



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

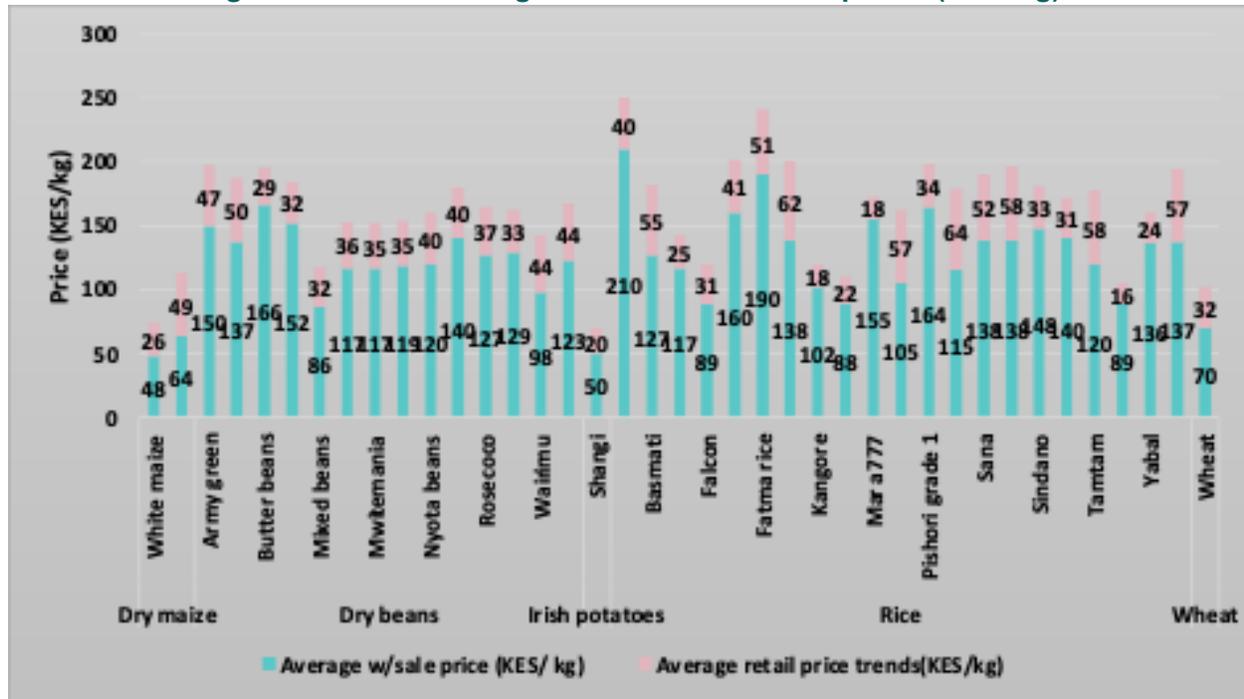
- ▶ **Price Margins:** Variations in price margins are mainly driven by high fuel and transport costs, seasonal changes, and supply-demand imbalances.
- ▶ **Regional Disparities:** Differences in prices across regions stem from varying local supply and demand, the influence of intermediaries, and rising transport costs.
- ▶ **Dry Beans:** Prices remained relatively low due to increased supply from recent April harvests.
- ▶ **Maize:** Elevated prices in some areas are due to seasonal scarcity and high demand, especially in major consumption centers.
- ▶ **Irish Potatoes:** Price increases in urban areas are linked to high demand, limited supply, perishability, intermediary involvement, and fuel-driven transport costs.
- ▶ **Rice:** High prices persist due to reliance on imports, making local markets vulnerable to global price shifts and import costs.
- ▶ **Wheat:** Prices remain high due to dependency on imports, with local costs affected by international trade dynamics and increasing importation expenses.

Overall Wholesale and Retail Prices for May

In May 2025, Figure 1 presents the average wholesale and retail prices of maize, beans, potatoes, rice, and wheat across major Kenyan markets. Most commodities recorded price margins ranging between 10% and 25%. This applied to various types of dry beans—such as Butter, Green Yellow, Nyayo, Red Kidney, Rosecoco, and Saitoti—as well as rice varieties including Alnab, Biriani, Family, Fatma,

Kangore, Kapunga, Mara 777, Pishori Grade 1, Sindano, and Sunrice. Some commodities recorded higher margins, with certain dry beans, Shangi Irish potatoes (40%), and some varieties of rice and wheat (up to 46%) falling within a 36% to 49% margin range. Notably, a few commodities experienced significantly higher price margins of 56% and above, including white dry maize (54%), yellow dry maize (77%), Pakistan rice (54%), and Pishori 2 rice (56%). These variations in price margins can be attributed to high fuel and transportation costs, seasonal fluctuations, and imbalances in local supply and demand.

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



Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of May 2025

Wholesale and Retail Commodity Prices

A wide range of bean varieties was found across the surveyed regions. Black beans (Njahi), Rosecoco, Wairimu, and Nyayo were available in all selected areas. Army Green beans were common in all regions except Kisumu and Nairobi, while Green Yellow and Mwitmania beans were present in all areas except Kisumu. Mixed and Yellow beans were found in all regions except Nairobi. Some bean types were region-specific; for instance, Nyota and Mwezi Moja were only available in Eldoret, while Butter beans were found exclusively in Nairobi and Nakuru. Eldoret and Nakuru reported the greatest accessibility to bean varieties, largely due to their role as key bean-producing regions in the country. As expected, retail prices for all bean varieties were higher than wholesale prices. Compared to the national wholesale average, wholesale prices for most bean varieties were higher in Eldoret and Nairobi, whereas Kisumu recorded higher wholesale prices for all the bean types available there. In contrast, Mombasa, Nakuru, and Nyeri reported relatively lower wholesale and retail prices, attributed to recent harvests in April that increased local supply. Regional price disparities can be explained by market dynamics such as variations in supply and demand,

the role of intermediaries, and increased transportation costs driven by rising fuel prices.

All regions reported the availability of dry white maize, while Kisumu and Nyeri also recorded the presence of yellow maize. Wholesale prices for white maize were higher than the national average of KES 48 per kilogram in most regions, with Kisumu at KES 58/kg, Nairobi at KES 50/kg, and both Nakuru and Nyeri at KES 52/kg. Mombasa recorded a significantly higher retail price of KES 107/kg, compared to the national average retail price of KES 74/kg. The elevated maize prices across these regions can largely be attributed to seasonal scarcity and heightened demand. As major consumption hubs, these cities experience increased pressure on supply, which drives prices upward, especially during periods of limited availability.

In Nairobi and Nyeri, Irish potatoes fetched higher wholesale prices of KES 76/kg and KES 69/kg respectively, compared to the national average of KES 50/kg. Retail prices were also notably elevated in Nairobi (KES 85/kg), Nyeri (KES 89/kg), Mombasa (KES 76/kg), and Nakuru (KES 72/kg), all exceeding the national average retail price of KES 70/kg. These price increases in densely populated areas can be attributed to several factors, including heightened demand, limited supply due to the perishable

nature of potatoes, the involvement of intermediaries, and rising transportation costs driven by higher fuel prices.

All regions reported the availability of Biriani and Pishori rice, while Basmati rice was commonly found in all areas except Nakuru and Nyeri. Sindano rice was present in all regions except Nairobi, and Mombasa featured additional varieties such as Tamtam, Family Rice, and Sunrice. Eldoret recorded higher wholesale and retail prices for the most widely consumed rice varieties. These elevated prices are largely driven by Kenya's dependence on imported rice to meet domestic demand, which makes local prices susceptible to fluctuations in international markets and importation costs. According to regional agricultural trade data and national food security assessments from 2024 (FAO, EAC, & KNBS, 2024), Tanzania remains the dominant rice producer and key supplier in East Africa,

while Kenya and Uganda have limited production capacity and rely heavily on imports from Tanzania to bridge their consumption gaps.

Elevated retail prices for dry wheat were reported in Eldoret and Mombasa at KES 77/kg and KES 79/kg respectively, both surpassing the national average of KES 70/kg. Similarly, wholesale prices in Eldoret (KES 125/kg) and Mombasa (KES 122/kg) exceeded the national average of KES 102/kg. The higher prices in these regions can be attributed to their strategic roles in the wheat supply chain—Eldoret being a key aggregation and milling center, and Mombasa serving as the main import entry point. Given Kenya's heavy reliance on wheat imports to meet domestic demand, prices in these regions are particularly sensitive to international trade dynamics and rising importation costs, which often translate into higher market prices.

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

Product	Variety	Average w/sale price (KES/ kg)						Average		
		Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Eldoret	Kisumu	Mombasa
Dry beans	Army green	147		155		164	134	218		218
	Black beans (Njahi)	150	200	124	165	90	94	230	295	160
	Butter beans				199	133				
	Green/yellow	147		156	160	158	139	200		160
	Mixed beans	85	90	75		80	100	90	150	160
	Mwezi moja	117						153		
	Mwiternia	125		100	150	100	109	163		160
	Nyayo	125	108	94	149	114	122	160	166	160
	Nyota beans	120						160		
	Rosecoco	134	125	86	157	120	139	187	170	160
	Saritoti	121		104	150	140		164		160
	Wairimu	83	100	100	98	100	105	122	160	160
Yellow	132	144	120		100	120	172	226	160	
Dry maize	White maize	40	58	39	50	52	52	71	73	70
	Yellow maize		73				55		84	70
Irish potatoes	Shangi	42	40	41	76	42	69	48	44	70
Rice	Alnab					210				
	Basmati	146	90	140	132			213	169	160
	Biriani	120	180	112	101	91	100	159	200	160
	Family rice			160						210
	Fatma rice	200		180				280		210
	Kangore						102			
	Mara 777			160		150				160
	Pakistan		76				134		164	
	Pishori grade 1	170		149	178	173	163	225		160
	Pishori grade 2	127	102					189	169	
	Sana	148				128		220		
	Simba	138						196		
	Sindano	152	166	153		140	128	203	200	160
	Sunrice			140						160
Tamtam			120						160	
Tosha super						89				
Wheat	Wheat	77	66	79	68	60	69	125	100	70

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of May 2025

Wholesale and Retail Price Trends by Region

Between weeks one and four, food commodity prices fluctuated across various regions. In Eldoret, there was a mix of price trends—some commodities remained stable, others decreased, while a few recorded increases. Most food items either maintained stable prices or declined. A comparison between weeks one and four shows that retail prices for several dry bean varieties such as Mwezi Moja, Mwitmania, Saitoti, and Wairimu dropped by 3% to 6%. Prices for Njahi, Green Yellow, Mixed, and Nyota beans remained unchanged, while Army Green, Nyayo, and Rosecoco beans saw increases of 2.9%, 0.7%, and 2.4%, respectively. Dry maize experienced notable price hikes, with retail prices rising by 12.5% and wholesale prices by 1.87%, driven by scarcity and high demand. For rice, retail prices remained stable for Falcon, Fatma, Fzami, Pishori 1, Sana, and Sindano, while Basmati, Biriani, Pishori 2, Simba, and Sindano registered increases ranging from 1.7% to 6%. Dry wheat prices were stable at the retail level, but wholesale prices rose by 3%.

A comparison of food commodity prices in Kisumu from week one to week four shows that most remained stable, with only a few experiencing fluctuations. All available dry bean varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, except for yellow beans, which saw a significant increase of 18%. Dry white and yellow maize recorded decreases in both retail and wholesale prices—7% and 6% for white maize, and 5% and 3% for both retail and wholesale yellow maize. Irish potatoes showed price declines of 11% at wholesale and 12% at retail. All rice varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, except for Sindano, which declined by 2.4%. Dry wheat registered a 2% reduction in wholesale prices while retail prices remained unchanged. The overall price stability in Kisumu, despite its status as a non-agricultural region, can be attributed to consistent food inflows from surplus-producing neighboring counties and cross-border imports from Uganda via the Busia border. Additionally, the decline in potato prices was likely influenced by increased local supply and reduced production yields linked to erratic weather patterns, 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
Average retail price (KES/kg)						
Region	Eldoret	Mombasa	Nairobi	Nakuru	Nyeri	Total average retail price (KES/kg)
Wheat price	125	89	80	80	90	93

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

In the Mombasa region, a comparison of prices from week one to week four revealed that most commodities recorded declining or stable wholesale and retail prices, with a few exceptions showing slight increases in price. The wholesale prices for most dry bean varieties including Army Green, Green Yellow, Mixed, Mwitmania, Nyayo, Yellow and Wairimu saw stable prices. Njahi, Rosecoco, and Saitoti saw decline in wholesale prices of between 4% and 26%. Dry maize and Irish potatoes saw significant retail price decreases of 38% and 31%, and reduction in wholesale prices of 21% and 15% respectively. Basmati, Fatma, Mara 777, Sunrice, and Tamtam rice varieties experienced stability in wholesale price, while dry Biriani saw slight decline by 0.3% and Pishori grade 1 and Sindano wholesale rice prices increased by 1% and 4% respectively. Dry wheat declined by 5%. 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 combination of stable, decreasing, and increasing price trends. Retail prices generally declined for most commodities, though some remained stable or recorded slight increases. Wholesale prices also reflected mixed movements. All available dry bean varieties maintained stable wholesale prices, except for Green Yellow, which declined by 6%, and Wairimu, which increased by 3%. Wholesale prices for dry maize and Irish potatoes declined during the period. In the rice category, Basmati recorded a 7% increase in wholesale price, Biriani remained stable, and Pishori Grade 1 declined slightly by 0.6%. Wheat saw a notable wholesale price increase of 13%. These fluctuations in food commodity prices in Nairobi are largely driven by the city's high population, which fuels strong demand, coupled with its reliance on external food supplies due to its status as a non-agricultural producing region.

A comparison of prices between week one and week four in Nakuru showed overall stability in both wholesale and retail prices for most food commodities, with a few instances of increases and declines. Retail prices for all dry bean varieties remained stable, except for yellow beans, which recorded a 15% increase. Dry maize prices rose by 14%, while Irish potatoes experienced a sharp decline of 39%, attributed to increased supply from local producers and imports from neighboring counties. Wheat prices remained unchanged. All available rice varieties maintained stable prices, except for Pishori Grade 1, which saw an 8% decrease. This general trend of price stability in Nakuru, a major food-producing region, is largely attributed to seasonal patterns and surplus production, which resulted in market saturation and moderated 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 all dry beans remained stable throughout the period except for Rosecoco and Wairimu, whose prices declined by 1% and 3% respectively. Dry white maize prices remained stable while yellow maize declined by 23%. Shangi Irish potatoes increased by 3% while all available rice and dry wheat remained stable. 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 April and May

A comparison of national average commodity prices between April and May 2025 indicates overall stability, with most wholesale and retail prices falling within the stable range (between -3% and +3%). A few commodities recorded slight increases (between +3% and +7%) or moderate decreases (between -3% and -15%) (see Table 2). This general price stability is likely due to adequate food supply from key production regions, supported by imports from neighboring East African countries and global suppliers such as Pakistan, Thailand, and India.

Table 2: Comparison of April and May prices

Product	Variety	Average Wholesale Price (Kes/Kg)		Percentage change	Average Retail Price (Kes/ Kg)		Percentage change
		Apr-25	May-25		Apr-25	May-25	
Dry beans	Army green	147	150	2%	188	197	5%
	Black beans (Njali)	138	137	-1%	185	187	1%
	Butter beans	173	166	-4%	200	195	-3%
	Green/yellow	148	152	3%	182	184	1%
	Mixed beans	85	86	1%	112	118	5%
	Mwezi moja	115	117	2%	150	153	2%
	Mwittemaria	118	117	-1%	190	152	1%
	Nyayo	118	119	1%	190	154	3%
	Nyota beans	120	120	0%	153	160	5%
	Red kidney	140	140	0%	180	180	0%
	Roseososo	128	127	-1%	164	164	0%
	Saltoti	121	129	7%	155	162	5%
	Wairimu	102	96	-6%	143	142	-1%
	Yellow	120	123	3%	162	167	3%
Dry maize	White maize	47	48	2%	73	74	1%
	Yellow maize	60	64	7%	110	113	3%
Irish potatoes	Shangi	53	50	-6%	74	70	-5%
Rice	Ai malik	140	150	7%	200	216	8%
	Alrab	216	194	-10%	290	220	-15%
	Basmati	117	117	0%	189	162	-14%
	Biriani	118	108	-8%	140	120	-14%
	Falcon	164	160	-2%	107	111	4%
	Family rice	190	190	0%	271	241	-11%
	Fatma rice	196	166	-15%	290	260	-10%
	Kangara	102	102	0%	120	120	0%
	Kapunga	88	86	0%	110	110	0%
	Mera 777	172	155	-10%	209	183	-12%
	Pakistan	105	105	0%	163	162	-1%
	Pishori grade 1	166	164	-1%	203	198	-2%
	Pishori grade 2	112	115	3%	174	179	3%
	Sana	138	138	0%	188	190	1%
	Sindano	147	148	1%	182	181	-1%
Sunrice	140	140	0%	239	217	-9%	
Tambam	125	120	-4%	245	232	-5%	
Tosha super	90	89	-1%	105	105	0%	
Yabai	136	136	0%	160	160	0%	
Zamin	136	137	1%	185	194	5%	
Wheat	Wheat	73	70	-4%	101	102	1%

Key

<3 but >3	Stable
>3 but <-15	Decrease
>3 but <7	Slight increase

Source: Daily Market Survey for the month of May 2025

Outlook for the Month of June

- ▶ **Dry Beans:** Prices may increase slightly as local stocks continue to decline, and demand remains high during the ongoing planting season. Although imports from Uganda will continue, they may not fully offset the local supply shortfall.
- ▶ **Maize:** Prices are likely to remain stable or decline slightly, supported by ongoing inflows from surplus-producing counties and continued cross-border supplies from Uganda and Tanzania.
- ▶ **Rice:** Prices are expected to remain high but stable, as steady imports from Pakistan, India, and Thailand and production from local irrigation schemes continue to meet demand.
- ▶ **Irish Potatoes:** Prices will likely remain elevated due to ongoing low supply from highland areas and the continued lack of adequate storage infrastructure, which limits market replenishment.
- ▶ **Wheat:** A slight increase in prices is anticipated, driven by prevailing global market conditions and reduced domestic output.
- ▶ **Overall,** while maize may offer some relief, upward pressure on prices of other staples—especially dry beans, potatoes, and wheat—may keep household food expenditures high in some areas.

FOCUS ON NYERI REGION

Located in central Kenya, Nyeri County is one of the country's 47 counties and is known for its scenic landscape of rolling hills and fertile plains. The county's capital and largest urban center, Nyeri Town, is a focal point for vibrant agricultural activity. According to the 2019 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Nyeri had a population of 759,164, marking a 9.5% increase since 2009.

Agriculture forms the backbone of Nyeri's economy, with major activities including coffee and tea farming, dairy production, horticulture, and livestock rearing. These serve as the primary sources of livelihood for most residents. Key staple crops grown in the county include maize, beans, wheat, bananas, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, and a variety of vegetables.

Agribusiness plays a central role in the county's economic development, supported by produce from local farmers and neighboring counties. A major highlight is the Karatina open-air market in Karatina Town, which is a critical trading hub and the second-largest open-air market in East Africa. It serves most of Nyeri's sub-counties and neighboring areas, offering a wide array of agricultural products including fruits, vegetables, cereals, and other goods.

In May 2025, food commodity prices in the Nyeri region largely remained stable across both wholesale and retail markets, with only a few recordings slight fluctuations between week one and week four. This general price stability is attributed to the consistent and reliable supply of food commodities from within the county and surrounding food-producing regions.

Table 3: Average Wholesale and Retail Prices, Nyeri Region

Product	Variety	Average wholesale price per kg				Average retail price per kg				Total average wholesale price per kg	Total average retail price per kg	
		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4			
Dry beans	Army green	138	133	133	133	170	170	170	170	134	170	
	Black beans (Njahi)	95	94	94	94	130	130	130	130	94	130	
	Common/peas	139	139	139	139	190	190	190	190	139	190	
	Green/beans	110	110	110	110	130	130	130	130	110	130	
	Mademera	109	109	109	109	140	140	140	140	109	140	
	Nyeri	122	122	122	122	190	190	190	190	122	190	
	Red/beans	141	140	138	137	190	190	190	190	139	190	
	Shamba	106	106	106	106	170	170	170	170	106	170	
	Yellow	120	120	120	120	190	190	190	190	120	190	
	Dry maize	White maize	81	82	82	84	91	91	91	91	82	91
Yellow maize		84	84	84	86	95	95	95	95	84	95	
Irish potatoes	Shangi	95	71	71	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	
Rice	Bayani	110	99	100	110	120	120	120	120	100	120	
	Changari	112	112	112	112	120	120	120	120	112	120	
	Kapungu	88	88	88	88	110	110	110	110	88	110	
	Pakistani	134	134	134	134	190	190	190	190	134	190	
	Patent grade 1	96	91	91	91	99	99	99	99	91	99	
	Sindano	128	128	128	128	140	140	140	140	128	140	
	Tanga super	87	89	89	89	105	105	105	105	89	105	
	Yellow	93	93	93	93	91	91	91	91	93	91	
	Wheat											

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

ABOUT THIS SERIES

The Food Security Portal (FSP), facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), aims to improve food security for the world's poor and increase the resilience of global food systems against food and financial crisis. The project brings together international, regional, and country-level data, news, and research aimed at meeting countries' immediate food security needs and building long-term global food security. The FSP is designed to pool information in structured ways to ensure high-quality, timely, and relevant data and to provide the opportunity for collaboration among policymakers, development professionals, and researchers.

This report is part of the FSP's efforts to monitor country-level food prices in order to improve the governments' ability to respond to and prevent food crises. It presents monthly price trends and movements for key food commodities, including dry beans, dry maize, rice, wheat, and Irish potatoes, in selected major regions and markets in Kenya.

DATA COLLECTION AND METHODOLOGY

The study was conducted in the Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, Kisumu, and Nyeri regions of Kenya. These regions comprise the key markets in major urban centers. The five selected commodities comprise the major staple foods in Kenya¹.

Data assistants, some of whom were traders, collected average daily wholesale and retail prices from the main markets of the selected regions. Data was collected daily for six days (Mondays to Saturdays) from stockists/wholesalers and traders in the morning hours.

During the last week of the month, the following qualitative data were captured:

- General observations on food prices during the month, including price variations and the lowest, highest, and prevailing wholesale and retail prices
- The source of food commodities and their availability throughout the month
- The effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as government restrictions including curfews and cessation of movement, on food prices and availability (both supply and demand)
- Traders' adaptation strategies to the COVID-19 pandemic, including sourcing and selling

Additional secondary data was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, Kenya Government Food Security War Room (FSWR), Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (MoALF), and Regional Agriculture Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN).

¹ NB: While the report covers wheat, consumption of that commodity in Kenya is comprised mainly of wheat products (flours, pastries, and highly processed foods) rather than raw wheat itself.

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