The Food Price Monitor: Kenya is a monthly report developed for the Food Security Portal (FSP), facilitated by IFPRI, with the goal of providing clear and accurate information on commodity price trends and variations in selected markets throughout Kenya. The reports are intended as a resource for those interested in agricultural commodity markets in Kenya, namely producers, traders, consumers, or other agricultural stakeholders.

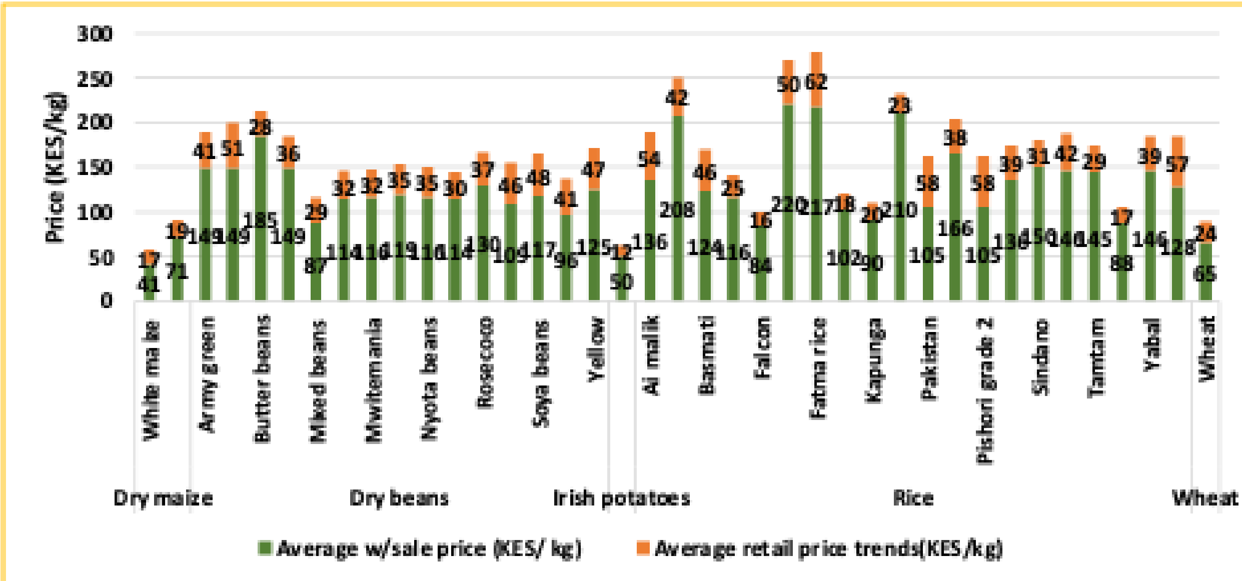
## Highlights

- Price Fluctuations: Wholesale and retail price variations are driven by seasonal changes, intermediary influence, rising local demand, and supply chain disruptions.
- Regional Price Differences: Market dynamics, including supply, demand, and the role of intermediaries, impact price variations across different regions.
- High Prices in Non-Maize-Producing Areas: Elevated maize prices in regions like Kisumu and Mombasa are linked to middlemen involvement, transport and transaction costs, and market forces such as high demand and limited supply.
- Irish Potato Price Trends: High prices in densely populated areas result from strong demand, perishability leading to scarcity, and additional costs related to transport, transactions, and intermediaries.
- Rice Price Factors: The production-consumption imbalance necessitates high import reliance, leading to increased prices due to importation costs, transport expenses, and other market factors.
- Price Stability and Decline: A steady food supply from domestic production regions and imports from neighboring countries has contributed to price stability and, in some cases, a decline.

## Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for January

In January 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 11% to 24% for some commodities, including dry beans such as black beans (15%) and green yellow beans (24%)—as well as Shangi Irish potatoes (24%) and various rice varieties (Alnab, Biriani, Falcon, Family Rice, Kangore, Pishori Grade 1, Mara 777, Kapunga, and Sindano), which recorded price increases within this range. However, a higher price differential of 26% to 38% was observed for other dry bean varieties (Mixed Beans, Mwezi Moja, Mwitemania, Nyayo, Nyota, Red Kidney, Rosecoco, and Yellow), rice varieties (Basmati, Fatma, Sana, Sunrice, and Yabal), and dry wheat. Conversely, certain commodities, including white dry maize, Saitoti and Wairimu beans, and some rice varieties (Al Malik, Pakistan, Pishori Grade 2, and Zamin), experienced significantly higher price differentials ranging from 40% to 55%. These fluctuations in wholesale and retail pricing can be attributed to seasonal variations, the influence of intermediaries, rising local demand, and supply chain disruptions. According to the Food Price Monitoring and Analysis (FPMA) Bulletin published by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) on February 11, 2025, maize grain prices reached a new record high in January 2025, slightly surpassing the previous all-time high of March 2024. The report attributes much of this increase to a sharply reduced production, caused by the El Niño-induced drought.

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




Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of January 2025

## Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

Bean varieties varied across regions, with Black beans (Njahi), Rosecoco, Nyayo, and Wairimu being common in all selected areas. Army Green and Green Yellow were also widely available, except in Kisumu. Certain varieties were region-specific, such as Mwezi Moja in Nakuru, Nyota in Eldoret, and Red Kidney in Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru had the highest diversity of bean varieties, highlighting their significance as major production hubs in the country. Retail prices for all bean varieties were consistently higher than wholesale prices. Wholesale and retail prices for most bean varieties were above the national average in Eldoret, Nairobi, and Mombasa. In contrast, Nakuru recorded lower wholesale and retail prices compared to national averages, likely due to its high bean production levels. These price differences were influenced by market dynamics such as supply and demand, as well as the role of intermediaries.

In Kisumu, both dry white and yellow maize were reported, whereas all other regions recorded only dry white maize. The national average wholesale price for dry white maize was 41 KES/kg, with a retail price of 58 KES/kg. However, Kisumu and Nyeri had higher wholesale prices at 49 KES/kg and 45 KES/kg, respectively, while their retail prices stood at 65 KES/kg and 73 KES/kg. Additionally, Mombasa recorded a higher retail price of 73 KES/kg. Kisumu and Mombasa are not major maize-producing regions, and the elevated prices in these areas may be attributed to the involvement of middlemen, transport costs, transaction costs, and market dynamics such as high demand and limited supply.

Irish potatoes recorded higher wholesale prices in Nairobi and Nyeri, reaching 78 KES/kg and 57 KES/kg, respectively, compared to the national average of 50 KES/kg. Similarly, retail prices were significantly higher in Mombasa, Nairobi, and Nyeri, at 67 KES/kg and 75 KES/kg, respectively, against the national average of 62 KES/kg. The elevated prices in these densely populated areas can be attributed to factors such as high demand, the perishable nature of the commodity leading to scarcity, transport costs, transaction costs, and the involvement of middlemen.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, with Sindano rice found everywhere except Nairobi and Basmati present in Nakuru. Some regions recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for certain rice varieties. Kisumu reported the highest wholesale price at 180 KES/kg and a retail price of 141 KES/kg, compared to the national averages of 116 KES/kg and 141 KES/kg, respectively. Additionally, Pishori rice had higher wholesale prices in Eldoret, Nairobi, Nakuru, and Nyeri than the national average of 166 KES/kg. Although rice is Kenya's third most consumed cereal after maize and wheat, it remains the least cultivated. This production-consumption imbalance results in heavy reliance on imports, driving up prices due to importation costs, transport expenses, and other market dynamics.

Wheat prices were notably higher in Mombasa, Nyeri, and Nairobi, with wholesale prices reaching 74 KES/kg, 72 KES/kg, and 67 KES/kg, respectively, compared to the national average of 65 KES/kg. Similarly, retail prices were elevated in Eldoret at 106 KES/kg and in Nyeri at 90 KES/kg, surpassing the national average of 89 KES/kg. In contrast, most regions recorded lower wholesale and retail prices due to increased supply from major wheat-producing areas.

### Table 1: Average wholesale and retail prices (kes/kg) by region for January 2025

| Product | Variety | Average w/sale price (KES/ kg) | | | | | | Average retail price (KES/ kg) | | | | | | Total average w/sale price (KES / kg) | T |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Eldoret | Kisumu | Mombasa | Nairobi | Nakuru | Nyeri | Eldoret | Kisumu | Mombasa | Nairobi | Nakuru | Nyeri | | |
| **Dry beans** | Army green | 147 | | 155 | 163 | 145 | 136 | 224 | | 200 | 180 | 175 | 170 | 149 | 1 |
| | Black beans(Njahi) | 150 | 200 | 159 | 163 | 89 | 133 | 244 | 300 | 185 | 180 | 120 | 170 | 149 | 2 |
| | Butter beans | 176 | | | 215 | 159 | | 240 | | | 220 | 195 | | 185 | 2 |
| | Green/yellow | 153 | | 141 | 160 | 151 | 139 | 215 | | 171 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 149 | 1 |
| | Mixed beans | 71 | 110 | 75 | | 75 | 103 | 101 | 140 | 90 | | 110 | 140 | 87 | 1 |
| | Mwezi moja | 114 | | | | | | 146 | | | | | | 114 | 1 |
| | Mwitemania | 120 | | 124 | 144 | 80 | 111 | 152 | | 158 | 170 | 120 | 140 | 116 | 1 |
| | Nyayo | 115 | 100 | 111 | 153 | 120 | 117 | 150 | 150 | 156 | 171 | 150 | 150 | 119 | 1 |
| | Nyota beans | 116 | | | | | | 151 | | | | | | 116 | 1 |
| | Red kidney | | | | | 114 | | | | | | 144 | | 114 | 1 |
| | Rosecoco | 126 | 120 | 100 | 161 | 120 | 156 | 168 | 170 | 162 | 180 | 150 | 170 | 130 | 1 |
| | Saitoti | 121 | | 131 | | 76 | | 151 | | 165 | | 150 | | 109 | 1 |
| | Wairimu | 88 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 82 | 106 | 120 | 150 | 157 | 120 | 117 | 160 | 96 | 1 |
| | Yellow | 142 | 143 | 120 | | 100 | 119 | 190 | 209 | 160 | | 150 | 150 | 125 | 1 |
| **Dry maize** | White maize | 42 | 49 | 32 | 40 | 37 | 45 | 50 | 65 | 73 | 50 | 50 | 60 | 41 | 5 |
| | Yellow maize | | 71 | | | | | | 90 | | | | | 71 | 9 |
| **Irish potatoes** | Shangi | 36 | 40 | 48 | 78 | 41 | 57 | 43 | 43 | 67 | 88 | 53 | 75 | 50 | 6 |
| **Rice** | Ai malik | 136 | | | | | | 190 | | | | | | 136 | 1 |
| | Alnab | | | | | 208 | | | | | | 250 | | 208 | 2 |
| | Basmati | 141 | 90 | 142 | 143 | | 104 | 214 | 170 | 184 | 160 | | 120 | 124 | 1 |
| | Biriani | 110 | 180 | 114 | 105 | 84 | 102 | 150 | 200 | 133 | 125 | 120 | 120 | 116 | 1 |
| | Falcon | 84 | | | | | | 100 | | | | | | 84 | 1 |
| | Family rice | | | 220 | | | | | | 270 | | | | 220 | 2 |
| | Fatma rice | 200 | | 235 | | | | 280 | | 278 | | | | 217 | 2 |
| | Mara 777 | | | 271 | | 150 | | | | 295 | | 170 | | 210 | 2 |
| | Pakistan | | 80 | | | | 130 | | 165 | | | | 160 | 105 | 1 |
| | Pishori grade 1 | 169 | | 145 | 188 | 176 | 172 | 223 | | 198 | 206 | 200 | 200 | 166 | 2 |
| | Pishori grade 2 | 104 | 106 | | | | | 164 | 163 | | | | | 105 | 1 |
| | Sana | 144 | | | | 128 | | 200 | | | | 150 | | 136 | 1 |
| | Sindano | 149 | 180 | 159 | | 133 | 128 | 198 | 200 | 203 | | 165 | 140 | 150 | 1 |
| | Sunrice | | | 146 | | | | | | 188 | | | | 146 | 1 |
| | Tamtam | | | 145 | | | | | | 174 | | | | 145 | 1 |

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of January 2025

# Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between week one and weeks two to four, there were notable weekly price fluctuations across different regions. While most commodities maintained stable wholesale and retail prices, some exhibited varying trends in Eldoret. For dry beans, prices fluctuated, with most varieties experiencing either a decrease ranging from 0.7% to 9% or an increase between 4% and 27%, while a few remained stable. Dry white maize saw a 5% decrease in wholesale prices, while retail prices remained stable. Irish potatoes recorded a 5% decrease in wholesale prices and an 8% decline in retail prices. For both wholesale and retail markets, most rice varieties maintained stable prices, though a few experienced slight increases and decreases. Wheat recorded significant price increases in both wholesale and retail markets, primarily due to scarcity and high demand. These fluctuations can be attributed to seasonal variations in food supply within the region and its neighboring areas.

When comparing commodity prices in Kisumu from week 1 to week 4, most items maintained stable wholesale and retail prices. All available dry bean varieties recorded stable prices, except for yellow beans, which saw a 5% increase in wholesale prices and a 2% increase in retail prices. White and yellow dry maize remained stable in both wholesale and retail markets. Irish potatoes experienced a 9% decline in wholesale prices and a 6% decrease in retail prices. All rice varieties maintained stable retail and wholesale prices, except for Pishori rice, which recorded an 8% decrease in wholesale prices. The stability and price declines can be attributed to an adequate food supply in Kisumu and neighboring counties.

In the Mombasa region, commodity prices showed a mix of stability, decreases, and increases, with most experiencing declining prices. Dry beans maintained stable wholesale and retail prices, though wholesale prices saw a significant decrease ranging from 11% to 32%, while retail prices declined by 12% to 18%. Dry maize recorded a 2% decrease in both wholesale and retail prices. Irish potatoes experienced a 3% increase in wholesale prices and a significant 28% rise in retail prices, likely due to high demand in Mombasa, a non-producing city. Most rice varieties saw a decline in wholesale prices, ranging from 3% to 17%. Wheat recorded a 17% increase in wholesale prices, while retail prices dropped by 17%. The variations in wholesale and retail prices are driven by transportation costs, demand fluctuations, bulk purchasing differences, market competition, and import dynamics, with retailers adjusting prices based on local demand and operational costs.

In Nairobi, most food commodities experienced stable or declining wholesale and retail prices.

## FOCUS ON BEANS ACROSS SELECTED REGIONS

Beans are a key staple food crop in Kenya, second only to maize in importance. They are cultivated across various regions, with the largest production areas being Eastern, Nyanza, Central, Western, and Rift Valley. The high demand for diverse meals in these regions has made beans widely available in local retail markets. Due to their adaptability, low input requirements, rapid growth, nitrogen-fixing properties, and weed suppression capabilities, common dry beans thrive in various environments and cropping systems.

Bean cultivation in Kenya is a lucrative venture for several reasons. As a primary plant-based protein source, beans are consumed in large quantities, ensuring consistent demand. They require minimal input and enrich the soil by fixing nitrogen. While bean production is more common in areas with lower population densities, it becomes more intensive in highly populated regions. Farmers employ various cropping systems, including sole cropping and intercropping with maize, bananas, or root crops. Beans are particularly well-suited for intercropping due to their early maturation and shade tolerance.

Kenya boasts a diverse range of bean cultivars, including Rosecoco, Mwitemania, Wairimu, Mwezi Moja, and Canadian Wonder, among others. These legumes are highly versatile and can be prepared in multiple ways, such as boiling, frying, or baking. Beyond their nutritional value, beans hold significant economic importance, reinforcing their role as a staple in Kenya's agricultural landscape.

In January, different bean varieties exhibited price variations across selected locations. Commonly available types included black beans (Njahi), green/yellow, Nyayo, Mwitemania, Rosecoco, Yellow, and Wairimu beans. Eldoret and Nakuru had the widest variety of beans in the market. Wholesale and retail prices varied across regions, with some areas experiencing lower prices while others recorded higher rates.

The high demand and limited supply of beans in many regions can be attributed to their status as staple foods, often consumed alongside maize. Their availability is closely linked to food security, making them essential for the local diet..

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

| Variety | Average w/sale price (KES/kg) | | | | | | Average retail price (KES/kg) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Eldoret | Kisumu | Mombasa | Nairobi | Nakuru | Nyeri | Eldoret | Kisumu | Mombasa | Nairobi | Nakuru | Nyeri |
| Army green | 147 | | 155 | 163 | 145 | 136 | 224 | | 200 | 180 | 175 | 170 |
| Black beans(Njahi) | 150 | 200 | 159 | 163 | 89 | 133 | 244 | 300 | 185 | 180 | 120 | 170 |
| Butter beans | 176 | | | 215 | 159 | | 240 | | | 220 | 195 | |
| Green/yellow | 153 | | 141 | 160 | 151 | 139 | 215 | | 171 | 180 | 180 | 180 |
| Mixed beans | 71 | 110 | 75 | | 75 | 103 | 101 | 140 | 90 | | 110 | 140 |
| Mwezi moja | 114 | | | | | | 146 | | | | | |
| Mwitemania | 120 | | 124 | 144 | 80 | 111 | 152 | | 158 | 170 | 120 | 140 |
| Nyayo | 115 | 100 | 111 | 153 | 120 | 117 | 150 | 150 | 156 | 171 | 150 | 150 |
| Nyota beans | 116 | | | | | | 151 | | | | | |
| Red kidney | | | | | 114 | | | | | | 144 | |
| Rosecoco | 126 | 120 | 100 | 161 | 120 | 156 | 168 | 170 | 162 | 180 | 150 | 170 |
| Saitoti | 121 | | 131 | | 76 | | 151 | | 165 | | 150 | |
| Wairimu | 88 | 98 | 98 | 103 | 82 | 106 | 120 | 150 | 157 | 120 | 117 | 160 |
| Yellow | 142 | 143 | 120 | | 100 | 119 | 190 | 209 | 160 | | 150 | 150 |

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

For retail prices, all dry bean varieties remained stable, while wholesale prices declined by 1% to 8%, except for Njahi, Mwitemania, and Rosecoco, which maintained stability. Dry maize recorded a 5% drop in wholesale prices, while retail prices remained unchanged. Irish potatoes saw a 5% decrease in wholesale prices and a 6% decline in retail prices. Wheat experienced a 10% drop in wholesale prices and an 11% decrease in retail prices, while rice varieties recorded wholesale price declines ranging from 7% to 10%. The stability and price decline can be attributed to a steady supply of food commodities from various producing regions within the country and imports from neighboring countries.

Between week one and week four, Nakuru's wholesale prices showed a mix of stability and decline for most food commodities, while retail prices remained stable, with a few increases and decreases. For wholesale prices, some dry beans including yellow, Rosecoco, Nyayo, and Mwitemania remained steady, while Njahi, Butter, and Red Kidney beans saw price increases of 4% to 6%. Meanwhile, green yellow, mixed, army green, and Wairimu beans recorded declines ranging from 2% to 19%. Dry maize experienced a 5% decrease in wholesale prices, while retail prices increased by 4%. Shangi potatoes saw a notable price surge, with wholesale prices rising by 21% and retail prices by 65%, likely due to low supply and high demand for the perishable crop. Wheat maintained stable wholesale and retail prices, while rice varieties exhibited a mix of stability, increases, and declines in wholesale prices, with most retail prices remaining steady. Nakuru's role as a major agricultural hub, surrounded by other producing regions, largely explains the stability and decline in food prices.

Between week one and week four, Nyeri's wholesale and retail prices remained predominantly stable due to consistent supply from local producers and neighboring regions, balanced demand, and minimal market disruptions. All dry bean varieties, dry maize, rice, and wheat maintained steady prices in both wholesale and retail markets, reflecting adequate stock levels and stable consumer demand. However, Shangi Irish potatoes recorded a 13% decline in both wholesale and retail prices, likely due to increased supply and reduced demand. The overall price stability in Nyeri can be attributed to efficient market supply chains, sufficient local production, and steady consumer purchasing patterns.

## Comparison of National Average Prices between November and December

A comparison of national average prices for all commodities between December 2024 and January 2025 shows that wholesale and retail prices largely remained stable or declined, with only a few experiencing slight increases. Most commodities recorded minimal price fluctuations, ranging between -3% and 2%, attributed to the consistent supply from key producing regions and imports from neighboring East African countries and beyond.

### Table 2: Comparison of December 2024 and January 2025 prices

| Product | Variety | Ave W/Sale price (KES/Kg | | Percentage Change | Ave Retail price (KES/Kg | | Percentage Change |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | December_24 | January_25 | | December | January_25 | |
| Dry Maize | White Maize | 39 | 41 | 5% | 54 | 58 | 8% |
| | Yellow Maize | 50 | 71 | 30% | 75 | 90 | 17% |
| Dry Beans | Army Green | 149 | 149 | 0% | 187 | 190 | 2% |
| | Black Beans (Njahi) | 137 | 149 | 8% | 185 | 200 | 7% |
| | Butter Beans | 177 | 185 | 4% | 208 | 213 | 2% |
| | Green/Yellow | 143 | 149 | 4% | 178 | 185 | 4% |
| | Mixed Beans | 85 | 87 | 2% | 105 | 116 | 9% |
| | Mwezi Moja | 116 | 114 | -1% | 133 | 146 | 9% |
| | Mwitemania | 109 | 116 | 6% | 139 | 148 | 6% |
| | Nyayo | 119 | 119 | 0% | 152 | 154 | 1% |
| | Nyota Beans | 115 | 116 | 0% | 150 | 151 | 1% |
| | Red Kidney | 100 | 114 | 12% | 130 | 144 | 10% |
| | Rosecoco | 130 | 130 | 0% | 164 | 167 | 2% |
| | Saitoti | 107 | 109 | 2% | 146 | 155 | 6% |
| | Wairimu | 100 | 96 | -4% | 132 | 137 | 4% |
| | Yellow | 120 | 125 | 4% | 170 | 172 | 1% |
| Irish Potatoes | Shangi | 52 | 50 | -4% | 71 | 62 | -14% |
| Rice | A1 Malik | 136 | 136 | 0% | 190 | 190 | 0% |
| | Ainab | 208 | 208 | 0% | 250 | 250 | 0% |
| | Basmati | 135 | 124 | -9% | 168 | 170 | 1% |
| | Biriani | 108 | 116 | 7% | 142 | 141 | -1% |
| | Falcon | 84 | 84 | 0% | 100 | 100 | 0% |
| | Family rice | 253 | 220 | -15% | 283 | 270 | -5% |
| | Fatma rice | 235 | 217 | -8% | 283 | 279 | -1% |
| | Kangore | 102 | 102 | 0% | 110 | 120 | 8% |
| | Kapunga | 93 | 90 | -3% | 110 | 110 | 0% |
| | Mara 777 | 207 | 210 | 1% | 224 | 233 | 4% |
| | Pakistan | 86 | 105 | 19% | 136 | 163 | 17% |
| | Pishori Grade 1 | 171 | 166 | -3% | 200 | 204 | 2% |
| | Pishori Grade 2 | 92 | 105 | 12% | 149 | 163 | 8% |
| | Sana | 136 | 136 | 0% | 175 | 175 | 0% |
| | Sindano | 140 | 150 | 6% | 178 | 181 | 2% |
| | Sunrice | 149 | 146 | -2% | 181 | 188 | 4% |
| | Tamtam | 152 | 145 | -5% | 180 | 174 | -3% |
| | Tosha Super | 88 | 88 | 0% | 105 | 106 | 0% |
| | Yabal | 148 | 146 | -1% | 185 | 185 | 0% |
| | Zamin | 128 | 128 | 0% | 185 | 185 | 0% |
| Wheat | Wheat | 63 | 65 | 3% | 86 | 89 | 3% |

Key

| | |
|---|---|
| <2 but>=-3 | Stable |
| >-3 but <-15 | Decrease |
| >2 but < =10 | Slight increase |
| > 10 | Increasing |

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of January 2025

## Outlook for the Month of February

- Dry Maize: Prices are likely to remain stable or slightly decline, supported by steady supplies from key maize-producing regions. However, localized shortages in some areas may lead to minor price fluctuations.
- Beans: Most bean varieties are expected to maintain stable prices, though some may see marginal increases due to high demand and supply constraints from both local and regional markets. Imports from Uganda and Tanzania will continue to play a role in stabilizing prices.
- Rice: Prices will likely remain relatively stable, with some varieties experiencing minor declines, particularly for imported rice from Pakistan and Tanzania. Locally produced rice from Mwea will continue to supply the market at competitive prices.
- Irish Potatoes: Prices may increase, especially in urban markets like Mombasa and Nairobi, due to high demand and the perishable nature of the crop. Supply fluctuations from key production areas such as Nakuru and Nyandarua may also contribute to price volatility.
- Dry Wheat: Prices are expected to be unstable, with a possibility of further increases, particularly for imported wheat due to global supply chain factors. However, local production from Rift Valley regions may provide some relief in stabilizing prices.
- Overall, the price trends for February will be driven by availability, transportation costs, and import supply dynamics, with stable to slightly increasing prices expected for Irish potatoes and wheat, while dry maize, beans, and rice may remain steady with minor fluctuations.

## FOCUS ON MOMBASA REGION

Mombasa County, covering 229.7 km² along the Kenyan coast, is one of the five counties bordering the Indian Ocean and includes 665 km² of water. As Kenya's second-largest city after Nairobi, Mombasa serves as a major commercial hub and tourist destination. It is home to Kilindini Harbor, the most significant seaport in East Africa, which plays a crucial role in import and export activities for Kenya and neighboring countries such as Tanzania and Uganda.

The region's commodity prices are primarily tracked at Kongowea Market, the largest wholesale market in East and Central Africa. Kongowea is a critical supply point for Mombasa's retail markets and serves adjacent sub-counties and counties in the Coast region. The market, which operates daily from 4:00 AM, features both wholesale and retail sections, offering a diverse range of agricultural goods. Although primarily a wholesale market, it also has a retail area, making it the main supplier of fresh produce in Mombasa. The market is managed by the Mombasa County government and charges traders a fee for operations. Most traders are Kenyans, with some having business links with Tanzanian and Ugandan traders.

Mombasa sources beans from Uganda, Murang'a, Meru, Taita Taveta, and Loitoktok, rice from Mwea, and Bura irrigation schemes, Tanzania, and Pakistan, Irish potatoes from Nakuru (Molo and Mau Narok) and Nyandarua (Kinare and Ol-Kalau), and wheat from the Rift Valley (Narok, Uasin Gishu, and Nakuru Counties).

In January 2025, commodity prices in Mombasa exhibited a mix of stability, increases, and declines, with most experiencing declining trends between week one and week four. These fluctuations were largely influenced by the availability of food commodities from within the region, nearby counties, and neighboring East African countries.

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

| 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) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | | |
| Dry Beans | Army Green | 140 | 133 | 138 | 180 | 170 | 170 | 137 | 173 |
| | Black Beans (Njahi) | 90 | 85 | 85 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 87 | 120 |
| | Butter Beans | 155 | 148 | 155 | 179 | 171 | 180 | 153 | 177 |
| | Green/Yellow | 140 | 138 | 140 | 170 | 170 | 175 | 139 | 172 |
| | Mixed Beans | 80 | 75 | 80 | 120 | 112 | 120 | 78 | 117 |
| | Mwitemania | 80 | 80 | 80 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 80 | 120 |
| | Nyayo | 120 | 120 | 120 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 120 | 150 |
| | Red Kidney | 100 | 100 | 100 | 130 | 130 | 130 | 100 | 130 |
| | Rosecoco | 120 | 113 | 110 | 160 | 157 | 150 | 114 | 156 |
| | Saitoti | 76 | 76 | 76 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 76 | 150 |
| | Soya Beans | 100 | 100 | 110 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 103 | 150 |
| | Wairimu | 85 | 82 | 78 | 120 | 113 | 100 | 81 | 111 |
| | Yellow | 100 | 100 | 100 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 100 | 150 |
| Dry Maize | White Maize | 38 | 38 | 38 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 38 | 50 |
| Irish Potatoes | Shangi | 50 | 50 | 48 | 60 | 60 | 63 | 49 | 61 |
| Rice | Alnab | 208 | 208 | 208 | 250 | 250 | 250 | 208 | 250 |
| | Biriani | 85 | 85 | 85 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 85 | 120 |
| | Mara 777 | 148 | 148 | 149 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 148 | 170 |
| | Pishori Grade 1 | 180 | 180 | 180 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 180 | 200 |
| | Sana | 129 | 129 | 129 | 150 | 150 | 150 | 129 | 150 |
| | Sindano | 124 | 124 | 124 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 124 | 160 |
| | Yabal | 140 | 140 | 140 | 170 | 170 | 170 | 140 | 170 |
| Wheat | Wheat | 50 | 50 | 50 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 50 | 80 |

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of January 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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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



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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 | www.ifpri.org | www.ifpri.info