

PREDICTING FOOD PRICES IN KENYA

SokoSmart Analysts



SOKOSMART MEMBERS



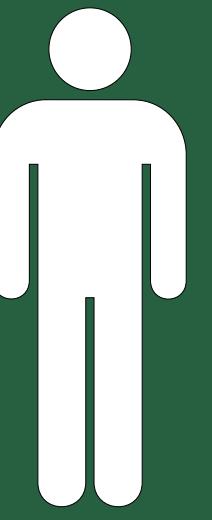
Cynthia
Nasimiyu



Julius
Charles



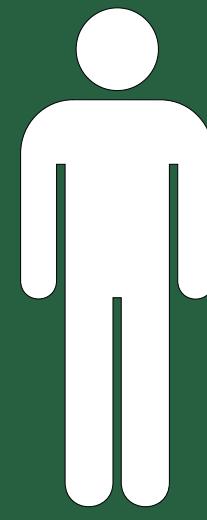
Wambui
Thuku



John
Karanja



Mariacharlotte
Mbiyu



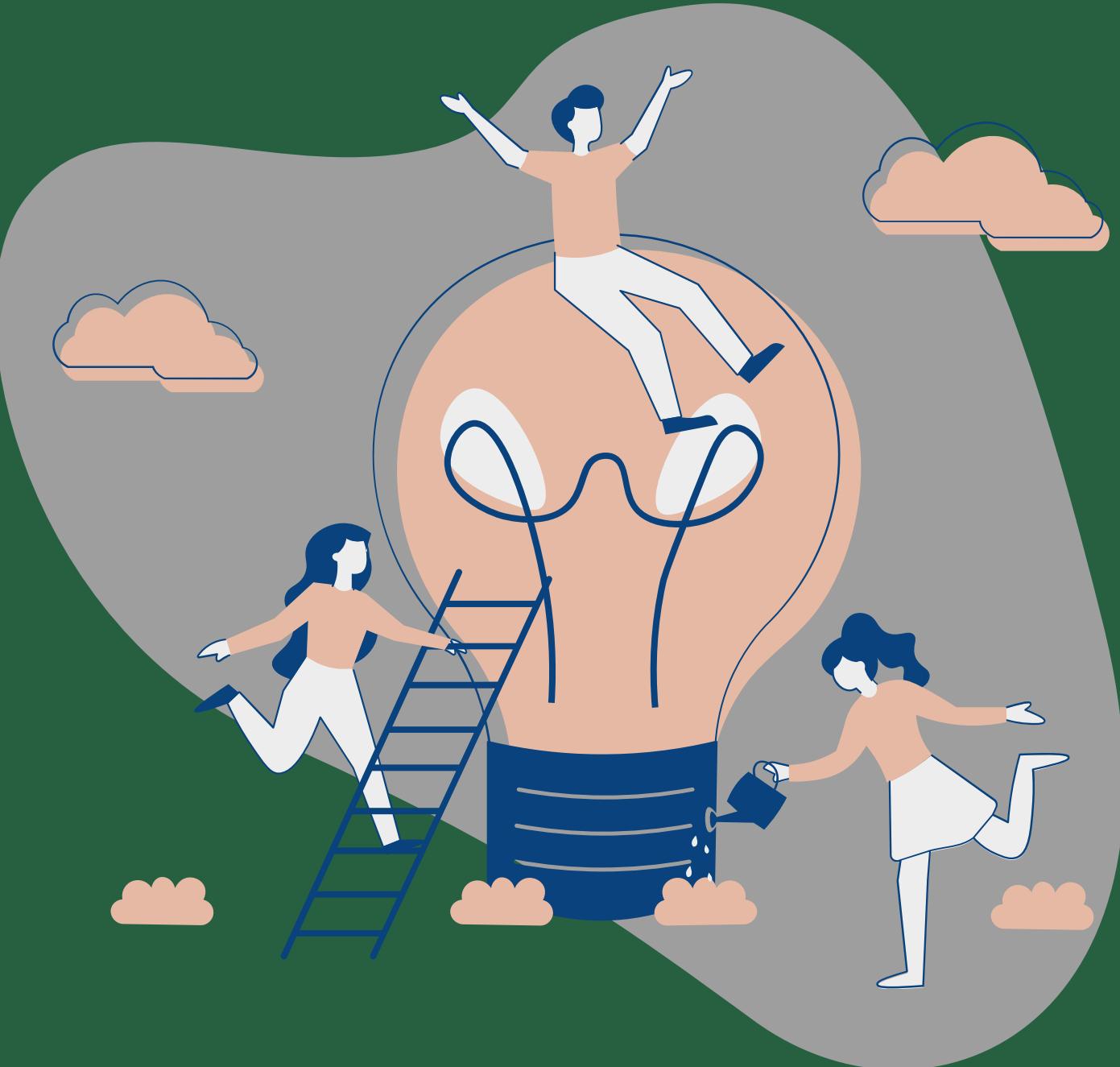
Ismail
Ibrahim

Overview

- This project is dedicated to addressing the critical issue of food security and pricing challenges within Kenya's agricultural sector.
- With over 80% of the Kenyan population relying on agriculture for their livelihoods, the project aims to provide comprehensive solutions to empower both farmers and retailers.
- By analyzing extensive datasets, including food prices, inflation rates, and weather patterns, the project seeks to uncover key trends and relationships, segment regions, conduct geospatial analyses, and investigate correlations.
- Additionally, it endeavors to develop predictive time series models for food price forecasting and offer actionable recommendations to stakeholders.

Problem statement

How can the application of advanced data science methodologies contribute to meeting the critical needs of Kenyan farmers and retailers by providing predictive insights into future commodity prices?



Objectives

- To identify key patterns and trends and relationships in the data
- Develop a predictive robust timeseries model that predicts the future prices of key agricultural commodities in Kenya
- Create a Market Basket Analysis for Retailers
- To deploy a crop pricing model.
- To provide recommendations on the outcomes of the project to our stakeholders

Stakeholders

Kenyan Farmers

Retailers specializing in Cash crops

Data Understanding

Main dataset

Contains Food Prices data for Kenya, sourced from the World Food Programme Price Database.

Additional datasets

Other external datasets were merged into our main dataset for better prediction. This includes Inflation rates sourced from the Central Bank of Kenya and weather patterns data.

Data preparation



Merged the 3 datasets



Renamed columns to represent the data correctly



Unnecessary columns were dropped



Handling Missing values



EXPLORATORY DATA ANALYSIS (EDA)

UNIVARIATE
ANALYSIS

>>>

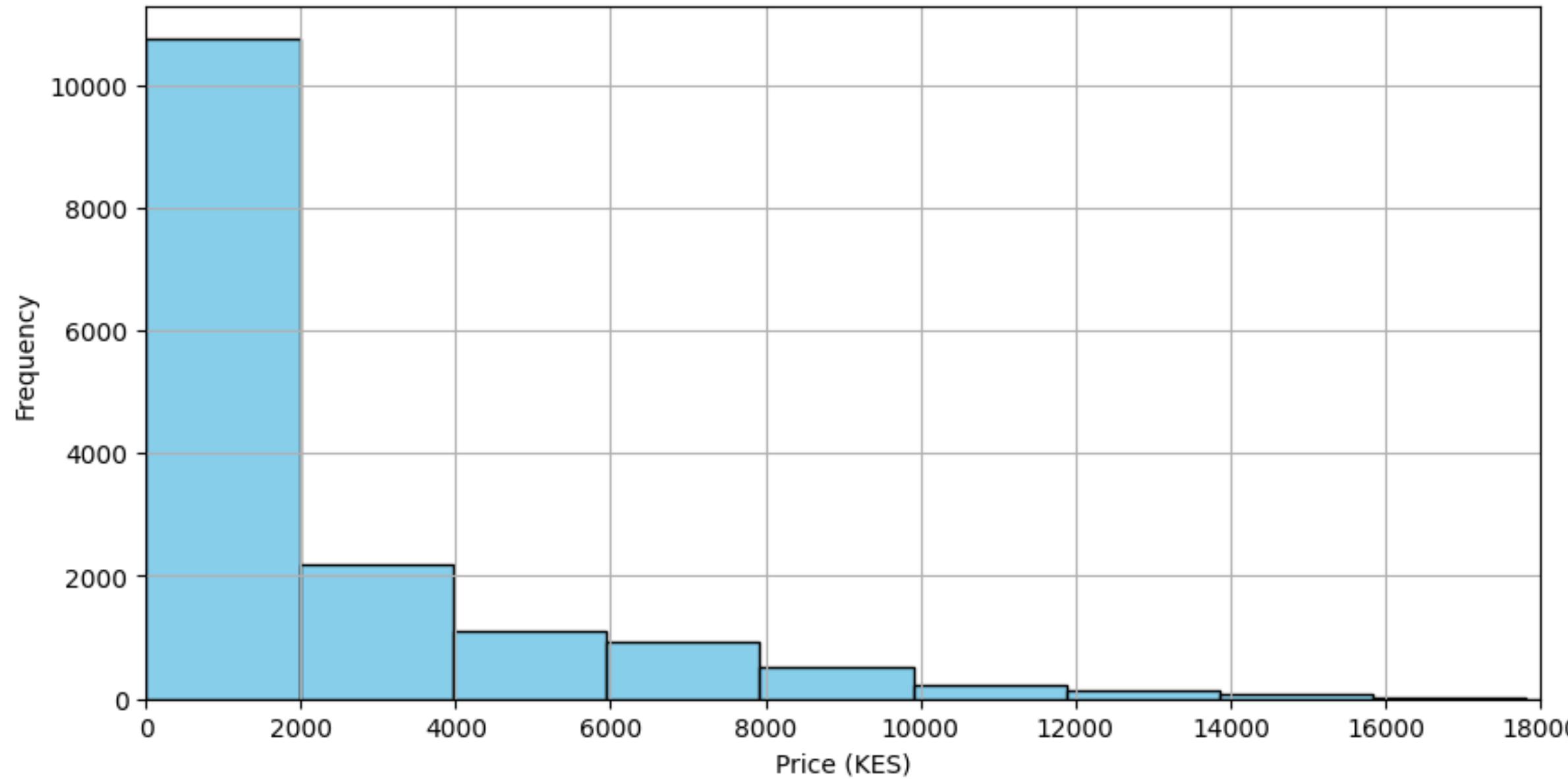
BIVARIATE
ANALYSIS

>>>

MULTIVARIATE
ANALYSIS

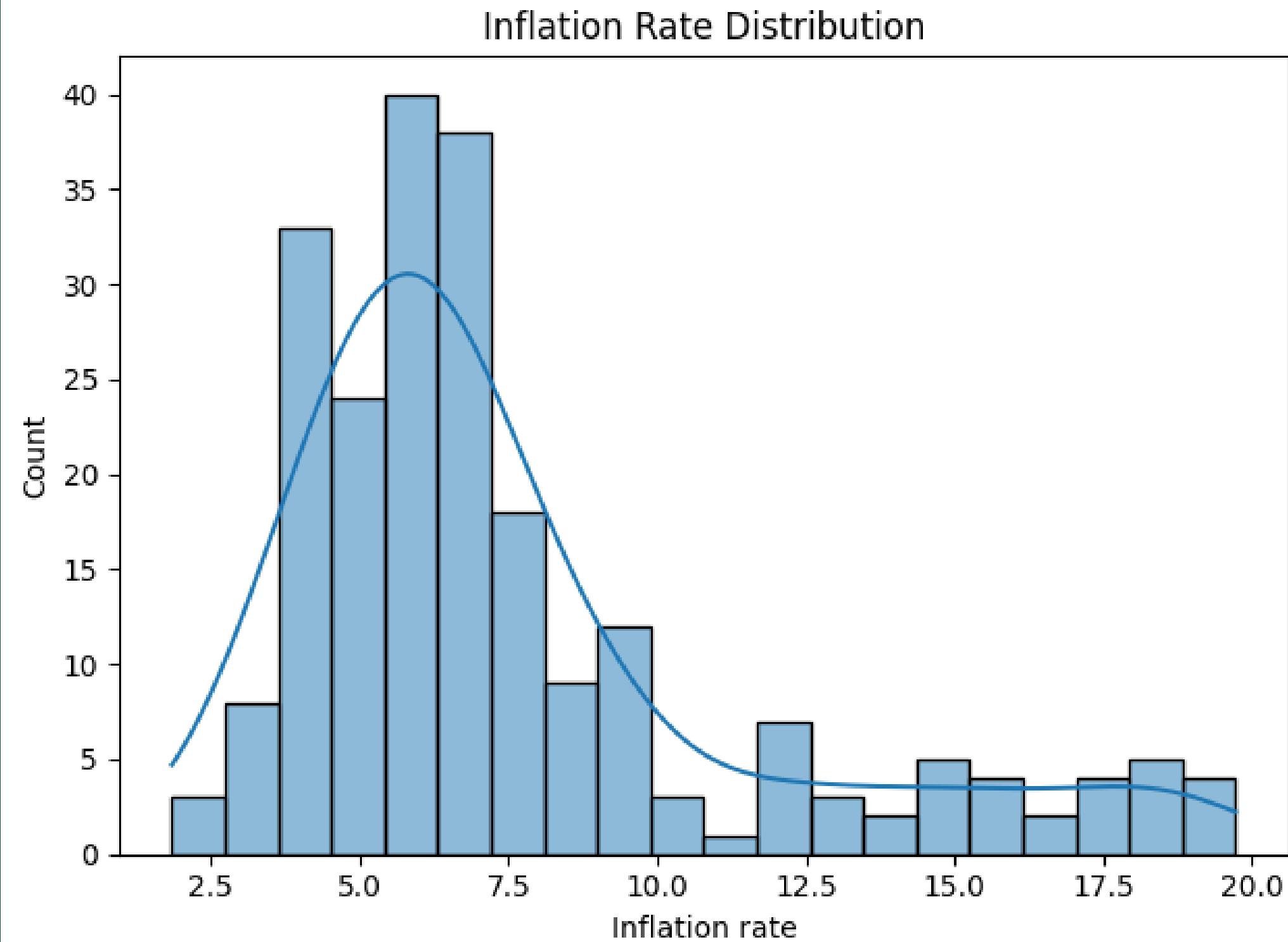


Price Distribution



COMMODITY PRICES VARY FROM AS LOW AS 5 TO AS HIGH AS 19,800.

The inflation rate varies from a minimum of 1.85% to a maximum of 19.72%, with an average inflation rate of approximately 7.0%.

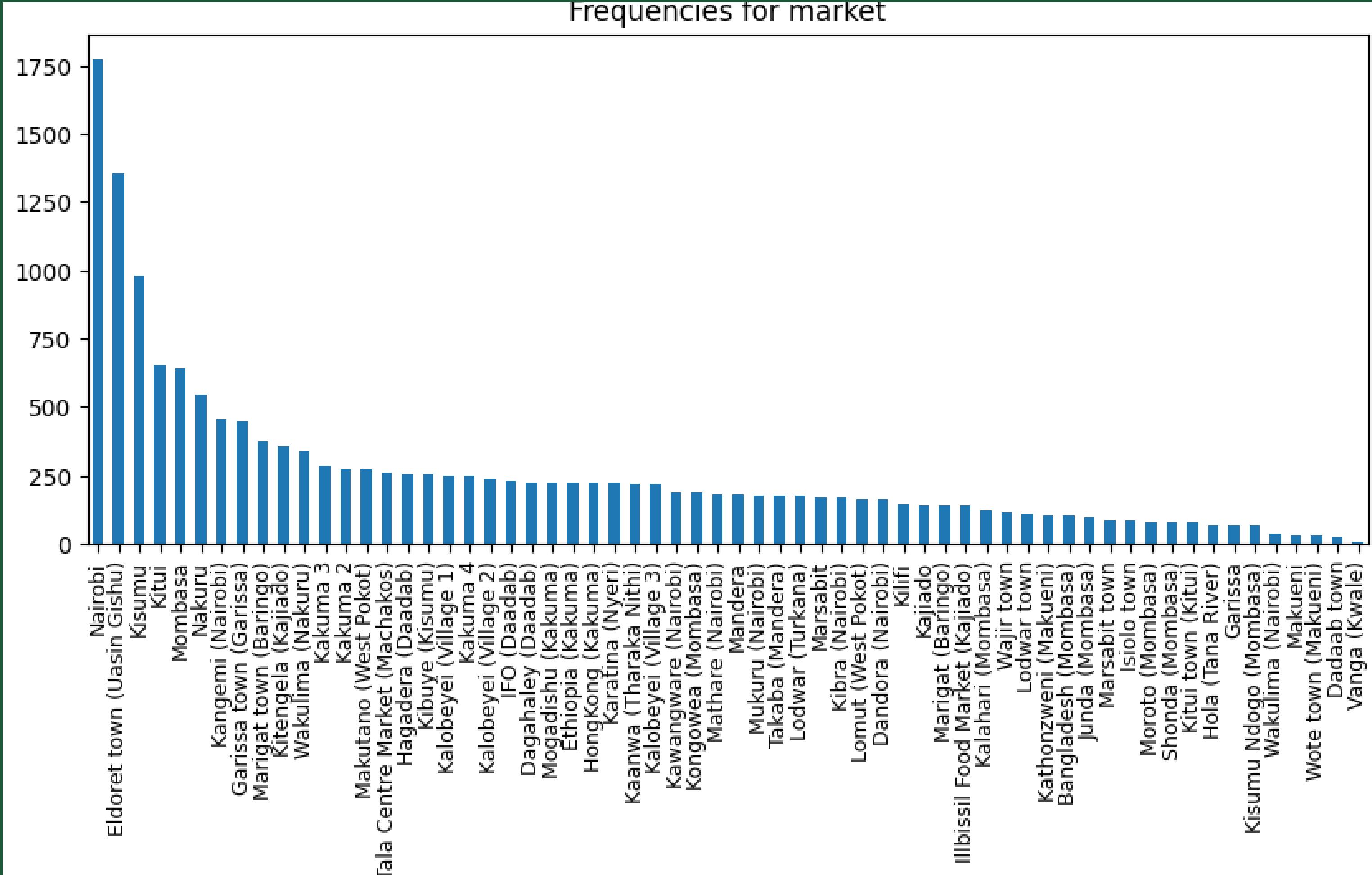




Market Analysis

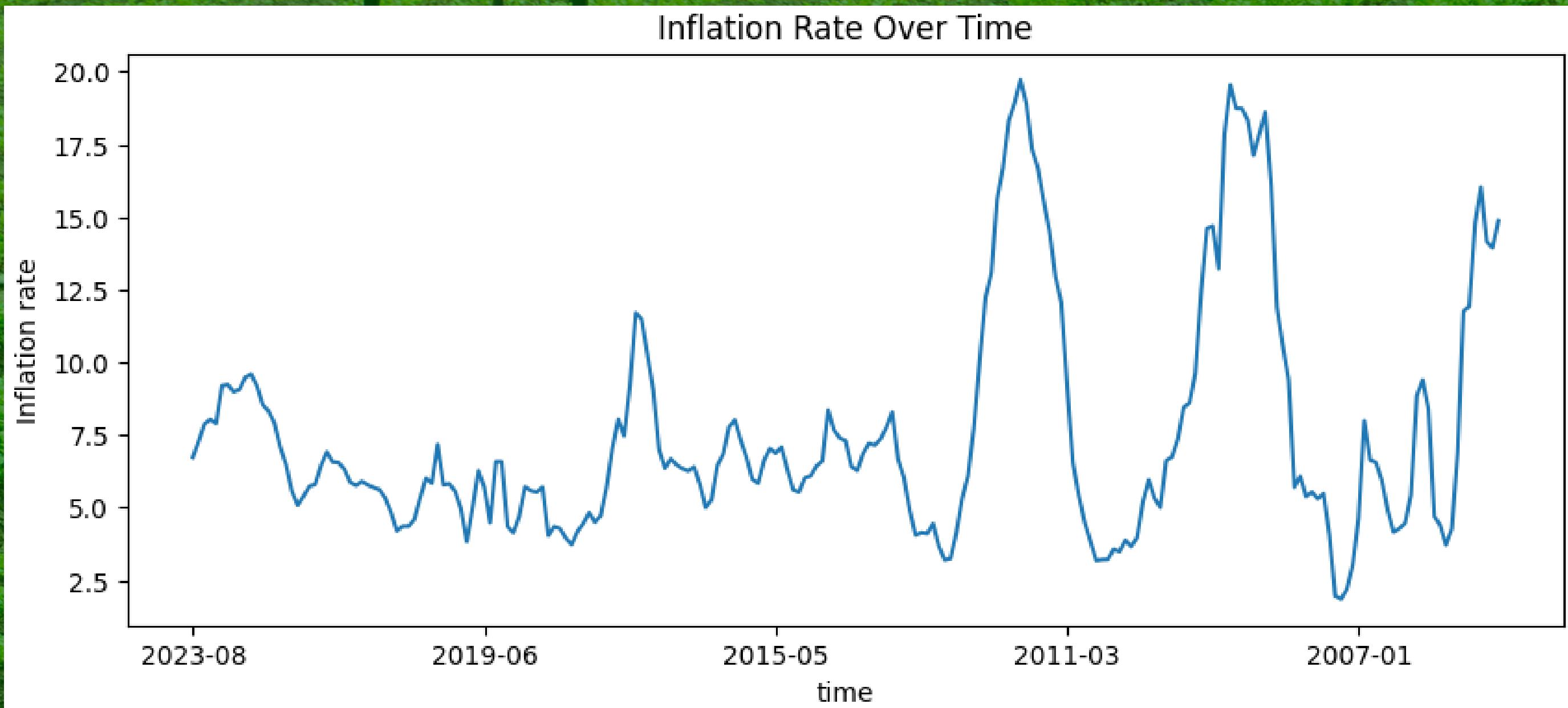
Frequencies for market

Most of the markets surveyed were located in Nairobi followed by Eldoret town and then Kisumu.



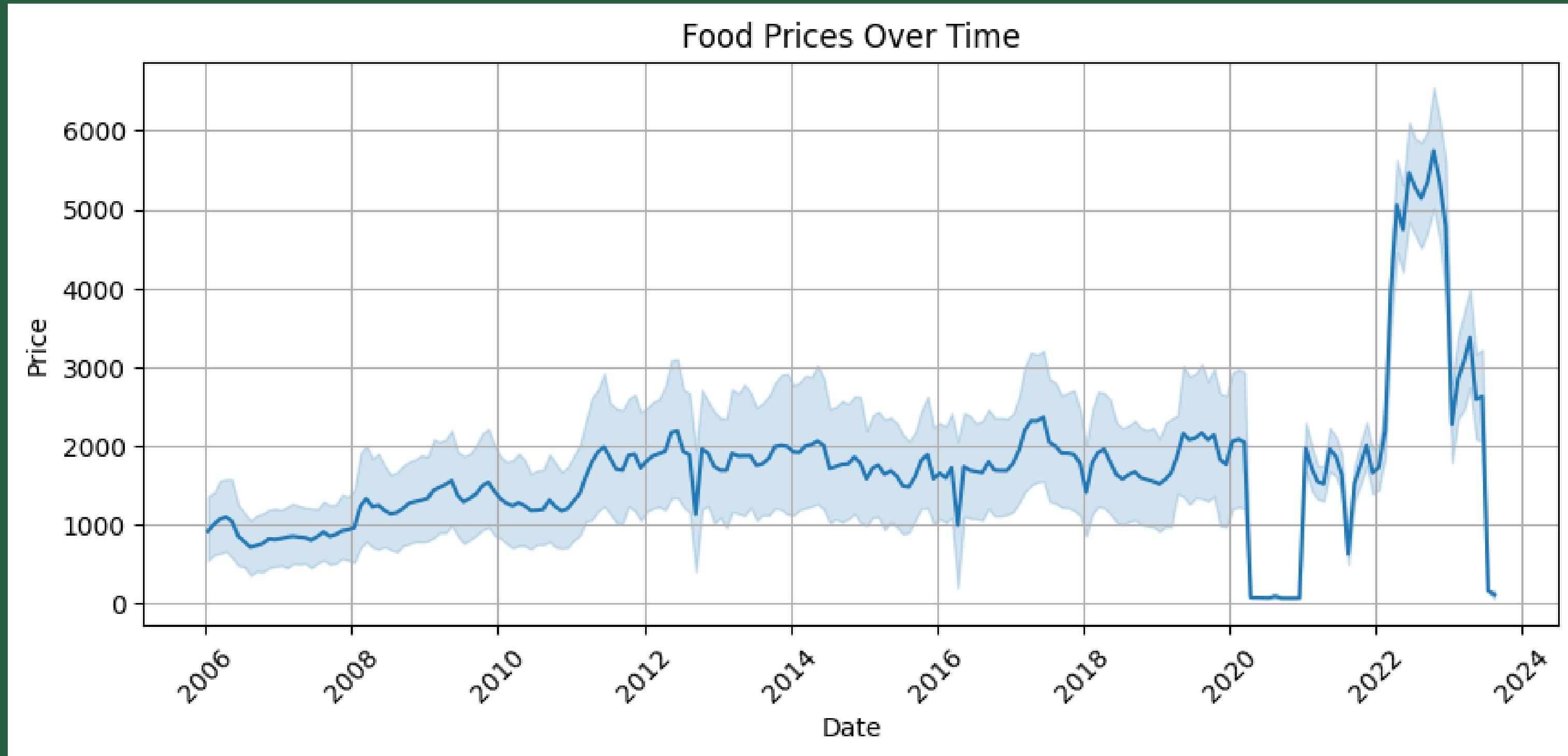
Bivariate Analysis

Inflation Rate Trends



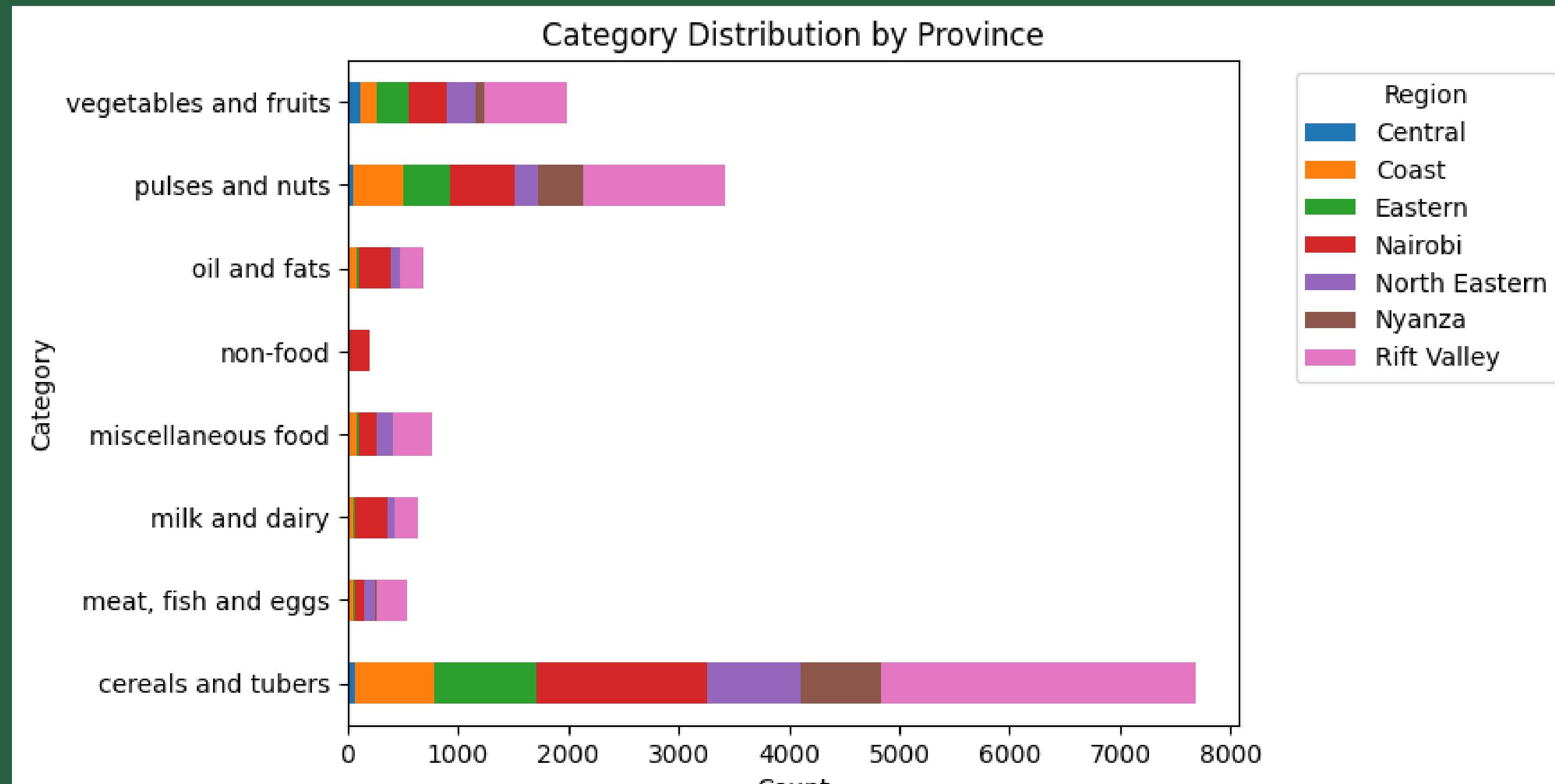
Inflation rates appear to have stabilized between 2013 to date, compared to the years prior, which illustrated large differences between the highest and lowest inflation rates. As a result, inflation rates are more predictable in recent years compared to the earlier years.

Food Prices Trend



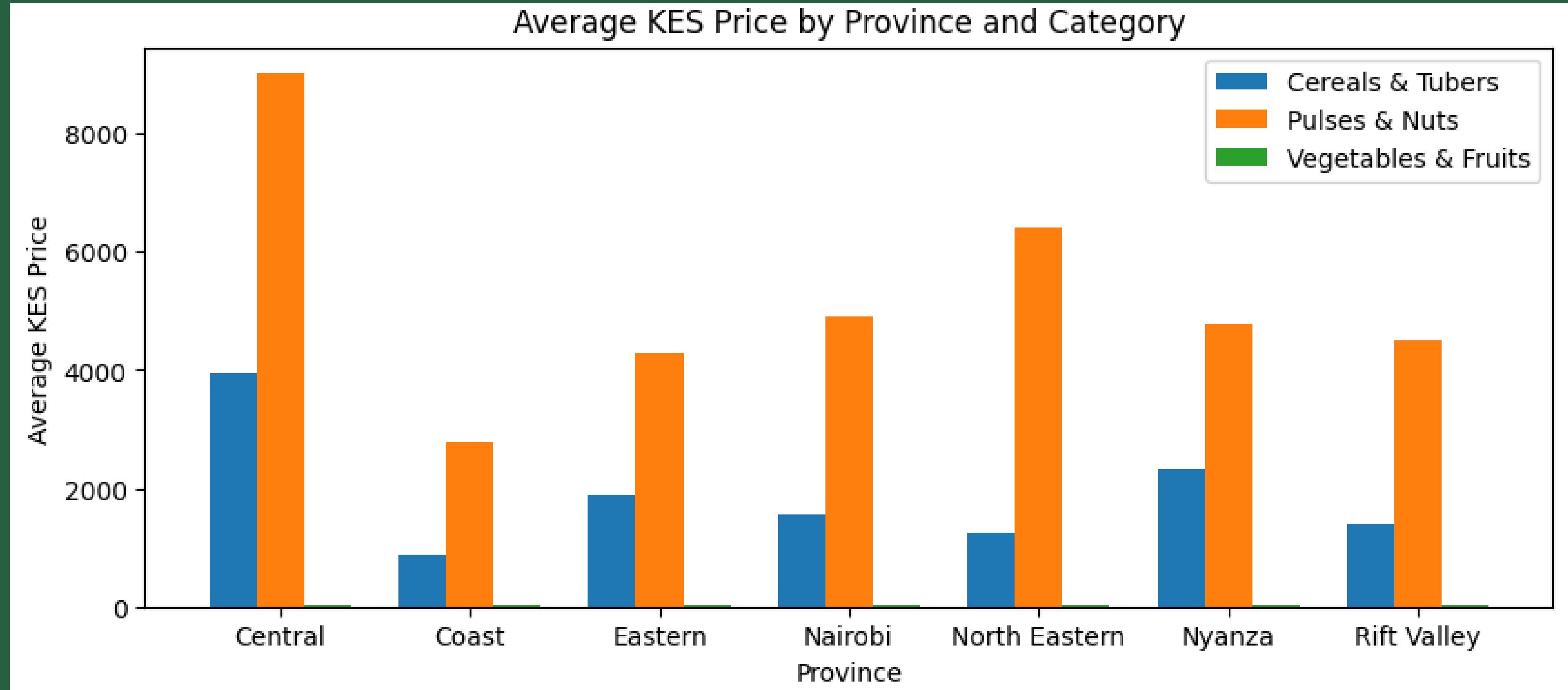
There has been a general increase in prices of food commodities over the years except for the gaps noted in 2020/2021 which can be attributed to missing data, data discontinuity, and/or data entry errors in the dataset.

Popular Food Commodities



The food categories "cereals and tubers" are prevalent across a wide range of provinces, including Rift Valley, Nyanza, North Eastern, Nairobi, Eastern, Coast, and Central.

Average Price By Province and Food Category

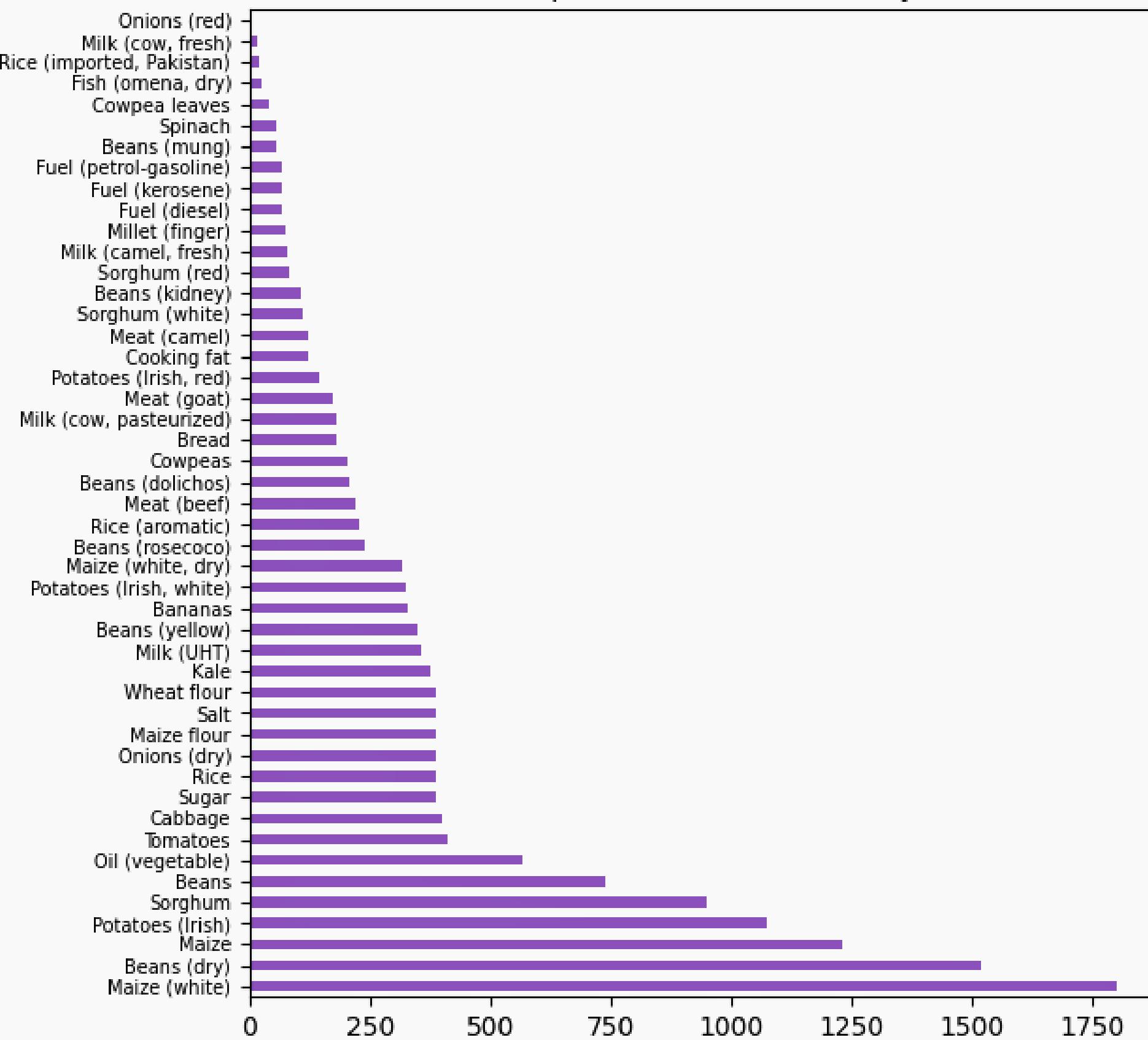


"Pulses and Nuts" tend to have higher prices compared to the other food categories across different regions.

Top food commodities

Based on this chart we chose to use only maize and beans in our models as they were the most frequent.

Frequencies for commodity



MODELLING

Two models for this project

1. SARIMA

We used the SARIMA MODEL due to the presence of seasonality in the data. Mean absolute error (MAE), and mean square error(MSE) were used to measure the performance of the model

2.LSTM

The LSTM model, which is a Recurrent Neural Network suitable for time series data, was also used for forecasting. Mean absolute error (MAE), Root Mean Square Error(RMSE), Mean Square Error(MSE) and R-squared (R²) metrics were used to measure the performance of the model



MODEL EVALUATION FOR MAIZE

| | SARIMA | LSTM |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| RMSE | 12.17 | 9.40 |
| MSE | 148.20 | 88.49 |
| MAE | 9.30 | 6.42 |
| R-Squared | 0.51 | 0.57 |

MODEL EVALUATION FOR BEANS

| | SARIMA | LSTM |
|-----------|--------|-------|
| RMSE | 24.36 | 7.75 |
| MSE | 593.48 | 60.07 |
| MAE | 17.75 | 5.49 |
| R-Squared | 0.22 | 0.71 |

Conclusions

Price Variability: Our study revealed significant price fluctuations in the market, indicating that food prices in Kenya can vary substantially over time. This finding underscores the importance of understanding and predicting these price fluctuations to assist both farmers and consumers in making informed decisions.

Inflation Rate Connection: Our analysis identified a correlation between the inflation rate and the prices of food items. This connection suggests that changes in the general price level in the economy have an impact on food prices. Understanding this relationship can be crucial for policymakers and market participants in managing food inflation and ensuring affordability for consumers.

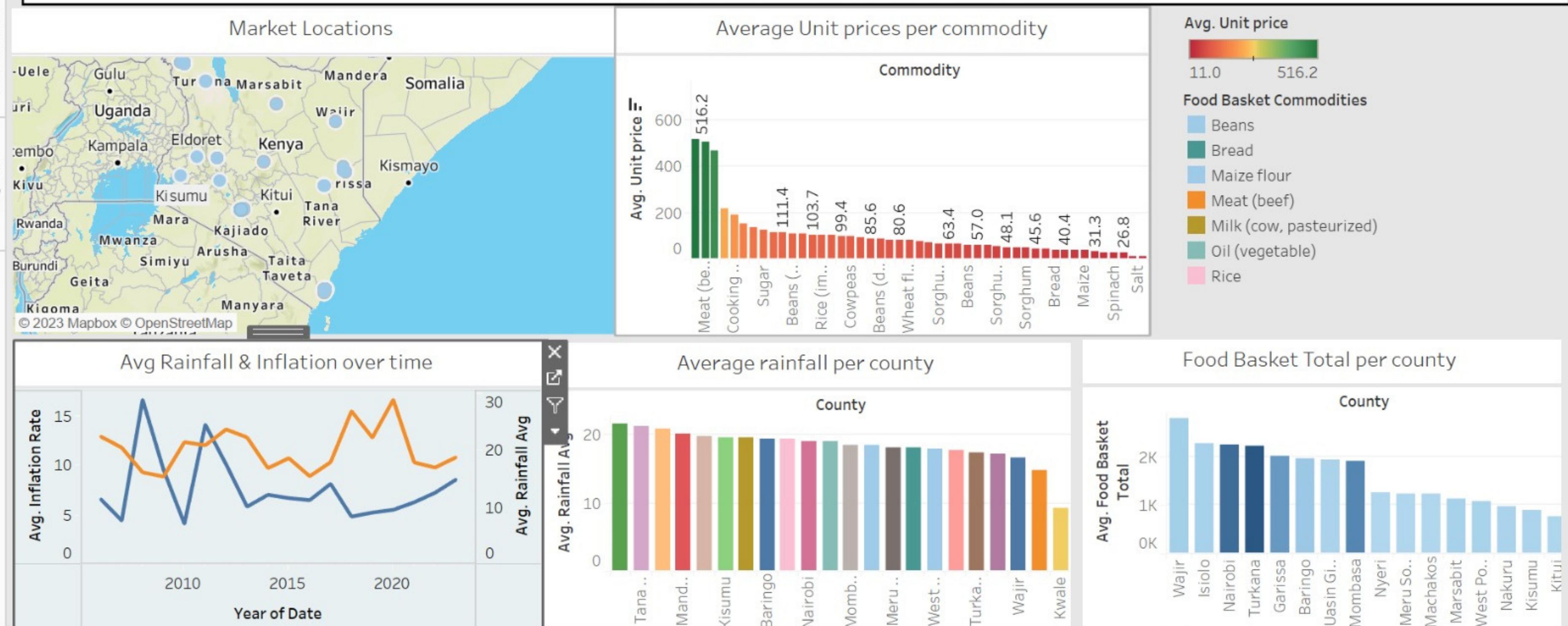
Food Category Preferences: Our research uncovered distinct preferences among Kenyan consumers for specific food categories. Recognizing these preferences is valuable for market decision-makers, as it can guide product positioning, marketing strategies, and the supply of preferred food items. This insight into consumer behavior can inform more effective market planning and product offerings.

Recommendations

- Farmers and Retailers should use price forecasts for planning crop strategies.
- Diversifying crop portfolios can help farmers reduce market vulnerability.
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- Retailers can explore hedging strategies to manage price risks.
- Government and Policymakers should incorporate price forecasts into food security and agricultural policies.
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- To manage rising prices, the government should secure more food commodities.
- Consumers should be mindful of price fluctuations to manage their food budget effectively.

TABLEAU

SOKO Smart Food Prices Dashboard



A blue tractor is shown from a side-front angle, positioned in the middle of a large agricultural field. The field is divided into several long, narrow, dark green rows of young plants, likely corn or soybeans, growing in dark soil. The tractor has a white roof and two orange lights on top. It is facing towards the left of the frame.

Thank you!

Any Questions ?