



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

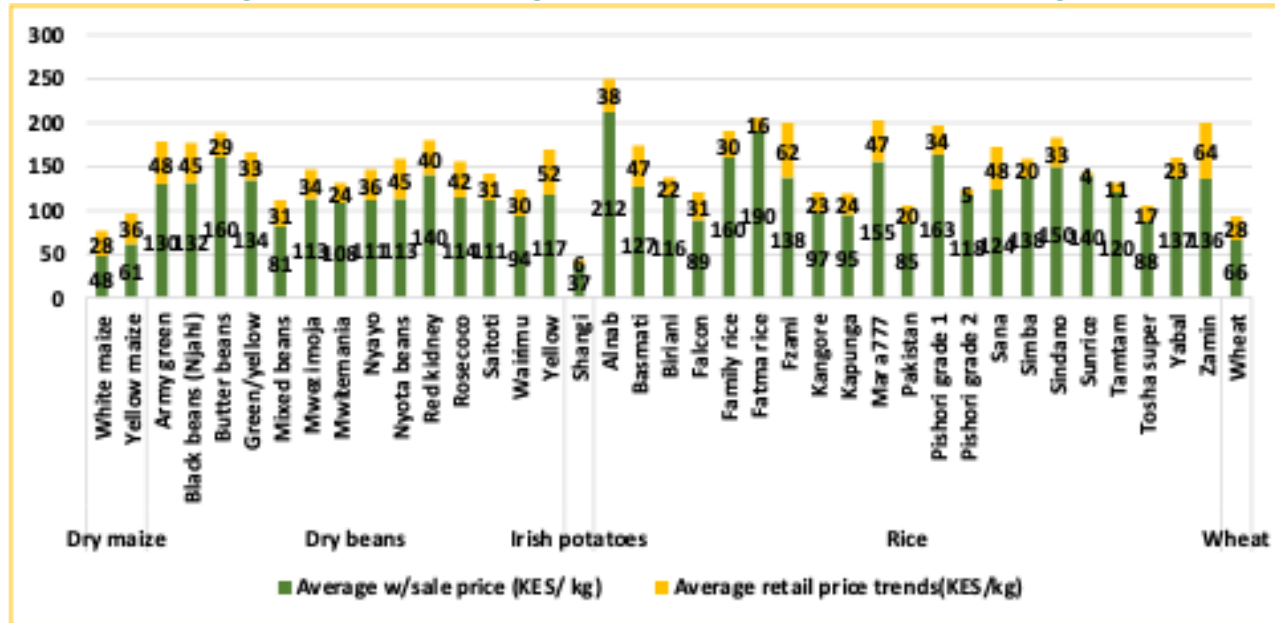
- ▶ Food price changes in July 2025 were driven by seasonal harvests, transport and fuel costs, supply and demand shifts, government policy, and markup by intermediaries along the supply chain.
- ▶ Kisumu recorded price stability or declines for most commodities, supported by adequate supply from other regions, possible imports, and steady demand.
- ▶ Nyeri and Nakuru benefited from seasonal harvests, resulting in lower prices.
- ▶ Eldoret experienced elevated rice and potato prices, despite local production, due to transport and market dynamics.
- ▶ Mombasa and Nairobi saw price stability or declines, supported by imports and regional supply flows.
- ▶ Maize: Higher prices in non-producing, high-demand areas like Mombasa and Nyeri.
- ▶ Beans: July harvests contributed to price reductions in key growing regions.
- ▶ Irish Potatoes: Urban prices rose due to demand and weather-related supply chain issues.
- ▶ Rice and wheat: Prices remained high in cities like Eldoret and Nairobi, reflecting import dependence and global market trends.
- ▶

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for July

In July 2025, Figure 1 illustrates the average wholesale and retail prices of maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major markets in Kenya. Most commodities recorded price margins ranging between 3% and 25%, including select dry bean varieties (such as butter, green yellow, and Mwitmania), Shangi Irish potatoes, and several rice varieties (including Alnab, Biriani, Family, Fatma, Kangore, Kapunga, Pakistan, Pishori, Simba, Sindano, Sunrice, Tamtam, Tosha, and Yabal). Higher margins of 26% to 45%

were observed in other commodities, particularly bean varieties such as Army Green, Njahi, Mixed, Mwezi Moja, Nyayo, Nyota, Red Kidney, Rosecoco, Saitoti, Wairimu, and Yellow Beans, as well as some rice varieties like Basmati, Falcon, Mara 777, and Sana, along with wheat. Notably, white dry maize, yellow dry maize, and Zamin rice recorded the highest price margins at 58%, 59%, and 47% respectively. These variations in price margins are largely attributed to a combination of factors, including seasonal harvest patterns, transportation and fuel costs, fluctuations in demand, supply imbalances, and the influence of government policies and regulations.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of July 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

A wide range of bean varieties was found across the surveyed regions. Black beans (Njahi), Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu were available in all areas. Green Yellow and Mwitmania were common in all regions except Kisumu, while Mixed and Yellow beans were absent only in Nairobi. Some varieties were region-specific, for example, Nyota and Mwezi Moja were found only in Eldoret, while Red Kidney beans were exclusive to Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru had the highest variety of beans, reflecting their status as major bean-producing regions, whereas Kisumu reported the least, being agriculturally less productive. As expected, retail prices were higher than wholesale prices across all bean types. Compared to the national wholesale average, wholesale prices were higher in Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nairobi. Kisumu recorded the highest retail prices for the varieties available there. In contrast, Nyeri and Nakuru reported relatively lower wholesale and retail prices, as July coincides with the main bean harvest season in many regions. These regional price differences are influenced by factors such as supply and demand, the presence of intermediaries, and rising transportation costs linked to fuel prices.

All surveyed regions reported the availability of dry white maize, while yellow maize was also present in Nairobi, Kisumu, and Nyeri. Wholesale prices for white maize exceeded the national average of KES 48 per kilogram in Kisumu (KES 70/kg), and in Nakuru and Nyeri (KES 51/kg each). Retail prices were significantly higher in Mombasa (KES 82/kg) and Nyeri (KES 111/kg), compared to the national average of KES 76/kg. These elevated prices can largely be attributed to high demand, limited local production, and increased transportation costs. Nyeri and Mombasa, both densely populated, experience strong maize demand, with Mombasa also being a non-producing region. Kisumu, which had both white and yellow maize varieties, likely recorded higher prices due to regional supply-demand dynamics.

In Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri, Irish potatoes recorded higher wholesale and retail prices compared to the national averages. Wholesale prices stood at KES 51/kg in Nairobi, KES 40/kg in Nakuru, and KES 46/kg in Nyeri, all surpassing the national average of KES 37/kg. Similarly, retail prices were KES 55/kg in Nairobi, KES 44/kg in Nakuru, and KES 50/kg in Nyeri, each exceeding the national average retail price of KES 43/kg. These price increases in densely populated areas are largely attributed to factors such as heightened demand, supply chain disruptions due to heavy rains, and the perishable nature of the crop. According to the Kenya News Agency (2020), Irish

potatoes are a staple food and are particularly in high demand in urban centers like Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri. Demand tends to spike further during school holidays, with increased consumption, especially in the form of chips.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Basmati rice was commonly found except in Nakuru. Sindano rice was absent only in Nairobi, whereas Mombasa offered additional varieties such as Tamtam, Family Rice, and Sunrice. Eldoret recorded the highest wholesale and retail prices for the most consumed rice varieties. This price trend is largely attributed to Kenya's reliance on imported rice, which makes local prices vulnerable to global market shifts and import costs. In July 2025, rice prices in Eldoret were particularly high due to increased demand, limited local supply, and possible seasonal price hikes in maize and other staples. Although Eldoret is a key agricultural region, especially for maize and wheat, its rice production may not meet local demand, resulting in dependence on imports and subsequent price volatility (Chepchirchir, R. T., & BJ K, M., 2021).

Elevated wholesale prices for dry wheat were recorded in Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nairobi, at KES 78/kg, KES 78/kg, and KES 79/kg respectively—well above the national

average of KES 66/kg. Similarly, retail prices in Eldoret, Kisumu, and Nakuru stood at KES 100/kg, exceeding the national average of KES 94/kg. These higher prices in Eldoret, Mombasa, Nairobi, Kisumu, and Nakuru are likely the result of a combination of factors, including seasonal supply variations, increased consumer demand, and specific market dynamics in each region. Location-specific factors such as local wheat production, transportation costs, and regional demand further contribute to price differences. Eldoret's role as a key aggregation and milling hub, along with Mombasa's position as the main entry point for imports, also makes these areas more sensitive to supply chain pressures. Given Kenya's significant reliance on imported wheat to meet domestic needs, market prices are particularly vulnerable to international trade conditions and rising importation costs. According to TUKO.co.ke (July 2025), the cost of imported cereals, including wheat flour and rice, has risen due to newly imposed government taxes. The Agricultural and Food Authority (AFA) introduced a 0.3% levy on cereal exports and a 2% levy on the customs value of imported cereals. As a result, importers are incurring higher costs—up to KES 50,000 more per truck of rice and KES 20,000 more per truck of maize—contributing further to elevated retail prices.

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

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/kg)						Average retail price (KES/kg)		
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Momb
Dry beans	Army green	135		155		133	99	198		200
	Black beans (Njahi)	143	200	111	153	100	84	218	270	133
	Butter beans				190	129				
	Green/yellow	127		148	143	129	123	192		158
	Mixed beans	81	83	75		80	84	93	150	100
	Mwezi moja	113						147		
	Mwiternania	123		96	139	90	92	158		106
	Nyayo	112	99	94	136	113	113	148	160	117
	Nyota beans	113						158		
	Red kidney					140				
	Rosecoco	125	113	77	140	120	110	178	170	143
	Saitoti	114		100		121		155		119
	Wairimu	94	92	100	100	85	93	120	160	114
Yellow	122	145	120		104	95	164	250	150	
Dry maize	White maize	40	70	33	41	51	51	61	76	82
	Yellow maize		73		47		54		82	
Irish potatoes	Shangi	22	28	36	51	40	46	33	31	46
	Basmati	146	90	140	132		126	214	160	180
	Biriani	120	177	107	103	91	97	160	191	116
	Falcon	89						120		
	Family rice			160						250
	Fatma rice	200		180				280		251
	Kangore						97			
	Kapunga						95			
	Mara 777			160		151				233
	Pakistan		69				102		156	
	Pishori grade 1	174		152	179	180	140	225		182
	Pishori grade 2	136	100					200	165	
	Sana	148				128	90	220		
	Sindano	152	170	156		135	135	203	200	195
	Sunrice			140						244
	Tamtam			120						191
	Wheat	Wheat	78	59	78	69	60	53	100	100

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of July 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between weeks one and five, food commodity prices fluctuated across various regions. In Eldoret, most commodities either remained stable or recorded price decreases, except for Irish potatoes, which showed a significant increase. A comparison of wholesale prices between week one and week five reveals that all dry bean varieties experienced price declines ranging from 1.25% to 17.65%. Prices for maize, all available rice varieties, and wheat remained stable, while Shangi Irish potatoes recorded a notable 20% increase. At the retail level, prices for all available dry beans declined by between 5% and 18%, except for Wairimu beans, which remained stable. Dry maize saw a price drop of 8%, whereas Shangi Irish potatoes rose significantly by 13%. Retail prices for all available rice varieties and wheat remained unchanged. Although Irish potatoes are typically in season and widely available in July particularly in potato-growing counties around Eldoret, prices in Eldoret remained elevated due to factors such as transportation costs, local demand dynamics, and the role of intermediaries in the supply chain.

A comparison of food commodity prices in Kisumu between week one and week five shows that most prices either remained stable or declined. Retail prices for all available dry bean varieties dropped significantly, ranging between 11% and 28%, while wholesale prices for beans remained largely stable. Both dry white and yellow maize recorded price decreases at the retail and wholesale levels. White maize prices declined by 13% (retail) and 19% (wholesale), while yellow maize dropped by 18% (retail) and 12% (wholesale). Irish potatoes maintained stable prices across both retail and wholesale markets. Similarly, all available rice varieties and dry wheat registered stable prices at both levels. The observed price stability or decline in July can be attributed to several factors, including adequate supply from other regions, possible imports, and steady demand. Although Kisumu is a major consumption hub, its market prices are influenced by broader national supply trends and global market dynamics.

FOCUS ON WHEAT ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Wheat is a vital staple crop in Kenya, playing a significant role in the country's daily calorie intake. It is the second most widely cultivated cereal after maize, with its importance steadily rising due to population growth and urbanization. Shifting dietary preferences have further fueled demand for convenient, wheat-based products such as bread, biscuits, pasta, and noodles.

Despite this rising demand, local wheat production remains insufficient to meet national needs, resulting in a heavy reliance on imports. The production shortfall is primarily attributed to low yields, inefficient farming practices, and poor post-harvest management, especially during wet harvesting seasons. Consequently, Kenya has yet to attain self-sufficiency in wheat production, leading to a widening gap between supply and demand. To bridge this deficit, the country imports wheat mainly from Austria, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, and Canada.

Wheat farming in Kenya is largely concentrated in the Rift Valley region, particularly in the counties of Narok, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, and Nanyuki. The crop performs best in dry climates with well-drained soil and moderate rainfall. The most commonly grown variety is Durum wheat, though several other varieties are cultivated, including Kenya Kingbird, Kenya Eagle, KS-Chui, Robin, Pasa, Kenya Chirika, KS Mwamba, KS Farasi, Mbega, Ngamia, Duma, Kenya Tembo, Kenya Mbweha, Kenya Nungu, Kenya Kulungu, Kenya Paka, Kenya Nyangumi, Kenya Nyambu, Kenya Kongono, Kenya Fahari, Kenya Popo, Mbuni, and Kenya Kwale, among others.

Wheat was available in several regions, with wholesale prices in Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nairobi exceeding the national average of KES 66 per kilogram. Similarly, retail prices in Kisumu, Eldoret, and Nakuru were above the national average retail price of KES 94 per kilogram. These regional price variations were driven by multiple factors, including local supply-demand imbalances, transportation costs, climatic conditions affecting harvests, government policies, and market speculation.

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

Region	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	78	100	66	94
Kisumu	59	100		
Mombasa	78	93		
Nairobi	69	85		
Nakuru	60	100		
Nyeri	53	84		

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

In the Mombasa region, a comparison of prices from week one to week five shows that most food commodities experienced either stable or declining wholesale and retail prices, with a few exceptions recording slight increases. Wholesale prices for most dry bean varieties remained stable, except for Njahi and Mwitemania, which recorded increases of 16% and 14%, respectively. Wholesale prices for dry maize and Irish potatoes increased by 13% and 0.2%, while retail maize prices declined by 19%. Shangi Irish potatoes maintained stable wholesale prices. Most rice varieties showed price stability at the wholesale level, with slight declines observed for Biriani (5%) and Pishori Grade 1 (2.6%). Dry wheat maintained stable wholesale prices, while retail prices declined slightly by 1%. This overall trend of price stability and decline is likely due to the seasonal availability of food commodities sourced from within the region, neighboring counties, and imports from other East African countries.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices in Nairobi between week one and week five revealed a mixture of stable, declining, and a few increasing price trends. Retail prices for all dry bean varieties declined, with Njahi recording a moderate decrease of 6%. Dry maize prices fell by 8% at the wholesale level and 17% at retail. Shangi Irish potatoes showed significant price drops—31% wholesale and 26% retail. Wheat prices also declined, with a 4% decrease in wholesale and an 11% drop in retail. Rice prices followed a similar trend, with wholesale prices falling between 0.4% and 3%, and retail prices declining by 5% to 6%. Despite Nairobi not being a key agricultural production area, the city often experiences stable or declining prices. This is influenced by favorable weather conditions in producing regions, improved supply flows from international markets, and the city's access to a wide range of suppliers, including traders and millers who source products both locally and internationally.

A comparison of food commodity prices in Nakuru between week one and week five revealed overall price stability and some declines in both wholesale and retail markets. Retail prices for most dry bean varieties remained stable, apart from Butter, Mwitemania, Saitoti, and Wairimu, which declined by 3% to 17%. Dry maize recorded stable retail prices and a 2% drop in wholesale prices. All available rice varieties, wheat, and Shangi Irish potatoes maintained stable wholesale and retail prices. These trends can be

attributed to increased local supply from the ongoing harvest season. As a major producing region, Nakuru likely experienced higher availability of maize, beans, and Irish potatoes, leading to price stability or reductions. Additionally, wheat and rice prices were influenced by steady global market conditions and consistent import volumes, further contributing to the observed stability.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices in Nyeri between weeks one and five revealed that most food commodities experienced price stability or declines, with only a few exceptions recording slight increases. Wholesale and retail prices for all dry bean varieties fell, ranging from 0.5% to 20% for wholesale and 6% to 27% for retail. Dry white maize prices declined by 6% wholesale and 6.7% retail, while yellow maize dropped by 3% and 4% respectively. Shangi Irish potatoes recorded a 1% decline in wholesale price, with retail prices remaining stable. Most rice varieties showed either stable or reduced prices across both markets, and dry wheat prices decreased significantly by 22% wholesale and 5% retail. These trends were largely driven by seasonal factors. As a major producer of maize, beans, and Irish potatoes, Nyeri experienced increased supply from ongoing harvests, contributing to the observed price reductions. Additionally, wheat and rice prices were shaped by stable international markets and import levels, while the delayed harvest from the Mwea irrigation scheme moderated potential rice price increases.

Comparison of National Average Prices between June and July

A comparison of national average commodity prices between June and July 2025 shows overall price stability or decline, with most wholesale and retail prices fluctuating within a range of +2% to -25%. However, a few commodities registered slight price increases of between +3% and +10% (see Table 2). This general stability is likely attributed to sufficient food supply from major production areas within Kenya, complemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and international sources such as Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

Table 2: Comparison of June and July prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)		Percentage change	Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		Percentage change
		Jun-25	Jul-25		Jun-25	Jul-25	
Dry beans	Army green	145	130	-12%	187	178	-5%
	Black beans (Njahi)	139	132	-5%	186	177	-5%
	Butter beans	159	160	1%	194	189	-3%
	Green/yellow	142	134	-6%	179	167	-7%
	Mixed beans	86	81	-6%	120	112	-7%
	Mwezi moja	115	113	-2%	150	147	-2%
	Mwiternania	115	108	-6%	153	132	-16%
	Nyayo	114	111	-3%	155	147	-5%
	Nyota beans	116	113	-3%	160	158	-1%
	Red kidney	140	140	0%	180	180	0%
	Rosecoco	121	114	-6%	165	156	-6%
	Saltoti	126	111	-14%	162	142	-14%
Wairimu	97	94	-3%	138	124	-11%	
Yellow	125	117	-7%	174	169	-3%	
Dry maize	White maize	49	48	-2%	75	76	1%
	Yellow maize	65	61	-7%	79	97	19%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	44	37	-19%	54	47	-15%
Rice	Alnab	215	212	-1%	250	250	0%
	Basmati	128	127	-1%	181	174	-4%
	Biriani	118	116	-2%	141	138	-2%
	Falcon	89	89	0%	120	120	0%
	Family rice	160	160	0%	202	190	-6%
	Fatma rice	190	190	0%	236	206	-15%
	Fzami	138	138	0%	200	200	0%
	Kangore	102	97	-5%	120	120	0%
	Kapunga	88	95	7%	110	119	8%
	Mara 777	155	155	0%	176	202	13%
	Pakistan	104	85	-22%	160	150	-7%
	Pishori grade 1	165	163	-1%	196	197	1%
	Pishori grade 2	116	118	2%	179	163	-10%
	Sana	138	124	-11%	190	172	-10%
	Sindano	148	150	1%	182	183	1%
	Sunrice	140	140	0%	180	164	-10%
	Tamtam	120	120	0%	192	171	-12%
	Tosha super	88	88	0%	105	105	0%
Yabal	137	137	0%	160	160	0%	
Zamin	136	136	0%	200	200	0%	
Wheat	Wheat	69	66	-5%	101	94	-7%
		<=2 but >=5		Stable			
		>5 but <=25		Significant Decrease			
		>2but <10		Slight increase			

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of July 2025

Outlook for the Month of August

- ▶ **Dry Beans:** Prices are projected to remain relatively stable or decline slightly, supported by recent harvests and sustained imports from Uganda and Tanzania. However, localized increases may occur in urban and deficit areas due to transportation costs and market demand.
- ▶ **Maize:** Prices may ease further as harvesting activities in the main producing zones gain momentum. Continued inflows from surplus counties and cross-border trade with Uganda and Tanzania will reinforce supply and help stabilize prices across most regions.
- ▶ **Rice:** Prices are expected to remain firm and above average. While steady imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand will support availability, high shipping costs and exchange rate fluctuations may sustain elevated prices in domestic markets.
- ▶ **Irish Potatoes:** Prices are likely to remain high due to low supply from highland regions and minimal availability of cold storage facilities. Seasonal demand and transport constraints may further contribute to upward pressure on prices, especially in urban centers.
- ▶ **Wheat:** A moderate increase in prices is anticipated, driven by continued reliance on imports amid high global wheat prices and reduced domestic production. Any disruptions in international supply chains could amplify price volatility.

FOCUS ON MOMBASA REGION

Mombasa County, spanning 229.7 km² along Kenya's coastline and encompassing an additional 665 km² of water, is one of five counties bordering the Indian Ocean. As the second-largest city after Nairobi, Mombasa functions as a vital commercial hub and a leading tourist destination. The county hosts Kilindini Harbour—the busiest seaport in East Africa—which is central to Kenya's import and export activities and serves neighboring countries such as Tanzania and Uganda.

Commodity price monitoring in Mombasa is primarily conducted at Kongowea Market, the largest wholesale market in East and Central Africa. Strategically located, Kongowea supplies fresh produce to Mombasa's retail outlets and adjacent counties within the Coast region. Operating daily from 4:00 a.m., the market includes both wholesale and retail sections, offering a wide variety of agricultural goods. Though predominantly wholesale, the retail section also plays a critical role in local food distribution. The market is managed by the Mombasa County Government, which levies operational fees on traders. While most traders are Kenyan, there are established trade linkages with counterparts from Uganda and Tanzania.

Mombasa's food supply is sourced from both domestic and regional producers. Dry beans are sourced from Uganda, Murang'a, Meru, Taita Taveta, and Loitokitok; rice from Mwea and Bura irrigation schemes, as well as Tanzania and Pakistan; Irish potatoes from Nakuru (Molo and Mau Narok) and Nyandarua (Kinare and Ol-Kalau); and wheat from Rift Valley counties including Narok, Uasin Gishu, and Nakuru.

In July 2025, commodity prices in Mombasa remained largely stable or showed declining trends between weeks one and five. These patterns were primarily driven by consistent supply from key producing regions in Kenya and neighboring East African countries, ensuring availability and moderating price volatility.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Mombasa Region

Product	Variety	Average wholesale price (KES/kg)					Average of retail price (KES/kg)				
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
Dry beans	Army green	156	156	156	156	156	200	200	200	200	200
	Black beans(Nyah)	112	98	108	115	130	132	133	133	133	133
	Green/yellow	153	144	151	149	144	160	157	158	158	157
	Mixed beans	75	75	75	75	75	100	100	100	100	100
	Mwakimama	88	98	97	98	100	104	110	105	102	108
	Nyayo	94	93	94	94	94	116	116	117	117	120
	Roseosoco	77	77	77	77	77	120	143	150	150	150
	Santok	100	100	100	100	100	124	108	122	119	125
	Waaruu	100	100	100	100	100	110	117	118	115	120
	Yellow	120	120	126	120	120	150	150	150	150	150
Dry maize	White maize	32	31	31	36	37	39	32	31	29	25
	Shangi	35	36	35	39	35	45	49	44	45	45
Irish potatoes	Rasmali	140	140	140	140	140	176	170	185	180	190
	Binan	112	110	100	106	106	120	119	112	116	116
Rice	Family rice	190	190	190	190	190	216	263	260	267	265
	Patma rice	190	190	190	190	190	256	273	240	240	245
	Mara 777	190	190	190	190	190	220	220	248	238	240
	Patma grade 1	154	149	150	157	150	186	188	162	178	176
	Sindano	156	156	156	156	156	204	192	188	193	201
Wheat	Sumose	140	140	140	140	140	254	267	262	273	280
	Tanzani	120	120	120	120	120	180	213	157	178	180
	Wheat	78	78	78	78	78	96	98	98	98	96

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of July 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 Kenya¹.

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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