

The Market Monitor

Trends of staple food prices in vulnerable countries

This bulletin covers 66 countries for the period July to September 2011 (Q3-2011)¹. It examines trends in staple food prices, fuel prices, cost of the food basket, terms of trade and consumer price index (CPI) at the country level. Price data are now available at <http://foodprices.vam.wfp.org>. This issue also focuses on the current humanitarian crisis in Somalia and its implications.

Highlights

Global trends

- The global cereal price index decreased by about 5% from last quarter, yet remained 34% above Q3-2010. While international maize and wheat prices declined by 3% and 7% respectively, rice prices increased by 14% from the last quarter. Overall, international maize, wheat and rice prices are still 66%, 33% and 18% above Q3-2010.
- Figure 1 presents a snapshot of the staple food price series presented in this bulletin. Prices declined in 38% of the series and increased by over 10 percent in 22% of the series during Q3-2011. The highest price increases were observed in Central and Eastern Africa followed by Western Africa and Latin America.
- The impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of food basket was high (*between 5% and 10%*) in seven countries (Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Tanzania) and severe (*above 10%*) in three countries (Ghana, Swaziland and Southern Sudan) excluding Somalia and Sudan. Furthermore, price impact was also severe in two states of Sudan (Blue Nile and Northern Darfur) and high in Sool region in Somalia. Elsewhere in Somalia, the impact was moderate in ten regions and low in seven others. Overall, sharp increases in the seasonally adjusted cost of food basket were observed in 49 out of 56 countries for which data were available².

Figure 1 – Price trends for the most consumed staples

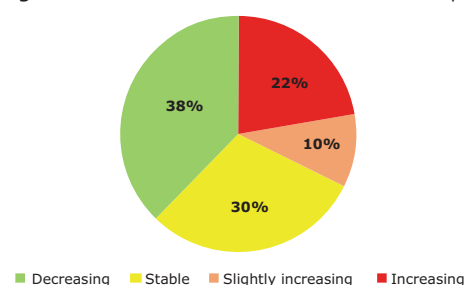
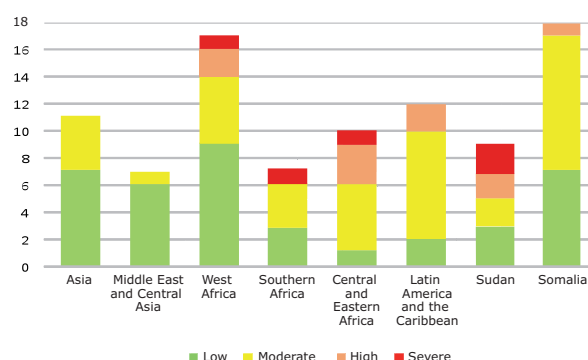


Figure 2 – Impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of the basic food basket per region



Staple food price trends at regional and country levels

- **Asia:** Seasonally adjusted (s.a.) prices have generally declined since last quarter, with the exception of rice in **Indonesia** (+5%) and wheat flour in **Sri Lanka** (+7%). Nominal prices of rice increased slightly in several countries (**Cambodia**, +8%; **Indonesia**, +6%; **Myanmar**, +6%; **Pakistan**, +7%; and Sri Lanka, +5%) due to lower production than last year. Within the same time-period, double-digit price increases were recorded for wheat in **Afghanistan** (+21%) and Sri Lanka (+32%). Overall, prices remain higher than their 5-year averages.
- **West Africa:** Seasonally adjusted prices continued their upward trends in Chad (sorghum and millet), Ghana (maize, yam, plantain and rice), **Burkina Faso** (sorghum and millet), **Mauritania** (wheat and rice) and **Central African Republic** (cassava and maize). Rice prices (Q3-2011) increased the most in Ghana (+36%, s.a.), Mauritania (+8%, s.a.) and Chad (+7%, s.a.). Sparse and late rainfalls during the start of the lean season resulted in lower than expected maize yields and reduced market supply in **Ghana**, raising nominal prices of maize by 49% compared to last year and triggering additional demand for other commodities with consequent price affects (rice +25%, yams +13%, cassava +7%, and plantains +4%). Improved production of maize has led to a slight decrease in its price in **Chad** (-8%, s.a.), though prices of other major staple food commodities continue to rise (sorghum +12%, s.a.; millet +10%, s.a.; and imported rice +7%, s.a.). Compared to last year, irregular rainfalls and harvests in the Sahel have also affected prices in **Mali** (maize, +10%), Mauritania (wheat, +36%), and **Senegal** (millet, +10%, and maize, +9%). Recent price decreases recorded in **Côte d'Ivoire** and **Guinea** are partly due to the relative recovery from post-electoral socio-political instability.

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 October 10th, 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.

- **Central and Eastern Africa:** A famine was declared in six regions of southern **Somalia** (Bakool, Bay, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, the Afgooye corridor IDP settlement, and the Mogadishu IDP community). Supply shortages due to Deyr and Gu cereal production failures, broader insecurity and instability also contributed to the famine. The severe drought that affected the Horn of Africa also triggered pressure on local grain prices within the region. Compared to last year, substantial nominal price increases were observed in **Kenya** (maize, +200%), **Uganda** (maize flour, +115%), **Ethiopia** (maize, +96%, and wheat, +78%), and **South Sudan** (sorghum, +88%, and wheat flour, +71%). Border tensions with Sudan, limited trade with neighboring Ethiopia and massive refugee flows into Unity state fuelled nominal prices in **South Sudan** (millet +76%, sorghum +35% and wheat flour +18% from last quarter). In **Ethiopia**, seasonally adjusted sorghum, wheat, and maize prices increased by 14%, 7%, and 18% compared to Q2-2011. The same commodities also experienced double-digit quarterly increases during Q1-2011 and Q2-2011.
- **Southern Africa:** In **Swaziland**, the nominal price of maize meal and rice increased by 74% and 57% respectively, compared to last year, partially due to reduced maize production. Maize prices also increased in **Mozambique** (+11%, s.a.) and **Malawi** (+5%, s.a.) while they declined in **Zambia** (-9%, s.a.) and **Zimbabwe** (-31%, s.a.). Seasonal price reductions in Zambia and Zimbabwe were due to the relatively good maize availability from the last quarter. However, in Zimbabwe import duties imposed on food commodities could undermine seasonal price stability.
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** The price outlook largely confirms the trends observed during the previous quarter. With the exception of **Bolivia** (-13%), international maize price increases were transmitted to domestic markets. Nominal prices of maize continued their double-digit rise for the third quarter in a row for **El Salvador** (+14%), **Guatemala** (+15%), **Honduras** (+14%), and **Nicaragua** (+38%), driving prices well above Q3-2010 levels (+87%, +63%, +88%, and +93%, respectively). Nominal prices of maize also rose in **Colombia** (+28%), **Costa Rica** (+26%) and **Panama** (+63%) from Q3-2010. However, seasonally adjusted rice prices were generally stable or decreasing (Bolivia -15%, s.a., Colombia, -3%, s.a.), except for in **Haiti** (+8%, s.a.). In line with last Market Monitor bulletin, staple food commodity prices remained generally high in the region compared to last year and the 5-year averages.
- **Middle East and Central Asia:** Staple food prices are broadly stable or decreasing. However, **Egypt** has experienced unusually high nominal prices of rice (+23%). With the harvest, wheat price have slightly stabilized in **Kyrgyzstan** (-2%) and **Tajikistan** (+4%), though they remain high compared to last year (+31%, and +64%, respectively). In the **occupied Palestinian territory**, seasonally adjusted wheat flour prices decreased from last quarter (-10%, s.a.) but remained 6% higher than last year.
- **Sudan:** Below average and irregular rainfall has hampered cereal production in many states, thus affecting prices unevenly. Sorghum prices decreased in North and South Kordofan (-47%, s.a., and -11%, s.a., respectively) and West Darfur (-14%, s.a.) while they increased in sorghum-surplus producing states of the White Nile (+5%, s.a.), and Blue Nile (+20%, s.a.). Violence and instability in Blue Nile may have contributed to this price instability.

Fuel price trends at country level

Despite a slight decline from Q2-2011 (-4%), international crude oil prices remain high compared to last year (+47%). Petrol price within a year has increased by 25% in **Pakistan**, +17% in **Mauritania**, +19% in **Niger**, +18% in **South Sudan**, +31% in **Guatemala**, and +47% in **Tajikistan**.

Impact on purchasing power

Terms of trade: The purchasing power of the pastoralist communities in West African countries is improving due to good body condition of livestock resulting from better availability of pasture and water. Furthermore, increased demand for livestock, due to the *Eid* festival, is expected to further improve the purchasing power of pastoralists in the region. However, in parts of **Chad**, western **Niger**, extreme northern **Nigeria**, western **Mali**, and **Mauritania**, cereal production and pasture availability are reportedly below normal. Consequently, pastoralists in Mauritania are relying on markets to buy animal feed, which is likely to reduce their incomes generated from livestock sales.

Prices of staple foods remained abnormally high in the Horn of Africa, which is eroding the purchasing power of the net food buyers. Pastoralists are facing additional difficulties in feeding their animals due to lack of pasture and browse. In **Djibouti**, August rains were not sufficient in northern and southeast border pastoralist zones to provide livestock with enough pasture and browse. In **Somalia**, high food prices reduced purchasing power despite an improvement in the terms of trade for pastoralists during August 2011. The drought-affected regions of **Kenya** were experiencing high cattle mortality resulting in losses for pastoralists. This situation was further compounded due to high maize prices, double their normal levels in some pastoral markets. **Ethiopia** also experienced high maize and sorghum prices, for instance reducing the purchasing power of pastoralist by 11% in the Dire Dawa region.

Increased import costs for food and fuel coupled with the depreciation of the local currency in Tajikistan and Yemen continue to stoke food inflation. In **Tajikistan**, the cost of the minimum food basket increased by 6% in August ending a decreasing trend since April 2011. Meanwhile in **Yemen**, the prices of basic commodities remained higher than their 2008 peak. With 96% of the population as net food buyers in Yemen and on average 65% of household budget allocated to food expenses in Tajikistan, the increase in the cost of staple foods in both countries would deteriorate vulnerable households' access to food.

Inflation: In Eastern Africa, high food inflation rates are partly due to drought and crop failures. Annual food inflation spreads in the Greater Horn of Africa are 122% in southern **Somalia**, 50% in **Ethiopia**, 43% in **Uganda**, 24% in **Kenya**, and 19% in **Tanzania**. In Western Africa the consumer price index increased by 31% in **Guinea**, 17% in **Sierra Leone**, 8% in **Côte d'Ivoire**, **Benin** and **Ghana**. High food inflation rates were also observed in **Pakistan** (+18%), **Bangladesh** (+13%), **Bolivia** (+18%), **Haiti** (+12%), and **Egypt** (+12%).

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.

Southern Somalia Outlook

Staple food price trends

Prices of locally produced cereals remain very high in southern Somalia, more due to local cereal supply shortfalls than seasonal factors. Compared to the previous quarter, prices of locally produced cereals decreased or remained stable (except in few regions) during Q3-2011, mostly due to price decreases in September. The highest increases in the seasonally adjusted prices are observed for white maize in Lower Juba (+24%), Middle Juba (+20%), and Banaadir (+10%). Nominal prices of red sorghum increased in Bay (+7%) and Middle Shabelle (+18%). Significant nominal price decreases are observed for red sorghum in Bakool (-32%) and Gedo (-14%) and white maize in Bakool (-22%), Hiraan (-16%), and Middle Shabelle (-33%) in Q3-2011 compared to Q2-2011. Nominal prices of imported rice have slightly increased from Q2-2011, except in Gedo. Likewise, wheat flour prices have slightly increased, except in Gedo, Hiraan and Middle Juba. Overall, cereal prices remain extremely high in Q3-2011, almost between two to eight times above their 5-year average.

Impact on purchasing power

Several factors including: i) substantial reduction in income from crops due to failed production; ii) high cereal prices due to insufficient imports to cover the domestic supply gap; iii) high transaction costs due to insecurity; iv) reduced incomes from sales of drought-affected livestock; v) limited labour opportunities; and vi) increasing burden of accumulated debts; have all resulted in severe deterioration of household purchasing power and physical access to food. The food security situation has deteriorated for all livelihoods except agro-pastoral, cattle pastoral and riverine areas of Bakool, Lower Shabelle, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Bay and IDP population in Afgooye and Mogadishu are the hardest hit. In August 2011, the terms of trade between daily wage rate/red sorghum and goat/red sorghum remained far below their 5-year (2003-2007) average levels in the range of 30% to 82% and 50% to 83% respectively.

Market integration

Production failures in the major cereal production areas of the Shabelle Valley and the Sorghum Belt have reduced cereal outflows and therefore led to major price increases in other areas like Gedo (Bardera), Bakool (El Barde) and Bay (Baidoa) where markets normally receive price signals. The maps below show that markets located in the Shabelle Valley (Jowhar, W. Wayne, Buale, Mogadishu, Qorioley, Merca, Kismayo, Jamaame, Jilib) are responsible for maize price transmission to the rest of southern Somalia. These source markets are located along the major coastal routes, including the three ports of Mogadishu, Kismaayo, and Merca. This area is a major sorghum and maize producing zone which was devastated by the droughts during the last two seasons. Prices are transmitted towards all markets in Bay region, which is the second maize surplus-area, as well as El Barde in Bakool, and Bardeera and Doloow in Gedo. Xudur, Qansax Dheere and Diinsor in the Sorghum Belt and Afgooye and Merca in the Shabelle Valley transmit sorghum price signals to other areas of Southern Somalia. Three areas are subject to the joint affects of maize and sorghum price shocks: Baidoa and Bardeera, probably reflecting insecurity concerns other than the production vagaries and harsh climate issues, and El Barde, which is also influenced by cross-border trade.

Figure 3 – Sorghum Price causality by Markets and Livelihood Zones in Southern Somalia

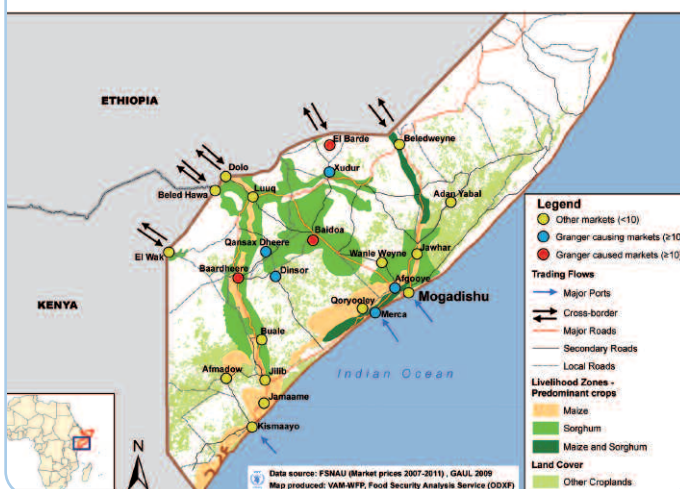


Figure 4 – Maize Price causality by Markets and Livelihood Zones in Southern Somalia

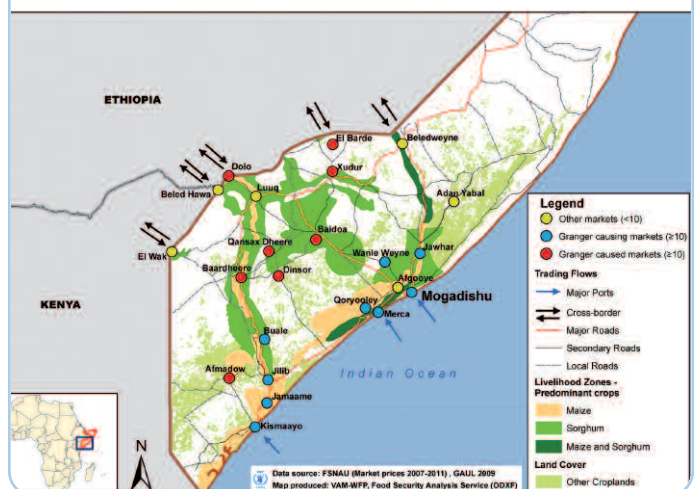


Table 1. Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODB-Asia	Afghanistan	The wheat purchasing power of households improved by 4.6% from July to August 2011, i.e. a household could buy 17 kg of wheat in August compared to 16.3 kg a month before. Compared with the same period last year, the purchasing power deteriorated by 9.5%, but improved by 24.2% from two years ago and by 27.8% since the pre-crisis period. The purchasing power of pastoralists decreased by 3.6%, 21.8% and 23.5% compared to July 2011, one year ago, and pre-crisis levels, respectively.	The driving factors of rising food prices were i) a newly imposed export tax on commercial goods by Pakistan, ii) continued increases in exported wheat prices from Kazakhstan and iii) low wheat production in 2011. Droughts during the winter and spring season resulted in below-average harvests, and pasture conditions deteriorated the terms of trade for both livelihood groups. In the Central Highlands, households in Badakhshan and western Afghanistan offset the poor harvests with local labour as well as remittances from Iran and Persian Gulf countries.
	Cambodia	In August 2011, the rice purchasing power of unskilled wages in rural areas decreased by 2% and 8.1% on a month-on-month and year-on-year basis, respectively. In urban areas, the terms of trade dropped sharply by 11.2% month-on-month and by 7.4% year-on-year.	A key factor of the rapid increase in the international rice price is Thailand's new policy guaranteeing paddy rice purchases from farmers at rates higher than the current market price. This is driving Thai export prices upward and transmitting pressure to Cambodian markets. The increase in unskilled wages in rural areas was due to the higher demand for agricultural labour, which was outweighed by the increase in the price of rice.
	Indonesia	Since May 2010, the daily wage of agricultural labours has fallen in real value because of increases in basic commodity prices. Real wages of both agricultural and construction labourers further decreased in July 2011, indicating a deterioration of household purchasing power.	The national average price of rice increased by 16% in July compared to the same month in 2010, eroding households purchasing power, particularly those engaged in subsistence farming and agricultural wage labourers who have been recently assessed as the most vulnerable.
ODD-West Africa	Benin	In the region of Pobè, producers could buy 5 kg of maize with the price of one liter of palm oil. In Glazoué region, they could buy 1.8 kg of maize with the revenue of 1 kg of soybean. Compared to June 2011 the terms of trade between maize and palm oil improved by 25% in favour of the producers of palm oil but they decreased by 14% for soybean.	The decrease in traders' stocks on markets has resulted into an overall lower supply compared to last month. Price of soybean increased by 2% in Glazoué, and 5% in Parakou while decreased slightly in Bohicon (-3%) and Dantokpa (-1%). Lots of markets were experiencing an upward trend of maize price as they were mainly supplied the maize harvested last year.
	Burkina Faso	The terms of trade between livestock and cereals remain in favour of pastoralists, at an exchange of 1 goat in good body condition to 100 kg of millet. In Yagha and Tin-Akoff zones income derived from agricultural activities stands for 10% of poor households' income. The late onset of the raining season would reduce the cultivated areas of cereals and the income generated from agricultural activities. However, agricultural households could cope by relying on other sources of income like guarding of cattle, credit, gift, remittances and gardening product.	The seasonal supply of small livestock on markets is normal with the price remaining high except in the Oudalan region. Terms of trade are expected to remain high until December 2011 because of the good condition of the livestock, the increasing demand for the upcoming feasts (Tabaski and New Year) and the seasonal decrease in cereal prices following the harvest.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODD-West Africa	Chad	The terms of trade between livestock and cereals in August 2011 compared to the previous month are in favour of pastoralists in almost all the markets monitored. For example, in August the sale of 1 sheep could buy 136 kg of millet at Abeche, 99 kg at Mongo, 86 kg at Moussoro and 92 kg at Mao, compared to 97 kg of millet in July at Abeche, 38 kg at Mongo, 48 kg at Moussoro and 115 kg at Mao. Compared to last year, the terms of trade were above their seasonal levels in all the monitored markets.	Sharp decrease in cereal prices together with the increase in meat demand during the month of Ramadan. Market supply of livestock from households also increased in order to meet the expenses of Ramadan.
	Côte d'Ivoire	The terms of trade in the Man region slightly deteriorated in July 2011 compared to the 5-year average (2006-2010), with a decrease in the imported rice purchasing power of coffee by 2.7%, cocoa by 9.6%, and palm oil by 6.2%. In Katiola region, the terms of trade between shelled peanuts and imported rice increased slightly by 3.6%. Between 2006 and 2010, the sale of 1 kg of shelled peanuts in Katiola enabled a farmer to buy about 4 kg of maize. In July 2011, selling the same amount of shelled peanuts gave access to 5 kg of maize which represented an increase of 36%.	N/A
	Ghana	Many households rely on early harvest of groundnuts and cash crops for their access to food especially with the end of the lean season. Consequently, poor harvest conditions together with the high level of food prices have resulted in the deterioration of the purchasing power of households who sell groundnuts and other cash crops to purchase food.	The increase in food price is mainly due to the low crop yield in the northern and southern regions which impacts negatively on the market supply. The situation was compounded by the large purchase of maize, sorghum, soya bean and other food commodities for industries, pharmaceutical and poultry companies. In Upper East region, price increases were also supported by the increase in the transportation costs due to the deterioration in the road network to rural markets.
	Liberia	The terms of trade between casual labour wage and rice have deteriorated in most of the markets in comparison to last year with the exception of Bo-waterside market, which appears to be stable between the reported periods. The upward price trend of rice and cassava prices has continued in August, with imported rice now selling for between 2,700 and 3,300 LD. Meanwhile daily labour wages remain stagnant, ranging from 120 to 130 LD.	The decline of the purchasing power across the country could be associated with the increasing rice prices against stable or low wage rates, especially in refugee-affected counties. Refugees are highly vulnerable and are ready to take on any income generating activity. The host communities are offering them opportunities at reduced labour rates, decreasing local labour demand in these areas.
	Mali	The terms of trade between livestock and cereal were still in favour of pastoralists, especially in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas of Gao and Kidal affected by the 2009-2010 crisis. To strengthen livelihoods, the FAO has distributed 2,700 head of goats and veterinary kits to 540 beneficiary households in the circles of Gao, Ansongo and Bourem. The recovery of livelihoods, in addition to favourable pasture conditions, increased the availability of milk above its seasonal peak, which leads to a marked improvement in pastoralists' access to food.	Average livestock prices are above their 5-year (2006-2010) average across the country. Compared to the previous month millet prices remain stable on most of the markets, while the price of sorghum, maize and rice increased slightly. Improvement of the livestock body condition with the rainy season and increasing demand from Ramadan contributed to the upward trend in livestock prices.

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

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODD-West Africa	Mauritania	In the rain fed area of the River Valley, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals were in favour of pastoralists. In agro-pastoral zones, the terms of trade remained unfavourable to pastoralists because of the bad body condition of animals. The late onset in the raining season has induced a big migration of livestock from the north (Tagant, Trarza, north Brakna and north Gorgol) to the agro-pastoral zones which exhausted the pasture reserves and forced the resident pastoralists to start buying animal feed from the market. Between June and July, the price of animal feed increased from 4,200 MRO to 7,500/8,000 MRO while the price for the dairy cows decreased from 150,000 MRO to 100,000 MRO. This situation forced the government to initiate a new program for the animal feed in the most affected areas (Assaba, Hodh, center and north Trarza, Tagant), since end-July.	The lower purchasing power of pastoralists is due to the decrease in livestock prices. In addition, staple food prices increased due to the high cost of fuel and the increased demand from Ramadan.
	Niger	The terms of trade were in favour of pastoralists, with the income from the sale of 1 goat in good body condition purchasing 141 kg of millet. The terms of trade of pastoralists could further improve due to further enhancement of the body condition of the livestock resulting from the development of pasture and water availability and increased demand for Tabaski in November.	The price of goat on sentinel site markets remains stable because the supply met the demand and also the good body condition of livestock. In August the average price of goat on markets was 27,385 XOF compared to 27,200 XOF the previous month while a 100 kg bag of millet was sold at 19,400 XOF.
	Senegal	For most of the households, price stability has resulted in normal cereal access for this period of the year. Local livelihood activities will enable farmers to meet their normal consumption needs.	As in July, cereal prices remained stable and near their five-year average. Livestock prices have begun to rise with an improvement in body conditions and a robust demand during Ramadan and next Tabaski holidays.
	Sierra Leone	Due partially to the occurrence of Ramadan during the lean season and abnormally high imported rice prices, most households are facing substantial increases in their expenditure on food, which is eroding their purchasing power beyond normal levels.	Inadequate livestock access to fodder and water resources, coupled with rising price of animal feeds in some areas of the country, are forcing poor households to sell more livestock than usual. To compound the problem, migrant remittances, which contribute up to 25% of poor households' income during the lean season has decreased over the last 5 years due to the global economic downturn.
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	Djibouti	Access to food has become more difficult for urban populations who are facing an increase of food prices. Indeed, the cost of the staple food increased by 63% compared to the nominal five-year average and was 13% above the 2010 level. Nevertheless, the end of vacation would increase the business activities (e.g., petty trade activities, small restaurants) generating therefore more income for the most vulnerable. In northern pastoralist region, cereal prices were increasing while the livestock prices were not expected to increase until October/November with the Karan/Karma rains and the increases of the demand of livestock for the Eid holiday. In the Southeast border pastoral livelihood zone, food access for vulnerable households was below average because of lower milk production and livestock sales income, restriction of charcoal production, and firewood collection and high staple food prices.	In August, the prices of the staple commodities sorghum and cooking oil increased by 5 and 2% respectively. The prices of other commodities stabilized at higher levels. In addition, prices for key staple foods, including sugar, wheat, and rice, are as much as 12-40% above previous years prices nationwide. The increase in sorghum prices is also sustained this month by Ethiopian cereal export ban and the upward price trend is expected to continue during the coming months. The August rains were not sufficient to provide livestock with enough pasture and browse both in northern and southeast border pastoralist zones.

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ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	Ethiopia	The national average wholesale price increased by 18% for maize and sorghum and 6% for wheat compared to a month ago. In all monitored markets the prices of these commodities have increased. The purchasing power of the pastoralists decreased in Dire Dawa where the terms of trade between shoat and maize have deteriorated by 11%. The terms of trade remained stable in Gode and increased at Jijiga by 19% compared to July 2011. The Ethiopian Grain Trade Enterprise (EGTE) has planned to undertake local procurement amounting 90,000 mt of maize and 23,000 mt of wheat. The procurement of cereal from the local market during the peak harvest season will aim to protect farmers from selling their product at low price and could stabilize prices during the lean season.	The increase in the price of shoat at Jijiga market was greater than the increase in cereal prices. In Dire Dawa, the change in price of cereals was greater than shoat leading to a deterioration of the terms of trade in August 2011. The increase in price of shoat at Jijiga and Dire Dawa was due to the festivity of Eid Holiday.
	Kenya	Food access at the household level is constrained by increasing prices of cereals and other food commodities that have become prohibitively expensive for low income households. The purchasing power of the pastoralists is decreasing as livestock prices continue to decline and grain prices increase. Households are selling three to four goats in order to purchase a 90-kilogram bag of maize, compared to the usual average of one-and-half to 2 goats.	In emergency areas, trekking distances are no longer viable for weakened livestock, resulting in losses for pastoralists. Cattle mortality in August remained high, ranging between 15-20% in Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Moyale, eastern Samburu, parts of Garissa and northern Isiolo. In addition, maize prices are more than 100% above normal in pastoral markets, and 60-80% above normal in the south-eastern and coastal cropping lowlands.
	Somalia	Between July and August 2011, goat/cereal terms of trade were either stable or improving in most regions. However, as the prices of local grains remains very high, goat to local grain price terms of trade remain very low. For example, in Bay region, although local goat/red sorghum terms of trade has improved by 14% from the previous month, one goat can only be exchanged for 40 kg of cereals, versus 180 kg in August 2010. Labour wage/cereal terms of trade also remained low in most of the South and Central regions. In Bardhera market (Gedo), for example, the average daily wage rate in August 2011 can barely buy 4 kg of white maize, compared to 10 kg during the same month last year.	High cereal prices (both imported and local) coupled with reduced incomes as a result of limited labour opportunities, low livestock and livestock-product sales. Increasing burden of accumulated debts continues to erode both urban and rural households ability to afford food.
ODJ-Southern Africa	Malawi	The purchasing power of cotton producers and agricultural ganyu labourers improved. Further improvement is expected following the planned government subsidy for cotton production in the 2011/12 agriculture season. This will complement lower retail maize prices in the markets, and likely result in increased maize access.	As a major cash crop, cotton has experienced very good prices this year, positively effecting incomes of producing households. The government's production support plans to set aside 1.6 billion MWK for the purchase and distribution of seeds and cotton pesticides that will likely attract more farmers into cotton production.
	Zimbabwe	Payment terms for casual labour activities are reportedly unfavourable in most areas. For example, harvesting sugar cane for small scale farmers in Chipinge district (Chisumbanje area) for three days earns 17.5 kg of maize grain (or an equivalent 5-6 USD). In parts of Mashonaland East (Wedza and Chikomba district) it is taking two days of casual labour (e.g. land preparation) to earn 17.5 kg of maize grain.	Income generating activities in the rural areas remain limited, negatively impacting household incomes. Most casual labour opportunities in rural areas are on-farm or linked to the performance of the agricultural sector. Droughts are therefore a livelihood hazard, as has been the case this past season. Most rural households have very low incomes (and therefore liquidity) and expenditures.

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Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Kyrgyzstan	In August, households' purchasing power increased as a result of declining wheat flour prices in line with the continuing harvest season. Food insecure households (which are nearly half of the total population) remain vulnerable to high food prices. They allocate more than half of their incomes to food items.	In the first half of 2011, Kyrgyzstan and the surrounding region has been affected by Russian and Kazakh export bans on petroleum products, which have led to higher fuel prices. The resumption of fuel deliveries from the Russian Federation in late July contributed to lower transport costs and food prices. Despite this reduction following the arrival of the 2011 wheat harvest, wheat flour prices in most markets remained 30 to 40% above their August 2010 levels.
	Tajikistan	The cost of the minimum food basket increased for the first time since April 2011. Compared to a month before, the minimum food basket cost has increased by 6% in August and was equal to 135.63 TJS (28.08 USD). The price of petrol rose by 3% as a result of another increase of the export duties on petrol from Russia in September 2011. The rise in fuel and food prices is expected to increase the demand for foreign exchange to finance imports, which leads to the local currency's depreciation. However, the depreciation could nonetheless help mitigate high food costs as many families in Tajikistan depend on remittances as a major income source. Foreign currency will increase their purchasing power.	The month-on-month increase in the cost of the minimum food basket for August was due to an increase of the main staple food prices (wheat flour, meat, sugar, etc.) in Dushanbe markets.
	Yemen	The prices of basic commodities remained higher than their 2008 peak, with September retail prices for imported wheat in Sana'a 94% higher than the 5-year average. Fuel shortages are affecting both farming and livestock activities, as water is pumped up from wells by diesel generators. As a result, farmers have reduced their normal activities and pastoralists are depleting animal feed stocks. The effect is pronounced in pastoral areas of Tihana region, where livestock prices have trended downwards. The fuel shortage has also impacted 800 industrial plants, which have suspended activities.	The Yemeni Rial (YR) continued to depreciate on international markets (down to 220 YR to the USD in August, compared to 214 YR in June 2011). As a result, the cost of importing commodities such as wheat and rice has increased. As Yemen imports 90% of its wheat flour and 100% of its rice (96% of Yemenis are net food buyers), both food availability and access have been impacted.
ODS-Sudan	Sudan	In Blue Nile, South Darfur and West Darfur the terms of trade between male adult goat and sorghum is stable while they are in favour of livestock owners in North Darfur, South Kordofan (6% increase) and White Nile (13% increase).	Because the late and irregular rains confuse rather than clarify the upcoming cereal harvest, grain traders across many states are behaving in different ways; sorghum prices in some states were going down while high or stable sorghum prices were observed in the others. Livestock prices generally increase during the holy month of Eid. In addition, the country witnessed an exceptionally high increase in livestock exports during this quarter.

Note: This table includes information from previous bulletins mainly prepared by 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	Afghanistan	N/A	Diesel price has decreased in September 2011 by 1.35% while from July to September 2011 diesel price decreased by 3.93%.
	Bangladesh	In August 2011, the general CPI increased by 1.94%, while the food index increased by 1.69 points. The annual change from the previous August 2010 shows the overall CPI rose by 11.29 points and the food CPI increased by 12.70%.	N/A
	Cambodia	The general CPI increased by 0.6% from June to July 2011. Over the last twelve months, the inflation rate was 7.1%. The food index increased by 0.9% on a month-on-month basis and by 8.8% on year-on-year basis.	N/A
	India	Over the period from June 2011 to August 2011, the general CPI increased by 2.67%.	N/A
	Indonesia	In July 2011 the Consumer Price Index was 0.67 points higher than the previous month while the food CPI rose by 1.84 points. The inflation was mainly caused by price increases of several commodities, as rice, potatoes, fresh fish, purebred chicken meat, purebred chicken eggs, and beef. The annual change from July 2010 shows the general CPI rose by 4.61% while the food CPI rose by 5.21%.	The Price of subsidized gasoline stands at 0.5 USD per liter since 2008.
	Lao PDR	In August 2011, the month-on-month CPI increased by 0.36%. The annual change from August 2010 was 6.29%.	In September 2011 average fuel prices (in Champasak, Khamoun, Luangprabang, Savanakheth, Vientiane) of super gasoline, regular gasoline and diesel decreased by 1.5%, 0.9%, and 1.7% respectively.
	Myanmar	In July 2011, the general CPI and the food index decreased by 0.98% and by 1.47% respectively. The annual change for the general CPI and food index are 4.26% and 2.53%.	N/A
	Pakistan	The general CPI increased by 1.8% and the food index decreased by 3.2% respectively in July 2011. However, the annual general inflation and the food inflation stood at 13.8% and 17.6% respectively.	In August 2011 petrol price increased by 1.33% while diesel price increased by 0.12%. Over the last year petrol and diesel prices increased by 25.35% and by 26.17% respectively.
	Sri Lanka	The Colombo Consumers' Price Index increased by 0.3% in September 2011 and the food CPI increased by 0.06%. On a yearly basis, the general CPI increased by 6.4% and the food index by 6.6%.	Fuel prices remained stable from July to September 2011.
ODD-West Africa	Benin	The general CPI remained stable with a twelve-month variation of 3.4% in July 2011. The food CPI slightly increased by 0.3% and by 8.1% compared to the same period in 2010.	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	Burkina Faso	The overall CPI in August 2011 was up 0.4% compared to the previous month. The rise of inflation can be attributed to an upward trend in prices recorded in the major groups: food and non-alcoholic beverages, clothing and footwear, housing, water, electricity, gas, communication and restaurants and hotels. The annual variation was 2.86%.	N/A
	Central African Republic	N/A	In August 2011, fuel prices continued to remain stable.
	Côte d'Ivoire	In August 2011 the general CPI and the food CPI decreased both, by 0.19% and by 0.50% respectively. On a yearly basis the general inflation rate was at 4.57% and the food inflation was reported at 8.32%.	N/A
	Gambia	In July 2011 the general CPI and food CPI increased respectively by 0.44% and 0.54%. When comparing July 2010 to July 2011, the overall CPI increased by 3.95% and food CPI increased by 5.31%.	N/A
	Ghana	In August 2011 the general CPI decreased by 0.70%, while the annual change in inflation was 8.41%.	N/A
	Guinea	In July 2011, the general CPI and food CPI slightly increased by 0.6% and 0.1% respectively. When comparing July 2010 to July 2011, the overall CPI increased by 22.9% and food CPI increased by 30.8%.	N/A
	Mauritania	In August 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.8%. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was at 5.3%.	In August 2011 fuel prices increased again (gas oil and petrol both by 1.50%). Over the last twelve months gas oil and petrol prices increased by 18.66% and by 16.91% respectively.
	Niger	In August 2011, the general CPI recorded an increase of 0.9% and the annual rate of inflation was 3.2%.	Fuel prices have increased from June to September 2011 by 7.38% and by 19.09% over the last year.
	Senegal	The general CPI increased by 0.8% in August 2011 and the food CPI by 1.6%. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was estimated at 2.7%, while food inflation was reported at 3.5%.	N/A
	Sierra Leone	In July 2011, general CPI increased by 1.30%. The indices for all main components increased (except health index). The annual inflation rate was 16.82.	N/A
ODN- Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	In June 2011 the general CPI increased by 1.3% and the food index increased by 0.15%. Annual inflation was reported at 8.6% and food inflation was 7.9%.	N/A
	Djibouti	N/A	In August 2011 kerosene price decreased by 2.68% while over the past year increased by 11.73%.

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

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	Ethiopia	In August 2011, the general inflation and the food inflation increased by 1.7% and 2.6%. Annual inflation was reported at 40.6% and food inflation was 49.9%. These increases are largely due to the volatility in cereal, pulses, and coffee prices.	Prices for benzene, kerosene and diesel were unchanged from April 2011 to August 2011.
	Kenya	The general CPI and the food CPI increased respectively by 1.02% and 0.98% respectively from August to September 2011. The food CPI increase was attributed to price increases for sugar, beef, bread, milk and potatoes. However during the past two months the prices of carrots, maize flour and maize grain fell by 3.9, 3.1 and 3.7% respectively. On a yearly basis, the overall inflation rate stood at 17.32% in September 2011, while annual food inflation was 24.37%.	In August 2011, diesel and gasoline retail prices in Nairobi increased by 2.02% and by 2.22% respectively.
	Rwanda	In August 2011 the general index increased by 0.29%, while the food CPI slightly decreased by 0.09%. The increase of overall CPI can be primarily attributed to the increase in housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (0.35%) and transport (0.88%). The annual food inflation was 7.25% while the overall inflation rate stood at 6.27%.	N/A
	Somalia	In August 2011 the Consumer Price Index decreased by 3-7% in South-Central zones mainly due to decrease of local cereals prices, while increased by 2-4% in the North. On a yearly basis the inflation rate increased moderately (11%) in Northwest, but significantly in Northeast (55%), Central (81%) and South (122%) Somalia.	N/A
	South Sudan	In September 2011 the general CPI increased by 0.8%, mainly due to the rise in petrol and public transport (8.2%) clothing and footwear, miscellaneous goods and services, and food and non alcoholic beverages (6.1%, 3.3%, 0.8%, respectively).	In August 2011 the petrol price decreased by 18.3%, however during September the price went up again.
	Tanzania	In August 2011 the general and the food CPI increased by 1.4 and 2.4% respectively. This increase is highly attributed to the increase of food prices (rice by 2.8%, potatoes by 5.4%, sugar by 6.7%). On a yearly basis, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 14.1% and 18.6% respectively.	Petroleum products prices decreased from June to September 2011 by 3.64%.
	Uganda	The monthly inflation rose by 2.7% for the month of August 2011 compared to 2.32% recorded in July 2011. The annual inflation rate in August 2011 has risen to 21.4%, which is the highest inflation rate since February 1993, when it was 24.9. In August, the food price inflation rose by 2.44% due to price increases in sugar, meat, chicken, fish, pineapples and fresh milk in most centers. The annual food inflation rate rose by 42.9%, compared to 40.7% for the year ending in July 2011.	N/A

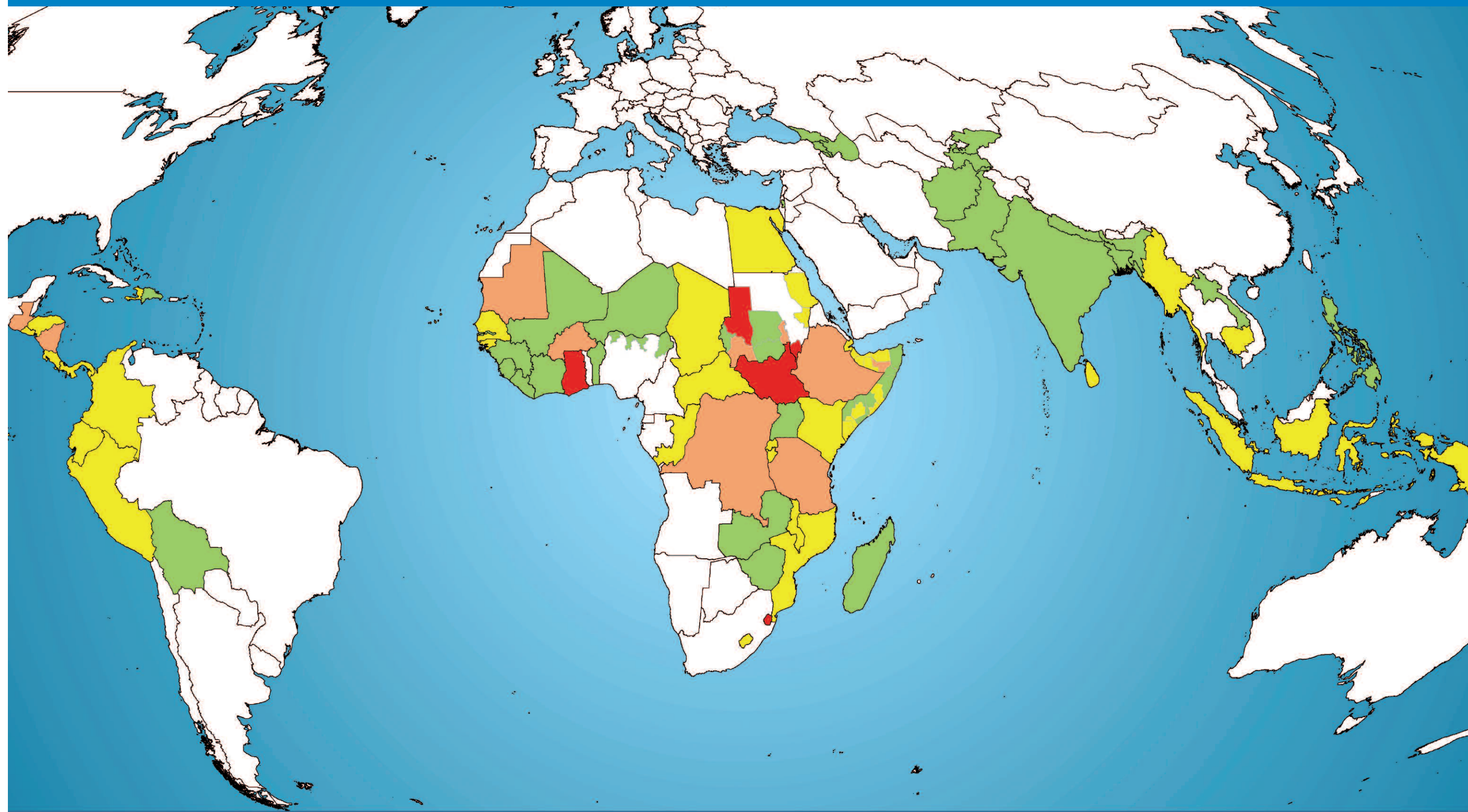
Table 2. **Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices**

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODJ-Southern Africa	Lesotho	In August the general CPI increased by 0.6%. The annual inflation rate has increased from 4.9% in July to 5.5% in August 2011.	From July to September 2011, fuel prices for petrol increased by 3.3%, while diesel and paraffin increased by 1.6%, and 1.5% respectively.
	Malawi	The food CPI and overall CPI continued to decrease from the first and second quarter. In August 2011, the general CPI decreased by 2.2% and the food index decreased by 4.78%. Annual inflation in August was recorded at 7.68%, while food inflation was 2.53%.	N/A
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	The general CPI and the food CPI increased respectively by 0.92% and 0.94% respectively from June to August 2011. Both inflation indicators are above their last year levels with rates of 10.4% and 17.5% respectively.	N/A
	Colombia	In August 2011 the general CPI and food CPI decreased by 0.04% and 0.19% respectively. Over the last twelve months, the general CPI rose by 3.27% and Food Price Index by 4.61%.	N/A
	Costa Rica	In August 2011, the general CPI and food CPI recorded a monthly rise of 0.26%, and of 0.71%. On a yearly basis, overall CPI and food price index increased respectively by 5.25% and 4.78%.	N/A
	Ecuador	In August 2011 compared to July 2011, the general CPI and food CPI slightly increased by 0.49% and 0.70% respectively. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 4.84% while food inflation was 7.33%.	N/A
	Guatemala	In August 2011, the overall CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.60% and 1.33% respectively. From April to August 2011, the inflation rate reached 2.60%.	Fuel prices decreased from July to August 2011 by 0.72%. However, fuel prices increased over the past year by 30.80%.
	Haiti	In July 2011 the general CPI slightly increased by 0.05% while the food price index slightly decreased by 0.21%. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 9.50%, while food inflation was 11.53%.	N/A
	Honduras	In August 2011, the general CPI slightly increased by 0.38% while food CPI remained stable. The annual change of the overall CPI and food CPI increased by 7.68% and 8.08%.	Fuel prices decreased from May 2011 to July 2011 (-9.1% for fuel premium, -5.4% for fuel regular and -3.5% for diesel prices). The price of kerosene decreased by 4.3%.
	Panama	In August 2011, the general CPI and food CPI slightly increased by 0.45% and 0.80% respectively. The annual rate of inflation for CPI and food CPI was 5.29% and 4.90%.	N/A
	Perù	In August 2011, the overall CPI and the food CPI increased by 0.28% and 0.34% respectively. Compared with the same month last year, the general CPI and the food CPI increased by 3.36% and 4.60% respectively.	From May to August the diesel price increased by 0.48%.

Table 2. Evolution of CPI and Fuel Prices			
Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	Evolution of Fuel Prices
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	From June to August 2011, the general CPI decreased by 3.57%.	From July to September 2011 fuel prices remained stable.
	Egypt	In August 2011, the general CPI recorded a monthly rise of 1.2%, while the food index decreased by 2.5%. The twelve month change of inflation and food inflation were 8.84% and 12.48% respectively.	Fuel prices are regulated by the Government.
	Jordan	The monthly change in the overall CPI in July 2011 was 0.14%. From January 2011 to July 2011 the food CPI increased by 1.11%.	N/A
	occupied Palestinian territory	From June to August 2011, the general CPI increased by 0.55% while the food CPI by 1.19%. On a yearly basis the general inflation rate was at 2.84% and the food annual rate stood at 2.67%.	The gasoline retail price was stable from July to September 2011
	Tajikistan	The overall CPI in August 2011 increased by 0.30%, on a yearly basis decreased by 0.20%.	In August 2011 fuel retail prices averaged (in Dushanbe, Gharm, Khorog, Khujand, Kurgan-Tyube) for petrol increased by 2.97% while diesel decreased 1.73%. Over the last year both increased by 47.07% and by 39.44% respectively.

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>Low (< 0%)</div> <div>Moderate (0-5%)</div> <div>High (5-10%)</div> <div>Severe (> 10%)</div>						<div>Decreasing (< 0%)</div> <div>Stable (0-5%)</div> <div>Slightly increasing (5-10%)</div> <div>Increasing (> 10%)</div>			<div>↓ All staples within the food basket have the same price trend</div> <div>→</div> <div>↗</div> <div>↑</div>		<div>↓ Staples within the food basket have different price trends: major caloric contributor used</div> <div>↘</div> <div>↗</div> <div>↖</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	-4	-7	14	21	70	-7	44	↓	↓
		Rice	22	-2	-12	4	6	15			↓	
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	73	-2	-7	1	5	74	-6	56	↓	↓
		Atta-Packet	9	-6	-13	6	17	21			↓	
	Cambodia	Rice	72	8	0	15	16	97	0	70	→	→
	India	Rice	31	1	-1	2	3	73	-1	33	↓	↓
		Wheat	22	-2	-4	-4	-1	49			↓	
	Indonesia	Rice	52	6	5	16	16	109	3	57	↗	↗
	Lao PDR	Rice	67	-2	N/A	-14	-13	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	↓
	Myanmar	Rice	62	6	N/A	2	3	N/A	4	N/A	↗	↗
	Nepal	Rice	35	1	1	4	4	72	-1	34	→	↗
		Wheat flour	15	-7	-7	-1	-1	57			↓	
	Pakistan	Wheat flour	40	-1	-5	2	5	108	-2	52	↓	↓
		Rice	6	7	1	23	23	139			→	
	Philippines	Rice	43	0	-3	2	2	51	-1	22	↓	↓
	Sri Lanka	Rice	38	5	0	10	16	72	1	49	→	↗
		Wheat flour	13	14	7	31	32	163			↗	

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	20	1	0	27	25	80	-3	24	→	→
		Cassava products	18	0	-14	0	0	19			↓	
		Rice	6	3	0	0	0	82			→	
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	26	9	14	9	1	21	5	11	↑	↑
		Millet	22	3	5	-10	-11	24			↗	
	Cape Verde	Maize	18	2	2	2	0	94	1	30	→	→
		Rice	16	2	1	4	2	47			→	
		Wheat flour	13	3	1	7	7	44			→	
	Central African Republic	Cassava	19	10	10	-4	-10	-2	3	-1	↑	↑
		Maize	11	6	13	-32	-19	-14			↑	
		Rice	3	3	-5	23	30	17			↓	
		Wheat flour	3	2	-2	-15	-22	11			↓	
	Chad	Sorghum	19	18	12	22	15	37	4	16	↑	↑
		Millet	14	16	10	14	11	44			↑	
		Maize	4	4	-8	7	10	30			↓	
		Imported rice	4	7	7	27	25	47			↗	
	Côte d'Ivoire	Imported rice	18	-1	-4	8	10	44	-2	9	↓	↓
		Palm oil	9	1	3	-20	-21	19			→	
		Maize	8	-23	-24	-11	-11	-7			↓	
	Gambia	Rice	20	-2	-14	2	1	36	-2	13	↓	↓
		Millet	19	5	5	1	10	33			↗	
	Ghana	Cassava	24	-10	1	4	7	118	10	94	→	→
		Maize	13	14	31	47	49	219			↑	
		Yams	12	-4	10	12	13	172			↑	
		Plantains	9	13	18	6	4	90			↑	
		Local rice	7	18	36	28	25	117			↑	
	Guinea	Local rice	38	-1	-12	66	62	165	-7	67	↓	↓
		Palm oil	5	-14	-39	24	28	95			↓	
	Guinea Bissau	Imported rice	43	0	N/A	29	29	80	1	37	→	→
		Maize	7	0	N/A	0	0	N/A			→	
		Millet	4	-6	14	0	0	-14			↑	
		Wheat	4	-8	5	40	61	75			↗	
	Liberia	Butter rice	28	9	1	21	18	74	-1	608	→	→
		Cassava	23	2	-8	-3	9	2554			↓	
		Palm oil	14	7	N/A	9	14	N/A			↗	
	Mali	Imported rice	21	4	1	-9	-8	13	-1	11	→	→
		Millet	20	3	-3	-7	-8	13			↓	
		Sorghum	15	1	-6	-2	-4	13			↓	
		Maize	9	11	5	16	10	36			↗	
	Mauritania	Wheat	31	11	17	26	36	90	6	32	↑	↑
		Imported rice	12	6	8	9	7	34			↗	
	Niger	Millet	45	-1	-9	-21	-21	6	-5	7	↓	↓
		Sorghum	9	1	-9	-21	-21	4			↓	
		Imported rice	7	-1	-3	10	9	47			↓	
		Maize	2	2	-4	-1	0	26			↓	
	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	3	-4	-13	-14	14	-1	6	↓	↓
		Millet	10	-2	-7	-11	-13	12			↓	
		Rice	9	7	5	-6	-8	21			↗	
		Maize	6	-2	-7	-7	-9	20			↓	
	Senegal	Imported rice	32	2	1	9	9	35	1	15	→	→
		Millet	11	6	3	19	10	32			→	
		Maize	4	6	-3	18	9	7			↓	
	Sierra Leone	Imported rice	44	-5	N/A	40	33	N/A	-3	N/A	↓	↓
		Palm oil	10	-4	N/A	-4	4	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
ODJ - Southern Africa	Lesotho	Maize	54	1	N/A	4	4	N/A	1	N/A	→	↗
		Wheat flour	14	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			↗	
	Madagascar	Local rice	50	-1	-1	-22	-20	12	-1	6	↓	↓
	Malawi	Maize	54	3	5	-5	-11	79	3	43	↗	↗
	Mozambique	Maize	26	13	11	36	26	74	2	26	↑	↑
		Rice	5	-4	-8	-5	5	139			↓	
	Swaziland	Maize meal	29	29	N/A	74	74	N/A	10	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	5	27	N/A	57	57	N/A			↑	
	Zambia	Maize	55	-16	-9	0	-4	45	-5	25	↓	↓
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Zimbabwe	Maize	45	-3	-31	35	39	440	-14	198	↓	↓
	Burundi	Sweet potatoes	18	-4	1	-9	-5	142	3	82	→	↗
		Beans	17	-2	-5	4	7	125			↓	
		Cassava flour	17	6	10	41	13	159			↑	
		Maize	10	13	15	30	29	77			↑	
	Congo	Cassava	33	3	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1	5	→	→
		Wheat flour	17	9	2	-8	-10	32			→	
	Congo DR	Cassava products	56	8	N/A	25	16	N/A	5	N/A	↗	↗
		Maize	13	4	N/A	29	35	N/A			→	
	Djibouti	Wheat flour	33	0	N/A	21	25	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Rice	19	0	N/A	3	4	N/A			→	
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	29	18	108	96	239	6	99	↑	↑
		Wheat	16	12	7	100	78	176			↗	
		Sorghum	10	23	14	73	55	202			↑	
	Kenya	Maize	36	12	6	200	200	190	2	68	↗	↗
	Rwanda	Beans	12	7	0	17	17	103	0	16	→	→
		Maize	5	4	2	57	52	77			→	
	South Sudan	Sorghum	30	35	45	108	88	345	19	128	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	11	18	N/A	100	71	N/A			↑	
		Millet	6	76	52	73	56	411			↑	
	Tanzania	Maize	31	-2	17	46	53	133	6	44	↑	↑
		Rice	9	-1	12	-4	-13	29			↑	
	Uganda	Cassava flour	13	-7	-7	30	17	99	-1	34	↓	↓
		Maize flour	11	9	8	117	115	126			↗	
		Beans	7	-18	-8	-7	-7	97			↓	

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
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Somalia - Awdal	Red Sorghum	29	3	-8	8	15	52	0	41	↓	↓
		White maize	18	25	13	47	35	71			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	20	13	25	33	74			↑	
		Imported rice	9	-7	-10	-1	7	61			↓	
	Somalia - Bakool	Red Sorghum	29	-32	N/A	20	56	N/A	-14	103	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-22	-28	51	46	356			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	7	5	12	21	196			↑	
		Imported rice	9	1	-2	10	11	213			↓	
	Somalia - Banaadir	Red Sorghum	29	0	N/A	219	216	N/A	1	137	→	→
		White maize	18	-3	10	111	135	527			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	8	-3	25	40	221			↓	
		Imported rice	9	3	-6	9	12	224			↓	
	Somalia - Bari	Red Sorghum	29	-12	N/A	179	221	N/A	-5	52	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	3	-7	35	40	256			↓	
		Imported rice	9	5	-8	31	35	297			↓	
	Somalia - Bay	Red Sorghum	29	7	N/A	76	77	N/A	1	161	↑	↑
		White maize	18	-7	-4	167	174	682			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	3	0	22	25	201			→	
		Imported rice	9	5	0	13	19	205			→	
	Somalia - Galgaduud	Red Sorghum	29	11	N/A	62	71	N/A	4	111	↑	↑
		White maize	18	8	9	72	66	381			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	5	-3	13	16	196			↓	
		Imported rice	9	10	-2	22	16	250			↓	
	Somalia - Gedo	Red Sorghum	29	-14	N/A	18	68	N/A	-7	120	↓	↓
		White maize	18	1	-6	-1	35	472			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-3	-6	5	12	171			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-9	-13	11	18	203			↓	
	Somalia - Hiraaan	White maize	18	-16	-26	50	79	378	-7	109	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-8	-15	-8	17	195			↓	
		Imported rice	9	4	-7	16	21	239			↓	
	Somalia - Lower Juba	White maize	18	-1	24	118	113	516	4	127	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	10	9	7	21	28	191			↑	
		Imported rice	9	1	-7	12	12	172			↓	
	Somalia - Lower Shabelle	Red Sorghum	29	-6	N/A	187	216	N/A	-2	N/A	↓	↓
	Somalia - Middle Juba	White maize	18	5	20	311	282	858	2	190	↑	↑
		Wheat flour	10	-4	-9	22	27	178			↓	
		Imported rice	9	4	-5	30	23	196			↓	
	Somalia - Middle Shabelle	Red Sorghum	29	18	N/A	94	94	N/A	0	108	↑	↑
		White maize	18	-33	-29	79	95	330			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	15	2	41	48	257			→	
		Imported rice	9	13	3	14	12	249			→	
	Somalia - Mudug	Red Sorghum	29	-1	N/A	74	98	N/A	-2	106	↓	↓
		White maize	18	2	-9	30	46	308			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	0	-1	8	16	214			↓	
		Imported rice	9	3	-1	9	12	320			↓	
	Somalia - Nugaal	White maize	18	5	-12	41	66	254	-2	86	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	4	1	13	23	201			→	
		Imported rice	9	4	-4	9	14	227			↓	
	Somalia - Sanaag	Wheat flour	10	12	1	26	33	232	0	49	→	→
		Imported rice	9	12	2	-3	11	284			→	

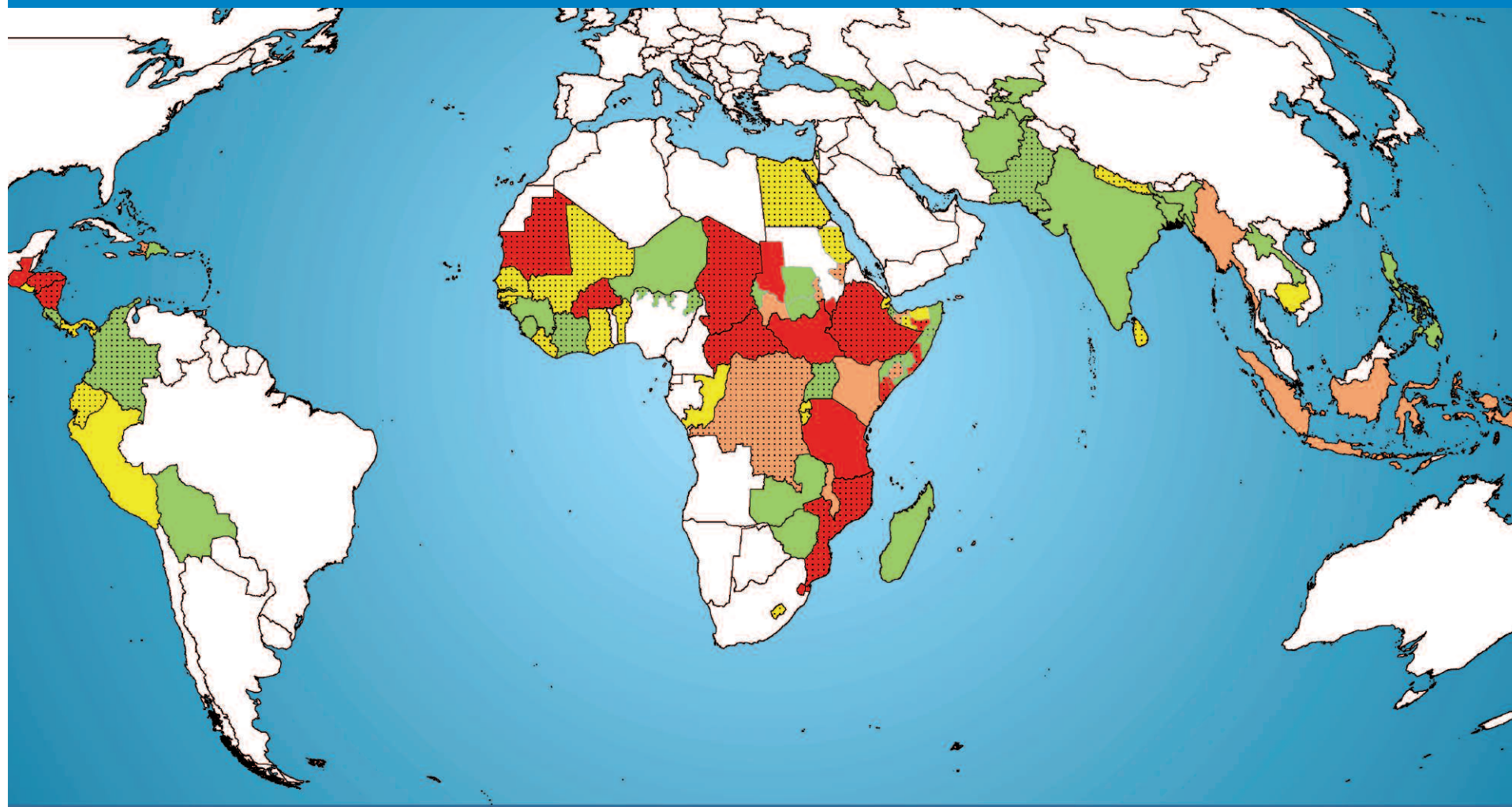
Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost 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
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Somalia - <i>Sool</i>	Red Sorghum	29	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	6	48	↑	↑
		White maize	18	5	N/A	14	12	N/A			↗	
		Wheat flour	10	2	5	13	28	235			↗	
		Imported rice	9	7	11	9	12	272			↑	
	Somalia - <i>Togdheer</i>	Red Sorghum	29	1	N/A	63	50	N/A	0	17	→	→
		White maize	18	-6	-8	17	7	51			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	5	5	11	15	34			↗	
		Imported rice	9	20	11	33	21	46			↑	
	Somalia - <i>Woqooyi Galbeed</i>	Red Sorghum	29	9	N/A	59	37	N/A	4	27	↗	↗
		White maize	18	25	10	52	31	87			↑	
		Wheat flour	10	2	-3	7	11	52			↓	
		Imported rice	9	1	-5	-17	-10	68			↓	

ODP - Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat flour	19	0	-11	12	16	31	-5	20	↓	↓
		Maize	13	-13	-10	-10	-7	86			↓	
		Rice	11	-10	-15	-11	-12	26			↓	
	Colombia	Rice	13	-4	-3	11	14	72	1	21	↓	↓
		Maize	13	11	16	43	28	66			↑	
		Wheat flour	8	-1	-4	25	28	36			↓	
	Costa Rica	Rice	18	-1	N/A	17	20	102	0	20	↓	↓
		Maize	1	29	N/A	32	26	162			↑	
	Dominican Republic	Rice	19	-6	-7	-8	-5	22	-1	4	↓	↓
	Ecuador	Rice	21	-1	1	6	6	38	1	17	→	→
		Wheat flour	13	6	5	10	8	72			↗	
	El Salvador	Maize	28	14	1	80	87	99	0	36	→	→
		Sorghum	6	15	1	89	71	101			→	
		Rice	4	2	0	0	0	52			→	
	Guatemala	Maize	40	15	N/A	49	63	55	6	22	↑	↑
	Haiti	Imported rice	20	8	8	23	17	60	2	23	↗	↗
		Wheat flour	13	4	5	36	31	62			↗	
		Domestic Maize	11	-4	1	-4	-5	28			→	
	Honduras	Maize	30	14	N/A	77	88	34	4	17	↑	↑
		Rice	4	0	N/A	11	9	165			→	
	Nicaragua	Maize	21	38	N/A	100	93	N/A	8	N/A	↑	↑
		Rice	20	-1	N/A	-6	-5	N/A			↓	
	Panama	Rice	22	2	N/A	5	3	35	3	17	→	→
		Maize	7	39	N/A	78	63	129			↑	
	Peru	Rice	20	3	3	22	22	5	1	11	→	→
		Wheat	14	1	0	4	3	27			→	
		Potatoes	8	0	2	-8	-3	25			→	
		Maize	8	1	0	-1	1	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	51	-9	-4	-8	6	36	-2	18	↓	↓
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	60	-3	-12	21	24	99	-7	59	↓	↓
	Egypt	Wheat flour	33	3	N/A	14	14	N/A	4	N/A	→	→
		Rice	13	23	N/A	34	34	N/A			↑	
	Georgia	Wheat flour	45	-5	-8	26	29	65	-4	29	↓	↓
	Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	45	-2	N/A	31	31	N/A	-3	N/A	↓	↓
		Milk	14	-8	N/A	26	5	N/A			↓	
		Potatoes	9	-15	N/A	41	66	N/A			↓	
	occupied Palestinian territory	Wheat flour	38	-1	-10	8	6	32	-4	18	↓	↓
		Rice	8	-5	-6	-20	-17	42			↓	
		Olive oil	5	0	-4	-10	-7	40			↓	
	Tajikistan	Wheat	59	4	-4	53	64	222	-2	131	↓	↓

ODS - Sudan	Sudan - Blue Nile	Sorghum	63	9	20	-17	-31	170	13	107	↑	↑
	Sudan - Kassala	Sorghum	30	9	9	-15	-21	100	3	39	↗	↗
		Millet	6	12	3	20	19	143			→	
	Sudan - North Darfur	Sorghum - food aid	75	-5	17	28	16	283	13	212	↑	↑
	Sudan - North Kordofan	Sorghum	60	-40	-47	-61	-61	-23	-32	-14	↓	↓
		Millet	9	-38	-45	-51	-51	-3			↓	
	Sudan - Red Sea	Sorghum	30	14	2	-13	-21	65	1	26	→	→
		Millet	6	16	10	-38	-39	110			↑	
	Sudan - South Darfur	Sorghum	75	8	9	-9	-10	204	7	153	↗	↗
	Sudan - South Kordofan	Sorghum	60	0	-11	-4	-13	29	-8	24	↓	↓
		Millet	9	0	-21	0	0	77			↓	
	Sudan - West Darfur	Sorghum	75	-10	-14	-11	-9	87	-11	65	↓	↓
	Sudan - White Nile	Sorghum	60	18	5	-20	-30	60	5	50	↗	↗
		Millet	9	28	23	33	13	152			↑	

Price trends for the most commonly consumed staples (change from last quarter)



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.

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	9	Banteay Meanchey, Battambang, Kampong Cham, Kampong Chhnang, Kampot, Phnom Penh, Prey Veng, Siem Reap, Takeo.
	India	49	Agartala, Agra, Ahmedabad, Aizwal, Amritsar, Bangalore, Bhagalpur, Bhatinda, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Chadingarh, Chennai, Cuttack, Dehradun, Delhi, Dharwad, Dimapur, Dindigul, Ernakulam, Guwahati, 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, Vijaywada.
	Indonesia		National average
	Laos	5	Champasak, Khammoun, Luangprabang, Savanakhet, Vientiane.
	Myanmar	25	Buthidaung, Gan Gaw, His Hsaing, Htantlang, Kalay, Kaukai, KonKyan, Lashio, Laukai, Magway, Man Tone, Matupi, Maungdaw, Mindat, Momauk, Muse, Pakokku, Rathedaung, Tant Yan, Taunggyi, Tonzang, Waigmaw, Yaesagyo, Yenangyaung.
	Nepal	10	Banke, Dhankuta, Jumla, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Morang, Parsa, Rolpa, Rupandehi.
	Pakistan	5	Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta.
	Philippines	6	Cebu, Davao City, Iloilo, Metro Manila, Nueva Ecija, South Cotabato.
	Sri Lanka		National average

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODD-West Africa	Benin	1	Dantokpa.
	Burkina Faso	2	Dori, Ouagadougou.
	Cape Verde	3	S.Antanao, S.Vincente, Santiago.
	Central African Republic	1	Bangui
	Chad	6	Abéché, Goré, Mao, Moussoro, Mongo, N'Djamena.
	Côte d'Ivoire	14	Grand marché Bouaké, Marché Danané, Marché Duekoué, Marché Ferké, Marché Katiola, Marché Korhogo, Marché Odienné, Man, Marché Guiglo, Marché Duékoué, Marché Bouaké, Marché Daloa Marché Adjamé, Marché Abengourou.
	Gambia	25	Bakau, Banjul, Bansang, Basse Santosu, Brikama, BrikamaBa, Essau / Barra, Farafenni, Fass Njaga Choi, Gunjur, Jareng, Kanlagi, Kaur Wharf Town, Kerr Pateh Koreh, Kuntaur, Kwinella Nya Kunda, Lamin, Latrikunda, Ndugu Kebbeh, Sare Bojo, 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	4	Kankan, Labe', Madina, N'Zerekore.
	Guinea Bissau	1	Bandim
	Liberia	6	Gbarnga , Pleebo, Red Light, Tubmanburg, Voinjama, Zwedru.
	Mali	9	Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro Ba, Mopti Digue, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou.
	Mauritania	8	Aïoun, Barkéol, Kiffa, Medbougou, Ouadane, Ould Yengé, Tifondé Civé, Vassala.
	Niger	66	Abala, Abalak, Aderbissinat, Agadez Commune, Arlit, Ayorou, Badaguichiri, Bakin Birgi, Ballayara, Bankilare, Birnin Gaoure, Bonkaney, Bouza, Dakoro, Dan Issa, Diffa commune, Dogondoutchi, Dogon kiria, Dole, Dosso Commune, Dungass, Filingue, Galmi, Garare, Garhanga, Gaya, Gotheye, Goudoumaria, Goure, Guidan Roudji, Guidiguir, Harobanda, Ingall, Kaou, Karofane, Katako, Kazoe, Keita, Kirtachi, Konny, Kornaka, Koundoumaoua, Loga, Maine Soroa, Magaria, Mangaize, Maradi Commune, Matameye, Mayahi, Mokko, Nguel kolo, Nguigmi, Ouallam, Ourno, Petit Marche, Sabon machi, Tahoua Commune, Tanout, Tchadoua, Tchintabaraden, Tera, Tessaoua, Tillaberi Commune, Torodi, Tounfafi, Wadata.

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODD-West Africa	North Nigeria	6	Damassack Illela, Jibia, Kantchari, Mai Adoua, Mai Gatari, Malanville.
	Senegal	55	Bakel, Bambey, Bignona, Birkelane, Castors, Dagana, Dakar, Diakhao, Diamagadio, Diaobe, Dioli mandakh, Diourbel, Dodel, Fatick, Gossas, Gouille Mbeuth, Guele Tapee, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Keir I. Yacine, Kolda, Koungeul, Kouthiaba, Louga, Mabo, Matam, Mbafaye, Mbar, Mereto, Mpal, Ndiagne, Ndindy, Ndoffane, Ndrame Escale, Orkodiene, Ourosogui, Oussouye, Passy, Porokhane, Sagatta, Sare Yoba, Sedhiou, St.Louis, St.Maur, Tamba, Tamabacounda, Thiaroye, Thies, Thille Boubacar, Thilmakha, Thiodaye, Tilene, Touba, Touba Toul, Velingara.
	Sierra Leone	13	Barmoi, Bo, Dove Court, Kabala, Kailahun, Kenema, Koidu, Krootown, Lumley, Makeni, Port Loko, Pujehun, Wellington.
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	4	Gitega, Kirundo, Ngozi, Sogemac.
	Congo	8	BaKandi, Fond Ntié-Ntié, Grand marché, Mikalou, Monzombo, Mougali, Nkouikou, Ouenzé.
	Congo DRC	10	Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kabalo, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbandaka, Uvira.
	Djibouti	6	Alisebiah, Arta, Dikhil, Djibouti City, Obock, Tadjourah.
	Ethiopia	59	Abaala, Abi Adi , Abomsa (Arsi), Addis Ababa, Adigrat, Ajibar, Alamata, Amaro, Ambo, Assela, Awassa zuriya, Babile, Baher Dar, Bale Robe, Bati, Beddenno (E Hararge), Bedessa (W.hararge), Bure, Debark, Debre Birhan, Debre Markos, Deder (E.Hararge), Delo, Desse, Dire Dawa, Ebinat, Gambela, Gode, Gonder, Gordamole, Hawzien, Hossana, Humera, Jijiga, Jimma, Karati, Kersa, Kobo, Korem (South), Korgang, Mekele, Mert, Meskan, Meti, Mota, Nazareth, Nekempt, Pugnido, Sekota, Shashemene, Sikela, Sodo, Turmi, Wekro, Wolenchiti (E.Shewa), Woliso, Wonago, Yabelo, Ziway.
	Kenya	8	Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitui, Lodwar (Turkana), Mandera, Marsabit, Mombasa, Nairobi.
	Rwanda	20	Butare, Gafunzo' Gikongoro, Kabarondo, Kabaya, Karubamba, Kibungo, Kigufi, Kimironko, Muhanga, Mulindi, Musanze, Musha, Ndago, Nyakarambi, Ruhango, Ruhuha, Rwagitima, Rwamagana, Rwimiyaga.

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODN- Central and Eastern Africa	Somalia	19	Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabelle, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed.
	South Sudan	8	Aweil Town, Bentiu, Bor, Konyokonyo, Kuajok, Malakal, Rumbek, Wau.
	Tanzania	20	Arusha, Babati, Bukoba, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mtwara, Musoma, Mwanza, 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	10	Angónia, Chokwe, Gorongosa, Manica, Maputo, Maxixe, Montepuez, Nampula, Ribáuè.
	Swaziland		National average
	Zambia	41	Chadiza, Chililabombwe, Chingola, Chipata, Choma, Isoka, Kabwe Rural, Kabwe Urban, Kalomo, Kalulushi, Kaoma, 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	23	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	9	Beni, Chuquisaca, Cochabamba, La Paz, Oruro, Pando, Potosi, Santa Cruz, Tarija.
	Colombia	3	Barranquilla, Bogota, Cali
	Costa Rica		National average
	Dominican Republic	1	Santo Domingo
	Ecuador	8	Ambato, Cuenca, Esmeraldas, Guayaquil, Loja, Machala, Manta, Quito.
	El Salvador	13	Ahuachapan, Chalatenango, Cojutepeque, La Union, San Fransisco Gotera, San Miguel, San Salavador, San Vincente, Santa Ana, 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	13	Batken, Bishkek, Dobolu, Karabak, Karasuu, Kyzyl-Adyr, Kyzyl-Tuu, Naryn, Osh, Pokrovka, Sary-Kamys, Suzak, Teplokluchenka.
	occupied Palestinian territory	2	Gaza Strip, West Bank (Average).
	Tajikistan	5	Dushanbe, Gharm, Khorog, Kujand, Kurgan-Tyube.
ODS-Sudan	Sudan	10	AlFashir, Damazine, Diem Arab, Eddein, Elgenina, ElObeid, Kadugli, Kassala, Kosti, Nyala.



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 indices³ 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 pattern⁴.

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 basket⁵, 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% 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 2005-2007 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 live in rural and semi-urban areas in the developing countries.

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