

# The Market Monitor

## Trends of staple food prices in vulnerable countries

This bulletin covers 64 countries over the period April to June 2011 (Q2-2011).<sup>1</sup> In addition to looking at changes and trends in staple food prices and the cost of the food basket, this issue also examines trends in fuel prices, terms of trade (ToT) and consumer price index (CPI) at country level.

## Highlights

### Global trends

- **The global cereal price index increased by 5%** from last quarter, and 71% from Q2-2010. Global maize and wheat prices almost doubled (+98% and +95% respectively) compared to Q2-2010. In the same period, global rice price increased by only 5%, with a decrease of 4% from the last quarter.
- Figure 1 presents an overall snapshot of the price series of the staple foods monitored in this bulletin. It shows a price decrease for about 44% of the series in Q2-2011 and price increase of more than 10% for 24% of the series monitored. These large price increases occurred mostly in Eastern Africa (41% of the cases) followed by Western Africa (30% of the cases).
- Out of 64 countries monitored, the quarterly impact on the cost of the basic food basket (Figure 2) is high (between 5% and 10%) in ten countries, and severe (above 10%) in seven countries (Burundi, Ethiopia, Guinea, Kenya, Malawi, Somalia and Zambia). However, sharp increases in the cost of the basic food basket were recorded in 43 out of 49 countries for which data is available, when price data are seasonally adjusted against their 2003-2007 average.<sup>2</sup>

Figure 1 – Price trends for the most consumed staples

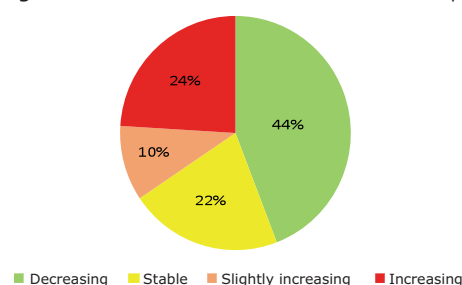
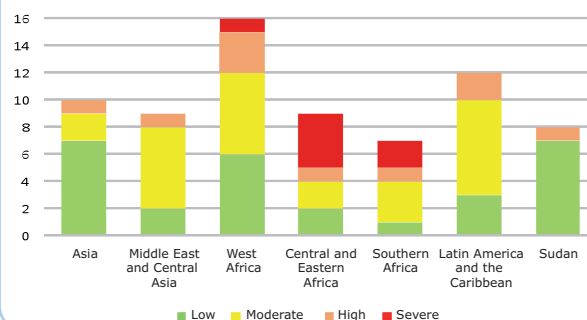


Figure 2 – Impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of the basic food basket per region



### Staple food price trends at regional and country levels

- **Asia:** Seasonally adjusted (s.a.) prices have slightly decreased in the region with the exception of wheat and wheat flour in **Afghanistan, Nepal** and **Sri Lanka**. Sri Lanka stands out with substantial cereal price increases, though rice prices increased by only 2% (s.a.) due to recent floods, which severely affected yields. This may have triggered the substantial increase in wheat flour prices (+44% in nominal terms and 54% s.a. from Q1-2011). Nepal and Afghanistan have also experienced moderate seasonally adjusted price increases (+11% for wheat flour and +5% for wheat, respectively). Overall, wheat, wheat flour and rice prices experienced double-digit increases compared to last year, with smaller increases in India (wheat +3%, rice +4%), Pakistan (wheat flour +4%), Afghanistan (rice +8%) and the Philippines (+1%).
- **West Africa:** Seasonally adjusted prices have trended downwards in the region, with the exception of **Benin, Chad, Ghana** and **Guinea**. Since Q1-2011, rice prices (Q2-2011) have increased the most in Guinea (+45%), Sierra Leone (+14%), Ghana (+13%) and Chad (+10%). It is noteworthy that seasonally adjusted rice price declined substantially compared to Q1-2011 in Ghana (-15%, s.a.). Compared to last quarter, prices of maize have increased significantly in Chad (+51%), Ghana (+18%) and Benin (+26%). In addition, substantial price increases are recorded for cassava in Ghana (+20%, s.a.), millet in Chad (+27%, s.a.) and Guinea Bissau (+15%) and wheat in Guinea Bissau (+46%). The situation in Chad requires close monitoring as the upward seasonal price pressure that has affected the major staple food commodities (maize +40%, millet +27%, and imported rice +15%), might worsen in the lean season. Hoarding triggered price increases in Benin, mainly in response to rain delays, and in Guinea, influenced by restrictive trade measures affecting neighboring countries and erratic state interventions in the imported rice supply chain.
- **Central and Eastern Africa:** A severe drought is affecting the Horn of Africa, triggering substantial price increases and concerns over household food security. All the indicators in this bulletin provide strong evidence of abnormally high seasonal prices. In **Ethiopia**, seasonally adjusted sorghum, wheat, and maize prices increased by 17%, 32%, and 30%, respectively, compared to Q1-2011. In particular, substitution effect caused by the absence of root crops has further exacerbated maize and wheat price increases from Q1-2011 (+42% and +40%, respectively). The formal export ban imposed by Ethiopia in March 2011, might also have increased pressure on maize prices in **Kenya** (+115%, s.a.), and **Somalia** (+15%, s.a.), where cereal stocks are rapidly depleting. The consequences of drought are driving prices higher

also in parts of **Uganda**, where the price of cassava flour increased by 25% from last quarter, beans 37%, and maize flour 41%. Conversely, heavy rains negatively affected the main agricultural season in **Burundi**, resulting in sharp price increases for most staple foods from last quarter. Among others, the price of sweet potatoes increased by 84% from last quarter or 100% when seasonally adjusted. In **Rwanda**, the prices of beans and maize increased by 16% and 9%, respectively from last quarter.

- **Southern Africa:** Prices of the most commonly consumed staples decreased in several countries, compared to last quarter, especially maize in Malawi (-13%), Mozambique (-16%), Zambia (-7%), and Zimbabwe (-2%), and local rice in Madagascar (-18%). The downward trend in maize price is due to adequate production and availability on the local markets across the region. However, the seasonally adjusted prices are trending upward, with the exception of Madagascar (-12%). This implies that the stabilizing effect of the relative improvement in maize availability is yet to translate into significant seasonal price stability, especially in **Malawi** (+24%, s.a.) and **Zambia** (+23%, s.a.).
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** Maize prices continued their double-digit upward rise for the second quarter in a row in **El Salvador** (+16%), **Guatemala** (+15%), **Honduras** (+16%), and **Nicaragua** (+22%), driving prices well above Q2-2010 levels. Conversely, rice prices were relatively stable or decreasing except in Colombia (+7%), and Peru (+8%), whilst wheat flour prices slightly increased in Bolivia (+6%), Colombia (+6%), and Haiti (+7%). Overall, staple food commodity prices are significantly high in the region, compared to last year and the 5-year average.
- **Middle East and Central Asia:** Staple food prices are broadly stable or decreasing in the Middle Eastern countries unlike in Central Asia. Decline in production due to lack of rains in the fall has fueled high wheat prices in **Tajikistan** (+14%) and in **Kyrgyzstan** (+7%). Wheat flour prices also moderately increased in **Azerbaijan** (+4%) and **Georgia** (+7%). However, compared to last year, wheat prices have increased in the range of anywhere between 16-76% in the Caucasian countries.
- **Sudan:** In North Sudan, while preparations for the 2011-2012 agricultural season have started in many rain-fed regions, most surplus regions are still enjoying the above-average harvest of the previous season. Accordingly, nominal and seasonally adjusted sorghum prices decreased in all states (Blue Nile -10% s.a., South Darfur -10% s.a., West Darfur -22% s.a. and White Nile -15% s.a.) but **South Kordofan**. Security problems, leading to restricted trade contributed to increasing sorghum prices from last quarter in South Kordofan (+18% in nominal terms and +11%, s.a.). In South Sudan, recent developments have yet to affect the downward trend of prices in Q2-2011. Prices have declined both in Upper Nile (white sorghum -13%), and Central Equatoria (white maize -9%), although they remain well above Q2-2010 levels (+131%, and +47% respectively).

## Fuel price trends at country level

Fuel prices have increased in several countries in Q2-2011, following the upward trend of international crude oil prices, which rose by 13% over the quarter and 51% from Q2-2010. In **Armenia** petrol prices peaked in June, a 22% increase from the previous six-months. Similar long-term pattern occurred in **Lesotho** (petrol +25%), **Cambodia** (diesel +25%), and **Philippines** (gasoline +13%). In **Ethiopia**, benzene and kerosene prices increased by 14% and 8% respectively in Q2-2011. Significant fuel price increases were also recorded in **Bangladesh** (petrol +6%), **Burundi** (+11%), **Honduras** (fuel +6%), **Niger** (+5%) and **Pakistan** (petrol +6%) during the quarter.

## Impacts on purchasing power

**Terms of trade:** The massive influx of returning migrants fleeing the conflicts in Libya and Ivory Coast is influencing the purchasing power of thousand of households in Western African Countries that rely on remittances to cope with food insecurity, particularly in **Mali** and **Niger**. In Niger, this situation is negatively affecting the labor market with 20-25% decline in wages, where households are facing an increased demand for food coupled with lack of employment opportunities. Deterioration in the purchasing power is also noticed in two Counties of **Liberia** since the inflow of refugees from Ivory Coast has increased the labor force availability, which has reduced daily wages.

The below-average rainfall in the Horn of Africa has led to significant crop failure and consequent price increase in local grains. The sharp upward trend of maize price in **Ethiopia** and **Kenya** is eroding the purchasing power of net food buyers and pastoralist households, whose terms of trade for goat-maize declined by 15-40% in May. The rapid rise in food prices is also affecting the neighboring markets in **Djibouti** and **Somalia** where the purchasing power of households selling livestock declined over the last months.

The rise in the international food prices, coupled with the increase in fuel and transport costs, is triggering food inflation in **Tajikistan** and **Yemen**. In the latter, where bread increased by 50% from April to May, the purchasing power of the poorest households, who devote the greatest part of their expenditures on basic foodstuff, is likely to have deteriorated.

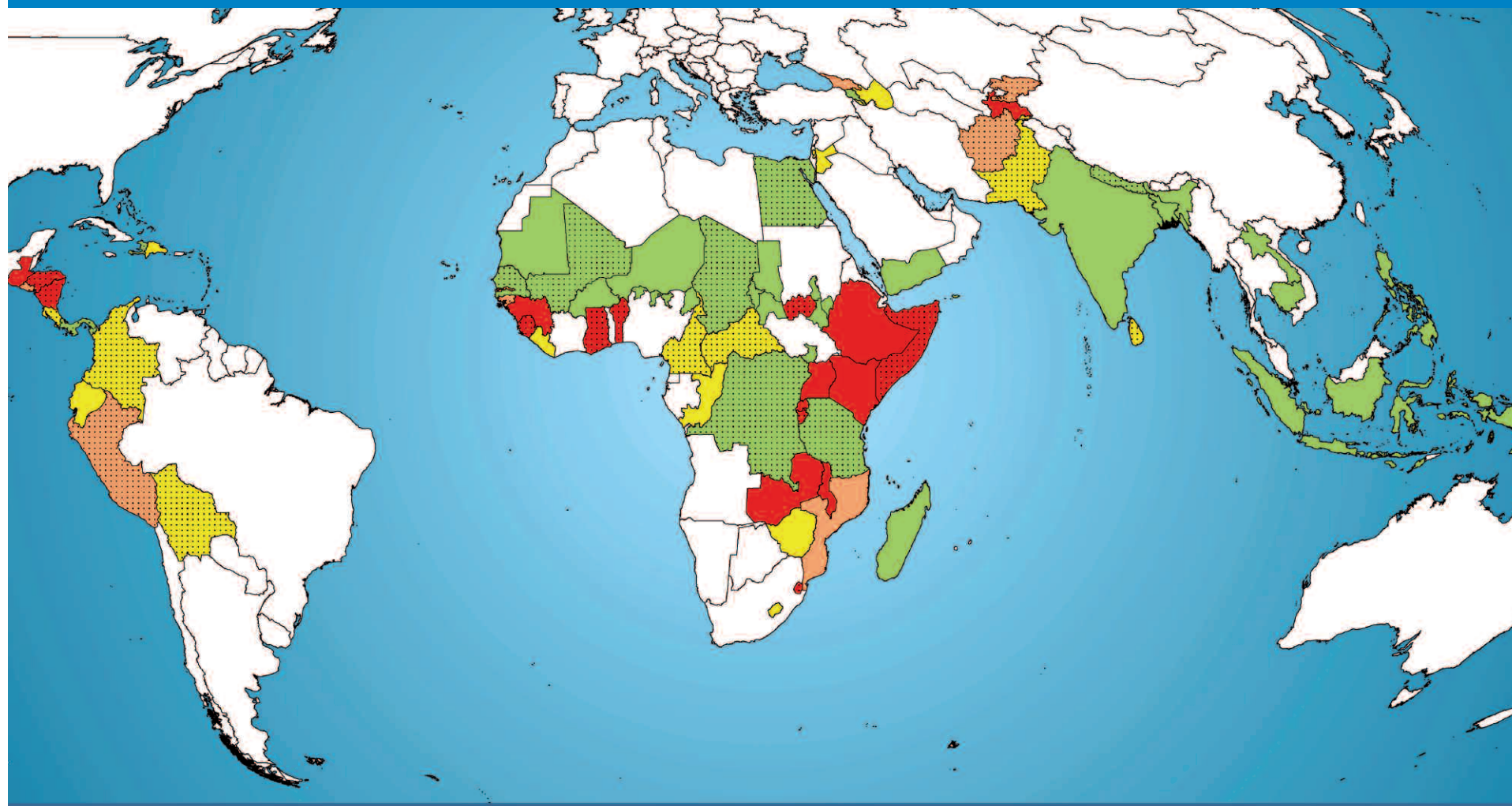
**Inflation:** Inflation rates are definitely severe in Eastern African countries because of drought and negative prospects for the 2011 crops. Annual food inflation increased by 41% in **Ethiopia**, 20% in **Kenya**, and 35% in **Uganda**. Monthly inflation rates were 6%, 2%, and 1% respectively. Double-digit annual food inflation rates are also recorded in **Egypt** (+19.4%), **Guinea** (+31.6%), **Pakistan** (+15.9%) and **Tanzania** (+10%).

## Appendices

The rest of the bulletin provides further details by country: Table 1 presents the changes in the terms of trade; Table 2 shows trends in the consumer price index and fuel prices; and Table 3 provides detailed figures on price trends by country and commodity. Annex 1 summarizes the list of markets from which the price data were compiled. Annex 2 presents the approach used to compute price changes and changes in the cost of the basic food basket. The maps provide a visual representation of countries that require close monitoring.

1. Data were collected and collated by WFP Country Offices. Further data-sources are FAO Food Price Index, FAO/GIEWS Food Price Data and Analysis Tool, FSNAU and IMF Primary Commodity Prices as of July 4th, 2011.

2. The seasonally adjusted price change from last quarter is calculated as a percentage change from the precedent quarter. The adjustment is made using real prices, calculated by dividing each monthly price by its 5-year (2003-2007) average and then quarterly averaged.



## Price Trend Codes (\*)

### All staples

- Decreasing (<0%)
- Stable (0-5%)
- Slightly increasing (5-10%)
- Increasing (>10%)

### Major caloric contributor

- Decreasing (<0%)
- Stable (0-5%)
- Slightly increasing (5-10%)
- Increasing (>10%)

**Note:** Map based on Table 3 (Column M)

Map produced by: VAM - Food Security Analysis (ODXF)

Data sources: WFP, GAUL.

The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

(\*) Plain color is used if all staples within the food basket have the same price trend. Otherwise, dotted color referring to the price trend of major caloric contributor is used.



Table 1. Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODB-Asia	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The food purchasing power of households declined by 2% from April to May, i.e. a household can buy 15.7Kg of wheat with the salary of one day of casual labour in May compared to 16Kg in April. When compared to the same period in 2010, the purchasing power has deteriorated by 25%, whilst it has increased by 47% from two years ago and by 18% since the pre-crisis period. The purchasing power of pastoralists deteriorated due to lower sheep prices in May. The ToT between a one year old female sheep and wheat have decreased by 6%, 25% and 13% compared to April, the same period in 2010 and the pre-crisis period respectively. On the other hand, the ToT has improved by 36% for pastoralists when compared to values two years ago.	The combination of sharp and moderate increase in wheat prices and labor wages has diminished the purchasing power of households who rely on casual labor. Prices of wheat and wheat flour continued the upward trend, with an increase of 20% and 70% respectively when compared to the same month a year earlier, mainly due to the negative perceptions in some provinces towards the incoming harvest. The wheat harvesting has increased the farm seasonal labor wage but less than the increase in wheat prices. The decrease in sheep prices is credited to the bad pasture situation over the spring period as a result of lower average precipitation and warmer temperatures, particularly in Northern areas.
	<b>Bangladesh</b>	The rice purchasing power for poor wage labourers increased by about 27% in May compared to April. This means that with an average wage of 250.64 Tk/day in May, an agricultural labourer can afford 7.72Kg of rice compared to 5.91Kg in April. Such improvement was recorded in all the Divisions, however in the Barisal and Khulna Divisions this improvement was more moderate since the Boro paddy production is less significant than in the rest of the country.	The increase in wages is because of Boro paddy harvest which is the main season for rice (about half of the total production) over the period April-May and the higher job opportunities for agricultural day labourers. The agricultural wage rates vary seasonally and there is normally a downward trend during the lean period in September and October. Further national average price of rice has been decreasing from March onward following the higher availability of the new crop in the markets.
	<b>Cambodia</b>	In rural areas, the household food purchasing power decreased by 2% and 0.7% month-on-month in April and May respectively. In urban areas, the decline in purchasing power in April was much sharper, decreasing by 11.5% month-on-month. This downward trend changed in May with an increase by 2.4% of the ToT for unskilled labour and lowest quality rice on month-on-month basis, meaning that the quantity of rice that an unskilled labourer can purchase with a daily wage has shifted from 6.2Kg/day in April to 7.03Kg/day in May. The food purchasing power has turned against vulnerable households as the increase in rice prices outweighed the increase in unskilled wage rates, with a reduction in May by 6.1% and 12.5% on a year-on-year basis for rural and urban areas respectively.	After the dry season harvest in March/April, an above normal demand for Cambodian paddy rice at regional level led to higher prices throughout the value chain, as a result of the continued upward trend of Thai and Vietnamese rice price which did not fall in March and April as it did in 2010.
ODD-West Africa	<b>Benin</b>	In the Southern Zone of Pobe', 1 litre of palm oil was exchanged for 3Kg of maize in May, while the terms of trade were 4Kg of maize in April. The terms of trade between maize and soja have remained the same in the central areas of Glazoue', where 1Kg of soja is exchanged with 1.8Kg of maize over the months of April and May. The terms of trade of maize with cotton have slightly increased from 1.2Kg of maize in April to 1.3Kg for one 1Kg of cotton in May.	A reason for higher value of palm oil might refer to the booming demand of biofuels internationally. Reports explain that the cultivation of palm oil for biofuel production is expanding in humid southern Benin where 300,000-400,000 ha of land have been allocated for palm oil production, thus leading to competition with food crops. Cotton is the most important cash crop and its production is for the export market which accounts for over 80% of export revenues.
	<b>Gambia</b>	The price of groundnuts increased from March onwards while the price of imported rice declined in April and remained stable in May. Therefore the terms of trade have improved in favour of farmers who cultivate groundnuts as the main cash crop.	Favourable weather conditions and continued government support towards the agriculture sector contributed to the increase in national production in 2010, of which groundnut production has increased by nearly 13%. The increase in groundnut prices might continue till July-August as seasonal trend and thus resulting in higher levels of rural household income this season.
	<b>Ghana</b>	In Northern Ghana the onset of the main growing season with higher employment opportunities in land preparation has improved wages for agricultural labourers. As a result food-purchasing households have benefited from better terms of trade between labour and maize, although the rising prices of all major staples might reduce food access by market-dependent households during the lean season, particularly in the Upper West Region.	As farmers are offloading their cereal stocks in Northern Ghana to purchase inputs and seeds for the next coming farming season, this will likely result in a price decrease till the lean period in July. Therefore the increasing market supply and reduced prices might improve the purchasing power of food buyers.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODD-West Africa	<b>Liberia</b>	The purchasing power of casual labourers declined from March to April by 0.1Kg of butter rice and 0.2Kg in the markets of Saclepea (Nimba County) and Zwedru (Grand Gedeh County) respectively. On the other hand, the terms of trade of palm oil-butter rice improved by 0.5Kg and 0.2Kg in the same markets from March to April. The terms of trade for rubber producers improved in April, especially for smallholders in Grand Bassa, Margibi, Maryland and Nimba Counties.	The deterioration of the ToT between daily wage and imported rice in Nimba and Grand Gedeh Counties is a reflection of the massive inflow of refugees, who are in search of income generating opportunities. The host communities are offering refugees opportunities at reduced rates thus impacting the labour market. The improving ToT for rubber producers are a result of growing demand and increasing rubber prices on the world market.
	<b>Mali</b>	Terms of trade for goats-millet are well above the last five-year (2006-2010) average, particularly in the Gao and Kidal regions where animals sell better than in other parts of the country. Poor and very poor households tend to sell small ruminants in order to access grains between March and May-June. Incomes for Touareg populations in northern Mali, especially the ones who receive migrant remittances from Libya have decreased as a result of return migration. Nevertheless good harvests and a high demand for local labour have partially offset the loss in incomes.	The repatriation of Malian workers living in Lybia might affect the income of thousand of households who rely on remittances. Another issue of concern is the crisis in Cote d'Ivoire where there are more than 2 million Malian who might also have suffered from the recent post-electoral crisis.
	<b>Mauritania</b>	A decline in livestock prices between April and June in the agropastoral zone and the southeast rainfed crop zone is affecting poor households who sell livestock in order to buy grain. Terms of trade in other areas are still in favour of local households in Central Senegal River Valley where a seasonal decline in the livestock supply between April and June translates into better terms of trade to selling households.	The existence of an indeterminate epizootic outbreak has caused livestock losses since January. In the Western agropastoral areas middle-income and wealthy households have sold a higher than usual number of livestock, creating a sharp decline in livestock prices in the markets.
	<b>Niger</b>	In the pastoral zone of Tchintabaraden, Abalak, Dakoro, Tanout and Gouré departments, animals were at normal fattening levels in April/May, with terms of trade between livestock and millet prices 10% to 40% higher than the same period in 2010 for sheep/goats and cattle respectively. The purchasing power of farmers who cultivate onions for exporting is impacted by the political unrest in Cote d'Ivoire. In Galmi/Tahoua Market 1Kg of onion is exchanged with 0.91Kg of millet in May, while it was exchanged with 1.95Kg of millet in April and with 3.13Kg in March. Migrants returning from Libya and Côte d'Ivoire as well as their receiving households, particularly in Bilma, Tahoua, Tanout, and Gouré, are facing some difficulties in accessing food.	The massive influx of returning migrants fleeing the fighting in Libya, Côte d'Ivoire, and Nigeria of over 100,000 migrants is affecting negatively the areas of Tahoua, Maradi, and Zinder. There is an income gap created by the loss of migrant remittances, an increased demand of food and the lack of employment opportunities. This situation is also impacting the labour market with a decline of wages by 20% and 25% compared with the average. The decrease in wages during the seasonal price peak might reduce ability to sell livestock without threatening the means of subsistence and thus creating a subsistence deficit.
ODR-Central and Eastern Africa	<b>Djibouti</b>	Poor households face significant food deficits and their income is expected to decrease seasonally for those who rely on petty trade activities. In Djibouti City, high food and kerosene prices coupled with high levels of unemployment are affecting poor urban households who will face some food access problems ahead of the peak of the lean season (June through August).	The main driving factors include high unemployment, a decline in petty trade activities, high staple food prices and increased rural-urban migration. The high staple food prices in neighbouring markets in Ethiopia and reduced food production are contributing to a significant food deficit, particularly in the Northwest and Southeast pastoaraal zones.
	<b>Ethiopia</b>	The continued upward trend of cereal prices has generally affected the terms of trade in livestock dependent areas. In May the terms of trade between shoat and maize declined by 9% in Jijiga whilst in Gode there was a slight decline below 5%. However, in Dire Dawa the same ToT improved by 13% due to increased prices of shoat and no changes in maize price compared to April. The terms of trade between wage and cereals decreased by 15% in Tigray region in May compared to the month before. Similar changes occurred in Amhara region where ToT declined by 25% with maize and by 19% with wheat.	The prolonged dry spell affecting prospects for the 2011 crops, coupled with increased prices, is one of the main factors driving up prices of local grains which are similar to that of the 2008 situation. This upward trend is impacting retail prices, thus eroding the purchasing power of net buyers of food in rural and urban areas. Poor urban and rural households are particularly affected because a large share of their income is dedicated to food.

Table 1. Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODR-Central and Eastern Africa	<b>Kenya</b>	Worsening livestock body conditions coupled with rising maize prices are limiting pastoralists' food access. The terms of trade between a kilogram of maize purchased from sale of goat have deteriorated in northern and eastern pastoral areas (Isiolo, Marsabit, Mandera and Wajir). In May the ToT are 15-40% below monthly average.	The 2011 long rains were erratic and below normal, and affected both pastoral areas by increasing livestock mortality and marginal agricultural areas with a significant crop failure. Maize prices further increased in May and are 30-60% above the five-year average in most pastoral areas.
	<b>Somalia</b>	Households' purchasing power is greatly eroded because of rising prices of grain and stable labour wages in most regions. In May the daily labour wage-to-maize or sorghum ToT compared to the same month last year show large declines in southern regions, about 60% in the Southern Belt, Shabelle and Juba Regions, 43-50% in Northeast and Central and 17% in Northwest. From April to May the rapid rise in maize prices led to a decline in purchasing power of households selling livestock.	The prices of all imported commodities are generally higher compared to a year ago because of a combination of driving factors such as rising regional food prices (particularly in the Horn of Africa), increased taxation by multiple authorities, continuous trade disruption owing to the volatile security situation in South-Central Somalia and the ripple effect of increased fuel prices (inflating transport costs). Furthermore the livestock export (one of the main income source) showed a significant reduction over last year. In May the total number of livestock exported through Bossaso Port was 13% lower than the same month last year.
ODJ-Southern Africa	<b>Malawi</b>	Although tobacco sales started in March, the household purchasing power is unlikely to have improved significantly in April-June, due to policy measures taken by the Government.	Input support through the Government's Farm Input Subsidy Programme (FISP), benefited an estimated 1.6 million smallholder maize farmers, thus increasing their yields and purchasing power. However, recent policy measures including VAT increases and severe reduction in foreign reserves may result in food inflation, hence a deterioration of household purchasing power in the near future.
	<b>Zimbabwe</b>	From March to April the cattle-to-grain terms of trade improved for households who sold livestock in Matobo, Bulilima and Mangwe. In the two latter districts prices of cattle were reported at their highest over USD 600 which is almost double in comparison with the average price of USD 337 in April across the other monitored sites.	In some districts of Masvingo, Matabeleland South, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland East provinces households faced reduced harvests due to the February and March dry spell and above-average staple cereal prices. The conditions of grazing has already started to deteriorate in these provinces. This situation might turn the ToT against households who sell livestock for cereals as the dry season progresses.
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	<b>Guatemala</b>	The increased cost of the basic food basket of 2% from December to April has been partially offset by an increase in the minimum wage rate, which was adjusted to cover 97% of the basic food basket in January.	Due to the continuing increase in food prices the difference between the cost of the food basket and the minimum wage is projected to increase rapidly during the coming months. This will impact most vulnerable households by compounding their purchasing power. Furthermore the anticipated lean season, which started in March for the eastern and western regions, will force many households members to migrate to other places in the northern and southern Mexican regions in search of job opportunities over the coming months.
	<b>Haiti</b>	In April a wage of 200 gourdes for unskilled labourer could buy 4.9Kg of rice which is an improvement of 36% when compared to the 3.6Kg in January. Nevertheless the current upward trend in domestic oil prices, which is reflected by 30% increase of transportation costs, is contributing to the erosion in household income.	Prices of the main staple imported rice have declined since the beginning of the year, having a positive effect on the purchasing power of unskilled labour force. However the impact of the steady rise in oil international prices on the households' income is more significant, since the government has stop subsidizing petroleum products because of budget problems.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	<b>Honduras</b>	The upcoming agricultural season has increased the demand for unskilled labor. Large farms require assistance in land preparation and sowing maize and beans. This will provide incomes to poor households to purchase food from the market during the lean season (April to July).	Considering the limited supply at household level over the on going lean season, the current increasing prices of white maize and beans is affecting the purchasing power of the ones who have poor access to food. This is partially offset by the seasonal job opportunities and by the distribution of seed and fertilisers to 180,000 vulnerable households carried out by the government.
	<b>Occupied Palestinian Territories</b>	Average nominal daily wages increased slightly from the first to the second quarter in 2011 in West Bank in contrast with Gaza Strip where there was a reduction over the same period. This decrease reflects the overall rise of prices over the last 3 years and signals a decline in the purchasing power of workers in the Gaza Strip.	Due to a hike in the international market price of wheat flour and increased transport costs for traders, prices of staple food witnessed a particular increase: wheat flour price increased by 50% between June 2010 and March 2011, and vegetable oil increased by 40% over the same period. In terms of real average wages, there has been a decrease by nearly 9% comparing 2009 with 2010, while it decreased by more than a fourth compared to 2007.
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	<b>Tajikistan</b>	Increased staple food prices (e.g. prices for wheat flour have reached record pick in April of 50% higher than a year earlier) are resulting in the deterioration of peoples' income, particularly in the case of households not cultivating crops and living in the remote areas of Western Pamir and Rasht Valleys. The lean season will likely continue to record high food prices, although labor employment opportunities are expected to pick-up with the onset of summer time.	The prices of wheat flour and other types of food have been steadily increasing since last year because of the following driving factors: i) increases in the prices of fuel and transport, ii) an increase in Russian export taxes and a ban on their wheat exports, iii) Uzbekistan has also recently increased its transit fees to Tajikistan thus putting further upward pressure on prices of food.
	<b>Yemen</b>	Given that 96% of Yemenis are net food buyers and that the price of bread in May is about 50% higher than April, the inflation of food prices is widely impacting households' income, particularly the ones who were already vulnerable. Particular areas of concern are the governorates of Amran, Hajja, Ibb and Rayma where the purchasing power of poor households is highly affected by the recent price increase. As a result of inflated transportation costs, the fuel shortage has led to further increases in the price of most staples in rural areas when compared to the urban areas.	Following the civil unrest that swept the country in the last months, the food security of Yemeni people continues to deteriorate. Other factors such as high food, fuel and cooking gas prices continue to reduce the purchasing power of poor households. These currently devote 30-35% of their expenditures on bread alone and the high food prices are causing changes in food diet, e.g. some households have switched from wheat to rice as a cheaper alternative.
ODS-Sudan	<b>Sudan</b>	In north, west and south Darfur the terms of trade (TOT) between a 90Kg bag of sorghum and one male adult goat increased in favour of livestock owners.	Post-harvest sorghum price decrease is favouring pastoralists over the period observed.

**Note:** This table includes information from bulletins mainly prepared by WFP country offices.

Table 2. Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODB-Asia	<b>Afghanistan</b>	The CPI extended its increasing trend initiated in March 2010, after a slight decrease earlier in the year. In April 2011, the overall CPI increased by 0.9 percent, while the food CPI rose by 0.6 points. The annual change shows that this increasing trend of CPI has risen by 14 percent as of April 2011, while the food CPI increased by 13.9 percentage points.	N/A
	<b>Bangladesh</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.06 percent from the previous month, while the food index decreased by 0.39 points. The annual changes from the previous May 2010 shows the overall CPI rose by 10.2 points and the food CPI increased by 13.2 percent.	After two years of stable petrol and diesel prices, in May 2011 prices increased by 6.3% and 5.7% respectively.
	<b>Cambodia</b>	The general CPI increased by 1.1 percent from March 2011 to April 2011. Over the last twelve months, the inflation rate was 5.2 percent. The food index is stable on a month-on-month basis, but year-on-year food price inflation was 5.7 percent.	Both gasoline and diesel prices have increased for the fifth consecutive month and have increased by 16.2% and 24.9% year-on-year respectively.
	<b>India</b>	Over the period from March 2011 to May 2011, the general CPI and food index were stable. The general CPI increased by 0.9 percent in May 2011 from the previous month, while the food price index did not change from April 2011.	N/A
	<b>Indonesia</b>	Inflation rate has decreased slightly since the previous quarter. In May 2011, the inflation rate was 0.12 percent. On a yearly basis, the overall CPI increased by 6.0 percent.	The price of kerosene has increased from the previous quarter, as the monthly change in May 2011 was +0.79 percent and kerosene increased by 7.63% from the previous year.
	<b>Laos</b>	Since the 19.6 percent drop from December 2010 to January 2011, the CPI has begun to increase again. In May 2011, the CPI month-on-month increased by 0.97 percent. The annual change from May 2010 was -12.45 percent.	N/A
	<b>Myanmar</b>	In April 2011, the general CPI increased by 1.4 percent, while the food index increased by 1.3%. The annual change for the general CPI and food index are 8.4 percent and 8.8 percent.	N/A
	<b>Nepal</b>	In April 2011, CPI increased by 0.7 percent and the annual inflation stood at 10.6 percent.	Fuel prices (including petrol, diesel, kerosene) have remained stable over the period from March 2011 to May 2011.
	<b>Pakistan</b>	The general CPI increased by 0.23 percent and the food index decreased by 1.12 percent respectively in May 2011. However, the annual general inflation and the food inflation stood at 13.2 percent and 15.9 percent respectively.	Petrol prices increased by 5.7 percent, while diesel prices increased by 4.8 points from April 2011 to May 2011.
	<b>Philippines</b>	In April 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.58 percentage points, while the food price index remained stable from the previous month. Compared to the same month last year, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 4.34 percent and 4.33 respectively.	In May 2011, gasoline and diesel prices decreased by 0.46 percent and 8.64 points respectively. However, fuel prices increased over the past year: gasoline and diesel prices increased by 13.3 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively.
	<b>Sri Lanka</b>	The Colombo Consumers' Price Index increased by 0.6 percent in May 2011 and the food CPI increased by 0.4 percent. On a yearly basis, the general CPI increased by 8.8 percent and the food index by 12.2 percent.	N/A



Table 2. **Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices**

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODD-West Africa	<b>Benin</b>	The general CPI recorded a monthly rise of 0.6 percent with a twelve-month variation of 2.4 percent in May 2011. The food CPI increased by 1.8 percent and by 6.0 percent compared to the same period in 2010.	N/A
	<b>Burkina Faso</b>	The overall CPI in May 2011 was up 0.8 percent compared to the previous month. The rise of inflation can be attributed to an upward trend in prices recorded in the three major groups: food and non-alcoholic beverages, alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics, housing, water, electricity, gas and other. The annual variation was 1.7 percent.	N/A
	<b>Central African Republic</b>	In April 2011, inflation decreased for both CPI and the food index by 0.64 percent and 0.70 percent respectively. The annual inflation rate for both indexes were 3.26 percent and 3.55 points respectively.	In April 2011, fuel prices continued to remain stable as they have roughly been over the past year.
	<b>Gambia</b>	From March 2011 to May 2011 the general CPI and food CPI increased respectively by 0.4 percent and 0.46 percent. When comparing May 2010 to May 2011, the overall CPI increased by 5.5 percent and food CPI increased by 7.5 percent.	Fuel retail prices rose about 5 percent in April 2011 but remained stable in May 2011.
	<b>Ghana</b>	In May 2011, the monthly change in inflation was 1.76 percent, while the annual change was 8.90 percent. The rate of inflation has remained fairly stable, since falling from June 2009 to December 2010. Food inflation continued to decrease in May 2011 with a annual change of 3.93 percent.	Fuel prices remained stable compared to the beginning of the first quarter 2011.
	<b>Guinea</b>	In April 2011, the general CPI and food CPI increased by 1.48 percent and 2.25 percent respectively. When comparing April 2010 to April 2011, the overall CPI increased by 21.4 percent and food CPI increased by 31.57 percent.	N/A
	<b>Mauritania</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.4 percent. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was at 5.3 percent.	N/A
	<b>Niger</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI recorded an increase of 0.5 percent and the annual rate of inflation was 1.7 percent.	Fuel prices have been stable over the period from January to May 2011, but in June 2011 there was a 5.2 percent increase.
	<b>Senegal</b>	The general CPI slightly increased by 0.3 percent in May 2011 and the food CPI by 0.4 percent. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was estimated at 5.0 percent, while food inflation was reported at 11.9 percent.	N/A
	<b>Sierra Leone</b>	In April 2011, the general CPI increased by 1.26 percent.	During March and April the petrol price remained stable, but in May it increased by 3.1 percent.
ODR-Central and Eastern Africa	<b>Burundi</b>	In May, CPI increased by 1.9 percent and the food index increased by 2.7 percent. Annual inflation was reported at 7.5 percent and food inflation was 6.3 percent.	During March and April the petrol price remained stable, but in May it increased by 3.1 percent.
	<b>Djibouti</b>	N/A	N/A

Table 2. Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODR-Central and Eastern Africa	<b>Ethiopia</b>	In May 2011, the general inflation and the food inflation increased by 4.4 percent and 6.1 percent. Annual inflation was reported at 34.7 percent and food inflation was 40.7 percent. These increases are largely due to the volatility in cereal, pulses, coffee, fruits, and vegetables prices.	Fuel prices remained stable in June, but increased by 10.6 percent from the beginning of the first quarter.
	<b>Kenya</b>	The general CPI and the food CPI increased respectively by 1.19 percent and 1.68 percent respectively from May to June 2011. The food CPI increase was attributed to cost price increases for maize flour, maize grain, sugar, rice and carrots. On a yearly basis, the overall inflation rate stood at 14.49 percent in May 2011, while annual food inflation was 20.12 percent.	Fuel prices averaged (in Mombasa, Nairobi, Nakuru, Eldoret, and Kisumu) for petrol, diesel, and kerosene increased by roughly 10 percent, 14 percent, and 10 percent respectively from April to June 2011.
	<b>Rwanda</b>	In May 2011, the general index increased by 0.75 percent from the previous month and an annual change of 3.82 percent compared to 3.05 percent in the previous month. The food index stabilized in May 2011 after increasing in the first quarter 2011 with a decrease of 0.50, while the annual change was 2.14.	N/A
	<b>Tanzania</b>	In May the general and the food CPI increased by 0.7 and 0.4 percent respectively. On a yearly basis, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 9.7 percent and 10.4 percent respectively.	Petroleum products prices have fluctuated up and down over the course of the second quarter. In June petrol, diesel, and kerosene prices increases were caused by changes in the world market prices and depreciation of the Tanzanian Shilling compared to the US dollar.
	<b>Uganda</b>	The monthly inflation rose by 1.1 percent for the month of May 2011 compared to 3.0 percent recorded in April 2011. The annual inflation rate in May 2011 has risen to 16.0 percent, which is the highest inflation rate since May 1994. In May, the food price inflation rose by 1.0 percent due to price increases in matooke, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, pineapples, passion fruits, beans, groundnuts, meat, chicken, rice, bread, margarine, and sugar in most centers. The annual food inflation rate rose by 35.2 percent, compared to 30.8 percent for the year ending in April 2011.	N/A
ODJ-Southern Africa	<b>Lesotho</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.6 percent, which is 0.2 percentage points lower than the index level in April 2010. The monthly percentage change of food CPI increased by 0.5 percent. When comparing to May 2010, the annual inflation rate is estimated as 4.3 percent and the food CPI rose by 5.6 percent.	In June 2011, fuel prices for petrol, diesel, and paraffin all decreased by 1.1 percent, 3.6 percent, and 4.2 percent. However over the last year, the prices for these products have increased by 25.0 percent, 23.7 percent, and 29.9 percent respectively in June.
	<b>Malawi</b>	The food index and overall CPI continued to decrease from the first quarter. In May 2011, the general CPI decreased by 3.2 percent and the food index decreased by 6.8 percent. Annual inflation in May was recorded at 7.0 percent, while food inflation was 2.4 percent.	N/A
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	<b>Bolivia</b>	In May 2011 the general CPI increased by 0.20 percent, while food CPI decreased by 0.14 percent. Both inflation indicators are above their last year levels with rates of 11.3 percent and 17.8 percent respectively.	From March 2011 to May 2011 fuel prices remained stable.
	<b>Colombia</b>	The general CPI increased by 1.3 percent from January 2011 to May 2011. Over the last twelve months, the general CPI rose by 2.8 percent.	N/A

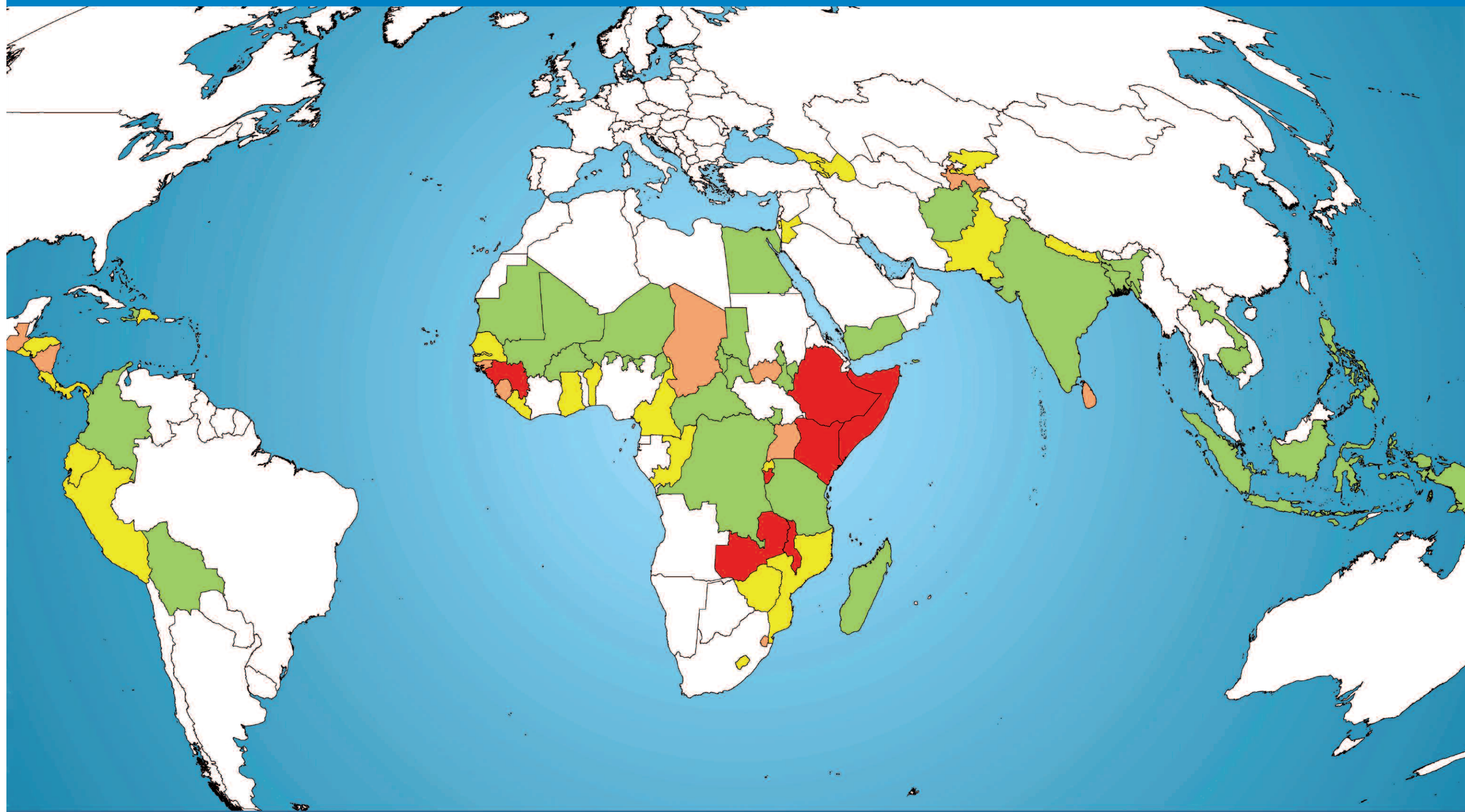
Table 2. **Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices**

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	<b>Costa Rica</b>	In April 2011, the general CPI recorded a monthly rise of 0.15 percent, while food CPI decreased by 0.74 percent. On a yearly basis, overall CPI and food price index increased respectively by 4.68 percent and 6.57 percent.	N/A
	<b>Ecuador</b>	The general CPI slightly increased by 0.35 percent in May 2011 compared to April 2011. On a yearly basis, general CPI increased by 4.23 percent.	N/A
	<b>Guatemala</b>	In May 2011, the overall CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.49 and 0.67 percent respectively. On a yearly basis, the inflation rate reached 6.39 percent.	N/A
	<b>Haiti</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI and food CPI both increased by 0.7 percent. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 8.4 percent, while food inflation was 10.2 percent.	N/A
	<b>Honduras</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI and food CPI increased by 0.6 percent and 0.4 percent respectively. The annual change of the overall CPI and food CPI increased by 7.7 percent and 8.3 percent.	Fuel prices rose from March 2011 to April 2011 (+4.9 percent for fuel premium, +5.5 percent for fuel regular and +1.8 percent for diesel prices). The price of kerosene increased by 2.1 percent.
	<b>Panama</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI and food CPI slightly increased by 0.37 percent and 0.40 percent respectively. The annual rate of inflation for CPI and food CPI was 6.41 percent and 6.12 percent.	N/A
	<b>Peru</b>	In April 2011, the overall CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.68 percent and 1.21 percent respectively. Compared with the same month last year, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 3.34 percent and 5.05 percent respectively.	From January to April the fuel price decreased by 0.86 percent.
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	<b>Armenia</b>	In May 2011 compared to January 2011, the general CPI and the food CPI decreased by 3 percent and 6 percent respectively.	From December 2010 to June 2011 petrol and diesel prices increased respectively by 21.5 percent and 23.7 percent. In June 2011, fuel prices reached their highest peak after the last registered in August 2008.
	<b>Egypt</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI recorded a monthly rise of 0.2 percent, while the food index decreased by 0.5 percent. The twelve month change of inflation and food inflation were 12.1 percent and 19.4 percent respectively.	Fuel prices are regulated by the Government.
	<b>Jordan</b>	The monthly change in the overall CPI in May 2011 was 0.25 percent. From January 2011 to May 2011 the food CPI increased by 1.75 percent.	Fuel prices remained stable over the period.
	<b>Occupied Palestinian Territories</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI decreased by 0.26 percent. This is mostly due to the downward trend in prices recorded especially in the food expenditure groups. On a yearly basis the general inflation rate was at 3.17 percent.	The gasoline retail price was stable from April to June 2011
	<b>Tajikistan</b>	The overall CPI in May 2011 decreased by 0.69 percent, whereas on a yearly basis increased by 0.40 percent.	N/A
ODS-Sudan	<b>Sudan</b>	In May 2011, the general CPI for the North States of Sudan increased by 1.9 percent and 7.1 points since December 2010. The food index increased by 2.4 percent in May 2011 and by 5.8 points since end of 2010.	Fuel prices have remained high in most States in South Sudan, except in Wau town. The recent arrival of additional fuel has increased supply and will likely ease the price of fuel.

**Note:** This table includes information from previous bulletins mainly prepared by Country Offices and also information from National Institute of Statistics and Central Banks.



# Impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of a basic food basket



## Impact codes

Low (<0%)
Moderate (0-5%)
High (5-10%)
Severe (>10%)

**Note:** Map based on Table 3 (Column J)  
Map produced by: VAM - Food Security Analysis (ODXF)  
Data sources: WFP, GAUL.  
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used in this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.



Table 3. Magnitude of quarterly price changes and contribution to the cost of the food basket, by country and commodity

Impact Codes (columns J and K)						Price Trend Codes			(columns L and M)		(column M)	
<div> <div>Low (&lt; 0%)</div> <div>Moderate (0-5%)</div> <div>High (5-10%)</div> <div>Severe (&gt; 10%)</div> </div>						<div>Decreasing (&lt; 0%)</div> <div>Stable (0-5%)</div> <div>Slightly increasing (5-10%)</div> <div>Increasing (&gt; 10%)</div>			<div> <div>↓</div> All staples within the food basket have the same price trend </div>		<div> <div>↓</div> Staples within the food basket have different price trends: major caloric contributor used </div>	
Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend of the main staples	Cumulative (BLACK arrow: all staples, WHITE arrow: main caloric contributor)
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ODB-Asia	Afghanistan	Wheat	58	6	5	43	44	87	-1	57	↗	↗
		Rice	22	6	-16	8	8	30			↓	
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	72	-3	-5	24	24	95	-4	72	↓	↓
		Atta-Packet	9	-5	-7	39	41	43			↓	
	Cambodia	Rice	66	-1	N/A	13	13	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
	India	Rice	31	1	-1	4	4	75	-1	35	↓	↓
		Wheat	21	-5	-2	0	3	55			↓	
	Indonesia	Rice	51	-4	-2	18	18	98	-1	50	↓	↓
	Lao PDR	Rice	64	0	-4	17	32	91	-3	58	↓	↓
											↓	
	Nepal	Rice	37	4	-2	13	12	73	1	37	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	14	9	11	13	15	73			↑	
	Pakistan	Wheat flour	37	-2	0	5	4	120	0	54	→	→
		Rice	7	0	-7	16	15	135			↓	
	Philippines	Rice	46	-1	-3	1	1	57	-1	26	↓	↓
	Sri Lanka	Rice	39	-1	2	11	11	69	9	49	→	→
		Wheat flour	15	44	54	47	42	150			↑	

Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend of the main staples	Cumulative (BLACK arrow: all staples, WHITE arrow: main caloric contributor)
									Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5-year average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ODD-West Africa	Benin	Maize	21	26	10	34	34	85	4	34	↑	↑
		Cassava products	16	0	17	0	0	49			↑	
		Rice	11	-5	-6	-9	-9	71			↓	
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	27	-1	-6	-7	-9	6	-2	6	↓	↓
		Millet	22	3	-3	-9	-5	18			↓	
	Cameroon	Maize	14	7	4	1	1	18	1	10	→	→
		Cassava	12	0	-1	5	5	18			↓	
		Rice	9	1	4	3	3	33			→	
		Wheat flour	6	1	1	-6	-6	4			→	
		Plantains	5	-7	-7	5	5	39			↓	
	Central African Republic	Cassava	18	2	0	6	6	-13	-2	-4	→	→
		Maize	10	-9	-13	-32	-32	-32			↓	
		Rice	3	-3	-3	27	27	19			↓	
		Wheat flour	3	-3	-4	-11	-11	19			↓	
	Chad	Sorghum	18	14	-6	-1	11	17	6	11	↓	↓
		Millet	15	40	27	-2	1	28			↑	
		Maize	5	51	40	14	12	44			↑	
		Imported rice	4	10	15	27	19	34			↑	
	Gambia	Millet	21	3	9	9	8	60	2	16	↗	↗
		Rice	14	-1	-2	-4	-4	23			↓	
	Ghana	Cassava	23	19	20	18	15	110	3	69	↑	↑
		Maize	13	18	-2	24	18	129			↓	
		Yams	11	32	3	14	14	157			→	
		Plantains	9	33	-3	-15	-16	67			↓	
		Local rice	8	13	-15	8	8	46			↓	
	Guinea	Local rice	36	45	37	61	70	197	18	84	↑	↑
		Palm oil	6	20	71	63	83	222			↑	
	Guinea Bissau	Imported rice	38	5	N/A	29	29	80	5	32	↗	↗
		Maize	8	0	N/A	0	0	N/A			→	
		Millet	6	15	N/A	20	15	-25			↑	
		Wheat	5	46	N/A	67	89	67			↑	
	Liberia	Butter rice	25	5	2	17	20	74	1	43	→	→
		Palm oil	15	0	4	15	18	164			→	
	Mali	Millet	20	-2	-9	-7	-6	15	-3	16	↓	↓
		Imported rice	20	4	2	12	13	40			→	
		Sorghum	14	1	-7	-3	0	18			↓	
		Maize	10	2	-8	-5	3	28			↓	
	Mauritania	Wheat	30	6	-3	47	50	59	-1	20	↓	↓
		Imported rice	11	-1	-5	29	25	22			↓	
	Niger	Millet	41	5	-3	-23	-16	13	-2	11	↓	↓
		Sorghum	12	5	-5	-27	-19	10			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-2	-3	-1	7	47			↓	
		Maize	2	0	-6	-13	-4	24			↓	
	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	3	-6	-18	-11	17	-2	7	↓	↓
		Millet	11	5	-4	-17	-8	18			↓	
		Rice	9	-2	-6	-19	-18	14			↓	
		Maize	7	6	-1	-14	-6	28			↓	
	Senegal	Imported rice	31	0	-2	7	7	34	1	14	↓	↓
		Maize	9	8	9	3	1	29			↗	
		Millet	8	8	5	3	1	12			↗	
	Sierra Leone	Imported rice	40	14	N/A	44	38	N/A	6	N/A	↑	↑
		Palm oil	8	6	N/A	51	39	N/A			↗	

Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend of the main staples	Cumulative (BLACK arrow: all staples, WHITE arrow: main caloric contributor)
									Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5-year average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ODR - Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	Sweet potatoes	18	84	100	24	25	153	22	83	↑	↑
		Beans	16	9	17	16	21	144			↑	
		Cassava flour	16	11	8	19	11	135			↗	
		Maize	13	-8	-1	43	47	84			↓	
	Congo	Wheat flour	19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
	Congo DR	Cassava products	55	-3	N/A	0	-1	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
		Maize	13	3	N/A	30	16	N/A			→	
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	42	30	53	44	191	14	87	↑	↑
		Wheat	18	40	32	58	61	164			↑	
		Sorghum	10	26	17	9	5	169			↑	
	Kenya	Maize	36	101	115	73	44	161	41	58	↑	↑
	Rwanda	Beans	10	16	10	28	23	99	2	13	↑	↑
		Maize	5	9	10	38	29	65			↑	
	Somalia	Sorghum	29	21	18	74	56	393	10	204	↑	↑
		Maize	18	23	15	56	53	376			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	7	19	11	8	20			↑	
		Imported rice	9	9	0	17	16	224			→	
	Tanzania	Maize	33	-7	-21	-2	0	-57	-5	8	↓	↓
		Rice	8	12	26	48	39	336			↑	
	Uganda	Maize flour	12	25	22	16	14	120	7	32	↑	↑
		Cassava flour	10	41	36	73	42	106			↑	
		Beans	6	37	20	7	4	114			↑	
ODJ - Southern Africa	Lesotho	Maize	57	1	N/A	1	1	N/A	1	N/A	→	→
		Wheat flour	13	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			→	
	Madagascar	Local rice	49	-18	-12	-17	-10	13	-6	6	↓	↓
	Malawi	Maize	52	-13	24	-21	-18	74	12	38	↑	↑
	Mozambique	Maize	22	-16	7	2	2	97	2	35	↗	↗
		Imported rice	8	6	7	18	18	173			↗	
	Swaziland	Maize meal	26	18	N/A	25	21	N/A	5	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	5	0	N/A	-13	-14	N/A			→	
	Zambia	Maize	56	-7	23	-7	-8	59	13	33	↑	↑
	Zimbabwe	Maize	43	-2	0	35	28	680	0	292	→	→

Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend of the main staples	Cumulative (BLACK arrow: all staples, WHITE arrow: main caloric contributor)
									Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5-year average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat flour	18	6	3	17	19	48	-2	26	→	→
		Rice	11	-11	-9	-2	3	49			↓	
		Maize	11	-24	-17	9	38	106			↓	
	Colombia	Rice	13	7	1	21	17	70	-1	15	→	→
		Maize	12	-1	-9	9	12	26			↓	
		Wheat flour	8	6	3	30	28	36			→	
	Costa Rica	Rice	17	0	N/A	24	23	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Maize	5	-8	N/A	23	4	N/A			↓	
	Dominican Republic	Rice	17	4	1	2	-3	31	0	5	→	→
	Ecuador	Rice	19	3	2	7	6	37	0	14	→	→
		Wheat flour	12	0	0	2	0	62			→	
	El Salvador	Maize	32	16	7	58	51	88	3	42	↗	↗
		Sorghum	5	20	18	47	47	102			↑	
		Beans	5	0	-4	133	122	140			↓	
		Rice	4	2	2	-4	-2	50			→	
	Guatemala	Maize	40	15	N/A	61	52	N/A	6	N/A	↑	↑
	Haiti	Imported rice	23	-12	-12	-9	-8	48	-2	21	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	13	7	9	11	6	52			↗	
		Local maize	12	2	-1	-9	-11	26			↓	
	Honduras	Maize	29	16	N/A	71	73	N/A	4	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	6	-6	N/A	3	2	N/A			↓	
	Nicaragua	Maize	23	22	N/A	55	42	N/A	5	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	21	1	N/A	-4	-4	N/A			→	
	Panama	Rice	25	-1	N/A	0	1	N/A	0	N/A	↓	↓
		Maize	6	9	N/A	24	23	N/A			↗	
	Peru	Rice	20	8	7	22	18	1	1	11	↗	↗
		Wheat	11	1	1	2	2	27			→	
		Potatoes	9	-7	-7	5	5	21			↓	
		Maize	11	1	-2	-2	-2	50			↓	



Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost of the food basket (%)		Price trend of the main staples	Cumulative (BLACK arrow: all staples, WHITE arrow: main caloric contributor)
									Cumulative impact of the quarter	Cumulative impact from 5-year average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	Wheat flour	48	-1	-1	33	16	42	0	20	↓	↓
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	50	4	2	30	30	136	1	68	→	→
	Egypt	Wheat flour	33	-5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
		Rice	12	2	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			→	
	Georgia	Wheat flour	46	7	7	40	40	78	3	36	↗	↗
	Jordan	Bread	36	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Rice	8	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			→	
	Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	49	7	N/A	18	40	N/A	1	N/A	↗	↗
		Milk	11	-18	N/A	-13	-11	N/A			↓	
		Potatoes	8	-2	N/A	93	37	N/A			↓	
	Occupied Palestinian territories	Wheat flour	36	1	1	5	-1	47	0	24	→	↓
		Rice	9	-5	-6	-9	-14	52			↓	
		Olive oil	5	-1	-3	-14	-11	45			↓	
ODS-Sudan	Tajikistan	Wheat	58	14	12	78	76	245	7	142	↑	↑
	Yemen	Wheat	51	-4	N/A	-62	-5	N/A	-2	N/A	↓	↓
	Blue Nile	Sorghum	63	-7	-10	-32	-29	125	-6	79	↓	↓
	North Darfur	Sorghum-food aid	75	-8	-3	3	-4	231	-2	173	↓	↓
	South Darfur	Sorghum	75	1	-10	-15	-6	179	-8	134	↓	↓
	South Kordofan	Sorghum	60	18	11	-3	-12	64	7	50	↑	↑
		Millet	9	4	6	12	14	124			↗	
	West Darfur	Sorghum	75	-3	-22	-11	-3	118	-17	89	↓	↓
	White Nile	Sorghum	60	-8	-15	-33	-36	53	-10	41	↓	↓
		Millet	9	-5	-11	0	0	102			↓	
	Central Equatoria	White Maize	73	-9	N/A	36	47	N/A	-7	N/A	↓	↓
	Upper Nile	White Sorghum	71	-13	-10	100	131	376	-7	267	↓	↓

## Annex: Names and number of markets covered by country

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODB-Asia	Afghanistan	8	Faizabad, Herat, Jalalabad, Kabul, Kandahar, Maimanan, Mazar, Nili
	Bangladesh	6	Barisal, Chittagong, Dhaka, Kulna, Rajshahi, Sylhet (Division average)
	Cambodia	20	Anlong Veng, Bat Doeng, Boeung Kok, Central (KSP), Central (PST), Chheu Kach Thmei, Chheu Tom, Kampong Chheuteal, Kampong Chhnang, Kampong Thum, Kampong Trach, Kralanh, Pha'av, Prey Veng, Psa Leu, Sala Lek Pram, Samraong, Serei Saophoan, Svay Rieng, Thma Puok
	India	47	Agartala, Agra, Ahmedabad, Aizwal, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhagalpur, Bhatinda, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Chadingarh, Chennai, Cuttack, Dehradun, Delhi, Dharwad, Dimapur, Dindigul, Ernakulam, Hisar, Hyderabad, Indore, Itanagar, Jaipur, Jammu, Jodhpur, Kanpur, Karnal, Kolkata, Kota, Lucknow, Ludhiana, Mandi, Mumbai, Nagpur, Patna, Raipur, Rajkot, Ranchi, Sambalpur, Shillong, Shimla, Siliguri, Srinagar, T.Puram, Thiruchirapalli, Varanasi
	Indonesia		National average
	Laos		National average
	Nepal	11	Achham, Banke, Dhankuta, Jumla, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Morang, Parsa, Rolpa, Rupandehi
	Pakistan	5	Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta
	Philippines	17	Albay, Benguet, Cagayan, Cebu, Davao City, Iloilo, Laguna, Lanao del Norte, Maguindanao, Metro Manila, Northern Samar, Nueva Ecija, Palawan, Pangasinan, South Cotabato, Surigao del Sur, Zamboanga City
	Sri Lanka	1	Colombo

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODD-West Africa	Benin	1	Dantokpa
	Burkina Faso	2	Dori, Ouagadougou
	Cameroon		National average
	Central African Republic	1	Bangui
	Chad	1	Abéché, N'Djamena, Mao, Moussoro, Mongo, Goré
	Gambia	28	Bakau, Banjul, Bansang, Basse Santosu, BrikamaBa, Essau / Barra, Farafenni, Fass Njaga Choi, Fatoto, Gunjur, Kanlagi, Kaur Wharf Town, Kerewan, Kerr Pateh, Kerr Pateh Koreh, Kuntaur, Kwinella Nya Kunda, Lamin, Latrikunda, Ndugu, Ndugu Kebbeh, Sare Bojo, Sare Ngai, Serrekunda, Sibanor, Soma, Wassu, Wellingara
	Ghana	15	Accra, Bolga, Cape Coast, Ejura, Ho, Koforidua, Kumasi, Mankessim, Obuasi, Sekondi/Takoradi, Sunyani, Tamale, Techiman, Tema, Wa
	Guinea	3	Dibida, Grand Marché, Yéguéma
	Guinea Bissau	1	Bandim
	Liberia	10	Bo-Waterside, Buchanan, Foya, Gbarnga , Pleebo, Red Light, Saclepea, Tubmanburg, Voinjama, Zwedru
	Mali	9	Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro Ba, Mopti Digue, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou
	Mauritania	22	Adel bagrou, Aleg, Aoujeft, Barkéol, Boghé, Kaédi, Kiffa, Maghama, M'Bout, Medbougou, Mederdra, Moudjeria, N'Diogo, Néma, Ouadane, Ould Yengé, Rosso, Selibaby, Tamchekett, Tifondé Civé, Tintane, Vassala
	Niger	64	Abala, Abalak, Aderbissinat, Angall, Arlit, Ayorou, Badaguichiri, Bakin, Ballayara, Bankilare, Birgi, Birnin, Bouza, Cu Agadez, Cu dosso, Cu Maradi, Cu Tahoua, Cu Tillaberi, Cu Zinder, Dakoro, Dan Issa, Diffa commune, Dogondoutchi, Dogon kiria, Dungass, Filingue, Galmi, Gaoure, Garare, Garhanga, Gaya, Gotheye, Goudoumaria, Goure, Guidan Roudmji, Guidiguir, Kaou, Karofane, Kazoe, Keita, Kirtachi, Konny, Kornaka, Koundoumaoua, Loga, Maine Soroa, Magaria, Mangaize, Matameye, Mayahi, Mokko, Nguel kolo, Nguigmi, Niamey, Ouallam, Ourno, Sabon machi, Tanout, Tchadoua, Tchintabaraden, Tera, Tessaoua, Torodi, Tounfafi

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODD-West Africa	North Nigeria	7	Damassack Illela, Jibia, Kantchari, Mai Adoua, Mai Gatari, Malanville, Namouno
	Senegal	48	Bakel, Bambey, Bignona, Castors, Dakar, Diakhao, Diaobe, Diourbel, Fatick, Gossas, Gouille Mbeuth, Guele Tapee, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Keir I. Yacine, Kolda, Kounghoul, Kouthiaba, Louga, Mabo, Matam, Mbafaye, Mbar, Mereto, Mpal, Ndiagne, Ndindy, Ndrame Escale, Orkodiére, Ourosogui, Oussouye, Passy, Porokhane, Sagatta, Sare Yoba, Sedhiou, St.Louis, Tamba, Tamabacounda, Thiaroye, Thies, Thilmakha, Thiodaye, Tilene, Touba, Touba Toul, Ziguinchor
	Sierra Leone	10	Bo, Dove Court, Kabala, Kenema, Koidu, Krootown, Lumley, Makeni, Pujehun, Wellington
ODR - Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	3	Gitega, Ngozi, Sogemac
	Congo	8	BaKandi, Fond Ntié-Ntié, Grand marché, Mikalou, Monzombo, Mougali, Nkouikou, Ouenzé
	Congo DRC	11	Kinshasa, Goma, Bukavu, Kabalo, Moba, Bunia, Kindu, Kalemie, Mbandaka, Lubumbashi, Uvira
	Ethiopia	50	Abi Adi , Abomsa (Arsi), Addis Ababa, Ajeber, Alamata, Alamata (South), Amaro, Ambo, Aroresa, Assela, Awassa zuriya, Babile, Baher Dar, Bale Robe, Bati, Beddenno (E Hararge), Bedessa (W.hararge), Deder (E.Hararge), Delo , Derashe, Desse, Dire Dawa, Ebinat, Gamo Gofa, Gode, Gonder, Gordamole, Hossana, Jijiga, Jimma, Karati, Kersa , Kobo , Korem (South), Mekele, Merti, Merti(Abomsa), Meskan, Mota, Nazareth, S.Robit , Sekota, Shashemene, Sodo, Turmi, Wekro, Wekro (East), Wolenchiti (E.Shewa), Wonago, Yabelo
	Kenya	8	Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitui, Lodwar (Turkana), Mandera, Marsabit, Mombasa, Nairobi
	Rwanda	55	Base, Birambo, Bugarama, Buhanda, Bushenge, Butare, Byumba, Congo-Nil, Est, Gacurabwenge, Gahanga, Gakenke, Gasake, Gasarenda, Gaseke, Gashyushya, Gikongoro, Gisenyi, Kabacuzi, Kabarondo, Kabaya, Kamembe, Karambi, Karenga, Kayenzi, Kibirizi, Kibungo, Kicukiro, Kimironko, Kirambo, Mahoko, Miko, Miusanze, Muhanga, Mukamira, Mukarange, Mulindi, Musanze, Musha, Ngabo, Nkora, Nyabugogo, Nyagahinika, Nyagatare, Nyakarambi, Nyamata, Nyamirambo, Nyanza, Rugarama, Ruhango, Ruhuha, Rukomo, Rushashi, Rwagitima, Rwamagana



Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODR - Central and Eastern Africa	Somalia	18	Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabelle, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed
	Tanzania	26	Arusha, Babati, Bukoba, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Musoma, Mwanza, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Shinyanga, Singida, Songea, Sumbawanga, Tabora, Tanga
	Uganda	8	Gulu, Iganga, Jinja, Kampala (Owino), Kapchorwa, Kiboga, Lira, Mbarara
ODJ - Southern Africa	Lesotho	All	All provinces central markets (District Average)
	Madagascar	22	Alaotra Mangoro, Amoron'I Mania, Analamanga, Analanjirofo, Androy, Anosy, Atsimo Andrefana, Atsimo Atsinanana, Atsinanana, Betsiboka, Boeny, Bongolava, Diana, Haute Matsiatra, Ihorombe, Itasy, Melaky, Menabe, Sava, Sofia, Vakinankaratra, Vatovavy Fitovinany
	Malawi	6	Lilongwe, Liwonde, Lizulu, Mzimba, Mzuzu, Nsanje
	Mozambique	23	Alto Molócuè, Angónia, Chimoio, Cuamba, Gorongosa, Inhambane, Lichinga, Manica, Maputo, Massinga, Maxixe, Milange, Mocuba, Montepuez, Mutarara, Nacala, Nampula, Nhamatanda, Pemba, Quelimane, Ribáuè, Tete, Xai Xai
	Swaziland	23	National average
	Zambia	42	Chadiza, Chingola, Chipata, Choma, Isoka, Kabwe Rural, Kabwe Urban, Kalomo, Kalulushi, Kaoma, Kapiri Mposhi, Kasama, Kasempa, Katete, Kawambwa, Kitwe, Livingstone, Luangwa, Luanshya, Lundazi, Lusaka Rural, Lusaka Urban, Luwingu, Mansa, Mazabuka, Mbala, Mkushi, Mongu, Monze, Mpika, Mufulira, Mumbwa, Mwense, Mwinilunga, Nchelenge, Ndola Rural, Petauke, Samfya, Senanga, Serenje, Solwezi
	Zimbabwe	24	Bindura, Binga centre, Checheche, Chikonohono, Dombotombo, Dulibadzimu Market, Gwanda town, Hwange Town Bus Terminus, Kombai, Mandava, Mbare, Mt Darwin, Mucheke, Mupandawana, Murambinda, Murehwa, Murombedzi, Ngundu, Nkayi Growth Point, Nyanyadzi, Renkini Bus Terminus, Sakubva, Tshovani

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	8	Beni, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija
	Colombia	3	Barranquilla, Bogota, Cali
	Costa Rica		National average
	Dominican Republic	1	Santo Domingo
	Ecuador	10	Ambato, Costa, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Loja, Machala, Manta, Quito, Sierra
	El Salvador	13	Ahuachapan, Chalatenango, Cojutepeque, La Union, Santa Ana, San Fransisco Gotera, San Miguel, San Salvador, San Vicente, Sensuntepeque, Sonsonate, Usulután, Zacatecoluca
	Guatemala		National average
	Haiti	9	Cap-Haitien, Cayes, Gonaives, Hinche, Jacmel, Jeremie, Ouanaminthe, Port-au-Prince, Port-de-paix
	Honduras		National average
	Nicaragua		National average
	Panama		National average
	Peru	1	Lima
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	4	Berd, Gavar, Yerevan, Vanadzor
	Azerbaijan		National average
	Egypt		National average
	Georgia		National average
	Jordan		National average
	Kyrgyzstan		National average
	Occupied Palestinian territories	4	Gaza Strip, West Bank (Average)
	Tajikistan	5	Dushanbe, Gharm, Khorog, Kujand, Kurgan-Tyube
	Yemen	7	Aden, Amaran, Hajja, Hodieda, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Soqatra
ODS-Sudan	Northern Sudan	10	AlFashir, Damazine, Eddein, Elgenina, ElObeid, Kadugli, Kassala, Kost, Nyala, Port Sudan
	Southern Sudan	9	Aweil Town, Bentiu, Bor, Konyokonyo, Kuajok, Malakal, Rumbek, Torit, Wau



# Approach

This bulletin provides information on price changes for the most commonly consumed staples and their potential impacts on the cost of the basic food basket. Staples contribute 40 – 80 percent of energy intake for the most vulnerable population groups in developing countries. Therefore, even a small increase in staple food prices has a high impact on overall food consumption, especially when the food basket is composed of very few food items. The analysis is based on quarterly price indices<sup>3</sup> of the main caloric contributors to household food consumption (Output Table 3):

- i) Nominal price change from last quarter calculated as a percentage change from the precedent quarter. Nominal prices change is calculated by dividing the average quarterly price by the average of the previous quarter. The change between the two quarters is reported in column E.
- ii) Seasonally adjusted price change from last quarter calculated as a percentage change from the previous quarter. Real prices are calculated by dividing each monthly price by its 5-year (2003-2007) average and then quarterly averaged. The 5-year average is called long-term seasonal average. The change between the two quarters is reported in column F.
- iii) Monthly (year-on-year) price change calculated as a percentage change from 12 months earlier. Column G reflects the percentage change of the most recent monthly price data available in the quarter compared with the same month of the previous year.
- iv) Quarterly price change from the last quarter calculated as the yearly percentage changes of the latest month available in the quarter (Column H). This average percentage change indicates whether the price has changed from the recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.
- v) Quarterly price change from the 5-year baseline period, calculated as the quarterly average of monthly percentage change from the corresponding 2003-2007 average prices (Column I). This estimate indicates whether there is a structural shift of the current price from its long-term seasonal pattern.<sup>4</sup>

The percentage changes of these quarterly price indices indicate the extent to which recent price changes can be considered normal or abnormal as compared to the quarter before. Column D displays the caloric contribution of each food item to households' total energy intake.

Assuming that the caloric contribution is a proxy of the relative importance of the food item in the food basket<sup>5</sup>, the likely impact of the last quarter average price change on the cost of the food basket is captured in column J (i.e. the percentage price change in column F weighted by the caloric contribution of the food item in column D). The long-term likely impact is presented in column K (i.e. the percentage price change in column I weighted by the caloric contribution of the food item in column D). The likely impact of price changes is considered low when the estimated cumulative percentage impact on the cost of the food basket is below 0 percent (Column J). Between 0 and 5 percent it is considered moderate. Between 5 and 10 percent the likely impact on the cost of the food basket is considered high and severe above 10 percent. Households with diverse calorie sources are likely to be less affected by price rises than households with a single calorie source, unless significant price increases are witnessed for each major caloric contributor of the food basket.

While this approach can be used for early warning, results should be interpreted with caution as they do not capture the impact of the long-term trend in food prices. Furthermore, the approach measures only direct impacts while an indirect impact is not accounted for. For instance, substitution and income effects due to price changes are disregarded. Similarly, it does not provide insights into the causes of the price increases. Finally, this approach does not account for the severity of the likely impact which may differ between households due to different incomes and food baskets by wealth or livelihoods groups and coping capacity.

3. Prices are calculated as indices, using reference years, i.e. last year to capture 12-month percentage changes and last 5 years to capture percentage changes from the long term patterns.

4. Prices normally vary throughout a year due to seasonal patterns of the production cycle. Accounting for seasonality helps differentiating between normal seasonal price variations with additional changes which can be considered abnormal, depending on the magnitude of those changes.

5. Caloric contributions are based on FAO 2001-2003 estimates. Comparing FAO estimates of calorie contribution of each food item with a study by Reardon (1993) for selected countries in Africa, it appears in rural areas that the majority of households get most of their calorie intake from a few food items. The national patterns will likely reflect the rural patterns, assuming most of households leave in rural and semi-urban areas in the developing countries.

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