



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

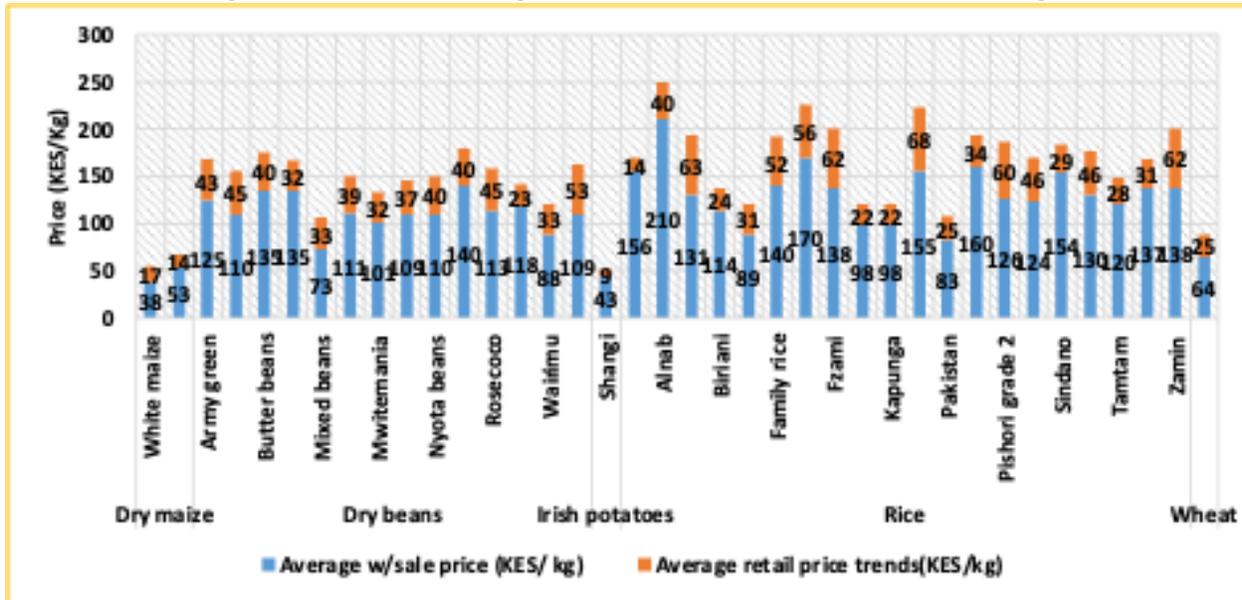
- ▶ Market price differences across regions were influenced by the level of food availability, the intensity of trading activities, transport and fuel costs, and increased buying as the festive season approached.
- ▶ Dry Beans: Prices were lower in Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nyeri because these areas had better supply and local surpluses.
- ▶ Dry Maize: Kisumu, Nyeri, and Mombasa experienced higher prices due to stronger consumer demand, higher transport costs, and a seasonal dip in supply. Eldoret recorded lower prices since it is a major maize-producing zone with steady supply.
- ▶ Irish Potatoes: Prices were higher in Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri, driven by supply constraints, climate impacts, rising production costs, and strong urban demand. Prices typically rise in November as traders prepare for December's high demand for potato-based foods like fries.
- ▶ Rice: Eldoret recorded higher rice prices due to strong demand, rising transport costs linked to fuel prices, and low local production.
- ▶ Dry Wheat: Prices were high in Eldoret, Nairobi, and Mombasa, mainly due to heavy urban demand, high transport costs, and dependence on wheat sourced from other regions and imports.
- ▶

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for November

Figure 1 presents the wholesale and retail prices of maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major Kenyan markets in November 2025. Price margins differed notably across commodities. Some items, such as yellow maize, green yellow beans, red kidney beans, Saitoti potatoes, Shangi potatoes, and several rice varieties including Ahero, Alnab, Biriani, Kapunga, Pishori grade 1, Sindano, Tamtam, and Yabal, recorded margins ranging from 9% to 29%. Dry

white maize, dry wheat, most dry bean varieties including Army green, Njahi, Butter, Mixed, Mwezi Moja, Mwitemania, Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu, and several rice types including Falcon, Family, Fatma, Kapunga, Mara 777, Pakistan, Sana, Sunrice, and Zamin showed wider margins of 30% to 45%. The highest margins, which ranged from 46% to 49%, were observed for yellow beans and for Basmati and Pishori grade 2 rice. These differences in margins were likely shaped by market supply and demand conditions, intermediary activities, elevated transport and fuel costs, and increased market activity in anticipation of the festive season.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of November 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

A wide range of dry bean varieties was observed across different regions in Kenya. Njahi, Rosecoco, and Wairimu beans were readily available in all the surveyed areas. Green Yellow and Mwiternania beans were found everywhere except Kisumu, while Mixed beans and yellow beans were absent only in Nairobi. Some varieties were unique to specific regions. For example, Mwezi Moja and Nyota beans were found only in Eldoret, while Red Kidney and Butter beans appeared exclusively in Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru recorded the highest number of bean varieties, largely because they serve as major production zones. As expected, retail prices for all bean types were higher than wholesale prices. Nairobi consistently recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for most varieties when compared to the national average. In contrast, Eldoret, Nakuru, and Nyeri had relatively lower prices, reflecting regional surpluses and greater availability, as shown in Table 1. Nairobi, being a major urban center, experiences higher demand and depends heavily on supplies from agricultural regions, unlike the key production areas of Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri.

Dry white maize was available in all regions, while yellow maize was reported only in Kisumu and Nyeri. Wholesale prices were highest in Kisumu at 44 KES/kg and in Nyeri at 49 KES/kg, both above the national average of 38 KES/kg.

At the retail level, Mombasa at 64 KES/kg, Nyeri at 60 KES/kg, and Nakuru at 60 KES/kg recorded higher prices compared to the national average of 55 KES/kg. The higher prices observed in Kisumu, Nyeri, and Mombasa were influenced by strong consumer demand, increased transport costs driven by fuel price changes, and a seasonal gap in supply. Prices in Eldoret were relatively lower because it is a major production zone with a more reliable and abundant local supply.

Some regions recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for Irish potatoes compared to the national averages of 443 KES/kg and 52 KES/kg, respectively. In Nairobi, wholesale and retail prices were 49 KES/kg and 55 KES/kg, while Nyeri reported 47 KES/kg and 55 KES/kg. Nakuru also showed slightly elevated prices, with 46 KES/kg wholesale and a higher retail price of 74 KES/kg. Irish potato prices were higher in Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri due to several factors, including supply chain constraints, climate-related impacts, rising production costs, and strong urban demand. Seasonal patterns also played a role, as prices tend to increase in November in anticipation of the December festive season.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Basmati rice was common across the country except in Nakuru. Sindano rice was available in every region except Nairobi. Mombasa offered additional varieties such as Tamtam, Family Rice, Mara 777, and Sunrice, while Falcon rice was found only in Eldoret. Rice prices were higher in Eldoret in November 2025 due to several factors,

including strong demand, increased transport costs driven by rising fuel prices, and limited local production. The Food Security Portal's September 2024 update similarly noted that Eldoret's higher prices were linked to low domestic rice production and sustained demand. The depreciation of the Kenyan Shilling further raised the cost of imported rice, contributing to the elevated prices, as reported by People's Daily.

Dry wheat was available in all regions. The highest wholesale and retail prices were recorded in Eldoret at 78 KES/kg and 100 KES/kg, in Mombasa at 78 KES/kg and 103 KES/kg, and in Nairobi at 66 KES/kg and 100 KES/kg.

All these prices were above the national wholesale average of 64 KES/kg and exceeded the national retail average of 89 KES/kg. Dry wheat prices were elevated in Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nairobi in November 2025 mainly due to strong demand from their large urban populations, higher transport costs, and their reliance on wheat sourced from other regions. Reports by Reliefweb highlight ongoing food security pressures in Kenya, including supply constraints and rising staple food prices. Data from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics further show that food items were the main drivers of inflation in November 2025, reinforcing the observed price increases.

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

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/ kg)						Average retail price (KES/ kg)			
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi
Dry beans	Army green	130		155		120	97	180		200	
	Black beans(Njahi)	83	140	111	160	79	86	160	188	133	180
	Butter beans					135					
	Green/yellow	132		149	159	115	121	180		160	180
	Mixed beans	70	65	75		70	84	90	150	100	
	Mwezi moja	111						150			
	Mwiternania	117		80	144	80	83	150		134	180
	Nyayo	105	88	94	149	110		140	160	115	180
	Nyota beans	110						150			
	Red kidney					140					
	Rosecoco	110	104	77	160	120	105	160	170	150	180
	Saltoti	109		100	145	120		140		114	180
Wairimu	79	83	100	100	70	94	120	160	116	180	
Yellow	110	133	120		90	92	150	250	160		
Dry maize	White maize	30	44	33	37	36	49	45	54	64	50
	Yellow maize		53				52		63		
Irish potatoes	Shangl	40	37	40	49	46	47	47	41	46	50
Rice	Ahero		156						170		
	Ainab					210					
	Basmati	150	100	140	139		124	220	175	257	180
	Biriani	105	180	106	106	92	96	150	190	113	180
	Falcon	89						120			
	Family rice			140						192	
	Fatma rice	168		172				280		272	
	Mara 777			160		150				277	
	Pakistan		70				96		175		
	Pishori grade 1	180		148	178	170	136	250		174	180
	Pishori grade 2	140	113					200	195		
	Sana	148				125	100	220			
	Sindano	153	190	156		136	136	203	200	182	
	Sunrice			140						246	
Tamtam			120						148		
Yabal					137						
Zamin	138						200				
Wheat	Wheat	78	47	78	66	60	56	100	80	102	80

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of November 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

During the first four weeks of monitoring, Eldoret showed generally stable food commodity prices, with only minor changes. Comparing prices in week one and week four, wholesale prices for dry beans remained unchanged for most varieties. The only exceptions were Nyota and Saitoti, which rose slightly by 6% and 4%. Retail bean prices remained stable across all varieties.

Dry maize prices declined, dropping by 15% at wholesale and 2% at retail level. Irish potatoes followed a similar trend, with wholesale prices falling by 13% and retail prices decreasing by 17%. For rice, most varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, except Biriani which recorded a 7% increase. Retail rice prices were generally stable throughout the period. Wheat prices also remained steady at both wholesale and retail levels. These stable price patterns suggest a well-balanced market in Eldoret during November. The consistency likely reflects steady supplies from local harvests and neighboring production areas, helping meet consumer demand and keeping prices relatively unchanged.

In Kisumu, food commodity prices remained largely stable from week one to week four. All available dry bean varieties showed steady prices at both wholesale and retail levels. For maize, wholesale prices for white and yellow maize remained unchanged, while retail prices increased slightly by 4% and 10%. Irish potatoes experienced price declines, dropping by 17% at wholesale and 16% at retail. Rice prices remained constant across all available varieties, and wheat also maintained stable prices in both markets. The price stability observed in Kisumu during November is likely tied to reliable supply and steady demand. Local markets benefited from good harvests in major producing regions such as Trans Nzoia, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu, supported by favorable weather conditions. At the same time, imports from neighboring East African countries helped strengthen availability, contributing to stable market prices throughout the month.

FOCUS ON BEANS ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Beans are a major staple in Kenya, second only to maize in consumption. They are grown widely across the country, especially in the Eastern, Western, Nyanza, Central, and Rift Valley regions. Because they are a reliable source of plant-based protein and part of many daily meals, beans are consistently available in retail markets nationwide.

Their popularity stems from how well they adapt to different farming environments. Beans require minimal input, improve soil fertility through nitrogen fixation, grow fast, and help suppress weeds. These qualities make them suitable for many agro-ecological zones and allow farmers to cultivate them in both small-scale and intensive farming systems. They thrive either as a stand-alone crop or when intercropped with maize, bananas, or root crops. Early maturity and tolerance to shade make beans especially effective in intercropping systems.

Kenya grows diverse bean varieties, including Rosecoco, Mwitemia, Wairimu, Mwezi Moja, and Canadian Wonder. These varieties are valued for their versatility in cooking and their economic importance to farmers and traders.

Common beans are usually planted during two rainfall seasons: the long rains from March to May and the short rains from October to November. In many regions, beans planted during the short rains are ready for harvest between November and January. During November, varieties such as Black beans (Njahi), Green/Yellow beans, Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu were commonly found in wholesale and retail markets in Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Mombasa.

Prices varied across these markets during the month, reflecting differences in supply and demand. Because beans are a key part of household diets, their availability strongly influences food security, underscoring their essential place in Kenya's food system.

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

Variety	Average wholesale price (KES/kg)					Average retail price (KES/kg)					
	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri
Army green	130		155		120	97	180		200	160	130
Black beans (Njahi)	83	140	111	160	79	86	160	188	131	180	120
Bicolor beans					135						175
Green/yellow	132		149	159	115	121	180		160	176	160
Mixed beans	70	63	75		70	84	90	150	100		90
Phenol muga	111							150			
Mwitemia	117		80	144	80	83	150		134	160	100
Nyayo	105	88	94	149	110		160	160	115	167	150
Nyota beans	110							150			
Red kidney					160						180
Rosecoco	110	104	77	160	120	105	160	170	150	175	140
Saitoti	109		100	145	120		140		114	160	150
Wairimu	79	83	180	100	70	94	120	160	116	120	110
Yellow	110	133	120		90	92	150	230	160		130

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

In Mombasa, a comparison of wholesale and retail prices between weeks one and four shows that most retail prices declined, while wholesale prices remained largely stable with only a few decreases. For dry beans, wholesale prices for most varieties did not change, except for Njahi and Green/Yellow beans, which dropped by 13% and 10%. At the retail level, most bean varieties recorded price decreases ranging from 0.2% to 13%. Dry maize showed stable wholesale prices and a 14% drop in retail prices. Shangi Irish potatoes also recorded declines, falling by 3% at wholesale and 2% at retail. All available rice varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, while retail prices dropped between 0.2% and 9%, with a few varieties increasing slightly by 4% and 16%. Wheat prices remained stable at wholesale but declined by 22% at the retail level. The general price declines in Mombasa throughout November were largely driven by seasonal harvests and strong market supply from both within Kenya and neighboring countries. Favorable weather conditions in major producing regions such as the Rift Valley and Central Kenya contributed to good yields. Imports from Uganda and Tanzania further supplemented market supply, creating a surplus that lowered prices for several food commodities.

In the Nairobi region, most food commodities recorded either declining or stable prices over the four-week period. A comparison of wholesale prices between week 1 and week 4 shows that all available dry bean varieties declined by 0.3% to 4%. Dry maize fell by 9%, Irish potatoes dropped by 11%, while wheat posted a slight increase of 3%. Available rice varieties also declined by 2% to 4%. At the retail level, most dry bean varieties remained stable, with a few recording decreases of 5% to 9%. Prices for dry maize, rice, and wheat remained stable, whereas Irish potatoes declined by 12%. Overall, commodity prices in Nairobi either declined or stabilized in November due to abundant supply from recent harvests and increased imports from neighboring countries. This improved market availability eased seasonal demand pressures, contributing to a more stable price environment for consumers.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices between week 1 and week 4 in Nakuru shows overall price stability across most commodities. At the wholesale level, most dry bean varieties remained stable, with Army Green, Njahi, and Rosecoco recording slight declines of 1%, 6%, and 1%

respectively. Maize and wheat prices were stable, Irish potatoes increased by 7%, while all available rice varieties declined by 1% to 4%. At the retail level, most dry bean varieties, dry maize, and wheat recorded declining prices, whereas Irish potatoes posted an increase of 5%. Available rice varieties showed mixed performance, ranging from stability to declines of 0.1% to 4%. This stability in Nakuru during November is largely due to the region's strong role as a major producer and the seasonal harvests that boost supply. Adequate local production, complemented by imports from neighboring countries such as Uganda and Tanzania, helps meet demand and minimize price volatility.

A comparison of prices between week one and week four in Nyeri shows a mix of stability and decline across both wholesale and retail markets. At the wholesale level, all available dry bean varieties declined by 1% to 3%. Prices for white dry maize increased slightly by 0.4%, while yellow maize declined by 1%. Shangi Irish potatoes recorded a significant drop of 9%. Prices for all available rice varieties and wheat remained stable. At the retail level, prices for all dry bean varieties, white and yellow dry maize, rice, and wheat remained unchanged, while Irish potatoes declined sharply by 17%. Stable prices for most staples in Nyeri during November were likely supported by adequate supply from recent harvests in key growing regions, combined with imports from neighboring countries that helped meet market demand. Favorable weather conditions in producing areas such as Trans Nzoia, Nakuru, and Uasin Gishu boosted crop yields, contributing to a more stable market environment.

Comparison of National Average Prices between October and November

A review of national average commodity prices from October to November 2025 shows that most wholesale and retail prices remained steady, with changes staying within the stable range of about -2% to +2%. Only a few items experienced notable declines, some dropping by as much as 33% (see Table 2). This overall stability can be attributed to strong food supply, supported by ongoing harvests in major producing regions and complemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and global suppliers such as Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

Table 2: Comparison of October and November prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)			Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		
		Oct-25	Nov-25	Percentage change	Oct-25	Nov-25	Percentage change
Dry beans	Amy green	125	125	0%	168	168	0%
	Black beans (Njahi)	112	110	-2%	155	155	0%
	Butter beans	152	136	-13%	183	175	-5%
	Green/yellow	137	136	-1%	170	167	-2%
	Mixed beans	73	73	0%	106	106	0%
	Mwezi moja	111	111	0%	150	150	0%
	Mwitimana	101	101	0%	134	133	-1%
	Nyayo	108	109	1%	147	146	-1%
	Nyota beans	101	110	8%	150	150	0%
	Red kidney	140	140	0%	180	180	0%
	Rosecoco	112	113	1%	156	158	1%
	Saitoti	116	118	2%	143	141	-1%
	Wairimu	87	88	1%	122	121	-1%
	Yellow	109	109	0%	163	162	-1%
Dry maize	White maize	40	38	-5%	58	55	-5%
	Yellow maize	53	53	0%	63	67	6%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	48	43	-12%	58	52	-12%
Rice	Alnab	210	210	0%	250	250	0%
	Basmati	128	131	2%	190	194	2%
	Biriani	113	114	1%	137	138	1%
	Falcon	89	89	0%	120	120	0%
	Family rice	146	140	-4%	199	182	-4%
	Fatma rice	172	170	-1%	263	226	-16%
	Mara 777	155	155	0%	216	223	3%
	Pakistan	112	123	9%	123	148	17%
	Pishori grade 1	160	160	0%	194	194	0%
	Pishori grade 2	123	126	2%	182	186	3%
	Sana	123	124	1%	170	170	0%
	Sindano	152	154	1%	180	183	2%
	Sunrice	140	130	-8%	234	176	-33%
	Tamlam	120	120	0%	154	148	-4%
	Zamin	137	138	1%	200	200	0%
Wheat	Wheat	64	64	0%	87	89	2%
		<=2 but >-2		Stable			
		>-2 but <-33		Significant Decrease			
		>2 but <17		Slight increase			

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of November 2025

Outlook for the Month of December

- ▶ In December, food prices across Eldoret, Nakuru, Nyeri, Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu are expected to remain mostly stable, supported by ongoing harvests and steady import inflows:
- ▶ **Dry Maize:** Prices are likely to remain stable or decline slightly, supported by continued harvests in key producing counties such as Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, and Nakuru. Urban markets like Nairobi and import-dependent areas such as Mombasa and Kisumu will experience moderate prices as supplies improve.
- ▶ **Dry Beans:** Prices are expected to remain largely stable, with modest declines where short rains harvests supply local markets. Cross-border inflows from Tanzania will help sustain supply, especially in coastal and western markets, preventing significant price increases.
- ▶ **Rice:** Prices are likely to remain stable, driven by consistent imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand and steady supply from local irrigation schemes such as Mwea. Demand is expected to remain steady, limiting price fluctuations in both urban and rural markets.
- ▶ **Irish Potatoes:** Prices may decline slightly in markets close to key producing zones such as Nakuru, Eldoret, and Nyeri due to strong harvest supply. However, festive season demand for fries (chips) and other potato-based foods in restaurants, hotels, and fast-food outlets is expected to keep prices steady in major urban markets such as Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu.
- ▶ **Dry Wheat:** A slight price increase is anticipated in urban and import-dependent markets including Nairobi, Mombasa, and Kisumu due to the influence of global market conditions and milling demand. Areas near wheat-producing regions such as Eldoret and Nakuru may experience more stable prices.
- ▶ Overall, December is expected to bring modest relief to household food budgets, particularly for maize and potatoes in production-adjacent regions. However, wheat prices may exert mild upward pressure in major

urban and coastal markets, while festive demand will help stabilize potato prices in large cities.

FOCUS ON NYERI REGION

Located in central Kenya, Nyeri County is one of the nation's 47 counties, widely recognized for its rolling hills, fertile plains, and strong agricultural base. Nyeri Town, the county's capital and largest urban center, serves as a vibrant hub for agricultural trade. The 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census reported that Nyeri had a population of 759,164, reflecting a 9.5% growth since 2009.

Agriculture is the backbone of Nyeri's economy. Coffee, tea, dairy farming, horticulture, and livestock production are the main economic activities and key sources of livelihood for local communities. Common staple crops grown in the county include maize, beans, wheat, bananas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and a wide range of vegetables.

Agribusiness is central to the county's economic growth, supported by produce sourced both locally and from neighboring regions. A notable highlight is the Karatina open-air market in Karatina Town, one of East Africa's largest open-air markets and a major commercial hub. It supplies produce to most of Nyeri's sub-counties and surrounding areas, offering a diverse selection of fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other food commodities.

In November 2025, food commodity prices in Nyeri remained generally stable, with slight downward trends supported by favorable supply conditions due to harvests in key production areas across Kenya.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Nyeri Region

Product	Variety	Average wholesale price (KES/kg)				Average retail price (KES/kg)				Average wholesale price (KES/kg)	Average retail price (KES/kg)
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4		
Dry beans	Amny green	97	97	96	96	130	130	130	130	97	130
	Black beans (Njahi)	86	86	86	86	120	120	120	120	86	120
	Greenyellow	121	121	121	121	160	160	160	160	121	160
	Mixed beans	83	83	83	86	90	90	90	90	84	90
	Mullemaria	83	83	83	83	100	100	100	100	83	100
	Rosococo	104	105	106	106	140	140	140	140	105	140
	Wairimu	84	84	84	84	110	110	110	110	84	110
Dry maize	Yellow	91	91	93	93	130	130	130	130	92	130
	White maize	49	49	49	49	60	60	60	60	49	60
Irish potatoes	Yellow maize	52	52	52	52	70	70	70	70	52	70
	Shangi	49	48	45	45	60	60	60	60	47	60
Rice	Basmati	124	124	124	124	160	160	160	160	124	160
	Biriani	96	96	96	96	120	120	120	120	96	120
	Kangore	98	98	98	98	120	120	120	120	98	120
	Kajunga	98	98	98	98	120	120	120	120	98	120
	Palisman	96	96	96	96	120	120	120	120	96	120
	Flaheri grade 1	136	136	136	136	170	170	170	170	136	170
	Sana	100	100	100	101	130	130	130	130	100	130
Wheat	Sidano	136	136	136	137	160	160	160	160	136	160
	Wheat	56	56	56	56	70	70	70	70	56	70

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of November 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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