

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

Q4 (October - December 2024)

INTRODUCTION

To inform cash-based interventions and enhance understanding of market dynamics within refugee camps, the Kenya Cash Working Group (KCWG) launched the Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMIMI). This factsheet presents price monitoring for key foods and non-food items (NFIs), market functionality as well as the essential items in the [Refugee Minimum Expenditure Basket \(MEB\)](#).¹ Data was collected between 9th and 20th December 2024.

As of 31st December 2024, the registered refugee and asylum-seeker population in Kenya stood at 823,932 persons.² Among them, 416,403 (51%) were in the Dadaab refugee camp and 298,053 (36%) in the Kakuma refugee camp.²

The survey was conducted in December 2024, coinciding with the end of the October–November–December (OND) short rains season in Kenya. In Garissa County, host to the Dadaab refugee camp and Turkana County which hosts the Kakuma refugee camp were projected to experience below-average rainfall.³ According to the Kenya Meteorological Department's (KMD) December 2024 Monthly Weather Forecast, both counties were to remain generally dry, with minimal to no rainfall, reflecting their typical arid climate conditions.³

**For more information on the methodology, please refer to [page 9](#).*

KEY INDICATORS

Cost of Food MEB¹

11,936 KES

91.96 USD⁴

▲ 769 KES (7%)⁵

Cost of Non Food MEB¹

4,438 KES

34.19 USD⁴

▼ 21 KES (0%)⁵

Cost of MEB¹

15,605 KES

120.23 USD⁴

▲ 748 KES (5%)⁵

ASSESSED REFUGEE CAMPS AND MEDIAN MEB VALUES

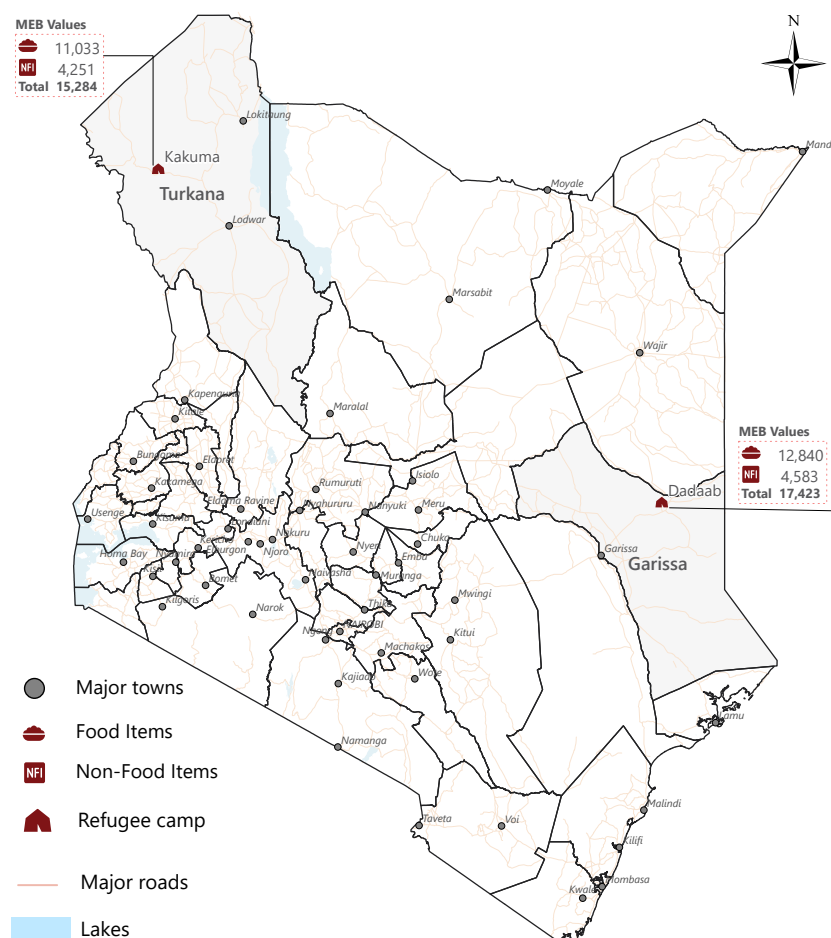


Figure 1: Map on the Q4 2024 assessed refugee camps and MEB values

MARKET OVERVIEW

KEY FINDINGS

- Rising prices continue to erode household purchasing power: the Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB)¹ increased by 6% in Kakuma and 4% in Dadaab compared to the [previous quarter](#)⁵, driven mainly by higher food and transport costs. This further limits the ability of vulnerable households to meet basic needs.
- More than half (58% female and 56% male) of the interviewed vendors reported having faced difficulties keeping their businesses operational and well-stocked.
- A majority (95% of female and 90% of male) of the interviewed vendors reported facing operational challenges, including low demand, high supply costs, and lack of funds to restock.
- While most key goods remain physically available in both camps, vendors reported that customers increasingly cannot afford them, particularly in Kakuma, where vendors reported a decline in demand. These findings suggest that economic affordability, rather than physical availability, is the more significant constraint to market access for households.

Q4 2024 REFUGEE CAMP COVERAGE

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

REFUGEE MINIMUM EXPENDITURE BASKET (MEB)

The refugee MEB¹ 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 MEB¹ 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

MEDIAN PRICE IN KES⁴ OF ITEMS PER CAMP

Items	Unit	Dadaab	Change ⁵	Kakuma	Change ⁵
Food					
White maize	1kg	100	▲ 67%	60	▲ 20%
Maize flour	1kg	100	▲ 11%	80	0%
Wheat flour	1kg	100	0%	90	0%
Rice	1kg	100	0%	120	0%
Spaghetti	500g	80	0%	80	0%
Beans	1kg	120	▼ 8%	135	▼ 4%
Cowpeas	1kg	130	▲ 8%	150	▲ 7%
Cowpea leaves	1kg	100	▲ 67%	50	0%
Yellow split peas	1kg	100	0%	120	0%
Sugar	1kg	120	0%	150	▲ 15%
Vegetable oil	1lt	260	▲ 4%	300	▲ 20%
Salt	200g	10	0%	10	0%
Cattle milk	1lt	180	0%	100	▲ 25%
Camel milk	1lt	150	0%	200	0%
Goat meat	1kg	800	▲ 14%	700	0%
Camel meat	1kg	600	0%	600	0%
Onions	1kg	110	▼ 8%	100	▼ 17%
Tomatoes	1kg	60	0%	90	▼ 10%
Kale	1kg	100	0%	75	▲ 7%
WASH					
Tooth paste	50g	100	0%	115	▲ 15%
Tissue paper	1pc	50	0%	30	0%
Bar soap	200g	50	0%	50	0%
Jerry can	1pc	150	0%	150	▼ 9%
Bucket	1pc	180	0%	170	▲ 13%
Pads	1pc	100	0%	100	0%
Education					
Pencils	1pc	10	0%	5	0%
Pens	1pc	15	▲ 50%	10	0%
Exercise books	1pc	20	▼ 33%	15	0%
Rubbers	1pc	10	0%	5	0%
Ruler	1pc	30	0%	30	▲ 20%
Geometric set	1pc	200	▼ 20%	100	0%
Sharpener	1pc	10	0%	5	0%
Cooking energy					
Charcoal	2kg	150	▼ 33%	50	0%
Matchbox	1pc	5	0%	5	0%
Firewood	1 bundle	100	0%	59	▼ 2%

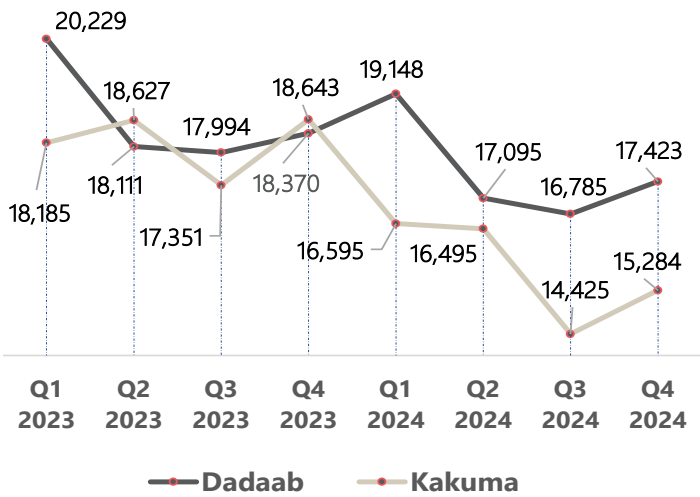
COST OF THE MEB IN KES⁴ AND CHANGE SINCE Q3 2024

Camp	MEB ¹	Change ⁵	Food MEB	Change ⁵	NFI MEB	Change ⁵
Dadaab	17,423	▲ 4%	12,840	▲ 6%	4,583	▼ 2%
Kakuma	15,284	▲ 6%	11,033	▲ 8%	4,251	▲ 1%

The cost of MEB increased in both camps. According to the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS), the average prices of commonly consumed food commodities—such as maize grain, wheat flour, and sugar—increased in December 2024 compared to the previous month.⁶ Despite the increase in the food MEB within the camps, food prices remained higher in the host counties of Garissa and Turkana, as reported in the [KCWG Q4 2024 ASALs JMMI report](#). This may be due to lower purchasing power among refugee households,⁷ which reduces demand and helps keep camp prices relatively lower.

Throughout 2024, Daadab has registered a higher MEB than Kakuma. In Q4, both camps showed an increase in the MEB, indicating possible rising costs. Compared to the same period in the previous year, Kakuma recorded a larger drop (18%) in MEB, compared to Dadaab (5%), indicating a notable reduction in market prices in Kakuma.

EVOLUTION OF THE REFUGEE MEB IN KES⁴ PER CAMP OVER TIME



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

Items ^B -Dadaab	Wide availability (%KIs)	Limited availability (%KIs)	Remaining stock (days)	Time needed to restock (days)
White maize	70%	30%	10	0
Maize flour	92%	6%	10	0
Wheat flour	89%	9%	10	0
Rice	93%	7%	10	0
Spaghetti	96%	4%	10	0
Beans	98%	2%	9	0
Cowpeas	58%	42%	11	0
Cowpeas leaves	100%	0%	1	0
Yellow split peas	77%	23%	10	0
Sugar	93%	4%	10	0
Vegetable oil	89%	9%	10	0
Salt	91%	9%	10	0
Cattle milk	80%	20%	1	0
Camel milk	96%	4%	1	0
Goat meat	94%	6%	1	0
Camel meat	96%	4%	1	0
Onions	98%	2%	7	0
Tomatoes	96%	4%	3	0
Kale	70%	30%	1	0
Pads	76%	22%	14	0
Toothbrush	70%	30%	15	0
Tooth paste	65%	35%	14	0
Tissue paper	59%	41%	15	0
Bar soap	89%	9%	10	0
Jerry can	88%	12%	15	1
Bucket	82%	18%	12	0
Firewood	88%	12%	7	0
Charcoal	69%	31%	8	1
Matchbox	89%	9%	14	0
Exercise book	85%	15%	15	0
Pencil	89%	11%	14	0
Pen	96%	4%	15	0
Rubber	78%	22%	14	0
Ruler	74%	26%	15	0
Sharpener	80%	20%	13	0
Geometric set	78%	22%	14	0

Items ^B -Kakuma	Wide availability (%KIs)	Limited availability (%KIs)	Remaining stock (days)	Time needed to restock (days)
White maize	96%	4%	14	1
Maize flour	96%	4%	15	1
Wheat flour	100%	0%	12	1
Rice	100%	0%	14	1
Spaghetti	100%	0%	14	1
Beans	96%	4%	16	1
Cowpeas	9%	91%	20	2
Cowpeas leaves	60%	33%	1	1
Yellow split peas	35%	65%	14	2
Sugar	96%	0%	14	1
Vegetable oil	100%	0%	13	1
Salt	96%	4%	30	1
Cattle milk	91%	9%	14	1
Camel milk	13%	88%	2	1
Goat meat	8%	92%	1	1
Camel meat	0%	100%	1	0
Onions	96%	4%	5	1
Tomatoes	100%	0%	2	1
Kale	25%	75%	1	1
Pads	83%	17%	30	1
Toothbrush	92%	8%	30	1
Tooth paste	100%	0%	23	1
Tissue paper	71%	29%	21	1
Bar soap	96%	4%	20	1
Jerry can	26%	74%	20	1
Bucket	38%	63%	30	2
Firewood	15%	85%	2	2
Charcoal	54%	46%	5	1
Matchbox	96%	4%	30	1
Exercise book	39%	61%	30	1
Pencil	58%	42%	30	1
Pen	84%	16%	30	1
Rubber	43%	57%	30	1
Ruler	16%	84%	30	1
Sharpener	46%	54%	30	1
Geometric set	25%	75%	30	1

MAIN SUPPLY ROUTES

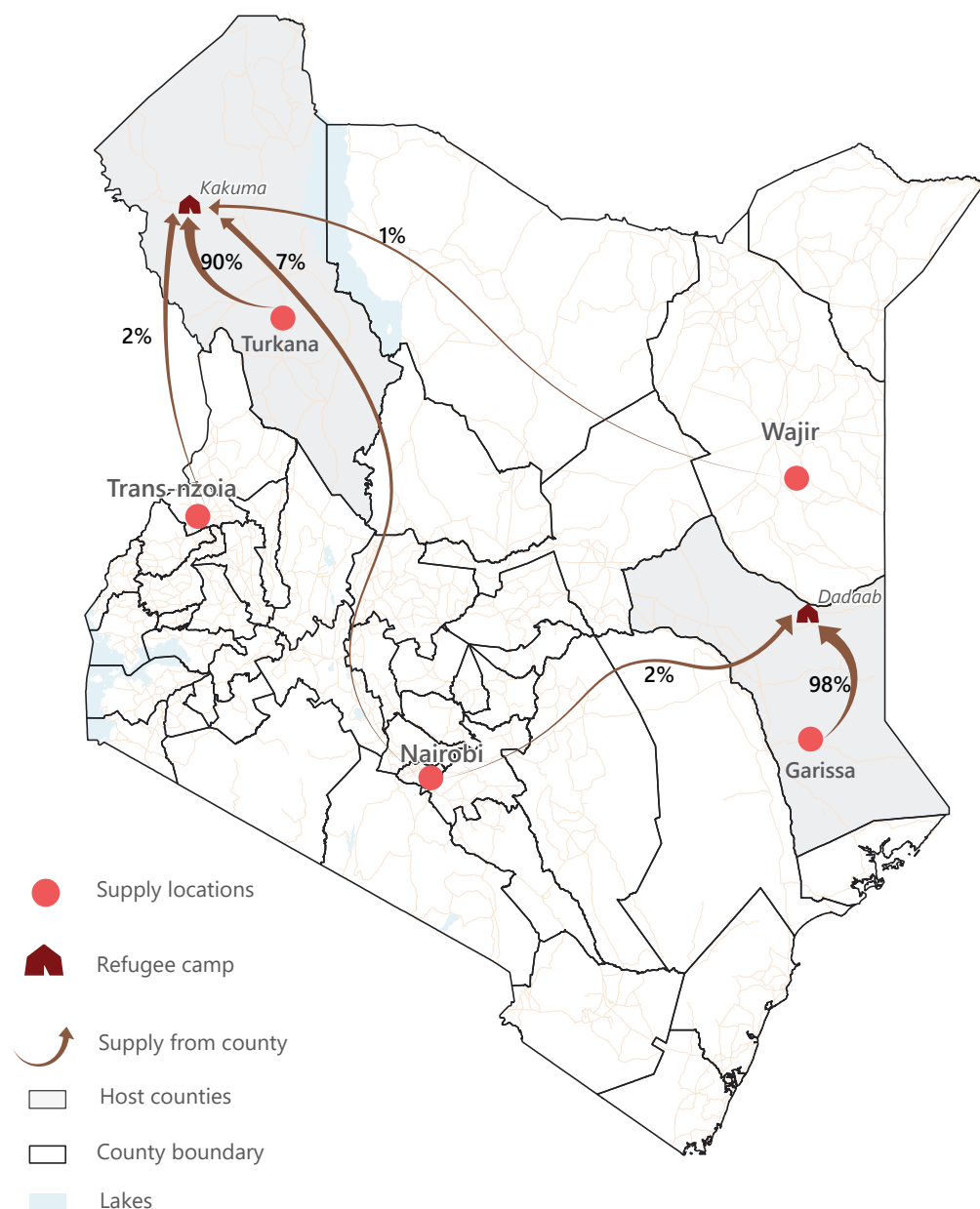


Figure 2: Map of main supply route of assessed refugee camps

LOCATION OF THE MAIN SUPPLIER

Figure 2 presents the supply route map, showing the supply routes of commodities from the main suppliers as reported by the interviewed vendors. These insights into the supply routes are crucial for determining markets' resilience.

At the time of data collection, the majority of the interviewed vendors in Dadaab camp (98%) and Kakuma camp (90%) indicated that their main supplier was located within their respective counties. In Dadaab, the short restocking time—often within the same day—can be attributed to the high proportion (98%) of interviewed vendors sourcing goods locally within Garissa County. Vendors specifically in Kakuma (7%) and some (2%) in Dadaab, reported sourcing their goods from Nairobi, the capital city which likely increases restocking time due to the distance. Additionally, 2% of vendors in Kakuma camp indicated that they sourced their goods from Trans Nzoia County, a key agricultural production county.⁹ No significant differences in sourcing patterns were reported between male and female vendors.

REPORTED PREDICTED CHANGES IN SUPPLIER'S PRICES

The data indicates that a high proportion of the vendors in Dadaab (68%) and Kakuma (42%) reported being able to predict changes in supplier prices one month after data collection, an improvement from the Q3 2024 findings. The majority of vendors (73% in Dadaab and 88% in Kakuma) expected prices to rise. However, nearly a third of interviewed vendors in both camps -32% in Dadaab and 31% in Kakuma - cited frequent price fluctuations as the primary reason for their inability to predict changes.

The outlook for early 2025 indicates generally elevated temperatures and dry conditions across much of the country, particularly in January and February.³ In this context, factors such as weather variability likely inform vendors' expectations of further price increases, as disruptions in production and distribution channels contribute to reduced market availability and higher commodity prices.

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 (68% in Dadaab and 42% in Kakuma) who reported being able to predict supplier price changes, per camp:¹⁰

Dadaab 73% ▲ 11% ▼ 16% ● Kakuma 88% ▲ 0% ▼ 11% ●

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

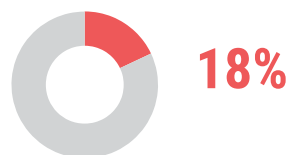
KEY

▼ Decrease ▲ Increase ● No change

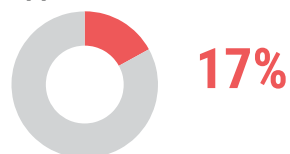
SUPPLIER

Dadaab

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for food items.



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



Kakuma

Proportion of vendors depending on one supplier for food items.



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



A higher proportion of vendors in Dadaab camp (18% for food items and 17% for NFIs) compared to Kakuma camp, reported relying on a single supplier. Vendors who rely on a sole supplier are vulnerable to supply disruptions.

Compared to the Q3 2024 findings, the slight decrease on dependency in Dadaab and increase in Kakuma may reflect differing supply chain dynamics or challenges across the two camps.

ACCESS TO A LOCKED, SECURED STORAGE FACILITY

Nearly all of the interviewed vendors (99%) in Dadaab had access to a locked secured storage facility for their commodities. Among them, a high proportion (71%) stored commodities within their own business premises. In contrast, close to a quarter (24%) of vendors in Kakuma camp reported lacking access to a locked and secure storage facility, which may expose their goods to theft, weather-related damage, or spoilage—potentially affecting stock availability, quality and overall business continuity.

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

Dadaab

71% Yes, within my own business facilities

5% Yes, elsewhere within the marketplace

2% No, I store goods at my home

21% No, storage outside the marketplace at another facility

1% No storage facility

Kakuma

50% Yes, within my own business facilities

13% Yes, elsewhere within the marketplace

10% No, I store goods at my home

3% No, storage outside the marketplace at another facility

24% No storage facility

VENDOR CHALLENGES

Most reported challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:¹¹

Dadaab

① 48% Price increase by the supplier

② 23% Lack of funds to restock

③ 18% High cost of transportation

④ 16% Shortage of supplies

Kakuma

① 71% Number of clients reduced

② 45% Lack of funds to restock

③ 44% Price increase by the supplier

④ 8% Flooding

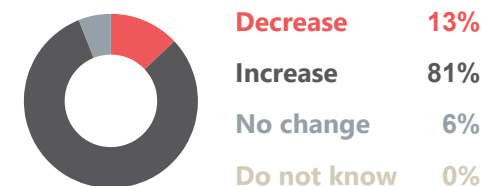
A slightly higher proportion of female vendors (95%) than male vendors (90%) reportedly faced vendor-related challenges. The most commonly reported challenge among female vendors was a reduction in the number of customers (54%)¹¹, while for male vendors, it was an increase in prices from the source (50%)¹¹.

The majority of vendors (96%) in Kakuma reported facing a variety of challenges, with a reduction in clients (71%)¹¹ and lack of funds to restock (45%)¹¹ being the most commonly cited. Meanwhile, 85% of vendors in Dadaab reported challenges, including shortage of supplies (16%)¹¹. Despite the challenges, the majority of vendors (81%) in Dadaab and 40% in Kakuma reported that the number of vendors operating within the marketplace increased compared to three months prior to data collection. An increase in the number of vendors in the market could enhance competition and more diverse product offerings for consumers.

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



Kakuma



CHANGE IN THE NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS

A significant proportion of the interviewed vendors in Kakuma (91%) and Dadaab (75%) reported changes in the number of customers purchasing from their shops in the three months preceding data collection. In Dadaab, the majority (81%) of these vendors reported an increase in customers.

Conversely, in Kakuma, 76% of the interviewed vendors reported a decrease in customer numbers. This decline could suggest reduced household purchasing power potentially leading to reduced income by the vendors.

DIFFICULTY IN KEEPING THE BUSINESS OPERATIONAL AND WELL-STOCKED

In the last quarter of the year, more than half (58% female and 56% male) of the interviewed vendors reported experiencing difficulties in keeping their businesses well-stocked. This challenge was particularly pronounced in Kakuma, where nearly two-thirds (63%) of interviewed vendors reported such difficulties, compared to just over a quarter (26%) of interviewed vendors in Dadaab.

Similar to the [previous quarter](#), vendors in both camps frequently reported challenges with accessing essential goods and dealing with high supplier prices. These issues likely limited their ability to replenish stock and reduced the profitability of their businesses.

Reported difficulty in keeping the business operational and well-stocked by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection:¹¹

Dadaab

19% Difficulty with price charged by supplier

12% Movement restrictions

8% Difficulty with availability of core goods

5% Flooding in the marketplace

Kakuma

59% Difficulty with price charged by supplier

17% Difficulty with availability of core goods

17% Flooding in the marketplace

16% Difficulties fully staffing your store

SHORTAGE OF COMMODITIES

About three-quarters (72%) of the vendors interviewed in Kakuma and more than two-thirds (67%) in Dadaab reported a lack of or limited availability of some commodities. Increased market price was the top reported causes of shortages in both Dadaab and Kakuma. The low demand for commodities can be attributed to the reported decrease in the number of customers, which vendors noted as a challenge, especially in Kakuma.

Most reported causes of shortage of commodities by vendors (67% in Dadaab, 72% in Kakuma) who reported experiencing shortage of some commodities at the time of data collection, per camp:¹¹

Dadaab

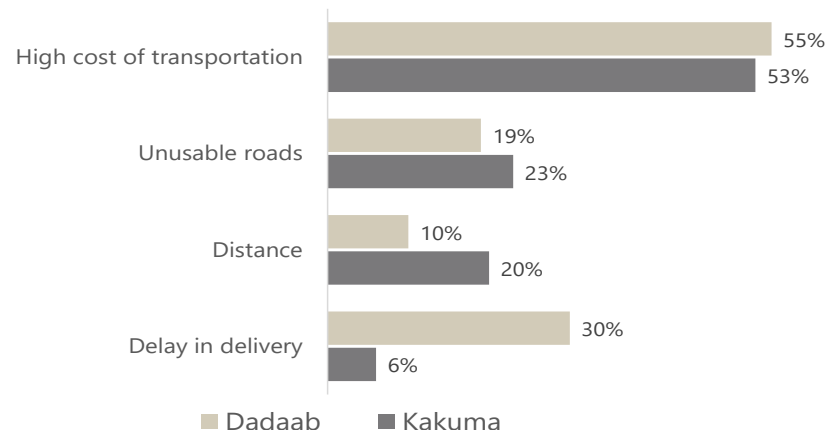
Increased market price	65%
High transportation cost	39%
Low demand for the commodities	28%

Kakuma

Increased market price	67%
Low harvest	23%
Low demand for the commodities	23%

CHALLENGES FACED WHEN TRANSPORTING COMMODITIES

Most reported transportation challenges by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:¹¹



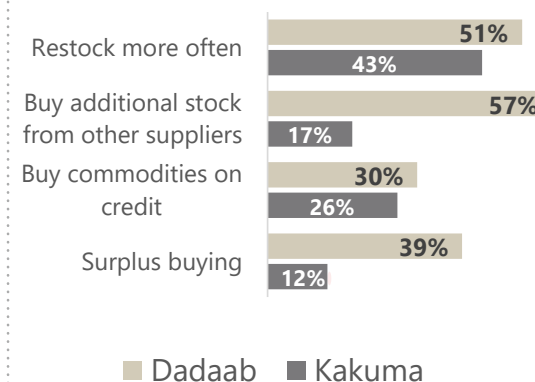
The most common means of transport used for restocking commodities were motorcycles in Kakuma (37%) and passenger vehicles in Dadaab (22%). The high cost of transport may prompt businesses to pass this burden onto consumers by raising commodity prices.

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 by 57%¹¹ of vendors in Dadaab was to buy additional stock from other suppliers. In Kakuma, the most frequently used strategy was restocking more often, reported by 44%¹¹ of vendors.

However, a small proportion of vendors in Kakuma (9%) reported having no coping mechanisms in place. Combined with the already reported difficulty in restocking, leaves the vendors particularly vulnerable 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 (67% in Dadaab, 72% in Kakuma) who reported experiencing shortage of some commodities per camp:¹¹



BARRIERS TO MARKET ACCESS

Physical barriers

Marketplaces in both refugee camps appeared to be accessible, as the majority of interviewed vendors (81% in Dadaab and 80% in Kakuma) reported not facing any physical barriers. However, there is a slight gender disparity in terms of encountering barriers. A slightly higher proportion of male vendors (22%) reported encountering barriers compared to female vendors (18%), with flood-related access issues being the most common challenge for both.

Infrastructure-related issues were prevalent in both camps, affecting the transport and delivery of goods and overall accessibility to the marketplaces, suggesting potential disruptions to market-based responses. In Kakuma, 7% of vendors reported damage on roads leading to the marketplace and 6% of interviewed vendors in Dadaab reported challenges related to accessibility for people with disabilities. Additionally, the lack of adequate transportation further compounded difficulties in physically accessing the markets in the camps.

Most reported physical barriers to accessing the marketplace by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:¹¹

Dadaab

- 81% No physical barriers
- 9% Lack of transportation options
- 6% Difficulty to access for people with disabilities
- 4% Flooding in the marketplace

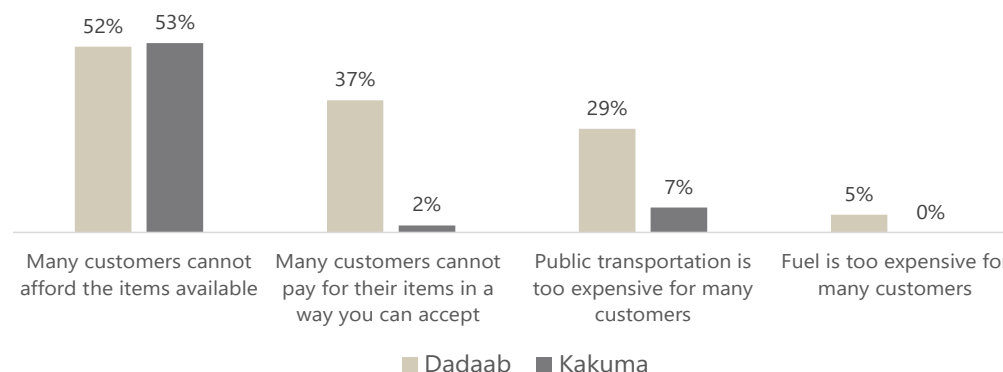
Kakuma

- 80% No physical barriers
- 14% Flooding in the marketplace
- 7% Damage on roads
- 3% Lack of transportation options

Financial barriers

Nearly three-quarters (75% in Dadaab and 76% in Kakuma) of interviewed vendors reported that their customers encountered financial difficulties. Affordability was identified as the primary financial challenge shared in both camps, indicating that while the availability of goods is not a major concern, customers' ability to afford them remains a critical issue. Vendors in Dadaab reported a wider range of financial challenges compared to Kakuma. In particular, limited access to acceptable payment methods by 37%¹¹ of vendors in Dadaab. Additionally, the high cost of public transportation and fuel was more frequently reported in Dadaab.

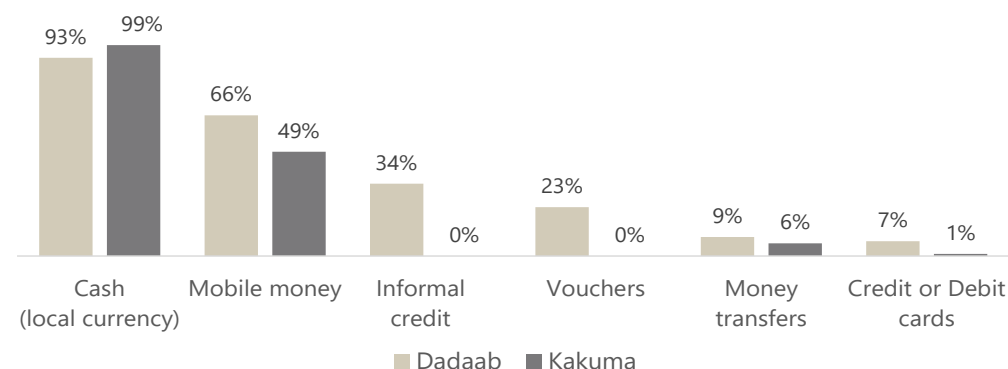
Most reported financial barriers to accessing the marketplace by customers as perceived by vendors in the 3 months prior to data collection, per camp:¹¹



PAYMENT MODALITIES

The prevalence of mobile money platforms in Kenya provides an alternative payment method to cash strengthening the financial infrastructure within the markets. In Dadaab, informal credit and vouchers (Bamba chakula) were also used as payment by a proportion of the customers.

Most commonly reported accepted payment modalities, per camp:¹¹



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



SECURITY ISSUES

Security issues were more prevalent in Kakuma, with 16% of vendors reporting security threats, compared to 6% of vendors in Dadaab who reported facing security issues that negatively impacted their businesses.

In Kakuma, the most commonly reported threats were fear of violence (6%) followed by fear of robbery and looting, both at 5%. In Dadaab, the main security concern reported was the danger on roads leading to the marketplace (3%) as well as fear of robbery (3%).

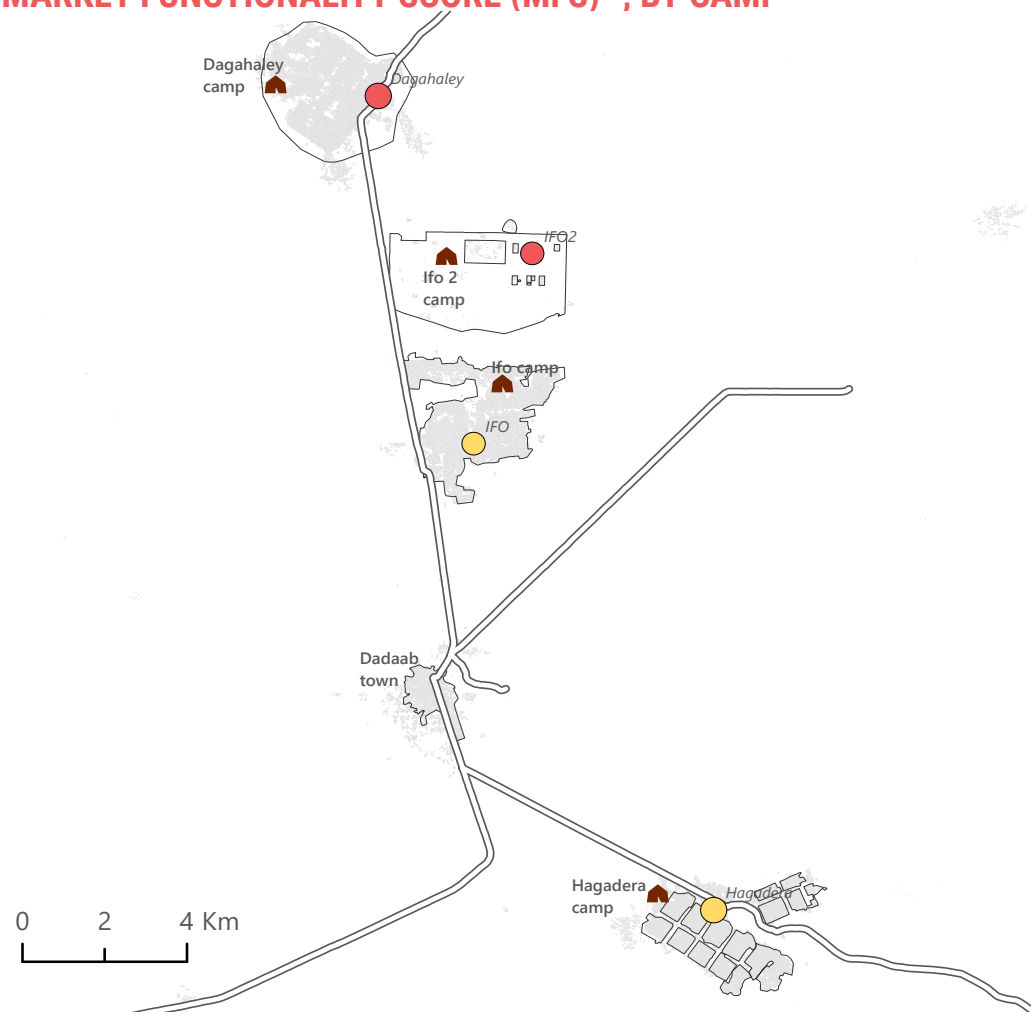
MARKET FUNCTIONALITY SCORE (MFS)¹², BY CAMP

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

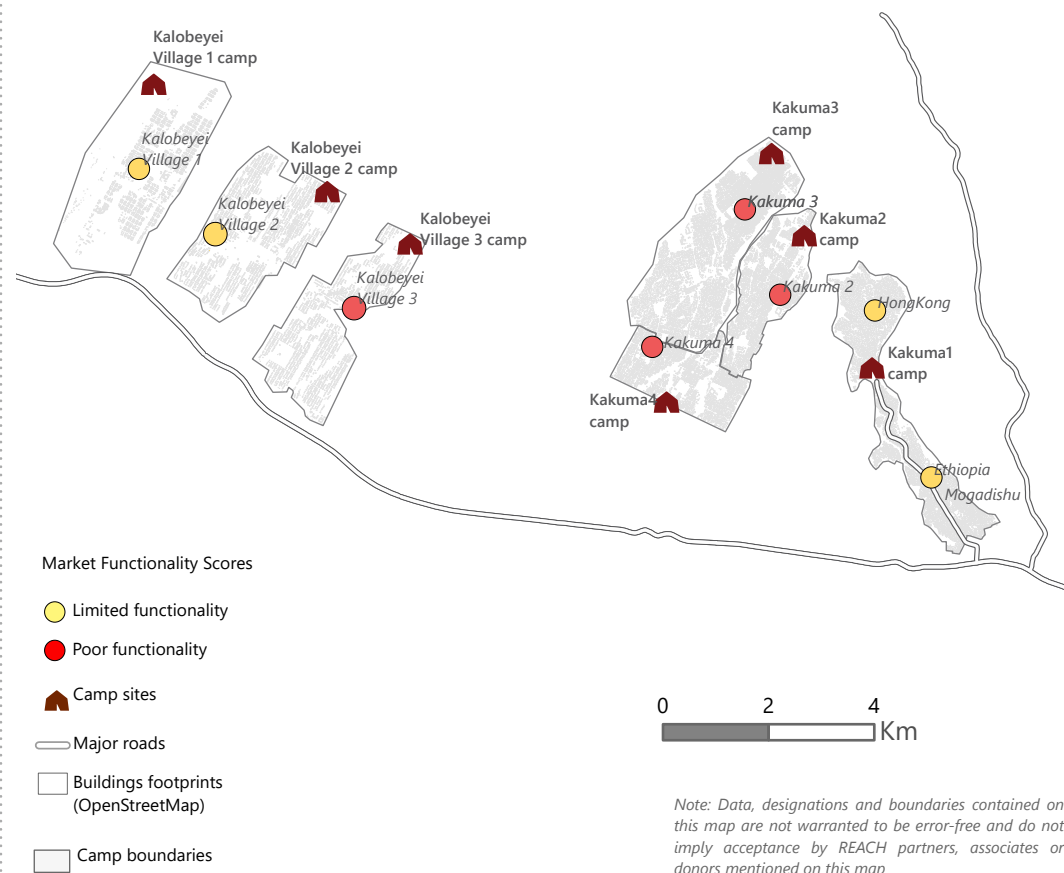


Figure 4: Map of market functionality of assessed markets in Kakuma

Market functionality, as an extension of the JMMI, is a recurring assessment process. The Market Functionality Score (MFS)¹² assessed markets across five key dimensions: accessibility, availability, affordability, resilience, and infrastructure. However, the MFS calculation is limited by the use of these five dimensions, which may not capture all relevant attributes. Markets with fewer surveys, often due to a lack of vendors or limited commodity variety, may affect their scores on availability and affordability, leading to a less favorable market classification.

An analysis of the 12 markets assessed revealed that none were fully functional. It was found that two markets in Dadaab (Dagahaley and Ifo 2) and four in Kakuma (Kakuma 1, Kakuma 2, Kakuma 3 and Kalobeyei Village 3) were operating with restricted capabilities. Compared to Q3 2024, the Dagahaley market in Dadaab was the only market that experienced a deterioration in functionality, decreasing from limited to poor. In Kakuma, more than half (three) of the assessed markets were classified as having limited functionality. Of the three markets assessed in Kalobeyei integrated settlement, only Village 3 market was found to have constrained functionality, indicating slightly better market conditions in Kalobeyei. Affordability depends on customers' ability to purchase core items and predict future costs. Affordability was identified as the most poorly performing attribute in markets with poor functionality, with 75% of vendors in Dadaab and 76% in Kakuma reporting financial barriers faced by their customers.

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 (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, 299 vendors were interviewed as key informants (196 from Kakuma and 103 from Dadaab). At least three prices per item in each of the camps were collected for a total of 37 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 9th and 20th December 2024 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 slightly varying products.
- 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 The Minimum Expenditure Basked (MEB) is defined as what a household requires to meet basic needs on a regular or seasonal basis - and its average cost.

² Kenya Registered Refugees and asylum-seekers, December 2024.

³ Climate Outlook by KMD, December 2024.

⁴ 1 USD-129.795 KES in December, 2024.

⁵ Change since the last round of JMMI data collection in September 2024 (Q3 2024).

⁶ Consumer Price Indices and Inflation Rates by KNBS, December 2024.

⁷ Kenya Country Brief by WFP, December 2024.

⁸ 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."

⁹ 2024 Gross County Product by KNBS, December 2024.

¹⁰ The total percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding up or respondents choosing "I do not know" or "Prefer not to answer".

¹¹ For multiple answer questions, respondents could select multiple options hence the findings may exceed 100%.

¹² 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

