Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) | Dadaab and Kakuma Refugee Camp (Kenya)

Q3 2025 (July - September)

MARKET OVERVIEW

INTRODUCTION

As of the end of September, 2025, the total number of registered refugees and asylum-seekers in Kenya stood at 864,693. The majority were hosted in Dadaab refugee camp (51%), followed by Kakuma refugee camp (36%).[4]

To facilitate humanitarian cash programming, the quarterly **Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) was conducted to assesses the availability and prices of essential commodities** typically sold in markets and consumed by the average household.

This factsheet provides an overview of key foods and non-food items' (NFIs) prices and cost of the Refugee Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)[1] in the assessed camps. Additionally, it evaluates the supply chains along with the vendors' perceptions of the marketplace conditions and market functionality. Data collection for Q3 2025 was conducted between 24th September and 1st October 2025 across 12 markets (8 in Kakuma and 4 in Dadaab).

For more information on the methodology, please refer to page 9.

Q3 2025 REFUGEE CAMP COVERAGE

238	Vendors interviewed
36	Commodities assessed
12	Markets assessed
5	Participating agencies
2	Camps assessed

KEY INDICATORS

Cost of Food MEB[1]	Cost of Non Food MEB[1]	Cost of MEB[1]
11,805 KES	4,516 KES	16,321 KES
91.66 USD[2]	35.07 USD[2]	126.73 USD[2]
▼ 221 KES (2%)[3]	▲ 119 KES (3%)[3]	▼ 103 KES (1%)[3]

ASSESSED REFUGEE CAMPS AND MEDIAN MEB VALUES

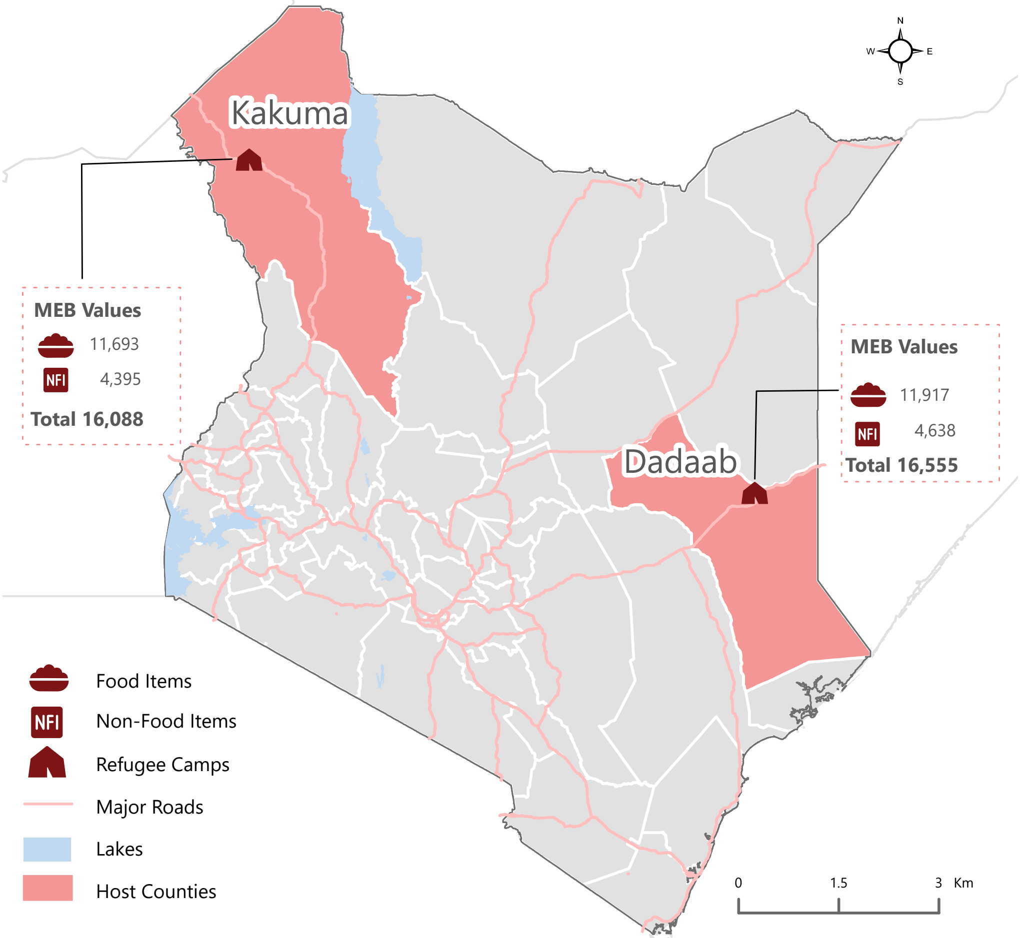

Figure 1: Map of the Q3 2025 assessed refugee camps and MEB values

KEY FINDINGS

- Overall, the **national food and full MEB[1] decreased**, compared to the previous quarter, with some variations observed across the camps.
- Almost all vendors (overall 99%) reported facing challenges. Challenges were primarily linked to high customer debt, reduced customer numbers and lack of funds to restock. Consistent with these findings a significant reduction in customer numbers was reported by 88% of vendors in Dadaab and 81% in Kakuma.
- Supply constraints were more pronounced in Dadaab, where a higher proportion of vendors (83%) reported limited or complete unavailability of some commodities, compared to Kakuma (54%).
- In both camps, marketplaces were generally accessible, however, economic affordability remained a key constraint, with 87% of vendors in Dadaab and 72% in Kakuma reporting that customers faced financial difficulties.
- Of the 12 markets assessed, only Kalobeyei Village 3 improved from poor to limited functionality, while all other markets remained classified as poorly functional, unchanged from the previous quarter. However, it is important to note that "poor functionality" does not mean markets were fully dysfunctional, as they continued to serve local communities.

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REFUGEE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

The refugee MEB is composed of essential commodities and services. The MEB is used as an operational tool to quantify the average minimum cost of the culturally adjusted basket of basic items required to support a five-person household for one month. Developed by the Kenya Cash Working Group (KCWG) through the MEB work-stream, it differs from the rural MEB by specifically considering refugee needs. The cost of the refugee MEB serves as a proxy for a household's monthly expenditure on basic needs. Only the refugee MEB's key elements, i.e. food and NFIs as defined by the KCWG were incorporated into computing the refugee MEB.

Food Items	Quantity
Maize grain	21 Kg
Rice	21 Kg
Wheat flour	21 Kg
Oil, Vegetable	5.25 L
Dried beans	7.5 Kg
Cow milk, whole	15 Kg
Dark green leafy vegetables	15 Kg
Salt, Iodized	0.75 Kg
Sugar	0.75 Kg

Non-Food Items	Quantity
Multipurpose soap	2.75 Kg
Toothpaste	0.140 L
Tissue paper	8 pcs
Sanitary pads	4 packs of 8
Education (pen, pencil, ruler, book, rubber, sharpener)	1 kit
Firewood	1.5 bundles
Matchbox	2 boxes
Lighting cost	800 KES
National Health Coverage	500 KES
Public transport	1,000 KES

KEY
▼ Decrease ▲ Increase • No change

MEDIAN PRICE IN KES OF ITEMS PER CAMP

Items	Unit	Dadaab	Change[3]	Kakuma	Change[3]
Food					
White maize	1kg	70	▲ 17%	60	▼ 14%
Maize flour	1kg	100	0%	80	▼ 11%
Wheat flour	1kg	100	0%	90	0%
Rice	1kg	100	▼ 9%	120	▲ 14%
Spaghetti	500g	80	0%	80	0%
Beans	1kg	120	▼ 8%	125	▼ 11%
Cowpeas	1kg	120	▼ 8%	145	▼ 3%
Cowpea leaves	1kg	100	0%	100	▲ 25%
Yellow split peas	1kg	120	▲ 20%	130	0%
Sugar	1kg	120	▼ 8%	170	0%
Vegetable oil	1lt	280	▲ 4%	280	▼ 7%
Salt	200g	10	0%	10	0%
Cattle milk	1lt	150	0%	130	▼ 19%
Camel milk	1lt	150	0%	200	0%
Goat meat	1kg	800	0%	700	▲ 8%
Camel meat	1kg	600	0%	550	▼ 8%
Onions	1kg	120	▲ 9%	120	▲ 20%
Tomatoes	1kg	60	▲ 20%	125	▲ 25%
Kale	1kg	100	0%	100	0%
WASH					
Tooth paste	50g	100	▲ 20%	100	▼ 9%
Tooth brush	1pc	50	0%	30	0%
Tissue paper	1pc	50	0%	30	0%
Bar soap	200g	50	0%	50	0%
Jerry can	1pc	150	0%	162.50	▲ 8%
Bucket	1pc	150	▼ 25%	150	▼ 25%
Pads	1pc	100	0%	100	0%
Education					
Pencils	1pc	10	0%	7.50	▲ 50%
Pens	1pc	10	0%	10	0%
Exercise books	1pc	20	0%	22.50	▲ 125%
Rubbers	1pc	10	0%	5	0%
Ruler	1pc	30	0%	20	▼ 33%
Geometric set	1pc	200	0%	120	▲ 20%
Sharpener	1pc	10	0%	5	0%
Cooking energy					
Charcoal	2kg	200	0%	50	▼ 38%
Matchbox	1pc	5	0%	5	0%
Firewood	1 bundle	100	0%	70	▼ 22%

COST OF THE MEB IN KES AND CHANGE SINCE Q2 2025

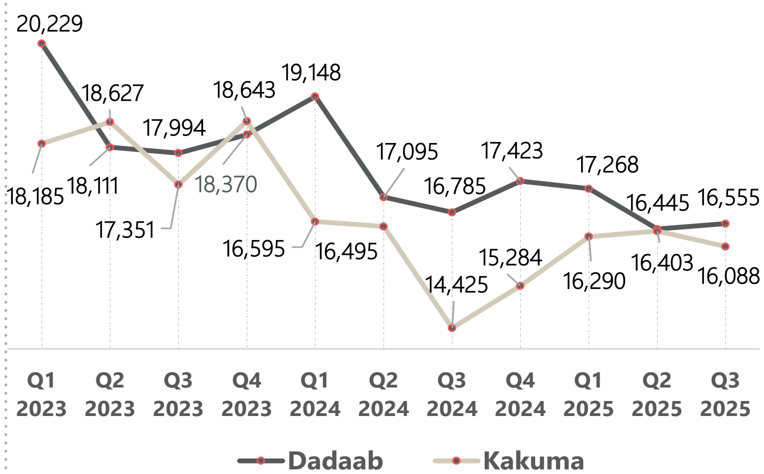
Camp	MEB	Change	Food MEB	Change	NFI MEB	Change
Dadaab	16,555	▲ 1%	11,917	• 0%	4,638	▲ 3%
Kakuma	16,088	▼ 2%	11,693	▼ 3%	4,395	▲ 2%

Overall, the MEB remained relatively stable throughout 2025, with trends consistently indicating that the Dadaab MEB has remained higher than Kakuma's over time.

In Dadaab, price increases were observed for selected food items, notably yellow split peas (+20%), tomatoes (+20%), and white maize (+17%), while decreases were recorded for rice (-9%) and beans, cowpeas, and sugar (each -8%). Prices of WASH and education items largely remained unchanged, with the exception of toothpaste and buckets.

In Kakuma, price movements were more mixed. Decreases in cattle milk (-19%) and white maize (-14%) largely contributed to the decline in the food MEB, while increases in stationery items contributed to a rise in Kakuma's NFI MEB. Food prices remained higher in Turkana, the host county, except for fresh produce namely cattle milk and vegetables which were observed to be cheaper within Kakuma camp.

EVOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE MEB IN KES PER CAMP OVER TIME



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AVAILABLE STOCK, TIME NEEDED TO RESTOCK, AND CURRENT AVAILABILITY OF ITEMS IN THE MARKET PER CAMP

Items[5] -Dadaab	Wide availability (%KIs)	Limited availability (%KIs)	Remaining stock (days)	Time needed to restock (days)
White maize	33%	67%	18	0
Maize flour	89%	11%	14	0
Wheat flour	87%	10%	12	0
Rice	93%	7%	14	0
Spaghetti	92%	8%	14	0
Beans	85%	15%	14	0
Cowpeas	9%	91%	15	0
Cowpeas leaves	7%	93%	1	0
Yellow split peas	9%	91%	15	0
Sugar	93%	8%	14	0
Vegetable oil	85%	15%	14	0
Salt	100%	0%	20	0
Cattle milk	24%	76%	1	0
Camel milk	29%	71%	1	0
Goat meat	39%	61%	1	0
Camel meat	45%	55%	1	0
Onions	75%	25%	5	0
Tomatoes	84%	16%	2	0
Kale	42%	58%	1	0
Pads	16%	84%	21	0
Toothbrush	23%	77%	21	0
Tooth paste	17%	83%	20	0
Tissue paper	21%	79%	20	0
Bar soap	88%	13%	20	0
Jerry can	44%	56%	21	0
Bucket	31%	69%	21	0
Firewood	38%	62%	8	1
Charcoal	21%	79%	10	1
Matchbox	71%	29%	21	0
Exercise book	22%	78%	25	0
Pencil	74%	26%	21	0
Pen	80%	20%	20	0
Rubber	59%	41%	21	0
Ruler	47%	53%	21	0
Sharpener	43%	57%	20	0
Geometric set	33%	67%	21	0

Items[5]-Kakuma	Wide availability (%KIs)	Limited availability (%KIs)	Remaining stock (days)	Time needed to restock (days)
White maize	90%	10%	15	2
Maize flour	98%	2%	14	1
Wheat flour	100%	0%	14	1
Rice	95%	5%	15	1
Spaghetti	100%	0%	14	1
Beans	90%	10%	18	1
Cowpeas	55%	45%	18	2
Cowpeas leaves	43%	57%	2	1
Yellow split peas	59%	41%	21	1
Sugar	98%	2%	15	1
Vegetable oil	95%	5%	14	1
Salt	100%	0%	20	1
Cattle milk	92%	8%	15	1
Camel milk	20%	80%	2	3
Goat meat	50%	50%	1	1
Camel meat	67%	33%	1	1
Onions	81%	19%	8	1
Tomatoes	87%	13%	4	1
Kale	56%	44%	2	1
Pads	100%	0%	20	1
Toothbrush	100%	0%	26	1
Tooth paste	93%	4%	21	1
Tissue paper	93%	7%	30	1
Bar soap	100%	0%	15	1
Jerry can	67%	33%	10	1
Bucket	36%	64%	17	1
Firewood	33%	67%	5	1
Charcoal	56%	44%	5	1
Matchbox	100%	0%	20	1
Exercise book	88%	12%	30	1
Pencil	95%	5%	28	1
Pen	98%	3%	24	1
Rubber	93%	7%	30	1
Ruler	75%	25%	25	1
Sharpener	92%	8%	30	1
Geometric set	73%	27%	28	1

MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES

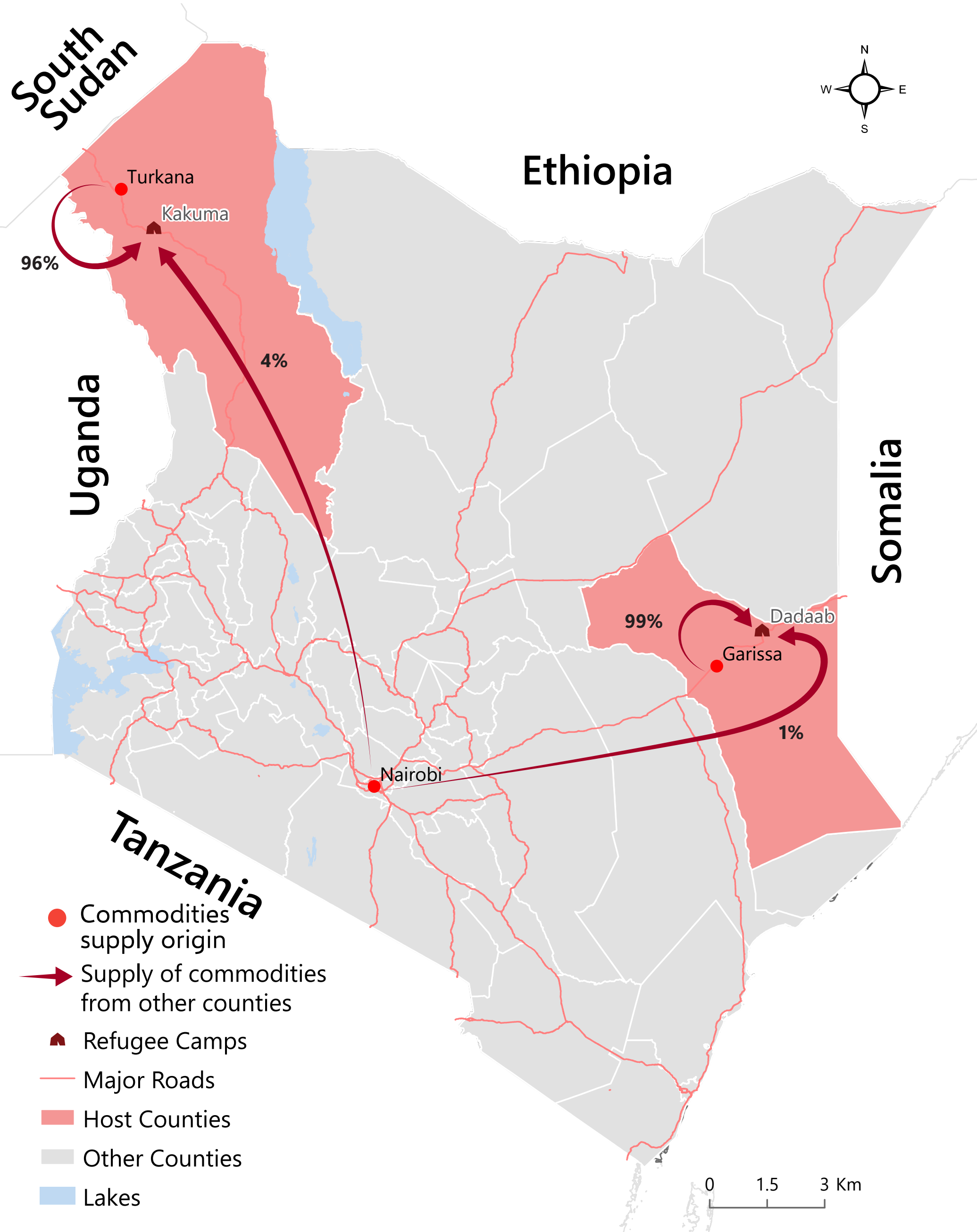


Figure 2: Map of main supply route of assessed refugee camps

LOCATION OF THE MAIN SUPPLIER

Figure 2 presents the supply route map, illustrating the flow of commodities from the main suppliers as reported by interviewed vendors. Sourcing gives insights for assessing market resilience.

At the time of data collection, all interviewed vendors reported that their main suppliers were located within Kenya, primarily within their respective host counties. Additionally, a few vendors (4% in Kakuma and 1% in Dadaab), reported sourcing from Nairobi County, the capital. The short restocking time reported, often within one day or the same day can be attributed to the high proportion of interviewed vendors sourcing goods locally. There are no significant differences in sourcing patterns reported between male and female vendors.

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGES IN SUPPLIER'S PRICES

A higher proportion of vendors in Kakuma (64%) reported being able to predict supplier price one month after data collection compared to Dadaab (54%). Among vendors who could anticipate changes, expectations of price increases were more pronounced in Kakuma (69%), while Dadaab vendors reported more on the anticipated price decreases (44%). Overall, these findings suggest stronger expectations of upward price pressure in Kakuma, whereas price outlooks in Dadaab appear more mixed.

Variations in vendors' ability to predict future prices may be influenced by various factors such as the seasonal uncertainty associated with the delayed onset of the October–November–December (OND) 2025 rainy season, which can affect supply conditions as well as previously observed price fluctuations.[6]

Proportion of vendors reporting on their ability to predict changes in supplier's prices for popular commodities in the one month after data collection, per camp:*

Dadaab

Kakuma

Expectation of supplier price changes one month following data collection, by % of vendors (54% in Dadaab and 64% in Kakuma) who reported being able to predict supplier price changes, per camp:[7]

Dadaab 32% ▲ 44% ▼ 24% ● **Kakuma** 69% ▲ 10% ▼ 15% ●

KEY
▼ Decrease ▲ Increase ● No change

* This is a self-reported question by the vendors, and opinions may change from one vendor to another.

SUPPLIER

Dadaab

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for food items.

9%

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for non-food items.

6%

Kakuma

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for food items.

22%

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for non-food items.

14%

A higher proportion of vendors in both camps (22% in Kakuma and 9% in Dadaab) reported relying on a single supplier for food items compared to NFI items.

Compared to the Q2 2025 findings, the slight decrease in dependency on a single supplier in Dadaab may indicate improved supplier diversification, while increased dependency in Kakuma may suggest greater vulnerability to supply disruptions and price volatility.

ACCESS TO A LOCKED, SECURED STORAGE FACILITY

In the 3 months prior to data collection, the majority (89%) of vendors in Dadaab and nearly three-quarters (72%) in Kakuma reported having access to a secure storage facility within the marketplace. In both camps, the majority of vendors stored commodities within their own business premises. Compared to the previous quarter, the proportion of vendors reporting having no access to a storage facility increased in Dadaab (from 0% to 5%) while decreased in Kakuma (from 10% to 5%). A slightly higher proportion of female vendors (7%) compared to male vendors (4%) reported not having access to any storage facility.

Proportion of vendors reporting on access to a locked, secured storage facility in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[7]

Dadaab

- **85%** Yes, within my own business facilities
- 4% Yes, elsewhere within the marketplace
- 6% No, I store goods at my home
- 1% No, storage outside the marketplace at another facility
- 5% No storage facility

Kakuma

- **51%** Yes, within my own business facilities
- 21% Yes, elsewhere within the marketplace
- 20% No, I store goods at my home
- 4% No, storage outside the marketplace at another facility
- 5% No storage facility

VENDOR CHALLENGES

Most reported challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[8]

Dadaab

1. 83% High level of debt by the customers
2. 81% Number of clients reduced
2. 32% Lack of funds to restock
2. 25% Limited access to wholesale

Kakuma

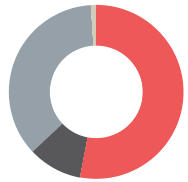
1. 75% Lack of funds to restock
2. 71% Number of clients reduced
3. 42% Price increase by the supplier
4. 32% High level of debt by the customers

The majority (99% in Kakuma and 98% in Dadaab) of vendors reported facing various challenges in the three months prior to data collection. The most commonly reported challenge among both male and female vendors was a reduction in the number of customers (77% by female and 75% by male vendors).[8] Across both camps, vendor challenges were primarily related to liquidity constraints and limited consumer purchasing power. In Dadaab in particular, high levels of customer debt emerged as a key challenge, placing additional strain on vendor liquidity. As a result of these challenges, just over half of vendors in Dadaab (53%) and nearly half (45%) in Kakuma reported that the number of vendors operating within the marketplace decreased compared to three months prior to data collection.

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF VENDORS

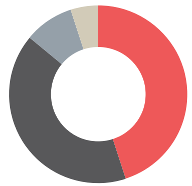
Proportion of vendors reporting on changes in the number of vendors operating in their marketplace in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:

Dadaab



Decrease	53%
Increase	10%
No change	36%
Do not know	1%

Kakuma



Decrease	45%
Increase	41%
No change	9%
Do not know	5%

CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

% of vendors reporting on the change in the number of customers purchasing from their shop in the 3 months prior to data collection, among those vendors (90% Dadaab, 93% Kakuma) who reported a change:

Dadaab	12% ▲	88% ▼
Kakuma	19% ▲	81% ▼

Vendors interviewed in both camps reported an evident change in customer numbers, citing a significant reduction in customers, which reflects weakened purchasing power among refugees and highlights constraints in consumer demand.

DIFFICULTY IN KEEPING THE BUSINESS OPERATIONAL AND WELL-STOCKED

Among interviewed vendors, 68% of men and 66% of women reported difficulties in keeping their businesses operational and adequately stocked. The challenges affecting restocking were broadly similar across both camps, such as supply chain constraints linked to reported movement restrictions and with both camps additionally affected by liquidity constraints related to access to sufficient cash to transact with suppliers.

In Kakuma, the most commonly reported difficulty was high prices charged by suppliers (57%), whereas limited availability of core goods (32%) was more pronounced in Dadaab. Despite the reported challenges, vendors generally reported having stock levels that substantially exceeded restocking times.

Reported difficulty in keeping the business operational and well-stocked by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection:[8]

Dadaab

33% Movement restrictions
32% Difficulty with availability of core goods
28% Difficulty with price charged by supplier
8% Difficulty accessing enough bank notes to pay suppliers

Kakuma

57% Difficulty with price charged by supplier
13% Movement restrictions
12% Difficulty with availability of core goods
11% Difficulty accessing enough bank notes to pay suppliers

SHORTAGE OF COMMODITIES

A higher proportion of vendors in Dadaab (83%) compared to Kakuma (54%) self-reported experiencing limited or complete unavailability of some commodities. The reported reduced demand for commodities and low harvests was likely linked to the below-average long-rains harvest and the strain on HH incomes from elevated staple food prices.[9]

Most reported causes of shortage of commodities by vendors (83% Dadaab, 54% in Kakuma) who reported experiencing shortage of some commodities at the time of data collection, per camp:[8]

Dadaab

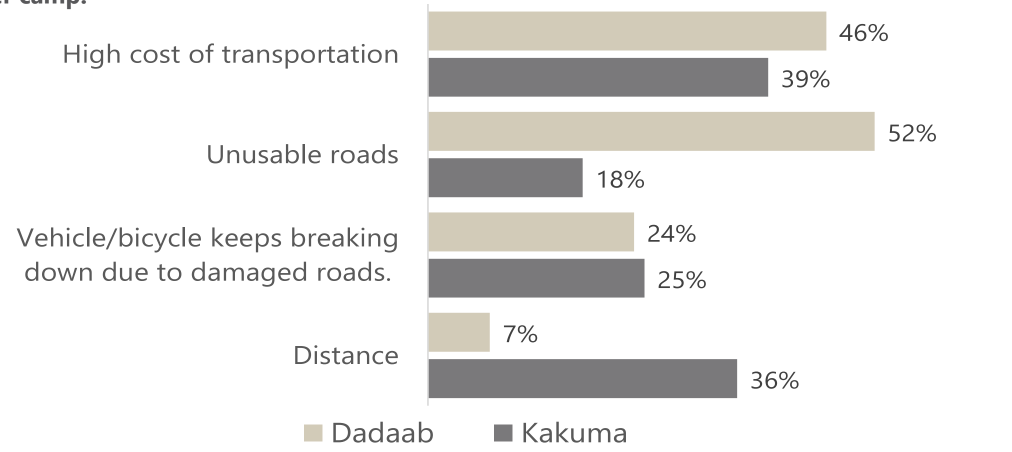
Low demand for the commodities 71%
Increased market price 39%
High transportation cost 36%

Kakuma

Increased market price 72%
Low demand for the commodities 38%
Low harvest 37%

CHALLENGES FACED WHEN TRANSPORTING COMMODITIES

Most reported transportation challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[8]



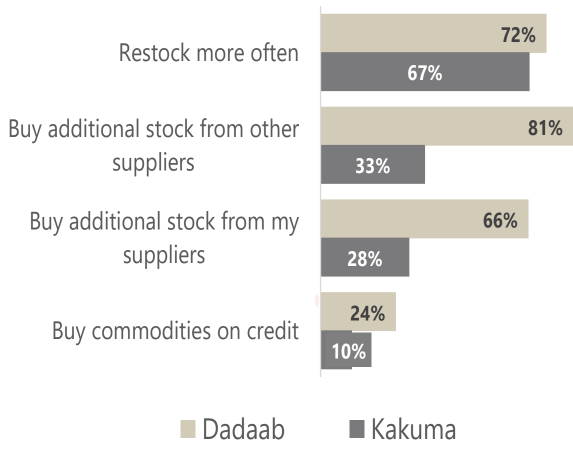
Transport challenges were more pronounced in Dadaab (96%) compared to Kakuma (78%). The most commonly used means of transport for restocking commodities were passenger cars in Dadaab (74%) and motorcycles in Kakuma (46%). Most vendors in Dadaab (69%) sourced commodities directly, while the majority in Kakuma (64%) relied on deliveries from suppliers.

COPING MECHANISMS EMPLOYED TO DEAL WITH SHORTAGE OF COMMODITIES

Vendors facing commodity shortages in the three months prior to data collection employed various coping strategies. The most common strategy reported was to buy additional stock from other suppliers by 81%[8] of vendors in Kakuma and 72%[8] of vendors in Dadaab was restocking more often.

However, a small proportion of vendors in Kakuma (3%) and none in Dadaab reported having no coping mechanisms in place. Those vendors in Kakuma, when combined with existing difficulties in restocking increases the vendors' vulnerability to revenue loss and business disruptions during periods of shortage.

Strategies employed by interviewed vendors to address unavailability of commodities at the time of data collection, by % of vendors (83% Dadaab, 54% in Kakuma) who reported experiencing shortage of some commodities per camp:[8]



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BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS

Physical barriers

Marketplaces in both refugee camps remained generally accessible, with the majority of interviewed vendors particularly in Dadaab (98%) indicating high levels of physical market accessibility and limited disruption from security or infrastructure-related factors.

In contrast, a sizable proportion of vendors in Kakuma (29%) reported experiencing physical barriers. The main barriers include infrastructure limitations within market facilities, restricted movement due to safety concerns and active fighting in the area. Findings suggest that, while markets in Kakuma remain largely accessible, physical and security-related constraints are more prevalent than in Dadaab.

However, there is a slight gender disparity in terms of encountering barriers. A slightly higher proportion of male vendors (16%) reported encountering barriers compared to female vendors (12%).

Most reported physical barriers to accessing the marketplace by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[8]

Dadaab

- **98%** No physical barriers
- **1%** Curfew or movement restrictions
- **1%** Ongoing or active fighting in the area
- **1%** Inadequate facilities

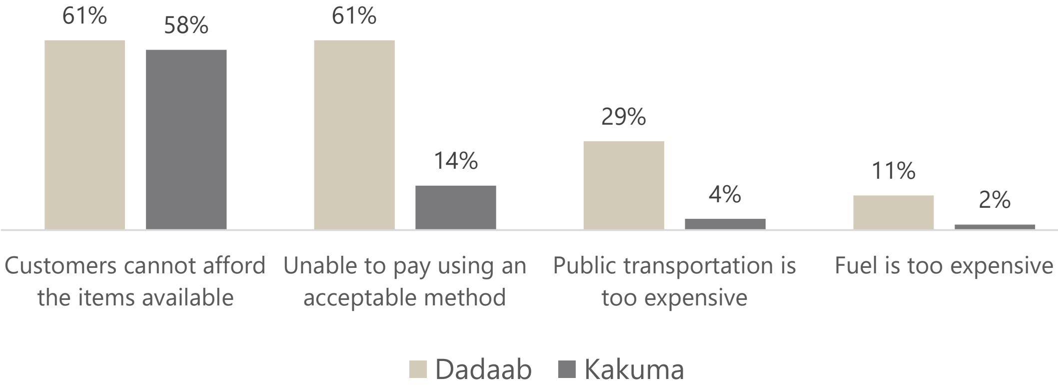
Kakuma

- **71%** No physical barriers
- **14%** Curfew or movement restrictions
- **13%** Inadequate facilities
- **11%** Ongoing or active fighting in the area

Financial barriers

Financial constraints remain a major barrier, as many households still cannot afford goods in the market. The majority (87%) of interviewed vendors in Dadaab and close to three-quarters (72%) in Kakuma reported that their customers encountered financial difficulties. These challenges are more pronounced in Dadaab, where a wider range of financial difficulties including high transportation and fuel costs were reported, compared to Kakuma.

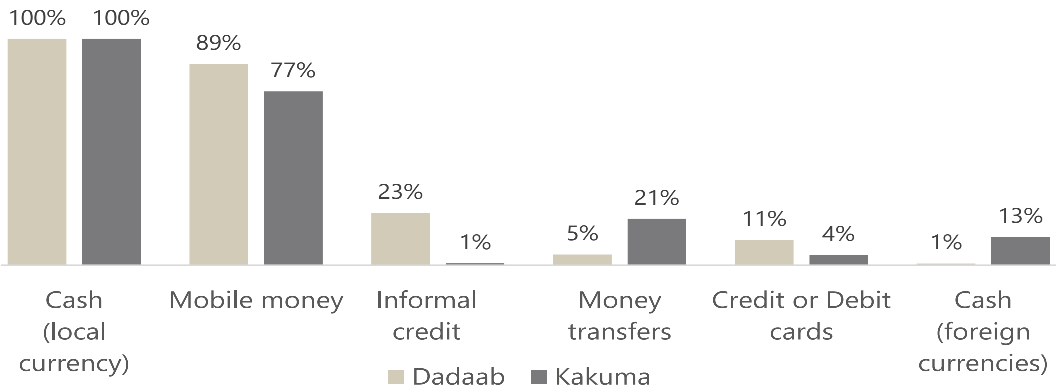
Most reported financial barriers to accessing the marketplace by customers as perceived by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:[8]



PAYMENT MODALITIES

The widespread use of mobile money platforms in Kenya provides an alternative to cash payments; however, cash payments in local currency remained dominant. In Kakuma, money transfers and foreign currency cash payments were more commonly accepted and used by customers compared to Dadaab.

Most commonly reported accepted payment modalities, per camp:[8]



Social barriers

Proportion of vendors reporting groups of people who sometimes avoided going to the marketplace due to discrimination, exclusion, or feeling unwelcome in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:

Dadaab

Kakuma

Social barriers are only reported in Kakuma's marketplace compared to Dadaab's.

SECURITY ISSUES

Similar to the previous quarter, security issues were more prevalent in Kakuma, where 41% of vendors (up from 33% in Q2 2025) reported security challenges negatively affecting their businesses, compared to 2% in Dadaab (down from 4% in Q2 2025).

In Kakuma, the most commonly reported threats were fear of robbery (30%),[8] while in Dadaab, the only reported security concern was fear of looting (2%), reflecting ongoing security and mobility challenges in Kakuma.

A slightly higher proportion of male vendors (22%) than female vendors (18%) reported experiencing security issues in the three months prior to data collection.

MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE (MFS)[10], BY CAMP

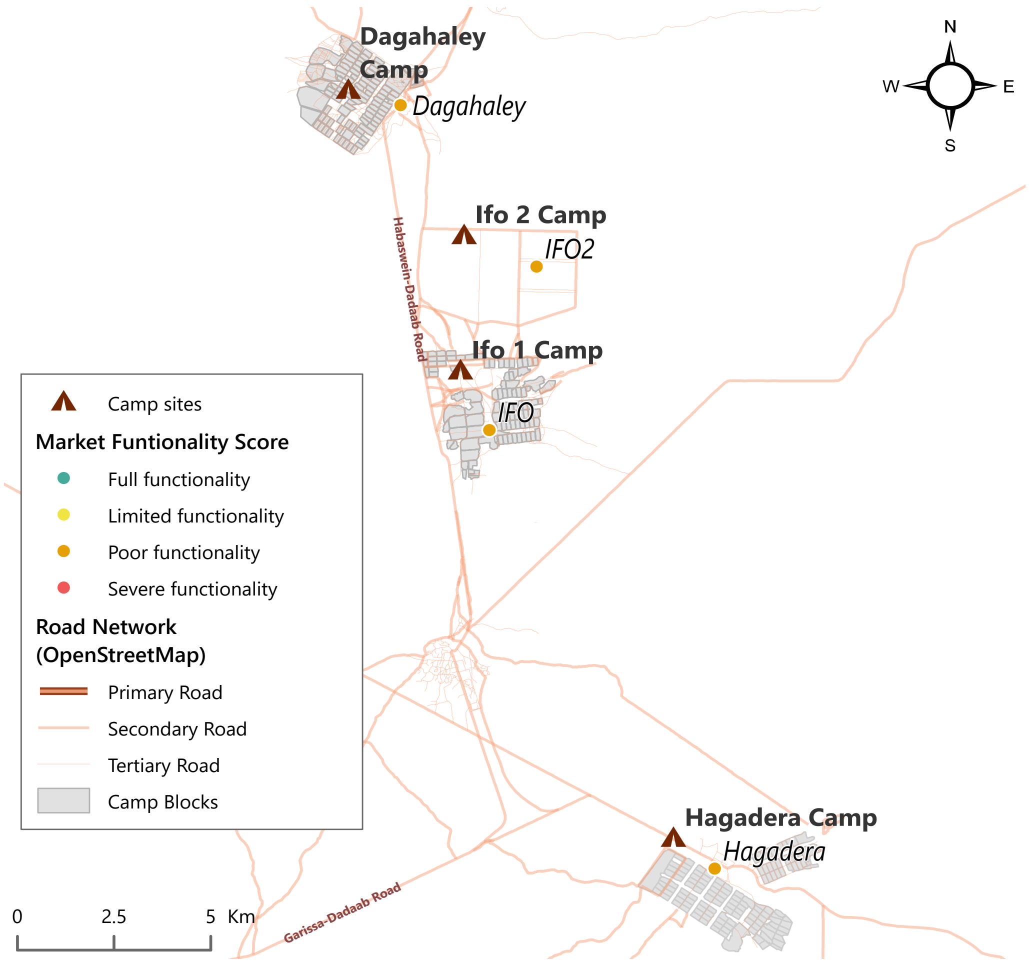


Figure 3: Map of market functionality of assessed markets in Dadaab

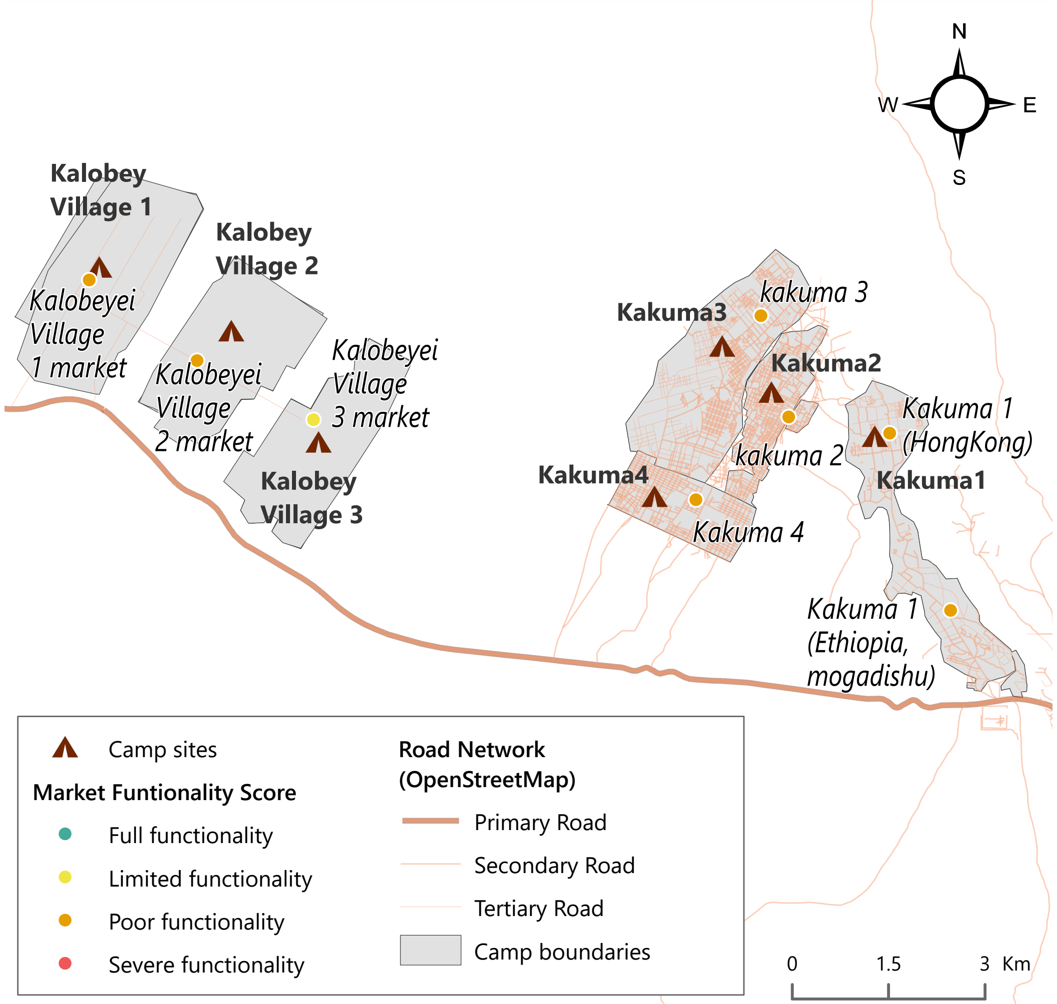


Figure 4: Map of market functionality of assessed markets in Kakuma

The Market Functionality Score (MFS)[10] evaluates markets across five key dimensions: accessibility, availability, affordability, resilience, and infrastructure. Given that 86% of refugees reside in the camps, access to functional markets remains critical for meeting basic needs.[6] An analysis of the 12 markets assessed found that only Kalobeyei Village 3 in Kakuma improved to limited functionality having previously been classified as having poor functionality. All the remaining markets maintained in the same classification as in the previous quarter classified as having poor functionality.

Availability emerged as the weakest-performing dimension, with all assessed markets scoring below 50% of the maximum weighted score (30%), indicating potential supply constraints. Affordability was the second-lowest performing dimension, assessed through customers' financial access and the predictability of commodity prices. Most of the assessed markets (10 out of the 12) scored below 50% of the maximum weighted score (15%), reflecting relatively high prices and significant financial barriers, with 87% of interviewed vendors in Dadaab and nearly three-quarters (72%) in Kakuma indicating that customers faced financial difficulties.

Methodology

The JMMI is conducted jointly with KCWG partners. The geographic coverage is determined by the access and capacity of participating partners. The participating agencies collectively developed and reviewed the data collection tools and trained their enumerators on the JMMI methodology and data collection tools. Primary data was collected through interviews with vendors (who sell directly to customers) in the targeted marketplaces. Enumerators were asked to record three prices per item in each targeted marketplace. Data was collected through the Kobo collect mobile application and was uploaded to a secure server for cleaning and analysis.

For each item, the median prices per marketplace were calculated, after which the median of all those locations was calculated to derive the aggregated median prices presented in this factsheet. This methodology is derived to minimise the effects of outliers and differing amounts of data among assessed locations. Outliers are reported only where relevant. Non-numeric indicators of categorical values are calculated as proportions.

Using purposive sampling, 238 vendors were interviewed as key informants (126 from Dadaab and 112 from Kakuma). At least three prices per item in each of the camps were collected for a total of 36 basic food and NFIs. The interviews were conducted both face-to-face and remotely with vendors selling food and non-food items. Data was collected between the 24th of September and 1st of October 2025 across 12 markets (8 in Kakuma and 4 in Dadaab).

In addition to the core commodities regularly monitored, data on shelter-related items will be collected on an annual basis during the first quarter. These items include key household goods such as kitchenware and essential construction materials. This aligns with feedback from stakeholders and partners.

WFP performed daily data quality checks with the partners during and after data collection. This process includes checking for duplicate interviews and numerical outliers (particularly item prices). Data was analysed at the camp level using R statistical software. All findings are indicative and only apply to the period within which data was collected. Moreover, item specifications may vary slightly between locations according to the different brands available, and comparability between the locations assessed is limited.

Challenges and Limitations

- Price data is only indicative of the time frame within which it was collected.
- For some questions, vendors were asked to recall events over a 3-month period. This is a long period of time, which might impact the accuracy of answers.
- The JMMI data collection tool requests the cheapest available type of each item to be recorded, as availability varies across the camps, price comparisons across the camps may be based on slight variants of the same product.
- Some vendors lacked weighing scales and owing to this, an estimation of how much forms a kilogram was done. This was for commodities such as vegetables, onions, and tomatoes. In some cases, the estimation may differ.
- The methodology specifies that three prices are collected per commodity, per market. Due to the unavailability of multiple vendors selling various commodities at the market, it was not possible to collect 3 prices for some commodities in some markets.

Endnotes

[1] World Food Programme, The Minimum Expenditure Basked (MEB) Analysis, July 2020.

[2] 1 USD-128.79 KES in September, 2025.

[3] Change since the last round of JMMI data collection in June 2025 (Q2 2025).

[4] UNHCR, Kenya Refugee Population, September 2025.

[5] The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding up or respondents choosing “I do not know” or indicating “complete unavailability of commodity.”

[6] NDMA, National Drought Early Warning Bulletin, October 2025.

[7] The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding up or respondents choosing “Prefer not to answer”.

[8] For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

[9] Famine Early Warning System Network (FEWSNET), Kenya Key Message Update: Persistent food insecurity in pastoral areas ahead of below-average short rains season, October 2025.

[10] Market functionality score consists of a collection of indicators, drawn from a single vendor-focused assessment for ease of analysis, that capture data on the five different dimensions of market functionality; accessibility, availability, affordability, resilience, and infrastructure. The markets are categorized into “full functionality”, “reduced functionality”, “limited functionality”, or “poor functionality”.

About the Kenya Cash Working Group

The KCWG is a multi-agency, inter-cluster technical working group set up to ensure that cash and voucher assistance (CVA) in Kenya is coordinated, harmonised, and context-specific, and is undertaken in a manner that does not inflict harm or exacerbate vulnerabilities of the affected population. The working group was established to provide an enabling environment for collective learning, operational and technical collaboration. Additionally, develop a common reference point for both national and international actors for the harmonization of multi-purpose cash assistance (MPCA) across the country. The KCWG is currently co-chaired by the National Drought Management Authority (NDMA) and Kenya Red Cross Society (KRCS), and the MEB workstream is co-chaired by the World Food Programme (WFP) and REACH Initiative.

Participating agencies