1987	3,715,479	325,823	824,732	368,250	5,234,284
Depreciation					
At 1st October, 1986	336,458	226,076	330,926	143,291	1,036,751
Charge for the year	86,274	38,305	74,545	46,961	246,085
On disposal	—	(770)	(1,069)	—	(1,839)
At 30th September, 1987	422,732	263,611	404,402	190,252	1,280,997
Net Book Value					
At 30th September, 1987	3,292,747	62,212	420,330	177,993	3,953,287
At 30th September, 1986	3,335,501	87,047	384,314	129,870	3,936,732

The depreciation charged in the accounts is allocated as follows:—

	1987	1986
	K£	K£
Head Office	158,745	134,622
Warehouse	33,632	34,456
Coffee House	21,506	22,410
London Office	781	1,632
Show Stands	8,701	8,641
Ventures and shows	—	529
Roasting	22,720	22,471
	246,085	224,761

3(a) Dividend Income

A proposed dividend receivable from Kenya Coffee Auctions Limited of Shs. 1,573,000 is excluded from these accounts since dividend income is taken when actually received.

3(b) Investments

	1987	**1986**
	K£	**K£**
Unquoted at cost	19,438	19,438

The Investments comprise of the Board's shareholding in Kenya Coffee Auctions Limited. The Board has 65% shareholding.

4. Stocks

	1987	**1986**
	K£	**K£**
Stocks consist of:—		
Coffee at estimated net realisable value - clean coffee	50,469,881	81,525,786
Bags at cost	534,162	239,447
Fertilizer at cost	—	671
Miscellaneous at cost	190,626	143,228
	51,194,669	81,909,132

5. Loans & Bank Overdraft

(a) A balance of K£ 11,507,016 outstanding at 1st October 1986 out of a short term borrowing amounting to US$ 34,000,000 authorised by the Government in the previous year was fully repaid.

(b) The Government had authorised short term borrowing by way of Bank Overdraft during the year to a maximum of K£ 50,000,000. An a mount of K£ 25,654,656 had been utilised by 30th September, 1987.

The facilities are secured by a charge over the coffee stocks.

6. Fixed Assets Reserve

	1987 K£	1986 K£
Balance brought forward	**4,443,251**	**4,443,251**
Transfer from surplus in the year	**–**	**–**
	4,443,251	4,443,251

A balance of K£ 791,033 has not been transferred to this account due to lack of reserve and will be transferred from future years' reserves.

7. Taxation

	1987 K£	1986 K£
Taxation based on surplus for the year	9,095	260,229
Prior year adjustments	–	–
	9,095	260,229

8. Contingent Liability

There is a contingent liability of K£ 28 million in respect of export duty. An appeal for the waiver of this duty has been made but no decision has yet been made by the Treasury.

Schedules to Non-marketing Revenue & Expenditure Statement for the year ended 30th September, 1987

		1987	1986
		K£	K£
A.	**Office Expenses:**		
	Staff	191,233	151,306
	Administration	67,411	61,594
	Arbitration Expenses	—	377,551
	Establishment	125,803	112,248
		384,447	702,699
B.	**Local Publicity:**		
	Staff and Office Expenses	130,635	91,101
	Show and Stands Expenses	78,026	67,648
	Kenya Coffee Bulletin	21,700	20,935
	Other Local Expenses	72,200	33,304
		302,461	212,988
C.	**Research Expenses:**		
	Coffee Research Foundation	2,358,390	856,368
	C B D Research	96,948	72,750
	Bacterial Blight Disease Research	172,510	74,134
		2,627,848	1,003,252

Schedules to Marketing Revenue & Expenditure Statement for the year ended 30th September, 1987

D. Direct Expenses

	1987	1986
	K£	K£
Warehousing and Bulking	967,667	691,696
Insurance of Coffee	280,424	297,482
Brokerage and Sales Expenses	239,419	397,738
Certificate of Origin	—	390
Pool Bagging Costs	1,743,828	1,658,210
Compensation for loss of coffee	37,876	36,870
Miscellaneous Marketing	20,275	5,122
Stamp Duty and Legal Fees	15,759	—
	3,305,248	3,087,508

E. Overheads

Salaries and wages	356,699	282,296
Staff passage and Leave Travelling	27,391	22,997
Remuneration and Expenses of Board Members	21,407	22,225
Power and Lighting (Rental)	9,589	4,475
Stationery and Printing	59,091	65,630
Postage and Telephones	35,960	33,842
Bank charges and interest	2,269,720	382,684
Professional Fees	11,219	8,229
Depreciation	35,617	31,215
Sundry Overhead Expenses	197,271	146,655
	3,023,964	1,000,159

F. International Coffee Organization

Contributions to Administrative Budgets	36,893	36,097
Expenses of Membership	23,863	42,557
Contribution to Promotion Fund	—	286,296
Contribution to Special Fund	—	41,456
	60,756	406,406

G. Inter-Africa Coffee Organization

Contribution to Administrative Budget	96,243	64,417
Expenses of Memberhip	7,186	3169
	103,429	67,586

3. UKUZAJI KAHAWA

3.1 Uchambuzi kwa Ujumla

Kahawa iliyovunwa mnamo 1986/87 ya tani 104,941 ilikuwa chini kidogo ya ile iliyovunwa 1985/86, ambayo ilikuwa tani 114,881. Wakati viwango hivi vya mavuno vikilinganishwa na vile vya 1984/85 na 1983/84, ni wazi kwamba, kahawa iliendelea na hali yake ya kawaida ya mabadiliko ya mavuno kila baada ya miaka miwili.

Mashamba makubwa yalikuwa na upunguo mkubwa wa mavuno kuliko mashamba madogo. Kutokana na mshuko wa bei za kahawa hasa katika kipindi cha pili cha mwaka wa kahawa, biashara ya kahawa ilikuwa katika hali ya chini, ambayo ilisababisha viwango vya chini vya malipo vikilinganishwa na vile vya 1985/86. Hali ya ulimaji kahawa, hata hivyo, ilidumishwa katika viwango vya kufaa sana licha ya upungoo katika bei za kahawa.

3.2 Majira na matokeo yake kwa mavuno

Mvua nyingi iliyonyesha 1986/87 ilikuwa kubwa zaidi kuliko ya 1985 86. Majira haya yalifaa sana sehemu za kunyunyiziwa maji na zile zizizo za kunyunyiziwa maji. Mtindo wa kawaida wa kuwa na "Zao Kuu" zaidi kuliko "Zao la Awali" ulidumishwa. Licha ya majira haya ya kufaa, mashamba makubwa yalikuwa na mshuko wa mavuno wa karibu asilimia 22.2 ukilingaanishwa na 1985/86. Hii inawezekana ilitokana na sababu kwamba mavuno yaliyoletwa ya zao la awali yalikuwa chini yakilinganishwa na yale ya 1985/86.

3.3 Kahawa iliyovunwa

Jumla ya tani 104,941 za kahawa safi ilivunwa, kuchambuliwa na kutayarishwa mnamo mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87 (Ratiba 2). Kati yao, jumla ya tani 65,587 ilivunwa kama zao kuu kati ya Oktoba 1986 na Julai 1987. Zao la awali, sawa na tani 39,353, lilivunwa kati ya Agosti hadi Septemba, 1987.

Kulikuwa na upunguo katika mavuno ya tani 9,940 mnamo 1986/87 ambayo yalikuwa asilimia 8.7 chini ya mavuno ya 1985/86. Baadhi ya upunguo huo katika mavuno ilisababishwa na mashamba makubwa ambayo yalikuwa na mshuko katika mavuno ya tani 9,161 ama asilimia 20.1 ukilinganishwa na 1985/86. Upunguo huo katika mavuno ulitokana hasa na mavuno madogo ya zao la awali katika sehemu za mashamba makubwa katika Thika, Kiambu Kusini na Ruiru. Mshuko katika mavuno katika mashamba ya ushirika ulikuwa hafifu sana wa kupuuzwa, yaani tani 477 pekee ambao ni chini ya mshuko wa asilimia moja ukilinganishwa na 1985/86.

Takwimu huu za mavuno katika miaka minne iliyopita ya kila wilaya ya kahawa ni kama zilivyoonyeshwa katika Ratiba 3(i) na Ratiba 3(ii). Katika sehemu za mashamba makubwa, wilaya nne zilizoongoza katika mavuno ya kahawa zilikuwa na takwimu zifuatazo:-

— Kiambu Kusini - tani 8,030 (upunguo wa asilimia 18.4 kuliko 1985/86)
— Thika - tani 7,614 (upunguo wa asilimia 32.9 kuliko 1985/86).
— Mitubiri - tani 3,146 (mshuko wa asilimia 5.4 kuliko 1985/86).

Katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika, wilaya nne zilizoongoza katika mavuno ya kahawa zilikuwa na takwimu zifuatazo:-

— Murang'a - tani 11,518 (mshuko wa asilimia 7.1 kuliko 1985/86)
— Meri Kati 2 tani 8,821 (mshuko wa asilimia 9.2 kuliko 1985/86).
— Kirinyaga - tani 8,112 (ongezeko la chini ya asilimia moja kuliko 1985/86).
— Nyeri - tani 8,026 (mshuko wa silimia 4.0 kuliko 1985/86).

Licha ya kwamba mwaka huo ulikuwa na mshuko kwa ujumla katika mavuno ya kahawa, tulikuwa na wilaya chache ambazo mavuno yao ya 1986/87 yalikuwa mazuri zaidi kuliko ya 1985/86. Hizi zilikuwa:-

(i) Mashamba ya Ushirika

- Kiambu - tani 7,187 (ongezeko la asilimia 10.4 kuliko 1985/86).
- Meru Kaskazini - tani 2,876 (ongezeko la asilimia 38.6 kuliko 1985/86)
- Embu - tani 5,505 (ongezeko la asilimia 22.3 kuliko 1985/86).
- Bungoma - tani 1,959 (ongezeko la asilimia 83.7 kuliko 1985/86).
- Baringo - tani 158 (ongezeko la asilimia 83.7 kuliko 1985/86).
- Kericho - tani 109 (ongezeko la asilimia 142.2 kuliko 1985/86).
- Nandi - tani 67 (ongezeko la asilimia 28.9 kuliko 1985/86).

(ii) Mashamba ya Makampuni

Katika mashamba ya makampuni, tulikuwa na ongezeko zuri la mavuno kutoka wakuzaji wa kadiri na wadogo.- Takwimu za mavuno hayo mnamo 1985/86 juu za zile za 1986/87 za wilaya hizi zinaonyeshwa hapa chini:-

- asilimia 92 kwa Songor
- asilimia 77 kwa Limuru
- asilimia 71 kwa Fort Ternan
- asilimia 64 kwa Kericho
- asilimia 48.5 kwa Nakuru
- asilimia 36 kwa Nandi
- asilimia 31 kwa Trans Nzoia
- asilimia 12 kwa Makuyu

Ni muhimu kufahamu kwamba licha ya ongezeko zuri la mavuno katika baadhi ya wilaya za mashamba ya makampuni, mnamo 1986/87, mavuno kwa jumla katika sehemu hizo bado yalikuwa chini kuliko yale ya 1985/86 kwa hesabu kamili, kwa sababu ya mshuko mkubwa sana katika mavuno kutoka wilaya maarufu za mashamba makubwa.

3.4 Mavuno ya Kahawa kwa Ekta

Kama inavyoweza kuonekana chini ya Ratiba (4a), mavuno ya kitaifa kwa wastani mnamo 1986/87 yalikuwa kilo 675 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta, yakiwa chini ya yale ya 1985/86 ya kilo 729 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta. Mavuno katika ekta moja kwa wastani katika mashamba makubwa mnamo 1986/87 pia yalikuwa chini ya yale ya 1985/86. Haya yalikuwa kilo 950 mnamo 1986/87 na kilo, 1,179 mnamo 1985/86. Mavuno katika ekta moja mnamo 1986/87 katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika yalikuwa kwa njia moja ama nyingine sawa na yale ya 1985/86; yaani kilo 585 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta moja mnamo 1985/86.

Mashamba makubwa yalidumisha sifa yao ya kawaida ya kuongoza katika mavuno kwa ekta yakilinganishwa na mashamba ya ushirika. Maelezo kamili ya wiwango vya mavuno katika wilaya za mashamba ya ushirika ni kama yalivyoonyeshwa katika Ratibu (4b). Katika mashamba haya, wilaya nne zinazoongoza katika mavuno kwa ekta ni:-

- Murang'a - kilo 891 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Kirinyaga - kilo 880 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Nyeri - kilo 803 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Embu - kilo 687 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta

Katika sehemu za mashamba makubwa, maelezo kamili ya mavuno kwa ekta yanachambuliwa katika Ratibu (4c). Wilaya za kwanza nne zinazoongoza katika mavuno kwa ekta katika mashamba haya ni:-

- Mitubiri - kilo 1,707 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Ruiru - kilo 1,498 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Thika - kilo 1,211 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta
- Donyo Sabuk - Kilo 1,017 ya kahawa safi kwa ekta

Ni muhimu kufahamu kwamba isipokuwa tu mashamba ya ushirika katika Embu, wilaya nyingine saba za mashamba ya kahawa ambazo zilikuwa zikiongoza katika mavuno ya kahawa kwa ekta kwa wastani kama inavyoonyeshwa juu, pia zilikuwa miongoni mwa wilaya nane zilizoongoza na mavuno kwa ekta kwa wastani mnamo 1985/86, ambayo inathibitisha kwamba kuna uthabiti katika hali ya ulimaji kahawa katika wilaya hizi.

3.5 Ubora wa Kahawa

Uchambuzi wa hali ya kahawa mnamo 1986/87 unaonyeshwa chini ya Ratiba 5, 6, 7 (a) na (7b). Kwa jumla, hali ya kahawa mnamo 1986/87 ilikuwa chini sana kuliko ile ya 1985/86.

Ingawa sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika zilikuwa na asilimia ya kahawa yao chini ya Ngazi 1 hadi 3 kuliko sehemu za mashamba makubwa, hali ya kahawa kwa jumla katika mashamba makubwa ilikuwa bora kuliko katika mashamba ya ushirika. Vyama vya ushirika vilikuwa na jumla ya asilimia 68.07 kutoka kwa mashamba yaliyo chini ya Ngazi 1-6, ikilinganishwa na asilimia 84.99 kutoka kwa mashamba makubwa yaliyo katika ngazi kama hizo. Ukuzaji mbuni kwa jumla uliongezeka kutoka asilimia 12.71 mnamo 1985/86 hadi asilimia 14.49 mnamo 1986/87. Hata hivyo, sehemu za mashamba makubwa, zilikuwa na mshuko katika ukuzaji mbuni kutoka asilimia 6.78 mnamo 1985/86 hadi asilimia 6.22 mnamo 1986/87.

Kwa upande mwingine, ukuzaji mbuni 1986/87 uliongezeka sana katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika, kutoka asilimia 16.77 mnamo 1985/86 hadi asilimia 18.90 mnamo 1986/87. Ratiba 6 inaonyesha kwamba 1986/87 ilishuhudia mshuko mdogo wa Ngazi AA, AB na C, hali kulikuwa na ongezeko katika Ngazi UG, T na F. Hii inaambatana na uanishaji kahawa hali ya chini katika mwaka huo.

Katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika, wilaya nne za kwanza zinazoongoza katika ubora wa kahawa ni:-

— Nyeri - ikiwa na asilimia 36.50 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Taita Taveta - ikiwa na asilimia 21.86 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Kirinyaga - ikiwa na asilimia 19.20 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Murang'a - ikiwa na asilimnia 18.40 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3

Katika mashamba makubwa wilaya nne za kwanza zinazoongoza katika ubora wa kahawa ni:-

— Nyeri - ikiwa na asilimia 27.14 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Kirinyaga - ikiwa na asilimia 21.17 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Nakuru - ikiwa na asilimia 20.83 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3
— Koru ikiwa na asilimia 15.30 ya kahawa yake katika ngazi 1-3

3.6 Miradi na Huduma

3.6.1 Huduma za Utafiti wa Kahawa

Huduma hizi huendeshwa na Coffee Research Foundation. Wajibu wa idara ya mawasiliano ya utafiti ulidumishwa kutokana na uimarishaji wa idara ya mawasiliano ya utafiti ya taasisi hiyo. Matokeo ya utafiti yalijulishwa wakulima kupitia maafisa wa mafunzo, makala yanayohusika na gazeti la kahawa. Vipindi vya "Kahawa Wiki Hii" radioni na siku za maonyesho ya mashamba zilizotayarishwa na maafisa wa idara ya mawasiliano ya utafiti zilithibitisha juhudi za maafisa wa mafunzo katika kuwapasha wakulima habari za matokeo ya utafiti.

3.6.2 Maelezo Muhimu kuhusu Ulimaji Kahawa

Kumekuwa na ongezeko la jumla ya mavuno ya kahawa kutoka wilaya ambazo zinaweza kusemekana kuwa za wakulima wa kadiri na wadogo, hasa kutoka wilaya mpya za kahawa katika Mkoa wa Rift Valley. Mfumo huu umejistahimili kwa miaka mitatu iliyopita na kutazamiwa kuendelea vivyo hivyo kutokana na utunzaji na ukuzaji kahawa mpya.

Ingawaje mavuno ya kahawa katika mashamba ya ushirika katika Taita Taveta yameshuka katika miaka mitatu iliyopita, lakini pia ubora wake unaelekea kudumishwa vyema.

Mnamo 1986/87, Taita Taveta ilichukua nafasi ya pili katika ubora wa kahawa katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika, ikiwa asilimia 21.86 ya kahawa yake ipo katika Ngazi 1-3. Kama tu katika mwaka uliotangulia, wilaya ya Nyeri ilikuwa ikiongoza katika ubora wa kahawa mnamo 1986/87 katika sehemu za mashamba ushirika, ikiwa asilimia 36.50 ya kahawa yake ipo katika Ngazi 1-3. Inapasa kukumbuka kwamba mashamba makubwa Nyeri yamekuwa yakiongoza katika ubora wa kahawa kwa miaka mitatu mfulilizo iliyopita, ambayo inapendeza sana.

Maendeleo ya Robusta yalıambatana na upanuzi na utunzajı wake huku vituo zaıdı vya miche vıkianzishwa na mbunı kukuzwa Utaratıbu wa uuzaji pıa ulımarıshwa kwa kuanzıshwa kwa vyama vya ushirıka katika sehemu za ukuzajı kahawa hıyo ya Robusta.

Kulıkuwa na ongezeko la vıtuo vya kıbınafsi na kıbiashara vya miche ya kahawa pamoja na ongezeko la mahitajı ya mbunı. Mbegu ya Ruiru 11 na "Pregerms" zılıgawıwa wakulima kupıtıa kamatı ndogo ya ugawajı Ruiru 11 na kufanikiwa sana.

3.6.3 Huduma Mashambani

Makundı ya kutembelea na kuwapa mafunzo wakulima wilayanı yalıendelea kutımiza wajibu mkubwa katıka ulımaji kahawa, hasa katika sehemu za mashamba madogo ya kahawa. Huduma za ushaurı mashambanı zilitolewa na maafısa wa mafunzo wa Wızara ya Kılımo na Maınspekta wetu. Pamoja na hayo, kulikuwa na huduma za ushauri zilizopewa wakulıma na maafısa wa mafunzo wa sehemu za mashamba makubwa.

Uzuiaji wadudu na magonjwa ulirıdhisha katıka Mıkoa ya Kati na Masharıki katika mashamba yote. Hata hivyo, kulıkuwa na matatızo kuhusıana na juhudi zısizotosha za uzuıajı wadudu na magonjwa katıka mashamba madogo katika Mikoa ya Magharıbu na Nyanza. Matatızo kuhusiana na "makundı ya kunyunyizia madawa "mashamba ya ushırıka katıka mıkoa hıyo miwılı yalıendela kutokea. Vyama vya ushırıka vılishaurıwa mara kwa mara kuhusu mbınu nyıngine za kutumıa kufanya makundı hayo kuwa thabıtı ama kuachana nayo kabisa, kwa madhumunı ya kuwezesha kıla mkulıma kuchukua mwenyewe jukumu la kunyunyızıa madawa kahawa yake

Makundı ya kutembelea na kuwapa mafunzo wakulıma yanapasa kutimıza wajıbu mkubwa katıka kuhakıkısha kwamba utaratibu bora wa kunyunyızıa madawa kahawa umeanzıshwa na kutekelezwa, ılı madawa kufanya kazi.

Wafanya kazı wa Coffee Board of Kenya walıtumia wakati mwıngi katıka kukagua vıtuo vva mıche ya kahawa na kuthıbıtısha habarı za kusambaza

kuhusiana na utumiaji wa leseni mbali mbali za kilimo pamoja na mafungu ya kahawa. Kadhalika, hudumu za kawaida za uchunguzi na ushauri zilitekelezwa, hasa miongoni mwa wenye leseni za vituo vya miche ya kahawa na mashamba makubwa. Visa vyo vyote visivyo halali ambavyo huenda ikawa viligunduliwa na Mainspekta wa Kahawa vilichukuliwa hatua kisheria.

3.6.4 Usafishaji Kahawa

Ujenzi wa viwanda vipya pamoja na uimarishaji vile vya zamani viliendelea katika mashamba yote. Mpango wa maendeleo ya Mashamba Madogo ya Kahawa (SCIP), hata hivyo, ulifungwa 1985/86, na hivyo hakuna mikopo ya ujenzi ama urekebishaji viwanda ilipewa wakulima wadogo chini ya mpango huo mnamo 1986/87. Hivyo vyama vya ushirika havikuwa na budi kutumia pesa zao ama kukopa kutoka Banki ya Ushirika ya Kenya.

Upungufu wa pesa za maendeleo ya rasilimali katika mashamba makubwa pia ulizidi. Hii ilifanya mipango mingine ya ujenzi wa viwanda vipya icheleweshwe, hasa katika makampuni mapya yaliyopewa leseni ya mashamba ya kadri na madogo-yaani makampuni yenye mashamba ya kahawa kati ya ekta nne hadi ekta 20.

Idadi ya viwanda vya kahawa vilivyokuwa vikifanya kazi katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika imeonyeshwa katika Ratiba 8, na iliongezeka kutoka 759 mnamo 1985/86 hadi 766 mnamo 1986/87. Vyama vya Ushirika katika Murang'a bado viliendelea kuongoza kwa kuwa na idadi kubwa ya viwanda vilivyokuwa vikifanya kazi ya jumla ya 127 na kufuatiwa na Meru Kati ikiwa na 87 na kisha Kisii ikiwa na 76.

Idadi ya viwanda vilivyoidhinishwa ambavyo vilipasa kujengwa katika sehemu za mashamba makubwa mnamo 1986/87 iliongezeka maradufu kuliko 1985/86 (Ratiba 8). Hii ilitokana na ongezeko la viwanda vya kibinafsi vilivyoidhinishwa, hasa katika Mikoa ya kati na Mashariki, vya makampuni ya mashamba ya kadri na madogo yanayojitenga na vyama vya ushirika. Pia kulikuwa na viwanda vingine 36 katika sehemu za mashamba ya ushirika ambavyo viliidhinishwa kujengwa 1986/87, vikilinganishwa na viwanda 41 mnamo 1985/86 (Ratiba 8). Viwanda vitatazamiwa kudumisha hali bora ya kahawa

3.6.5 Maswala mengine

Ratiba 9 inaonyesha ugawaji mbegu za kahawa mnamo 1986/87 na kudhihirisha kwamba mahitaji ya mbegu hizo yaliongezeka zaidi kuliko ya 1985/86. Jumla kilo 4,318 ya mbegu iligawiwa vituo vyote vya miche mnamo 1986/87 ikilinganishwa na kilo 2,087 tu mnamo 1985/86. Idadi ya vituo vya miche na kahawa iliongezeka kutoka 124 mnamo 1985/86 hadi 232 mnamo 1986/87.

Ratiba 10 inaonyesha maeneo ya mashamba makubwa ya kahawa kutegemea ekta zilizokuziwa kahawa. Kati ya mashamba 1,111 tulikuwa na 520 (ama asilimia 46.8) yakikuziwa kahawa chini ya ekta 20, mashamba mengine 208 (ama asilimia 18.7) yakikuziwa kahawa kati ya ekta 21 hadi 50 na mashamba 383 (ama asilimia 31.5) yakikuziwa kahawa zaidi ya ekta 50.

Mtindo wa kukuza kahawa chini ya ekta 20 katika mashamba hayo unatazamiwa kuendelea. Hii ni kwa sababu baadhi ya mashamba mapya yanaanzishwa hasa na wakulima wadogo wanaojitenga na vyama vya ushirika na kupewa leseni za kuwa na mashamba yao mapya.

4. Ripoti ya masoko

Minada ya Nairobi

Mwaka unaoelezwa ulikuwa na mpunguo mkubwa sana wa bei za kahawa katika minada ya Nairobi. Mpunguo huo unaweza kuhusiana moja kwa moja na mabadiliko katika masoko ya kahawa ulimwenguni ambapo wauzaji kahawa walisafirisha kahawa nyingi kwa kadiri wawezavyo kwa sababu kahawa iliuzwa kiholela baada ya mpango wa kwota kusimamishwa Februari 18, 1986. Kahawa hiyo nyingi iliyosafirishwa ilipunguza sana bei. Ukame ambao ulikumba majimbo ya kutoa kahawa nchini Brazil ulielekea kuongezewa chumvi tu. Mvumo mkubwa wa kahawa ambao ulitazamiwa haukutokea ingawaje bei za kahawa ziliongezeka katika mwaka uliotangulia (1985/86) kufikia viwango ambavyo havikutazamiwa tangu mvumo wa kahawa wa 1986/87.

Hata hivyo, bei za 1986/87 zilipungua wakati akiba za kahawa ziliendelea kuongezeka katika mataifa wanunuzi. Katika minada ya Nairobi, bei ya juu zaidi ilipatikana katika mnada namba moja uliofanyika Oktoba, 7, 1987 ambapo tani moja ya kahawa iliuzwa pauni K£ 3,130. Bei ya chini zaidi ilikuwa pauni K£ 1,690 tani moja katika mnada namba 40 uliofanyika Julai 7, 1987.

Jumla ya magunia 1,741,313 yalinadiwa katika mwaka huo na kuleta pauni K£ 220,400,000 yakilinganishwa na magunia 1,955,875 yaliyonadiwa mwaka uliotanguliwa na kuleta pauni K£ 392,300,000, na kuwakilisha mshuko wa asilimia 11 katika jumla ya mauzo na asilimia 44 katika jumla ya mapato.

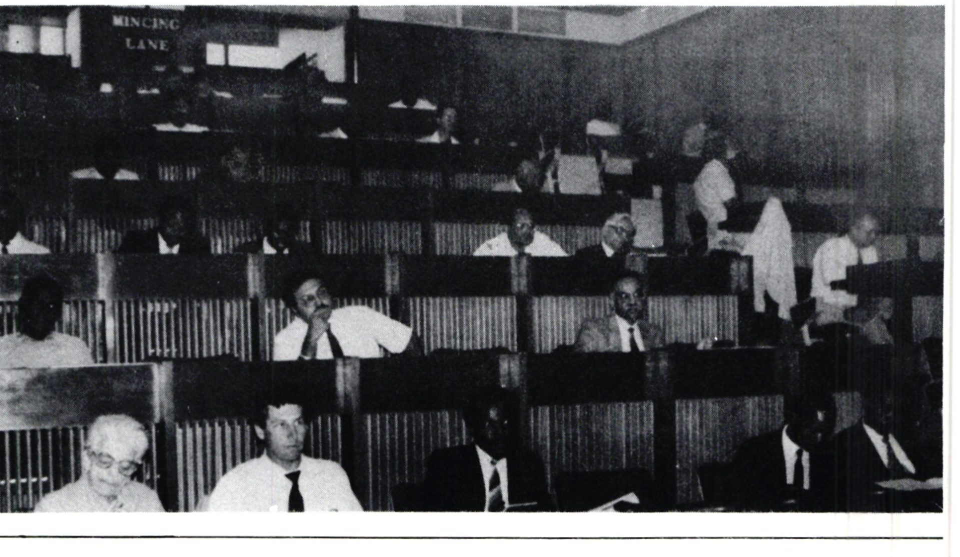
Ratiba 1 (Minada ya Nairobi)

Kahawa iliyosafirishwa ng'ambo

Jumla ya tani 105,675 ya kahawa ilisafirishwa ng'ambo na kuleta jumla ya pauni K£ 235,300,000 kupitia bandari ya Mombasa. Ujerumani Magharibi iliendelea kuongoza kwa kuuziwa kahawa hiyo ikifuatiwa na Marekani iliyoondoa Uholanzi katika nafasi ya pili hadi ya tatu kuambatana na kiasi kikubwa cha kahawa kilichonunuliwa.

Lakini pia Uholanzi ilishikilia tena nafasi ya pili katika thamani ya kahawa iliyonunuliwa na kushinda Uingereza ambayo ilishikilia nafasi ya nne. Mataifa hayo yote manne yanayonunua kahawa ya Kenya kwa wingi yalielekea kuwa na mshuko wa kiasi cha kahawa kilichonunuliwa kikilinganishwa na mwaka uliotangulia. Katika masoko ambapo mpango wa kwota hautumiwi, Saudia Arabia pia iliendelea kuongoza katika kuuziwa kiasi kikubwa cha kahawa ikifuatiwa na Sudan, Jordan na United Arab Emirates.

Kahawa iliyouziwa nchi hizo ilinunuliwa kwa bei za kufanana na zile za mpango wa kwota kuambatana na orodha hii kwa kuwa bei za minada zilikwa sawa. Hii pia iliambatana na sharti la Halmashauri ya Kahawa Ulimwenguni (ICO) Kwamba bei za kahawa zisipunguziwe nchi zisizo wanachama wake ila zifanane na za mpango wa kwota. Bei ya tani moja ya kahawa iliyosafirishwa ng'ambo ilikuwa pauni K£ 2,226.23 kwa wastani.



iwanda cha kukaangia na ıapato ya mikahawa

Mnamo 1986/87, kulikuwa na ongezeko katika kiasi cha kahawa kilichouzwa hapa nchini kutoka kwa kiwanda cha kukaangia cha halmashauri hii. Jumla ya magunia 2,277 yaliuziwa mikahawa na wanunuzi wengine wa binafsi yakilinganishwa na magunia 2,120 yaliyouzwa mwaka uliotangulia.

Mauzo ya Kahawa No 1 hapa nchini pia yaliongezeka kutoka magunia 201 mwaka uliotangulia hadi magunia 203.2. Kwa jumla, mauzo ya kahawa hapa nchini yalileta jumla ya pauni K£ 246,000.85 kiasi ambacho kiliongezeka kidogo kwa chini ya asilimioa moja kuliko mapato ya mwaka uliotangulia ya pauni K£ 244,579.25.

Mapato ya mikahawa hayakuonyesha ongezeko la maana. Kiwango cha matumizi kiliongezeka kuliko mapato kutoka pauni K£ 78,738 mnamo 1985/86 hadı pauni K£ 82,710 katika mwaka unaoelezwa. Miongoni mwa mikahawa minane ınayomilikiwa na halmashauri hii, ni mitatu tu, yaani Queensway, Uchumi na Nakuru ilipata faida katika mwaka unaoelezwa ambapo Nakuru ılionyesha ongezeko la juu zaidi kutoka pauni K£ 131 hadi pauni K£ 3,636 mnamo 1986/87.

Kiwanda cha kukaangia kahawa cha halmashauri hii kilionyesha maendeleo ya maana katıka matokeo yake kwa kupunguza kiwango cha matumizi kuliko mapato kutoka paunı K£ 26,423 mnamo 1985/86 hadi pauni K£ 6,350 mnamo 1986/87. Kutokana na matangazo ya mara kwa mara na upenyaji masoko, kwa hıvyo, kiwanda hıcho huenda kikafanikiwa sana na kuanza kupata faida.

Maelezo ya kahawa iliyokaangwa nchini

Mnamo 1986/87, jumla ya magunıa 115,678 ya Kahawa No 1 na Kenya Coffee House Blend (KCHB) yalıuziwa wakaangaji wa hapa nchini wenye leseni kulıngana na kwota walızogawıwa. Wakaangaji hao wana viwanda vyao binafsi vya kukaangıa na huuza kahawa ılıyopakizwa kwa chapa mbali mbali.

Kulıkuwa na ongezeko la asılımıa 36 kuliko miaka iliyotangulia la jumla ya magunıa 111,837. Hıı huenda ıkawa ılitokana na ongezeko katika idadi ya vıkaangıo hıvyo na kadhalıka kupanuka kwa masoko yao hapa nchini.

1 Kahawa iliyopokewa

Halmashaurı hıı ılıpokea jumla ya magunia 1,791,507 ya kahawa ya kilo 60 kila moja yakılınganıshwa na yale yalıyopokewa katika mwaka uliotangulia. Mshuko huu unatokana na sababu zılızoelezwa juu. Kahawa iliyopokewa kwa wingi zaidi ılıkuwa magunıa 197,570 mnamo Julai na magunia 186,768 mnamo Machi hali kıasi kıdogo zaıdı kupokewa kılikuwa magunia 58,123 mnamo Desemba na magunıa 92,347 mnamo Novemba. Kahawa House ndiyo iliyopokea kiasi kıkubwa zaıdı cha kahawa ıkıfuatiwa na Ghala One na Dandora.

magunıa 103,874 na Desemba magunia 121,560.

na magunıa 1,341,836 katıka mwaka uliotangulia. Shehena kubwa za biashara zılızıdı shehena ndogo za bıashara. Miezi ambamo kahawa nyingi zaidi

111 Kahawa iliyohifadhiwa kwa mwezi

Mıezı ambamo kahawa nyingı zaıdi ilihifadhiwa ilikuwa Oktoba na Novemba hali mıezı ambamo kıasıcha chını kilıchohifadhiwa ilikuwa Februari na Mei. Kahawa House, ambayo ndiyo bohari kuu, ilisajili kiasi kikubwa zaidi cha kahawa kılıchohıfadhıwa

5. BAYANA

5.1 Matangazo na Habari

Katika mwaka unaoelezwa, Afisi yetu ya Matangazo na Habari imeendele kuelekeza juhudi zake katika kuimarisha zaidi na kudumisha uhusiano mwem na uelewano katika mabayana yake.

Vyombo vyote vilivyoko vya kusambaza na kueneza sifa za halmashauri hi vimetumiwa kwa utaratibu 'imara wa matangazo na habari na nafasi z mawasiliano ya kibinafsi kuwapo kwa wingi katika mwaka huo kwa madhumun ya kuwasaidia wafanya kazi kuridhika kamili pamoja na kufahamu vyem mabaya ya halmashauri hii.

5.2 Uenezaji Habari Nchini

Gazeti linalochapishwa na halmashauri hii kila mwezi, "Kenya Coffee Bulletin" limekuwa likichapisha habari na makala ya maana sana kwa watafiti w kahawa, wakulima, wauzaji na watumiaji. Habari na makala kuhusiana n matokeo ya utafiti katika gazeti hilo na matoleo mengine yanayohusik zimesaidia kuwapa nafasi watafiti katika vituo mbali mbali ulimwengur kupeana mawaidha.

5.3

Maafisa kutoka Halmashauri ya Kahawa ya Kenya na Coffee Research Foundatio walishiriki katika maonyesho yote makubwa ya Kilimo katika mwaka unaoelezw Maafisa hao walifaulu sana katika maonyesho hayo na wakashinda tuzo kadh zuri. Shina ya maonyesho hayo katika mwaka unaoelezwa ilikuwa "Ustawisha Uzalishaji katika Enzi ya Pili ya Miaka 10 ya Nyayo".

5.4 Maelezo kwa Matangazo Nchini

Vipindi vya "Kahawa Wiki Hii "radioni kwa mara nyingine vilidhaminiwa n halmashauri hii kwa madhumuni ya kusambaza habari za kweli za ulimaj kahawa miongoni mwa wakulima.

Wakulima na wengine wanaohusika na kahawa walishiriki katika vipind hivyo na kupeana mawaidha ama kubadilishana mawazo kuhusu uimarishaj hali ya kahawa na ulimaji.

Halmashauri hii ilichapisha matangazo ya kutosha magazetini hapa nchini magazini, majarida na hali kadhalika kwa madhumuni ya kuwafikia idadi kubw zaidi ya watumiaji kahawa.

Wakati huo huo, juhudi hazikulegezwa katika kuwatawanyia makala mengi y matangazo na habari kwa kadiri iwezekanavyo wataalamu wote wa kahaw katika mwaka huo.

5.5 Ziara na Safari za Nchini

Zaidi ya wakaangaji kahawa 80 wa kigeni, madalali, wagawaji na hali kadhalika walivutiwa sana na safari maarufu za kahawa. Walitembelea vituo mbali mbali vya kahawa hapa nchini na pia sehemu za kitalii. Ziara hizo zilitumika kama kampeini za kuhimiza utumiaji zaidi kahawa bora zaidi ya Kenya.

Walipelekwa na kutembezwa katika viwanda vya Kenya Planters' Co-operative Union, Coffee Research Foundation, Ruiru, na vituo mbali mbali vya halmashauri hii. Wageni hao wengi waliahidi kuwashawishi wenzao nchini kwao kufanya safari za kahawa nchini Kenya na hata wakaahidi kurudi katika safari nyingine kama hizo 1989.

5.6 Michezo na Kwaya

Kilabu cha michezo cha halmashauri hii kilifufuliwa 1986/87 na timu za kandanda na mpira wa nyavu zikaanzishwa. Timu ya mpira wa nyavu ilijishindia tuzo nne ambazo ni pamoja na Stima, Roselyn, Sports Gazette hali timu ya kandanda ambayo ilishiriki katika ligi ya divisheni ya nne inatazamia kupanda ngazi.

Michezo mingine kama mpira wa magongo, kulenga vishale na tennis inafanyiwa matayarisho ya kuanzishiwa timu hivi karibuni. Kwa jumla mwaka huo ulikuwa wenye shughuli nyingi kwa wote wanaohusika.

6 Mastoo na Shughuli Zake

1.0 Dibaji

Jumla ya magunia 3,750,000 ya kahawa yenye kilo 60 kila moja yalitayarishwa ambapo magunia 1,791,507 yalipokewa hali magunia 1,964,525 yakasafirishwa, na kuonyesha takwimu iliyokuwa chini kidogo kuliko msimu uliotangulia. Chanzo kikubwa cha mshuko huo kilikuwa kurejeshwa kwa mpango wa kwota ambao ulikuwa umesimamishwa mwaka uliotangulia na, kufufuliwa na kutumiwa katika mwaka unaoelezwa. Halmashauri hii iliweza kuhifadhi masalia yote ya kahawa kwa kadri ilivyoweza na haikuhitaji mastoo zaidi isipokuwa tu yale ambayo yalitumiwa wakati huo. Mastoo ambayo yalikodishwa baadaye yaliachwa kuelekea katikati ya mwaka.

1.1 Kahawa iliyopokewa

Halmashauri hii ilipokea jumla ya magunia 1,791,507 ya kahawa ya kilo moja yakilinganishwa na yale yaliyopokewa katika mwaka uliotangulia. Mshuko huu unatokana na sababu zilizoelezwa juu. Kahawa iliyopokewa kwa wingi zaidi ilikuwa magunia 197,570 mnamo Julai na magunia 186,768 mnamo Machi hali kiasi kidogo zaidi kupokewa kilikuwa magunia 58,123 mnamo Decemba na magunia 92,347 mnamo Novemba. Kahawa House ndiyo iliyopokea kiasi kikubwa zaidi cha kahawa ikifuatiwa na Ghala One na Dandora.

1.IV Kahawa iliyosafirishwa

Kwa vile jumla ya kahawa iliyopokewa ilikuwa chini kuliko mwaka uliotangulia, hata kahawa iliyosafirishwa ilipungua pia. Jumla ya magunia 1,964,525 yalisafirishwa hadi sehemu zote zilizohusika yakilinganishwa na magunia 2,200,623 katika mwaka uliotangulia. Kiasi kikubwa zaidi cha kahawa kilisafirishwa Novemba ambapo kulikuwa magunia 213,030 na Mei ambapo kilikuwa magunia 204,737 hali kiasi kidogo zaidi kilisafirishwa Januari ambapo kilikuwa magunia 103,874 na Decemba magunia 121,560

1.11 Uchanganyaji kahawa

Kahawa iliyochanganywa ilifikia jumla ya magunia 1,055,249 yakilinganishwa na magunia 1,341,836 katika mwaka uliotangulia Sehemu kubwa za biashara zilizidi shehemu ndogo za biashara. Miezi ambamo kahawa nyingi zaidi ilichanganywa ilikuwa Mei ambapo magunia 140,350 yalichanganywa na Oktoba ambapo magunia 108,854 yalichanganywa hali miezi ambamo kulikuwa na magunia machache ilikuwa Januari ambapo magunia 45,717 yalichanganywa na Aprili ambapo yalikuwa magunia 61,856.

1.111 Kahawa iliyohifadhiwa kwa mwezi

Mwezi ambamo kahawa nyingi zaidi ilihifadhiwa ilikuwa Oktoba na Novemba hali miezi ambamo kiasi cha chini kilihofadhiwa ilikuwa Februari na Mei. Kahawa House, ambayo ndiyo bohari kuu, ilisajili kiasi kikubwa zaidi cha kahawa kilichohifadhiwa.

7. Huduma za Uchunguzi wa Ladha 1988

Idara hii iliendelea kutoa huduma thabiti kwa wakulima na wafanya biashara kama tu miaka iliyotangulia, na jumla ya mafungu tani 15,628 yaliainishwa kutoka pande zote zikiwa ni pamoja na mbuni, kahawa iliyokaushwa na sampuli kutoka kwa huduma za ushauri wa wakulima na Coffee Research Foundation.

Ripoti nyingine za mafungu zilitolewa kama wakati uliopita na kupelekewa wakulima kupitia maajenti wao na nakili kupelekewa Wizara ya Kilimo na Coffee Research Foundation kwa maelezo na kuchukuliwa hatua.

Mafungu yote madogo ya kahawa yaliendelea kuwasili katika viwanda vya KPCU kama wakati uliopita hali uchanganyaji kahawa safi kwa halmashauri na biashara uliendelea katika mastoo ya halmashauri. Maagizo ya uchanganyaji mafungu madogo ya kahawa safi kabla ya muda kutolewa na idara hii kwa mastoo kutegemea hali na gredi. Ushirikiano murwa na mawasiliano na biashara kupitia Minada ya Kahawa ya Kenya ulidumishwa kama wakati uliopita na jumla ya minada mingine 49 yenye karibu magunia 45,000 ya kahawa kila moja kwa wastani ilifaywa.

Kielelezo ama bei iliyowekwa kilipatiwa kila fungu orodha hiyo kutegemea hali na viwango vya bei vilivyo ulimwenguni. Hali ya kahawa ya Kenya katika mwaka huo ilikuwa bora sana na kukubaliwa ulimwenguni, na idara hii iliendelea kuidumiisha na kutoa aima mbili za kahawa maarufu za halmashauri hii, Coffee House Blend na Kahawa No. 1, ambazo zinapendwa sana.

8. Afisi ya London

A. Maelezeo ya Kahawa Ulimwenguni kwa Jumla

Mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87 utakumbukwa katika historia kama mwaka ambao kahawa iliuzwa "kiholela" ama bila mpango wa kwota, Kwota za ICO ambazo zilikuwa zimesimamishwa mnamo Februari 19, 1986, kutokana na ukame nchini Brazil, ziliendelea kusimamishwa katika mwaka huo wote unaoelezwa.

Itakumbukwa pia kwamba kufikia mwishoni mwa mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87, bei za kahawa ulimwenguni ambazo kwa jumla zilikuwa juu, zilianza kubadilika vibaya, na hivyo, kuonyesha kwamba hali ya biashara ya kahawa haikuwa nzuri. Ukweli ni kwamba Brazil ilifanikiwa haraka hivi kwamba ikastahimili ukame huo nakupata mavuno makubwa ya kahawa. Kahawa nyingi ambayo Kenya iliuza katika mwaka wa kahawa wa 1985/86, ilitokana hasa na hali nzuri ya biashara ya kahawa lakini haikuweza kudumishwa katika mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87 kwa kuwa akiba ya kahawa Kenya ilikuwa imepungua hadi viwango vya kawaida na vya kuridhisha. Ni muhimu pia kujua kwamba licha ya kahawa kuuzwa bila mpango wa kwota, katika mwaka unaoelezwa, kahawa ambayo Kenya iliuzia masoko ya kawaida yenye faida kubwa ya ICO ilikuwa nyingi kupita miaka mingine ya awali ya kuuza kahawa kwa mpango wa kwota.

Kwa hivyo, akiba za kahawa ambazo awali zilikera Kenya zilibadilika kua bahati kwa upande mwingine na Kenya ni miongoni mwa nchi chache zinazouza kahawa ulimwenguni ambazo zilinufaika na upungufu wa kahawa uliosababishwa na ukame nchini Brazil. Hii ina maana kwamba nchi ambazo zilikuwa na akiba nzuri za kahawa, zilifaidika sana katika hali hiyo. Kwa muda mfupi, kwa hivyo, serikali kadha za nzhi zinazouza kahawa zilijifunza kwamba akiba za masalia ya kahawa si mbaya wakati wote na kwamba utaratibu mzuri wa usimamizi wa akiba hizo huleta faida nzuri.

Katika mwaka huo unaoelezwa, kulikuwa na majaribio kadha ambayo hayakufaulu ya nchi zinazouza kahawa kuafikiana kuhusu mpango a kota ili kuzuia bei za kahawa kupungua kuwa chini sana. Matumaini ya Brazil kufanikiwa kupata mavuno makubwa ya kahawa na mabadiliko ya bei kutokana na mavuno hayo kutoka nchi hiyo inayoongoza katika ukuzaji kahawa yalitisha sana hata kwa nchi inayotoa kahawa bora kama Kenya.

Kikwazo kingine katika mazungumzo kuhusu kahawa ya kuuzwa kwa mpango wa kwota kilitokana na nchi kadha muhimu zinazonunua kahawa ambazo ziliteta kwamba mpango wa kwota unapasa kupangwa kwa "busara" wala si "masharti" ya kisasa ambayo wakati mwingine yamekatiza biashara ya kahawa. Pia kulikuwa na malalamiko kuhusu kupunguziwa bei za kahawa nchi zisizo wanachama wa ICO huku ikionekana kama kwamba nchi zisizo wanachama hasa zenye uchumi mzuri na Uarabuni zilikuwa zinapendelewa.

Kadhalika, wakati wa mazungumzo hayo, "kundi moja lililojitenga" likiwa na karibu asilimia 16 ya kura za nchi zinazouza kahawa za ICO, ambapo pia lilijulikana kama "kundi la wanachama wanane" lilijitenga na wanachama wengine wanaouza kahawa na kupatia nafasi nchi zinazonunua kahawa katika ICO kuwa na sauti kubwa zaidi kuliko nchi wauzaji. Mazungumzo ya Februari, 1987, katika mkutano maalumu wa ICO mjini London yalikwama kutokana na mabadiliko hayo. Matokeo ni kwamba bei za kahawa zilipungua zaidi. Bei hizo za chini ziliathiri sana nchi za Kiafrika ambapo ilikisiwa kwamba hasara ya dola bilioni moja ilipatikana kufikia September 30, 1987. Hii ilitokana hasa na ukosefu wampango mashakani. Pia ilisemekana kwamba hatua ya Brazil ya kusita kukubali kupunguziwa kwota yake kama ilivyopendekezwa na nchi nyingine muhimu wanunuzi, ingawaje ndogo, ilikatiza juhudi za kurudisha mpango wa kwota na hivyo kuthibitisha umuhimu wa Brazil katika biashara ya kahawa ulimwenguni. Hakika, Brazil ilitisha mara kadha kususia makataba wo wote ikiwa kwota yake ya kawaida ingegusiwa na bila shaka hakuna aliyethubutu kuigusa wala hakuna aliye na mashaka hata sasa kwamba "ICO haiwezi kuwa ICO" bila Brazil. Waziri mmoja wa Kenya hata aliita Brazil "kaka" kwa mzaha katika mikutano kadha ya kimataifa ya ICO.

Wakati wa kuandika taarifa hii (Julai 1988) hali ya kahawa katika mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87 ilitazaiwa kuwa na mabadiliko mpya. Kama itakavyoelezwa katika maelezo ya mwaka unaofautia, mapango wa kwota ulirudishwa Oktoba 6, 1987. Isipokuwa tu kwa kahawa ya Robusta, bei za kahawa kwa jumla ziliambatana na mpango huo mpya wa kwota na kahawa kama kutoka Kenya iliuzwa kwa viwango vya kuridhisha kufikia Februari 1988 na kubakia vivyo hivyo kw abaadhi ya mwaka wa kahawa wa 1986/87.

B. Safari za Kahawa Nchini Kenya

Kama ilivyoelezwa katika taarifa iliyotangulia mnamo Februari na Machi, 1987, ziara za kibiashara za kahawa zilifanywa nchini Kenya na washiriki wengi hasa kutoka Ulaya Magharibi na Marekani. Wakati wakuandika taarifa hii (Julai 1988) ziara za kibiashara za kahawa za 1989 zilikuwa zikianza kutangazwa kote ulimwenguni na Afisi ya London hasa kupitia majukwaa kadha ya kawaida ya kahawa ulimwenguni. Kila hatua ilikuwa ikifanywa kushirikiana na Mild Coffee Trade Association (MCTA) ili kushawishi wanachama wake kusaidia ziara hizo kufaulu.

C. Matangazo na Bayana

Kama kawaida, afisi ya halmashauri hii mjini London ilishiriki katika maonyesho kadha ya kimataifa ya biashara. Maonyesho hayo yalikuwa ni pamoja na ya Vyakula na Vinywaji mjini Copenhagen (Denmark), Cannes (Ufaransa Kusini) Stoneleigh (Uingereza) Anuga mjini Cologne (Ujeremani Magharibi) na Berlin (Ujeremani Magharibi).

Afisi ya London pia iliunga mkono tamasha kadha za kitalii zilizotayarishwa na afisi za kitali za Kenya katika Ulaya Magharibi na Marekani.

Kwa ushirikiano na Ubalozi wa Kenya mjini Brussels, Ubelgiji, na Shirikisho la biashara ya kahawa la Ubelgiji na Luxemboourg, mashindano kuwahusu vijana kadha yalifanywa kama ilivyotangazwa awali. Vijana 12 walifanya safari ya kufana nchini Kenya na Rwanda. Jitihada zaidi zinafanywa za kutangaza Kenya na kahawa yake, hasa kupitia magazeti na majarida ya kibiashara ambayo husomwa hasa na watu wanaopenda kahawa na wataalamu kote ulimwenguni.

D. Mikutano ya Kimataifa na Vikao

Jukwaa la kawaida la mikutano ya kahawa ni London. Hivyo, baadhi ya mikutano ilifanywa katika mji huo, Mnamo Juni, 1987, ICO ilifanya mkutano wa halmashauri yake kuu mjini Bali, Indonesia kutokana na mwaliko wa serikali ya Indonesia.

National Coffee Association ya Marekani pia ilifanya mkutano wake mkuu wa mwaka katika Boca Raton, Florida, ambapo ujumbe wa Kenya ulialikwa. Katika mwaka unaoelezwa, European Coffee Trade Federation ilifanya mkutano wake mkuu wa mwaka Amsterdam, Uholanzi, ambayo pia Kenya iliwakilishwa. Wakati wa kuandika taarifa hii, mkutano mwingine wa shirikisho hilo ulikuwa umefanywa Brighton, Uingereza, na Kenya ikawakilishwa pia. Kadhalika Inter-African Coffee Organization, tangu taarifa ya mwaka jana, ilifanya mikutano kadhaa Abidjan (Cote'd Ivoire), Bujumbura (Rwanda) na Harare (Zimbabwe). Shirikisho hilo limepanga pia mkutano mwingine Luanda (Angola) kati ya November na Desemba, 1988.

9. RIPOTI YA FEDHA

9.1: Malipo kwa wakulima

Vimo vifuatavyo vya malipo vilitumiwa kote katika mwaka bila badiliko lo lote:

	Malipo kwa gunia Sh.	Kahawa safi Pauni kwa tani
Malipo ya mafungu mbeleni (mafungu mazito pekee)	400.00	500.00
Nusu ya malipo Kwanza malipo	600.00	750.00
Pili pekee	300.00	375.0
Tatu pamoja na nyepesi	150.00	300.00
Mbuni	100.00	250.00

Yafuatayo ni maelezo mafupi ya vimo vya malipo ya kwanza na malipo ya baadaye ya muda katika mwaka unaoelezwa hadi malipo ya mwisho ya kahawa iliyosafishwa na mbuni iliyomenywa: —

	Pauni kwa tani
Kimo cha malipo ya kwanza kutokea November 6, 1986	1,165.70
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda ya uanishaji hadi Aprili 30, 1987	216.05
Kimo cha kwanza baada ya malipo ya kwanza ya muda	1,381,75
Malipo ya pili ya muda ya uanishaji hadi Juni 5, 1987	140.48
Kimo cha malipo ya kwanza baada ya malipo ya pili ya muda	1,522.23
Malipo ya tatu ya muda ya uanishaji hadi November 23, 1987	99.02
Kimo cha malipo ya kwanza baada ya malipo ya tatu ya muda	1,621.25
Malipo ya mwisho ya uanishaji hadi Januari 28, 1988	85.55
Malipo ya jumla ya kahawa iliyosafishwa na mbuni iliyomenywa	1,706.80

Malipo ya jumla ya Pauni 1,706.80 kwa tani yanawakilisha asilimia 90.09 ya bei ya jumla na masalia ya asilimia 9.91 yaliyotumiwa kwa ushuru wa kahawa iliyouzwa ng'ambo na gharama za uuzaji za asilimia 5.73 na asilimia 4.18 zikifuatana.

Kama inavyoelezwa hapo juu, malipo ya muda yaliendelea kupungua kutokana na kupungua kwa bei na matumaini yo yote ya malipo ya mwisho kufifia. Kwa bahati, malipo ya mwisho ya pauni 85.55 kwa tani yalipatikana Januari, 1988. Hadi wakati wa malipo ya pili ya muda, asilimia 89.19 ya malipo ya jumla ilitolewa

Ratiba ifuatayo inaonyesha kiasi kilicholipwa na hesabu yao kwa asilimia katika viwango mbali mbali katika miaka mitano iliyopita.

MALIPO YA WASTANI KWA SHILINGI KWA KILO MOJA YA KAHAWA SAFI KWA MIAKA MITANO (1982/83 hadi 1986/87)

1982/83

	Sh.	Asilimia
Malipo ya kwanza	13.14	37.66
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda	5.62	16.11
Malipo ya pili ya muda	4.92	14.10
Malipo ya tatu	1.94	2.62
Malipo ya nne ya muda	20.60	7.45
Malipo ya tano ya muda	2.02	5.79
Malipo ya mwisho	4.65	13.33
Jumla	34.89	100.00

1983/84

	Sh.	Asilimia
Malipo ya kwanza	15.93	43.46
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda	3.62	9.88
Malipo ya pili ya muda	3.60	9.82
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	5.56	7.15
Malipo ya nne ya muda	1.51	4.12
Malipo ya tano ya muda	3.03	8.27
Malipo ya mwisho	6.34	7.30
Jumla	36.65	100.00

1984/85

	Sh.	Asilimia
Malipo ya kwanza	14.83	31.82
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda	3.49	7.49
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	3.47	7.44
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	3.70	7.94
Malipo ya nne ya muda	3.13	6.71
Malipo ya tano ya muda	5.08	10.90
Malipo ya mwisho	12.91	27.70
Jumla	46.60	100.00

1985/86

	Sh.	Asilimia
Malipo ya kwanza	16.71	30.52
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda	18.01	32.89
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	13.94	25.46
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	2.79	5.09
Malipo ya nne ya muda	—	—
Malipo ya tano ya muda	—	—
Malipo ya mwisho	3.31	6.04
Jumla	54.76	100.00

1986/ 87

	Sh.	Asilimia
Malipo ya kwanza	23.32	68.31
Malipo ya kwanza ya muda	4.32	12.65
Malipo ya pili ya muda	2.81	8.23
Malipo ya tatu ya muda	1.98	5.80
Malipo ya nne ya muda	—	—
Malipo ya tano ya muda	—	—
Malipo ya mwisho.	1.71	5.01
Jumla	34.14	100.00

Ratiba ifuatayo inaonyesha mfunzo wa uzalishaji na malipo kwa miaka 10 iliyopita: —

Mwaka	Ukuzaji (tani)	Kimo cha malipo kwa tani Pauni	Kiasi kilicholipwa Shs. (billion)
1977/78	84,992	1,303.37	2.19
1978/79	74,337	1,330.08	1.94
1979/80	91,682	1,241.31	2.26
1980/81	99,717	1,066,36	2.11
1981/82	87,436	1,390.24	2.42
1982/83	86,064	1,744.44	2.98
1983/84	129,625	1,832.68	4.71
1984/85	94,089	2,330.14	4.36
1985/86	114,881	2,737.93	6.24
1986/87	104,940	1,709.80	3.38

9.2: Akiba za kahawa

Akiba zilizohifadhiwa mwanzoni mwa mwaka zilifikia tani 35,105 zilizokadiriwa thamani kuwa pauni 81,525.786. Mauzo ya kahawa yaliendelea katika hali ya Soko la Kwota na kahawa zilizouzwa kwa Kwota zilinunuliwa haraka. Hatimaye akiba zilizohifadhiwa mwishoni mwa Septemba 1987 zilionyesha mshuko mkubwa kutoka viwango vilivyohifadhiwa katika muda huo katika miaka miwili iliyotangulia. Akiba hizo zilifikia tani 26,813 zilizokadiriwa thamani kuwa pauni 50,469,881. Akiba za kahawa zilizohifadhiwa kila mwaka katika miaka 10 iliyopita ni kama ifuatavyo: —

Mwaka	Akiba (tani)	Thamani (pauni)
1977/78	17,548	19,004,895
1978/79	15,329	24,966,406
1979/80	19,790	20,689,758
1980/81	30,869	29,482,813
1981/82	19,982	27,639,021
1982/83	21,309	39,961,623
1983/84	56,326	106,981,390
1984/85	49,322	137,524,768
1985/86	26,813	81,525,786
1986/87	26,813	50,469,881

9:3: Gharama za Mauzo na Malipo

Maelezo kamili ya gharama za mauzo na malipo yanaonyeshwa katika Ratiba 21 ambayo miongoni mwa mambo mengine yanagusia maswala yafuatayo: —

(i) Gharama kamili za mauzo ikiwemo mastoo na majengo, uvunjukaji, manada, bima na gharama nyingine zote kwa jumla ziliongezeka kutoka pauni 32.94 hadi pauni 59.27 kutokana na kiasi kikubwa cha kahawa kilichouzwa wakati kahawa ilipouzwa kiholela bila soko la kwota.

(ii) Malipo yanayohusu ushuru kulipiwa utumishi na michango kwa mashirika ya kimataifa yalipungua kutoka pauni 22.16 kwa tani hadi pauni 18.43 kwa tani.

Taarifa ya Mwenyekiti

a. Dibaji

Taarifa hii ya mwenyekiti itaelezea maswala muhimu ya Ripoti ya Mwaka kwa vile maelezo kamili ya shughuli na huduma yapo kirefu katika ripoti yenyewe.

b. Mambo Muhimu

Mwaka unaoelezwa ulikumbwa na matatizo kadha katika soko la ulimwengu, tatizo kubwa likiwa mpunguo katika bei za kahawa. Kwa minajili ya hii, nchi hii iipata karibu K.Shs. 4 billioni pekee kutokana na mauzo ya kahawa.

Wakati huo huo, juhudi za Halmashauri hii katika kuomba kwota zaidi zilikamilikia katika ongezeko kutoka asilimia 2.49 hadi 2.56 ya kwota kwa jumla ulimwenguni.

Ongezeko hilo bila shaka litasaidia kuuza akiba ya masalio mengine ya kahawa ya mwaka huo.

Kampeini za matangazo kupitia safari na ziara katika nchi zinazonunua kahawa ziliimarishwa zaidi katika mwaka huo hali hapa nchini mabazazi kutoka ng'ambo walialikwa kuja kujionea maendeleo makubwa yaliyofikiwa katika utayarishaji kahawa.

Kwa mara nyingine mabadiliko makali ya kifedha ulimwenguni ya lifanya thamani ya shilingi ya Kenya kupungua na kukatiza bei kwa kila fungu la mavuno.

Hata hivyo, Halmashauri hii, kupitia kamati zake mbali mbali, ilikutana mara kwa mara kuchunguza mabadiliko sokoni na ikafanikiwa kutoa malipo ya mwisho mnamo January licha ya bei zilizopunguka.

c. Shughuli za Halmashauri

Licha ya matatizo mbali mbali ya shughuli ya liyoshuhudiwa mwaka huo, lakini pia Halmashauri hii ilifanikiwa kutimiza wajibu wake wote.

Jumla ya tani 104,941 za kahawa safi ilivunwa, kutayarishwa na uuzaji na usafirishaji kutekelezwa kikamilifu.

Kwa jumla hali ya kahawa mnamo 1986/87 ilikuwa chini ikilinganishwa na ya 1985/86.

2.7. Maelezo kwa jumla

Kwa jumla mwaka wa 1986/87 ulitokea kuwa mbaya zaidi kuliko mwaka uliotangulia kuambatana na bei za kahawa ulimwenguni. Ulikuwa mwaka wa biashara mbaya ambayo ilisababishwa na kurundikana kahawa sokoni bila masharti ya kwota. Tatizo lingine lilikuwa hali ya baadaye ya Mkataba wa Kahawa Ulimwenguni (utakaomalizika kipindi mnamo Septemba 30, 1989) na ambao ulitegemewa sana kusaidia kufufua mpango wa kwota wa mauzo ya nje.

Hata hivyo, mwaka huo ulipokaribia kumalizika, ilikuwa wazi kwamba mpango wa kwota utarudishwa huku ukiwa na marekebisho mengine ya manufaa kwa Kenya. Jambo ambalo bado halina hakika ni utaratibu wa usimamizi wa bei katika mwaka mpya wa kwota hasa ikikumbukwa kiasi kingi cha kahawa kilichoko mikononi mwa wakaangaji ng'ambo — ambapo kuna uwezekano kwamba bei za 1987/88 huenda hazitahifadhika kwa kati ya senti 120 hadi 140 za dola ya Marekani kwa pauni kwa mua mrefu.

2.8. Shukrani

1986/87 ni mwaka ambao utakumbukwa kwa miaka mingi ijayo. Shughuli za Halmashauri hii ziliendeshwa kwa mafanikio na bila vikwazo na ahsante kwa usaidizi na ushirikiano uliopatikana kutoka kwa wizara zote za Serikali, idara za viwanda pamoja na biashara.

Halmashauri yenyewe ilitia moyo sana hivi kwamba wasimamizi wake waliweza kutekeleza maongozi kwa urahisi na taratibu.

Na kwa wafanya kazi wa Halmashauri hii na kuambatana na wajibu mkubwa sana unaowakabili, nawaambia ahsanteni na hongera.

P.M. Katingima
Meneja Mkuu.

Ujenzi wa viwanda vipya na urekebishaji wa vile vya zamani utaimaishwa zaid katika siku zijazo ili kutosheleza ongezeko ya Serikali Namba Moja.

Kuna matumaini makubwa katika siku zijazo na kwa hivyo nawahimiza wakuzaj kahawa kudumisha juhudi zao katika ukuzaji kahawa kwa madhumuni ya kuhifadh hali bora ya Kahawa ya Kenya inayojulikana kote ulimwenguni.

e. Shukrani

Ushirika uliopewa Halmashauri hii na mashirika yake mengi umesaidia sana katik mafanikio yake kufikia saa. Maswala muhimu ya maongozi yameshugulikiwa n Serikali kwa busara nyingi katika mwaka unaoelezwa. Wakati huo huo, Keny Planters' Co-operative Union na Mild Coffee Traders Association zilijitahidi kw kadiri ziwezavyo kuhakikisha kwamba shughuli za kahawa zimeendelea kikamilifu n zinapongezwa sana kwa juhudi hizo.

Wajibu mkubwa wa kufana uliotimizwa na mameneja na wasimamizi chini y mwongozo wa Meneja Mkuu unastahili pongezi maalumu walifaulu sana kw sababu mnamo 1986/87.

Ni matumaini yangu kwamba watadumisha moyo huo wa bidii na kazi katika sik zijazo.

Hon. S.G. Michoma
Mwenyekiti.

2. Taarifa ya Meneja Mkuu

2.1. Habari kwa jumla

Mwaka unaomalizika wa 1986/87 ulikuwa wenye visa vikubwa na vituko ambavyo vilifanya Halmashauri hii kusikika sana.

Kwanza, Halmashauri hii ilikuwa katika mwaka wake wa mwisho wa kipindi cha kutumika. Habari za kampeini kali, kwa hivyo, zilisikika na kuenea, huku mikutano ya kutangulia uchaguzi wilayani ikicheleweshwa, wakurugenzi wawili wakipoteza kwa muda wadhifa zao, jambo ambalo lilisababisha mgawanyiko katika Halmashauri na miongoni mwa wakulima. Mwaka huo ulimalizika bila uchaguzi huo kufanyika na kwa mara ya kwanza katika historia ya Halmashauri hii, kipindi cha kutumika cha Halmashauri hii kilimalizika bila Halmashauri mpya kuteuliwa.

Pili, mwaka huo ulishuhudia upungufu wa mavuno ya kahawa na kufifia sana kwa soko la kahawa, huku bei zikiteremka kufikia viwango ambavyo havikuwahi kuonekana kwa miaka mingi. Kushindwa kwa Halmashauri ya Kahawa Ulimwenguni (ICO) kulinda bei baada ya mvumo mdogo wa kahawa wa 1986 kupitia urudishaji wa mpango wa kwota kulikuwa uchungu sana kwa wakuzaji kahawa.

Mwaka huo unaoelezwa pia ulishuhudia kitendo kimoja cha kihistoria cha kashifa iliyofanywa kwa makini ya kusafirisha ng'ambo kahawa, na ambacho kilikaribia kutingisa kabisa misingi thabiti ya shughuli za kahawa. Wakati, hata hivyo, haukupotezwa katika kurekebisha jambo hilo ambalo liliwatia wasiwasi mwingi wakulima na Serikali na ambalo lilitokea wakati kampeini za uchaguzi zilipoanza kuingia mori.

Shughuli za kahawa, hata hivyo, zilistahimili vitisho vyote na Halmashauri hii ikaweza kutimiza wajibu wake, kwa vingine, kikamilifu katika huduma zote.

2.2. Kahawa ilivyovunwa

Jumla ya kahawa iliyovunwa katika msimu wa kahawa wa 1986/87 ilifikia tani 104,941 zilizopungua kwa asilimia 9.7 kwa kulinganishwa na tani 114,881 zilizovunwa na kupokelewa mnamo 1985/86.

Kati ya sekta mbili za ukuzaji, nyanja la mashamba makubwa lilikuwa na mshuko wa asilimia 20.1 hali kulikuwa na mabadiliko madogo tu katika nyanja la mashamba ya ushirika.

Mavuno ya kawaida, yaani zao kuu la tani 65,587 na zao la kwanza la tani 39,353 ndiyo yalijumlishwa kufikia mavuno ya mwaka huo ya tani 104,941.

Hakukuwa na matatizo yo yote katika uletaji kahawa na wakulima.

2.3. Kusafisha, kutayarisha na kuainisha kahawa

Shughuli za usafishaji kahawa ziliendelea kikamilifu kote katika mwaka huo, huku viwango vikihifadhika kwa hali ya juu sana ilivyowezekana. Kama ilivyoonyeshwa katika ripoti yetu ya mwaka uliotangulia juu ya swala hili, ilianza kufikirika kwa makini uwezekano wa kuongeza uwezo wa usafishaji. Tuna hakika kwamba, kutokana na kutambuliwa kwa haja hii, hatua mathubuti zitachukuliwa hivi karibuni kutekeleza jambo hili.

2.4. Uuzaji

Kusimamishwa kwa uuzaji kwa kwota kuliendelea hadi 1986/87 (mwaka unaoelezwa) huku bei zikiteremka zaidi. Ni mwaka ambao ulikuwa mgumu sana hasa kwa/biashara hapa nchini kwa kuwa bei katika minada ya wiki ziliendelea kuteremka wiki moja baada ya nyingine kutokana sana na mrundo wa kahawa sokoni uliosababishwa na kufufuka kwa Brazil kutokana na mathara ya ukame.

Kwa jumla, kahawa iliyouzwa kwa minada kote katika mwaka huo ilifikia magunia 1,741,313 (karibu asilimia 11 chini ya magunia 1,955,875 mwaka uliotangulia) ambayo ilileta jumla ya pauni £220.4 milioni (chini kwa asilimia 44 kutoka pauni £392.3 milioni mwaka uliotangulia).

Jumla ya kahawa iliyosafirishwa ng'ambo ilifikia tani 105,675 ambapo tani 90,718 zilisafirishwa hadi soko la kawaida la kwota na tani 14,987 katika soko lisilo na kwota. Hapa nchini karibu magunia 115,678 ya kahawa, yaani tani 6,927, yalitumiwa.

2.5. Kusimamia Masalio ya Kahawa

Masalio ya kahawa ambayo haikuuzwa kufikia September 30,1987 yalikuwa tani 26,813 yenye thamani ya pauni K£50,469.881. Hizi zilikuwa chini kuliko tani 49,322 za 1984/85 na tani 35,105 za 1985/86 ambapo sababu kubwa ilikuwa ni kwamba mwaka unaoelezwa ulikuwa huru kutokana na masharti ya kwota na kwa hivyo iliwezekana kusafirisha ng'ambo kahawa nyingi iwezekanavyo. Masalio ya kahawa yaliyosongezwa kama inavyoonyeshwa, kwa hivyo, hayakuwa mabaya na yalisaidia kuongezea akiba iliyoko ya kuhifadhi mauzo katika kipindi cha kwanza cha miezi mitatu ya 1987/88.

Kutokana na viwango vya chini vya akiba ya masalio, Halmashauri hii kwa mara nyingine, ililazimika kukopa pesa kutoka ng'ambo kuiwezesha kutoa malipo ya mwisho ya kahawa kwa mwaka unaoelezwa.

2.6. Malipo kwa Wakuzaji

Bei kwa jumla ya tani 104,941 za kahawa zilizopokelewa na kuainishwa mnamo 1986/87 ilikuwa pauni £1,903 kwa tani, ambapo wakulima walilipwa £1,706 kwa tani. Hii iliwakilisha karibu asilimia 89.8 ya jumla ya mapato.

Miongoni mwa mapunguzo makubwa yalikuwa ni pamoja na asilimia 5.73 ya ushuru wa mauzo ya nje na karibu asilimia 3.18 za gharama za uuzaji ambapo gharama za utayarishaji na uchanganyaji zilikuwa asilimia 2.04 hali gharama za magunia zikachukua asilimia 8.89.

Kwa jumla, mapunguzo yote pamoja yalikuwa chini kutoka asilimia 11.29 mnamo 1985/86 hadi asilimia 9.91 mnamo 1986/87 ambao ndio mwaka unaoelezwa. Hii ilitokana sana na bei za chini na kwa hivyo mapunguzo yakawa pia chini kidogo kutokana na ushuru wa mauzo ya nje ambao mpaka sasa ndio huchukua pesa nyingi zinazotokana na mapato ya kahawa.

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COFFEE BOARD OF KENYA

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