

# Weekly update on commodity and consumer food prices

6–10 April 2026

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## Introduction

The week of 6 to 10 April was marked by a easing in key commodities, particularly energy and cereals. Whilst this is excellent news for the purchasing power and trade balances of net importing countries, the simultaneous rise in gold and copper indicates that markets remain cautious regarding geopolitical risks whilst banking on energy demand. The stagnation in steel and aluminium prices calls for vigilance regarding the strength of global industrial growth in the short term.

### 1. Trends in commodity prices

The energy sector has been marked by a dramatic fall in Brent crude oil, which recorded the most significant drop of 11.08%. This fall has brought the price per barrel back below the symbolic \$100 threshold, settling at an average of \$98.29. This movement suggests an easing of geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

The metals market shows contrasting trends, with gold up 1.42% and silver up 1.35%, confirming their role as safe-haven assets in the face of geopolitical uncertainties. Meanwhile, copper stands out with a rise of 2.39%, driven by its strategic importance in the energy transition.

As for exported commodities, the trend is more mixed. Cocoa continues its consolidation phase with a fall of 2.86%, whilst coffee and timber are showing relative stability. In contrast, industry-related commodities are showing strong resilience: rubber (+3.16%) and cotton (+2.65%) are rising in tandem.

The imported goods segment offers a real breath of fresh air, particularly for food security. There has been a general decline in cereal prices, with notable falls for wheat (-3.62%), rice (-2.77%) and maize (-1.66%). This trend, coupled with a slight fall in fertiliser prices (-0.89%), is a very positive sign for importing countries. This easing of pressure should reduce the cost price of future supply orders.

Commodities	Average Price N-1	Average Price N	Change N/N-1	Highest price	Lowest price	Comment
April	30 March to 3 April	6 to 10 April	%	H	B	
<b>Energy</b>						
Brent crude oil (\$ per barrel)	110.535	98.2875	-11.08%	118.31	100.33	▼ Sharp fall
<b>Metals</b>						
Gold (\$/g)	149.65	151.77	1.42%	153.2	149.5	▲ A slight rise, supported by its role as a safe-haven asset during periods of geopolitical and economic uncertainty.
Silver (\$/kg)	2357.49	2389.34	1.35%	2449.8	2341.2	▲ Moderate rise, driven by industrial demand.
Steel (\$/tonne)	1048.33	1047.40	-0.09%	1,051	1,046	▼ Virtually stable, with a very slight fluctuation reflecting a balanced market but lacking strong momentum.
Aluminium (\$/tonne)	3,461.83	3,399.30	-1.81%	3430	3374	▼ Slight decline, linked to sufficient supply and a slowdown in certain industrial sectors.

Exported products						
Cocoa (\$/tonne)	3,266.67	3,173.40	-2.86%	3,246	3,028	▼ Moderate decline following the exceptional peak in 2024.
Cotton (\$/tonne)	25.85	26.53	2.65%	26.8	26.09	▲ Slight increase
Coffee (\$/tonne)	6,533.03	6,490.41	-0.65%	6613.9	6,305.2	▼ Virtually stable with a very slight decline.
Rubber	32.67	33.70	3.16%	35.20	32.20	▲ Moderate rise, supported by demand from the automotive and industrial sectors.
Timber	315.25	318.5	1.03%	320.00	316.00	▲ Slight increase
Imported products						
Maize (\$/tonne)	167.13	164.35	-1.66%	166.9	162.1	▼
Soya (\$/tonne)	428.40	428.24	-0.04%	432.0	425.7	▼ Virtually stable, with a negligible change
Rice (\$/tonne)	415.63	404.12	-2.77%	409.2	396.7	▼ A significant decline, which helps to ease pressures on food security.
Wheat (\$/tonne)	222.53	214.48	-3.62%	219.8	209.5	▼ A significant decline, which is positive for cereal imports.
Fertiliser (\$/tonne)	3,480.07	3,449.03	-0.89%	3545.2	3,354.8	▼ A slight fall, which provides some relief for agricultural production costs.
Copper (\$/tonne)	12,189.00	12,479.88	2.39%	12,660.5	12,252.0	▲ Moderate growth, supported by the energy transition and demand for infrastructure.

## 2. Mass-market agricultural products

This week, the market has been characterised by overall stability, punctuated by a slight easing of prices for certain mass-market products, mainly from the north.

The vast majority of products monitored (tomatoes, macabo, beans, oils, sugar) showed complete stability from one week to the next. This stagnation in prices for perishable goods such as tomatoes (3,000–4,000 CFA francs per crate) suggests a temporary balance between supply from production areas and urban demand, despite an inflationary environment that is generally under control.

There is an encouraging downward trend in the prices of products often transported from the northern regions of the country. Onions and garlic have seen a slight fall, with the price of a sack of onions dropping from a high of 30,000 CFA francs to 28,000 CFA francs. This trend is generally linked to an improvement in seasonal supply or smoother logistics supply chains to markets in the south (Douala and Yaoundé), despite the delays on the corridor.

Products	Market prices in CFA francs (Y-1)	Market price in CFA francs (N)	Observation
<b>April 2026</b>	<b>30 March to 3 April</b>	6 to 10	
Tomatoes (CFA francs/crate)	3,000–4,000	3,000–4,000	Stable
Cassava (F CFA/bag)	10,000 – 12,000	10,000–12,000	Stable
Potato (F CFA/net)	10,000 – 12,000	10,000 – 12,000	Stable
Macabo (CFA francs/net)	18,000 – 20,000	18,000 – 20,000	Stable
Onions (CFA francs/100 kg bag)	28,000–30,000	26,000–28,000	Slight decrease
Garlic (CFA francs/100 kg bag)	150,000–170,000	140,000–160,000	Slight decrease
Garoua groundnuts (CFA francs/100 kg bag)	75,000 – 92,000	60,000 – 70,000	Slight decrease
Salt (CFA francs/bag)	5,000 – 6,000	5,000–6,000	Stable
Potatoes (CFA francs/15-litre bucket)	5,000–6,000	5,000–6,000	Stable
Sugar (CFA francs/kg)	800–1,000	800–1,000	Stable
Mackerel (CFA francs/kg)	1,800 – 2,200	1,800–2,800	Stable
Red beans (CFA francs/15-litre bucket)	8,000 – 9,000	8,000 – 9,000	Stable
White beans (F CFA/15L bucket)	13,000 - 15,000	13,000–15,000	Stable
Refined oil (F CFA/L)	1,400 - 1,500	1,400–1,500	Stable
Red palm oil (1L)	900–1000	900–1000	Stable
Maize (F CFA/15-litre bucket)	3,500–4,000	3,500–4,000	Stable