



1st – 31st July 2016

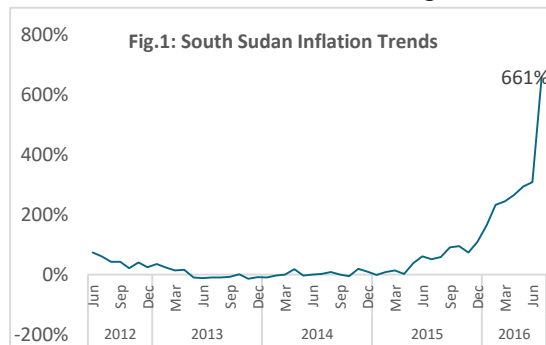
Market Highlights

- **The South Sudan July 2016 inflation rate reached a historic high of 661.3 percent year-on-year, more than double the 309.6 percent in June, due to a 778.6 percent rise in food and non-alcoholic drink costs following the recent renewed fighting in Juba. Prices rose 77.7 percent month-on-month in July surpassing the hyperinflation threshold¹.**
- **The South Sudanese Pound plummeted further in the aftermath of renewed fighting with the street exchange rate in the capital going for between 60-65SSP/US\$ down from 48SSP/US\$ in June. The SSP has since dropped further and was exchanging at SSP 67/US\$ in the first week of August in the black market in Juba.**
- **Fuel shortage, renewed fighting and insecurity, seasonality in addition to the SSP devaluation and dollar scarcity continued to drive up food prices despite early harvests in parts of the bi-modal cropping areas. Accordingly, cereal prices went up sharply in many areas compared to June, rising by as much as in 53-55% in Torit and Aweil, 135-144% in Kapoeta and Juba and 488% in Yida. Shortage of maize grain was reported in Bor, Bunj, Malakal, Bentiu, Agok and Wunrock. Generally food prices remained significantly elevated when compared to the same period last year and the five year average in most markets.**
- **Looking forward, the hyperinflation at its highest peak ever in July 2016, is not likely to reverse soon given the current insecurity, geo-political and economic crises facing South Sudan. However, localized price stability is expected in August-September as early sorghum and maize harvesting start in the surplus producing zones of Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Jongle. Food availability is expected to improve during the main harvest in November-December in most of the country including parts of Warrap, Northern Bhar el Ghazal and Upper Nile.**
- **While the prevailing relative calm in Juba is commendable, the situation in the country remains volatile and the prospects of violence escalating beyond localized armed clashes in Equatoria, Wau, parts of Unity remain unpredictable. If the current ceasefire completely collapse and there is return to large-scale fighting, this would worsen off the already deteriorating economy and heighten the food and nutrition insecurity.**

¹ 50% inflation rate monthly

I. Hyperinflation sets in South Sudan in the wake of renewed fighting in the capital city

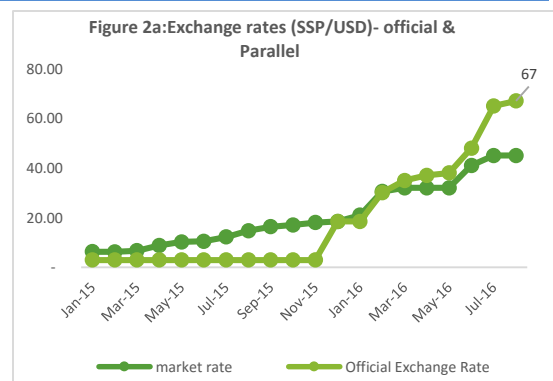
According to the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics, the July 2016 inflation rate reached a historic high of 661.3 percent year-on-year in the aftermath of renewed fighting in Juba- mainly driven by a spike in the prices of food and non-alcoholic drinks (778.6 percent). The CPI in July also went up by 77.7 percent month-on-month. Even though the risk of hyperinflation has been high since the beginning of the year following the devaluation of the SSP in mid-December 2015, the recent renewed armed fighting which disrupted markets and trade flows exacerbated its depreciation. Due to skyrocketing food prices, local authorities in Bor, Kuajok, Rumbek and Wau have started enforcing price controls to shield consumers but most traders have been reluctant to comply citing losses/low profit margins.



Sustained increases in the cost of living is expected to continue in August but could somewhat stabilize in early September in localized surplus producing areas when new local harvests start trickling into the markets. Relative calm is slowing returning in Juba, allowing traders to resume business. Some trader have indicated willingness to scale up activities but are limited by the uncertain and tense security situation, dollar scarcity and restricted movements. Food insecurity will most likely deepen seasonally in August-September in areas experiencing late harvests due to rising prices, high reliance on stressed markets and depleted household stocks. This year alone, more than 160,000 people have been forced across borders to neighbouring countries due to hunger, economic crisis and lately the renewed fighting in Juba, Yei, Wau, parts of Eastern Equatoria and Unity, and Upper Nile.

II. South Sudanese Pound plummets further in the aftermath of renewed fighting

In July 2016, South Sudan Pound depreciated to an all-time low against the U.S. dollar, extending the generally weakening post-devaluation cycle that began in January 2016. The value of the SSP plummeted further in the aftermath of renewed fighting in Juba. The street exchange rate in the capital Juba varied widely in July with the SSP trading between 60-65 pounds to the dollar down from 48SSP/US\$ in June. Most money traders in the black market closed shop when fighting broke out in the capital, resulting in drying up of dollar supply to importers. The gap between the parallel market and official exchange rate continue to widen, as the Bank of South Sudan rate revolved around 42-45 SSP/US\$ during July 2016. (Fig. 2a). The SSP has sustained declining trends in the first week of August exchanging at SSP 67/US\$ in the black market in Juba. The SSP is expected to lose further ground to the dollar in the remainder of August 2016 due to persistent macro-economic challenges facing the country.



III. Fuel shortage, renewed fighting and seasonality driving up prices despite early harvests

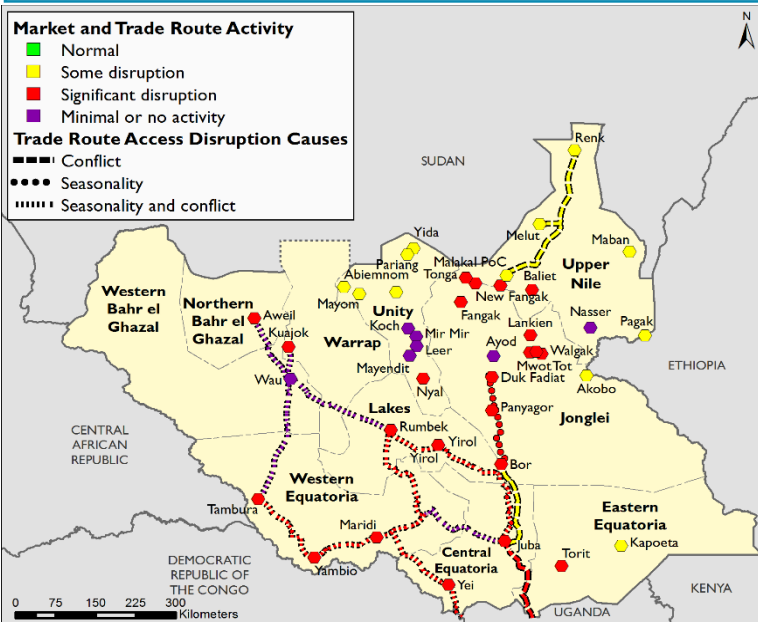
In July massive fuel shortage continued to be experienced in most of the states since January 2016, disrupting transport between states as well as importation of food. This is further worsened by insecurity in most trade routes. During the reporting period, fuel prices increased everywhere but most significantly in Wau (218%), Torit (165%), Malakal (122%),

Bunj (75%), Yida (68%) and Bor (25%). A litre of petrol/ diesel retailed between SSP 30-110 in Rumbek, Kapoeta, Torit, Bor, Aweil, Bunj, Wurock, Wau and Juba. The highest prices were reported in Malakal (SSP 122), Yida (SSP 177) and Agok (SSP 215). In many markets, fuel supply was dwindling and shortage reported in Malakal, Yida and Agok where black market prices are exorbitantly high. In Juba, for instance, the official price of fuel has been pegged at 22 SSP/liter, discouraging sales at gas stations while fueling black market sales in small containers at premium prices. Shortage and high cost of fuel disrupted trade flows into the hinterland contributing to the inflated food prices.

Renewed fighting in Juba and consequential insecurity along Nimule-Juba road, reduced commodity flows from Uganda to Juba. Fighting around Juba and insecurity has restricted trade movements out of Juba². Seasonal rains in many parts of the country accompanied by localized floods in Jonglei (Bor) made most roads impassable, curtailing food deliveries by heavy trucks. As a result, market and trade disruptions were reported all over the country but most significantly in the Equatorias, Lakes, Warrap, Jonglei and parts of Lower Unity (Figure 2b). There was minimal trade flows through the Western and Eastern trade corridors, constraining food availability in markets in the Northern Frontier bordering Sudan. In addition, the month of July marks the peak of the hunger season when many households deplete their stocks and prices reach annual highs in many markets in Eastern Equatoria, Upper Nile, Northern Bhar el Ghazal and Warrap. The combined effects of these factors sustained unseasonal rising food prices in many markets despite early harvests in parts of Equatoria, Unity, Lakes and Jonglei.

During July 2016, the highest price for white maize was recorded in Kapoeta, Yida, Juba, Aweil, Torit, Wau and Juba where a 3.5kg malwa was sold at SSP 85 – 220 (Figure 3), representing an increase of 53-55% in Torit and Aweil, 135-144% in Kapoeta and Juba and a whopping 488% in Yida compared to June. Shortage of maize grain was reported in Bor, Bunj, Malakal, Bentiu, Agok and Wunrock. Monthly white sorghum price increases of (12-18%) were recorded in Bentiu and Malakal, the rise was moderated by general food distribution of sorghum in the PoCs, hence a 3.5kg malwa retailed at SSP 70-75. Sorghum was most expensive in Juba, Agok, Wunrock, Yida, Aweil where a 3.5kg malwa costed between SSP 203-250. In most markets across the country, cereal prices were significantly elevated when compared to the same period last year (by 400% - 1,200%) and the five year average (by 600%-1,500%). In August 2016 cereal price stability is expected in localized surplus producing zones particularly in Equatoria.

Figure 2b. Market and Trade functioning as of June 6, 2016.



Source: FEWS NET

Fig. 2: White Maize Grain: Nominal Retail Prices in Konyokonyo

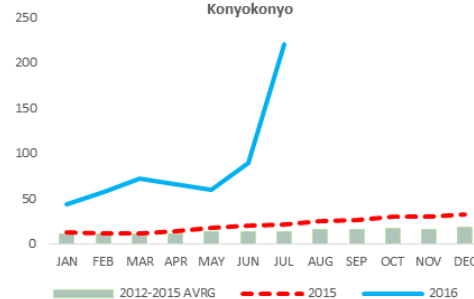
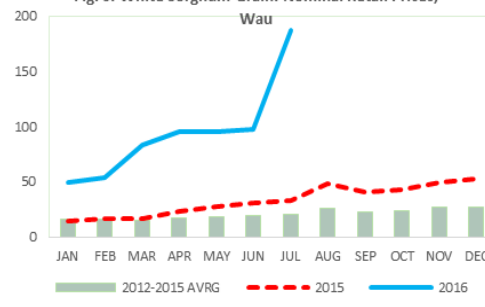


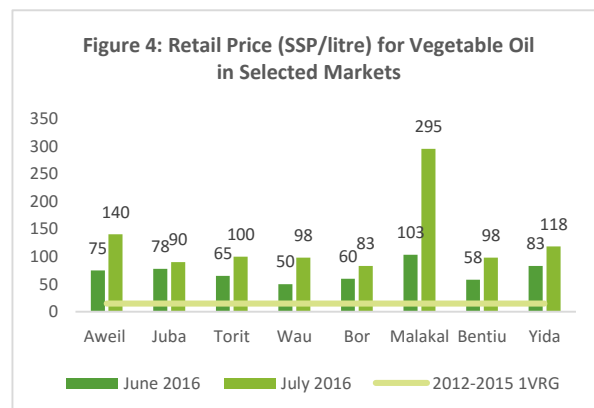
Fig. 3: White Sorghum Grain: Nominal Retail Prices, Wau



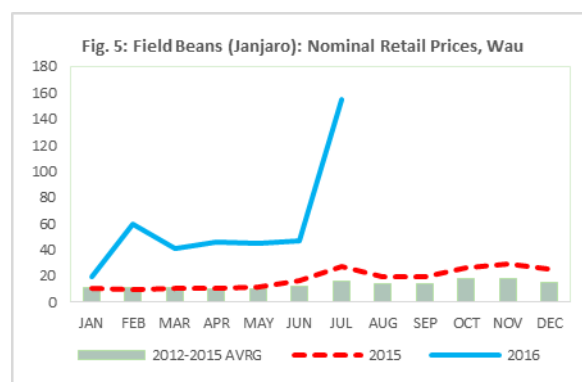
² Many trucks loaded with food items are stuck in Juba due to the insecurity

IV. Imported food prices rise sharply

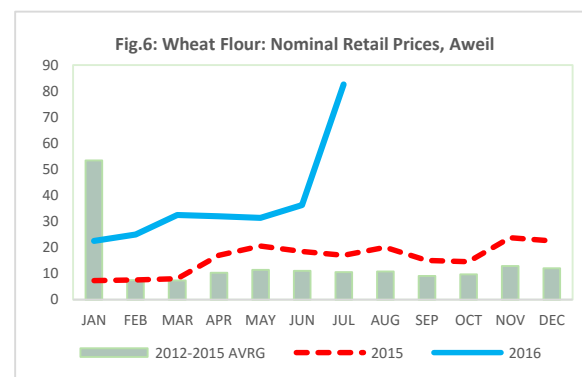
Vegetable oil, a key cooking ingredient among many household exhibited significant monthly price increases across the country. The highest monthly prices increase (189%) was reported in Malakal where a litre costed SSP 295 (also the costliest in the whole nation), followed by Wau (96%), Aweil (78%), Bentiu (70%), Torit (54%), and Konyokonyo, Bor and Yida (15-39%). In these markets a litre of cooking oil costed between SSP 90-140. However in Rumbek, vegetable oil prices were more or less stable on a monthly basis. The increased cost of vegetable oil was primarily due to recent fighting in Juba in addition to currency depreciation, high cost of transportation and acute shortage of dollars. The exceptional price hike in Malakal market was due to scarcity of essential commodities including cooking oil and onions. Shortage of imported commodities have also been reported in most markets of the Bhar el Ghazal particularly in Wau and Kuajok due to insecurity along the Juba-Yambio-Wau road. The prices of cooking oil during July 2016 were much higher than the corresponding prices in 2015.



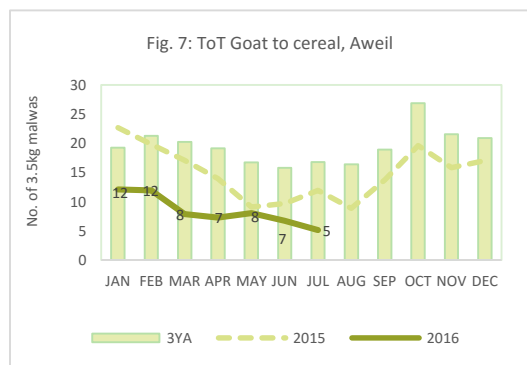
Beans (Janjaro), an important source of proteins among urban residents, remained relatively stable or reduced in most monitored markets between July-August 2016 as a result of increased availability from early harvests in many areas in addition to food assistance among IDPs and in PoCs. However, bean prices accelerated significantly in Wau (226%) and Agok (36%), the former primarily due to conflict that has prevented commodity supplies from farms while for the latter it was due to poor roads from supply markets in Warrap. The highest price of beans (at SSP 330/kg) was observed in Agok followed by Wunrock (SSP 249/kg) and Wau (SSP 155/kg). Just like other food commodities, in most markets across the country, beans prices remained considerably higher than their levels a year ago as well as the five-year average (Fig. 5).



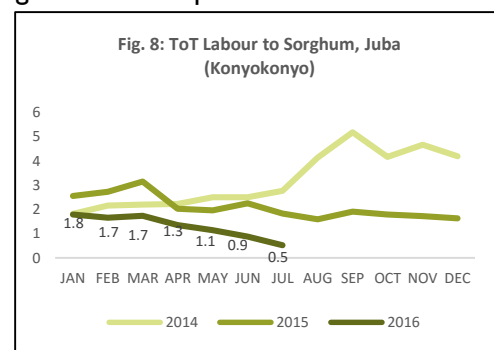
Wheat flour, an alternative source of starch in urban dishes, costed more (25-128%) in July 2016 than it was a month earlier. Although wheat flour prices are nearly uniform (SSP 50-73) with little variability across unlike for other staples, it was most expensive in Aweil where a kg costed SSP 83 followed by Wunrock (SSP 73) and Bunj, Yida, Agok, Wau and Malakal (SSP 60-66/kg). Price stability for wheat flour was recorded in Bentiu, Kapoeta, Malakal and Yida during the reporting month. Wheat flour prices were significantly higher than the same time last year as well as the five year average (Fig. 6).



V. Purchasing power of casual labourers and livestock keepers sustain declining trends



The purchasing power of casual laborers and livestock keepers has steadily been falling since the beginning of the year. The current terms of trade are significantly lower than the same month in 2015 and the three year average (Figure 7 & 8). This is despite the fact that in nominal terms, the value of livestock as well as the cost of casual labour are higher than the same time last year. The reduced purchasing power in 2016 is due to cereal prices increasing at a much faster rate than the increase in both casual labour rates and livestock prices, disadvantaging livestock keepers and casual labourers. This implies that the inflation in cereals has increased the vulnerability of the food insecure households. In particular, the TOT of wage labour against white sorghum continued to decline sharply in July 2015. In Konyokonyo/Juba for example, the ToT casual labour to cereal declined from one to half 3.5kg malwa for a whole day of casual work. Similarly in Aweil, during the July 2016, the ToT goat against white sorghum declined by two malwas, implying that while a medium quality goat could fetch seven 3.5 kg malwas (about 24.5kgs) of cereal in June 2016, this reduced to five 3.5 kg malwas equivalent to 17.5 kgs of cereal a month. Casual labourers and livestock keepers have therefore been exchanging for less and less cereal as the year progressed. The downward trend has been more pronounced from May 2016, the start of the hunger season when cereal prices typical go up seasonally while stressed livestock sales increase.



VI. Food Security Outlook

The hyperinflation cycle that started in January 2016 and peaked in July is not likely to reverse soon given the current insecurity, geo-political and economic crises facing South Sudan. Moreover, the recent fighting in Juba did not only devastate markets and trade but also disrupted the first season crop harvesting in Greater Equatoria and may have resulted in substantial post-harvest losses, reducing expected improved food availability in the post harvest period. Nonetheless, localized price stability is expected in surplus producing zones in Equatoria, Lakes, Unity and Jongle in August-September, providing temporary reprieve for many households in these areas. Beyond this month, food availability is expected to improve during the main harvest in November-December in parts of Warrap, Northern Bhar el Ghazal and Upper Nile.

Despite the relative calm that has been holding in Juba since the declaration of ceasefire, tension and uncertainty remains. The prospects of violence escalating beyond localized armed clashes in Equatoria, Wau, parts of Unity remain unpredictable and fluidic but a return to large-scale fighting would be devastating to the economy and food security and nutrition situation.

For additional information contact:

Juba.VAM@WFP.org

WFP SOUTH SUDAN MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN - 12 AUGUST 2016

ANNEX: SOUTH SUDAN PRICE CHANGES FOR KEY SELECTED COMMODITIES												
State	Market	Commodity	2015	2016	Price	5 Year Average	Price Change (%)					
			JUL	JUN	July 2016 (SSP)		1M	1Y	5YA	1M	1Y	5YA
Central Equatoria	Konyokonyo	Broad Beans	34.0	60.0	80	23	33%	135%	246%	↑	↑	↑
		Cassava	20.0	78.8	70	14	-11%	250%	418%	↓	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	45.0	78.8	113	35	43%	151%	223%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	19.6	65.5	60	13	-8%	206%	378%	↓	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	450.0	4,000.0	4,111	347	-	814%	1086%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	515.0	500.0	4,340	357	-	743%	1115%	↑	↑	↑
		Rice	20.0	43.8	60	20	37%	200%	200%	↑	↑	↑
		Shelled Groundnut	23.0	75.3	240	15	219%	943%	1503%	↑	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	28.8	78.3	90	14	15%	213%	529%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	12.0	40.0	50	8	25%	317%	558%	↑	↑	↑
		White Maize(Grain)	21.5	90.0	220	13	144%	923%	1564%	↑	↑	↑
		White Sorghum	24.8	90.0	220	16	144%	789%	1269%	↑	↑	↑
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum)</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>-41%</i>	<i>-72%</i>	<i>-78%</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
Eastern Equatoria	Kapoeta South	<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)</i>	<i>18.2</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>-58%</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>-23%</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>→</i>	<i>↓</i>
		Maize Flour	10.0	35.0	40	10	14%	300%	300%	↑	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	15.0	69.0	71	-	3%	373%		→	↑	↑
		Diesel	9.3	32.8	35	9	8%	282%	282%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	10.0	45.0	47	10	4%	367%	367%	→	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	3,612.5	9,900.0	9,500	3,613	-4%	163%	163%	→	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	374.8	1,012.5	867	375	-14%	131%	131%	↓	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	385.0	987.5	950	385	-4%	147%	147%	→	↑	↑
		Petrol	10.0	32.8	35	10	8%	253%	253%	↑	↑	↑
		Rice	8.0	36.3	37	8	1%	358%	358%	→	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	15.0	76.3	61	15	-20%	308%	308%	↓	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	10.0	36.3	37	10	1%	267%	267%	→	↑	↑
		White Maize(Grain)	11.6	63.8	150	12	135%	1190%	1190%	↑	↑	↑
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Maize)</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-56%</i>	<i>-63%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↑</i>
		<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Maize)</i>	<i>310.8</i>	<i>155.3</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-59%</i>	<i>-80%</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↑</i>
	Torit	Maize Flour	9.0	25.0	63	9	153%	604%	604%	↑	↑	↑
		Broad Beans	20.0	85.0	115	22	35%	475%	426%	↑	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	18.8	-	30	21		60%	43%	↑	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	33.8	150.0	150	33	0%	344%	358%	→	↑	↑
		Diesel	8.0	26.3	70	8	165%	772%	830%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	14.5	46.5	70	11	51%	383%	567%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	4,600.0	13,000.0	17,250	3,388	33%	275%	409%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	375.0	1,362.5	3,767	293	176%	904%	1188%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	410.0	1,225.0	2,000	319	63%	388%	527%	↑	↑	↑
		Millet	-	-	64	17	-	-	274%	↑	↑	↑
		Petrol	9.3	27.0	183	8	576%	1873%	2146%	↑	↑	↑
		Rice	12.0	40.0	115	12	188%	858%	858%	↑	↑	↑
		Sesame	47.8	148.8	100	41	-33%	109%	145%	↓	↑	↑
		Shelled Groundnut	13.0		100	12		669%	770%	↑	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	20.0	65.0	100	14	54%	400%	614%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	13.5	37.5	55	10	47%	307%	464%	↑	↑	↑
		White Maize(Grain)	20.5	77.5	120	12	55%	485%	886%	↑	↑	↑
		White Sorghum	20.0	79.0	98	10	24%	390%	880%	↑	↑	↑
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Maize)</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>-35%</i>	<i>-24%</i>	<i>-54%</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↓</i>
		<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Maize)</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>79%</i>	<i>72%</i>	<i>31%</i>	<i>↑</i>	<i>↑</i>	<i>↑</i>
Jonglei	Bor	Maize Flour	10.7	30.0	43	11	44%	306%	306%	↑	↑	↑
		Broad Beans		70.0	77	21	10%	-	272%	↑		↑
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	40.0	61.3	80	23	31%	-	249%	↑		↑
		Diesel	10.0	33.0	41	8	25%	313%	405%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	26.5	60.0	73	18	22%	177%	302%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	3,100.0	10,250.0	12,000	2,373	17%	287%	406%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	921.3	1,725.0	2,000	458	16%	117%	337%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	644.5	1,600.0	2,000	353	25%	210%	467%	↑	↑	↑
		Petrol	10.0	32.5	50	10	54%	400%	403%	↑	↑	↑
		Rice	10.7	68.0	80	11	18%	650%	650%	↑	↑	↑
		Shelled Groundnut		61.3	100	10	63%		938%	↑		↑
		Vegetable oil	22.5	60.0	83	15	39%	270%	456%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	13.0	35.0	50	62	43%	285%	-20%	↑	↑	↓
		White Sorghum	22.5	80.0	90	42	13%	300%	114%	↑	↑	↑
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum)</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>0.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>16%</i>	<i>-50%</i>	<i>63%</i>	<i>↑</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↑</i>
		<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Cereal)</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>10.9</i>	<i>3%</i>	<i>-46%</i>	<i>104%</i>	<i>→</i>	<i>↓</i>	<i>↑</i>

WFP SOUTH SUDAN MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN - 12 AUGUST 2016

			2015	2016	Price		Price Change (%)							
State	Market	Commodity	JUL	JUN	July 2016 (SSP)	5 Year Average	1M	1Y	5YA	1M	1Y	5Y A		
Lakes	Rumbek	Maize Flour	22.5	37.5	35	23	-7%	56%	56%	↓	↑	↑		
		Cassava		27.5	25		-9%	-	-	↓				
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	41.0	195.0	190	22	-3%	363%	766%	→	↑	↑		
		Diesel	16.3	30.0	30	10	0%	85%	210%	→	↑	↑		
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	18.8	48.0	46	13	-4%	145%	258%	→	↑	↑		
		Medium Bull	1,262.5	1,675.0	1,333	1,193	-20%	6%	12%	↓	→	↑		
		Medium Male Goat	342.5	837.5	800	241	-4%	134%	232%	→	↑	↑		
		Medium Male Sheep	410.0	762.5	725	271	-5%	77%	168%	→	↑	↑		
		Petrol	20.0	30.0	30	12	0%	50%	157%	→	↑	↑		
		Rice	17.8	32.5	30	18	-8%	69%	69%	↓	↑	↑		
		Shelled Groundnut	8.0	30.0	20	6	-33%	150%	213%	↓	↑	↑		
		Vegetable oil	18.8	42.5	40	14	-6%	113%	179%	→	↑	↑		
		White Maize(Grain)	22.8	22.5	20	20	-11%	-12%	2%	↓	↓	→		
		White Sorghum	30.8	26.0	24	25	-8%	-22%	-3%	↓	↓	→		
		Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	1.3	7.5	7.9	0.9	6%	494%	797%	→	↑	↑		
		Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	11.1	32.2	33.3	9.7	3%	199%	244%	→	↑	↑		
Northern Bhar el Ghazal	Aweil Town	Maize Flour	10.0	34.3	83	10	141%	725%	725%	↑	↑	↑		
		Broad Beans	15.5	72.5	99	12	36%	537%	740%	↑	↑	↑		
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	22.3	42.5	50	29	18%	125%	72%	↑	↑	↑		
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	39.5	50.0	56	35	13%	42%	61%	↑	↑	↑		
		Diesel	16.3	70.8	100	11	41%	515%	815%	↑	↑	↑		
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	20.0	85.0	84	13	-1%	319%	536%	→	↑	↑		
		Medium Bull	1,705.0	2,900.0	4,964	1,526	71%	191%	225%	↑	↑	↑		
		Medium Male Goat	340.0	680.0	1,087	280	60%	220%	288%	↑	↑	↑		
		Medium Male Sheep	308.3	630.0	855	289	36%	177%	196%	↑	↑	↑		
		Millet		140.0	190	18	36%		956%	↑		↑		
		Petrol	18.5	56.3	78	15	38%	319%	434%	↑	↑	↑		
		Rice	12.0	40.0	93	12	131%	671%	671%	↑	↑	↑		
		Sesame	30.0	125.0	233	20	86%	675%	1037%	↑	↑	↑		
		Shelled Groundnut	12.5	21.3	79	13	273%	534%	527%	↑	↑	↑		
		Vegetable oil	20.0	78.8	140	13	78%	600%	972%	↑	↑	↑		
		Wheat Flour	17.0	36.3	83	36	128%	385%	127%	↑	↑	↑		
		White Maize(Grain)	30.0	117.5	180	15	53%	500%	1076%	↑	↑	↑		
		White Sorghum	28.5	101.3	205	67	102%	619%	206%	↑	↑	↑		
				Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.4	-42%	-69%	-44%	↓	↓	↓
				Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	11.9	6.7	5.3	4.2	-21%	-56%	27%	↓	↓	↑
Upper Nile	Bunj	Broad Beans	21.8	50.0	65	22	30%	199%	199%	↑	↑	↑		
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	30.0	43.5	53	30	21%	75%	75%	↑	↑	↑		
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	30.0	50.0	50	30	0%	67%	67%	→	↑	↑		
		Diesel	27.5	40.0	58	28	44%	109%	109%	↑	↑	↑		
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	16.8	55.0	53	17	-5%	213%	213%	→	↑	↑		
		Petrol	30.0	40.0	70	30	75%	133%	133%	↑	↑	↑		
		Rice	15.5	50.0	60	16	20%	287%	287%	↑	↑	↑		
		Sesame	58.8	136.3	150	59	10%	155%	155%	↑	↑	↑		
		Shelled Groundnut	20.0	23.8	85	20	258%	325%	325%	↑	↑	↑		
		Vegetable oil	16.0	67.5	72	16	7%	350%	350%	↑	↑	↑		
		Wheat Flour	20.0	50.0	60	20	20%	200%	200%	↑	↑	↑		
		White Sorghum	16.0	64.5	43	16	-34%	166%	166%	↓	↑	↑		
				Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.9	83%	52%	-56%	↑	↑	↓

WFP SOUTH SUDAN MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN - 12 AUGUST 2016

			2015	2016	Price		Price Change (%)					
State	Market	Commodity	JUL	JUN	July 2016 (SSP)	5 Year Average	1M	1Y	5YA	1M	1Y	5YA
	Malakal	Broad Beans	-	-	40	9	-	-	325%			↑
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	40.0	67.5	80	33	19%	-	143%	↑		↑
		Diesel	23.8	97.7	118	14	20%	395%	740%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	25.0	30.0	50	20	67%	100%	150%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	1,916.7	7,166.7	15,000	1,727	109%	683%	768%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	615.0	2,033.3	2,483	421	22%	304%	490%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	525.0	1,833.3	2,675	388	46%	410%	589%	↑	↑	↑
		Petrol		125.0	122	12	-3%		923%	→		↑
		Rice	23.3	73.8	155	23	110%	564%	564%	↑	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	26.7	103.3	298	21	189%	1019%	1290%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	25.0	61.7	65	13	5%	160%	388%	→	↑	↑
		White Sorghum	45.0	62.5	70	24	12%	56%	197%	↑	↑	↑
		Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.4	6%	22%	-96%	→	↑	↓
		Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	13.7	32.5	35.5	17.8	9%	-50%	-99%	↑	↓	↓
Unity	Bentiu	Broad Beans			50	15	-	-	231%			↑
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	50.0	100.0	100	20	0%	-	413%	→		↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	21.9	60.0	58	16	-4%	163%	261%	→	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	1,807.5	8,625.0	10,667	1,892	24%	490%	464%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	625.0	1,700.0	1,900	394	-	204%	382%		↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	482.5		1,450	340	-	201%	326%		↑	↑
		Rice	18.3	77.5	70	18	-10%	282%	282%	↓	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	26.7	57.5	98	15	70%	266%	544%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	24.8	59.0	58	117	-1%	136%	-50%	→	↑	↓
		White Sorghum	37.6	63.8	75	107	18%	100%	-30%	↑	↑	↓
		Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	1.3	1.6	1.3	0.2	-15%	0%	630%	↓	→	↑
		Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	16.6	26.7	25.3	3.7	-5%	52%	586%	→	↑	↑
	Yida	Maize Flour			68	-	-	-	-			
		Broad Beans		100.0	113	-	13%	-	-	↑		
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	20.0	30.0	363	-	1108%	-	-	↑		
		Diesel		56.5	67	-	19%	-	-	↑		
		Field Beans (Janjaro)		82.5	80	-	-3%	-	-	→		
		Medium Bull	1,785.0	6,000.0	6,667	1,785	11%	273%	273%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	312.5	837.5	733	313	-12%	135%	135%	↓	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	345.0	822.5	933	345	13%	171%	171%	↑	↑	↑
		Millet			133	-		-	-			
		Petrol		105.0	177	-	68%	-	-	↑		
		Rice	14.7		84	15		471%	471%		↑	↑
		Sesame		116.3	100	-	-14%	-	-	↓		
		Shelled Groundnut		40.0	100	-	150%	-	-	↑		
		Vegetable oil		85.0	118	-	38%	-	-	↑		
		Wheat Flour		81.3	66	-	-19%	-	-	↓		
		White Maize(Grain)	15.0	35.0	190	-	443%	-	-	↑		
		White Sorghum		42.5	250	-	488%	-	-	↑		
		Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	1.3	0.9	1.9	-	123%	-	-	↑		
		Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	20.8	23.9	3.9	-	-84%	-	-	↓		
Warrap	Agok	Broad Beans		253.8	360	-	42%	-	-	↑		
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)		95.0	145	-	53%	-	-	↑		
		Diesel		31.3	86	-	174%	-	-	↑		
		Field Beans (Janjaro)		242.5	330	-	36%	-	-	↑		
		Maize Flour		43.5	76	-	75%	-	-	↑		
		Medium Bull		5,220.0	6,525	-	25%	-	-	↑		
		Medium Male Goat		860.0	1,275	-	48%	-	-	↑		
		Medium Male Sheep		765.0	3,453	-	351%	-	-	↑		
		Petrol		80.0	215	-	169%	-	-	↑		
		Rice		59.3	85	-	44%	-	-	↑		
		Sesame		162.5	193	-	19%	-	-	↑		
		Shelled Groundnut		205.0	180	-	-12%	-	-	↓		
		Vegetable oil		54.3	75	-	37%	-	-	↑		
		Wheat Flour		39.3	66	-	68%	-	-	↑		
		White Sorghum		32.7	203	-	520%	-	-	↑		
		Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum	-	2.9	0.7	-	-75%	-	-	↓		
		Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)	-	26.3	6.3	-	-76%	-	-	↓		

WFP SOUTH SUDAN MARKET PRICE MONITORING BULLETIN - 12 AUGUST 2016

State	Market	Commodity	2015	2016	Price	5 Year Average	Price Change (%)					
			JUL	JUN	July 2016 (SSP)		1M	1Y	5YA	1M	1Y	5YA
	Wunrok	Casual Labour (Agricultural)			50	-	-	-	-			
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)			50	-	-	-	-			
		Diesel			58	-	-	-	-			
		Field Beans (Janjaro)			249	-	-	-	-			
		Maize Flour			58	-	-	-	-			
		Medium Bull			5,500	-	-	-	-			
		Medium Male Goat			663	-	-	-	-			
		Medium Male Sheep			613	-	-	-	-			
		Millet			150	-	-	-	-			
		Petrol			79	-	-	-	-			
		Rice			93	-	-	-	-			
		Sesame			250	-	-	-	-			
		Vegetable oil			118	-	-	-	-			
		Wheat Flour			73	-	-	-	-			
		White Sorghum			210	-	-	-	-			
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum)</i>	-	-	<i>0.2</i>	-	-	-	-			
		<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)</i>	-	-	<i>13.3</i>	-	-	-	-			
Western Bhar el Ghazal	Wau	Maize Flour	15.3	33.5	75	15	124%	389%	389%	↑	↑	↑
		Broad Beans	25.0	50.0	90	19	80%	260%	372%	↑	↑	↑
		Cassava	18.0	80.0	80	14	0%	344%	477%	→	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Agricultural)	15.0	50.0	75	14	50%	400%	445%	↑	↑	↑
		Casual Labour (Non-Agricultural)	31.9	50.0	50	21	0%	57%	144%	→	↑	↑
		Diesel	13.0	34.0	108	10	218%	731%	1008%	↑	↑	↑
		Field Beans (Janjaro)	27.8	47.5	155	14	226%	459%	1038%	↑	↑	↑
		Medium Bull	2,037.5	4,250.0	4,000	1,836	-6%	96%	118%	→	↑	↑
		Medium Male Goat	275.0	625.0	600	257	-4%	118%	134%	→	↑	↑
		Medium Male Sheep	398.5	575.0	650	328	13%	63%	98%	↑	↑	↑
		Millet		120.0	230	25	92%		831%	↑	↑	↑
		Petrol	13.0	34.0	108	10	218%	731%	964%	↑	↑	↑
		Rice	20.0	45.0	85	20	89%	325%	325%	↑	↑	↑
		Sesame	28.3	145.0	190	26	31%	571%	619%	↑	↑	↑
		Shelled Groundnut	25.2	45.0	100	16	122%	297%	532%	↑	↑	↑
		Vegetable oil	23.3	50.0	98	12	96%	320%	707%	↑	↑	↑
		Wheat Flour	24.3	40.0	65	10	63%	168%	537%	↑	↑	↑
		White Maize(Grain)	29.5	85.0	85	15	0%	188%	472%	→	↑	↑
		White Sorghum	33.5	97.5	188	20	92%	460%	857%	↑	↑	↑
		<i>Terms of Trade (Labour to Sorghum)</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>-48%</i>	<i>-72%</i>	<i>-75%</i>	↓	↓	↓
		<i>Terms of Trade (Goat to Sorghum)</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>-50%</i>	<i>-61%</i>	<i>-76%</i>	↓	↓	↓