



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

Highlights

- ▶ Maize prices declined slightly in Kenya, increased moderately in Uganda, remained stable in Rwanda, and exhibited urban volatility in Tanzania. The variations partly reflect the transition of the different markets from the harvest period to the lean period of the year.
- ▶ Urban–rural price gaps are pronounced in Maize (up to USD 170/MT in Kenya); rice markets are more stable.
- ▶ Maize prices surged year on year, ranging from 22% to 36% across East Africa due to cost pressures and regional trade dynamics.
- ▶ Moreover, significant annual growth in rice prices in Uganda (28%) and Tanzania (31%) reflects urban demand and import costs.
- ▶ Between October 2025 and March 2026, we predict the following potential price paths: (i) moderate price trends for the base case scenario, (ii) slight price decreases due to favourable harvests as the best-case scenario, and (iii) the worst case scenario being sharp price rises due to climatic and trade shocks.
- ▶ A significant policy reversal in Rwanda is the Government's decision to end government-set prices for farm produce, ensuring that market forces of demand and supply determine prices and reduce tensions between suppliers and buyers.

Changing Maize Prices in East Africa

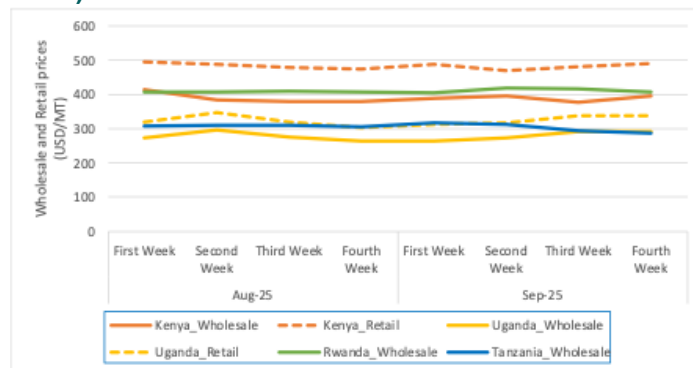
Chart 1 examines the weekly trends in wholesale and retail maize prices for Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania between August and September 2025. In Kenya, wholesale maize prices declined slightly from USD 413/MT in the first week of August to USD 379/MT by the fourth week, before recovering marginally to USD 396/MT by late September. Retail prices mirrored this pattern, falling from USD 496/MT in early August to USD 474/MT at month's end, then stabilizing around USD 489/MT in September. This pattern aligns with seasonal supply, where post-harvest inflows typically lead to short-term price moderation (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2025). The minor retail decline in Kenya further suggests improved availability in the urban market, supported by cross-county maize flows and government distribution interventions through the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

In Uganda, maize wholesale prices rose slightly from USD 274/MT to USD 292/MT between August and September 2025, while retail prices increased from USD 320/MT to USD 337/MT. The upward trajectory reflects localized supply constraints and increased domestic demand, particularly in urban centres such as Kampala and Gulu. FEWS NET (2025) attributed similar trends to transportation bottlenecks, limited trader liquidity, and informal exports to neighbouring markets, including Kenya and South Sudan. This moderate rise may indicate transitional market behaviour as Uganda moves from harvest to lean-season conditions, a period often characterized by slight price firming (FAO, 2025a).

In Rwanda, wholesale maize prices rose slightly, from USD 407/MT in early August to USD 417/MT in mid-September, before stabilizing at USD 408/MT by month-end. This gradual rise can be linked to government policies, including the removal of the government-set minimum price policy set by the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI, 2025). This policy was reversed to reduce tensions between suppliers and buyers and to reduce informality and waste, because farmers refused to sell when prices were set too low and buyers refused to buy when prices were set too high (Agritech, October 2025).

In Tanzania, wholesale maize prices declined from USD 307/MT in early August to USD 286/MT by late September. The trend corresponds with post-harvest seasonal supply surges, particularly in surplus-producing regions such as Mbeya and Rukwa, which typically drive temporary price declines (United Republic of Tanzania [URT], 2025). Tanzania's position as a net exporter also contributes to price adjustments, driven by regional demand and export flows to Kenya and Rwanda (FAO, 2025).

Figure 1: Average wholesale and retail price of maize in East Africa (August 2025 - September 2025)



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

Table 1 examines the monthly average maize prices for August and September 2025 in Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda, and compares them with the corresponding prices from September 2024. In the short term, in Kenya, maize retail prices decreased marginally by 0.5%, from USD 484/MT in August to USD 482/MT in September 2025. Wholesale prices were virtually unchanged at USD 389/MT (- 0.1%). The stability suggests an adequate domestic supply, supported by ongoing harvest inflows. Similar patterns were reported in previous FAO Food Price Monitoring updates, linking slight retail adjustments to post-harvest movements and stable cross-border trade inflows (FAO, 2025).

Uganda experienced mixed short-term price movements: retail prices increased slightly by 1.4%, while wholesale prices rose by 1.0%. This moderate uptick may reflect supply constraints in localized markets and heightened urban demand, particularly in Kampala and Gulu. FEWS NET (2025) notes that small price increases during the post-harvest months in Uganda often result from transport bottlenecks or informal exports to Kenya and South Sudan. Despite this, Uganda's market stability remains relatively strong, supported by continued maize availability from central and western regions.

In Tanzania, wholesale maize prices rose by 1.7% between August and September 2025, from USD 308/MT to USD 303/MT. The upward shift contrasts with the expected post-harvest decline, possibly driven by regional export demand and exchange rate depreciation, which increased export competitiveness (URT, 2025). Tanzania remains a net maize exporter, and price upticks during this period suggest the influence of cross-border flows to Kenya and Rwanda rather than domestic scarcity.

Rwanda's wholesale maize prices increased modestly by 1.2% in September 2025, from USD 407/MT to USD 412/MT. The trend aligns with Rwanda's regulated pricing framework under the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI), which enforces producer price stabilization mechanisms to prevent sharp declines during harvest seasons (MINAGRI, 2025). The slight increase indicates well-calibrated market control, maintaining farmer income levels while ensuring consumer affordability.

On the other hand, year-on-year price dynamics indicate substantial increases in maize prices across all observed countries, ranging from 22% to 36%. In Kenya, the retail and wholesale prices increased by 22% and 36%, respectively, from 2024 to 2025. This escalation underscores the persistent cost pressures in Kenya's maize supply chain, driven by higher fertilizer prices and fuel costs (KNBS, 2025). Uganda: Both retail and wholesale prices rose significantly by 27% and 25%, signalling inflationary effects on consumer markets and moderate increases in farm-gate prices. In Tanzania, a 24% annual increase in wholesale maize prices suggests external market influences rather than domestic scarcity. Rwanda: A 26% annual increase underscores continued cost-push inflation, reflecting imported fertilizer and logistics costs despite the Government's stabilizing interventions (World Bank, 2025).

Table 1: Changes in average monthly retail and wholesale price of maize in East Africa for July 2025 – August 2025

Country	Market Levels	Monthly Average Prices August 2025 (USD/MT)	Monthly Average Prices in September 2025 (USD/MT)	% Change August 2025 & September 2025	Monthly Average Prices September 2024 (USD/MT)	% Change September 2024 & September 2025
Kenya	Retail	484	482	0.5%	394	22%
Uganda	Retail	322	327	-1.4%	258	27%
Kenya	Wholesale	389	389	-0.1%	286	36%
Uganda	Wholesale	277	280	-1.0%	223	25%
Tanzania	Wholesale	308	303	1.7%	245	24%
Rwanda	Wholesale	407	412	-1.2%	327	26%

Source: Authors construction using data from FSP (for Uganda), Ministry of Agriculture Livestock and Fisheries (for Kenya), Ministry of Agriculture (for Tanzania), and e-SoKo (for Rwanda)

Uganda

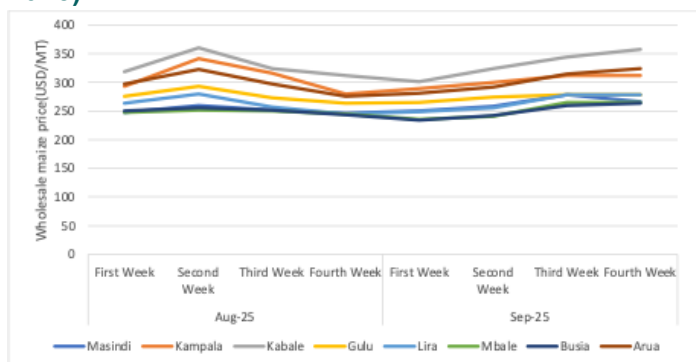
During August 2025, maize prices showed moderate volatility across most markets, with Kampala and Kabale consistently recording the highest wholesale prices, peaking at USD 341/MT and USD 360/MT, respectively, during the second week. These urban centres typically exhibit higher price levels due to greater demand, higher transaction costs, and limited proximity to production zones (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries [MAAIF], 2024). In contrast, Masindi and Mbale, located in the mid-western and eastern grain-producing regions, recorded lower, more stable prices, averaging USD 248/MT and USD 248/MT, respectively, aligning with their roles as key surplus-producing areas (Uganda Bureau of Statistics [UBOS], 2023).

Notably, during the second week of August, prices across most markets—such as Kampala (+16.4%) and Kabale (+13.2%)—rose sharply, suggesting transient supply disruptions, possibly due to localized logistical constraints or delayed market arrivals of new harvests. However, by the fourth week, prices declined moderately in most areas (e.g., Kampala from 341 to 280 USD/MT and Kabale from 360 to 312 USD/MT), signalling improved inflows of stocks into the markets, typical of the post-harvest price correction pattern (East African Grain Council [EAGC], 2024).

Compared with September, prices rebounded mildly in the third and fourth weeks. For instance, Kampala's wholesale price increased from 289 to 312 USD/MT, while Kabale rose from 301 to 358 USD/MT. Similarly, northern markets such as Gulu and Lira exhibited steady increases, suggesting expanding inter-regional demand, possibly driven by trade flows toward South Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (MAAIF, 2024; Famine Early Warning

Systems Network [FEWS NET], 2025). By the end of September, wholesale maize prices averaged USD 291/MT nationwide, with the highest in Kabale (358 USD/MT) and the lowest in Busia (263 USD/MT)—a reflection of cross-border trade dynamics, as Busia serves as a key export corridor into Kenya. The upward trend over the last two weeks aligns with seasonal market tightening, often observed at the tail end of the harvest season, when traders begin stockpiling ahead of regional export demand (EAGC, 2024).

Figure 2: Average weekly retail prices of maize in selected markets in Uganda (August – September 2025)



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda.

Kenya

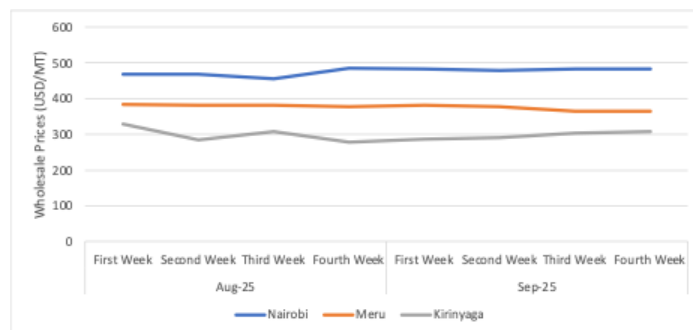
In August 2025, maize prices in Nairobi consistently recorded the highest levels, averaging USD 469/MT in the first week and fluctuating between 455 and 484 USD/MT throughout the month. The persistent price elevation in Nairobi aligns with its status as a primary consumption and distribution hub, where maize prices tend to respond more sharply to transportation and handling costs (Food and Agriculture Organization [FAO], 2024b). Conversely, Meru and Kirinyaga, key maize-producing regions in the Mount Kenya area, exhibited lower, relatively stable prices, ranging from 364–384 USD/MT and 278–330 USD/MT, respectively.

In August's second and fourth weeks, prices in Meru and Kirinyaga declined slightly (Meru: 382 to 378 USD/MT; Kirinyaga: 285 to 278 USD/MT), suggesting seasonal post-harvest supply inflows typical of Kenya's mid-year harvesting period (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2024). However, Nairobi's price trajectory displayed slight volatility, with a dip in the third week (455 USD/MT) before rebounding to 484 USD/MT in the fourth week, possibly influenced by increased urban demand and limited inflows from western production zones due to logistical constraints.

Moving into September 2025, the overall price pattern remained relatively stable, with Nairobi prices hovering around 478–484 USD/MT, showing minimal week-to-week variation. Meru's maize prices continued to decline, from 381 to 364 USD/MT by the fourth week, reflecting steady supply from on-farm stocks. In contrast, Kirinyaga recorded a mild upward correction from 288 to 308 USD/MT, which could indicate localized depletion of harvest stocks and rising intra-regional demand (Eastern Africa Grain Council [EAGC], 2024).

Over the two months, Nairobi's mean wholesale price stood at approximately 477 USD/MT, while Meru and Kirinyaga averaged 377 USD/MT and 299 USD/MT, respectively. The observed urban–rural price spread (averaging about 170 USD/MT) underscores the impact of transportation costs, market intermediaries, and supply chain inefficiencies—factors well-documented in Kenya's grain marketing system (Agricultural Policy Research in Africa [APRA], 2023).

Figure 3: Average weekly retail prices of maize in selected markets in Kenya (August – September 2025)



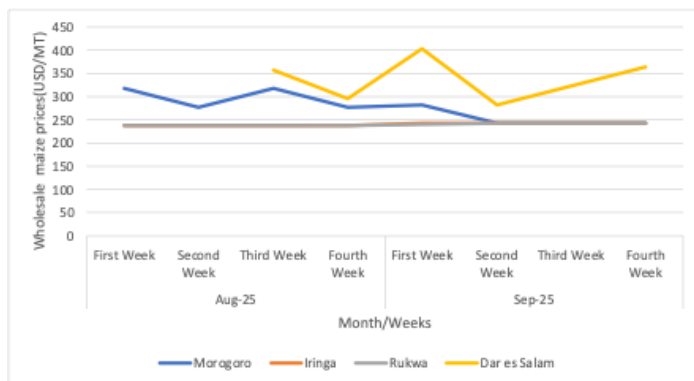
Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya.

Tanzania

In August 2025, maize prices were relatively stable in production regions. Morogoro, a major maize-producing zone, saw fluctuations between USD 277 and 317/MT, while Iringa and Rukwa remained steady at USD 238/MT throughout the month. These stable rural prices are typical in surplus-producing areas during post-harvest periods when stock availability is high (Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture [TMA], 2024). In contrast, Dar es Salaam, the principal urban consumption centre, recorded higher and more volatile wholesale prices (357–296 USD/MT). This urban–rural price disparity reflects higher demand in metropolitan areas, coupled with transport and handling costs and the city's reliance on surplus from other regions (FAO, 2024c). The decrease from 357 to 296 USD/MT between the third and fourth weeks of August may indicate improved market inflows or a temporary easing of urban supply constraints.

During September 2025, the data show mixed trends. Morogoro's maize prices decreased to 242–283 USD/MT, while Iringa remained largely stable at 242 USD/MT. Rukwa's prices showed slight adjustments, averaging 242 USD/MT. Conversely, Dar es Salaam experienced a pronounced price rebound, rising from 283 to 404 USD/MT in the first week and peaking at 363 USD/MT in the fourth week, indicating continued urban demand pressure and possible lagging flows from rural production zones (FEWS NET, 2025). The observed urban–rural price gap—averaging over 120 USD/MT—highlights inefficiencies in market linkages and the significant influence of transportation costs and storage limitations on urban food prices. Notably, price stability in Morogoro, Iringa, and Rukwa suggests effective local production management and post-harvest handling, whereas volatility in Dar es Salaam underscores the challenges of urban food security in rapidly growing cities (TMA, 2024; FAO, 2024c).

Figure 4: Average weekly retail prices of maize in selected markets in Tanzania (August – September 2025)



Source: Weekly Market Bulletin, Ministry of Agriculture, Tanzania

Changing Rice Prices in East Africa

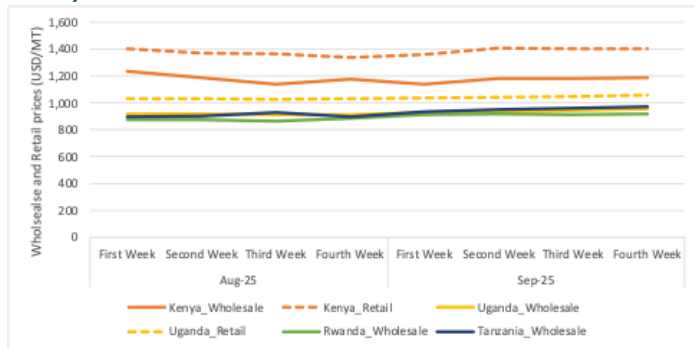
Chart 2 shows the trends in wholesale and retail rice prices across Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, and Tanzania during August–September 2025. In Kenya, rice wholesale prices ranged from 1,140–1,238 USD/MT in August, showing a gradual downward trend in the third week (1,140 USD/MT) before a modest rebound to USD 1,179/MT by the fourth week. Retail prices followed a similar pattern, declining from 1,405 to 1,337 USD/MT before rising slightly. This indicates transient supply. Adjustments, possibly due to local harvesting schedules and import flows, as Kenya imports a significant proportion of its rice to supplement domestic production (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2024). In September, wholesale prices stabilized at 1,142–1,186 KES/kg, while retail prices rose slightly, reflecting steady consumer demand in urban areas such as Nairobi and Mombasa. The slight increase in retail prices relative to wholesale prices suggests margin adjustments by traders and the influence of transportation costs, driven by the decline in fuel prices (see panel B in Chart 9).

In Uganda, rice wholesale prices remained relatively stable in August, fluctuating narrowly between 914–919 USD/MT, while retail prices were slightly higher at 1,027–1,032 USD/MT. September data show a gradual increase, reaching 953 USD/MT wholesale and 1,056 USD/MT retail by the fourth week, indicative of post-harvest stock depletion and a gradual rise in consumer demand. Regional market integration, particularly with Kenya and South Sudan, is likely contributing to these trends (Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries [MAAIF], 2024).

Rwanda recorded the lowest wholesale prices among the observed countries, with values ranging from 865 to 877 USD/MT in August. Retail prices were proportionally higher, reflecting urban consumption pressures. In September, wholesale prices increased slightly to 919 USD/MT, indicating tightening supply conditions, likely due to limited domestic production and reliance on imports from Uganda and Tanzania (Rwanda Agriculture and Animal Resources Development Board [RAB], 2024).

In Tanzania, wholesale rice prices exhibited moderate fluctuations, ranging from 896–931 USD/MT in August and rising to 969 USD/MT by the end of September. Dar es Salaam, being the principal consumption hub, drives price increases, while surplus-producing regions like Morogoro and Mbeya provide relative price stability. The trend suggests gradual market tightening, consistent with seasonal demand patterns and cross-border trade flows (Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture [TMA], 2024).

Figure 5: Weekly average wholesale and retail prices of rice in East Africa (August – September 2025)



Source: Authors’ construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda and the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda.

Table 2 shows the monthly average rice prices across East African countries—Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania, and Rwanda—indicate both short-term fluctuations between August and September 2025 and significant year-on-year increases compared to September 2024. The short-term price dynamics show that in Kenya, retail rice prices rose slightly from 1,369 USD/MT to 1,395 USD/MT, a modest 1.9% increase, while wholesale prices decreased slightly from 1,184 to 1,174 USD/MT (0.8% decline). This minor volatility suggests stable supply chains and balanced domestic demand, consistent with prior seasonal trends (KNBS, 2024). In Uganda, retail prices increased from 1,029 to 1,046 USD/MT (-1.6%), while wholesale prices rose from 916 to 939 USD/MT (-2.5%). The small fluctuations reflect steady domestic consumption and regional trade flows, with minor short-term supply adjustments (MAAIF, 2024). In Tanzania, wholesale rice prices increased from 906 to 954 USD/MT (-5.3%), highlighting a post-harvest supply tightening in urban centres such as Dar es Salaam. While in Rwanda, wholesale prices rose moderately from 874 to 916 USD/MT (-4.8%), indicating a stable supply-demand balance, possibly supported by imports from Uganda and Tanzania (RAB, 2024).

On the other hand, year-on-year price dynamics show that in Kenya, wholesale rice prices rose by 9% and retail prices by 3%, indicating moderate inflationary pressures and growing urban demand. In Uganda, both wholesale and retail prices increased by 28%, reflecting significant domestic demand growth, potential production constraints, and heightened regional trade activity. In Tanzania, the wholesale rice prices surged 31%, consistent with urban consumption pressure and cross-border demand. In Rwanda, the wholesale prices increased marginally by 1%, suggesting stable

domestic production and limited reliance on imports, despite regional market trends.

Table 2: Monthly retail and wholesale price changes of rice in East Africa (August 2025 – September 2025, September 2024, and September 2023)

Country	Market Levels	Monthly Average Prices August 2025 (USD/MT)	Monthly Average Prices September 2025 (USD/MT)	% Change August & September 2025	Monthly Average Prices September 2024 (USD/MT)	% Change September 2024 & September 2025
Kenya	Retail	1369	1395	-1.9%	1354	3%
Uganda	Retail	1029	1046	-1.6%	819	28%
Kenya	Wholesale	1184	1174	0.8%	1079	9%
Uganda	Wholesale	916	939	-2.5%	734	28%
Tanzania	Wholesale	906	954	-5.3%	729	31%
Rwanda	Wholesale	874	916	-4.8%	903	1%

Source: Author’s construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, eSoKo for Rwanda Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya and Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda

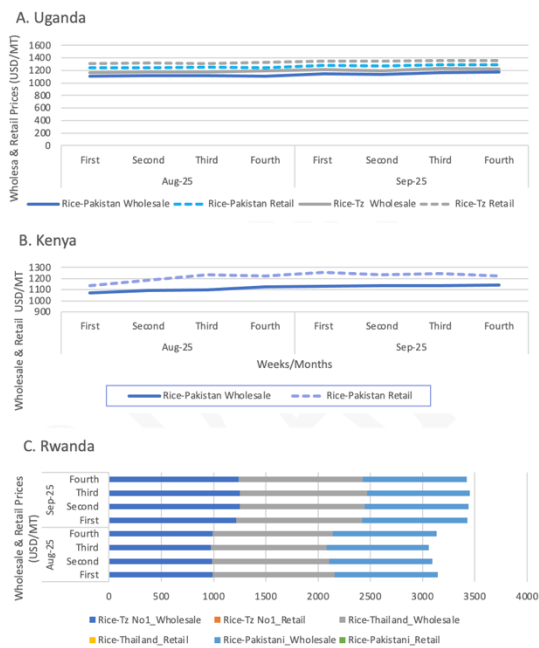
Chart 6 shows the weekly wholesale and retail prices of imported rice varieties, including Pakistan and Super Tanzania in Uganda, for August–September 2025. Pakistani rice wholesale prices rose from USD 1,108–1,120/MT in August to USD 1,141–1,172/MT in September, while retail prices increased from 1,240–1,252/kg to 1,270–1,287/kg, reflecting international supply constraints, import costs, and urban consumption pressures. Super Rice from Tanzania recorded wholesale prices of USD 1,164–1,191/MT in August, rising to USD 1,188–1,229/MT in September; retail prices increased from 1,310–1,332/kg to 1,343–1,360/kg. Price trends indicate the influence of cross-border trade, particularly from Tanzania, and sustained demand in urban markets such as Kampala (TMA, 2024).

In Kenya, in August 2025, Pakistani rice wholesale prices ranged from USD 1,069/MT in the first week to USD 1,127/MT in the fourth week, indicating a steady upward trend over the month. While in September 2025, wholesale prices continued to rise modestly, starting at USD 1,131/MT in the first week and ending at USD 1,140/MT in the fourth week. Relatedly, retail prices increased from USD 1,136/MT in early August to USD 1,225/MT by the end of the month, reflecting urban demand pressure, distribution costs, and trade margins. In September, retail prices remained elevated, fluctuating between USD 1,221–1,255/MT, highlighting sustained demand in major urban centers like Nairobi and Mombasa.

In Rwanda, the wholesale prices of Tanzanian No.1 Rice in August ranged from USD 976–992/MT and rose sharply in September to USD 1,216–1,250/MT, reflecting regional supply tightening and increased demand in urban centers.

The wholesale prices of the Thai Rice decreased slightly in August (1,105–1,168 USD/MT) before rebounding in September (1,186–1,220 USD/MT). While Pakistani variety wholesale prices remained relatively stable, ranging from USD 976–992/MT in August to USD 985–1,003/MT in September, indicating a reliable import supply. These minor price fluctuations in imported rice varieties across the East African region reflect marginal variations in local currency exchange rates against the US dollar, as illustrated in Chart 9.

Figure 6: Weekly average wholesale and retail prices of imported rice varieties in East Africa (August – September 2025)



Source: Authors' construction using data from the Ministry of Investment, Industry and Trade for Tanzania, the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries and Cooperatives for Kenya, Esoko for Rwanda and the Daily Market Traders Survey for Uganda.

Summary and Future Outlook

In Uganda, the wholesale maize prices ranged from USD 246–360/MT, with higher prices in urban and transport hub markets (Kampala, Kabale) and lower, more stable prices in production zones (Masindi, Mbale). September saw moderate price increases in most markets due to post-harvest consumption pressure and regional exports. In Kenya, the wholesale maize prices fluctuated slightly but were generally higher in urban markets (Nairobi: 455–484 USD/MT). Price patterns indicate urban demand pressures and regional supply integration. In Tanzania, the wholesale maize prices were relatively stable in production regions (Morogoro, Iringa, Rukwa) but higher in urban Dar es Salaam (283–404 USD/MT), reflecting urban consumption-driven price volatility.

Domestic wholesale prices in Uganda, Kenya, Tanzania, and Rwanda ranged from USD 874–969/MT (Uganda) to USD 1,140–1,186/MT (Kenya), with retail prices consistently higher (100–150 units above wholesale). September showed mild upward trends due to post-harvest stock depletion and urban demand pressure. Rwanda saw moderate increases in Tanzanian rice imports, while domestic production remained limited, underscoring reliance on imports to meet urban demand.

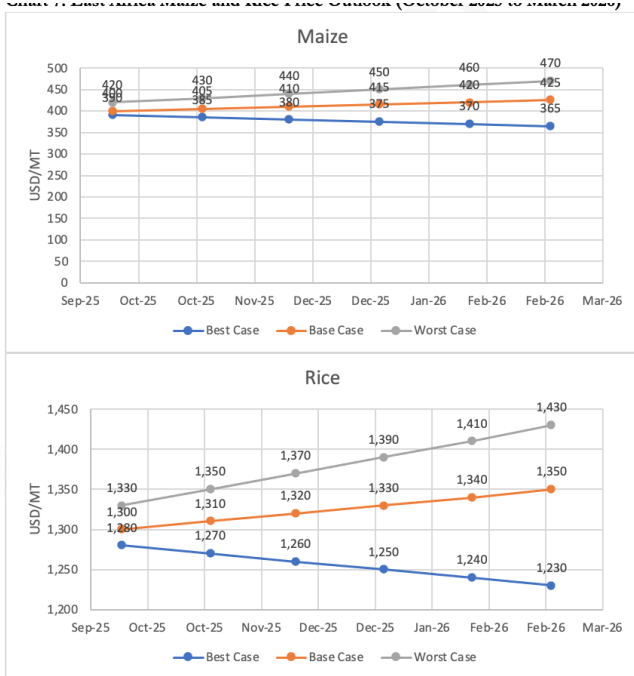
While imported Pakistani rice varieties show stable wholesale prices in Uganda and Kenya, retail prices reflect trader margins (90–140 USD/MT). Moderate upward trends were observed in September. Tanzanian Super/No.1 Rice shows significant price increases in Rwanda and Kenya from August to September (USD 976 to 1,250/MT), reflecting cross-border supply constraints and urban demand. Thai Rice: Premium imported variety; retail prices were consistently high with slight fluctuations, driven by international sourcing costs and urban consumption.

From Chart 7, we make the following assumptions:

- Base-case scenario: Prices will follow moderate trends, driven by current supply and demand patterns.
- Best-case scenario: Prices remain stable or experience a slight decrease due to favourable weather conditions, good harvests, and smooth trade flows.
- Worst-case scenario: Prices rise sharply due to poor rainfall, supply disruptions, or higher import costs.

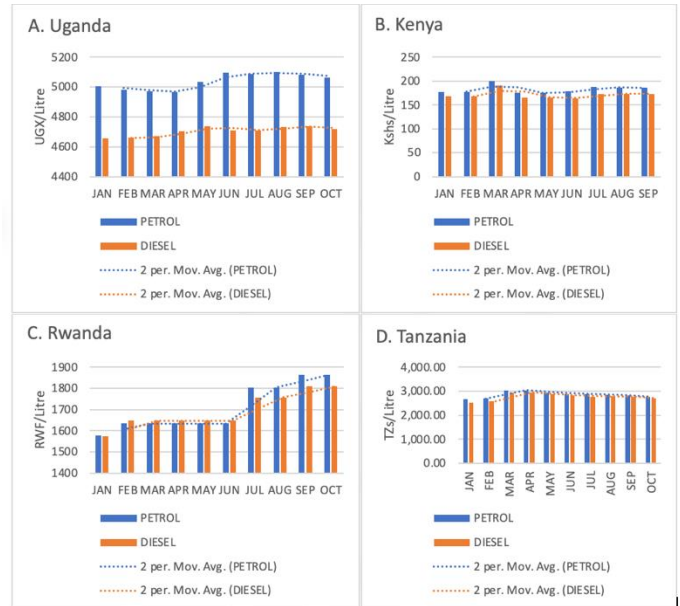
In that regard, maize prices are likely to face upward pressure, especially in adverse conditions, highlighting their vulnerability to climate change and trade disruptions. In contrast, rice prices, including imported varieties, tend to be more stable in both base and best-case scenarios. However, they can increase significantly in worst-case scenarios due to rising import costs and pressures from urban demand. To mitigate the potential impacts of worst-case scenarios, policymakers should consider building buffer stocks, implementing trade facilitation measures, and monitoring urban prices.

Figure 7: East Africa Maize and Rice Price Outlook (October 2025 to March 2026)



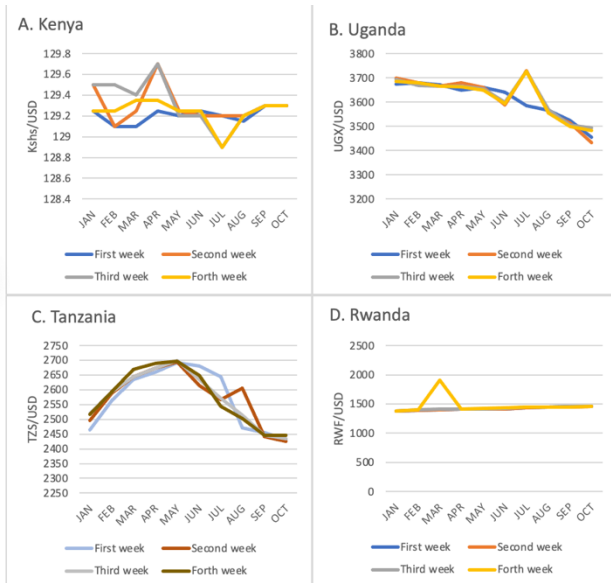
Source: Author's construction

Figure 9: Weekly average evolution of exchange rates of local currencies and the Dollar in East Africa (January – October 2025)



Source: National Statistics Bureaus of the respective countries

Figure 8: Weekly average evolution of exchange rates of local currencies and the Dollar in East Africa (January – October 2025)



Source: Bank of Uganda website

Data and Methodology

Data for wholesale and retail prices of rice and maize for Uganda and Tanzania were obtained from the (1) Food security Portal (FSP)¹ facilitated by the International Food Policy Research Institute, (2) Kenya Market Information System² sourced for the Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Co-operatives (MALF) for Kenya, and e-Soko (3)³ for Rwanda. Also, we maintain that the data source for commodity prices for Rwanda neither indicates whether the prices are retail or wholesale. Further, the data for Kenya and Rwanda were collected in the local currencies, measured in Kshs/Kg and Rwf/Kg, and converted to USD/MT.

Additionally, we averaged the weekly and daily wholesale and retail prices of maize and rice across the markets for each country in East Africa while drawing comparisons between January and February. We also analysed within-country weekly average wholesale prices of maize in selected markets of Uganda and Kenya. We also computed monthly average changes in rice wholesale and retail prices between January and February for the East African region to quantify any changes in the two periods. Finally, we constructed graphs of wholesale and retail prices of domestically produced and imported rice for Uganda and Rwanda.

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¹ The Food Security Portal data for East African countries is from the Regional Agricultural Trade Intelligence Network (RATIN) and is available at food price monitoring Africa weekly average - dataset - [ckan \(foodsecurityportal.org\)](https://ckan.foodsecurityportal.org)

² Ministry of Agriculture Livestock Fisheries and Co-operatives, Kenyan Market Information System. Data available via http://amis.co.ke/site/market/900?product=1&per_page=100

³e-SOKO price data is available from the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources of the Republic of Rwanda: <http://www.esoko.gov.rw/esoko/Dashboard/Login.aspx?DashboardId=4&dash=true&Login=true>

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