



## EAST AFRICA GRAIN MARKETS AND TRADE Highlights

In the second quarter, prices of grain staples eased marginally as stocks in the markets were adequate owing to harvest from the main seasons of Tanzania and Uganda and carry overstocks from the previous marketing year. In **South Sudan**, the protracted conflict continued to disrupt trade with high inflation and fuel prices pushing prices upwards. **Burundi** and **Rwanda**, prices gained marginally in the second quarter as the countries were in the lean season. However, cross border trade eased demand pressure. In **Kenya**, imports from the region pushed prices of grain staples below the five-year average with harvest realized from the previous long rains season still in stock due to cheaper imports from the region. In **Tanzania**, prices decreased towards the end of the quarter as stocks improved with the Msimu crop harvest. **Uganda** supply was on an upward trend following the main season harvest. There were no far reaching trade restriction in the region in the quarter. The main seasons in Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi were above average with improved yields compared to last year as a result of adequate and well-distributed rainfall.

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### 1.0 East Africa Trade

Trade in the second quarter decreased seasonally in most countries within the region following improved domestic stocks from the main season harvest hence, Burundi and Rwanda had short-term self-sufficiency as harvest commenced the end of the second quarter with Tanzania and Uganda harvesting from the month of May and June respectively. Intraregional trade in the second quarter of 2018 experienced fewer tariff barriers after the lifting of trade bans and no food subsidy programs compared to same period in 2017. In South Sudan, the government lifted the long standing subsidy on fuel therefore the cost of transport is expected to increase and this will be reflected in the price of food staples; Currently, rains have compromised access to markets as most roads are seasonal. Field reports indicated that trade between Uganda and Tanzania through Mutukula was affected by localized restrictions following a trade ban by Tanzania on import of beans to manage the plummeting prices in the country. In retaliation, Uganda instituted a ban on rice from Tanzania which is the major trade commodity along the corridor. In Rwanda, the Kabale-Gatunaga-Kigali road traffic was directed to Kagitumba border as the road was destroyed by rains cutting off trade temporarily in May. There has been a ban on paddy rice imports from Tanzania as the Rwanda Government is currently promoting domestic production of the commodity after heavy investment on equipment and machinery to support the Rwanda rice value chain. Trade between Kenya and Uganda remained vibrant in the second quarter, as prices in the

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eastern markets (Mbale, Tororo and Busia) were lower than domestic prices, therefore, traders preferred buying from Uganda.



**Maize:** In the second quarter, a total of 130,651.6MT was traded in the region. This was a 24% decrease from the previous quarter volumes and a 16% decrease compared to the same period last year. A look at the seasonal trend shows that exports from Tanzania into Kenya have increased steadily since last year as restrictions on trade were relaxed late 2017. Tanzanian exports increased atypically in the first quarter as result of higher carry-over stocks occasioned by the ban on trade, however, decreased in the second quarter as stocks tightened seasonally. With the inbound Msimu crop in late May from the southern highlands, exports to Kenya, Burundi and Rwanda are expected to increase in the third quarter. Uganda on the other hand was the top regional exporter of the commodity accounting for 60% of the trade. Prices were noted to be lower in the Ugandan

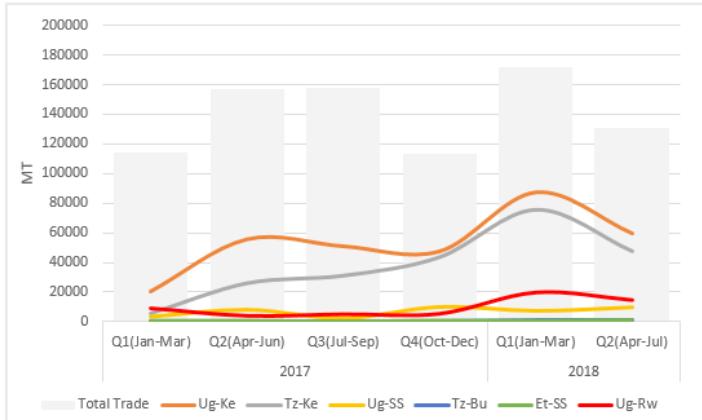


Figure 1: Quarterly Trade flows in East Africa (Maize). Source, EAGC RATIN and Fewsnet

markets as a result of exceptional performance of the crop the eastern and central regions. Maize exports from Uganda in the second quarter were 77953MT, a 12% decrease from the previous quarter volumes ,attributed to the period being a lean season ,therefore, stock diminished seasonally but trade is expected to peak up in the third quarter as harvest of the second/main crop in June and July will shore up stocks. Kenya was the lead importer of maize in the second quarter with about 107,260.5MT, this was a 29% decrease of the previous quarter and somewhat equal to previous year volumes. Imports into the country is expected to increase in the coming quarter, as the country will be in a lean season. Burundi imported about 841MT of maize in the second quarter which was a 32% decrease from the previous quarter however, domestic stocks were reported to be adequate due to the above average season performance of 2018A crop. Similarly, South Sudan recorded a 42% drop in trade with 10,814.35MT of maize imported from Uganda and Ethiopia. Trade is expected to slow down as the ongoing rains may hamper access to markets.



**Beans:** In the second quarter, 71,254.92 MT of dry beans was traded through the monitored trade corridors, this was an 11% gain compared to the previous quarter and an 18% decrease compared to a similar period last year. In the third quarter, trade in the Great Lakes is expected to ease as Uganda, Burundi and Rwanda have harvested the season main crop. Tanzania commenced the main harvest in May with reported to have improved significantly in the markets. Imports from Uganda into Kenya increased by 42% in the second quarter as demand was strong from learning institutions and the trend is expected to continue in the third quarter owing to below average prospects of the long rains season crop. Prices of the commodity are expected to go down significantly in the next quarter as domestic production from Eastern (Upper and lower) is expected late June. In Burundi and Rwanda, the second season is utilised for pulses production with the main harvest beginning in June and ending in early August. Therefore, imports of the commodity from Uganda and Tanzania is expected to decrease as the countries will be self-sufficient. Exports into Uganda from Rwanda decreased significantly, as a 52% decrease in the second quarter was observed. The decline was occasioned by improving domestic supply in Uganda however; trade is expected to increase in third quarter as beans from Rwanda is usually demanded in Ugandan markets due to the good quality.

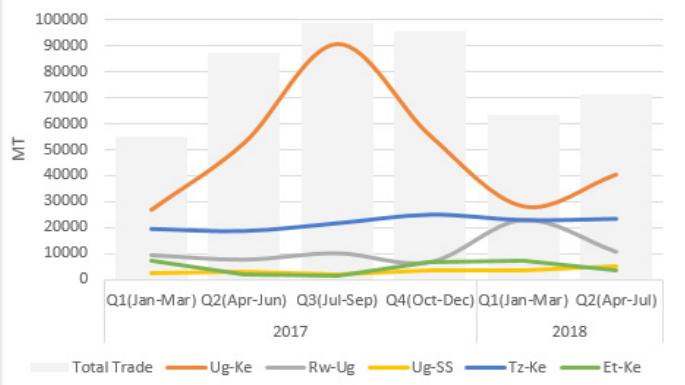


Figure 2: Quarterly Trade flows in East Africa (Beans). Source EAGC RAIN and Fewsnet



**Rice:** Tanzania is the region's primary producer of rice with the aromatic varieties highly sought in the East African markets. In this year's second quarter, there was a remarkable increase of 44% compared to last year owing to surpluses in stocks. Crop seasonal assessment in the Southern region revealed good prospects for the rice crop with above average yield expected in the concluded May to June harvest, therefore, exports out of Tanzania are expected to remain elevated in the third quarter.

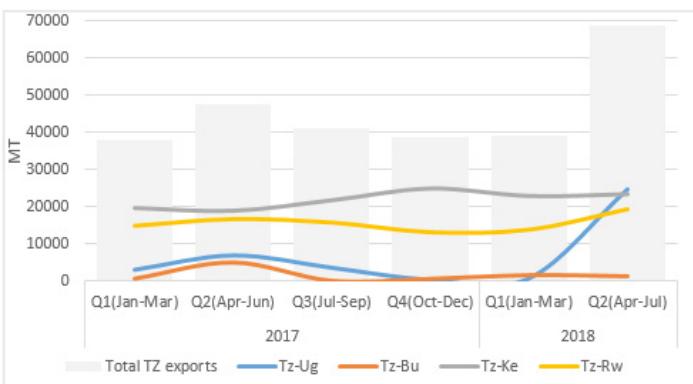


Figure 3: Quarterly Trade flows in East Africa (Rice). Source, EAGC RATIN and Fewsnet

## 2.0 East African Grain Markets

Compared to last year, prices are below the five-year average in most of the monitored markets (See annex). Measures taken by the various governments in the region to manage the last year deficits had lingering effect on prices in the first and second quarter. In the second quarter, heavy rains curtailed access to markets in Rwanda with landslides reported in the North, similarly, heavy rains in South Sudan curtailed on access to markets. In Kenya, stocks were reported to be adequate with farmers in the North rift facing a dilemma as cheaper imports from Uganda rendered their last year stocks uncompetitive. In Southern Tanzania, the unimodal (Msimu) crop was harvested in May with southern markets (Iringa, Mbeya and Tunduma) recording significant price decrease. In Uganda, the southern markets had improved stocks with the main season harvest commencing in June. Generally prices are projected to ease further downwards due to above average crop performance in Tanzania and Uganda, the region surplus producers.



**Maize:** Stocks were adequate in the monitored markets therefore, volatility was low in the major urban markets save for Kigali as a 7.9% gain was noted due to tightened supply. In June, the quality of grain traded in Kimironko and Mulindi in Kigali was reported to be of uncharacteristic lower quality indicative that traders were releasing older stocks in anticipation of the minor season harvest in July. In Kenya, prices have been on a downward trend with cheaper imports from Uganda and Tanzania improving supply significantly. The downward trend is expected to persist into the third quarter as domestic supply improves from the main season harvest in Central, lower and upper eastern counties, and western Kenya . With Uganda and Tanzania having harvested their main seasonal crop towards the close of the second quarter, stocks are expected to increase seasonally with projections indicating a downward trend in prices in the third quarter for the respective urban markets of the aforementioned countries (See fig 4.)

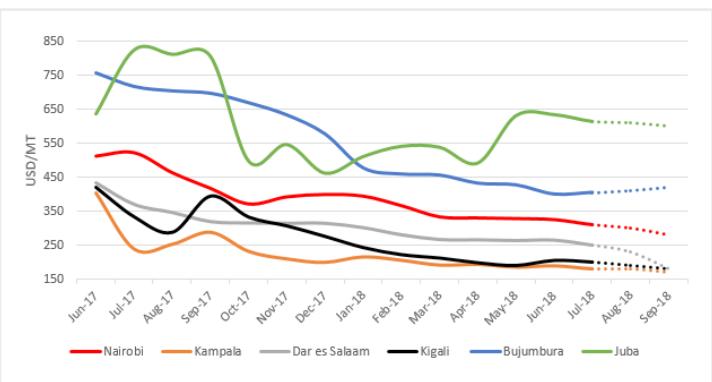
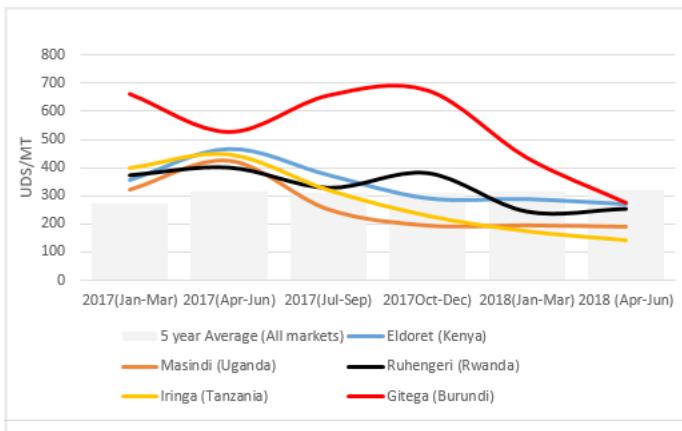


Figure 4: Maize prices and projections in urban markets of East Africa. Source, EAGC RATIN

A comparative look at the producer markets in the region shows prices were lowest in the southern production region of Tanzania in the second quarter; the commodity was trading at USD 141/ MT (See fig 5). With exceptional performance of the Msimu crop, volumes traded in the third quarter is anticipated to increase. In Uganda, Masindi market in the west region had an average price of USD188/MT with a downward trend expected in the coming

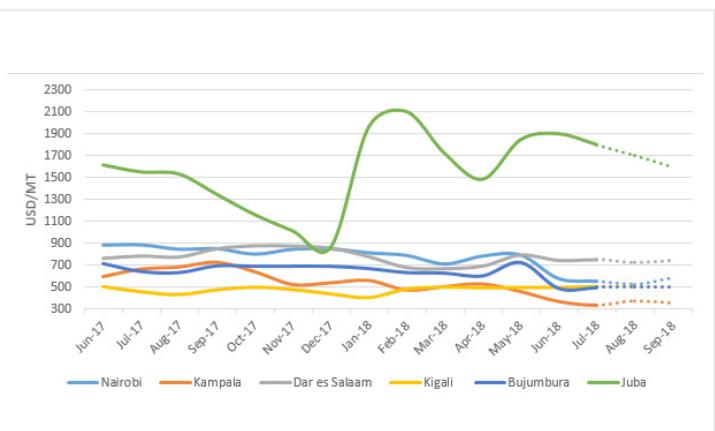


**Figure 5: Quarterly and Five-year average of Maize in production markets of East Africa. Source, EAGC RATIN.**

quarter as harvest intensifies in July. Prices of the commodity in Kampala is expected to go down seasonally as source markets in Mubende, the Lake Crescent region, Mbale and Bugiri are anticipating adequate stocks. In the northern markets of Gulu and Pader, inflows from the eastern and western parts of the country are expected to push prices lower, thus attracting trade to Southern Sudan. In Kenya, the commodity was trading at USD 269/MT in Eldoret, this was 26% lower compared to five-year average and 42% compared to last year's high levels. With cheaper imports from Uganda, prices plummeted in the western markets with field reports indicating that there were significant stocks from last season held by farmers' in the north rift. This has pushed farm gate prices to lows of Kes 16/Kg (USD 0.16/Kg) therefore, farmers' cannot break-even given that studies by Tegemeo Institute found the cost of production to be about Kes 18/Kg in the North Rift; prices are expected to remain low as the bimodal regions in western and eastern Kenya will be harvesting in the third quarter. In Rwanda, prices increased marginally in the North but were lower by 26% compared to the five year average. Prices are expected to ease with season B harvest. Similarly, in Burundi, the prices have gone down considerably with production expected to peak in July. In addition, imports through L.Tanganyika from the southern Rukwa region in Tanzania is expected to decrease demand pressure in the third quarter.

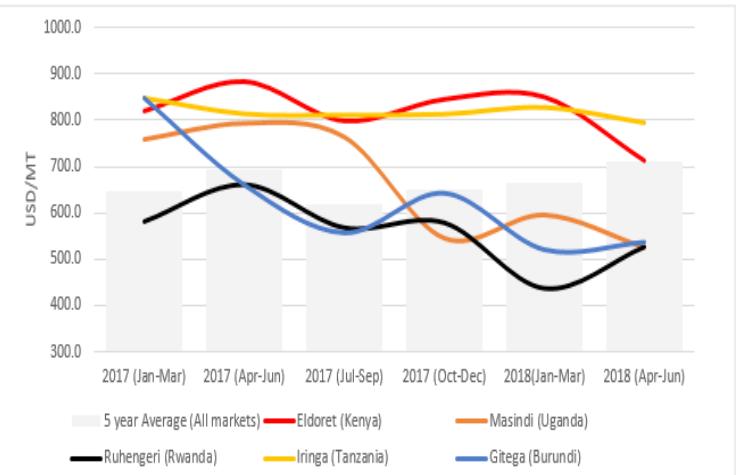


**Beans:** Prices of beans were relative stable in the second quarter in the monitored markets. Supply was adequate in most of the monitored markets. In Kenya, domestic shortfalls were met by imports from eastern markets of Uganda as a 42% (7629MT) increase in imports was recorded in the quarter. Prices are expected to increase marginally in the third quarter as regional supply will diminish seasonally. In Tanzania, stocks improved in the second quarter as Msimu harvest stabilized prices in the consumer markets. Similarly, Uganda's main crop harvest resulted in sufficient stocks in the urban markets consequently, Kampala had the lowest price (USD 330/MT) among the urban markets; relative stability anticipated in the third quarter as stocks are adequate. In Kigali and Bujumbura, prices are expected to decrease in the third quarter with the completion of the second season harvest in July. In South Sudan, prices eased towards the end of the second quarter with imports from Sudan and Uganda meeting demand.



**Figure 6: Dry beans prices and projections in urban markets if East Africa. Source, EAGC RATIN.**

Among the production markets, prices were seasonally high (USD 713/MT) in Eldoret as north rift was in the lean period in the second quarter. Field reports indicate most of most traders were sourcing the commodity from Uganda and Tanzania as they offered fairer prices compared to domestic markets however, trade from the upper and lower eastern region with Nairobi is expected to peak in the third quarter once harvested beans have dried. The Rwanda and Burundi markets experience a surge in supply owing to early harvest of the second season crop in June with carry over stock from the first season strengthening supply. It is worth noting that exports to Uganda from Rwanda decreased seasonally in the second quarter and this is reflected by an increase in prices occasioned by low supply from the northern markets of Rwanda. Prices are expected to remain stable in the great lakes as DRC, Uganda and recently harvested the crop.



**Figure 7: Quarterly and Five-year average of Beans in production markets of East Africa. Source, EAGC RATIN.**



**Rice:** Amongst the urban markets, Kisumu had the highest price as the commodity was trading at USD 1046/MT on average in the second quarter. This was somewhat similar to the five-year average. In the second quarter however; cross border trade sustained supply to the western Kenya markets as supply remained steady Tanzania through the Sirare border since the beginning of the year. In the quarter, demand was sustained by learning institutions and prices are expected to decrease as Tanzania, the primary source of the commodity completed harvesting in June. Therefore, regional supply is expected to increase significantly in the third quarter. In Kigali, prices were relatively stable compare to the previous quarter with a 2.4% marginal increase noted however, the second wet season harvest (May-June) improved supply in the monitored markets with imports from Tanzania increasing significantly by 40% (5603MT) hence, stability was observed in the monitored markets. In Dar es Salaam, rice prices decreased as significant volumes were coming in from the southern markets of Mbeya and Iringa. Rice from Mbeya averaged Tzs 2200/kg and from Morogoro, was trading Tzs 1850/Kg by close of the second quarter. In the region, prices are expected to decrease marginally as Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda will have improved domestic stocks.

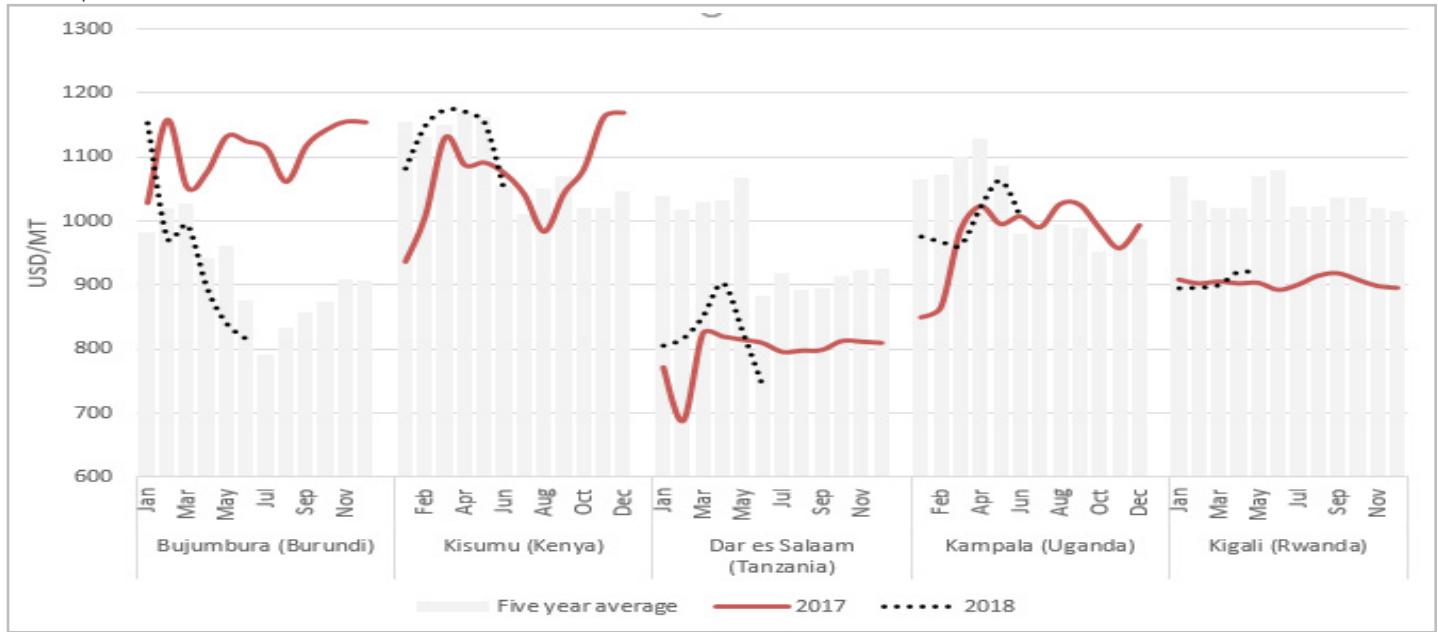
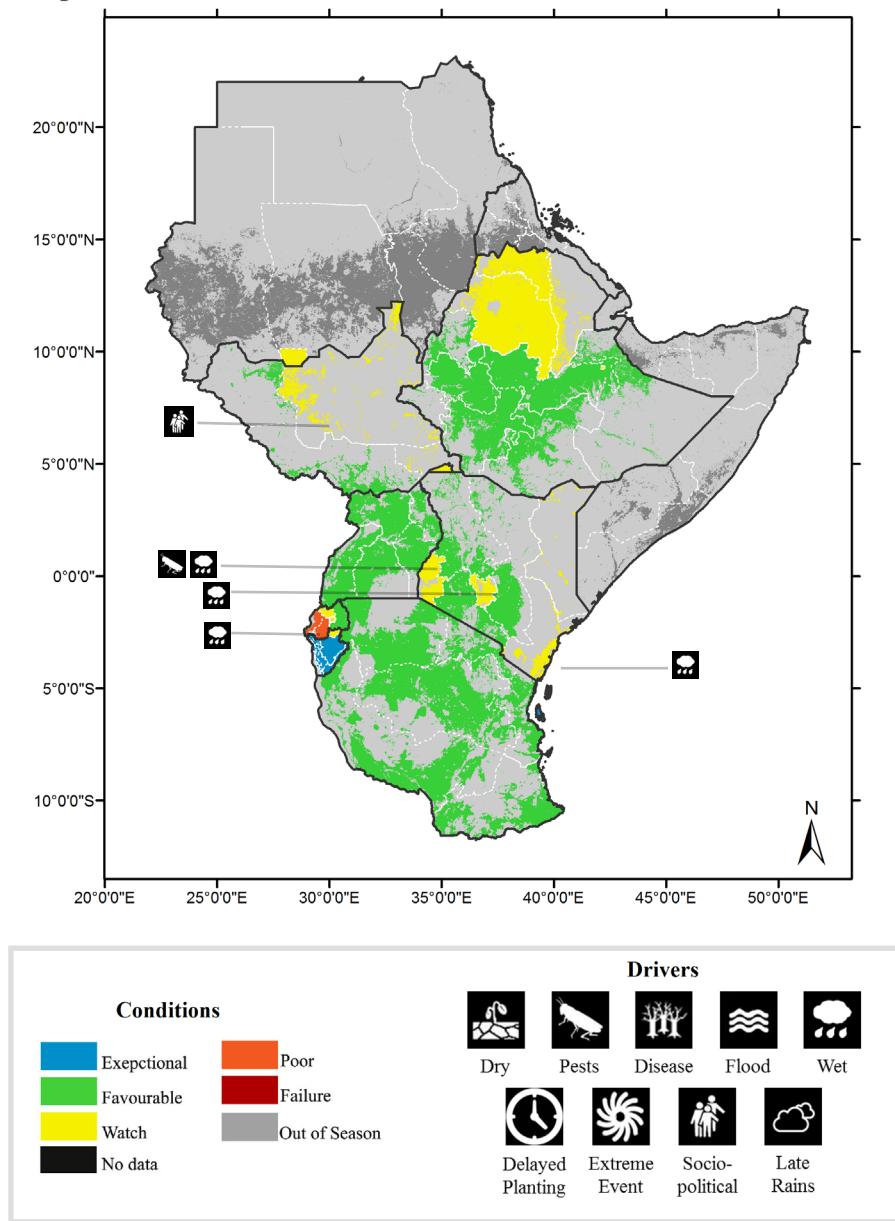


Figure 8: Rice pices in selected urban markets of East Africa. Source, EAGC RATIN.

### 3.0 Crop Season Review

#### Crop Conditions



**Figure 9: East Africa Crop Conditions. Source: CropMon**

Crop condition synthesis map for Kenya updated on 11th May; Burundi, Rwanda, Tanzania Uganda, Ethiopia and South Sudan updated on 30th June. Crop conditions over the main growing areas are based on a combination of inputs including remotely sensed data, ground observations, field reports.

**East Africa:** In the Northern region, crops are at various stages of crop development (Kenya and South Sudan) whereas in the south (Tanzania and Uganda) harvest of the main season crop began will begin June and July. In April and May, rainfall was generally enhanced in the region leading to crop damage, land slides and displacement of people in the lowlands due to flooding.

**Uganda:** In the western Nile, favorable crop conditions was reported with much of the area receiving above average rainfall in March and April. The April rains in the eastern region were above average with crop conditions looking favorable. Similarly the western region received well distributed and above average rainfall benefitting development of cereals. Above average production is expected as harvesting season commences in June.

**Tanzania:** The main season (Msimu) that began late last year with the onset of harvest in May. The Msimu crop accounts for 80-85% of total grain production. Rainfall estimates indicate that rainfall were above the short-term mean by 47% and 43% in Mbeya and Iringa respectively; in other regions, rainfall was well distributed with exceptional crop conditions observed in Shinyanga and Kagera in April. The msimu harvest for cereals began in May and expected to intensified in June. **Kenya:** In June, maize crop is at the vegetative stage in North Rift with the crop conditions reported to be favourable. May received 122% more rainfall compared to the short-term mean (stm) in the rift valley with a total of 131mm recorded. In April, fall armyworm was reported in parts of Siaya County therefore the maize crop was under watch conditions. Enhanced rainfall in April and May led to extensive crop damage in the lowlands of coast as the Tana River broke its banks leading to riverine flooding. In the North Rift, production of beans is expected to be low owing to extremely wet conditions experienced. In April, maize conditions were exceptional in upper and lower eastern with above average harvest expected in July. In the central and north rift, maize conditions were favorable with good harvest prospects expected later in the year.

**Rwanda:** The main season rains were timely and by march, crop development was reported to be favourable. However; the March to April rains were exceptionally high resulting in flooding of the eastern lowlands, northern province and western province. In May, rainfall estimates in the eastern region were 81% (about 82mm) more rain compared to the short-term average (50mm). Crops in the western part were under watch conditions in May with harvest expected to be below average however, in the eastern region, crop conditions were favorable in early May with good harvest prospects expected in June. In the central plateau of **Burundi**, beans and maize are ready for harvest with above average harvest expected in June. The season performed exceptionally in all regions as March to May rainfall was well distributed and above the short term average. **South Sudan:** Planting of crops was affected by the protracted conflict in the nortern and central unimodal region therefore affecting access to fields. However, the rains have been adequate therefore resulting to good crop development and establishment in peaceful regions of the country.

**Forecast:** According to the 49th Greater Horn of Africa Climate outlook Forum (GHACOF), the June to September outlook indicates increased above normal rainfall over much of the northern subregion of the GHA (South Sudan, North Uganda, North western Kenya).

### 3.1 Definitions

#### Drivers

These represent the key climatic drivers that are having an impact on crop condition status. They result in production impacts and can act as either positive or negative drivers of crop conditions.

**Wet:** Higher than average wetness.

**Dry:** Drier than average.

**Hot:** Hotter than average.

**Cool:** Cooler than average or risk of frost damage.

**Extreme Events:** This is a catch-all for all other climate risks (i.e. hurricane, typhoon, frost, hail, winterkill, wind damage, etc.)

**Delayed-Onset:** Late start of the season.

**Pest & Disease:** Destructive insects, birds, animals, or plant disease.

**Socio-economic:** Social or economic factors that impact crop conditions (i.e. policy changes, agricultural subsidies, government intervention, etc.)

**Conflict:** Armed conflict or civil unrest that is preventing the planting, working, or harvesting of the fields by the farmers.



#### Crop Conditions

**Exceptional:** Conditions are much better than average\* at time of reporting. This label is only used during the grain-filling through harvest stages.

**Favourable:** Conditions range from slightly lower to slightly better than average\* at reporting time.

**Watch:** Conditions are not far from average\* but there is a potential risk to final production. The crop can still recover to average or near average conditions if the ground situation improves. This label is only used during the planting-early vegetative and the vegetative-reproductive stages.

**Poor:** Crop conditions are well below average. Crop yields are likely to be 10- 25% below average. This is used when crops are stunted and are not likely to recover, and impact on production is likely.

**Failure:** Crop conditions are extremely poor. Crop yields are likely to be 25% or more below average.

**Out of Season:** Crops are not currently planted or in development during this



## 4. ANNEX

### 4.1 Grain Prices in selected Urban Markets of East Africa (USD/MT)

	5-year Aver.	Jun 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from previ- ous month	Change from same month in the previ- ous year	Change from the 5-year average
<b>Maize (USD/MT)</b>							
Nairobi	317.8	435	328	325	-0.9%	-25.3%	2.3%
Kampala	324.83	406	185	189	2.2%	-53.4%	-41.8%
Dar es Salaam	317.8	435	264	265	0.4%	-39.1%	-16.6%
Kigali	413	421	190	205	7.9%	-51.3%	-50.4%
Juba	-	-	632	635	0.5%	-	-
Bujumbura	415	757	427	400	-6.3	-47.2%	-3.6%
<b>Rice (USD/MT)</b>							
Kampala	979	998	1,064	1,006	-5.5%	0.8%	2.8%
Juba	-	-	1,110	1,092	-1.6%	-	-
Kigali	1,075.8	892	536	418	-22%	-53.1%	-61.1%
Bujumbura	876	1,124	839	815	-2.9%	-27.5%	-7.0%
<b>Sorghum (USD/MT)</b>							
Kampala	298.8	416	226	191	-15.5%	-54.1%	-36.1%
Dar es Salaam	429	553	340	353	3.8%	-36.4%	-17.7%
Juba	-	839	595	615	3.4%	-26.7%	-
Kigali	445	465	395	401	1.5%	-13.8%	-9.9%
Bujumbura	576.4	741	554	494	-9.2%	-33.3%	-14.3%
<b>Wheat (USD/MT)</b>							
Dar es Salaam	646.8	502	562	576	2.5%	14.7%	-10.9%
Kigali		601	634	588	-7.3%	-2.2%	-
Bujumbura	806.6	920	866	840	-3%	-8.7%	4.1%
<b>Dry Beans (USD/MT)</b>							
Kampala	613	590	454	364	-19.9%	-38.3%	-40.6%
Dar es Salaam			754	685	-9.2%	-	-
Juba		1613	1,845	1,899	2.9%	17.7%	-
Kigali	548.8	498	546	418	-22%	-16.1%	-23.8%

 **4.2 Kenya: Market Prices in Ksh/Kg**

	5-year Aver.	Jun 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the previous year
<b>Maize (Ksh/Kg)</b>							
Nairobi	34.6	52	33	33	-4.6%	0.0%	36.5%
Kisumu	34.2	60	33	31	-9.4%	-6.1%	-48.3%
Eldoret	32.6	47	29	22	-35.5%	-24.1%	53.2%
Nakuru	32	50	24	23	-28.1%	-4.2%	54%
Mombasa	36	53	28	30	-16.7%	7.1%	-43.4%
Makueni	-	55	25	21	-	-16%	-16.8%
<b>Red Beans (Ksh/Kg)</b>							
Nairobi	-	89	69	70	-	1.4%	-21.3%
Kisumu	-	74	70	61	-	-12.9%	-17.6%
Eldoret	-	76	78	73	-	-6.4%	-3.9%
Nakuru	-	78	78	73	-	-6.4%	-6.4%
Mombasa	-	83	60	53	-	-11.7%	-36.1%
Makueni	-	100	74	59	-	-20.3%	-41%
<b>Sorghum (Ksh/Kg)</b>							
Nairobi	41	85	50	49	19.5%	-2%	-42.4%
Kisumu	33	60	37	35	6.1%	-5.4%	-41.7%
Eldoret	38	48	49	51	34.2%	4.1%	6.3%
Nakuru	35	54	51	45	28.6%	-11.8%	-16.7%
Mombasa	37	44	32	30	-18.9%	-6.3%	-31.8%
<b>Wheat (Ksh/Kg)</b>							
Nairobi	44	45	63	61	38.6%	-3.2%	35.6%
Eldoret	43	54	53	53	23.3%	0.0%	-1.9%
Nakuru	38	45	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Rice (Ksh/Kg)</b>							
Nairobi	102.8	145	116	122	18.7%	5.2%	-15.9%
Kisumu	94.8	109	115	105	10.8%	-8.7%	-3.7%
Eldoret	138	149	140	141	2.2%	0.7%	-5.4%

 **4.3 Tanzania: Market Prices in Tsh/Kg**

	5-year Aver.	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the previous year
<b>Maize (Tsh/Kg)</b>							
Dar es Salaam	625	957	600	600	-4%	0%	37.3%
Iringa	595	715	325	302	-49%	-7.1%	-57.8%
Arusha	585	1032	532	566	-3.2%	6.4%	-45.2%
Mbeya	-	536	300	300	-	0%	-44%
<b>Yellow Beans (Tsh/Kg)</b>							
Iringa	-	2,000	1,800	1,800	-	0%	-10%

	5-year Aver.	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the previous year
Arusha	-	1,997	1,647	1,673	-	1.6%	-16.2%
Mbeya	-	1,499	1,455	1,524	-	4.7%	1.7%
<b>Sorghum (Tsh/Kg)</b>							
Dar es Salaam	765.4	1,219	771	800	4.5%	3.8%	-34.4%
Arusha	1,103	1,105	1,537	1,600	45.1%	4.1%	44.8%
<b>Wheat (Tsh/Kg)</b>							
Dar es Salaam	1,208	1,105	1,277	1,244	3.0%	-2.6%	12.6%
Iringa	1,122	1,510	1,295	1,375	22.6%	6.%	-9%
Arusha	1,015	899	1,237	1,199	18.2%	-3.1%	33.4%
Mbeya	-	954	1,399	979	-	-30%	2.6%
<b>Mbeya Rice (Tsh/Kg)</b>							
Dar es Salaam	-	2,091	2,238	2,050	-	-8.4%	-2%
Iringa	-	2,000	2,036	1,870	-	-8.2%	-7%
Arusha	-	1,879	1,905	1,839	-	-3.5%	-2%



#### 4.4 Uganda: Market Prices in Ugx/Kg

	5-year Aver.	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the previous year
<b>Maize (Ugx/Kg)</b>							
Kampala	857	2,443	685	722	-15.8%	5.4%	-50%
Masindi	784	1,585	700	700	-10.7%	0%	-56%
Mbale	824	1,306	678	699	-15.2%	3.1%	-46.5%
Tororo	857	1,457	664	685	-20%	3.2%	-53%
Kabale	840	1,550	728	775	-8%	6.5%	-50%
Busia	899	1,423	727	730	-19%	0.4%	-49%
Gulu		1,750	753	760		0.9%	-57%
Lira	815	1,380	646	662	-19%	2.5%	-52%
<b>Sorghum (Ugx/Kg)</b>							
Kampala	831	1,492	835	730	-12%	-13%	-51%
Masindi	1,019	1,962	1,100	1,252	23%	14%	-36%
Kabale	1,354	1,486	1,031	781	-42%	-24%	-47%
Busia	840	1,399	759	671	-20%	-12%	-52%
Lira	734	1,269	690	511	-30%	-26%	-60%



## 4.5 Rwanda: Market Prices in Rwf/Kg

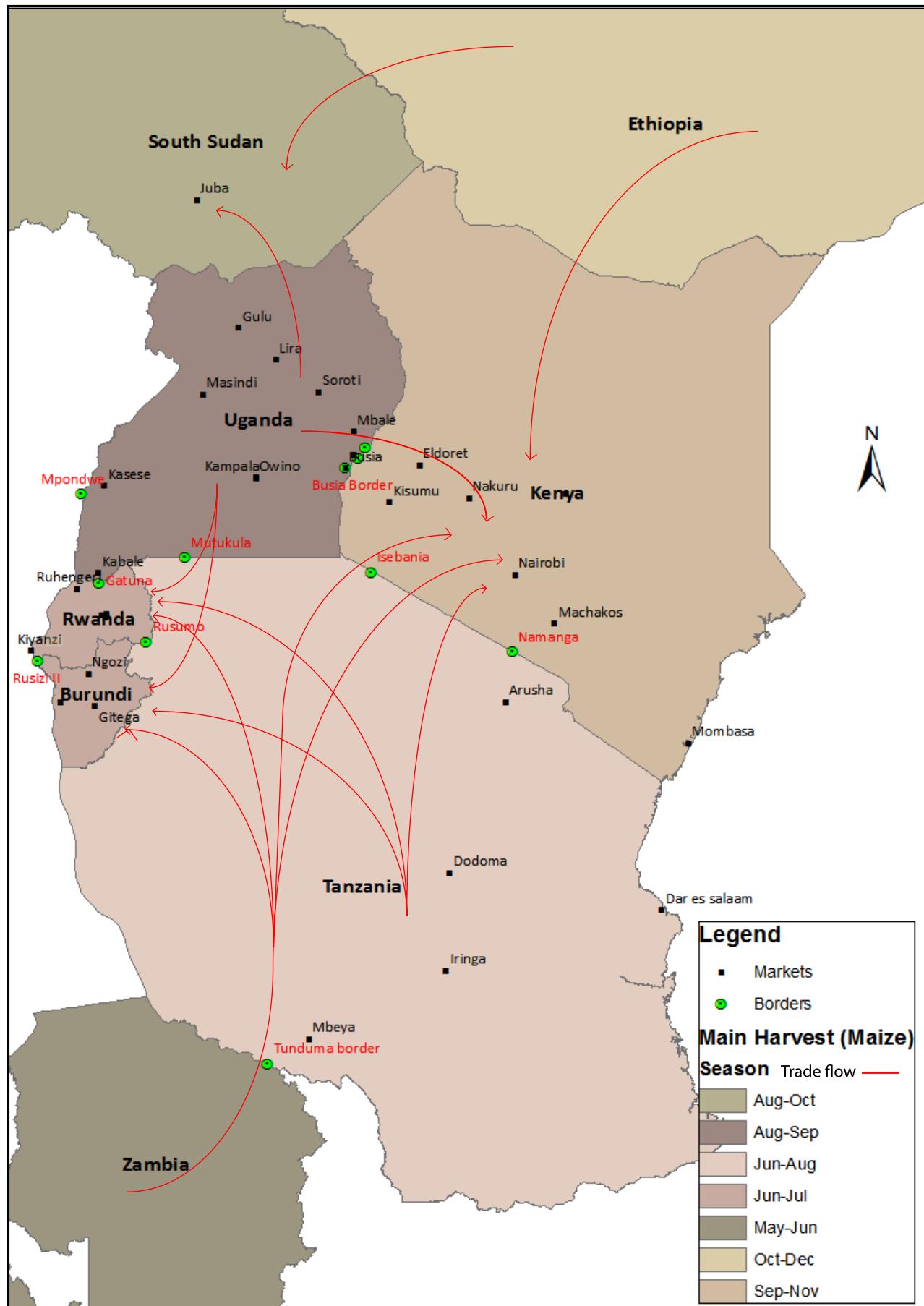
	5-year Aver.	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the pre- vious year
<b>Maize (Rwf/Kg)</b>							
Kigali	252	348	161	175	-31%	9%	-50%
Kimironko	296	404	256	212	-28%	-17%	-48%
Ruhengeri	244	320	220	230	-6%	4.5%	-28%
Rubavu	-	352	260	188	-	-28%	-47%
Ruhuha	-	337	225	219	-	-3%	-35%
Kamembe	-	351	207	195	-	-6%	-44%
<b>Beans (Rwf/Kg)</b>							
Kigali (Mulindi)	351	410	419	419	19%	0%	2%
Kimironko	394	402	500	470	19%	-6%	17%
Ruhengeri	411	536	461	435	6%	6%	-18%
<b>Sorghum (Rwf/Kg)</b>							
Kigali (Mulindi)	259	385	336	342	32%	2%	-11%
Kimironko	339	348	469	440	30%	-6%	26%
Ruhengeri	283	420	359	388	37%	8%	-8%
Ruhuha	-	417	370	355	-	-4%	-15%
Kamembe	-	402	391	296	-	-24%	-26%
<b>Wheat (Rwf/Kg)</b>							
Kigali (Mulindi)	525	496	501	461	-12%	-8%	-7%
Ruhengeri	501	613	503	575	15%	15%	-6%
Rubavu	-	676	650	704		8%	4%
<b>Rice (Rwf/Kg)</b>							
Kigali (Mulindi)	719	736	781	-	-	-	-
Kimironko	736	818	798	795	8%	-0.4%	-3%
Ruhengeri	724	900	827	887	22%	7%	-1.4%
Kamembe		724	741	750	-	1.2%	3.5%



### 4.3 Burundi: Market Prices in Bif/Kg

	5-year Aver.	June 2017	May 2018	June 2018	Change from 5-year Aver.	Change from previous month	Change from same month in the pre- vious year
<b>Maize (Bif/Kg)</b>							
Bujumbura	630	1,288	747	700	11.1%	-6.3%	-45.7%
Gitega	-	968	475	512	-	7.8%	-47.1%
Ngozi	-	1134	519	536	-	3.3%	-53.1%
<b>Red Beans (Bif/Kg)</b>							
Bujumbura	-	1,219	1,272	856	-	-32.7%	-30%
Gitega	-	756	995	924	-	-7%	22%
Ngozi	-	743	867	867	-	0%	17%
<b>Sorghum (Bif/Kg)</b>							
Bujumbura	877	1,260	953	864	-1.5%	-9.3%	-31.4%
Gitega	698	852	859	933	34%	8.6%	9.5%
<b>Wheat (Bif/Kg)</b>							
Bujumbura	1,224	1,565	1,515	1,469	20%	-3%	-6%
Gitega	-	1,500	1,547	1,648	-	6.5%	10%
Ngozi	-	1,695	1,576	1,581	-	0.3%	-7%
<b>Rice (Bif/Kg)</b>							
Bujumbura	-	1,912	1,498	1,426	-	-3%	-25.4%
Gitega	-	1,604	1,710	1,500	-	-12%	-6.5%
Ngozi	-	1,819	1,800	1,695	-	-6%	-6.8%

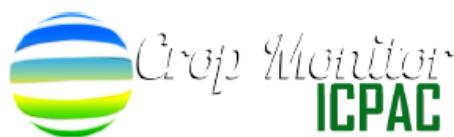
## Markets and Borders monitored by EAGC RATIN



## Partnerships



**ICPAC**  
IGAD Climate Prediction  
& Applications Centre



Prepared by members of the GEOGLAM Community of Practice, Coordinated by the IGAD Climate Prediction and Application Center



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Down to Earth Decisions for Food Security and Agriculture