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FOOD PRICE MONITOR: KENYA OCTOBER 2025

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.

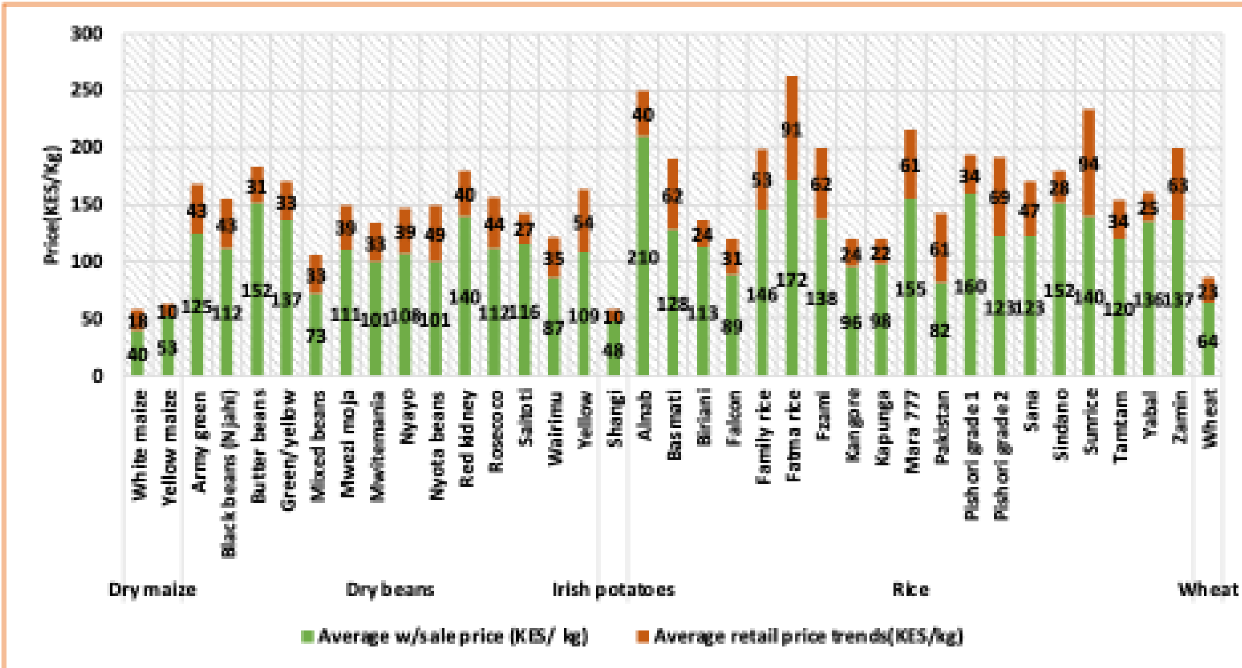
Highlights

- Overall food commodity prices across major Kenyan markets remained stable in October 2025. Localized price fluctuations were mainly influenced by seasonal harvest patterns, varying regional supply conditions, and increased transport and fuel costs.
- Price disparities between wholesale and retail markets were driven by seasonal supply fluctuations, rising fuel and transport costs, and supply–demand imbalances.
- Regional price variations reflected differences in market demand, intermediary influence, and transport-related expenses.
- Stable prices for some commodities were supported by consistent local supply from major producing regions.
- Dry maize prices varied across regions—higher in Mombasa, Nyeri, and Kisumu due to strong demand, limited local supply, and high transport costs; lower in Eldoret and Nakuru following bumper harvests and favorable rainfall.
- Irish potato prices increased in several urban markets, driven by reduced post-harvest availability, perishability, and rising fuel-related transport costs.
- Elevated rice prices resulted from continued reliance on imports, global market fluctuations, and local supply chain inefficiencies, particularly in non-producing areas such as Eldoret.
- Wheat prices remained relatively high across most regions due to increased import costs, elevated handling fees, and higher production input expenses.

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for October

Figure 1 presents wholesale and retail prices for maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat in major Kenyan markets during October 2025. Price margins for certain commodities such as yellow maize, select dry beans (Butter, Green Yellow, Red Kidney, and Saitoti), Shangi potatoes, and specific rice varieties (Alnab, Biriani, Kangore, Kapunga, Pishori Grade 1, Sindano, Tamtam, and Yabal) ranged between 19% and 29%. In contrast, white dry maize, most dry beans (Army Green, Njahi, Mwitemania, Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu), several rice types (Falcon, Family, Mara777, and Sana), and wheat exhibited wider margins of 30% to 45%. The highest price spreads, ranging from 46% to 67%, were recorded for dry Nyota beans, yellow beans, Basmati rice, Fatma, and Pakistan rice. These variations in price margins were likely influenced by differences in market supply and demand conditions, transportation and handling costs, product quality differentials, and localized supply constraints, all of which contributed to the observed disparities between wholesale and retail prices.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of October 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

A wide range of dry bean varieties was observed across different regions in Kenya. Nyayo, Rosecoco, green yellow, Saitoti, Mwitemania, and Wairimu beans were commonly found in most of the surveyed areas. Some varieties were more localized; for instance, Mwezi Moja and Nyota beans were only available in Eldoret, while Butter beans were found exclusively in Nairobi and Kisumu. Eldoret and Nakuru reported the highest number of bean varieties, reflecting their roles as key production zones. Most bean types were in season during June (see Table 1). As expected, retail prices for all bean varieties were higher than wholesale prices. Mombasa and Nairobi recorded higher retail prices for most beans compared to the national average, while Eldoret, Kisumu, and Nairobi posted relatively higher wholesale prices. On the other hand, Nakuru, Eldoret, Nyeri, and Kisumu had lower wholesale prices, while Mombasa, Nakuru, and Nyeri recorded lower retail prices, largely due to regional surplus and better availability. Overall, price variations were influenced by seasonality, market dynamics, and the type of bean. While some varieties experienced price drops, others saw price increases compared to national prices, indicating differences in availability and demand across specific bean types.

Dry white maize was available across all regions, while yellow maize was reported only in Kisumu and Nyeri. Wholesale prices were slightly higher in Eldoret (42 KES/kg), Kisumu (44 KES/kg), and Nyeri (48 KES/kg), all above the national average of 40 KES/kg. At the retail level, Mombasa recorded the highest price at 79 KES/kg, significantly above the national average of 58 KES/kg. Similarly, maize prices were somewhat higher in Eldoret, Kisumu, Nyeri, and Mombasa. In Eldoret, one of Kenya's key breadbasket regions, prices were slightly higher due to the rising demand, ongoing rainfall that delayed harvesting, higher transport costs driven by elevated fuel prices, and the involvement of multiple intermediaries along the value chain.

Some regions recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for Irish potatoes compared to the national averages of 48 KES/kg and 58 KES/kg, respectively. In Nairobi, prices stood at 55 KES/kg for wholesale and 62 KES/kg for retail, while Mombasa reported 50 KES/kg. Nakuru and Nyeri recorded retail prices of 70 KES/kg and 60 KES/kg, respectively, both above the national average. The increase in Irish potato prices in Nairobi, Mombasa, Nyeri, and Nakuru in October 2025 was driven by seasonal harvest fluctuations, rising transportation costs, high urban demand, and supply chain disruptions. The main harvest seasons in Kenya occur during the long rains from April to August and the short rains from September to January. October falls just after the primary harvest period, when supplies typically decline, leading to price increases ahead of the November–December festive season (NPCK, 2021). Irish potatoes have a short shelf life and require proper storage to prevent spoilage. Limited cold storage infrastructure results in post-harvest losses, tightening supply and pushing up prices during off-peak months (NPCK, 2021). The Kenyan National Potato Council (NPCK) also noted that climate change and unpredictable rainfall have disrupted seed production and farming schedules, limiting farmers' access to certified seed (NPCK, 2025). In addition, adverse weather conditions in Nakuru County were reported to have damaged crops, signaling potential shortages in the coming weeks (Kenya News Agency, 2025).

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Basmati rice was common throughout the country except in Nakuru. Sindano rice was available in all regions except Nairobi. Mombasa offered additional varieties, including Tamtam, Family Rice, Mara 777, and Sunrice, whereas Falcon rice was uniquely found in Eldoret. Eldoret recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for the most common rice varieties. The elevated prices in October 2025 were likely driven by a combination of high transportation costs, reliance on imported rice to meet local demand, and regional market dynamics. Rising fuel costs directly increased the expense of long-distance transport, while import-related charges, compounded by a depreciating Kenyan Shilling, further raised prices in Eldoret, which is not a major rice-producing area.

Dry wheat was available across all regions. The highest wholesale and retail prices were recorded at Eldoret at 78 KES/kg and 122 KES/kg, and in Mombasa at 74 KES/kg and 119 KES/kg, respectively. Both locations exceeded the national wholesale average of 69 KES/kg, with Eldoret matching and Mombasa reaching the national retail average of 119 KES/kg. Wheat prices were higher in Eldoret, Mombasa, and Nakuru in October 2025 due to increased demand, rising transportation and fuel costs, and supply chain disruptions. Although Eldoret and Nakuru are major wheat-producing regions, local supply may have been constrained by seasonal fluctuations, creating a need for transported wheat and raising costs. In Mombasa, prices were primarily influenced by transport and import expenses, as the city serves as a major entry point for imported wheat.

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

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	130		155		121	96	180		200		162	130	125	168
	Black beans (Njahi)	83	140	125	160	79	84	160	190	134	178	147	120	112	155
	Butter beans				185	147					200	181		152	183
	Green/yellow	127		154	161	122	119	180		161	180	170	160	137	170
	Mixed beans	70	65	75		70	83	90	150	100		100	90	73	106
	Mwezi moja	111						150						111	150
	Mwitemania	117		84	142	78	82	150		137	164	118	100	101	134
	Nyayo	105	88	94	143	111		140	160	123	160	150		108	147
	Nyota beans	101						150						101	150
	Red kidney					140						180		140	180
	Rosecoco	110	104	77	158	120	100	160	170	150	174	150	131	112	156
	Saitoti	105		100	140	120		140		123	160	150		116	143
	Wairimu	79	83	100	99	70	92	120	160	123	120	100	110	87	122
	Yellow	110	133	120		89	91	150	250	163		120	130	109	163
Dry maize	White maize	42	44	34	38	34	48	47	50	79	50	60	60	40	58
	Yellow maize		53				52		55				70	53	63
Irish potatoes	Shangi	46	43	50	55	42	48	53	47	58	62	70	60	48	58
Rice	Alnab					210						250		210	250
	Basmati	150	93	140	133		126	220	169	249	151		160	128	190
	Biriani	101	176	110	99	95	96	150	184	116	121	130	120	113	137
	Falcon	89						120						89	120
	Family rice			146						199				146	199
	Fatma rice	168		175				280		246				172	263
	Fzami	138						200						138	200
	Kangore						96						120	96	120
	Kapunga						98						120	98	120
	Mara 777			160		150				262		170		155	216
	Pakistan		68				96		166				120	82	143
	Pishori grade 1	180		150	176	170	136	250		175	193	200	170	160	194
	Pishori grade 2	138	108					200	185					123	192
	Sana	148				125	96	220				160	130	123	170
	Sindano	152	183	156		135	136	203	196	178		161	160	152	180
	Sunrice			140						234				140	234
	Tamtam			120						154				120	154
	Zamin	137						200						137	200
Wheat	Wheat	78	47	78	65	60	55	100	80	92	82	100	70	64	87

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of October 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

During the first five weeks of monitoring, Eldoret region generally experienced stable prices for most commodities, both at retail and wholesale levels. At the wholesale level, most dry beans maintained steady prices, except for green yellow, Nyota, and Saitoti beans, which recorded slight increases of 6%, 8%, and 2%, respectively. Dry white maize saw a significant drop of 31%, while Shangi Irish potatoes increased by 14%. Among rice varieties, prices were mostly stable, except for Sindano and Zamin rice, which rose slightly by 0.4% and 1.5%, respectively. Wheat prices remained steady throughout the period. At the retail level, all available rice varieties and wheat maintained stable prices. However, dry white maize declined by 10%, while Shangi Irish potatoes increased by 15%. The observed price changes in Eldoret during October 2025 were influenced by factors unique to each crop, particularly supply and demand dynamics. The decline in maize prices was driven by a bumper harvest, whereas the increase in Irish potatoes was due to a supply deficit in the market. Prices of beans, rice, and wheat remained largely stable or showed only minor fluctuations, reflecting more consistent supply chains.

In Kisumu, commodity prices remained largely stable between week 1 and week 5, with a few notable increases. Both wholesale and retail prices for all available dry beans, dry white and yellow maize, and dry wheat remained steady. Irish potatoes recorded slight increases, with wholesale prices rising by 5% and retail prices by 6%. Rice varieties experienced larger increases, with wholesale prices going up between 6% and 25% and retail prices increasing by 5% to 16%. The stability of dry beans and maize prices in Kisumu during October 2025 is largely attributed to the seasonal harvest from the long rains in western Kenya, which boosted supply. In contrast, the rise in rice and Irish potato prices was likely driven by high demand, the perishable nature of the products, and factors such as higher transportation and import costs, which can offset the benefits of local supply.

In Mombasa, a comparison of wholesale and retail prices between weeks 1 and 5 shows that most retail prices declined, with a few exceptions, while wholesale prices remained largely stable, with some decreases across commodities. At the wholesale level, all dry beans maintained stable prices except for Njahi and Mwitemania, which declined by 0.4% and 20%, respectively. Dry maize prices fell by 12%, while Shangi Irish potatoes declined by 6%. Most rice varieties recorded declines ranging between 4% and 12%, though some varieties, including Basmati, Mara 777, Sindano, Sunrice, and Tamtam, remained stable. Wheat prices stayed steady.

FOCUS ON IRISH POTATOES ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Irish potatoes are a key component of Kenya's food and cash crop economy, particularly in high-altitude regions ranging from 1,500 to 3,000 meters above sea level. Major production zones include Nyandarua, Nakuru, Meru, Elgeyo-Marakwet, Bomet, and Narok counties, which collectively contribute the majority of the national harvest.

As the country's second most important staple after maize, Irish potatoes play a critical role in household nutrition and rural livelihoods. Annual production is estimated at 2 to 3 million metric tons, largely concentrated in highland counties where agro-ecological conditions are favorable. Despite this, production often falls short of demand, driven by rapid population growth, urban expansion, and changing consumer preferences that favor more diverse diets.

Potatoes are a highly adaptable food staple across Kenyan homes and eateries, consumed in a variety of forms. Common preparations include boiling, mashing, roasting, and deep-frying into "chips." In traditional dishes, potatoes are an essential ingredient in mukimo, a mix of mashed potatoes, greens, maize, and beans. Urban centers such as Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu, and Nakuru are major consumption hubs, with demand coming from households, restaurants, and fast-food outlets.

To supplement local production, especially during periods of seasonal deficits, Kenya imports Irish potatoes mainly from neighboring Tanzania and Uganda. These cross-border flows help stabilize domestic markets and maintain food availability.

In October 2025, Irish potatoes were widely available across the country. Nairobi and Mombasa reported wholesale prices above the national average of 48 KES/kg, while retail prices in most regions, excluding Kisumu, surpassed the national average of 58 KES/kg. The higher prices were largely driven by growing demand from urban consumers, coupled with seasonal fluctuations, limited storage infrastructure, and supply chain challenges.

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

Average w/sale price (KES/kg)						Total average w/sale price (KES/kg)
Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	
46	43	50	55	42	48	48
Average retail price (KES/kg)						**Total average retail price (KES/ kg)**
Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	
53	47	58	62	70	60	58

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

In the Nairobi region, a comparison of week 1 and week 5 prices shows that most commodities experienced increases in wholesale prices, with a few stable or decline, while retail prices remained largely stable, with some minor increases and decreases. At the wholesale level, all available dry beans recorded increases ranging between 0.4% and 4%, except Wairimu beans, which remained stable. Dry maize and Irish potatoes rose by 6% and 12%, respectively. Rice varieties increased between 2% and 11%, while wheat dropped by 11%. At the retail level, most dry beans were stable, with Green Yellow and Rosecoco beans rising slightly by 1% and 6%. Dry maize remained stable, while Shangi Irish potatoes increased by 8%. Most rice varieties showed stable retail prices, except Basmati rice, which increased by 4%. Dry wheat declined by 11%. The observed increases in dry beans, maize, and rice prices in Nairobi during October 2025 were driven by a combination of factors, including seasonal shortages reducing local supply, higher transportation costs, and strong urban demand. Additional contributing factors include seasonal supply gaps, increased marketing and intermediary costs, and reliance on imports for certain commodities such as rice.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices between week 1 and week 5 in Nakuru shows overall price stability across most commodities, with a few increases and declines. At the wholesale level, most dry bean varieties remained stable, while Army Green, Butter, and Nyayo beans declined by 6%, 13%, and 6%, respectively. Dry maize increased by 7%, and most rice varieties were stable, except for Biriani, Sindano, and Yabal rice, which rose slightly by 1%, 0.4%, and 0.4%, respectively. Wheat prices remained unchanged. At the retail level, most beans were stable, with Army Green, Butter, and Green Yellow declining by 9%, 5%, and 11%, respectively. Dry maize, Irish potatoes, and most rice varieties maintained stable prices, while Sindano and Yabal rice declined by 2.5% each. The stability of most commodity prices in Nakuru during October 2025 is largely attributed to abundant local supply from the recent harvest and the region's position as a major agricultural producer. This surplus effectively met consistent local demand, keeping both wholesale and retail prices stable despite potential increases in transportation costs elsewhere.

A comparison of prices between week 1 and week 5 in Nyeri shows a mix of stable, increasing, and declining trends, with wholesale prices generally rising and retail prices remaining largely stable. At the wholesale level, dry beans increased by 2% to 5%, while yellow beans remained unchanged. Shangi Irish potatoes declined by 5%. Most rice varieties were stable, except Kangore and Sana rice, which increased by 2% and 11%, respectively. Dry beans also recorded a 4% increase. At the retail level, prices for most commodities including dry beans, dry maize, dry wheat, and Irish potatoes remained stable, except for yellow beans, which rose slightly by 6%. The overall stability of dry beans, maize, wheat, Irish potatoes, and rice in Nyeri during October 2025 is mainly due to seasonality and consistent local supply. The harvest period for certain commodities, combined with surplus supplies from nearby producing regions, helped offset factors that might otherwise have caused price increases.

Comparison of National Average Prices between September and October

A comparison of national average commodity prices between September and October 2025 indicates overall market stability. Most wholesale and retail prices fluctuated within a narrow range of -2% to +2%, while a few commodities recorded notable declines of -3% and -20% (see Table 2). The observed stability or reduction is largely attributed to adequate food supplies from major production areas, supplemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and global suppliers such as Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

Table 2: Comparison of September and October prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)			Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		
		Sep-25	Oct-25	Percentage change	Sep-25	Oct-25	Percentage change
Dry beans	Army green	126	125	-1%	168	168	0%
	Black beans (Njahi)	119	112	-6%	172	155	-11%
	Butter beans	167	152	-10%	192	183	-5%
	Green/yellow	135	137	1%	167	170	2%
	Mixed beans	71	73	3%	103	106	3%
	Mwezi moja	109	111	2%	145	150	3%
	Mwitemania	101	101	0%	126	134	6%
	Nyayo	109	108	-1%	146	147	1%
	Nyota beans	100	101	1%	150	150	0%
	Red kidney	140	140	0%	180	180	0%
	Rosecoco	108	112	4%	152	156	3%
	Saitoti	115	116	1%	142	143	1%
	Wairimu	87	87	0%	123	122	-1%
	Yellow	107	109	2%	160	163	2%
Dry maize	White maize	40	40	0%	61	58	-5%
	Yellow maize	54	53	-2%	64	63	-2%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	45	48	6%	56	58	3%
Rice	Alnab	210	210	0%	250	250	0%
	Basmati	126	128	2%	189	190	1%
	Biriani	111	113	2%	134	137	2%
	Falcon	89	89	0%	120	120	0%
	Family rice	160	146	-10%	238	199	-20%
	Fatma rice	174	172	-1%	220	263	16%
	Fzami	138	138	0%	200	200	0%
	Kangore	96	96	0%	120	120	0%
	Kapunga	97	98	1%	120	120	0%
	Mara 777	155	155	0%	223	216	-3%
	Pakistan	125	112	-12%	140	123	-14%
	Pishori grade 1	162	160	-1%	198	194	-2%
	Pishori grade 2	118	123	4%	183	192	5%
	Sana	121	123	2%	170	170	0%
	Sindano	150	152	1%	181	180	-1%
	Sunrice	140	140	0%	185	234	21%
	Tamtam	120	120	0%	167	154	-8%
	Yabal	136	136	0%	160	161	1%
	Zamin	136	137	1%	200	200	0%
Wheat	Wheat	64	64	0%	91	87	-5%
			<=2 but >-2	Stable			
			>-2 but <-20	Significant Decrease			
			>2 but <10	Slight increase			
			>11 but <25	Increase			

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of October 2025

Outlook for the Month of November

- Dry Maize: Prices are expected to remain stable or decline slightly as harvesting continues in key producing regions such as Uasin Gishu, Trans Nzoia, and Nakuru. Improved local supply and inflows from Uganda are likely to stabilize market prices, though high transport costs could limit further declines.

- Wheat: A modest increase in wheat prices is anticipated, driven by higher import costs, global price fluctuations, and limited domestic production. Kenya's reliance on imports means local prices will remain sensitive to international market movements and exchange rate trends.

- Rice: Prices are likely to remain relatively stable with slight upward adjustments for imported varieties such as Pishori and Basmati. Continued imports from Pakistan and Thailand and production from local irrigation schemes (e.g., Ahero and Mwea) will support supply, but high logistics and import costs may sustain elevated retail prices.

- Irish Potatoes: Prices are projected to increase moderately due to reduced supplies from highland production areas and limited cold storage capacity. Seasonal factors and transport disruptions could further constrain market inflows, keeping prices firm.

- Dry Beans: Prices are likely to remain stable or edge upward slightly as local stocks deplete and regional inflows slow. Strong consumer demand and transport costs will continue to exert mild upward pressure on prices.

- Overall, maize stability may ease consumer pressure, but persistent price firmness in wheat, rice, Irish potatoes, and dry beans could sustain high household food expenditure, especially in urban and non-producing regions.

FOCUS ON ELDORET REGION

Eldoret, located in Kenya's Rift Valley, serves as the administrative and commercial hub of Uasin Gishu County. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, it is the fifth most populous urban center after Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Ruiru. The town lies in a highly productive agricultural zone and plays a central role in regional and national food systems, supported by large-scale grain production, dairy farming, and horticulture. Eldoret is also an important manufacturing and agribusiness center, hosting several nationally recognized industries.

The region's fertile soils and favorable climate make it a major contributor to Kenya's grain reserves, particularly maize and wheat.

Farmers also cultivate beans, Irish potatoes, and horticultural crops, alongside intensive dairy farming. Food supplies to Eldoret are drawn from local producers, neighboring counties such as Nandi, Elgeyo Marakwet, Trans Nzoia, Bungoma, Busia, Nyandarua, and Nakuru, as well as from cross-border trade with Uganda. Imported rice is mainly sourced from Pakistan and Thailand. The Eldoret Wholesale Market serves as the key trading hub, providing vital price data for major food commodities.

In October, both wholesale and retail prices for most food items remained generally stable, with a few recordings of slight increases or declines. The price stability, particularly for staples like beans, maize, and wheat, reflects steady local and regional supply supported by the ongoing harvest season and strong inter-county trade flows. Where price declines occurred, they were largely attributed to bumper harvests and consistent supply chains that helped moderate market fluctuations.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Eldoret Region

Product	Variety	Average w/sale (KES/kg)					Total average w/sale price (KES/kg)	Total average retail price (KES/kg)
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5		
Dry beans	Army green	130	130	130	130	130	130	180
	Black beans (Njahi)	83	83	83	83	83	83	160
	Green/yellow	124	124	124	132	132	127	180
	Mixed beans	70	70	70	70	70	70	90
	Mwezi moja	111	111	111	111	111	111	150
	Mwitemania	117	117	117	117	117	117	150
	Nyayo	105	105	105	105	105	105	140
	Nyota beans	100	100	100	100	108	101	150
	Rosecoco	110	110	110	110	110	110	160
	Saitoti	105	105	105	105	107	105	140
	Wairimu	79	79	79	79	79	79	120
	Yellow	110	110	110	110	110	110	150
Dry maize	White maize	49	49	46	33	33	42	47
Irish potatoes	Shangi	41	46	46	47	47	46	53
Rice	Basmati	150	150	150	150	150	150	220
	Biriani	101	101	101	101	101	101	150
	Falcon	89	89	89	89	89	89	120
	Fatma rice	168	168	168	168	168	168	280
	Pishori grade 1	180	180	180	180	180	180	250
	Pishori grade 2	138	138	138	138	138	138	200
	Sana	148	148	148	148	148	148	220
	Sindano	152	152	153	153	153	152	203
	Zamin	136	136	138	138	138	137	200
Wheat	Wheat	78	78	78	78	78	78	100

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of October 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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