The Food Price Monitor: Kenya is a monthly report developed for the Food Security Portal (FSP), facilitated by IFPRI, with the goal of providing clear and accurate information on commodity price trends and variations in selected markets throughout Kenya. The reports are intended as a resource for those interested in agricultural commodity markets in Kenya, namely producers, traders, consumers, or other agricultural stakeholders.

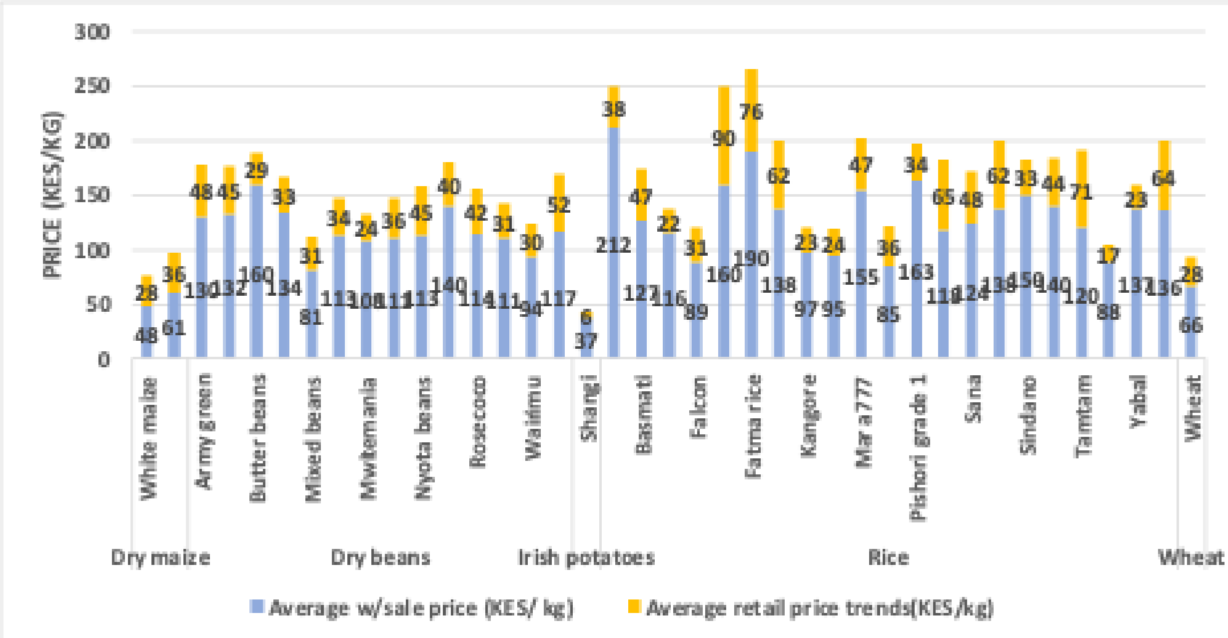
Highlights

- Price margins are influenced by high fuel and transport costs, seasonal fluctuations, and supply–demand imbalances.
- Regional price variations reflect supply–demand shifts, intermediaries' influence, and rising transport costs from higher fuel prices.
- Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nyeri recorded relatively lower prices due to seasonal increases in local supply.
- High maize prices stem from seasonal scarcity, reduced end-of-season supplies in the Rift Valley, high transport costs, and growing demand in major consumption hubs.
- Potato prices are pushed up by strong urban demand, perishability, higher fuel-driven transport costs, intermediaries' influence, and reduced availability after the harvest season.
- Elevated rice prices are driven by import reliance, supply chain inefficiencies, global price hikes, rising fuel costs, and heavy rains disrupting local transport.
- High wheat prices are linked to increased input costs, higher import expenses, and newly introduced minimum prices and handling fees.

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for August

In August 2025, Figure 1 shows the average wholesale and retail prices of maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major Kenyan markets. For most food commodities, price margins ranged between 26% and 45%. This category included several dry bean varieties such as Army Green, Black Beans, Mixed, Mwezi Moja, Nyayo, Nyota, Red Kidney, Rosecoco, Saitoti, Wairimu, and Yellow Beans, along with some types of rice including Basmati, Falcon, Fatma, Mara 777, Pakistan, Sana, Simba, and Sunrice, as well as wheat. The second group of commodities recorded lower price margins of 15% to 25%. These were mainly butter beans, Green Yellow beans, Mwitemania beans, Shangi Irish potatoes, and several rice varieties such as Alnab, Kangore, Kapunga, Pishori Grade 1, Sindano, and Yabal. At the higher end, a few commodities had margins of 47% and above. These included white dry maize at 58%, yellow dry maize at 59%, and some rice varieties such as Family at 56%, Pishori Grade 2 at 55%, TamTam at 59%, and Zamin at 47%. These differences in margins can be linked to high fuel and transportation costs, seasonal fluctuations, and imbalances in local supply and demand.

Figure 1: Overall average wholesale and retail prices (KES/Kg)



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of August 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

A wide variety of beans was found across the surveyed regions. Black beans (Njahi), Green Yellow, Mwitemania, Rosecoco, Wairimu, and Nyayo were commonly available in most areas. Army Green beans were present in all regions except Kisumu and Nairobi, while Green Yellow and Mwitemania were found everywhere except Kisumu. Mixed and Yellow beans were reported in all regions except Nairobi, and Nyayo beans were missing only in Nyeri. Certain bean types were specific to regions. For example, Nyota and Mwezi Moja were only available in Eldoret, while Butter beans were found exclusively in Nairobi and Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru recorded the widest range of bean varieties, which can be linked to their importance as major bean-producing areas in the country. As expected, retail prices for all bean varieties were consistently higher than wholesale prices. When compared to the national wholesale average, Nairobi recorded higher wholesale prices for most bean types, while Kisumu recorded higher retail prices. Nakuru and Nyeri reported relatively lower wholesale and retail prices. Eldoret showed lower wholesale prices as well, largely due to seasonal factors that increased local supply. These regional differences in prices can be explained by market dynamics such as fluctuations in supply and demand, the influence of intermediaries, and the impact of rising fuel prices on transportation costs.

All regions reported the availability of dry white maize, while Nairobi, Kisumu, and Nyeri also recorded the presence of yellow maize. In Kisumu, wholesale prices for white maize were higher than the national average of KES 43 per kilogram, reaching 51 KES per kilogram. Retail prices were significantly higher in Mombasa and Nyeri, at 93 and 94 KES per kilogram respectively, compared to the national average of 69 KES. The elevated maize prices in these regions can be explained by seasonal scarcity and increased demand. As major consumption hubs, these cities face greater pressure on supply, which pushes prices upward during periods of limited availability. This situation has been compounded by the end-of-season period for maize production, particularly in the Rift Valley, the country's main producing region. With harvests still months away, demand for grains increased sharply. High transportation costs from sourcing maize in distant regions, combined with strong household demand, further contributed to the rising prices.

In Nairobi, Mombasa, and Nyeri, Irish potatoes recorded higher wholesale prices of KES 43/kg, KES 40/kg, and KES 43/kg respectively, compared to the national average of KES 38/kg. Retail prices were also elevated, with Nairobi at KES 45/kg, Nyeri at KES 52/kg, and Mombasa at KES

54/kg, all above the national average retail price of KES 45/kg. The higher prices in these densely populated areas can be linked to several factors. Strong consumer demand in urban centers has placed additional pressure on supply, while the perishable nature of potatoes limits their availability. Rising transportation costs due to higher fuel prices, combined with the influence of intermediaries in the supply chain, further push prices upward. Seasonal factors, such as the end of the main harvest period, also contribute to reduced supply. Together, these elements create an imbalance between supply and demand, driving potato prices higher in these key markets.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Basmati rice was commonly found everywhere except in Nakuru. Sindano rice was present in all regions except Nairobi, and Mombasa featured additional varieties such as Tamtam, Family Rice, and Sunrice. Eldoret recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for the most widely consumed rice varieties. These elevated prices can be attributed to increased reliance on imports, inefficiencies in supply chains, and high global rice prices influenced by factors such as India's export restrictions. Rising fuel costs also pushed up transportation expenses, even though this was a local production season for other crops in the region. In addition, heavy rainfall may have affected road conditions in Eldoret, making some routes impassable and further increasing the cost of moving rice that was locally available (The Price Forecast Brief, 2025; IFPRI Price Monitor Monthly Report, 2021).

Elevated wholesale prices for dry wheat were reported in Eldoret and Mombasa at KES 78/kg and KES 77/kg respectively, both above the national average of KES 65/kg. Retail prices were also higher, with Eldoret at KES 100/kg, Mombasa at KES 99/kg, Kisumu at KES 100/kg, and Nakuru at KES 100/kg, all exceeding the national average of KES 95/kg. These higher prices can be linked to several factors. Increased input costs, such as fuel and seeds, have raised the cost of local production. Populated urban centers that rely heavily on imports face additional pressure from higher import costs. Local wheat has also become more expensive due to newly set minimum prices and handling fees (Kilimo News, July 2025). On top of this, production challenges such as drought and quelea bird infestations may have reduced local supply, further contributing to rising prices.

Table 1: Average wholesale and retail prices (kes/kg) by region for August

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/ kg)						Average retail price (KES/ kg)			
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Na
Dry beans	Army green	130		155		118	94	180		200	
	Black beans (Njahi)	128	196	111	159	92	82	200	222	133	17
	Butter beans				190	133					21
	Green/yellow	120		144	150	117	118	180		156	16
	Mixed beans	66	65	75		75	81	71	150	100	
	Mwezi moja	107						140			
	Mwitemania	120		97	139	72	84	150		111	16
	Nyayo	100	88	94	143	120		140	160	125	16
	Nyota beans	102						150			
	Red kidney					140					
	Rosecoco	110	104	77	146	108	97	160	170	150	16
	Saitoti	100		100		120		140		122	
	Wairimu	80	83	98	102	70	89	120	160	115	12
	Yellow	110	133	120		95	91	150	250	150	
Dry maize	White maize	39	51	36	39	43	49	55	55	93	50
	Yellow maize		57		46		53		64		64
Irish potatoes	Shangi	29	34	40	43	39	45	33	38	52	48
Rice	Basmati	146	90	140	130		126	214	160	205	15
	Biriani	120	170	107	98	90	96	160	175	114	12
	Falcon	89						120			
	Family rice			160						264	
	Fatma rice	190		180				256		275	
	Kangore						96				
	Kapunga						96				
	Mara 777			160		151				277	
	Pakistan		66				96		153		
	Pishori grade 1	177		152	173	180	136	236		180	19
	Pishori grade 2	136	100					200	163		
	Sana	148				127	90	220			
	Simba	138						200			
	Sindano	152	170	155		135	136	203	200	199	
	Sunrice			140						208	
	Tamtam			120						184	
	Yabal					137					
	Zamin	136						200			
Wheat	Wheat	78	57	77	69	60	50	100	100	99	87

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of August 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between weeks one and four, food commodity prices in Eldoret showed mixed movements, with some stability and a few notable shifts. Wholesale and retail prices for most dry beans, including Army Green, Mwezi Moja, Nyayo, Rosecoco, Saitoti, Wairimu, and Yellow, remained steady. However, Black beans, Mixed beans, Mwitemania, and Nyota recorded wholesale price drops ranging from 3.8% to 7.7%. At the retail level, prices were stable across all bean varieties except for Mixed beans, which declined by 2.8%.

Dry maize prices fell by 2.6% in wholesale and 5.2% at retail, reflecting the impact of a strong local harvest that boosted supply. In contrast, Irish potatoes experienced sharp increases, climbing 39% at wholesale and 29% at retail, likely due to their perishability and transportation challenges. Rice prices mostly held steady, though Fatma rice dropped by 4% wholesale and 7% retail, while Pishori Grade 1 rose by 3.5% and 11% respectively. Dry wheat remained stable at both levels, supported by consistent regional supply and government price controls. Overall, Eldoret's August 2025 food market reflected the push and pull of supply and demand. Abundant maize harvests drove prices down, potatoes surged due to handling and supply constraints, and rice trends highlighted the role of imports and variety-specific demand. Wheat and beans, however, remained largely unchanged, signaling relative stability in those segments.

A review of food commodity prices in Kisumu between week one and week four shows relative stability, with only a few notable changes. Most dry bean varieties held steady at wholesale, except Black beans (Njahi), which rose by 5% at wholesale and 30% at retail. Irish potatoes recorded the steepest increases with wholesale prices rising by 34% and retail by 40%. Dry wheat stayed flat at wholesale but declined by 6% at retail. Rice prices were generally stable across varieties, except for Pakistan rice, whose retail price increased by 7%. In August 2025, Kisumu's food market reflected a mix of trends. Dry maize prices dropped significantly, likely driven by a strong harvest and efficient local supply chains. Potatoes, on the other hand, became more expensive, reflecting the challenges of storing and transporting fresh produce. Dry beans and wheat remained steady, supported by consistent sourcing and government interventions. Rice prices were largely unchanged, as steady imports cushioned supply, though certain varieties experienced modest increases.

FOCUS ON RICE ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Rice is Kenya's third most important staple after maize and wheat, providing an essential alternative cereal in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs). About 80% of rice is produced under irrigation, mainly in schemes like Mwea in Kirinyaga, Ahero in Kisumu, and Bunyala in Busia, while 20% is rain-fed. The Mwea Irrigation Scheme remains the leading hub, with its premium Pishori variety dominating production. Other varieties grown include Sindano, Basmati, and medium-grain rice.

Rice farming supports thousands of smallholder farmers and contributes significantly to food security. Locally traded rice mainly comes from Mwea (Pishori grade 2 and Basmati) and Ahero (Ahero variety), while imports from Tanzania and Pakistan supply Pishori, Sindano, Biriani, and TamTam. Prices for premium varieties such as Pishori and Basmati tend to be higher, reflecting market dynamics, the role of intermediaries, and rising transportation costs.

The table below highlights regional price variations. Fatma rice (KES 265/kg) and Mara 777 (KES 223/kg) recorded the highest retail prices, while Biriani (KES 135/kg) and Pakistan (KES 137/kg) were the most affordable. Pishori grade 1 (KES 196/kg) and Basmati (KES 178/kg) remain the most widely consumed. Eldoret consistently reported higher prices, while Nairobi and Mombasa showed more moderate levels. These differences reflect varying supply sources, transport costs, and consumer demand.

Figure 1: Average wholesale and retail prices of rice (KES/kg) in selected regions

Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/ kg)						Average retail price (KES/ kg)						Total average w/sale price (KES/ kg)	Total average retail price (KES/ kg)
	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri		
Basmati	146	90	140	130		126	214	160	206	150		160	126	178
Biriani	120	170	107	98	90	96	160	176	114	120	120	122	113	135
Fatma rice	190		180				256		275				185	265
Mara 777			160		151				277		170		155	223
Pakistan		66				96		153				120	81	137
Pishori grade 1	177		152	173	160	136	236		180	190	220	170	162	196
Pishori grade 2	136	100					200	163					118	181
Sindano	152	170	158		135	136	203	200	199		160	160	150	184

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of August 2025.

In the Mombasa region, a comparison of prices from week one to week four showed that while some commodities remained stable, many experienced noticeable increases. Most dry bean varieties held steady at wholesale, though Njahi rose by 12%, Green Yellow by 5%, and Mwitemania by 3%. At the retail level, beans were mostly stable, but Njahi, Mixed, Rosecoco, and Yellow recorded increases ranging from 0.3% to 22%. Retail prices for other staples also climbed sharply, with dry maize up by 39%, Shangi Irish potatoes up by 50%, wheat up by 3%, and most rice varieties rising between 4% and 31%. These increases reflected broader challenges in August 2025. Maize and wheat became more expensive due to reduced local supply, strong competition for limited stocks, and rising international prices compounded by high transport costs from the port. Irish potatoes faced upward pressure from higher input costs, disease outbreaks, and climate-related stresses, together with increased transportation expenses. Dry beans were affected by inconsistent production, post-harvest losses, poor infrastructure, and import competition. Rice, heavily reliant on imports, saw prices climb further amid potential shortages and a legal challenge against duty-free imports. As a result, consumers in Mombasa faced significant food price pressures, with most staple commodities costing more by the end of the period.

In Nairobi, food prices between week one and week four showed a mix of stability, increases, and slight declines. Wholesale prices for all available bean varieties rose by 1.6% to 7%, except for Butter beans, which remained stable. At the retail level, dry beans recorded both stability and moderate increases of 2–6%. White dry maize wholesale prices dropped by 3%, while retail prices remained steady. For Shangi Irish potatoes, wholesale prices stayed the same, but retail prices fell slightly by 8%. Rice varieties maintained stable retail prices, though some saw small declines wholesale. Wheat prices, on the other hand, rose by 4.5% wholesale and a sharper 13% retail. These shifts reflect Nairobi's unique dynamics: a high population driving strong demand, combined with the city's reliance on food supplies from outside regions since it produces little of its own.

A comparison of prices between week one and week four in Nakuru showed decreases and stability in both wholesale and retail prices for most food commodities, with most food commodities showing decline in wholesale prices and stability in retail prices. Wholesale prices for recorded decline in prices with a range between 1% and 27% and constant prices for some beans including Butter, Nyayo, Red Kidney, Saitoti, and Wairimu. Most available beans recorded stable prices and declining prices for some beans with a range of between 3% and 20%. Dry maize wholesale prices declined by 18% and 14% in retail. Irish potatoes and wheat recorded stable wholesale and retail prices, attributed to increased supply from local producers and surplus from neighboring counties. All available rice varieties maintained stable retail prices, while wholesale prices remained unchanged for some rice varieties and declined with a range of 0.24% and 6.52% for most available rice varieties. This general trend of price stability in Nakuru, a major food-producing region, is largely attributed to seasonal patterns and surplus production, which resulted in market saturation and moderated price levels.

A comparison of food prices in Nakuru between week one and week four showed both declines and stability in wholesale and retail markets. Overall, most commodities recorded a drop in wholesale prices, while retail prices generally remained steady. Wholesale dry bean prices fell between 1% and 27%, although some varieties including Butter, Nyayo, Red Kidney, Saitoti and Wairimu stayed constant. At the retail level, most beans maintained stable prices, with few declining between 3% and 20%. Dry maize prices declined by 18% in wholesale and 14% in retail. Irish potatoes and wheat remained stable in both markets, supported by increased local supply and surplus inflows from neighboring counties. Rice prices also showed stability, with all retail prices unchanged, while wholesale prices for some varieties remained constant and others dropped between 0.24% and 6.52%. This general trend of stability in Nakuru, a key food-producing region, can be attributed to seasonal production patterns and surplus harvests that created market saturation and helped moderate prices.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices in Nyeri between week one and week four showed that most food commodities experienced either stability or a decline. At the wholesale level, most dry beans fell by between 1% and 8%, while mixed and yellow beans remained stable. At the retail level, all bean varieties maintained stable prices except Rosecoco beans, which dropped by 4%. For maize, wholesale prices showed a 4% decline for white dry maize, while yellow maize remained unchanged. At the retail level, both white and yellow dry maize recorded a sharp decline of 46%. Shangi Irish potato prices also decreased, falling by 11.24% at wholesale and 4% at retail. All rice varieties maintained stable prices at both wholesale and retail levels. Wheat prices were also steady at wholesale, while retail prices declined by 6%. The overall stability of commodity prices in Nyeri is attributed to the steady supply of produce within the region and additional inflows from neighboring food-producing counties.

Comparison of National Average Prices between July and August

A comparison of national average commodity prices between July and August 2025 shows overall stability, with most wholesale and retail prices remaining within the stable range of -5% to +2%. Only a few commodities experienced notable declines, ranging from -5% to -17% (see Table 2). The decline and stability are largely attributed to sufficient supplies from major production regions, complemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and global suppliers including Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

Table 2: Comparison of July and August prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)			Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		
		Jul-25	Aug-25	Percentage change	Jul-25	Aug-25	Percentage change
Dry beans	Army green	130	124	-5%	178	168	-6%
	Black beans (Njahi)	132	128	-3%	177	183	3%
	Butter beans	160	161	1%	189	188	-1%
	Green/yellow	134	130	-3%	167	165	-1%
	Mixed beans	81	73	-11%	112	104	-8%
	Mwezi moja	113	107	-6%	147	140	-5%
	Mwitemania	108	102	-6%	132	125	-6%
	Nyayo	111	109	-2%	147	147	0%
	Nyota beans	113	102	-11%	158	150	-5%
	Red kidney	140	140	0%	180	180	0%
	Rosecoco	114	107	-7%	156	151	-3%
	Saitoti	111	107	-4%	142	137	-4%
	Wairimu	94	87	-8%	124	121	-2%
	Yellow	117	110	-6%	169	163	-4%
Dry maize	White maize	48	43	-12%	76	69	-10%
	Yellow maize	61	52	-17%	97	87	-11%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	37	38	3%	43	45	4%
Rice	Alnab	212	210	-1%	250	250	0%
	Basmati	127	126	-1%	174	178	2%
	Biriani	116	113	-3%	138	135	-2%
	Falcon	89	89	0%	120	120	0%
	Family rice	160	160	0%	190	194	2%
	Fatma rice	190	185	-3%	206	205	0%
	Fzami	138	138	0%	200	200	0%
	Kangore	97	96	-1%	120	120	0%
	Kapunga	96	96	1%	119	120	1%
	Mara 777	155	155	0%	225	223	-1%
	Pakistan	86	81	-5%	105	103	-2%
	Pishori grade 1	163	162	-1%	197	196	-1%
	Pishori grade 2	118	118	0%	123	128	4%
	Sana	124	122	-2%	172	170	-1%
	Sindano	150	150	0%	183	184	1%
	Sunrice	140	140	0%	144	148	3%
	Tamtam	120	120	0%	131	155	15%
	Yabal	137	137	0%	160	160	0%
	Zamin	136	136	0%	200	200	0%
Wheat	Wheat	66	65	-2%	94	95	1%
			<=2 but >-5	Stable			
			>-5 but <-17	Significant Decrease			
			>2but <10	Slight increase			

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of August 2025

Outlook for the Month of September

- Dry Maize: Prices are likely to remain stable or decline slightly, supported by improved harvests in surplus-producing regions and steady cross-border inflows from Uganda and Tanzania.
- Dry Beans: Prices may ease slightly as supplies from key producing counties improve, though some premium varieties could remain firm depending on localized production outcomes.
- Rice: Prices are expected to remain stable, supported by increased output from Mwea and other irrigation schemes, alongside continued imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand.
- Irish Potatoes: Prices will likely remain stable or fall modestly, with strong supplies from high-production areas such as Narok, Nakuru, Kinangop, and Nyahururu, although transport and storage challenges could sustain higher prices in some markets.
- Wheat: Prices may edge upward due to lower domestic production, leaving the market more dependent on imports and exposed to global price volatility and shipping costs.
- Overall, maize and rice are expected to provide stability, but wheat and certain bean varieties could sustain moderate upward pressure, keeping household food budgets tight in some regions.

FOCUS ON NAIROBI REGION

Nairobi, Kenya's bustling capital in the southeast, is the country's main economic, political, and cultural hub. As the most populous city, it attracts people from all over Kenya and beyond, making it a vibrant center of trade and consumption. The city's food supply comes from different regions across Kenya, complemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and international sources.

Price data for key agricultural commodities is collected from two main wholesale markets: Nyamakima and Wakulima (Marikiti). Nyamakima, which operates daily from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., is a key hub for grain trading, while Marikiti specializes in fresh produce. Maize is sourced from Kitale, Nakuru, Narok, Busia on the Kenya–Uganda border, and Namanga on the Kenya–Tanzania border. Beans come mainly from Busia, Nakuru, Narok, Taita Taveta, Meru, and Namanga. Rice, especially Basmati and Biriani, is imported from Pakistan through Mombasa and also grown locally in Kirinyaga's Mwea irrigation scheme. Wheat is supplied from Narok, Taita Taveta, and Namanga, while Irish potatoes are traded largely through Marikiti, which serves retailers throughout the day and wholesalers between 3 a.m. and 5 a.m.

Market operations involve various fees paid to the city council, including hygiene charges, business permits, clearance certificates, and monthly rents. The markets bring together farmers, wholesalers, brokers, retailers, vendors, and porters who distribute food to different parts of the city. Irish potatoes are especially sourced from Narok, Nakuru, Kinangop, and Nyahururu.

In Nyeri, average wholesale prices for dry beans ranged from KES 102 to KES 190 per kg, while retail prices ranged from KES 120 to KES 210, with Butter beans being the most expensive. Dry maize prices stayed relatively low at KES 39 to KES 46 wholesale and KES 50 to KES 64 retail. Shangi Irish potatoes sold at KES 43 wholesale and KES 48 retail. Rice varieties were priced higher, with Pishori grade 1 averaging KES 173 wholesale and KES 190 retail, while Basmati and Biriani ranged from KES 98 to KES 150. Wheat remained moderate at KES 69 wholesale and KES 87 retail. These price trends were shaped by supply and demand dynamics, transport challenges, market speculation, and cross-border trade competition.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Nairobi Region

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price per kg	Average of retail price per kg	Total average w/sale price (KES/ kg)	Total average retail price (KES/kg)
Dry beans	Black beans (Njahi)	159	175	159	175
	Butter beans	190	210	190	210
	Green/yellow	150	169	150	169
	Mwitemania	139	160	139	160
	Nyayo	143	162	143	162
	Rosecoco	146	167	146	167
	Wairimu	102	120	102	120
Dry maize	White maize	39	50	39	50
	Yellow maize	46	64	46	64
Irish potatoes	Shangi	43	48	43	48
Rice	Basmati	130	150	130	150
	Biriani	98	120	98	120
	Pishori grade 1	173	190	173	190
Wheat	Wheat	69	87	69	87

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of August 2025.

ABOUT THIS SERIES

The Food Security Portal (FSP), facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), aims to improve food security for the world's poor and increase the resilience of global food systems against food and financial crisis. The project brings together international, regional, and country-level data, news, and research aimed at meeting countries' immediate food security needs and building long-term global food security. The FSP is designed to pool information in structured ways to ensure high-quality, timely, and relevant data and to provide the opportunity for collaboration among policymakers, development professionals, and researchers.

This report is part of the FSP's efforts to monitor country-level food prices in order to improve the governments' ability to respond to and prevent food crises. It presents monthly price trends and movements for key food commodities, including dry beans, dry maize, rice, wheat, and Irish potatoes, in selected major regions and markets in Kenya.

DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Nyeri regions of Kenya. These regions comprise the key markets in major urban centers. The five selected commodities comprise the major staple foods in Kenya[1].

Data assistants, some of whom were traders, collected average daily wholesale and retail prices from the main markets of the selected regions. Data was collected daily for six days (Mondays to Saturdays) from stockists/wholesalers and traders in the morning hours.

During the last week of the month, the following qualitative data were captured:

- General observations on food prices during the month, including price variations and the lowest, highest, and prevailing wholesale and retail prices
- The source of food commodities and their availability throughout the month
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as government restrictions including curfews and cessation of movement, on food prices and availability (both supply and demand)
- Traders' adaptation strategies to the COVID-19 pandemic, including sourcing and selling

Additional secondary data was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Government Food Security War Room (FSWR), Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF), and Regional Agriculture Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN).

[1] NB: While the report covers wheat, consumption of that commodity in Kenya is comprised mainly of wheat products (flours, pastries, and highly processed foods) rather than raw wheat itself.

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