



Rwanda

Commodity Market Price Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Inflation of food and non-alcoholic beverages increased in October 2015 by 5.6 percent from last year. Regarding the origin of products, year-to-year inflation rose by 3.8 percent for local goods and by 0.1 percent for imported goods¹.
- With the exception of variable maize price trends, other main staples experienced price increases.
- Bean prices are 10 percent more expensive than they were five years ago in 41 percent of markets.

¹ National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR),

<http://www.statistics.gov.rw/publications/consumer-price-index-cpi-october-2015>

COMMODITY PRICE DYNAMICS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

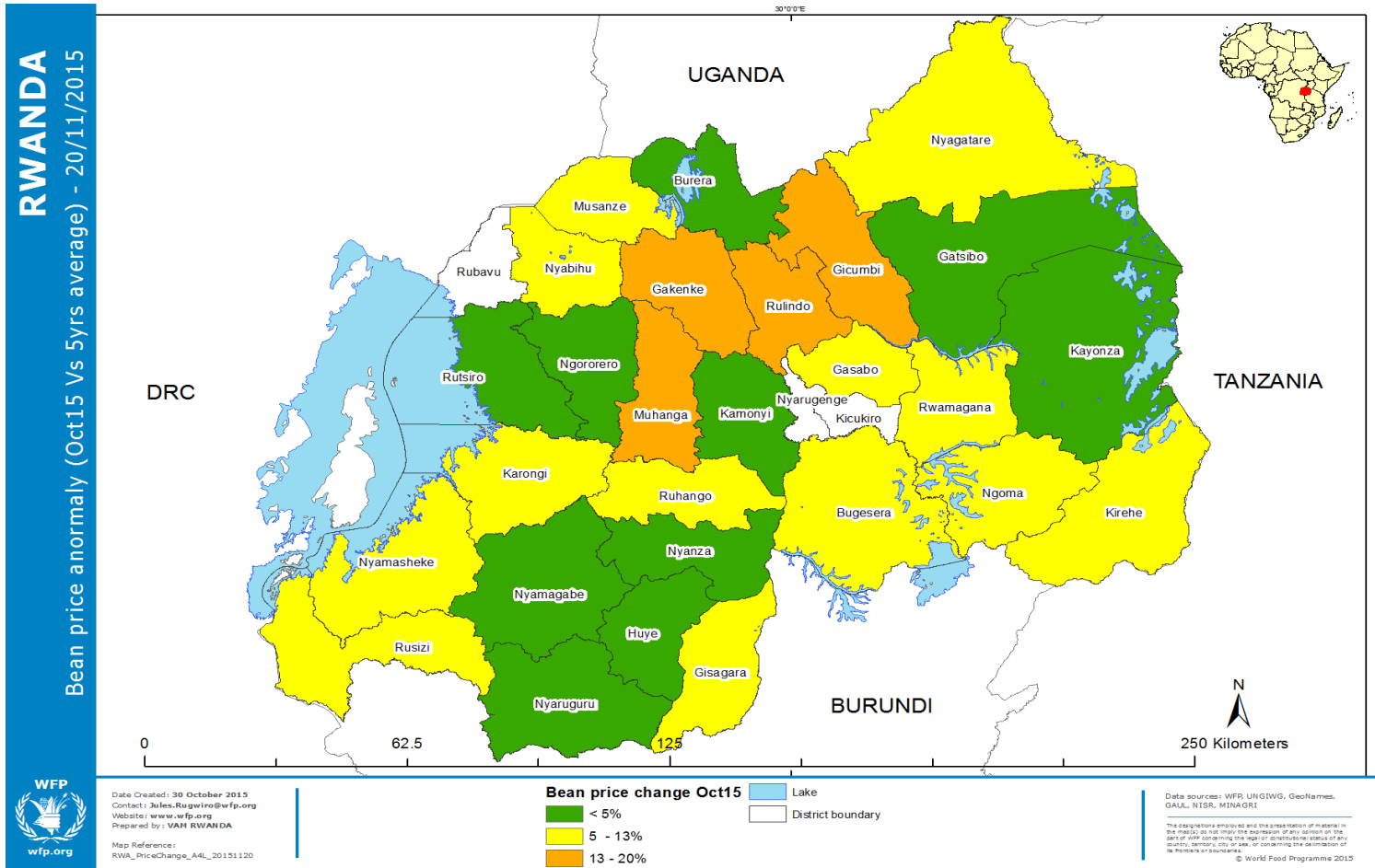
Bean prices are on average 412 RWF/Kg, with the lowest price at 344 RWF/Kg in Musha Market of Gisagara District and the highest price at 467 RWF/Kg in Kimironko Market of Gasabo District in Kigali City. They exhibit a steadily increasing trend; with 41 percent of markets experiencing a rise of more than 10 percent in comparison with the five-year average (Figure 1).

October maize grain prices were variable across markets; in 22 and 37 percent of selected markets, prices were higher than 10 percent compared to the five-year average. Nonetheless, a decrease of less than 10 percent in comparison with the five-year average was observed in 37 percent of key markets. A similar trend is perceived in year-to-year anomalies.

About 48 percent of markets had higher-than-normal prices for sweet potato. In addition, the upward trend was observed in 41 percent of markets compared to last year and previous month. Irish potato prices were visibly higher, in 78 and 74 percent of markets, as depicted in October compared to five years and last year averages.

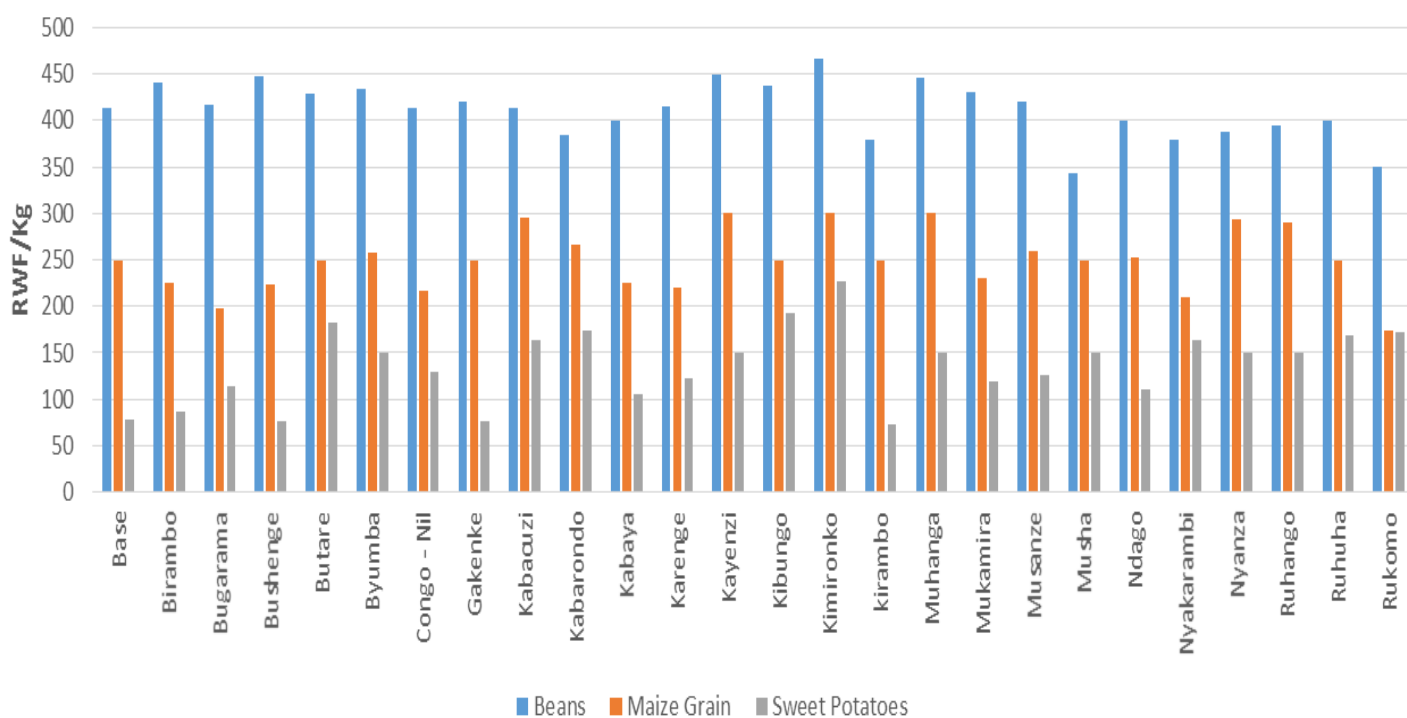
Linked to the five-year average, the rise in the price of cooking banana ranged between 6 and 48 percent. A price increase higher than 10 percent happened in 57, 37 and 59 percent of markets; respectively comparing October prices to those of last five years, last year and previous month.

Figure 1: Bean price % change_October 2015 vs five-year average

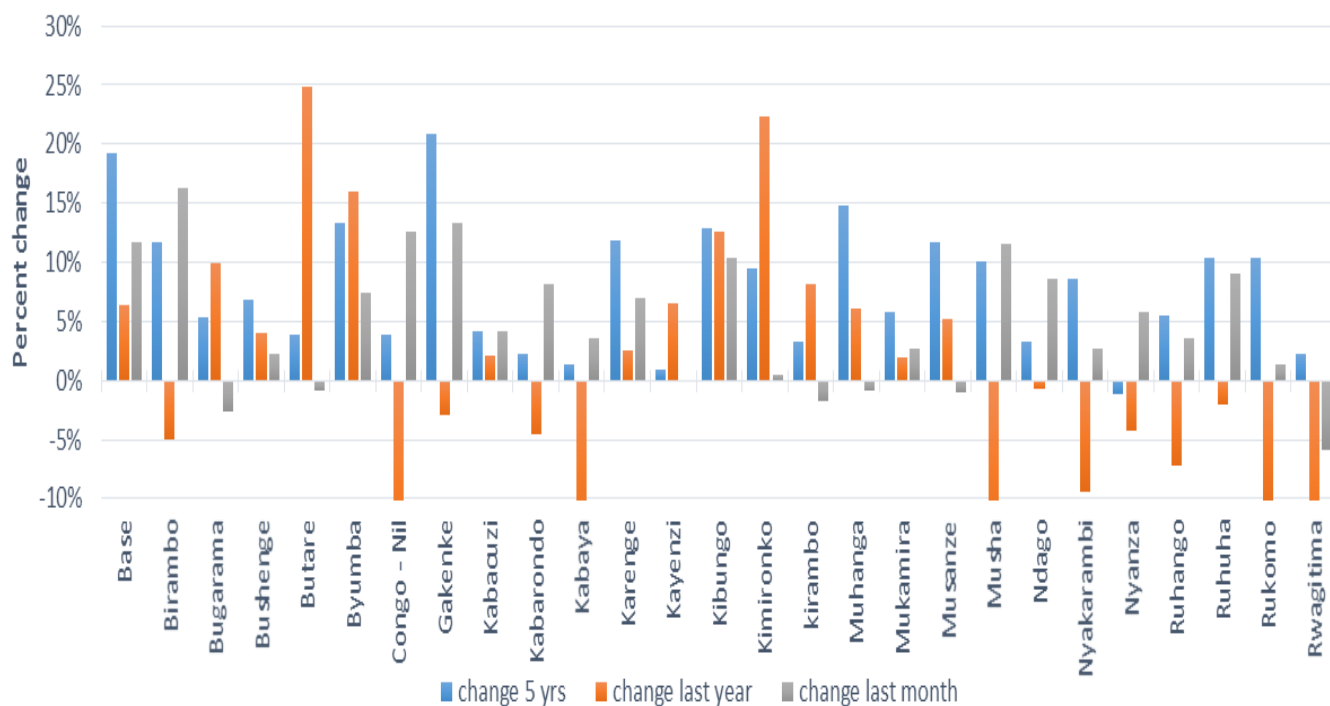


Price graphs

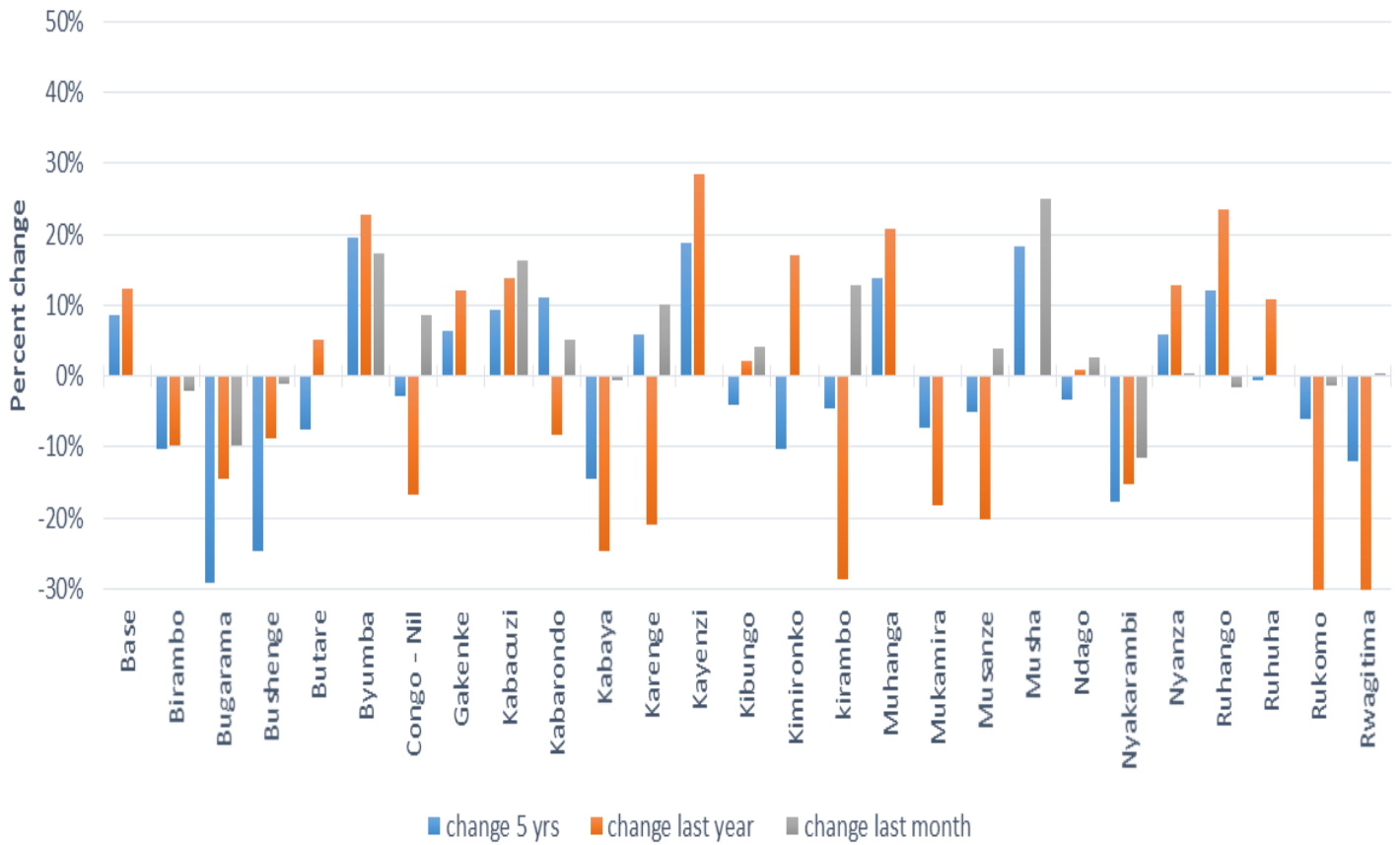
October 15 Prices



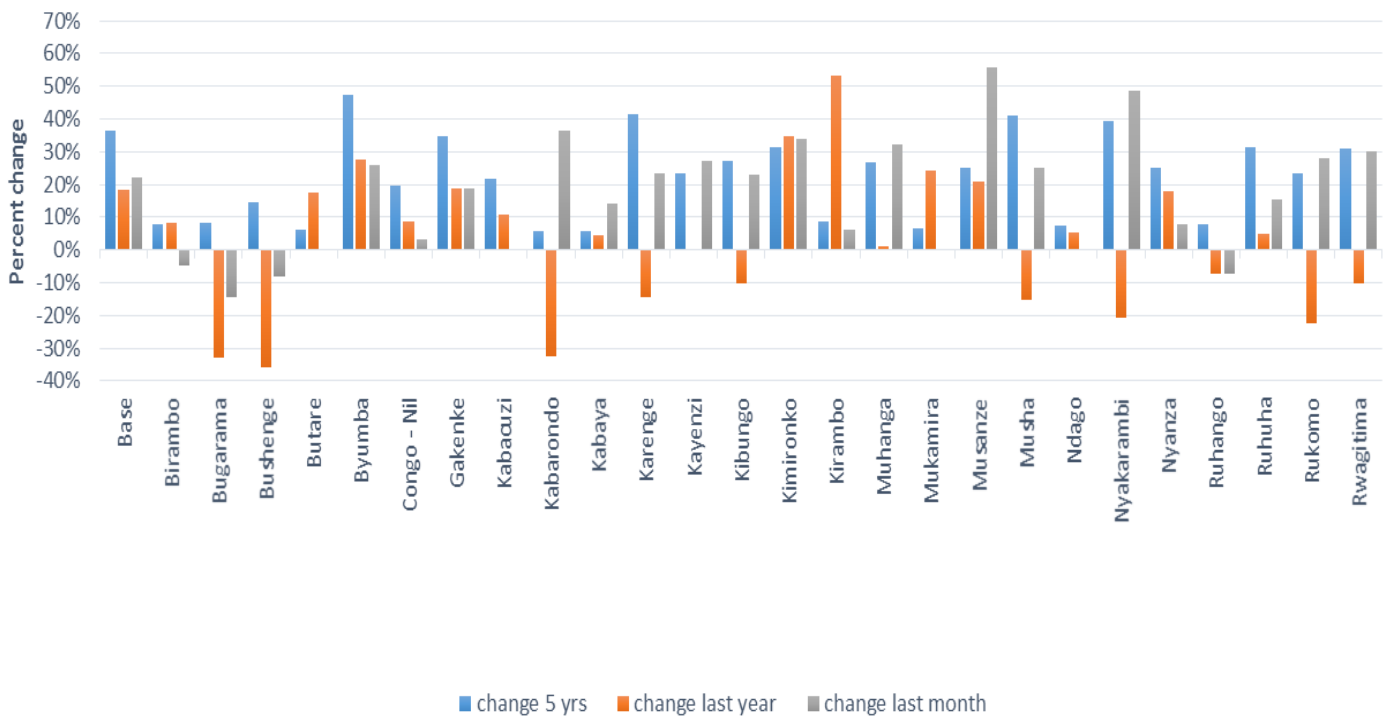
Beans price anomalies_October15



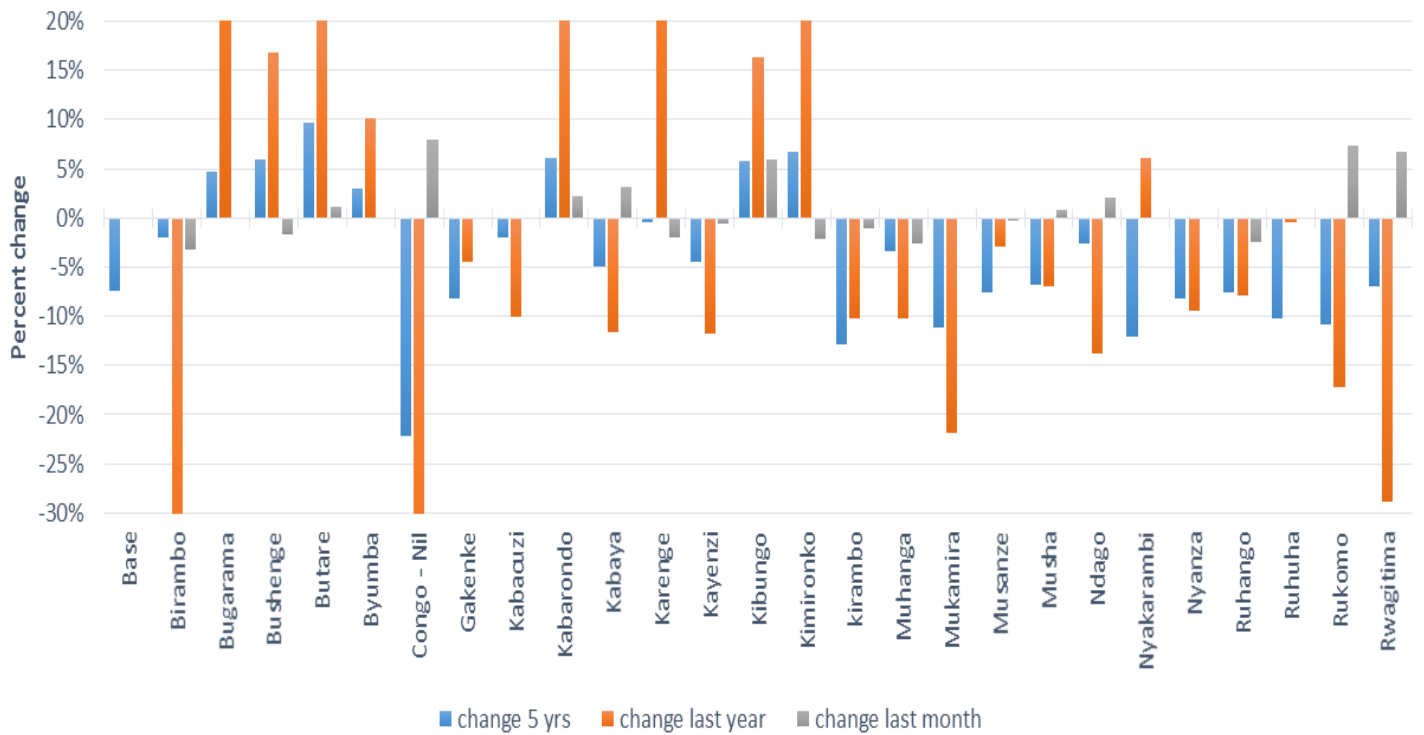
Maize grain price anomalies_October15



Cooking banana price anomalies_October15



Local Maize flour price anomalies_October15



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 and food access. Price shocks constrain households' ability, mostly the poor, to access 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.