



Rwanda

Commodity Market Price Update

HIGHLIGHTS

- Inflation of food and non-alcoholic beverages rose by 10.5 percent compared to last year. Regarding the origin of products, year-to-year inflation rose by 6.1 percent for local goods and by 1 percent for imported goods. In addition, fresh products' index increased by 16.5 percent from last year.¹
- Key staple commodities were on average 24 percent more expensive than normal in November.
- Most markets experienced higher prices than last year and previous month.

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

COMMODITY PRICE DYNAMICS IN DIFFERENT LOCATIONS

Bean prices are on average 438 RWF/Kg, with the lowest price at 350 RWF/Kg in Rukomo Market of Nyagatare District and the highest price at 500 RWF/Kg in Mukamira and Mahoko markets of Nyabihu and Rubavu Districts, respectively. They exhibit a visibly increasing trend; with about 71 percent of markets experiencing a rise of more than 10 percent in comparison with the five-year average (Figure 1).

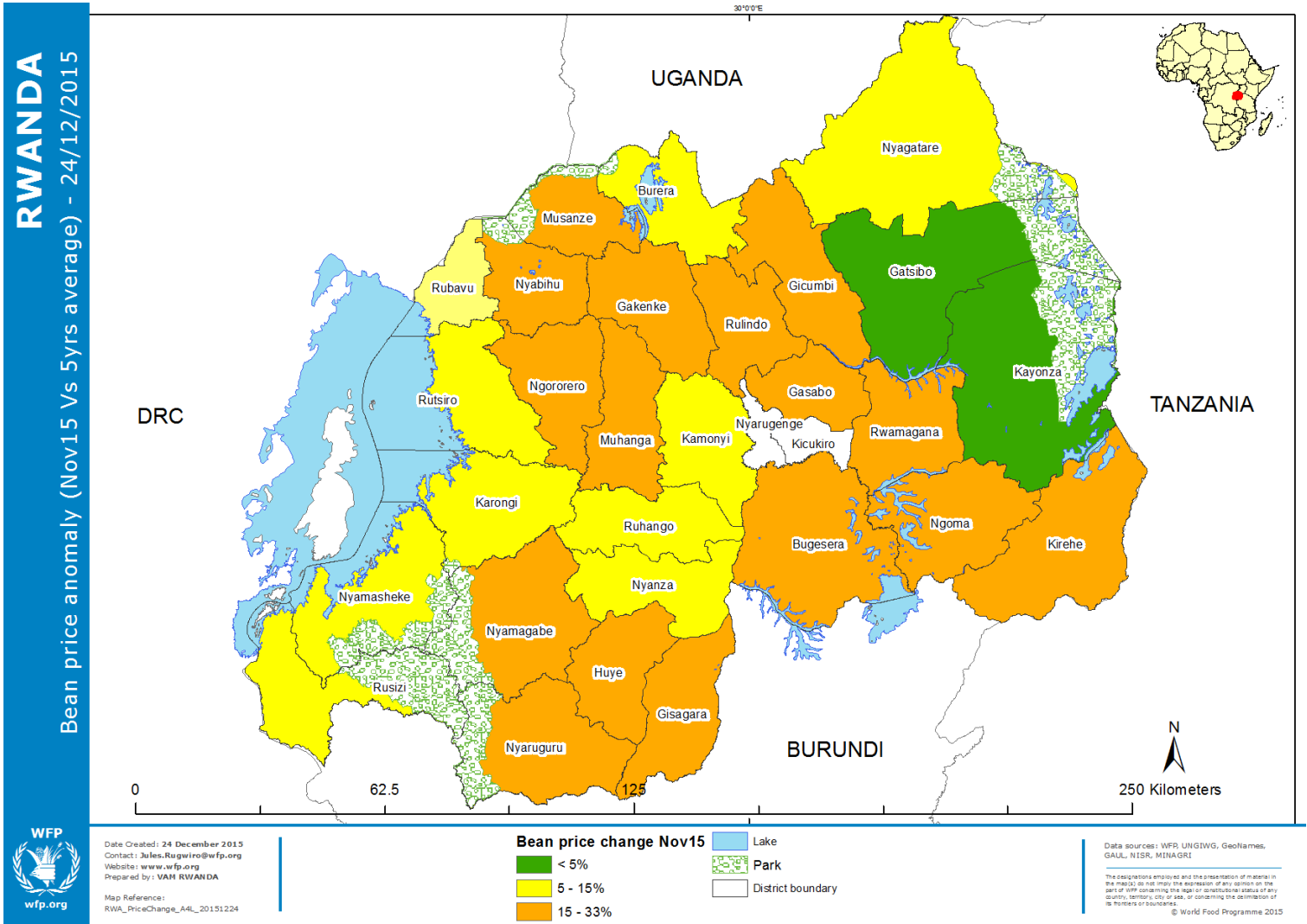
On year-to-year basis, Bean prices were also higher in 82 percent of selected markets than last year, and 32 percent of markets had a same trend compared to previous month.

Maize grain prices also followed an upward trend across markets; in 43, 68 and 54 percent of markets, the commodity was expensive by more than 10 percent compared to the five-year average, last year and previous month, respectively.

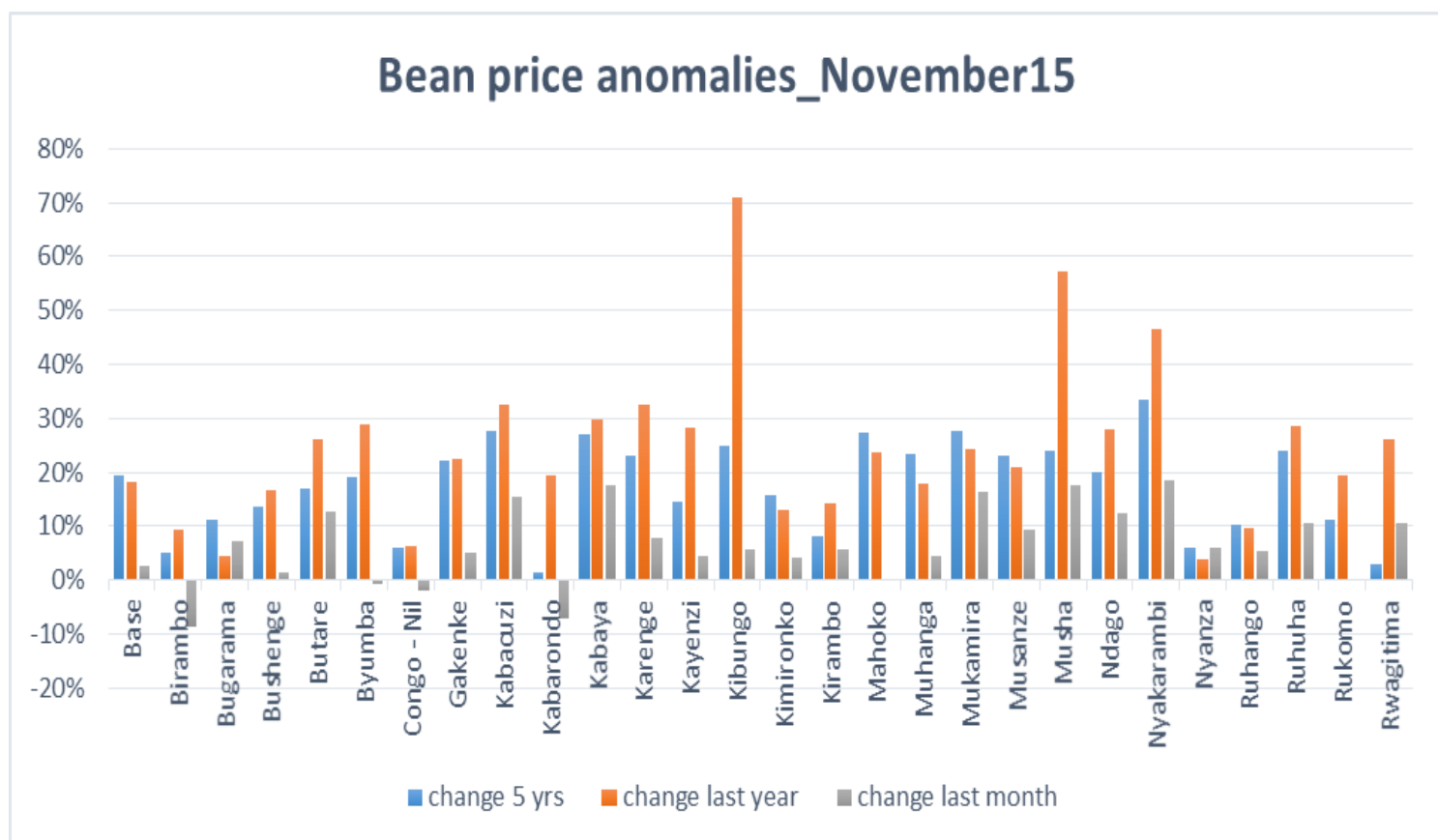
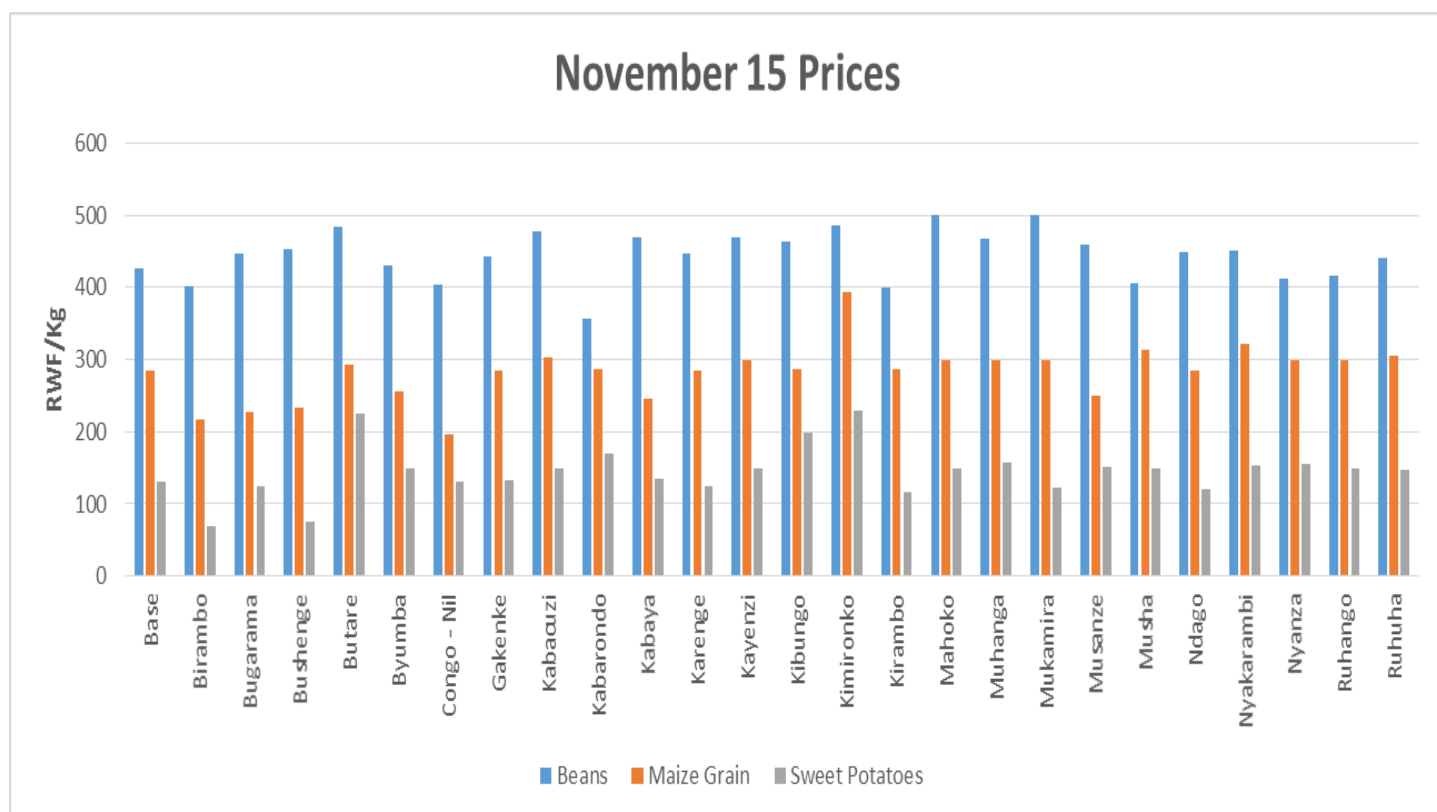
Irish potato prices widely increased across markets on long term and year-to-year basis. About 93 percent of markets had higher-than-normal prices. In addition, the upward trend was observed in 100 percent of markets compared to last year. In Musanze market, the commodity price soared by 96 percent, a highest level despite being located in surplus area.

Cooking banana prices were visibly more costly than normal in 86 percent of markets; moreover, the same tendency happened in 61 percent of markets compared to last year. Although Nyakarambi market of Kirehe District is in a surplus area, it was second to Byumba in experiencing high levels of price anomaly, respectively 62 and 68 percent upward.

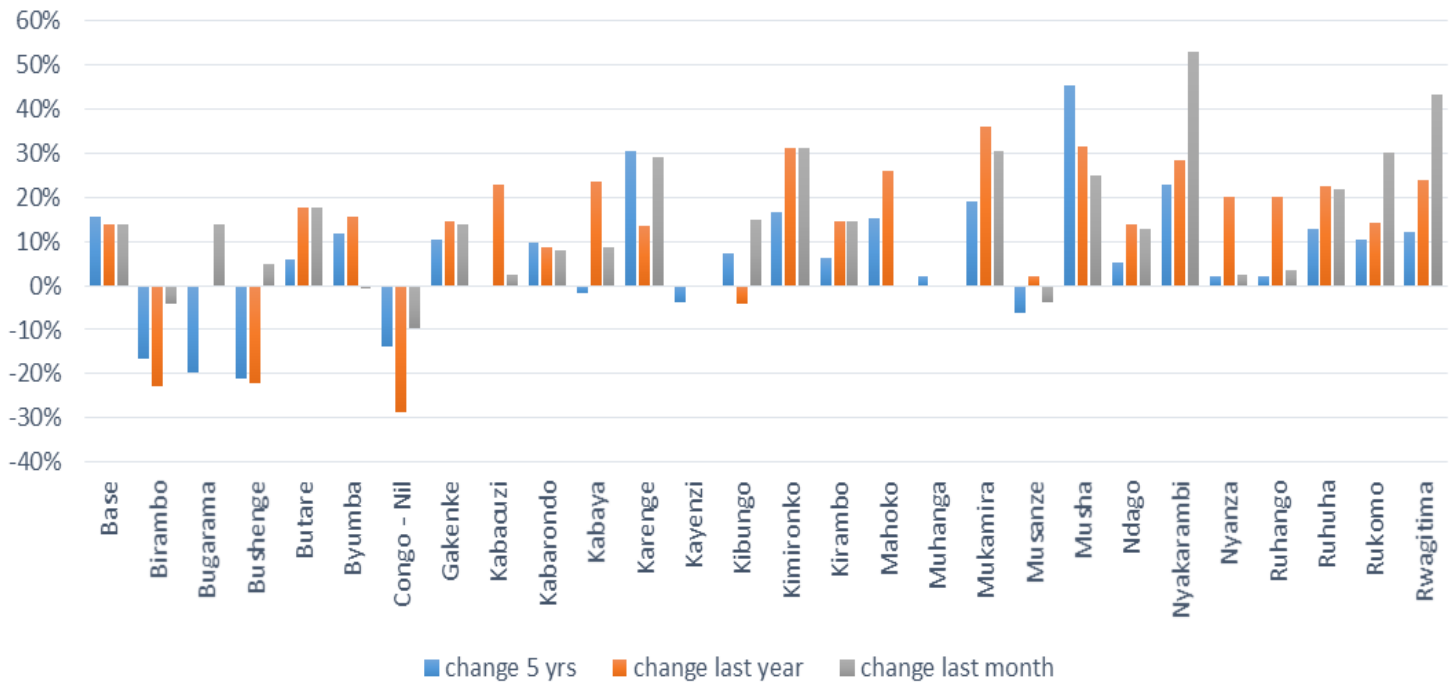
Figure 1: Bean price % change_November 2015 vs five-year average



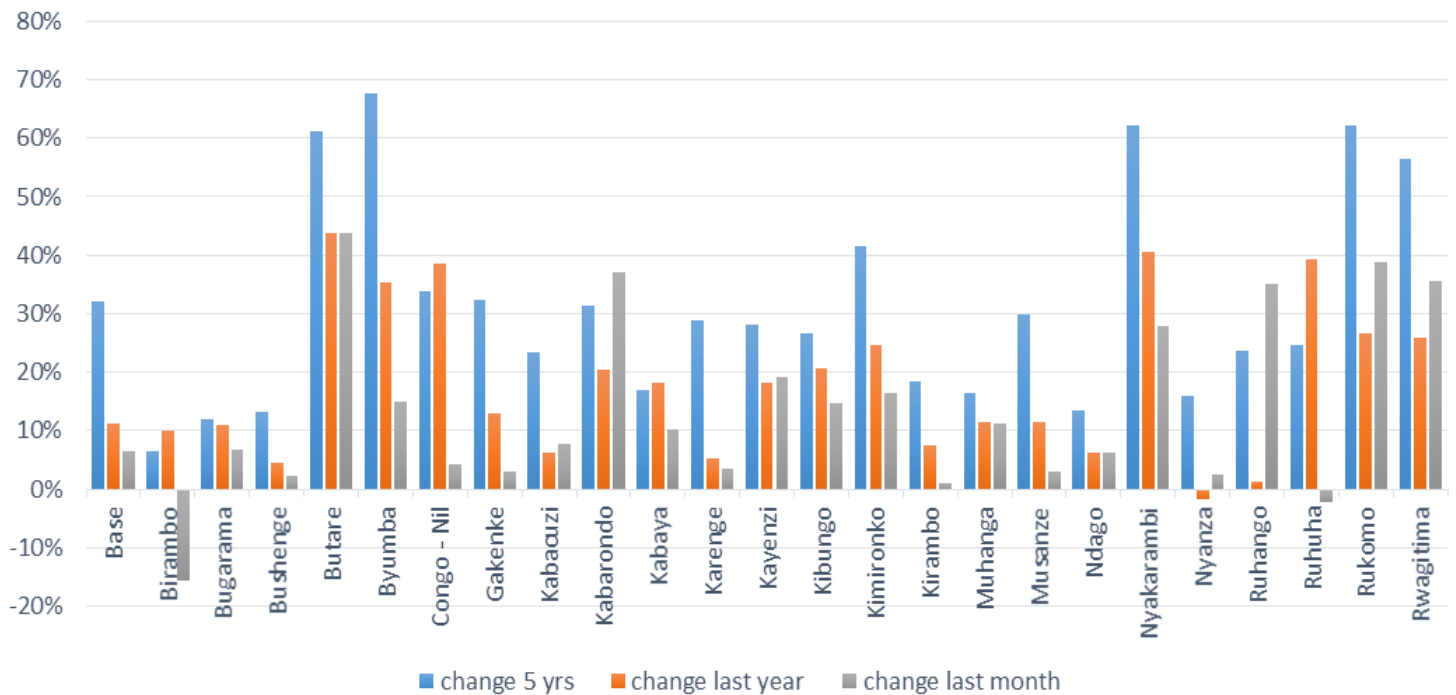
Price graphs



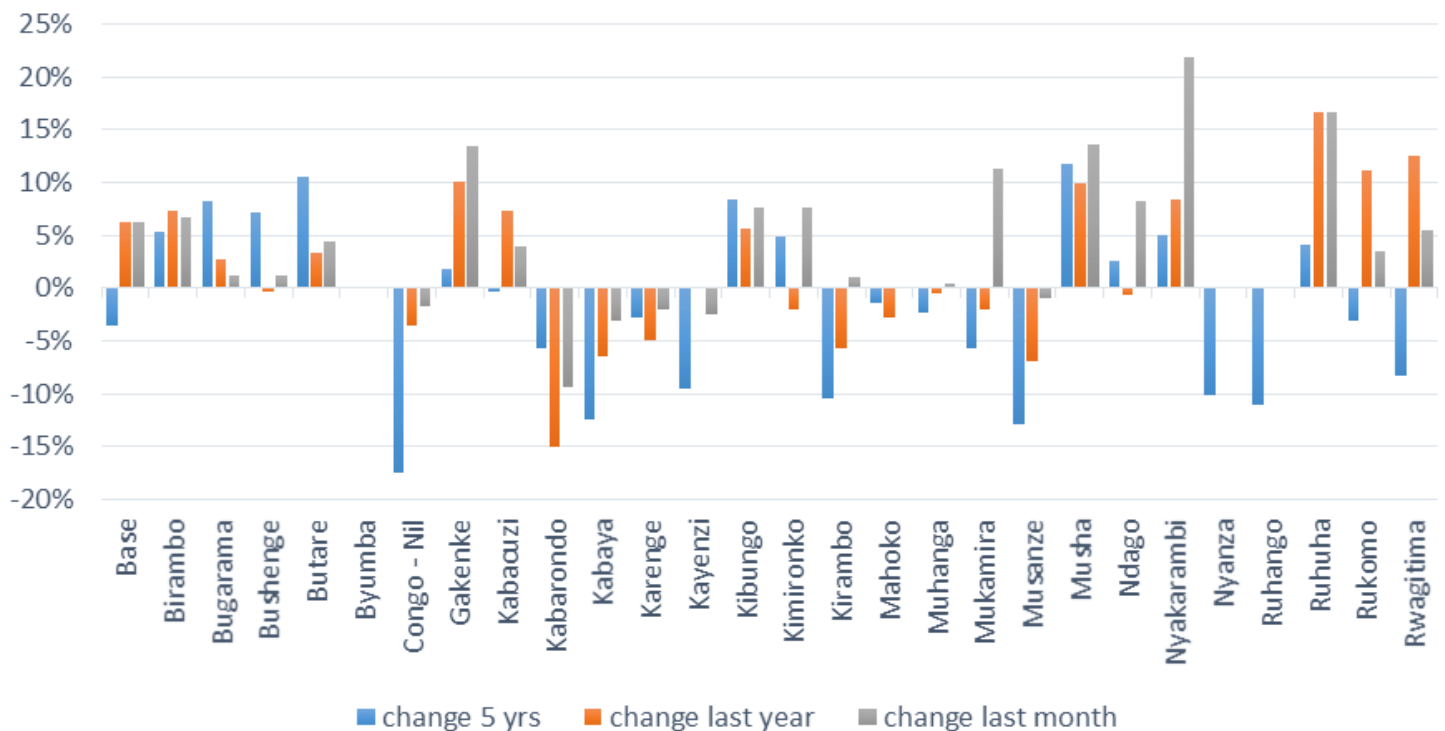
Maize grain price anomalies_November15



Cooking banana price anomalies_November15



Local Maize flour price anomalies_November15



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.