



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

- ▶ Pricing margins vary due to factors like elevated fuel costs, transportation expenses, limited stocks, and heightened local demand.
- ▶ The surge in Irish potato prices is mainly driven by scarcity, heightened demand, seasonal fluctuations, and the crop's perishable nature, limiting long-term storage options.
- ▶ The popularity of green-yellow beans in Kenya stems from their mild flavor profile, low acidity, enhanced sweetness in dishes, and ease of cooking compared to other varieties, making them highly sought after.
- ▶ Lower maize prices across different regions may be attributed to the ample availability of the commodity within the country and imports from neighboring East African nations like Uganda and Tanzania

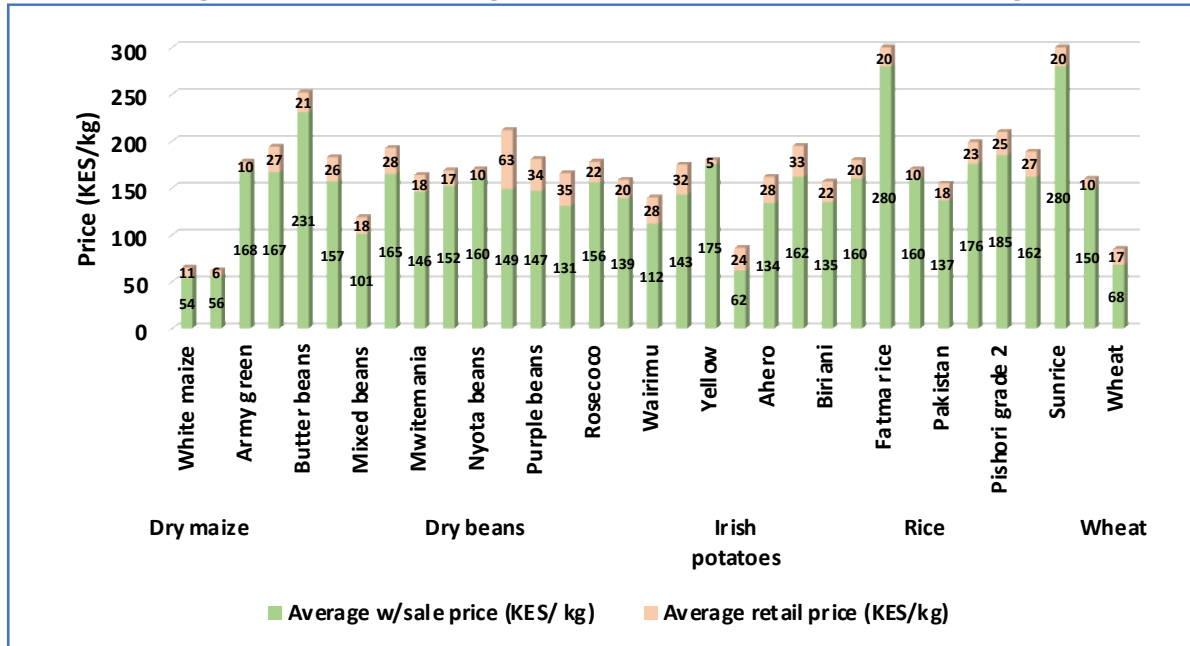
## Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for March

Figure 1 illustrates the wholesale and retail prices for maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat in major Kenyan markets during March 2024. Some commodities, such as certain dry beans (Army green, Butter beans, Nyota beans, yellow beans) and rice varieties (Fatma, Mpunga, Sunrice, Tamtam), exhibited lower price margins ranging from 1% to 10%. Conversely, most dry beans (Black beans, Green yellow, Mixed, Mwezi moja, Mwitemania, Nyayo, Rosecoco, Saitoti), some rice varieties (Basmati, Biriani, Falcon, Pakistan, Pishori grade 1 and 2, Sindano), and dry maize (white and yellow) showed price margins between 11% and 20%. Additionally, certain commodities, including some dry beans (Pinto, Purple, Red Kidney, Wairimu, White

Rosecoco), Shangi Irish potatoes, Ahero rice, and dry wheat, demonstrated higher price margins ranging from 21% to 42%.

These variations in pricing margins can be attributed to various factors such as high fuel prices, transportation expenses, and local demand. The increased price margins for Irish potatoes can be primarily attributed to scarcity, high demand, seasonality, and the perishable nature of the crop, which limits long-term storage options. According to The Star Newspaper in March 2024, Irish potatoes experienced a 7.7% increase in prices compared to February 2024, reflecting escalating consumer costs.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2024

## Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

Different varieties of dry beans were found across various regions in Kenya. Njahi (black beans), green/yellow, Nyayo, Mwiternania, and Wairimu beans were prevalent in the selected regions. Army green beans were widely available in all regions except Kisumu and Nyeri, while Rosecoco beans were present in all regions except Nyeri. Saitoti beans were found in all regions except Nairobi and Nyeri, and White Rosecoco beans were available in all regions except Nairobi. Some bean varieties were exclusive to specific regions; for example, Mixed beans were only found in Nakuru, Nyota and Yellow beans in Eldoret, Pinto beans in Kisumu and Nyeri, and Red Kidney beans in Kisumu. Eldoret, Kisumu, Nairobi, and Nakuru had the highest diversity of bean varieties (Table 1).

As expected, retail prices for all bean varieties were higher than wholesale prices. Eldoret and Nairobi recorded higher wholesale prices for most bean varieties compared to the national average, while Kisumu had higher retail prices for most varieties. Green yellow beans exhibited higher wholesale prices in most regions. This preference for green yellow beans in Kenya is attributed to their mild flavor profile due to low acidity, their sweetness which enhances dishes, and their ease of cooking compared to other varieties hence highly demanded. Nakuru had lower wholesale and retail prices for most bean varieties, except for White Rosecoco beans, owing to availability and surplus in the region. Seasonality, market dynamics, and bean variety contribute to these price variations.

All regions reported the availability of dry white maize, with Kisumu and Nakuru additionally recording the availability of both white and yellow dry maize. Mombasa and Nairobi exhibited higher wholesale and retail prices at 75 KES/kg and 63 KES/kg, and 75 KES/kg respectively, compared to the national average wholesale and retail prices of 54 KES/kg and 65 KES/kg. Conversely, all other regions recorded lower retail and wholesale prices compared to the national average, which could be attributed to the availability of the commodity in the country and imports from neighboring East African countries such as Uganda and Tanzania. According to the Milling Middle East and Africa Newsletter 2024, maize farmers in major maize-producing regions, commonly referred to as the breadbasket, have expressed concern after maize prices began to decline due to cheaper imports from neighboring Uganda flooding the informal market, leading to a 19% reduction in costs. This has left some farmers who had hoarded their maize expecting better prices feeling frustrated.

Some regions showed higher wholesale prices for Irish potatoes, with Eldoret at 66 KES/kg and Mombasa at 63 KES/kg. Nairobi exhibited notably higher prices, reaching 95 KES/kg compared to the national average wholesale price of 62 KES/kg. Similarly, the retail price in Nairobi was significantly higher at 107 KES/kg compared to the national average of 86 KES/kg. The price increases in densely populated areas can be attributed to various factors, including increased demand and the scarcity of the commodity due to its perishable nature, the presence of intermediaries, 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 Mombasa. Sindano rice was found in all regions except Nairobi. Furthermore, Mombasa offered additional varieties such as Fatma, Tamtam, Mpunga, and Sunrice, while Falcon was found in Eldoret and Ahero and Pakistan rice were present in Kisumu. Eldoret recorded higher wholesale prices for most common rice varieties. These elevated prices are attributed to heavy dependence on the international market to satisfy consumption needs, resulting in increased prices due to importation costs.

Dry wheat experienced high wholesale prices in Eldoret at 90KES/kg, surpassing the national wholesale average of 68KES/kg. Similarly, higher retail prices were observed in Eldoret (100KES/kg), Nairobi (90KES/kg), and Nyeri (103KES/kg) regions compared to the national average retail price of 85KES/kg. Market dynamics, particularly when demand surpasses supply, primarily contribute to the elevated wheat prices in densely populated and non-producing regions, exacerbated by 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 per/ kg)	Total average retail price (KES/ kg)
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri		
Dry beans	Army green	180		180	167	146		190		185	190	153		168	178
	Black beans (Njahi)	190	154	160	172	154	173	200	216	170	193	161	226	167	194
	Butter beans	250			251	192		300			258	200		231	252
	Green/yellow	180	173	165	161	118	148	190	208	170	185	152	193	157	183
	Mixed beans					101						119		101	119
	Mwezi moja	170	157		167			180	213		190			165	193
	Mwitemia	170	150	140	154	125	139	180	154	150	180	125	190	146	164
	Nyayo	164	152	165	160	125	139	172	183	170	183	130	190	152	169
	Nyota beans	160						170						160	170
	Pinto beans		149				133		213				190	149	212
	Purple beans		146	145			151		192	150			200	147	181
	Red kidney		149			106	137		191			118	189	131	166
	Rosecoco	170	151	170	167	124		180	205	180	190	137		156	178
	Saitoti	170	160	125		108		180	200	150		116		139	159
	Wairimu	100	138	135	101	97	102	125	172	140	120	104	179	112	140
	White Rosecoco (Alulu))	200	151	75		144	144	220	199	80		180	198	143	175
Yellow	175						180						175	180	
Dry maize	White maize	50	46	75	63	42	49	60	53	75	75	50	76	54	65
	Yellow maize		44			73			51			76		56	62
Irish potatoes	Shangi	66	58	63	95	36	55	70	111	85	107	76	68	62	86
Rice	Ahero		134						162					134	162
	Basmati	190	174		132	169	147	220	250		150	184	172	162	195
	Biriani	180	138	130	100	119	145	200	152	140	123	134	190	135	157
	Falcon	160						180						160	180
	Fatma rice			280						300				280	300
	Mpunga			160						170				160	170
	Pakistan		137						155					137	155
	Pishori grade 1	200		200	180	157	159	230		220	200	176	190	176	199
	Pishori grade 2	200	171					220	200					185	210
	Sindano	190	170	160		153	145	200	237	170		180	170	162	189
	Sunrice			280						300				280	300
Tamtam			150						160				150	160	
Wheat	Wheat	90	68	60	68	56	66	100	84	75	90	61	103	85	

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2024

## Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between weeks one and weeks two through four, there were notable weekly price fluctuations across different regions. While most commodities maintained stable wholesale and retail prices, a few experienced varying trends in Eldoret. Specifically, all dry beans except for Nyayo beans, as well as all available rice varieties and wheat, maintained stable prices. However, dry white maize and Nyayo beans witnessed declining wholesale and retail prices of 2% and 13% respectively. In contrast, Irish potatoes saw a significant increase in both wholesale and retail prices, rising by 29% and 30% respectively. These fluctuations can be attributed to seasonal variations in food supply within the region and its neighboring areas. The notable increase in Irish potato prices is primarily driven by factors such as scarcity, heightened demand, and increased operational costs, particularly fuel and transportation expenses.

When comparing prices in Kisumu from week 1 to week 4, a mix of trends was observed, with commodities showing increasing, stable, and declining wholesale and retail prices. In terms of wholesale prices, most dry beans, including Njahi, green yellow, Nyayo, Pinto, Rosecoco, and white Rosecoco (Alulu), recorded price increases ranging between 0.3% and 6%. Irish potatoes saw a significant increase of 28%, while certain rice varieties such as Basmati, Pishori, and Sindano recorded increases ranging between 0.8% and 2%. Some beans, including Mwiternania, purple beans, and Wairimu, maintained stable prices. Conversely, prices decreased for certain food items, including dry white maize (16%) and yellow maize (15%), Mwezi moja beans (0.7%), wheat (5%), and some rice varieties such as Ahero, Biriani, and Pakistan, which saw decreases ranging between 2% and 10%. The stability and decreases in prices can be attributed to the adequate supply of food products in the area and nearby counties.

Except for Shangi Irish potatoes, all commodities in the Mombasa region maintained stable wholesale and retail prices. Irish potatoes experienced significant increases in both wholesale and retail prices, rising by 16% and 88% respectively from week 1 to week 4. These price hikes in Mombasa can be attributed to high demand and increased transportation costs resulting from rising fuel prices. It is worth noting that the Irish potatoes sold and consumed in the Mombasa region during the month of March were largely imported from Tanzania, contributing to the escalating prices. Generally, Mombasa, being a densely populated city that relies heavily on imports, tends to experience higher pricing compared to producing regions.

In the Nairobi area, most food commodities experienced either declining or stable wholesale and retail prices. A comparison between week 1 and week 4 revealed that commodities such as dry beans (Njahi, butter beans, and Nyayo beans) saw price declines ranging between 4% and 5%, while Biriani rice experienced an 8% decline, and Irish potatoes saw a slight decrease of 0.2%. Meanwhile, most

## FOCUS ON BEANS ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Beans are a staple food crop in Kenya, second only to maize in importance. They are cultivated across various regions of the country, with the largest bean-growing areas being Eastern, Nyanza, Central, Western, and Rift Valley. The high demand for diverse meals in these regions has led to beans being readily available on the shelves of local retailers. Common dry beans are well-suited to a wide range of environments and cropping systems due to their extensive adaptability, low input requirements, rapid growth, nitrogen-fixing capabilities, and ability to suppress weeds.

Bean cultivation in Kenya is a lucrative venture due to several factors. Beans serve as a vital plant-based source of protein and are consumed in large quantities, leading to a consistent and strong demand. They thrive with minimal input and have the added benefit of enriching the soil with nitrogen. While bean production is prevalent in areas with lower population densities, it becomes more intensive in regions with higher human population densities. Various cropping systems are employed for beans in Kenya, including sole cropping, intercropping with maize, bananas, or root crops. Beans are particularly well-suited for intercropping due to their early maturation and tolerance to shade. Kenya boasts a diverse range of bean cultivars, including Rosecoco, Mwiternania, Wairimu, Mwezi Moja, and Canadian Wonder, among others. Beans are a versatile legume that can be prepared in numerous ways, including cooking, frying, or baking. They are cultivated for their nutritional value as well as their economic significance, making them a staple crop in Kenya's agricultural landscape.

In March, different bean varieties exhibited varying prices across the selected locations. The commonly found bean types included black beans (Njahi), green/yellow, Nyayo, Mwiternania, and Wairimu beans. Eldoret region reported higher wholesale prices for most bean varieties, while Kisumu, Nyeri, and Eldoret saw higher retail prices. On the other hand, Nakuru regions recorded comparatively lower bean prices compared to other areas. The high demand and scarcity of beans in most regions can be attributed to their significance as staple commodities, often consumed alongside maize. The availability of beans is closely associated with food security considerations, making them essential items in the local diet.

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	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri
Army green	150	150	145	147	145	145	195	195	195	195	195	195
Black beans (Njahi)	150	154	160	172	154	173	200	216	170	183	161	224
Butter beans	150	150	150	154	151	151	200	200	156	156	200	200
Green/yellow	150	173	165	161	116	140	199	208	170	165	152	193
Mwezi moja	170	157	167	167	160	160	180	213	190	190	190	190
Mwiternania	170	150	160	154	125	139	180	154	150	160	125	150
Nyayo	164	151	165	160	125	139	172	183	170	183	139	180
Pinto beans	149	145	145	145	145	145	193	213	193	193	193	193
Purple beans	146	146	146	146	146	146	192	192	192	192	192	192
Red kidney	149	149	149	149	149	149	191	191	191	191	191	191
Rosecoco	170	171	170	167	154	154	180	220	180	190	177	177
Salsit	170	160	125	105	105	105	200	200	150	150	116	116
Wairimu	150	138	135	101	97	102	125	172	140	120	104	179
White Rosecoco (Alulu)	200	151	75	144	144	144	230	199	69	130	130	130

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2024.

commodities maintained stable retail prices, including dry beans (Mwezi moja, Mwiternania, Rosecoco, and Wairimu), certain rice varieties (Basmati and Pishori grade 1), white maize, and wheat. The stability and declines observed in food commodity prices can be attributed to the availability of food commodities from various producing regions within the country and imports from neighboring counties.

## Comparison of National Average Prices between February and March

Between week four and week one, Nakuru's wholesale and retail prices predominantly exhibited a combination of steady and declining trends for food commodity prices. Dry beans (Njahi, butter beans, and Wairimu) experienced a decline in wholesale pricing ranging between 1% and 5%, while maize decreased by 5%, Biriani rice by 0.5%, and dry wheat by 7%. Conversely, stable prices were observed for dry beans (Mwezi moja, Mwiternia, Nyayo, and Rosecoco), Shangi Irish potatoes, Basmati rice, and Pishori grade 1 rice. Nakuru's status as a major producing region surrounded by other agricultural areas explains the stability and decline in prices.

Between week four and week one, Nyeri's wholesale and retail prices exhibited a combination of increasing, stable, and declining trends for food commodity prices. Dry beans (Njahi, green yellow, red kidney, and white Rosecoco), as well as Shangi Irish potatoes, experienced an increase in retail prices ranging between 1.5% and 15% for beans and 15% for Shangi potatoes. Conversely, white dry maize saw a decline in retail prices by 2%, while Basmati rice, Sindano rice, and dry wheat experienced declines of 3%, 0.7%, and 4% respectively. Stable prices were observed for Mwiternia beans, purple beans, Wairimu beans, Biriani rice, and Pishori grade 1 rice.

A comparison of overall prices (national averages for all commodities) for February and March 2024 indicates that most of the wholesale and retail prices remained stable or experienced a decline, with only a few showing slight increases. Notably, most commodities exhibited stable retail and wholesale prices, ranging between 3% and -3%. However, Shangi Irish potatoes witnessed a significant increase in both wholesale and retail prices, recording a surge of 19% and 23%, respectively. This increase can be attributed to factors such as scarcity, high demand, the involvement of middlemen, and elevated operational costs. Overall, the wholesale and retail prices for most commodities remained stable or even decreased between February and March due to the availability of food commodities from various producing areas, as well as imports from neighboring East African countries and beyond.

**Table 2: Comparison of February and March prices**

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)		Percentage change	Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		Percentage change
		Feb-24	March		Feb-24	March	
Dry beans	Army green	170	168	-1%	177	178	1%
	Black beans (Njahi)	172	167	-3%	193	194	1%
	Butter beans	266	231	-13%	299	252	-16%
	Green/yellow	159	157	-1%	186	183	-2%
	Mixed beans	118	101	-14%	120	119	-1%
	Mwezi moja	167	165	-1%	183	193	5%
	Mwitemia	144	146	1%	162	164	1%
	Nyayo	154	152	-1%	175	169	-3%
	Nyota beans	160	160	0%	170	170	0%
	Pinto beans	150	149	-1%	217	212	-2%
	Purple beans	148	147	-1%	177	181	2%
	Red kidney	125	131	5%	170	166	-2%
	Rosecoco	158	156	-1%	185	178	-4%
	Saitoti	138	139	1%	153	159	4%
	Wairimu	111	112	1%	142	140	-1%
White Rosecoco (Alulu)	147	143	-3%	174	175	1%	
Yellow	174	175	1%	180	180	0%	
Dry maize	White maize	57	54	-5%	69	65	-6%
	Yellow maize	71	56	-21%	75	62	-17%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	52	62	19%	70	86	23%
Rice	Ahero	146	134	-8%	161	162	1%
	Basmati	158	162	3%	194	195	1%
	Biriani	132	135	2%	160	157	-2%
	Falcon	151	160	6%	162	178	10%
	Fatma rice	280	280	0%	300	300	0%
	Mpunga	160	160	0%	170	170	0%
	Pakistan	146	137	-6%	152	155	2%
	Pishori grade 1	172	176	2%	201	199	-1%
	Pishori grade 2	185	185	0%	210	210	0%
	Sindano	160	162	1%	192	189	-2%
Wheat	Sunrice	280	280	0%	300	300	0%
	Tamtam	150	150	0%	160	160	0%
Wheat	Wheat	71	68	-4%	86	85	-1%

Key	
<3 but >-3	Stable
>-3 but >-17	Decrease
>=5 but <10	Slight increase
>10 but <25	Increase

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month March 2024

## Outlook for the Month of March

In April 2024, the following changes are anticipated:

- Food commodity prices are expected to decrease from February to April as the government plans to import maize and rice.
- Import costs for food commodities are expected to decrease as the Kenyan Shilling continues to strengthen against the dollar.
- Irish potato prices are anticipated to rise in April due to heightened demand, scarcity, and seasonality.
- Prices of beans are expected to increase due to high demand, low stocks, and increased importation costs from neighboring East African countries.

## FOCUS ON KISUMU REGION

Kisumu, situated in western Kenya, lies adjacent to Lake Victoria, the largest freshwater lake in Africa and globally. Ranking as the third-largest city in Kenya, it follows Mombasa, a coastal city, and Nairobi, the nation's capital. Within the Lake Victoria Basin, Kisumu ranks third in size, trailing behind Mwanza, Tanzania, and Kampala, Uganda. Despite being a prominent market hub, Kisumu faces challenges related to food shortages and limited agricultural output. Notwithstanding, its location fosters conducive conditions for agricultural and aquatic activities. Notably, the Kano Plains in Kisumu County are renowned for rice cultivation, particularly under irrigation. Moreover, the northern and eastern fringes of the Kano Plains boast some of Kenya's most productive sugarcane fields, concentrated in areas like Kibos, Miwani, and Chemelil. Furthermore, Kisumu County contributes to the supply of fresh produce, including vegetables, poultry, beans, sweet potatoes, and maize.

Kibuye Market, recognized as one of the largest open-air markets in Eastern and Central Africa, serves as a pivotal hub for gathering commodity prices. It caters to the needs of neighboring sub-counties and counties within the Nyanza region, offering a wide array of fresh produce and other agricultural and non-agricultural commodities. Both wholesale and retail transactions take place within the market premises. Managed by the County government of Kisumu, Kibuye Market welcomes the public for shopping every day, commencing operations as early as 4:00 am. The market experiences its peak activity on Saturdays and Sundays, attracting a bustling crowd of traders and shoppers.

Traders procured food commodities from diverse regions. Dry maize originated from Trans-Nzoia (Kitale), Busia (Kenya-Uganda border), Uasin-Gishu (Eldoret), and Nandi counties. Irish potatoes were sourced from Narok, and Elgeyo-Marakwet counties (Molo), while dry beans came from Western Kenya and Uganda (Busia). Additionally, wheat was obtained from Busia (Kenya-Uganda border), while rice came from Ahero and Mwea irrigation schemes, Busia (Kenya-Uganda border (Sirare (Kenya- Tanzania border), and Pakistan. When comparing prices in Kisumu from week 1 to week 4, most commodities remained stable or experienced a decline in prices. This can be attributed to the sufficient supply of food products in the area and neighboring counties.

**Table 3: Average Retail Prices, Kisumu Region**

Product	Variety	Average retail price (KES/ kg)				Total average w/week price (KES/ kg)	Total average retail p (KES/ k	
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4			
Dry beans	Black beans (Nyahi)	197	218	220	220	154	216	
	Green/yellow	200	203	212	220	173	208	
	Mwea moga	225	225	210	200	157	213	
	Mwitemania	154	154	154	154	150	154	
	Nyayo	186	180	180	185	152	183	
	Pinto beans	201	217	220	218	149	213	
	Purple beans	198	190	190	190	146	192	
	Red kidney	193	190	190	190	149	191	
	Roseocco	200	210	220	193	151	205	
	Saioti	200	200	200	200	160	200	
	Warimu	176	172	170	170	138	172	
	White Roseocco (Aluku)	198	200	200	200	151	199	
	Dry maize	White maize	56	55	50	50	46	53
		Yellow maize	53	50	50	50	44	51
Irish potatoes	Shangi	83	112	130	128	58	111	
Rice	Ahero	164	160	163	160	134	162	
	Basmati	250	250	250	250	174	250	
	Brani	150	152	150	158	138	152	
	Pakistan	154	160	157	150	137	155	
	Pishori grade 2	200	200	200	200	171	200	
	Sindano	238	240	230	238	170	237	
	Wheat	Wheat	84	80	83	88	68	84

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of March 2024.



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## 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.

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## 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<sup>1</sup>.

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).

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<sup>1</sup> 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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### About the authors

Ruth T Chepchirchir: African Research and Economic Development Consultants Limited (AFREDEC), Nairobi, Kenya

Maina B.J.K: African Research and Economic Development Consultants Limited (AFREDEC), Nairobi, Kenya

## INTERNATIONAL FOOD POLICY RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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1201 Eye Street, NW, Washington, DC 20005 USA | T. +1-202-862-5600 | F. +1-202-862-5606 | Email: [ifpri@cgiar.org](mailto:ifpri@cgiar.org) | [www.ifpri.org](http://www.ifpri.org) | [www.ifpri.info](http://www.ifpri.info)

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