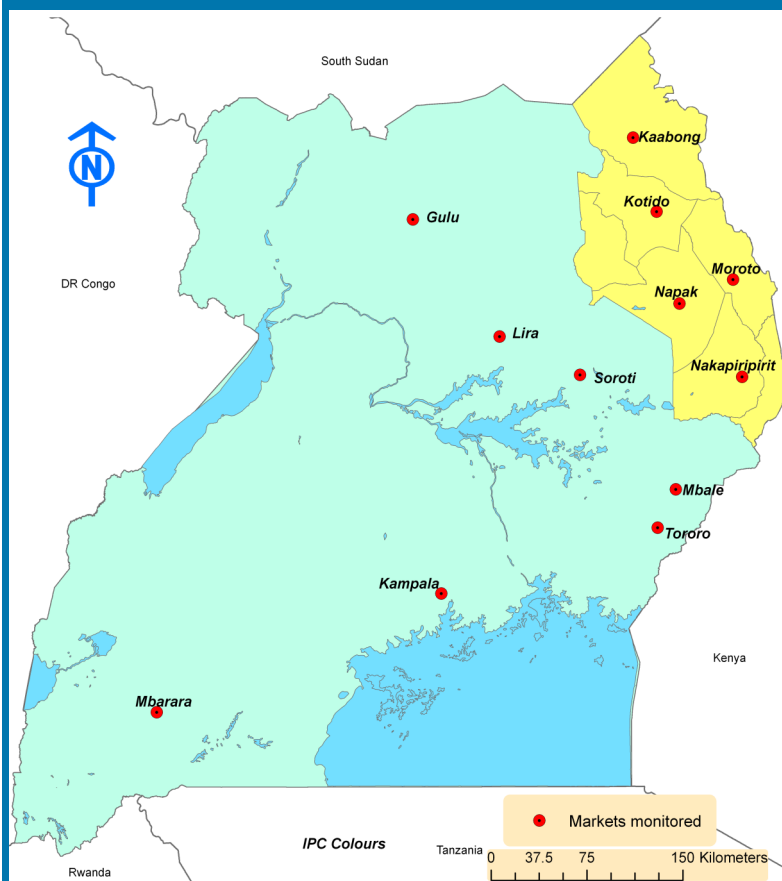


# UGANDA

## Monthly Market Monitor

The Uganda Market Price Update is produced by the Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation (AME) Unit of the World Food Programme Uganda on a monthly basis. Price data collected by staff at WFP Sub offices in Moroto, Kotido, Kaabong and Nakapiripit is analyzed along with price data from Gulu, Kampala, Mbarara, Soroti, Tororo, Lira and Mbale. The update is divided into four sections; Karamoja markets, Price trends over one year, Other Markets and Price Forecast.

### Markets Monitored & Analyzed by WFP Unit



Source: WFP Uganda AME

### Highlights

- Average nominal retail **prices for maize grain, sorghum and beans remained high but relatively stable in June across Karamoja**. Prices for beans were more expensive in June this year compared to the same period in 2014 by 35.1%.
- The **terms of trade (TOT) for goats against maize grain continued to deteriorate in June compared to May in Karamoja** as a result of a decrease in goats prices. However, **TOT for both goats and labour against maize grain were still favourable** compared to the same period in June 2014.
- In other parts of the country, nominal retail prices for maize grain, sorghum and beans decreased by 11.3%, 4.0% and 22.3% respectively in June compared to May.
- Prices for maize grain & beans in markets outside Karamoja are expected to remain stable in July as a result of the new harvest.

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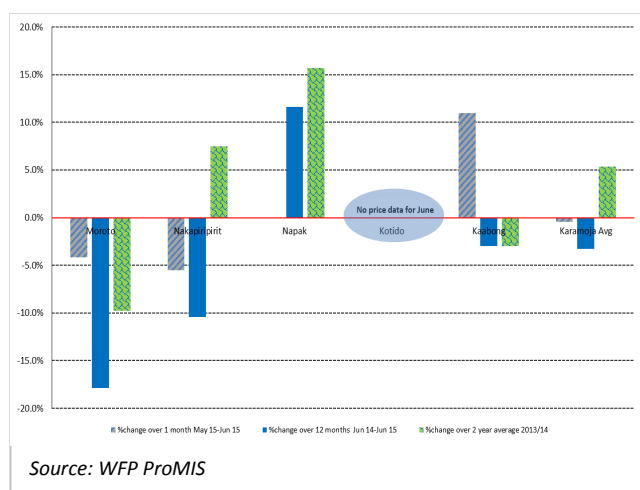
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## SECTION ONE: KARAMOJA SUB-REGION

### Cereals

**Figure 1. Maize grain retail price changes June –2015**

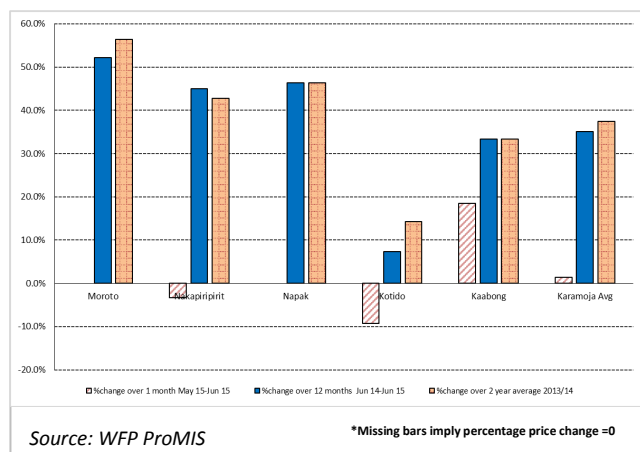


Maize grain price changes were relatively normal across Karamoja during the month of June except in Kaabong where an increase of 11% was noted compared to May prices. However, maize grain prices in Kaabong were still the lowest in the region at UGX 950 per kilogram.

On a yearly basis, maize grain retail prices decreased by 3.3% across Karamoja with the exception of Napak where prices were higher by 11.6%. This implies that increased food supplies in the region through commercial trade and food assistance are likely to stabilised the prices since the region is still experiencing a lean season.

### Beans

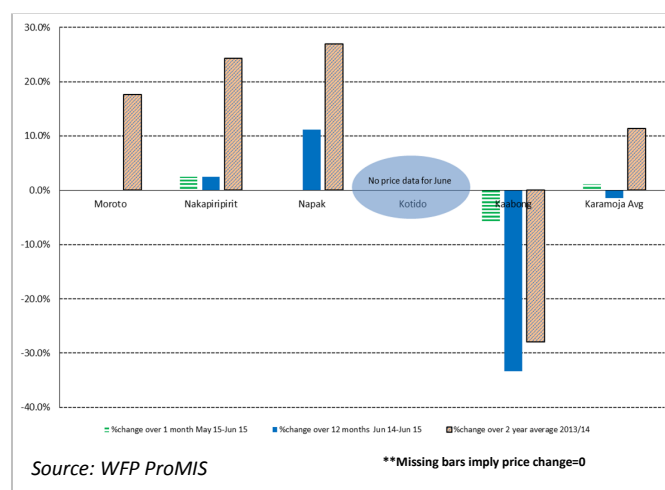
**Figure 3. Beans retail price changes June–2015**



There were varying price changes for beans across the districts in Karamoja during the month of June. In Kaabong prices for beans increased by 18.5% from UGX 3376 per kilogram in May to UGX 4000 in June (the highest in the region). It was reported that beans were not readily available on market.

Compared to the same period in June 2014 and a two year's average, there was an increase in prices for beans by 35.1% and 37.4% respectively. The annual price increase for beans is not only in Karamoja but across the country due to low stocks and supply on market.

**Figure 2. Sorghum grain retail price changes June –2015**



On a monthly basis, sorghum prices were relatively stable in June compared to May with an average price change of 1%. Kaabong had the lowest price for sorghum at UGX 540 per kilogram.

Compared to the same period last year (June 2014), there was a sharp decrease in prices for sorghum in Kaabong by 33.3%. Kaabong has been of keen interest this year for having lower sorghum prices and reported to be a result of a better harvest during the last harvest season. Compared to a two year's average 2013/14, sorghum prices this year in June were higher by 11.4% which implies that the purchasing power of the market-dependent households is being affected in the long run.

### Goats

**Table 1: Goats retail prices changes for June–2015**

Market	Current (June 2015)	% Change from:		
		May–15	June–14	Av 2013–14
Moroto	150,000	-21.1%	122.1%	110.5%
Nakapiripirit	87,500	9.4%	20.7%	12.0%
Napak	150,000	-9.1%	87.5%	66.7%
Kotido	67,500	-17.9%	-13.2%	-17.1%
Kaabong	86,250	-19.1%	-1.4%	3.8%
<b>Average</b>	<b>108,250</b>	<b>-13.2%</b>	<b>40.5%</b>	<b>34.0%</b>

Source: WFP ProMIS

There was a general decrease in goats prices by 13.2% in June compared to May except in Nakapiripirit where the price increased by 9.4%. The general decrease may not be surprising since Karamoja is in a lean season and many households usually sell small animals (goats inclusive) to have access to food through market purchase. The increase in supply of goats on market is expected to lead to a decrease in price.

On a yearly basis, there was an increase in goats prices by 40.5% and a similar trend of 34.4% increase was noted when compared with a two-year's average. The increase is mainly due to increased number of traders and the general economic activity in the region.

## Labour

**Table 2: Changes in Daily Wage Rates June—2015**

Market	Current (May - 2015)	% Change from:		
		Apr—15	May—14	Av 2013-14
Moroto	5,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Nakapiripirit	3,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Napak	5,000	0.0%	11.1%	17.6%
Kotido	2,000	0.0%	-5.9%	-22.0%
Kaabong	3,000	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Average</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>0.0%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>1.1%</b>

Source: WFP ProMIS

There has been no change in the daily wage rates since July 2014 across Karamoja. However, compared to the same period in 2014 and a two-year's average, changes in the daily wage were noted in Napak and Kotido. In Napak, daily wage rates increased by 11.1% on annual basis and by 17.6% compared to a two-year's average as a result of the road construction project from Moroto to Nakapiripirit. In Kotido, the daily wage rates decreased by 5.9% compared to the same period in June 2014 and by 22% compared to a two-year's average. The labour opportunities in Kotido are predominantly agricultural and highly influenced by seasonality.

## Terms of Trade

**Terms of trade (TOT) in this context refers to the exchange of a medium size goat and daily labour for maize grain at the current market price.**

Description	June-15	May-15	June-14
TOT goats	99	114	70
TOT labour	3.29	3.28	3.09

As a result of the decrease in prices for goats by 13.2%, the terms of trade for goat keepers against maize grain traders continued to deteriorate in June. Selling an average sized he-goat would enable a household to buy only 99Kg of maize grain in June compared to 114Kg in May. There was no significant change in the terms of trade for the average daily wage rate against maize grain in June compared to May.

However, the terms of trade for an average he-goat and daily casual labourers against maize grain were better this year compared to the same period in June 2014. Earnings from an average he-goat and daily wage last year would enable a household to buy only 70Kg and 3.09Kg of maize grain respectively.

## Summary by district (with the exception of Abim & Amudat that will be added from July 2015)

### Kaabong

- Prices for sorghum and maize grain were the lowest in the region at UGX 540 and UGX 950 per kilogram respectively. On another note, Kaabong experienced the highest prices for beans during the month of June at UGX 4000 per kilogram which is a limiting factor for accessibility through markets.

### Kotido

- No price data was collected for sorghum and maize grain during the month as these commodities were not available on market during the time of data collection. However, prices for beans reduced during the month of June by 9.2% compared to May although still more expensive compared to the same period last year and two-year's average 2013/14.

### Moroto

- There was no significant price change for maize grain, sorghum and beans in June compared to the previous month. However, prices (per kilogram) remained relatively high at UGX 1150 (maize grain), UGX 1000 (sorghum) and UGX 3,500 (beans) compared to the overall Karamoja average prices.

### Nakapiripirit

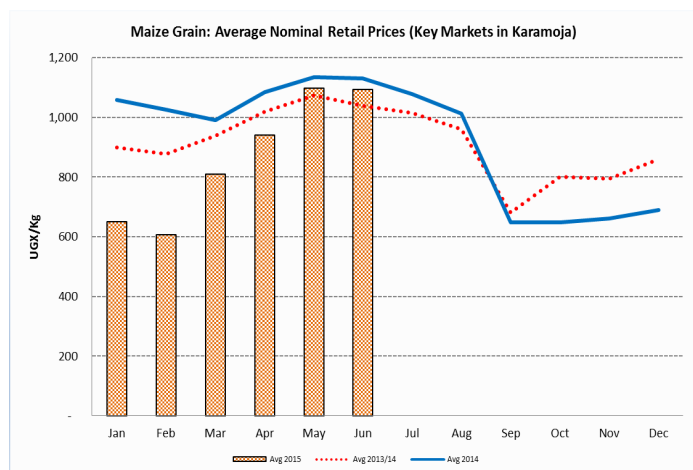
- Similarly, there was no significant price change for sorghum and beans although sorghum prices were still the highest in Karamoja for the month of June. There was a slight reduction in maize grain prices by 5.5%.

### Napak

- There was no price change for maize grain, sorghum and beans as compared to the May prices. However, households were paying more for these commodities this year than in the same period in 2014 and two-year's average 2013/14.

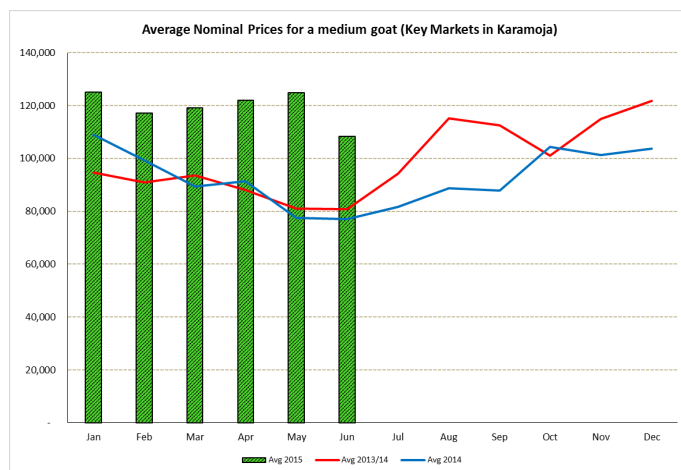
## SECTION TWO: KARAMOJA PRICE TRENDS JUNE 2015 AGAINST 2014 & AVG 2013/14

**Figure 4. Maize Grain Price Trends**



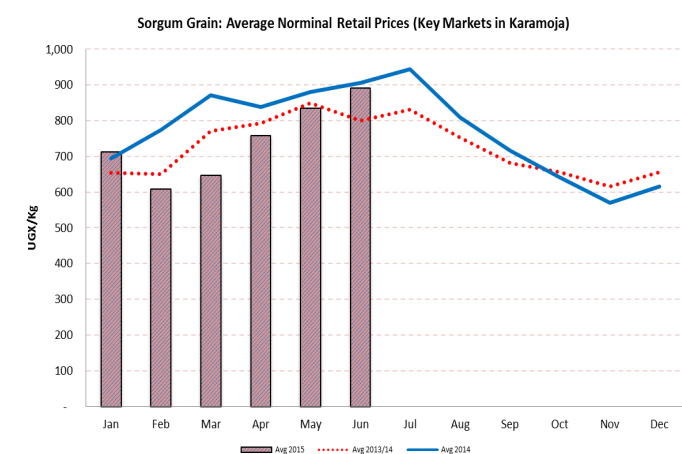
Source: WFP ProMIS

**Figure 7. Goats Price Trends**



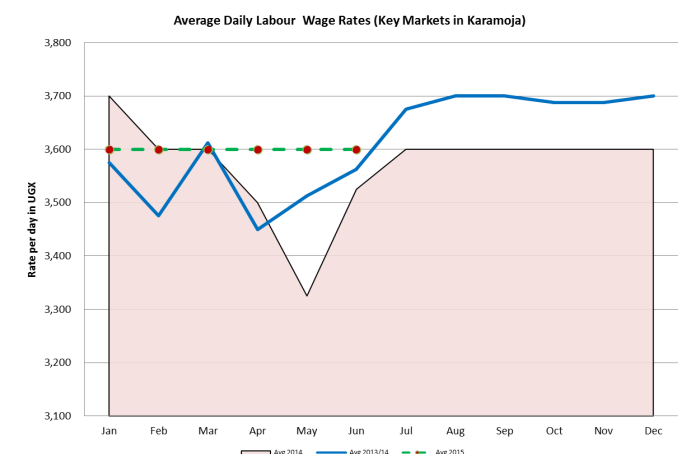
Source: WFP ProMIS

**Figure 5. Sorghum Grain Price Trends**



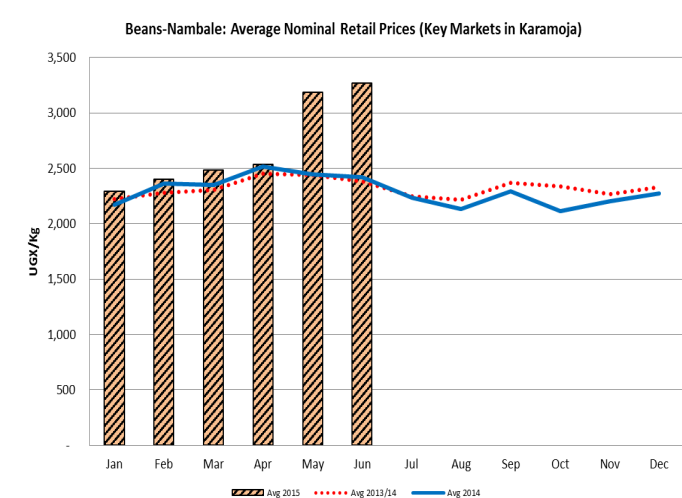
Source: WFP ProMIS

**Figure 8. Average Daily Labour Wage Trends**



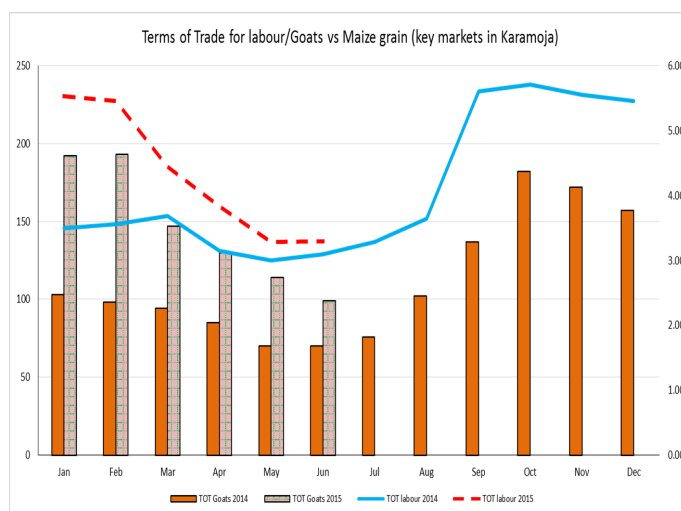
Source: WFP ProMIS

**Figure 6. Beans Price Trends**



Source: WFP ProMIS

**Figure 9. Terms of Trade Goats/Labour vs Maize grain**



Source: WFP ProMIS

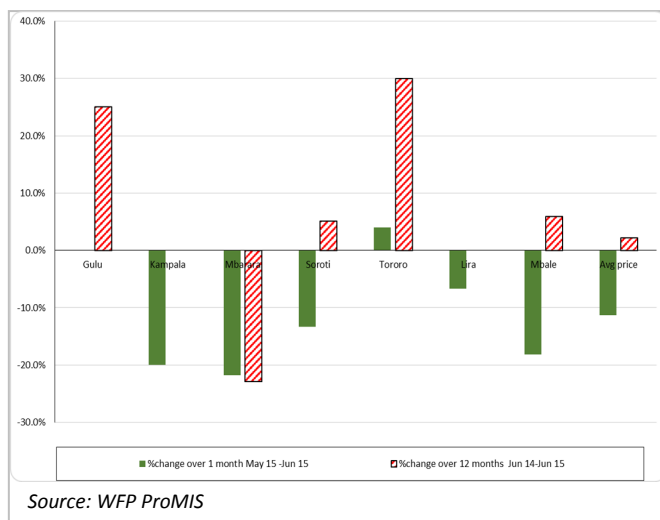


### SECTION THREE: KAMPALA, WESTERN, NORTHERN AND EASTERN UGANDA

This section provides a snapshot of the price fluctuations of beans, maize grain and sorghum for selected markets in various regions of the country. Price data is collected by WFP staff at Sub offices in their respective areas of operation. The primary criteria for selecting the markets included in the analysis is their trade influence in food commodities in their respective regions and the relative consistency of data for the selected food commodities. More markets will be included in the analysis as we improve on the consistency of our data collection.

#### Cereals

**Fig10. Maize grain retail price changes June– 2015**



In general, maize grain prices reduced by 11.3% in different parts of the country in June. This is because of increased supply on market from hoarding traders as they clear old stock preparing for the new harvest. Also increased availability of alternative staple foods like Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes and matooke on market have an effect on demand for maize.

Annual analysis figures indicate that maize grain prices were relatively higher this year in June and traders highlighted some of the causes being high fuel prices that have increased transportation costs and increasing number of traders who have resumed exporting maize flour to South Sudan.

**Fig11. Sorghum retail grain price changes June– 2015**



Average retail prices for sorghum reduced slightly during the month by 4% as farmers and traders are preparing for the new harvest. Prices in Kampala (owino market) reduced by 20% (from UGX 2500 to 2000) and traders clarified that it was because few people buy sorghum in grain form. So at times they have to reduce prices in order to get rid of old stock. In Mbale, monthly sorghum prices increased in June by 20% (from UGX 1000 to 1200) but still below the overall average price of UGX 1388 per Kilogram.

Compared to June 2014, prices this year were higher by 21 % on average and most likely a result of inflation and high fuel prices.

#### Beans

**Figure 12. Beans Price changes June–2015**

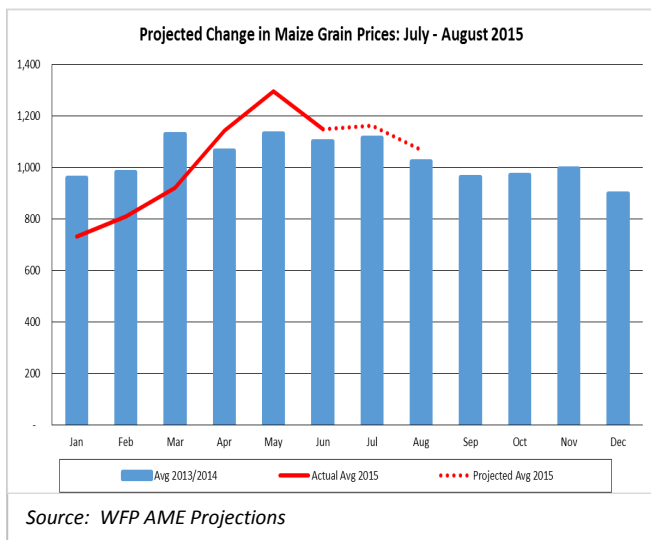


The latest harvest (late May-June) has increased stocks and market supply and as a result prices for beans decreased by 22.3% on average in most parts of the country during the month of June. In Gulu, prices were higher by 12% and this might be a result of demand influence from South Sudan.

Compared to 12 months back, prices for beans were higher in June this year by 19.3% more explained by inflation and high fuel prices.

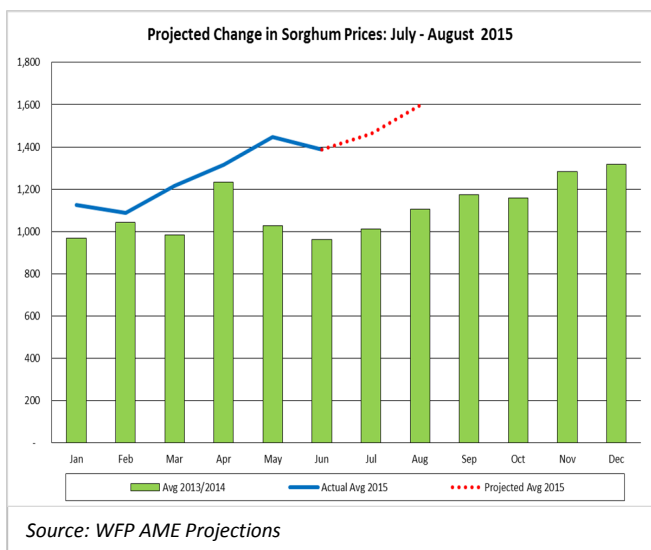
## SECTION FOUR: AVERAGE PRICE FORECAST (MARKETS OUTSIDE KARAMOJA)

**Fig13. Projected Price for Maize Grain: July-August 2015**



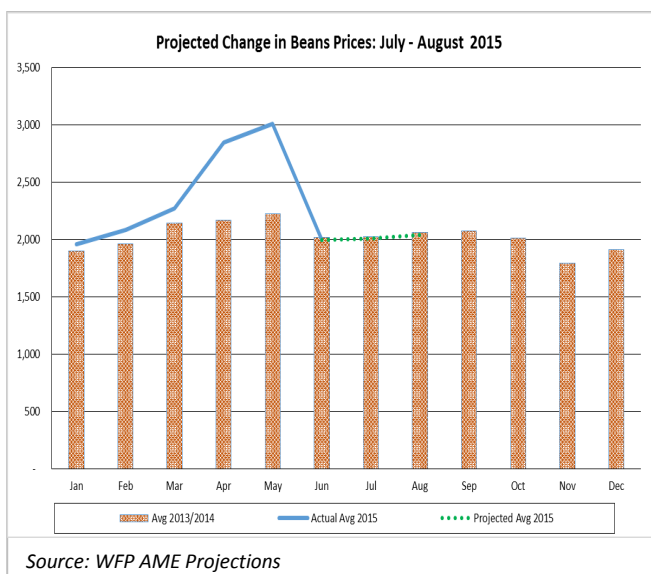
The average price for maize grain is expected to remain stable in July and decrease in August as the new harvest enters the market.

**Fig14. Projected Price for Sorghum: July–August 2015**



The sorghum price is expected to increase in July and August. The prices will be above the two year's average 2013/2014.

**Fig15. Projected Price for Beans: July–August 2015**



Price for beans is expected to remain stable in July and August as a result of the new harvest that has increased stock and supply on market.

Current Retail Price: June 2015			Current	Price change (%)				
Region	District/Market	Major Commodities	Price(Us\$.)	1 M	1 Y	1 M	1 Y	
Karamoja	Kaabong	Maize grain (per Kg)	950	11%	-3%	↑	↔	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	540	-6%	-33%	↓	↓	
		Beans (per Kg)	4,000	19%	33%	↑	↑	
		Medium size goat	86,250	-19%	-1%	↓	↔	
		Daily labour wage	3,000	0%	0%	↔	↔	
	Kotido	Maize grain (per Kg)						
		Sorghum (per Kg)						
		Beans (per Kg)	2,950	-9%	7%	↓	↔	
		Medium size goat	67,500	-18%	-13%	↓	↔	
		Daily labour wage	2,000	0%	-6%	↔	↔	
	Moroto	Maize grain (per Kg)	1,150	-4%	-18%	↔	↓	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,000	0%	0%	↔	↔	
		Beans (per Kg)	3,500	0%	52%	↔	↑	
		Medium size goat	150,000	-21%	122%	↓	↑	
		Daily labour wage	5,000	0%	0%	↔	↔	
	Napak	Maize grain (per Kg)	1,200	0%	12%	↔	↔	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,000	0%	11%	↔	↔	
		Beans (per Kg)	3,000	0%	46%	↔	↑	
		Medium size goat	150,000	-9%	88%	↓	↑	
		Daily labour wage	5,000	0%	11%	↔	↔	
	Nakapiripirit	Maize grain (per Kg)	1,075	-6%	10%	↓	↔	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,025	3%	3%	↔	↔	
		Beans (per Kg)	2,900	-3%	45%	↔	↑	
		Medium size goat	87,500	9%	21%	↑	↑	
		Daily labour wage	3,000	0%	0%	↔	↔	
Central	Kampala/Owino	Maize grain (per Kg)	1,200	-20%		↓		
		Sorghum (per Kg)	2,000	-20%		↓		
		Beans (per Kg)	2,000	-54%		↓		
Western	Mbarara	Maize grain (per Kg)	1,350	-22%	-23%	↓	↓	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	2,350	-3%	18%	↔	↑	
		Beans (per Kg)	2,750	-7%	38%	↓	↑	
	Masindi	Maize grain (per Kg)						
		Sorghum (per Kg)						
Eastern	Tororo	Beans (per Kg)						
		Maize grain (per Kg)	1,300	4%	30%	↔	↑	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,000	0%	0%	↔	↔	
	Mbale	Beans (per Kg)	2,275	-16%	30%	↓	↑	
		Maize grain (per Kg)	900	-18%	6%	↓	↔	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,200	20%	46%	↑	↑	
Northern	Gulu	Beans (per Kg)	2,000	-27%	5%	↓	↔	
		Maize grain (per Kg)	1,500	0%	25%	↔	↑	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	1,500	0%		↔		
	Soroti	Beans (per Kg)	2,800	12%		↑		
		Maize grain (per Kg)	867	-13%	5%	↓	↔	
		Sorghum (per Kg)	833	-7%	21%	↓	↑	
	Lira	Beans (per Kg)	2,300	-23%	21%	↓	↑	
		Maize grain (per Kg)	933	-7%		↓		
		Sorghum (per Kg)	833	4%		↔		
		Beans (per Kg)	2,267	-21%		↔		
↑ Price increase above normal price fluctuation								
↔ Normal Price fluctuation								
↓ Price increase below normal price fluctuation								
Price fluctuation is considered normal if the price change is within 5% for 1 month and within 15% for 1 year.								
1M= June 2015 compared to May 2015			1Y= June 2015 compared to June 2014					