

EAST AFRICA CROSSBORDER TRADE BULLETIN

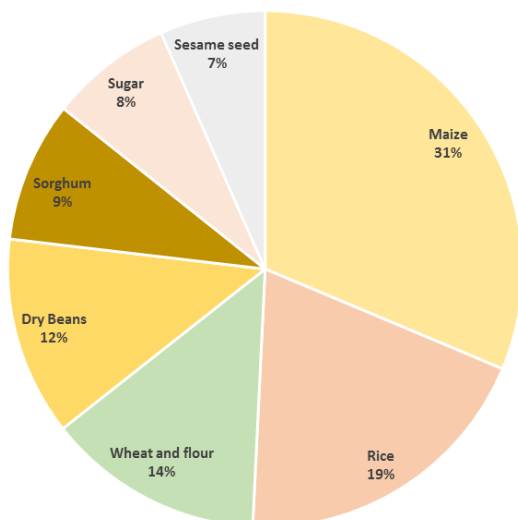
FSNWG Food Security & Nutrition Working Group
January 2017

MAS Market Analysis Subgroup
Volume 16

SUMMARY POINTS

Figure 1: Main Staple Food Commodities Informally Traded Across Selected Borders in Eastern Africa in the third quarter of 2016.

Source: FEWSNET and EAGC




- Maize grain was the most informally traded commodity in Eastern Africa in the fourth quarter of 2016 but its share of total trade decreased slightly from 35 percent in the third quarter to 31 percent in the fourth quarter because of average production and supplies in Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi.
- Rice and wheat flour displaced dry beans in the second position and accounted for 19 and 14 percent of the total commodity trade in the region. This was attributed to increased rice supplies from the previous above average harvest in Tanzania, high demand for maize during the Christmas period, and relatively high maize prices resulting in some substitution.
- Trade in dry beans declined in the fourth quarter as most supplies tightened early following below average harvests in the main producing Uganda.
- Re-exports of sugar, wheat and wheat flour were also significantly traded in the region in the fourth quarter.
- Sesame seeds, which are mostly exported from Ethiopia to Sudan, increased seasonably in the fourth quarter of 2016 as supplies started to increase from the October-to-January harvest in Ethiopia.
- Livestock trade in the region was mixed with exports from Ethiopia to Somalia declining following the end of the June-to-September religious festivities, and exports to Kenya increasing atypically as herders sell animals in Somalia following scarcity of water, pasture and browse.

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The Market Analysis Sub-group of the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) monitors informal cross-border trade of 88 food commodities and livestock in eastern Africa in order to quantify the impact on regional food security. This bulletin summarizes informal trade across selected borders of Tanzania, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda, Kenya, Somalia, Djibouti, Ethiopia, Sudan, and South Sudan and DRC. Data is provided by the East Africa Grain Council (EAGC), the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the National Bank of Rwanda (NBR) and the World Food Program (WFP).

Informal trade represents commodity flows outside of the formal system, meaning that activity is not typically recorded in government statistics or inspected and taxed through official channels. These flows vary from very small quantities moved by bicycle to large volumes trucked over long distances. This report does not capture all informal cross-border trade in the region, just a representative sample.

Key Commodities & Cash Crops by Country

| | |
|---|---|
|  | Maize & Maize Flour: Ethiopia, southern Somali, South Sudan, Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania |
|  | Beans: Consumed throughout East Africa |
|  | Wheat & Wheat Flour: Consumed throughout East Africa and is particularly important in urban areas |
|  | Rice: Consumed throughout East Africa |
|  | Sorghum & Sorghum Flour: Sudan, South Sudan, Northern Ethiopia, Central and Northern Somalia |
|  | Sesame: An important cash crop for certain livelihoods in Ethiopia and Sudan |

*Additional products may be covered in the annexes.

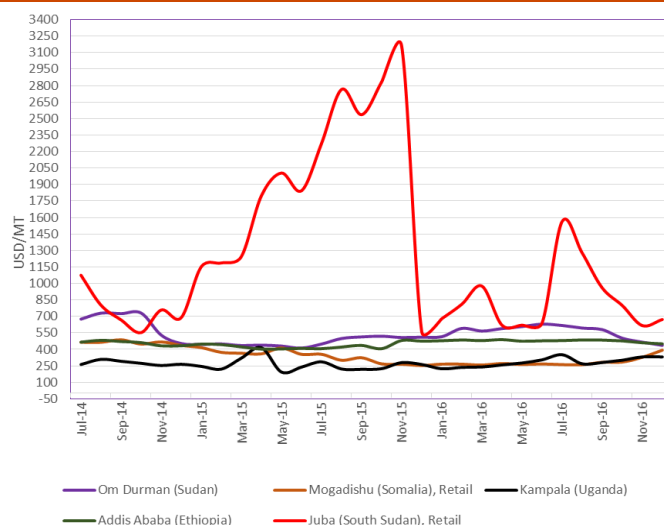


EAST AFRICA MAIZE, SORGHUM, AND LIVESTOCK PRICE SUMMARIES

In **East Africa**, maize prices were seasonably stable or declined between November and December in Kenya, Uganda and Ethiopia following increased supplies from the October-to-January harvest, but there were exceptional localized increases. Maize prices increased seasonably but atypically faster in Tanzania as supplies continued to tighten rapidly. The prices increased atypically in Somalia due to expectations of significantly below average January-to-February harvest. Sorghum prices were stable or declined seasonably in Sudan, Ethiopia, and Uganda because of increased supplies from the October-to-January harvest, but increased unseasonably in Somalia due to tight supplies, and in South Sudan due to conflict-related trade disruptions.

Staple food commodity prices were stable across most markets in Uganda on a stepwise rising pattern. The prices of most staple grains including maize, sorghum and teff were seasonably stable or declined slightly across most markets in **Ethiopia** due to increasing supplies from the October-to-January harvest but the prices remain significantly higher than last year and

Figure 2: September Wholesale Maize Prices in Selected Markets in East Africa Source: FEWSNET

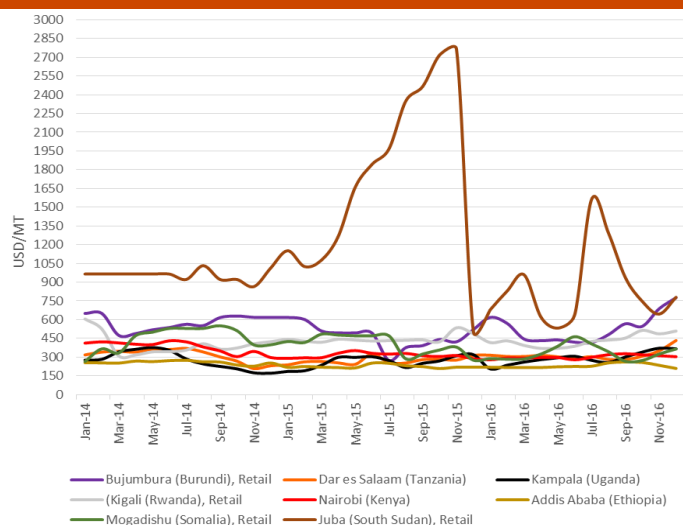


remain low between January and March, as a result of reduced household demand and increasing market supplies from the ongoing slightly below average October-to-January harvest.

The prices of sorghum and maize in South Sudan and **Somalia** increased atypically across most markets between November and December due to below average harvests, and in South Sudan, as a result of insecurity-related supply uncertainties, conflict related trade disruptions that constrict domestic and regional supplies to most markets; high costs of imports and marketing due to depreciating currency, high inflation, scarcity and high fuel prices. The prices also increased seasonably but exceptionally faster across most markets in **Tanzania**, and were significantly above last year and recent five year average prices, as supplies from the previous May-to-August harvest tightened swiftly due to expectations of below average May-to-August harvest. Rice prices remained seasonably stable across most markets as a result of ample supplies from the previous above average May-to-August harvest.

The prices of sorghum and millet continued to decline seasonably between November and December across most reference markets in **Sudan** due to increasing supplies from the ongoing November-to-January harvest.

Figure 3: September Wholesale Sorghum Prices in Selected Markets in East Africa Source: FEWSNET



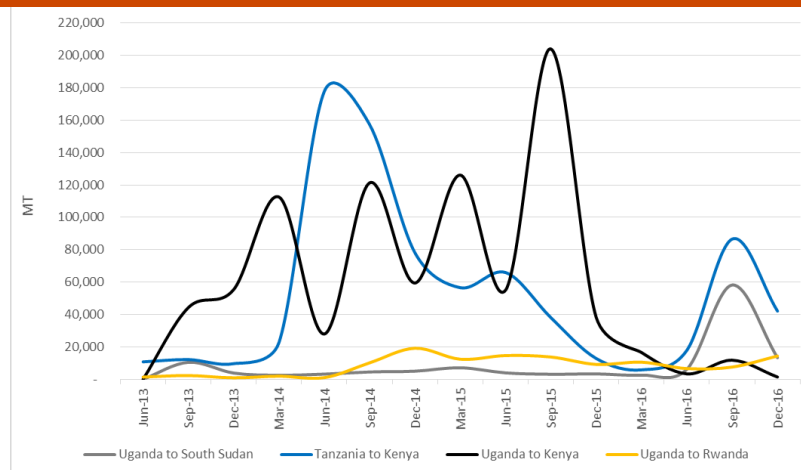
recent five year average prices due to the lingering effects of last season's drought in the eastern half of the country except for wheat because a sizable amount of it was imported for price stabilization. In **Kenya** maize and bean prices were seasonably stable or decreased marginally, pending a seasonal decline and

THE STATUS OF CROSS BORDER TRADE IN THE FOURTH QUARTER (OCT-DEC) OF 2016

Maize: Maize prices continued to decline across most markets in Ethiopia between November and December due to increasing supplies from the ongoing November-to-January harvest.

Figure 4: Quarterly Sum of Formal and Informal Cross border Trade of Maize Grain in Main Trade Corridors in Eastern Africa.

Source: FEWS NET and EAGC



About 101,000 MT of maize was traded in the region in the fourth quarter (October-to-December) of 2016 bringing the total traded thus far during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period to around 339,000 MT since 235,000 MT was traded in the third quarter of 2016. The decline in regional trade between the third and fourth quarters is typical following imminent start of and or ongoing harvest in most countries in the region. However, trade patterns in the fourth quarter of 2016 widely varied compared to the fourth quarter of 2015 due to spatial variances in production following La-Nina induced poor rainfall in the second half of 2016. Of the 103,000 MT of maize that was traded in the region, 51, 19, 14, and 13 percent were destined for Kenya, Tanzania, Rwanda, and South Sudan respectively.

Tanzania was the main exporter in the region accounting for 42 percent of total exports, followed by Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia at 29, 19 and 10 percent respectively. The main destination for Tanzania's exports was Kenya with exports surging to 26 percent above the recent five year average, due to near average 2015/2016 harvest in Tanzania's main producing southern region, and relatively higher

prices in the southeastern and coastal areas of Kenya, where the expected February-to-March harvest is at least 70 percent of the 2013/2015 average for the quarter. Exports to Rwanda and Burundi declined seasonably due to imminent start of harvest but were atypically very low attributed to cheaper exports from nearby Uganda's western and southwestern regions to Rwanda; high inflation and depreciation of the Burundi Franc.

Exports from Kenya's surplus producing North Rift region to Tanzania's northeastern region along the eastern and southern shores of Lake Victoria increased exceptionally (12,400 MT) due to below average July-to-September (*Masika*) and expectations of below average January-to-February (*Vuli*) harvest as a result of poor rainfall performance. Another 6,900 MT was exported from the South Rift and Kajiado areas of Kenya to and through the Kilimanjaro and Arusha regions of Tanzania as green maize. Also, around 2,300 MT of maize was exported from the North Rift region in Kenya to the border stores in Busia Uganda, in anticipation of higher prices and re-exports to Kenya the second half of 2017.

Maize exports from southwestern Ethiopia to northern and northeastern Kenya increased exceptionally between the third and fourth quarters of 2016 brought about by better October-to-January (*Meher*) harvest when compared to the below average 2015/2016 *Meher* harvest, high demand, seasonal declining prices due to increasing supplies from the ongoing November-to-January harvest, and relatively higher prices in northern Kenya as result of reduced supplies from the adjacent central, southeastern and coastal maize-producing areas where the harvest were and are expected to below recent five year average. Similarly, fourth quarter maize exports to northern and central Somalia were 12, 60 and 64 percent higher than the third quarter, 2015 fourth quarter and recent three year average of fourth quarters respectively, exacerbated by below average maize and sorghum production in Somalia.

Uganda maize exports to Kenya declined precipitously due to below average June-to-August and October-to-December 2016 harvest, acquisition and or storage of maize by traders in anticipation of higher prices from mid-year; and corresponding relatively higher prices that reduced the profitable price differentials with markets in Kenya. Exports to South Sudan decreased seasonably but were atypically exacerbated by conflict-related domestic and regional trade disruptions. The volumes traded, were still three to two times higher than the respective 2015 and there year average levels. Exports to Rwanda increased seasonably but were atypically higher at 53 percent from the third quarter; 56 and 47 percent above 2013/2015 average for the quarter respectively, due mainly to expectations of below average January-to-February 2017 harvest in Rwanda.

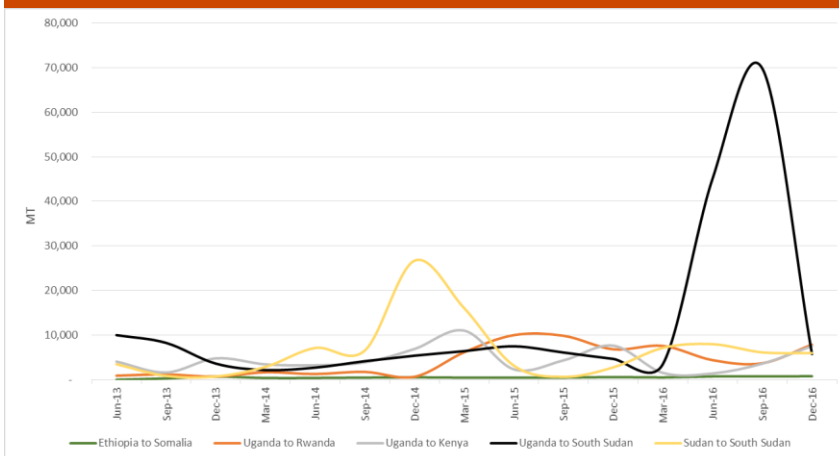
Fourth quarter maize exports from Ethiopia to Somalia although not as large as the flows discussed earlier, were also typically 12, 60 and 64 percent higher than the third quarter, 2015 third quarter, and 2013/2015 average for the fourth quarters due to below average 2016 July-to-August (*Gu*), expected below average ongoing 2017 January-to-February (*Deyr*) harvests in Somalia, and increasing supplies from the ongoing *Meher* harvest in Ethiopia.

Sorghum: Around 29,000 MT of sorghum was traded in the region in the fourth quarter of 2016 bringing the total traded by December 2016 during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period, to around 110,000 MT since 81,000 MT was traded in the third quarter of 2016. Uganda, Sudan and Ethiopia contributed 73, 21 and five percent of the total exports respectively. Of the 29,000 MT of sorghum traded in the region, 41, 27, and 26 percent were destined for South Sudan, Rwanda and Kenya respectively. Somalia was the other destination for exports.

Following the erosion of institutional capacity for governance and high returns to trade in South Sudan, the structure of food import business in South Sudan became dominated by risk-averse small-scale traders, operating in the informal sector, where there is increased payments for bribes and protection,

contributing to increasing export volumes from a low base when compared to pre-conflict period. Exports from Uganda to Central Equatoria including Juba in South Sudan between the third and fourth quarters of 2016 decreased seasonably but exceptionally due to conflict related trade disruptions but were still 23 and 26 percent higher than 2015 fourth quarter and the

Figure 5: Quarterly Sum of Formal and Informal Cross border Trade of Sorghum Grain in Main Trade Corridors in Eastern Africa.
Source: FEWS NET and EAGC



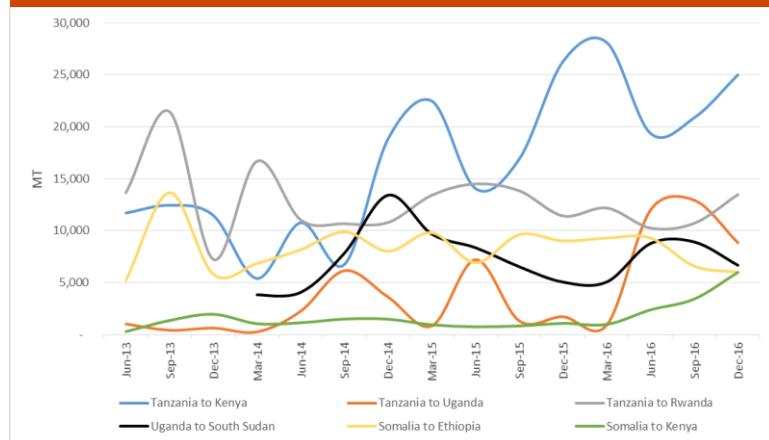
2013/2015 average for the fourth quarters.

Exports from Sudan to former Northern Bahr El Ghazal and Upper Nile States in South Sudan increased typically by almost two times from the third quarter due to increasing supplies from the November-to-January harvest and carry-over stocks from the previous season. The exports were double that of the 2015 fourth quarter but 41 percent lower than the 2013/2015 average as result of erratic closure and opening of the border by Sudan. Exports from Uganda to Rwanda and Kenya were mostly for small-scale traditional breweries. Fourth quarter (October-to-December) sorghum imports from Ethiopia into Somalia represented three percent of the regional sorghum trade, and were seasonably stable between the third and fourth quarters of 2016, 32 and 81 percent higher than 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters, due to increasing supplies from the ongoing *Meher* harvest in Ethiopia, and below average harvest in Somalia.

Rice: Approximately 64,000 MT of rice was traded in the region in the fourth quarter of 2016 bringing the total traded by December 2016 during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period, to about 127,000 MT

since 63,000 MT was traded in the third quarter of 2016. Tanzania, Somalia and Uganda accounted for 76, 14 and 10 percent of the total exports respectively. Most of the rice traded in the region was locally produced except re-exports of international imports from Somalia. Of the 64,000 MT of rice traded in the region, 44, 21, 14, 10, and nine were destined for Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, South Sudan, and Ethiopia

Figure 6: Quarterly sum of Formal and Informal Cross Border Trade of Rice in Main Markets Corridors in Eastern Africa.
Source: FEWS NET and EAGC



respectively.

Rice exports from Tanzania to Kenya remained seasonably stable between the third and fourth quarters of 2016, but were similar to and 33 percent higher than the respective 2015 and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters due to high demand following below average October-to-January maize harvest in Kenya. Exports to Uganda and Rwanda increased atypically between the third and fourth quarters of 2016 by 32 and 65 percent respectively and were 18 and 37 percent higher than 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters for Rwanda. Exports to Uganda were four and three times higher than 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters. The high exports of rice to Uganda and Rwanda were attributed to high demand amidst below average production of substitute maize and other staple foods in the two countries. Although exports to Burundi increased almost threefold from the third quarter, the volumes were still 47 and 46 percent lower than the respective 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters attributed to high inflation, depreciation of Burundi Franc and insecurity-related high trade risk premiums.

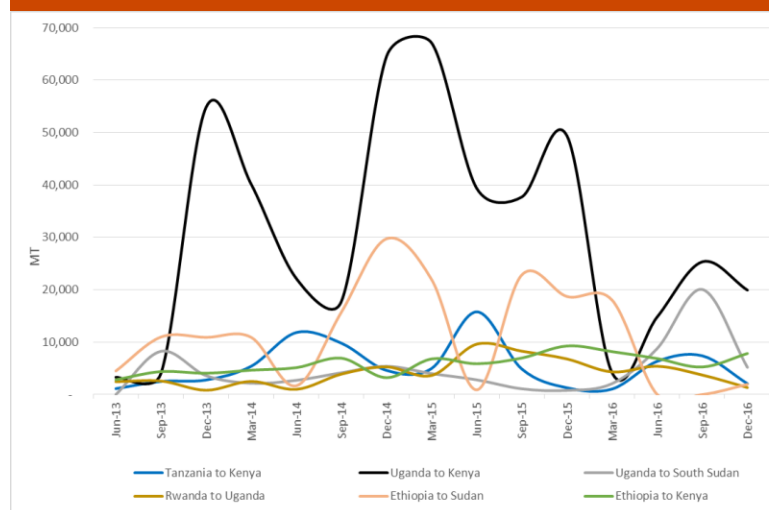
Rice exports from Uganda to Juba in South Sudan including Tanzanian re-exports decreased typically by 26 percent between the third and fourth quarters of 2016 due to availability of substitute staple foods in Juba market, and were still 32 percent higher than 2015 fourth quarter which was constrained by increased level of conflict that disrupted trade. Nevertheless, rice exports from Uganda to South Sudan were 14 percent lower than the 2011/2013 average for fourth quarters attributed to conflict-related trade disruptions.

Re-exports of rice imported from overseas from Somalia to northeastern Kenya increased marginally but typically between the third and fourth quarters of 2016 and were twice and double the respective 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average for fourth quarters due to below average harvest of maize and other staple food crops in Kenya leading to tight supplies of maize to northeastern Kenya from other parts of Kenya. However, re-exports were 41, 34, 21 percent below the 2016 third quarter, 2015 fourth quarter, and 2013/2015 average of fourth quarters due to increasing availability of maize, sorghum and other staple foods from the *Meher* harvest.

Dry Beans: Nearly 41,000 MT of dry beans was traded in the region in the fourth quarter of 2016 bringing the total traded by December 2016 during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period, to about 107,000 MT since 66,000 MT was traded in the third quarter of 2016. Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania and Rwanda accounted for 68, 24, five and three percent of the total exports respectively. Of the 41,000 MT of dry beans traded in the region, 72, 13, seven, five and three percent went to Kenya, Rwanda, South Sudan, Uganda, DRC, Sudan and Uganda respectively.

Kenya and South Sudan usually have deficits in dry bean production and imports surge when domestic production is below average like the recent 2016/2017 harvests. Uganda bean exports to Kenya increased typically by 42 percent between the third and fourth quarters following increased supply from the October-to-December harvest. Still the exports were 60 and 65 percent below 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average of fourth quarters respectively due to below average October-to-

Figure 7: Quarterly sum of Formal and Informal Cross border Trade of Dry Beans in Main Markets Corridors in Eastern Africa.
Source: FEWSNET and EAGC



December harvest in Uganda, and ongoing supplies from the October-to-January harvest in Kenya which was not adversely affected by poor rains in other areas except in the southwestern, southeastern and coastal areas. Exports from Ethiopia to Kenya's northern and northeastern regions increased by 23 percent in the same period following increased supplies from the *Meher* harvest which was better than the below average in 2015/2016 *Meher* harvest. The exports were 15 percent below 2015 fourth quarter due to availability of Kenyan stocks, but were still 42 percent higher than the 2013/2015 average of fourth quarters.

Dry bean exports from Uganda to South Sudan decreased typically in the fourth quarter but were exceptionally higher than the 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 average of the fourth quarters for reasons explained earlier for maize and sorghum. Exports to eastern parts of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), increased typically by 17 percent in the fourth quarter, and were exceptionally high when compared to 2015 fourth quarter and 2013/2015 fourth quarter average due to increasing demand following ongoing reduction in the level of conflict. Exports of small varieties of beans from Rwanda to Uganda declined moderately and were significantly lower than 2015 fourth quarters and 2013/2015 fourth quarter average due to two consecutive seasons of below average harvest.

Exports of broad beans from western Ethiopia to Sudan increased seasonably and exceptionally

following increased supplies from the *Meher* harvest. Still, the exports were up to 90 percent lower than 2015 fourth quarter and recent three year fourth quarter average because of restocking by traders in Ethiopia since stocks declined precipitously as a result of the previous below average *Meher* harvest; high inflation and depreciation of the currency in Sudan.

Livestock: Exports of goats (61,340 Heads), and cattle (33,208) from Ethiopia to Somalia declined seasonably in the fourth quarter following the end of the high demand in the Gulf countries in the second and third quarters, and were also exacerbated by restocking by households after selling livestock between January and July due to drought in the previous season. The exports were 43 percent below and 19 percent above 2015 fourth quarter, 28 percent above and 18 percent the three year average of fourth quarters. Similarly exports of goats (5,034) from Somalia to Kenya declined seasonably by 33 percent and were 20 and 32 percent below 2015 fourth quarter and three year average of fourth quarters. Camel exports (428) also declined typically and were 47, 32 and 46 below third quarter, 2015 fourth quarter and 2013-2015 average. Sheep exports (1,005) were 10 percent lower than in the third quarter, 20 and seven percent higher than 2015 fourth quarter and 2013-2015 average

Exports of cattle (6,321) from Somalia to Kenya in the fourth quarter of 2016 increased unseasonably three times from the third quarter and were almost four times and 31 percent higher than the respective 2015 and three year average of fourth quarters. This was attributed to reduction of water and pasture and disposition cattle with deteriorating livestock conditions. Also, camel exports (18,640) from Ethiopia to Somalia increased unseasonably by 25 percent from the third quarter and were 10 and seven percent above 2015 fourth quarter and 2013-2015 average. Sheep exports (770) from Uganda to South Sudan declined unseasonably and atypically sharply by 71, 88, and 91 from the third quarter, 2015 fourth quarter and 2013-2015 average, due to increasing insecurity along the trade routes through Central and Eastern Equatoria, and declining purchasing power in South Sudan.

CROSS BORDER TRADE OUTLOOK JANUARY TO JUNE 2017

Maize and sorghum supply is expected to be limited in **Eastern Africa** in 2017 as a result of below average harvests across most countries despite above average sorghum harvest in Sudan, and average maize and sorghum harvest in Ethiopia. Maize prices in USD are expected to be higher than 2016 and 2012-2016 average prices in most markets. However, sorghum prices will probably be lower than 2016 and 2012-2016 prices in Ethiopia and Sudan reflecting a faster rate of decline of grain prices than the rate of depreciation of the local currency against USD. The first and second quarters of 2017 (January-to-March) will likely experience seasonable but atypically faster rising maize and sorghum prices across most markets in many countries due to considerable tightening of supplies, exacerbated by planned or impromptu, verbal or documented decrees by governments banning exports; traders obtaining and holding grains, with the intention to sell to customers on a high profit in the future as prices rise. The exception would be Sudan and Ethiopia where prices are expected to decline seasonably through April.

In **Sudan**, the prices of sorghum and millet are expected to continue declining seasonably through March as a result of increasing supplies from the above average November-to-January harvest, and will most likely fall below 2016 price and recent five year average prices in USD, but in local currencies the prices will likely be above the five year average mostly due to high inflation which by December was 30.47 on an annual basis. Sorghum exports to northern South Sudan is expected to increase seasonably and be higher than last year but still below the recent five year average, attributable to insecurity-related trade disruptions.

In northern **Tanzania**, including Bukoba, Musoma and Arusha, maize prices are already significantly higher than last year and recent five year average prices and are expected to continue increasing through April instead of declining seasonably between February and March because of significantly below average January-to-February (*Vuli*) harvest. Prices are then expected to start declining seasonably but atypically steadily from May (June for Dar es Salaam) as a result of increasing supply from the May-to-August (*Msimu*), and imminent start of the July-to-September (*Masika*) harvest which by January 2017 are expected to be below average. In the central and southern regions of Tanzania, the prices are expected to continue increasing seasonably but atypically faster through April as supplies tighten rapidly, then decline seasonably but gradually following the start of the *Masika* harvest. The high export parity prices especially between January and March will likely reduce exports significantly, leading to rapidly increasing prices in destination markets. In the second quarter, the higher prices will likely be still lower than prices in the key markets of Rwanda, Burundi and southeastern and coastal Kenya, and are expected to be passed on to consumers these markets, moderating the expected rapid increases in these markets in the absence of cross-border supplies. Also, if maize imports are sourced from overseas, regional demand by Kenya will decline moderating price increases in the region since Kenya is the main importer of regional grains.

About 100,000 MT of maize is expected to be exported to Kenya in the first half of 2017 resulting in about (17 percent (100,000 MT) shortfall in the estimated 358,696 MT into Kenya during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period. Exports to Rwanda are expected to be exceptional at around 40,000MT in the first half of 2017. Dry bean prices are expected to remain high and or increase in northern and central Tanzania through April due to exceptional tight supplies, and then start declining in May (April for southern Tanzania) as result of increased supplies from the expected below average *Msimu* harvest. Regional dry bean exports before May 2017 are expected to be insignificant because of tight supplies and high domestic demand. Rice exports are expected to increase exceptionally as demand for substitutes of scarce maize increases in the region. January per unit maize flour prices are almost similar to rice prices in most markets in Tanzania, a trend that will likely be replicated in other markets in the region.

As a result of below average harvest in **Kenya and Somalia**, staple grain supplies are expected to tighten early and faster leading to relatively higher prices in northern and northeastern Kenya; southern, central and northern Somalia that will most likely attract maize and sorghum inflows from Ethiopia but at higher prices which in turn

will moderate the price increases slightly. Estimated exports of maize (1310 MT) and sorghum (909) from eastern Ethiopia to northern, central and southern Somalia in the first quarter of 2017 (January-to-March) is expected to be similar to the fourth quarter of 2016 but up to 65 percent higher than first quarter 2016, and exceptionally higher than the 2013-2016 average. Estimated maize exports from south-central Ethiopia to Kenya (4701) will likely be 46 percent lower than the previous 2016 fourth quarter but exceptionally higher than first quarter 2016 and 2013-2016 average as supplies tighten in Ethiopia, and prices rise in northern and northeastern Kenya beyond the purchasing powers of a significant number of households. There is a high likelihood that more households will substitute rice or wheat flour for maize.

Staple food commodity prices in **Uganda** are expected to increase seasonably but atypically steeply between January and March as household and tradable stocks tighten early and fast following below average November-to-January harvest. Exports of maize and dry beans to Kenya, South Sudan and Rwanda is expected to continue seasonably but the volumes are expected to well below last year and four year average levels; and the export parity prices relatively high. Only about 32,000 MT of maize is expected to be exported to Kenya in the first half of 2017 resulting in about (57 percent (91,000 MT) shortfall in the estimated 161,350 MT into Kenya during the July 2016 to June 2017 marketing period.

Livestock prices are expected to decline precipitously across most source markets in East Africa due to poor animal body conditions as a result of seasonal but exceptional reduction in water, browse and pasture availability, especially in South-eastern Ethiopia, most of Somalia, Northern and North-eastern Kenya. Regional trade in livestock, especially exports to Kenya in the first quarter of 2017 is anticipated to increase as livestock keepers are forced to liquidate their herds, placing more animals of increasingly poor body conditions in the market at lower prices.

CROSS BORDER TRADE ANNEX OCTOBER TO DECEMBER 2016

| Commodity | Trade Flow Corridors (source destination) | Trade Volumes in MT | % Change | | | Historical Comparison | | |
|-----------|--|---------------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------|
| | | | Last Quarter | Last Year | 3 Year Average | Last Quarter | Last Year | Average |
| Maize | Uganda - South Sudan | 13,322 | -83% | 297% | 227% | ▼ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Kenya - Tanzania | 19263 | 1617% | -20% | -1% | ▲ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Tanzania-Burundi | 274 | 259% | -60% | -94% | ▲ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Uganda - Kenya | 1,411 | -96% | -96% | -97% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Tanzania - Kenya | 42,134 | -61% | 228% | 26% | ▼ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Ethiopia - Kenya | 8,643 | 250% | 1644% | 1253% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Ethiopia - Somalia | 1,325 | 12% | 60% | 64% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Sorghum | Uganda - South Sudan | 5,757 | -90% | 23% | 26% | ▼ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Uganda - Kenya | 7,547 | 76% | -1% | 17% | ▲ | ► | ▲ |
| | Uganda - Rwanda | 7,874 | 171% | 15% | 188% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Ethiopia - Somalia | 783 | 2% | 32% | 81% | ► | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Somalia - Djibouti | 56 | -52% | -71% | -86% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Sudan - South Sudan | 5,975 | 174% | 116% | -41% | ▲ | ▲ | ▼ |
| Rice | Uganda - South Sudan | 6,662 | -26% | 32% | -14% | ▼ | ▲ | ▼ |
| | Tanzania-Uganda | 8829 | 32% | 419% | 349% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Tanzania - Kenya | 25,000 | -5% | -5% | 33% | ► | ► | ▲ |
| | Tanzania - Rwanda | 13,473 | 65% | 18% | 37% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Somalia - Kenya | 3,174 | 9% | 199% | 113% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Somalia - Ethiopia | 5,983 | -41% | -34% | -21% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Tanzania - Burundi | 759 | 292% | -47% | -46% | ▲ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Beans | Uganda - South Sudan | 5,199 | -84% | 556% | 97% | ▼ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Uganda - DRC | 3,104 | 17% | 261% | 235% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Tanzania - Kenya | 2,076 | -70% | 61% | -28% | ▼ | ▲ | ▼ |
| | Ethiopia - Kenya | 7,841 | 23% | -15% | 42% | ▲ | ▼ | ▲ |
| | Ethiopia - Sudan | 1,944 | 1974% | -90% | -90% | ▲ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Camels | Somalia - Kenya | 428 | -47% | -32% | -46% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Ethiopia - Somalia | 18,640 | 25% | 19% | 7% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| Cattle | Somalia - Kenya | 6,321 | 229% | 345% | 31% | ▲ | ▲ | ▲ |
| | Ethiopia - Somalia | 33,208 | -6% | -15% | -18% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| Goats | Somalia - Kenya | 5,034 | -33% | -20% | -32% | ▼ | ▼ | ▼ |
| | Ethiopia - Somalia | 61,340 | -44% | -43% | 28% | ▼ | ▼ | ▲ |
| Sheep | Somalia - Kenya | 1,005 | -10% | 20% | -7% | ▼ | ▲ | ▼ |

Figure 8: cross-borders points monitored by FEWS NET and East Africa Grain Council in Eastern Africa by December 2016

