



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

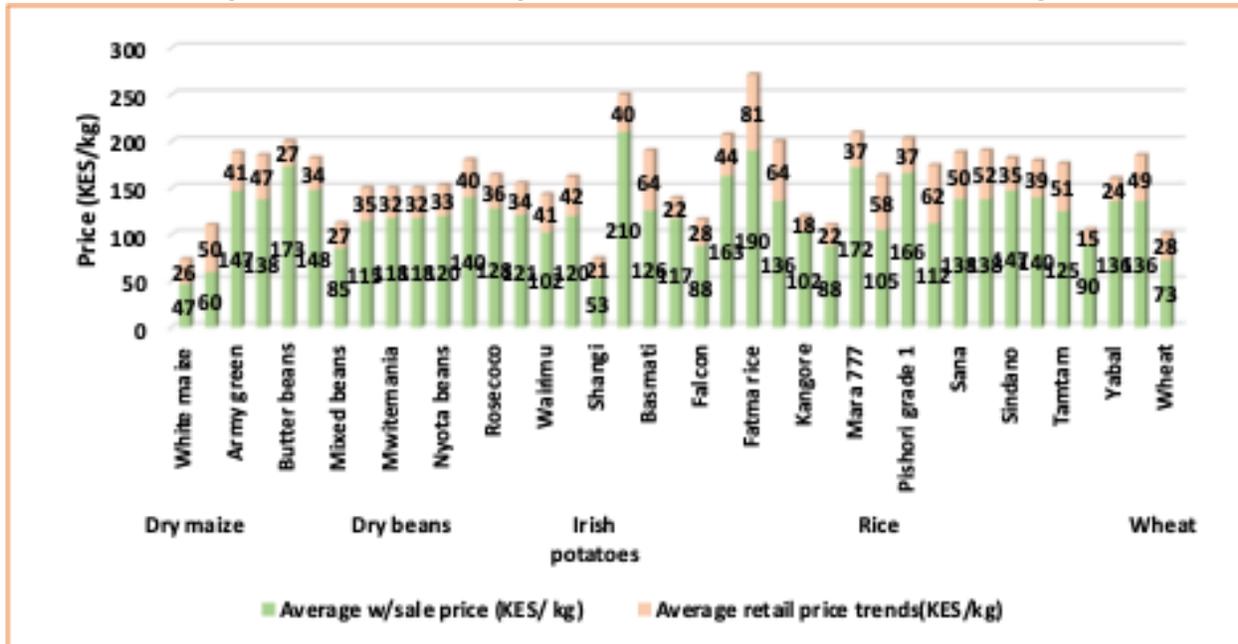
- ▶ Fluctuations in prices can be attributed to a combination of seasonal production patterns, limited access to structured markets, the role of intermediaries in price formation, localized supply-demand imbalances, and increased transport cost.
- ▶ Lower bean prices, is likely due to increased local and regional supply, including from neighboring East African countries
- ▶ Elevated dry maize prices in Mombasa are likely driven by factors such as the involvement of intermediaries, high transportation and transaction costs, limited local supply, and strong consumer demand.
- ▶ Price increases of Irish potatoes in densely populated urban centers are largely attributed to high consumer demand, the perishable nature of potatoes leading to limited shelf life and supply gaps, high transport and transaction costs, and the influence of middlemen.
- ▶ Lower wheat prices in some regions is largely due to increased supply from key wheat-producing areas.

## Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for March

In April 2025, Figure 1 presents the average wholesale and retail prices of maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major Kenyan markets. Price differentials ranged from 17% to 29% for some commodities, particularly dry bean varieties such as Army Green, Butter, Green Yellow, Mwitmania, Nyayo, Nyota, Red Kidney, Rosecoco, and Saitoti beans, as well as rice varieties including Alnab, Family, Kangore, and Kapunga. However, higher price

differentials of 30% to 44% were observed for other dry bean types such as Black Beans, Mixed Beans, Mwezi Moja, Mwitmania, and Yellow Beans, along with Shangi Irish potatoes, and rice varieties like Falcon, Fatma, Sana, Simba, Tamatam, and Zamin, and dry wheat. Conversely, certain commodities experienced significantly higher price margins between wholesale and retail levels, with white dry maize (55%), Basmati rice (51%), Pakistan rice (55%), and Pishori grade 2 (55%) recording differentials ranging from 45% to 55%. These fluctuations in wholesale and retail pricing can be attributed to a combination of seasonal production patterns, limited access to structured markets, the role of intermediaries in price formation, localized supply-demand imbalances, and increased transport cost.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of April 2025

## Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

Bean varieties differed across regions, with Black beans (Njahi), Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu being commonly found in all surveyed areas. Other widely available varieties included Army Green, Mwitmania, and Green Yellow, though these were absent in Kisumu. Saitoti beans were noted in Kisumu and Nyeri, while yellow beans were primarily found in Nairobi. Some bean types were region-specific, such as Mwezi Moja and Nyota in Eldoret, and Red Kidney and Butter beans in Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru recorded the highest diversity of bean varieties, underscoring their roles as key bean production zones in the country. Retail prices for all bean varieties were consistently higher than their wholesale counterparts. Nairobi recorded wholesale and retail prices for most bean varieties above the national average. In contrast, other regions reported lower prices, likely due to increased local and regional supply, including from neighboring East African countries. These price variations were largely driven by market dynamics, including supply-demand conditions and the influence of intermediaries. According to the Food Security Monitor, 56th Edition (2025), prices in both Kenya and Tanzania have remained stable or slightly declined,

supported by favorable green harvests and effective stock management earlier in the year.

Dry white maize was available across all surveyed regions. The national average wholesale price stood at KES 47 per kilogram, while the average retail price was KES 73 per kilogram. Kisumu, Nakuru, and Nyeri recorded slightly higher wholesale prices—KES 47 in Kisumu, and KES 50 in both Nakuru and Nyeri. Notably, Mombasa reported a significantly higher retail price of KES 118 per kilogram. As Mombasa is not a major maize-producing area, the elevated prices are likely driven by factors such as the involvement of intermediaries, high transportation and transaction costs, limited local supply, and strong consumer demand. According to Agricultural Commodities Price (2025), in April 2025, dry maize prices in Kenya exhibited significant regional variation. For instance, a 90-kilogram bag of dry maize was priced at KES 5,600 in Nairobi, while the same quantity sold for KES 4,670 in Eldoret and KES 4,900 in Kisumu. This disparity underscores the influence of localized supply conditions, transportation costs, and market dynamics on maize pricing across different regions

Irish potatoes recorded higher-than-average wholesale prices in Nairobi and Nyeri, reaching KES 76 and KES 58 per kilogram respectively, compared to the national average of KES 53 per kilogram. Retail prices were also significantly

elevated in Nakuru (KES 90/kg), Mombasa (KES 82/kg), and Nairobi (KES 85/kg), surpassing the national retail average of KES 74 per kilogram. These price increases in densely populated urban centers are largely attributed to high consumer demand, the perishable nature of potatoes leading to limited shelf life and supply gaps, high transport and transaction costs, and the influence of middlemen. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS, 2025), the price of Irish potatoes rose by 4.0% between March and April 2025. The National Potato Council of Kenya also highlighted regional variations in potato prices, with Mombasa, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Nairobi exhibiting differing price trends influenced by local supply conditions and market dynamics.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Sindano rice was present in all areas except Nairobi, and Basmati rice was found only in Nakuru and Nyeri. As illustrated in Table 1, retail and wholesale prices for rice varied across regions. Although rice ranks as Kenya's third most consumed cereal after maize and wheat, it is the least cultivated, leading to a significant production-consumption gap. This shortfall necessitates substantial rice imports, which in turn elevate prices due to importation costs, transportation expenses, and other market dynamics.

According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS, 2025), overall consumer price inflation in April 2025 stood at 4.1%, primarily driven by increases in food, transport, and housing costs. Rice, as a key staple, experienced price increases that contributed notably to overall food inflation.

Wheat prices were significantly higher in Eldoret and Mombasa, with wholesale prices reaching KES 76/kg and KES 98/kg respectively, compared to the national average of KES 73/kg. Retail prices followed a similar trend, with Eldoret recording KES 125/kg and Mombasa KES 130/kg, both well above the national retail average of KES 101/kg. In contrast, most other regions reported lower wholesale and retail wheat prices, largely due to increased supply from key wheat-producing areas. According to Reliefweb (April 2025), the Kenyan government revised the minimum prices for wheat in April 2025, setting Grade 1 wheat at KES 5,300 per 90kg bag, Grade 2 at KES 5,200, while Grade 3 prices were determined through a willing buyer-willing seller arrangement. This policy adjustment aims to enhance farmer incomes and support local wheat production.

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

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/kg)						Average retail price (KES/kg)		
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa
Dry beans	Army green	135		155	161	153	139	200		200
	Black beans (Njahi)	150	200	136	156	86	99	235	300	149
	Butter beans				197	149				
	Green/yellow	136		159	159	146	139	200		181
	Mixed beans	85	90	75		77	100	93	130	95
	Mwezi moja	115						150		
	Mwiternia	125		103	152	100	109	152		138
	Nyayo	117	106	92	152	120	122	146	150	133
	Nyota beans	120						153		
	Red kidney					140				
Rosecoco	126	120	104	156	120	142	180	170	152	
Saitoti	115		118	151	98		153		138	
Wairimu		83	102	129	99	97	106	120	153	146
	Yellow	123	129	120		106	121	167	200	150
Dry maize	White maize	39	129	46	48	50	50	65	65	118
Irish potatoes	Shangi	46	43	47	76	53	58	58	45	82
Rice	Alnab					210				
	Basmati	145	90	140	130			208	174	227
	Biriani	118	180	109	95	101	100	150	200	118
	Falcon	88						116		
	Family rice			163						207
	Fatma rice	200		180				280		262
	Kangore						102			
	Kapunga						88			
	Mara 777			193		150				248
	Pakistan		76					134	165	
	Pishori grade 1	170		151	175	180	167	225		200
	Pishori grade 2	122	102					180	168	
	Sana	147				128		216		
	Simba	138						190		
	Sindano	151	168	150		140	128	202	200	197
	Sunrice			140						179
	Tamtam			125						176
Wheat	Wheat	76	71	98	69	57	69	125	100	130

## Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between weeks one and four, various regions experienced weekly fluctuations in food commodity prices. In the Eldoret region, most food prices remained stable, though a few showed mixed trends of increases and decreases. A comparison between weeks one and four reveals that retail prices for several dry bean varieties including Army Green, Njahi, Mixed, Mwezi Moja, Mwitemia, Nyota, and Wairimu remained stable. However, prices for Green Yellow beans, Nyayo, Rosecoco, Saitoti, and yellow beans increased by 1.5% to 6%. Dry wheat and dry white maize maintained stable wholesale and retail prices. In contrast, Irish potatoes recorded significant price increases, with wholesale prices rising by 20% and retail prices by 13%. Most rice varieties had stable retail prices, except for Fancon (up 20%), Sana (up 10%), and Sindano (up 2.5%). The rise in Irish potato prices in Eldoret is likely due to increased demand, reduced supply, seasonality, and high transportation costs. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), Irish potato prices rose between March and April 2025. This surge is attributed to factors such as the Easter holiday which typically boosts demand and wet weather conditions that disrupted transport and potentially affected production, contributing to supply constraints and elevated prices.

A comparison of prices in Kisumu from week one to week four shows that most food commodities remained stable, with a few experiencing price fluctuations. Most dry bean varieties recorded stable wholesale prices, except for Nyayo, Rosecoco, and Wairimu, which saw price increases of 17%, 7%, and 11%, respectively. Dry white and yellow maize, Irish potatoes, and dry wheat exhibited stable wholesale and retail prices during the reporting period. All available rice varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, except for Pishori Grade 2, which recorded a slight decline of 0.2%. The general price stability in Kisumu, despite it being a non-agricultural region can be attributed to food surplus inflows from neighboring counties and cross-border imports from Uganda via the Busia border. Additionally, low potato prices in the region were likely driven by a combination of increased local supply and reduced production yields due to erratic weather, as reported by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics and the Kenya News Agency.

### 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 April 2025.

In the Mombasa region, a comparison of prices from week one to week four revealed that most commodities recorded declining wholesale and retail prices, with a few exceptions showing slight increases in price stability. Retail prices for most dry bean varieties including Njahi, Green Yellow, Mwitemania, Nyayo, Saitoti, and Wairimu declined by between 1.5% and 18.5%, while Rosecoco and Mixed beans increased by 3.8% and 11%, respectively. Army Green and Yellow beans recorded stable prices. Dry maize and Irish potatoes saw price increases of 8% and 33%, respectively. All available rice varieties experienced price declines ranging from 2.8% to 25%, while dry wheat prices dropped by 15%. This overall trend of price stability and decline is likely attributed to the seasonal availability of food commodities from within the region, neighboring counties, and other East African countries.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices in Nairobi between week one and week four revealed a mix of stable, decreasing, and increasing price trends. Wholesale prices generally declined for most commodities, with a few record stability or slight increases, while retail prices remained largely stable, with some commodities experiencing minor fluctuations. All dry bean varieties recorded a decline in wholesale prices ranging from 0.3% to 4%, except for black beans and butter beans, which increased slightly by 5% and 0.5%, respectively. Maize prices rose by 10%, while some available rice varieties registered increases of 1% to 3%, with others remaining stable. Shangi Irish potatoes recorded stable prices during the period. These variations in food commodity prices in Nairobi can largely be attributed to the city's high population, which drives strong demand, alongside its dependence on external supply as a non-agricultural producing region.

A comparison of prices between week one and week four in Nakuru revealed overall stability in both wholesale and retail prices for most food commodities, with a few instances of price increases and declines. Retail prices for all dry bean varieties remained stable, except for a few that recorded increases ranging from 9% to 20%. Dry maize prices rose by 6%, wheat increased significantly by 25%, while Shangi Irish potatoes remained stable. All available rice varieties maintained stable prices, except for Biriani rice, which recorded a 3% increase. The general price stability in Nakuru, a key food-producing region, is largely attributed to seasonality and surplus production, which led to market saturation and moderate price levels.

A comparison of wholesale and retail prices in the Nyeri region between weeks one and four showed that most food commodities experienced price stability, with a few exceptions registering increases or decreases. Retail prices for dry beans, dry maize, rice, and wheat remained stable throughout the period. However, Irish potato prices increased by 14%, likely due to scarcity, rising demand, and high transaction costs. The overall stability in commodity prices is attributed to the consistent availability of produce within the region and from neighboring food-producing counties.

## Comparison of National Average Prices between March and April

A comparison of national average prices for all commodities between March and April 2025 indicates overall stability, with most wholesale and retail prices showing minimal changes ranging between a 2% decrease and a 2% increase (see Table 2). This price stability is likely attributed to sufficient food supply from key production regions, supplemented by imports from neighboring East African countries and international sources such as Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

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

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)		Percentage change	Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		Percentage change
		Feb-25	Mar-25		Feb-25	Mar-25	
Dry beans	Army green	1.86	1.80	-3%	2.88	2.80	-3%
	Black beans (Njahi)	1.38	1.41	2%	2.00	1.92	-4%
	Butter beans	1.63	1.61	-1%	2.10	2.10	0%
	Green yellow	1.43	1.40	-2%	1.75	1.62	-7%
	Mixed beans	0.90	0.94	5%	1.13	1.18	4%
	Mwitemania	1.15	1.10	-4%	1.50	1.50	0%
	Nyayo	1.14	1.10	-4%	1.44	1.53	6%
	Saitoti	1.15	1.16	1%	1.47	1.53	4%
	Wairimu	1.17	1.20	3%	1.50	1.50	0%
	Red kidney	1.60	1.60	0%	1.71	1.60	-6%
	Rosecoco	1.28	1.27	-1%	1.61	1.67	4%
	Saltco	1.13	1.17	4%	1.51	1.58	5%
	Wairimu	0.91	0.97	7%	1.31	1.38	5%
	Yellow	1.18	1.18	0%	1.67	1.62	-3%
Dry maize	White maize	4.1	4.5	10%	6.0	6.6	10%
	Yellow maize	65	57	-12%	79	1.07	13%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	4.7	5.3	13%	6.0	6.8	13%
Rice	Ar matik	1.36	1.36	0%	2.00	1.90	-5%
Adnaab	2.11	2.10	-1%	2.50	2.50	0%	
Basmati	1.23	1.20	-2%	1.60	1.58	-1%	
Basmati	1.14	1.14	0%	1.40	1.39	-1%	
Basmati	0.84	0.84	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	
Barni rice	1.53	1.50	-2%	2.71	2.68	-1%	
Biriani rice	2.06	1.90	-8%	2.85	2.90	2%	
Kangone	1.12	1.01	-10%	1.20	1.20	0%	
Kaplungo	0.90	0.88	-2%	1.10	1.10	0%	
Mata 7/7	1.67	1.61	-4%	2.27	2.23	-2%	
Pakistan	1.06	1.00	-6%	1.63	1.63	0%	
Pishori grade 1	1.09	1.00	-9%	2.00	2.03	2%	
Pishori grade 2	1.05	1.00	-5%	1.66	1.69	2%	
Santa	1.36	1.36	0%	1.75	1.60	-9%	
Sindano	1.49	1.47	-1%	1.87	1.80	-4%	
Sunrice	1.02	1.03	1%	2.02	2.38	18%	
Tanram	1.27	1.15	-10%	1.85	2.42	31%	
Tosha super	0.80	0.80	0%	1.00	1.00	0%	
Yabat	1.40	1.37	-2%	1.76	1.60	-9%	
Zarni	1.28	1.34	5%	1.85	1.85	0%	
Wheat	Wheat	67	70	5%	93	1.03	11%

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of April 2025

## Outlook for the Month of May

- ▶ **Dry beans:** Prices may rise slightly as local stocks decline and demand increases during the planting season, despite continued imports from Uganda.
- ▶ **Maize:** Prices are expected to remain stable or drop slightly, supported by supplies from surplus counties and cross-border inflows from Uganda and Tanzania.
- ▶ **Rice:** Prices likely to remain high but steady, backed by local irrigation schemes and stable imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand.
- ▶ **Irish potatoes:** Prices may stay elevated due to low supply from highland regions and limited storage capacity.
- ▶ **Wheat:** Slight price increases expected, driven by global market trends and reduced domestic production.

## FOCUS ON ELDORET REGION

Eldoret, the administrative capital of Uasin Gishu County, is situated in Kenya's Rift Valley region. As per the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, it ranks as the fifth most populous urban center in the country, following Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Ruiru. The town lies in a region of rich agricultural land and plays a central role in Uasin Gishu's economy, which relies heavily on large-scale grain production, dairy farming, and horticulture. It is also an important manufacturing hub, home to several nationally recognized industries.

Eldoret's high agricultural output makes it a major contributor to Kenya's grain reserves, particularly for maize and wheat. Farmers in the area also produce beans, Irish potatoes, and various horticultural crops, and are actively involved in dairy farming. The town's food supply is sourced from neighboring counties, local producers, and regional trade partners such as Uganda and Tanzania, while imported rice mainly comes from Pakistan and Thailand. The Eldoret Wholesale Market serves as the central point for food trade, providing vital price data for key commodities.

In April, the wholesale and retail prices of most food items remained stable, with only a few showing mixed trends of increases and decreases. This price stability especially for staples like dry beans, maize, and wheat, is largely due to consistent local supply supported by seasonal factors. These commodities are sourced from Eldoret's surrounding counties, including Bungoma, Trans Nzoia, Nandi, Nakuru, Elgeyo Marakwet, and Nyandarua.

**Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Eldoret Region**

Product	Variety	Average wholesale price (KES/kg)				Average retail price (KES/kg)				Total average wholesale price (KES/kg)
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	
Dry beans	Army green	135	135	135	135	200	200	200	200	135
	Black beans (Njani)	150	150	150	150	240	240	230	230	150
	Green/yellow	137	135	138	138	200	200	200	200	138
	Masch beans	85	85	85	85	100	95	90	90	85
	Masch moya	115	115	115	115	150	150	150	150	115
	Mwitimani	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	150	125
	Nyayo	115	115	119	120	140	140	150	153	117
	Nyota beans	120	120	120	120	150	150	150	150	120
	Rusacoco	125	125	125	127	180	180	180	180	126
	Saiboi	113	113	113	118	150	150	150	150	115
	Wairimu	83	83	83	83	120	120	120	120	83
	Yellow	119	122	125	126	160	165	170	170	123
	Dry maize	White maize	39	39	39	39	65	65	65	65
Irish potatoes	Shangi	36	45	53	48	52	56	65	59	46
Rice	Basmati	144	144	145	146	208	208	208	208	145
	Birnan	118	118	118	118	150	150	150	150	118
	Falcom	84	89	89	89	100	120	120	120	88
	Fatma rice	200	200	200	200	280	280	280	280	200
	Fzani	136	136	136	137	200	200	200	200	136
	Phakoi grade 1	170	170	170	170	225	225	225	225	170
	Phakoi grade 2	123	122	122	122	180	180	180	180	122
	Sama	144	148	148	148	200	220	220	220	147
	Simba	138	138	138	138	190	190	190	190	138
	Sindano	150	151	151	151	198	203	203	203	151
	Zamani	136	136	136	137	185	185	185	185	136
Wheat	Wheat	76	76	76	76	125	125	125	125	76

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

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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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