

**VOL 4/2020**

# **FARM GATE AND MARKET PRICES FOR SELECTED COMMODITIES IN SELECTED DISTRICTS OF UGANDA IN JULY 2020**



**"Collective Voices for  
Sustainable Development"**



P. O. Box 21556, Kampala – Uganda

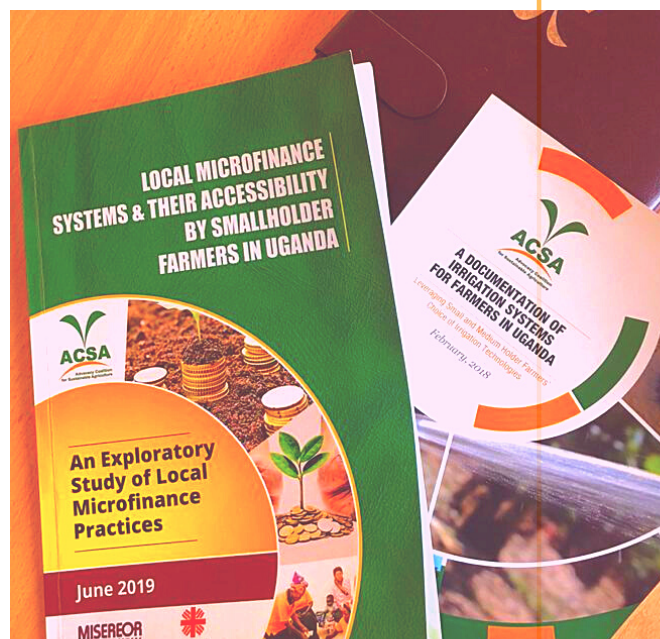
Tel: +256 414670400 / +256772463220

Email: [acsa.ug@gmail.com](mailto:acsa.ug@gmail.com) / [info@acsaug.org](mailto:info@acsaug.org)

Website: [www.acsa-ug.org](http://www.acsa-ug.org)

## ABOUT ACSA

### Advocacy Coalition for Sustainable Agriculture



ACSA is a legally registered national network of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), which work with Smallholder farmers and Promote Sustainable Agriculture, Agricultural market development, Environmental conservation, research and advocacy. This is aimed at increasing farmer's understanding of policy issues affecting small holder farmers in Uganda.

ACSA has membership of 29 CSOs spread country wide with a Mission "to Empower civil society organizations working with small holder farmers to advocate for favorable agrarian Policy environment for sustainable communities" and a Vision of "Smallholder farmers living in a Sustainable Environment"

As part of her objectives, ACSA member organizations (MOs) should ultimately have the capacity to support smallholder farmers towards improved access to reliable and profitable markets. This pager is therefore meant to inform ACSA MOs and other farmers of the current farm gate prices in selected districts in Uganda.

**Mission:** "to Empower civil society organizations working with small holder farmers to advocate for favorable agrarian policy environment for sustainable communities."

**Vision:** "Smallholder farmers living in a Sustainable Environment"

Following the outbreak of coronavirus, Uganda's agri-food sector is showing its resilience and continues to provide regions with enough food. Nonetheless, farmers are facing difficulties and increasing pressure. The past few months have seen Covid-19 cause major disruptions in many parts of the country, with aspects of agriculture production, marketing and pricing plunging into deep crisis. Although the government is trying to keep their citizens safe, alive and fed as the agricultural activities were not interfered with, maintaining food security largely remains in the hands of farmers. Food markets continue to deal with unprecedented and simultaneous shocks to supply and demand that impacted the entire supply chain and caused significant shifts in demand patterns. The most recent report from the [Infotrade Uganda](#) shows that demand for food at shops and markets in most parts of the country has declined from the record levels that were registered in March but remains 13 percent higher than in May (with the exception of bananas and milk). On the supply side, there have been temporary closures of a number of weekly and monthly markets which led to tightening supplies of some products over the past three months.

## BACKGROUND

As a result, farmers saw a resurgence in retail food prices of some products in June and July led by eggs and meat. According to data from Infotrade Uganda, the food price index was established at 1.2 percent in June, following 0.5 percent in April. The index for meat and eggs rose by 3.3 percent, the largest monthly increase ever recorded since COVID-19 was announced in Uganda in late March. The prices of maize remained stable. The index for matooke fell sharply by -4.6 percent and beans by -0.5. The prices of vegetables and fruits remain low with the only exception of onions with a 1.9 percent price index.

At the moment, matooke and milk remain the highly affected products. The favourable season of March to June led to increase in the production of both matooke and milk. The closure of regional markets in Rwanda, DRC, South Sudan and Kenya as well as the movement of people from urban centres to rural areas have affected the market for these products. The rise in the prices of eggs and poultry in general has brightened the poultry industry and has stabilized the prices of cereals especially maize in the season of plentiful harvest when prices were expected to drop.





# ANALYSIS

SN	Commodity	Kampala			Arua/Nebbi			Gulu			Mbale			Kabale			Jinja			Mubende		
		WSP	RT		FGP	MP		FGP	MP		FGP	MP		FGP	MP		FGP	MP		FGP	MP	
1	Beans (kg) Nambale	3000	3500		2000	3000		2000	3000		2200	3500		2000	3000		2500	3000		2000	2500	
2	Sweet Potatoes (kgs)	500	700		400	500					400	500		300	450		400	500		300	500	
3	Simim (kg)	5000	5500		4000	5000		4800	6000		4500	6000		4500	6000		5000	6000		4000	5000	
4	Rice (super) (kg)	3500	4800		3500	3800		3000	3500		3000	4000		4000	4200		3800	4200		3500	4000	
5	Milk (litre)	1000	1400		1000	1200		1200	1600		1200	1400		800	1000		1200	1400		1000	1200	
7	Matooke bunch (large)	6000	10000		4000	6000		4000	6000		3500	6000		3000	5000		5000	7000		3000	5000	
7	Maize grain (kg)	1500	1800		1200	1500		1200	1500		1500	1600		1000	1500		1200	1500		1000	1500	
8	Maize Flour (kg)	2000	2400			2200			2000			2000			2200			2200			2200	
9	Irish potatoes (kg)	1000	1500		1000	1500		1500	2000		1500	2000		1000	1200		1500	2000		1000	1200	
10	Groundnuts (kg)	5000	6000		4000	4500		3500	4000		3500	4000		4000	5000		4000	4500		3000	4000	
11	Fresh Cassava (kg)	800	1000		400	500		500	600		1000	1200		400	500		1000	1200		400	500	
12	Cassava flour (kg)	1200	1500			1000			1200			1200			1500			1200			1000	
13	Fish Tilapia (kg)	10000	12000		8000	11000		10000	12000		9000	11000		7000	7500		12000	14000		10000	11000	
14	Tomatoes (kg)	1500	2000		1000	1500		1000	1500		11000	12000		1000	1200		1200	1500		1000	1200	
15	Eggs (tray)	8000	10000		8000	9000		7000	8000		7500	9000		7000	8500		7500	9000		7000	8000	
16	Chicken exotic (bird)	8000	10000		8000	9000		8000	9000		7500	8000		7000	8000		8000	10000		8000	9000	
17	Honey (ltr)	18000	20000		15000	18000		16000	18000		15000	17000		16000	18000		16000	20000		15000	17000	

**Table showing June – July 2020 farm gate and market prices of selected commodities in selected towns in Uganda**

**Note:** These prices have been computed through gathering daily price information which is used to calculate average weekly prices of different commodities from the last week of March through the months of June and July 2020. This followed the confirmation of the first case of Covid-19 case in Uganda following the same announcements in the regional countries of Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania a week prior. Weekly prices were obtained from credible organizational websites (as referenced) and phone call inquiries from different farmers in our MO network across the country by the ACSA secretariat staff.

**RT:** Retail Price

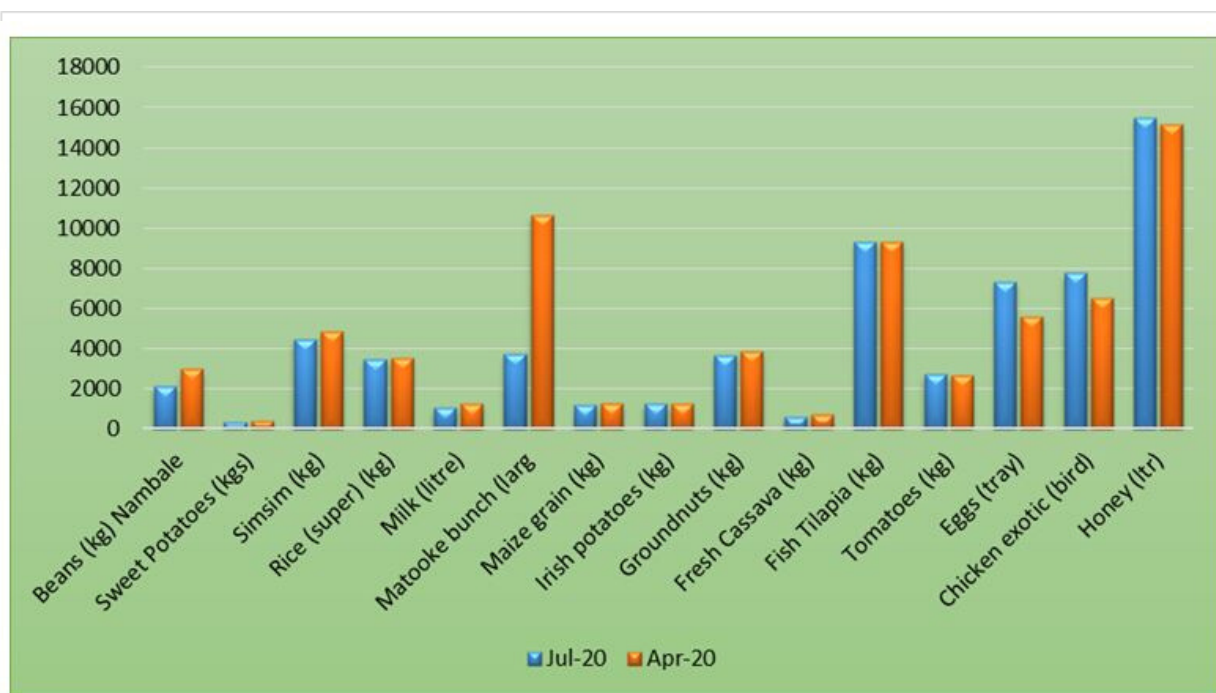
**MP:** Market Price

**FGP:** Farm Gate Price

**WSP:** Wholesale price

## ANALYSIS

Bar graph showing comparison of July – April 2020 Farm gate prices



## THE OVERVIEW

Although prices are at their lowest, it is attributed to the favourable season with plenty of rainfall that saw increased yields in the most of the enterprises. However, we are heading into the dry season where shortage of food will cause prices to shoot up. Farmers with good storage facilities are advised to store the produce, especially those that can be dried. This will prevent the farmers from selling at lower prices and can sell when the prices go up. The impending dry season may be shorter than expected. Therefore farmers should store enough food for themselves and most importantly identify the best seeds for planting when the August – December rains set in. Meanwhile, farmers should be tilling their fields to prepare the soil conditions for impending rains.

### Recommendations

1. To stabilise the market for the commodities whose prices have dipped so low - as for the case of bananas and milk, farmers are advised to temporarily reduce available supply on the market and add value to the produce. Some farmers in Ntungamo, Isingiro and Sheema districts have already ventured into drying bananas. Earlier research has shown that when thoroughly dried and stored under appropriate conditions, bananas can last for over 4 months. With the impending seasonal fall in the production of bananas due to the dry spell, banana flour can not only supplement on the feeding demands of smallholder farmer households but can also generate some income with some supermarkets in urban centres already selling banana flour.
2. Smallholder farmers dealing in dairy can process milk into ghee. While the price of milk has fallen to its lowest in past 3 months, the price of ghee has and continues to remain stable - with a kilo going for as high as UGX. 20,000 in rural areas. Therefore processing the current milk into ghee can ensure that farmers get meaningful incomes at the moment, or can be stored for future consumption or sale.

### References

<https://infotradeuganda.com/markets>

<https://infotradeuganda.com/market-updates/>

<https://farmgainafrica.org/market-data/uganda-market-prices>



**Contact;**



+256772463220 / +256414670400



acsa.ug@gmail.com / info@acsaug.org



1496 Plot 3 Zzimbe Road, Nsambya



[www.acsa-ug.org](http://www.acsa-ug.org)

**Follow;**



ACSA Uganda



@AcsaUganda



ACSA Uganda