



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

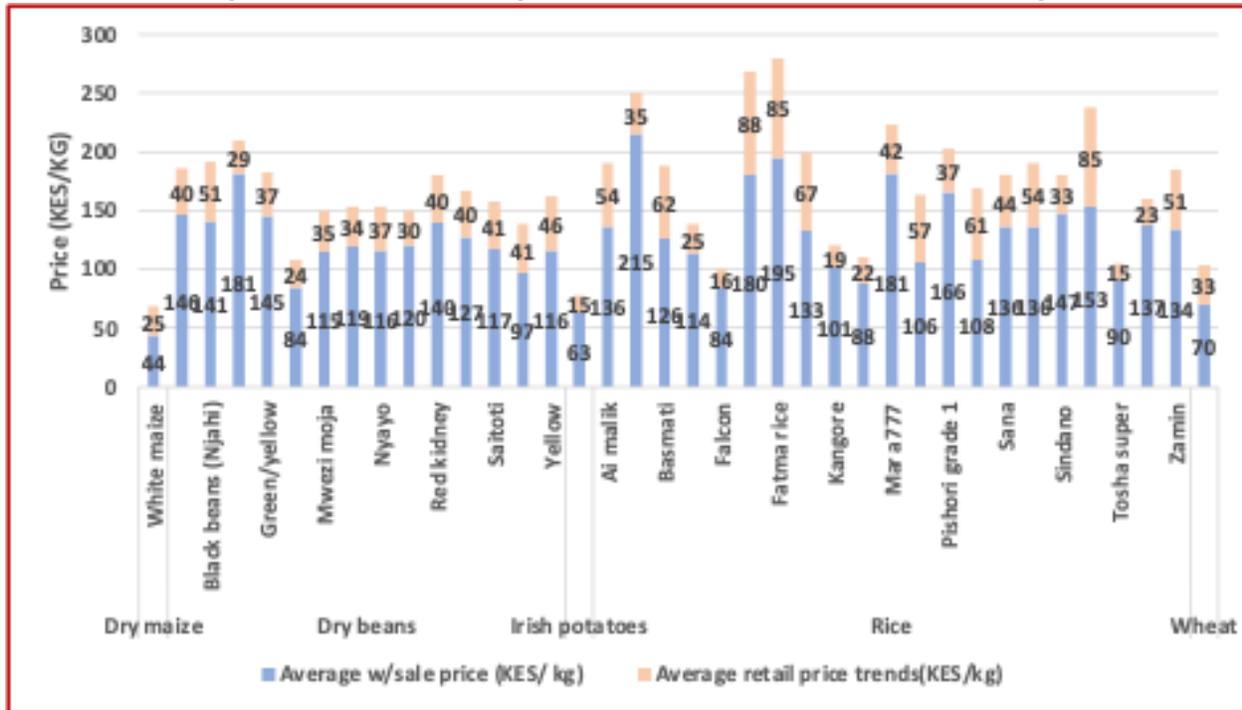
- ▶ Price variations across wholesale and retail markets are influenced by seasonal supply shifts, transportation and handling costs, regional market dynamics, and varying consumer demand.
- ▶ Regional price differences for bean varieties reflect seasonality, local demand, and market conditions. Price stability or declines in some regions are supported by adequate supply from local and neighboring agricultural areas.
- ▶ High dry maize prices in Mombasa and Kisumu are likely driven by increased demand in these agriculturally less productive areas.
- ▶ Elevated Irish potato prices in urban centers like Nairobi and Mombasa are attributed to high demand, perishability of the crop, involvement of intermediaries, and increased transportation costs due to rising fuel prices.
- ▶ Higher wholesale prices for Basmati and Pishori grade 1 rice are linked to the country's heavy reliance on international imports, which raises prices due to importation and logistical costs.
- ▶ Increased wheat prices in densely populated, non-producing regions are a result of limited local production, global supply issues, and heavy dependence on imports.

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for March

In March 2025, Figure 1 presents the average wholesale and retail prices of key food commodities; maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major Kenyan markets. Most commodities recorded price margins between 16% and 18%, including various dry bean varieties (Army Green, Butter, Green Yellow, Mixed, Mwitmania, Nyota, and Red Kidney), Shangi Irish potatoes, and several rice types (Alnab, Biriani, Falcon, Kangore, Kapunga, Mara 777, Pishori Grade 1, Sindano, Yabal, and Tosha). Higher price

margins, ranging between 30% and 49%, were observed in several dry bean varieties (Njahi, Mwezi Moja, Nyayo, Rosecoco, Saitoti, Wairimu, Yellow) as well as rice types such as Basmati, Family, Sana, Simba, and wheat. Meanwhile, dry white maize and select rice varieties (Pakistan, Pishori Grade 2, and Sunrice) registered the most significant price margins exceeding 50%. These price variations can be attributed to several factors, including seasonal supply fluctuations, transport and handling costs, regional market dynamics, and differences in consumer demand. Additionally, limited availability and longer supply chains for certain varieties may have contributed to the wider retail-wholesale price gaps observed.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

Various dry bean varieties were observed across different regions in Kenya. Njahi (black beans), Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu beans were commonly found in all the selected regions. Army green, Green-yellow, and Mwitmania beans were widely available in all areas except Kisumu, while mixed and yellow beans were absent only in Nairobi. Mwezi Moja and Nyota beans were exclusively found in Eldoret, while red kidney beans were only available in Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru had the widest range of bean varieties, likely due to their status as major bean-producing regions. In contrast, Kisumu had the fewest varieties, which can be attributed to its relatively lower agricultural productivity (see Table 1). As anticipated, retail prices for all bean varieties were higher than their wholesale counterparts. Nairobi reported higher wholesale prices for most bean varieties compared to the national average. In contrast, Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nyeri recorded lower average wholesale and retail prices. Notably, in Nakuru, all bean varieties had lower retail prices than the national average, likely due to the region's ample supply. These price variations are influenced by seasonality, market dynamics, and demand for the specific bean variety.

All regions reported the availability of dry white maize, with Kisumu recording a higher wholesale price of 47 KES/kg compared to the national average of 44 KES/kg. Mombasa, on the other hand, registered a significantly higher retail price of 124 KES/kg against the national average of 69 KES/kg. These elevated prices in Mombasa and Kisumu are likely due to increased demand in these agriculturally less productive regions. In contrast, most other regions reported lower wholesale and retail prices than the national average, likely due to ample local supply and maize imports from neighboring East African countries such as Uganda and Tanzania. According to the January 2025 Reliefweb Food Security Monitor, the overall price decline is largely driven by expectations of a substantial harvest in early 2025, which increased market supply and eased price pressures.

Shangi Irish potatoes were available across all regions, with Nairobi recording significantly higher wholesale and retail prices at 77 KES/kg and 84 KES/kg, respectively, compared to the national averages of 53 KES/kg (wholesale) and 68 KES/kg (retail). Similarly, Mombasa reported a higher retail price of 76 KES/kg. The elevated prices in the densely populated cities of Nairobi and Mombasa can be attributed to several factors, including increased demand, the

perishable nature of the commodity leading to supply constraints, the role of intermediaries in the supply chain, and rising transportation costs driven by higher fuel prices.

Every region reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, with Basmati rice being widespread except in Nakuru. Sindano rice was found in all regions except Nairobi. Basmati and Pishori grade 1 rice exhibited higher wholesale prices in most regions. These elevated prices are attributed to heavy dependence on the international market to satisfy consumption needs, resulting in increased prices due to importation costs. According to the January 2025 Reliefweb Food Security Monitor, rice prices in March 2025 were likely influenced by a mix of factors, including the impact of inadequate rainfall in some regions during the short rain

season, as well as seasonal variations and high demand in specific areas.

Dry wheat was available in all regions, with Eldoret and Kisumu recording higher wholesale prices of 75 KES/kg and 125 KES/kg, respectively, both exceeding the national average of 70 KES/kg. Similarly, elevated retail prices were noted in Eldoret at 90 KES/kg and in Mombasa at 150 KES/kg, compared to the national average retail price of 103 KES/kg. The higher wheat prices in densely populated and non-producing regions can be attributed to a combination of production challenges, market dynamics, and global factors, further exacerbated by a heavy reliance on imports.

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

Product	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		
Dry beans	Army green	135		155	161	145	136	200		200	180	180	170	146	186
	Black beans (Njahi)	150	200	151	161	87	99	240	300	170	180	129	130	141	192
	Butter beans				198	165					220	200		181	210
	Green/yellow	134		152	160	141	139	207		178	177	170	180	145	182
	Mixed beans	85	90	75		70	99	100	120	90		100	130	84	108
	Mwezi moja	115						150						115	150
	Mwitemani a	125		111	152	98	109	150		155	170	150	140	119	153
	Nyayo	115	100	89	154	120	119	140	150	158	170	150	150	116	153
	Nyota beans	120						150						120	150
	Red kidney					140						180		140	180
	Rosecoco	122	117	106	158	120	139	171	170	178	175	150	160	127	167
	Saltoti	113		128	153	76		150		163	170	150		117	158
Wairimu	83	98	110	104	86	101	120	150	162	120	122	154	97	138	
Yellow	119	126	120		98	117	160	200	150		150	150	116	162	
Dry maize	White maize	38	47	42	45	44	48	55	60	124	55	60	60	44	69
Irish potatoes	Shangi	45	43	52	77	51	49	56	45	76	84	78	59	53	68
Rice	Alnab					215						250		215	250
	Basmati	140	90	144	131		105	209	170	227	155		120	126	188
	Biriani	114	180	112	96	82	100	150	200	125	120	120	120	114	139
	Falcon	84						100						84	100
	Family rice			180						268				180	268
	Fatma rice	200		189				280		281				195	280
	Kangore						101						120	101	120
	Kapunga						88						110	88	110
	Mara 777			212		150				276		170		181	223
	Pakistan		78				133		165				160	106	163
	Pishori grade 1	170		156	176	171	169	225		205	195	202	188	166	203
	Pishori grade 2	120	96					180	158					108	169
Sindano	149	169	150		140	128	189	200	201		170	140	147	180	

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between week one and weeks two to four, notable weekly price fluctuations were observed across various regions. While most commodities exhibited stable wholesale and retail prices, Eldoret recorded a few divergent trends. Specifically, all dry bean varieties except green yellow and Rosecoco experienced a 5% decrease, while Rosecoco increased by 13%. Retail prices for Shangi Irish potatoes and dry maize rose by 18% and 11%, respectively. Meanwhile, dry wheat and most rice varieties saw price declines, except for Pishori rice, which recorded a modest increase of 0.8%, while Basmati declined by 1.4%. These price changes can largely be attributed to seasonal variations in food supply within the region and its neighboring areas. The notable increases in dry maize and Irish potato prices are primarily driven by factors such as reduced availability, rising demand, and increased operational and transportation costs.

When comparing prices in Kisumu from week 1 to week 4, most commodities maintained stable wholesale and retail prices, with a few showing slight increases or decreases. All dry bean varieties recorded stable retail prices, while dry maize and Shangi Irish potatoes saw price increases of 18% and 0.4%, respectively. Similarly, all available rice varieties maintained stable prices, except for Pishori grade 2, which recorded a slight increase of 0.4%. Dry wheat also reflected stable wholesale and retail prices. The observed price stability and occasional decreases can be attributed to an adequate supply of food products within Kisumu and neighboring counties. In contrast, the price increases for Shangi potatoes and dry maize are likely driven by heightened demand, reduced availability, and seasonal production cycles, which typically influence supply levels during this period.

In the Mombasa region, most commodities experienced rising wholesale and retail prices, followed by slight decreases, while a few recorded overall prices decline. Retail prices for most dry bean varieties increased significantly, ranging from 9% to 37%, with mixed beans, yellow beans, and Army Green maintaining stable prices. Black beans (Njahi) was the only variety that saw a retail price decline of 1.3%. Dry maize and dry wheat recorded retail price increases of 10% and 4%, respectively, while Shangi Irish potatoes saw a notable decline of 15%. Most rice varieties experienced price drops ranging from 4% to 37%. These price increases can be attributed to several factors, including high demand in the urban market, rising transportation and logistics costs—particularly influenced by higher fuel prices—and the region’s dependence on supplies from other counties and imports. Mombasa’s dense population and limited agricultural production capacity make it more vulnerable to market shocks, which often result in higher prices compared to agriculturally productive regions.

FOCUS ON WHEAT ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Wheat is a vital staple crop in Kenya, contributing significantly to the country’s daily calorie intake. It is the second most widely grown cereal after maize, with its importance rising due to population growth and urbanization. Changing food preferences have increased the demand for convenient wheat-based products such as bread, biscuits, pasta, and noodles. However, local wheat production remains insufficient to meet domestic demand, resulting in a heavy reliance on imports. This production shortfall is due to low yields, inefficient farming practices, and poor post-harvest management, particularly during wet harvest conditions. As a result, Kenya has yet to achieve self-sufficiency in wheat production, leading to a growing supply-demand gap. To bridge this deficit, the country primarily imports wheat from Austria, Russia, Argentina, Ukraine, and Canada.

Wheat farming in Kenya is concentrated in the Rift Valley region, including Narok, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia counties, and Nanyuki. The crop thrives in dry climates with well-drained soils, performing best under moderate rainfall conditions. The primary wheat variety grown in Kenya is Durum, alongside other varieties such as 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 Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nyeri reporting higher wholesale prices than the national average of KES 67 per kg. Conversely, Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nakuru recorded lower retail prices compared to the total average retail price of KES 93 per kg. Price variations across regions were influenced by factors such as local supply-demand imbalances, transportation costs, climate conditions affecting yields, government policies, and market speculation.

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

Region	Average wholesale price (KES/ kg)					Total average wholesale price (KES/kg)
	Eldoret	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	
Wheat price	72	76	64	50	71	67
Region	Average retail price (KES/kg)					Total average retail price (KES/kg)
	Eldoret	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	
Wheat price	125	89	80	80	90	93

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

In the Nairobi area, a comparison of food commodity prices between week 1 and week 4 revealed mixed trends. Wholesale prices for most commodities increased, while a few recorded declines remained stable. In contrast, retail prices largely remained stable, with only a few commodities showing price changes. Specifically, all dry bean varieties recorded stable retail prices, except for green yellow and Rosecoco beans, which saw increases of 4% and 6%, respectively. Retail prices for dry maize and Shangi Irish potatoes rose by 1.3% and 3.7%, respectively. Most rice varieties recorded retail price declines ranging between 5% and 6%, while wheat prices remained stable.

The increase in wholesale prices can be attributed to factors such as rising transportation and fuel costs, supply chain inefficiencies, and increased demand from retailers and institutions. However, retail prices remained relatively stable, likely due to competitive market forces, consumer price sensitivity, and traders' efforts to absorb some of the increased wholesale costs to maintain customer demand and market share.

Between week one and week four, Nakuru's wholesale and retail food commodity prices were largely stable, with a few instances of both increases and decreases. All available dry bean varieties recorded stable retail prices, except for black beans (Njahi), which declined by 20%, and Wairimu, which increased by 7%. Dry maize and dry wheat maintained stable retail prices, while Shangi Irish potatoes recorded a significant increase of 33%. Most rice varieties also remained stable, apart from Pishori grade 1, which saw a 3% increase. Nakuru's role as a key agricultural production hub, surrounded by other food-producing counties, contributes to the general price stability and occasional declines observed. The region's strong local supply chains and proximity to production sources help buffer against market shocks and transportation-related cost increases.

Between week one and week four, the Nyeri region exhibited mixed price trends. Retail prices for most commodities remained stable, with a few experiencing increases or declines. In contrast, wholesale prices mostly increased, though some commodities recorded declines or remained stable. Among retail prices, all available dry bean varieties were stable except for Wairimu, which increased by 10%. Dry maize maintained stable prices, while most rice varieties also recorded stability, apart from Pishori grade 1, which declined by 10%. Wheat saw a retail price decline of 3.5%. The observed stability and decline in retail prices can be attributed to the adequate availability of food commodities within Nyeri and its neighboring agricultural regions, which helps maintain steady supply and reduce price volatility.

Comparison of National Average Prices between February and March

A comparison of overall national average prices for all When comparing national average prices for key commodities between February and March 2025, most wholesale and retail prices remained stable or showed moderate declines (refer to Table 2). Most of the commodities recorded price variations within a narrow band of +3% to -3%, while others experienced more noticeable reductions ranging from -4% to -12%. A few commodities saw sharp declines, with prices dropping by as much as -25% to -46%. These trends were likely influenced by strong domestic production across key agricultural regions, bolstered by consistent imports from neighboring East African countries and international suppliers like Pakistan, Thailand, and India, which collectively helped stabilize market conditions and ease supply pressures.

Table 2: Comparison of February and March prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)			Percentage change	Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		
		Feb-25	Mar-25			Feb-25	Mar-25	Percentage change
Dry beans	Army green	1,465	1,465	0%	1,885	1,885	0%	
	Black beans (Njahi)	1,398	1,441	3%	2,000	1,992	-0%	
	Butter beans	1,253	1,261	1%	2,110	2,150	2%	
	Green/yellow	1,441	1,465	2%	1,776	1,822	3%	
	Mixed beans	96	84	-12%	1,111	1,108	-0%	
	Nkwazi maize	1,115	1,115	0%	1,350	1,350	0%	
	Mwiba/maiba	1,114	1,119	0%	1,444	1,533	6%	
	Njahi	1,115	1,136	2%	1,477	1,533	4%	
	Nyofa beans	1,177	1,210	3%	1,560	1,590	2%	
	Rosa kidney	1,460	1,460	0%	1,713	1,690	-1%	
	Rosecoco	1,288	1,277	-1%	1,861	1,817	-2%	
	Saltoli	1,113	1,117	0%	1,511	1,508	-0%	
	Wairimu	981	977	-0%	1,311	1,388	6%	
	Yellow	1,118	1,136	2%	1,667	1,662	-0%	
Dry maize	White maize	41	44	7%	69	69	0%	
	Yellow maize	65	67	3%	79	107	35%	
Irish potatoes	Shangi	427	563	32%	60	68	13%	
	Al malik	1,36	1,36	0%	1,90	1,90	0%	
	Alnab	2,11	2,15	2%	2,50	2,50	0%	
	Basmati	1,223	1,205	-1%	1,869	1,866	-0%	
	Birani	1,114	1,114	0%	1,460	1,459	-0%	
	Falcum	84	84	0%	1,00	1,00	0%	
	Family rice	1,533	1,80	-88%	2,71	2,68	-1%	
	Parma rice	2,188	1,98	-91%	2,85	2,85	0%	
	Kang'eme	1,12	1,01	-10%	1,20	1,20	0%	
	Kapunga	90	88	-2%	1,10	1,10	0%	
	Maizi / / /	1,577	1,81	15%	2,27	2,23	-2%	
	Paworan	1,185	1,06	-10%	1,63	1,63	0%	
	Pishori grade 1	1,59	1,66	4%	200	213	6%	
	Pishori grade 2	1,05	1,08	3%	166	169	2%	
Sana	1,36	1,36	0%	1,76	1,80	2%		
Standard	1,469	1,427	-3%	1,81	1,80	-1%		
Sumice	1,52	1,53	1%	202	238	18%		
Tarmam	1,22	1,33	9%	185	242	31%		
Tosha super	90	90	0%	1,08	1,08	0%		
Yakut	1,48	1,37	-8%	1,76	1,60	-9%		
Zarini	1,28	1,34	5%	185	1,85	0%		
Wheat	Wheat	67	70	4%	143	1,03	11%	

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of February 2025

Outlook for the Month of April

- ▶ Dry bean prices may experience mild upward pressure as stocks from recent harvests begin to dwindle. While imports from Uganda are expected to continue supporting supply, rising demand during the planting season could push prices slightly higher.
- ▶ Maize prices are projected to remain stable or decline marginally due to continued availability from surplus-producing regions such as Trans-Nzoia, Uasin Gishu, and Nandi. Cross-border inflows from Uganda and Tanzania are also expected to maintain downward pressure on prices.
- ▶ The rice market is expected to remain steady, supported by ongoing supply from Ahero and Mwea irrigation schemes, as well as consistent imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand. No significant disruptions are anticipated in the short term.
- ▶ Irish potato prices are likely to rise in April due to seasonal production declines in highland regions such as Molo, Narok, and Elgeyo-Marakwet. The perishability of the commodity, combined with inadequate storage infrastructure, may further constrain market supply, leading to moderate price increases.
- ▶ Wheat prices may see slight upward movement, influenced by global market trends and import costs. As Kenya depends heavily on wheat imports, any changes in international prices or logistical constraints could affect local market dynamics.

FOCUS ON KISUMU REGION

Kisumu, located in western Kenya along the shores of Lake Victoria—the largest freshwater lake in Africa, is the country's third-largest city after Nairobi and Mombasa. Within the Lake Victoria Basin, Kisumu ranks third in size after Mwanza in Tanzania and Kampala in Uganda. Despite being a major market hub, Kisumu faces persistent challenges, including food insecurity and low agricultural productivity. However, its strategic location provides favorable conditions for both agriculture and aquaculture. The Kano Plains in Kisumu County are especially notable for irrigated rice farming. In addition, the northern and eastern fringes of the Kano Plains—particularly areas such as Kibos, Miwani, and Chemelil—are home to some of the country's most productive sugarcane farms. Kisumu County also significantly contributes to the supply of fresh produce, including vegetables, poultry, beans, sweet potatoes, and maize.

A key commercial hub in the region is Kibuye Market, one of the largest open-air markets in Eastern and Central Africa. It plays a critical role in price monitoring and commodity distribution, serving sub-counties within Kisumu as well as neighboring counties in the Nyanza region. The market deals in both wholesale and retail transactions and is managed by the Kisumu County Government. It operates daily from as early as 4:00 am, with peak trading activities observed on Saturdays and Sundays, attracting numerous traders and buyers.

Food commodities in Kibuye Market are sourced from a wide range of regions. Dry maize comes from Trans-Nzoia (Kitale), Busia (Kenya-Uganda border), Uasin Gishu (Eldoret), and Nandi counties. Irish potatoes are mainly sourced from Narok and Elgeyo-Marakwet (Molo), while dry beans are supplied from Western Kenya and Uganda (via Busia). Wheat also originates from Uganda (via Busia), while rice is sourced from the Ahero and Mwea irrigation schemes, Busia, Sirare (Kenya-Tanzania border), and even as far as Pakistan.

Over a four-week period, commodity prices in Kisumu remained relatively stable, with only minor fluctuations observed. This price consistency can be attributed to the steady and sufficient supply of food products from Kisumu and its surrounding counties.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Kisumu Region

Product	Variety	Average wholesale price (KES/kg)				Total average wholesale price (KES/kg)	Total average retail price (KES/kg)
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4		
Dry beans	Acry green	135	135	135	135	135	200
	Black beans (Njiru)	150	150	150	150	150	240
	Green yellow	136	136	135	131	136	207
	Mixed beans	85	85	85	85	85	100
	Phaseol mung	115	115	115	115	115	150
	Yellow mung	125	125	125	125	125	150
	Njiru	115	115	115	115	115	140
	Njiru beans	130	130	130	130	130	150
	Red mung	118	120	125	125	122	171
	Beans	113	113	113	113	113	150
	Njiru	83	83	83	83	83	120
	Njiru	119	119	119	119	119	160
Dry mung	37	38	38	38	38	55	
Irish potatoes	Orange	41	54	46	41	45	55
	Red skin	141	140	140	141	140	209
Rice	Basmati	112	112	113	118	114	150
	Patton	84	84	84	84	84	100
	Patton grade 1	170	170	170	170	170	225
	Patton grade 2	177	170	170	170	170	180
	Sera	144	144	144	144	144	200
	Samba	136	136	136	136	136	190
	Sindhu	149	149	149	150	149	189
Wheat	Wheat	73	76	76	76	75	125

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 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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