

## COMMODITY MARKET PRICE BULLETIN

### KEY MESSAGES

- Food and non-alcoholic beverages inflation has increased in June 2015 by 2.9 percent compared to last year<sup>1</sup>.
- In most main markets, seasonal price fall for annual crops was observed, mostly influenced by season 2015 B harvests.
- Despite month to month sliding price trend, Beans are currently more expensive than 5 years ago.

### COMMODITY PRICE DYNAMICS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

Compared to the five-year averages, Beans (figure 1) and Banana prices increased in most key markets; however, Maize and Irish potato prices slowed down. Although bean harvests revamped market supply; which resulted in price decrease in June compared to May, higher than average prices still persist. Beans are the main pulses, protein sources for most households and basically have very limited substitutes compared to starchy commodities.

Moreover, disconnection between supply and demand also plays an important role in the exhibited trend. Banana and cassava prices are less subject to seasonality since they are perennial, nonetheless, though prices for the latter

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<sup>1</sup> National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR), <http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publications/consumer-price-index-cpi-june-2015>

## Rwanda-July 2015

are quite stable, they are higher than the long term average for the former. Stable prices have been marked in most selected markets for Maize flour (local).

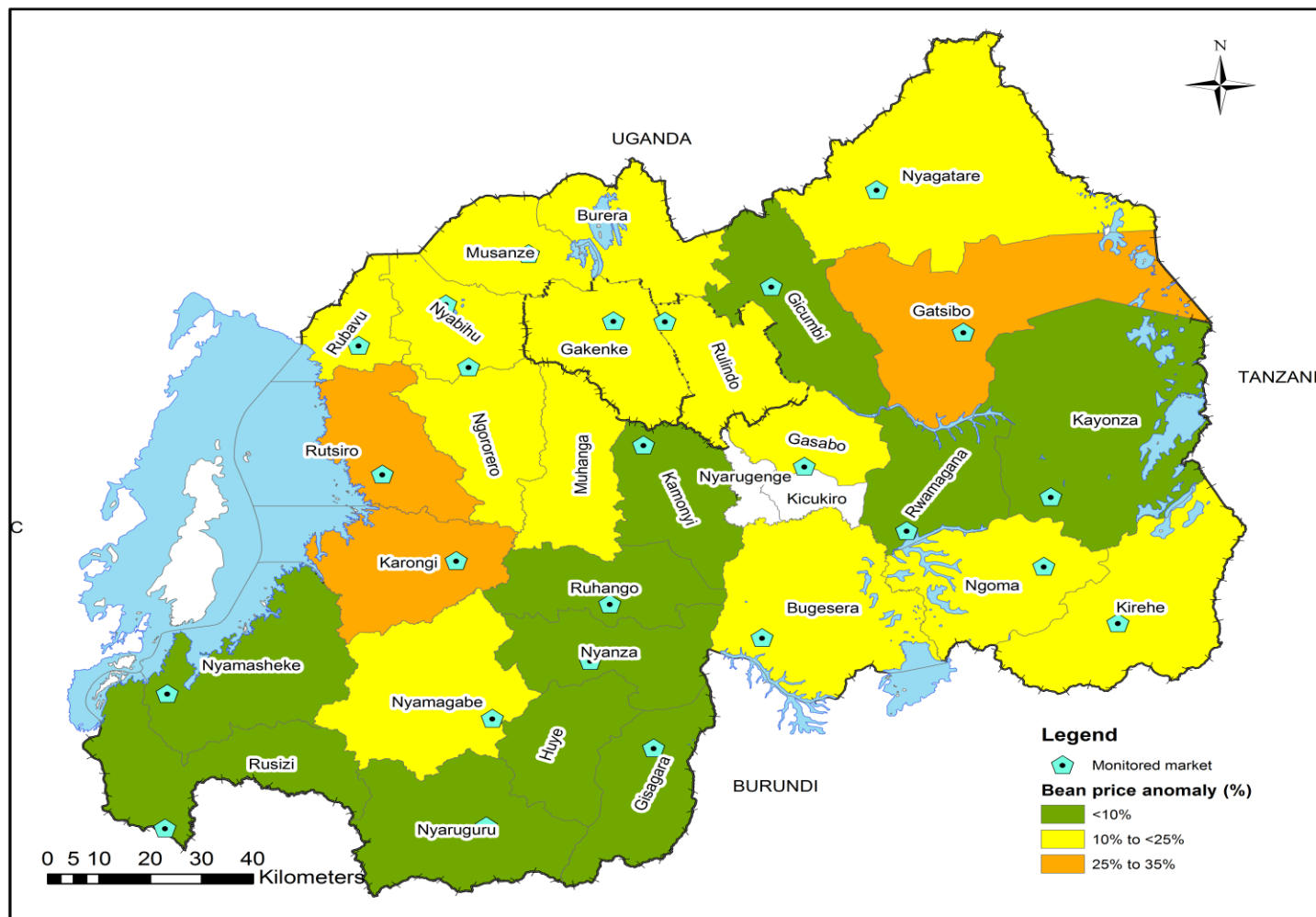
Compared to previous year, prices for almost all selected staple commodities (Beans, Maize, Maize flour\_local, Cooking bananas, Irish potatoes and Cassava flour) in most areas decreased. The decrease of more than 10 percent was observed in 36 percent of key markets for Beans, in 50 percent of markets for Irish potatoes, in 21, 50 and 36 percent, respectively for Cooking banana, Maize and Maize flour (local).

In comparison with last month, the same level of price rise was experienced in 43 percent of key markets for beans, 21 percent for Banana, 18 percent for Maize and 25 percent for Irish potatoes.

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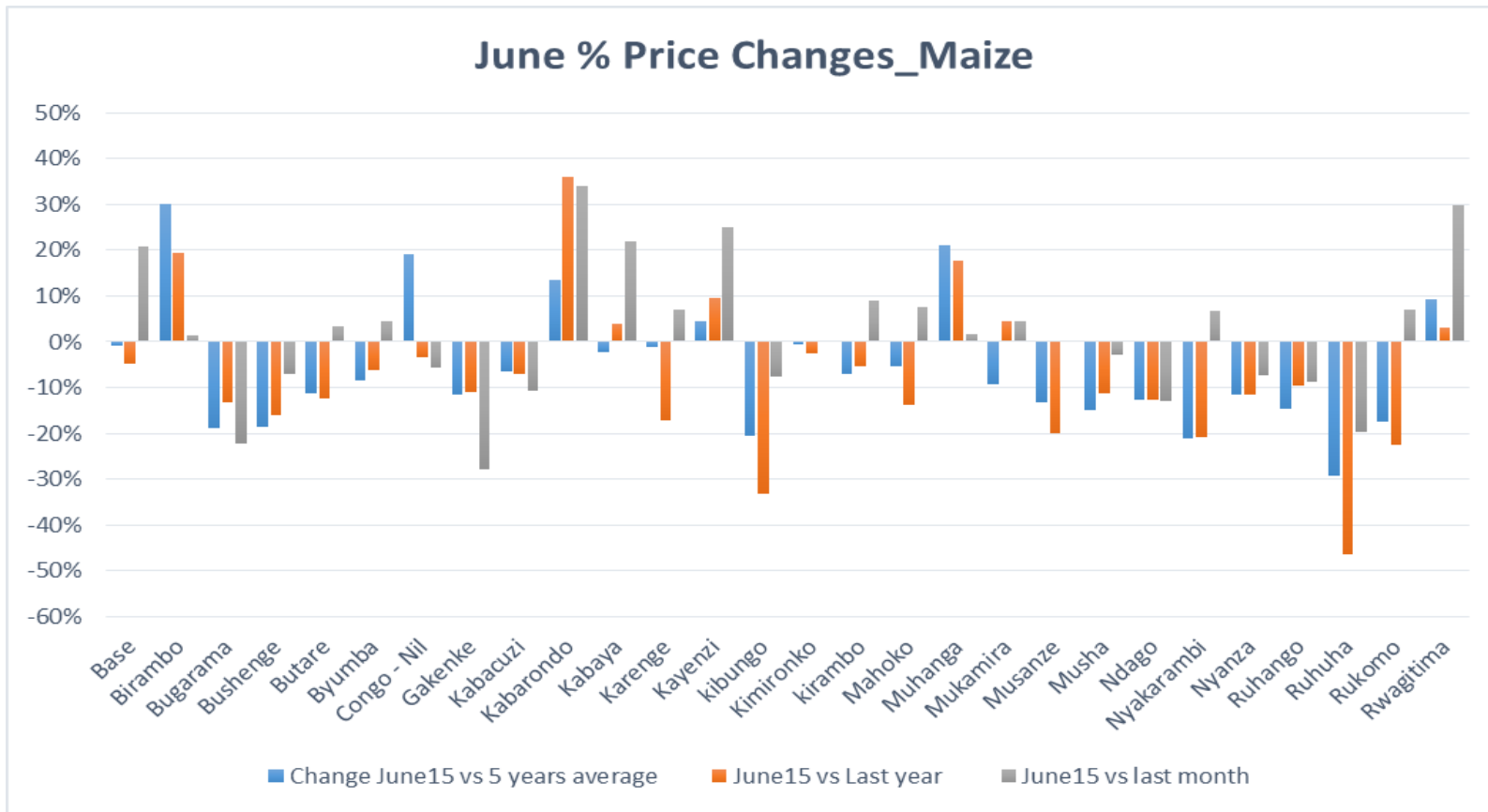
**Figure 1: Bean price % change\_June 2015 vs five year average**

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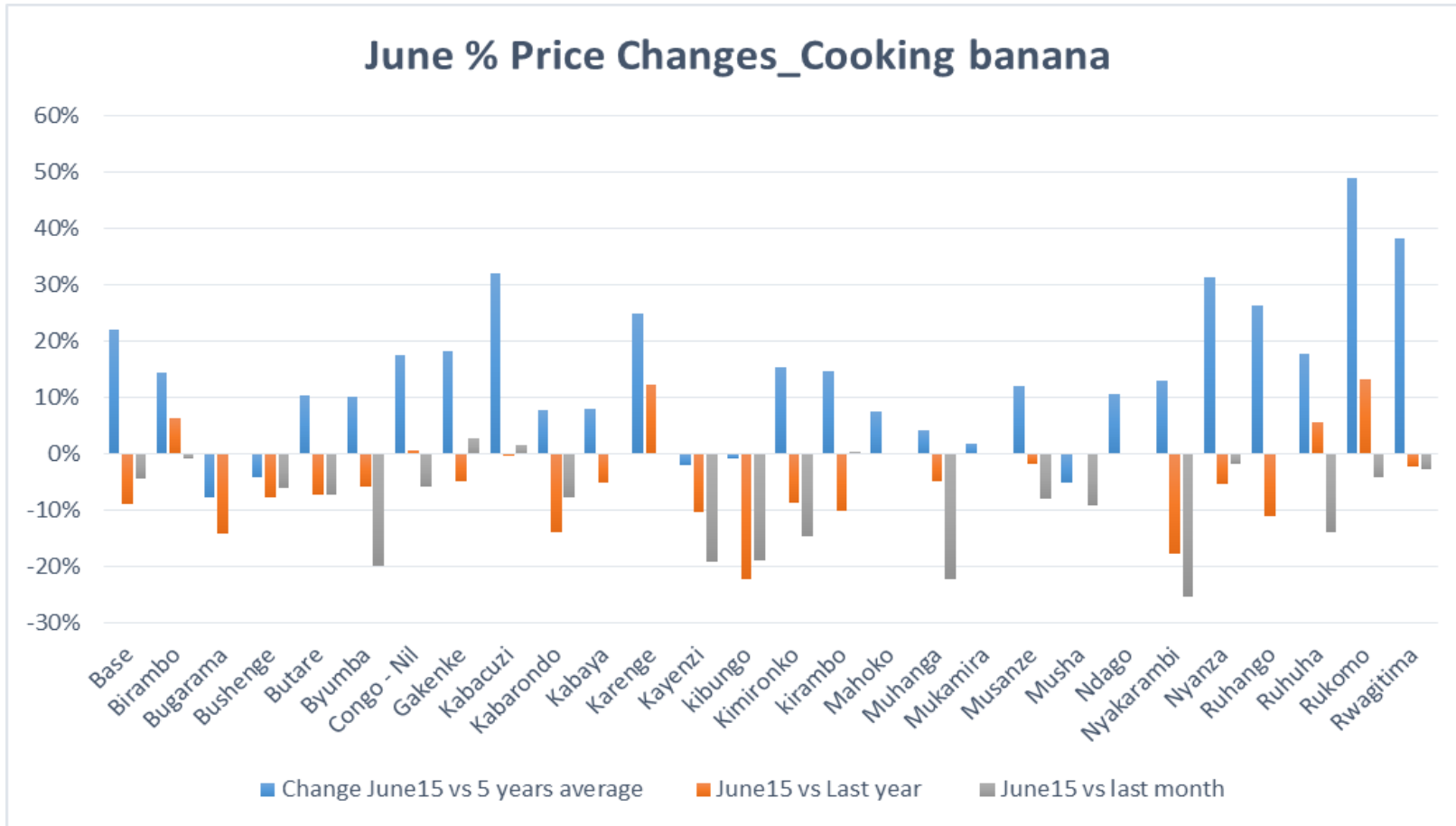


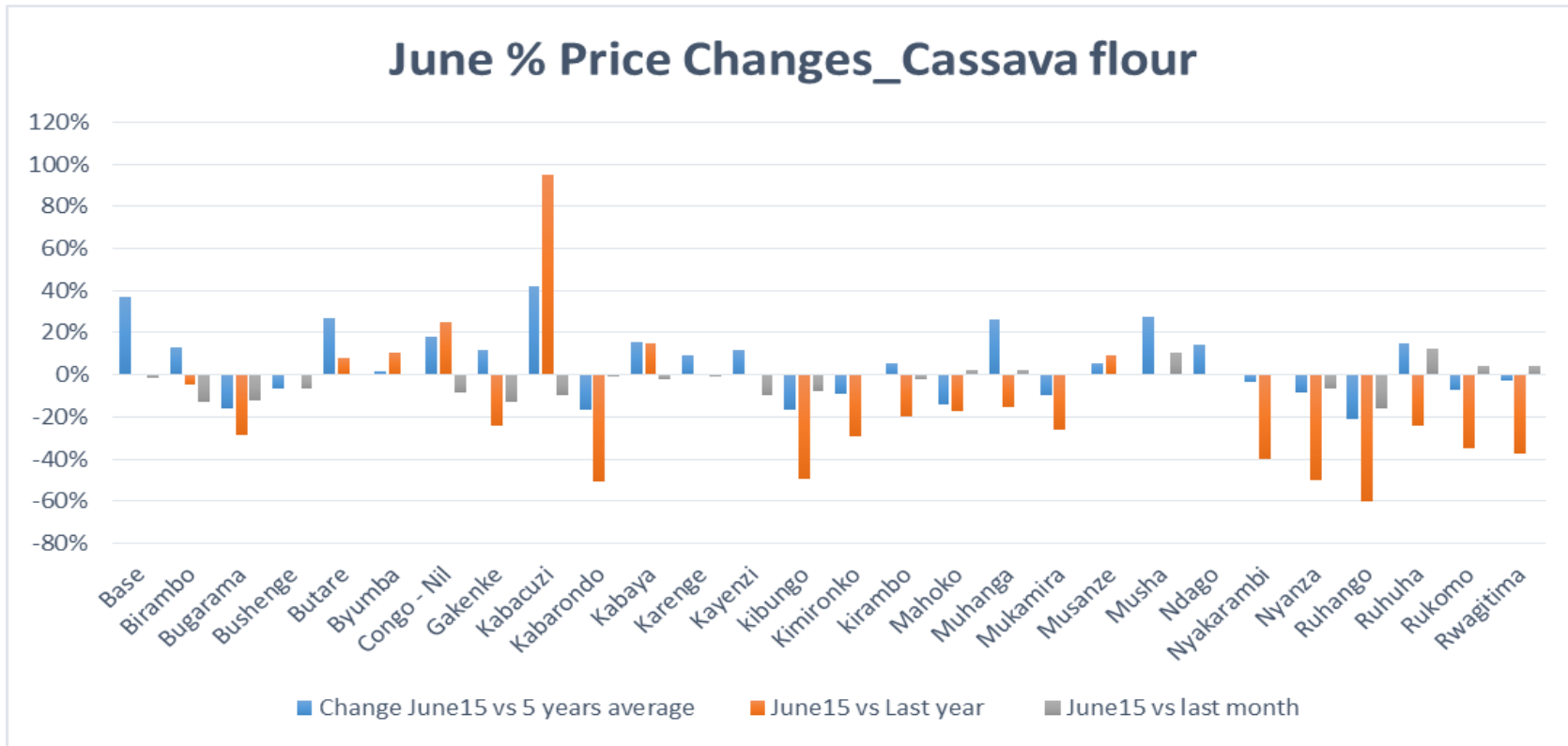
## Price graphs

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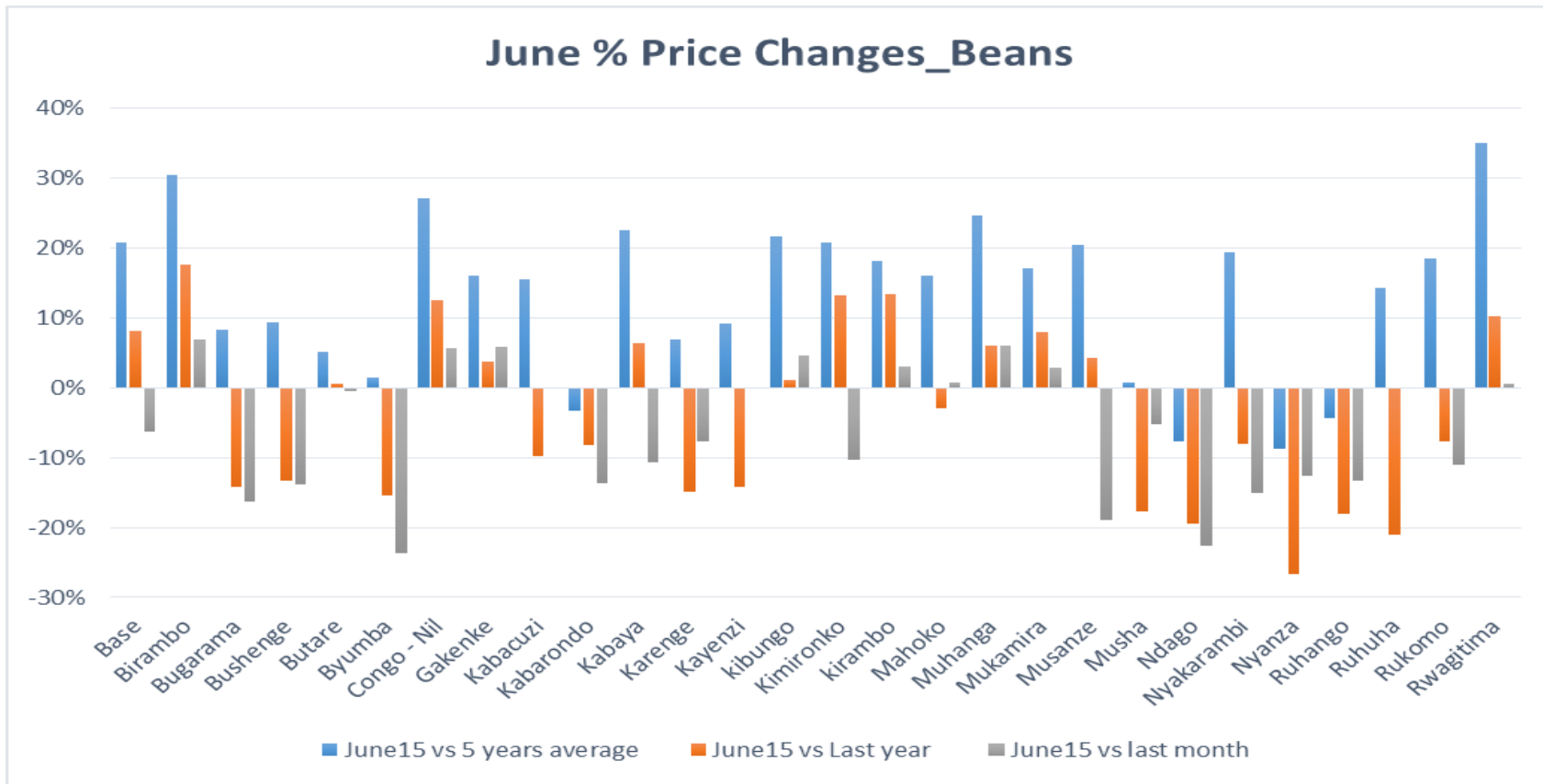


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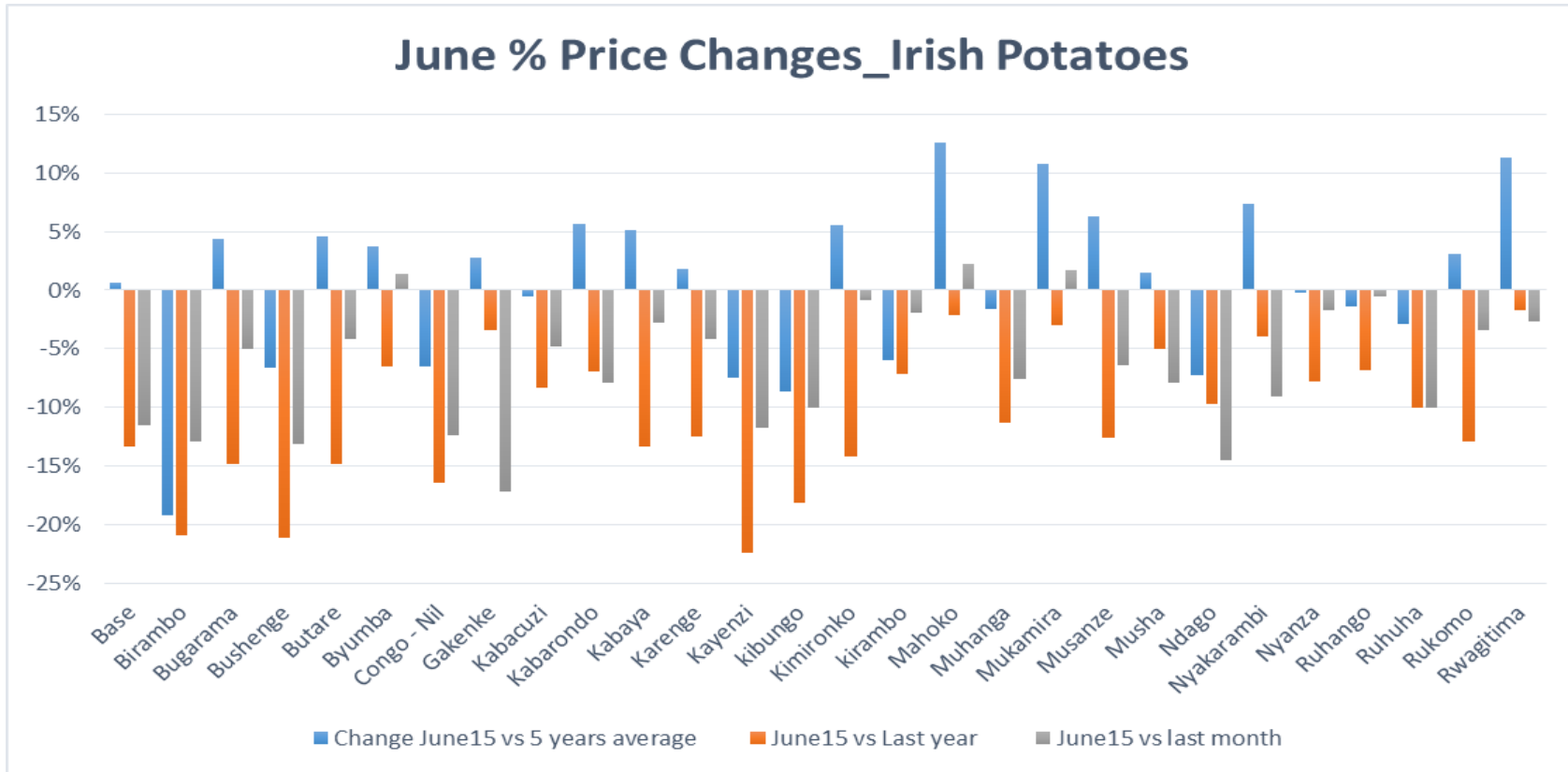




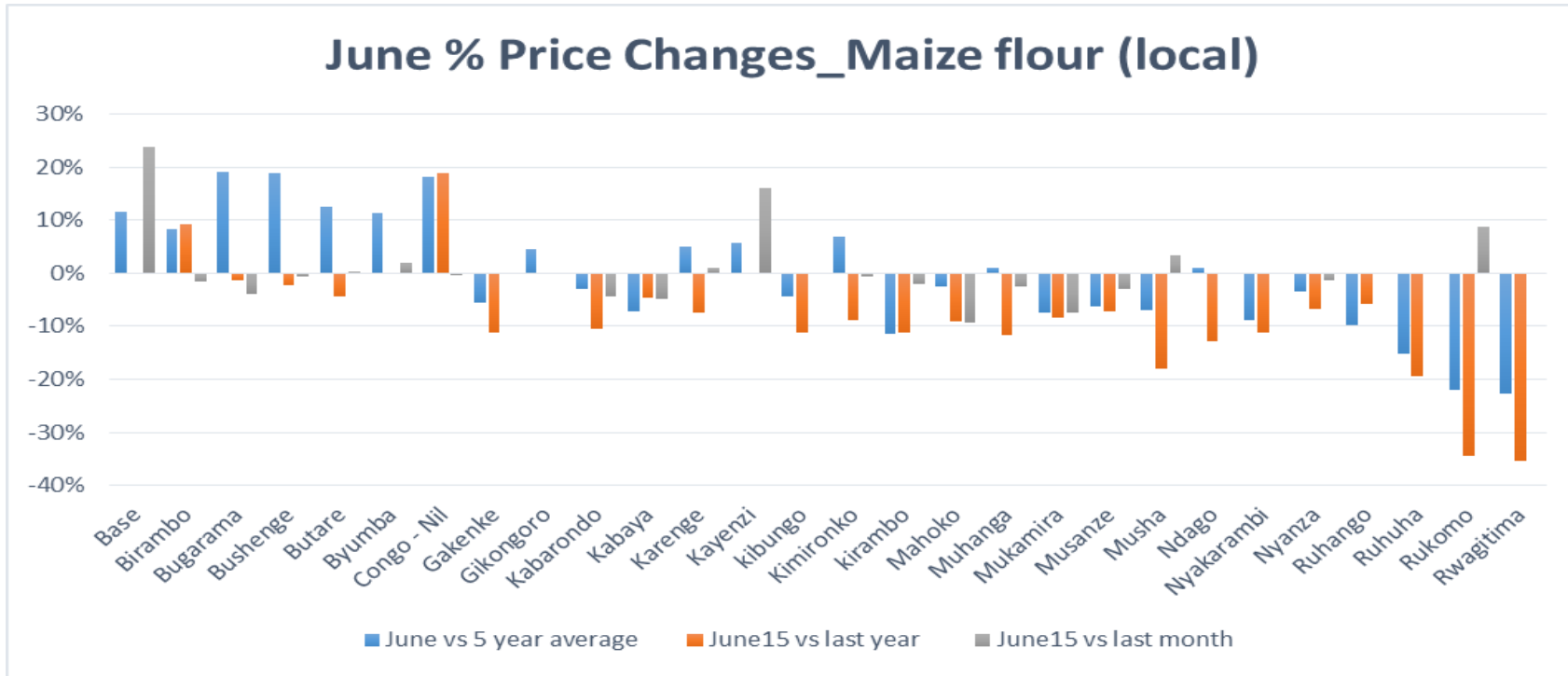
Rwanda-July 2015







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## **ABOUT THIS BULLETIN**

This bulletin intends to inform food security analysts, as well as decision makers, given the importance of markets and trade in income generation as well as food access. Price shocks constrain households' ability, mostly the poor, to access to food or gain acceptable income to cover their basic expenditures.

Data used in this bulletin are from e-soko project, housed in the Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources (MINAGRI). The system collects retail prices in almost 61 markets for about 78 commodities. Price data collection is done twice a week in urban markets, while it is done once a week in rural markets. In this bulletin, we generally select one key market per district, with Kimironko being focused on in Kigali City for analysis.