CHANGES IN STAPLE FOOD PRICES IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

- ISSUE No 4, JULY 2009 -

This bulletin provides information on price changes of the most commonly consumed staples and potential impacts on the cost of a food basket. Staples contribute 40 – 80% of energy intake for most vulnerable population groups in developing countries. A small increase in staple prices has a high impact on their overall food consumption, especially when the food basket is composed of very few staples.

The bulletin covers 56 countries over the period from March to June 2009 .

Highlights:

- **Overall:** Prices of main staple food commodities remained stable in most of the countries over the last three months, compared to the previous quarter, though they are still significantly higher than their long term averages. The cost of the food basket is still higher in 2009 than last year and long term averages (table 3).
- **Asia:** Rice and wheat prices have either remained stable or declined for all monitored countries during the last quarter, except in Nepal where prices started rising significantly. However, prices remain significantly high in comparison to the long term averages.
- **West Africa:** Staple food prices remained stable in most of the countries in this region compared to the previous quarter, except for cassava products in Benin and for local rice in Sierra Leone where prices have continued to rise significantly. However, prices continued to be high compared to the same quarter in 2008 and to their long term averages.
- **Southern, Eastern and Central Africa:** Staple food, prices especially for maize remained stable in most of the countries during the last quarter. In Uganda and Zambia prices are still experiencing significant increases. Prices remain very high compared to their long term averages, especially for countries which have roots, maize and rice as main staple food commodities. In Zimbabwe, for the first time in several years, maize prices have had a downward trend due to the adoption of the USD and reduced socio-political tension.
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** In Costa Rica and Honduras, prices of maize and rice have either remained stable or declined. However, they are significantly high in comparison to the long term averages.
- **Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** Staple food prices decreased in Palestine whilst they remained somewhat stable in Tajikistan and Azerbaijan. In Iraq, prices have continued to increase sharply.
- **Stand-Alone Countries:** In Sudan, prices of staple food are stable in comparison with the previous quarter, though high compared to the same quarter in 2008.

Country specific details on the recent developments in terms of the evolution of purchasing power of the most vulnerable households are also provided for Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Niger and Sudan.

Table 1 summarizes the overview of price trends;
Table 2 presents the evolution of purchasing power;
Table 3 provides more detailed figures by country and commodity.

[1] Many thanks to WFP country offices for collecting, collating and sharing price datasets without which this bulletin would not have been possible.

Table 1: Price Changes for Main Staple Food Commodities (Change from Last Quarter)

	Change from Last Quarter			Change from 5 Years Average		
	Downward ↓	Stable →	Upward ↑	Downward ↓	Stable →	Upward ↑
OBM - Asia	Afghanistan Bangladesh	India Indonesia Laos Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka	Nepal		Bangladesh	Afghanistan India Indonesia Laos Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka
OMC – Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Palestine	Armenia Azerbaijan Tajikistan Yemen	Iraq			Armenia Azerbaijan Palestine Tajikistan Iraq
OMD – West Africa	Chad Mauritania North Nigeria Togo	Burkina Faso Cameroon Côte d'Ivoire Guinea Bissau Ghana Mali Niger Senegal	Benin Sierra Leone		Mauritania North Nigeria	Benin Burkina Faso Cameroon Chad Côte d'Ivoire Guinea Bissau Ghana Mali Niger Senegal Togo
OMJ – Southern, Eastern and Central Africa	Malawi Somalia Zimbabwe	Burundi Congo DRC Etuiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Mozambique Rwanda Swaziland Tanzania	Uganda Zambia		Burundi Madagascar Rwanda Swaziland	Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Mozambique Somalia Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe
OMP – Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia Haiti	Colombia Costa Rica Dominican Republic El Salvador Guatemala Nicaragua Panama Peru	Honduras		Dominican Republic	Bolivia Colombia El Salvador Guatemala Haiti Nicaragua Peru
OMS – Stand-Alone Countries		Sudan				Sudan
Number of countries	12	37	7	0	8	42*

*Comparison are not done for six countries (Sierra Leone, Congo DRC, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Yemen) where the data isn't available to calculate 5-year average.

Table 2: Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins

Countries	Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
Afghanistan[1]	The terms of trade between wheat and casual labour increased by 5.6% on average in April compared to March 2009.	The price of wheat has decreased throughout the country in April compared to March 2009. The range of the wheat price decrease (between 16% to 28%), depends on region.
Ethiopia[2]	The terms of trade between livestock and cereals declined in most pastoral areas in May compared to April 2009. There was also a decline in the terms of trade between casual labour and cereals.	In pastoral areas, prices of grain were either stable or decreased slightly whilst livestock prices were showing a slight decline as grazing areas moved into the dry season. Decline in casual wages rate due to decline in demand was linked to the ending of harvest 2009.
Pakistan[3]	The terms of trade between wheat flour and unskilled labour deteriorated by 3% in May compared to April 2009.	Increase in the retail price of wheat flour during the month of April 2009.
Mauritania[4]	The terms of trade between livestock and cereals increased in agricultural areas (Maghama, Adel Bagrou and Tamchekett) in April compared to May 2009.	Stability of imported cereals prices and increase in livestock prices.
Niger[5]	In the most vulnerable areas, terms of trade between livestock and cereals were stable in May compared to April 2009.	Stability of cereal prices.
Sudan[6]	In May 2009, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals increased for the first time since December 2008.	Stability of sorghum prices combined with an increase in livestock prices.

Note: This table includes information from previous bulletins mainly prepared by Country Offices.

Source:
1 Afghanistan Market Price Bulletin April 2009, WFP Country Office.
2 Ethiopia Market Watch, June 2009, WFP Country Office.
3 Food Security Market Price Monitoring, Bulletin – 10, May 2009, WFP Country Office.
4 Bulletin Bimestriel de Suivi des Marches des produits Alimentaires en Mauritanie, March – April 2009, WFP and Partners.
5 Bulletin SIMA and SIM – Bétail, May 2009, Government and Partners.
6 Sudan Monthly Market Update, June 2009, Government and Partners

Table 3: Magnitude of Quarterly Price Changes and Contribution to the Cost of the Food Basket, by Country and Commodity

Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from Last Quarter (% Change)	Monthly Change from Last Year (% Change)	Quarterly Change from Last Year (% Change)	Quarterly Change from Last 5-Years (% Change)	Contribution to the Cost of the Food Basket (%): Cumulative Impact of the quarter	Contribution to the Cost of the Food Basket (%): Cumulative Impact from 5 years Average	Price Trend of the Main Staples	Remarks
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMD-West Africa	Benin	Maize	21	-1	3	32	103	2	55	↑	Low impact with high price increase of cassava products
		Cassava products	16	20	79	67	68				
		Rice	11	1	41	48	85				
		Sorghum	6	-17	107	128	213				
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	27	-2	17	23	28	-2	22	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Millet	22	-4	13	29	26				
		Maize	15	-2	15	20	38				
		Rice	6	-4	-11	-7	58				
	Cameroon	Maize	14	10	48	38	36	2	11	→	Low impact with high price increase of maize
		Cassava	12	4	18	12	21				
		Rice	9	-1	2	12	36				
		Plantains	5	1	-8	-9	1				
	Chad	Sorghum	18	-11	32	31	39	-4	15	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Millet	15	-7	22	18	33				
		Maize	5	-10	25	25	37				
		Import rice	4	-2	-23	1	18				
	Côte d'Ivoire	Yams	20	-4	-10	9	36	5	17	→	Moderate impact with downward trends of yam, maize and rice
		Rice	17	-4	-4	2	26				
		Cassava	12	55	-3	29	53				
		Maize	7	-2	-17	-10	-12				
	Ghana	Cassava	23	4	21	17	42	1	16	→	Low impact with slight price increase of cassava
		Rice imported	8	-2	23	18	76				
	Guinea Bissau	Import rice	38	7	6	11	70	3	25	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of import rice and wheat
		Maize	8	0	0	0	0				
		Millet	6	-5	0	0	-38				
		Wheat	5	5	-13	-13	17				
	Mauritania	Wheat	30	-18	-29	-32	12	-5	7	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of wheat
		Import rice	11	1	0	7	30				
	Mali	Millet	20	1	35	46	15	-2	13	→	Low impact with downward price trends of import rice, sorghum and maize
		Import rice	20	-9	0	8	26				
		Sorghum	14	-2	38	48	20				
		Maize	10	-4	23	35	22				
	Niger	Millet	41	-8	11	11	21	-5	17	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Sorghum	12	-8	6	8	24				
		Imported rice	9	-1	22	20	48				
		Maize	2	-7	3	6	38				

Impact Codes
- Low price impact on the cost of the food basket (<5%)
- Moderate impact on the cost of the food basket (5-10%)
- High price impact on the cost of the food basket (10-20%)
- Very high price impact on the cost of the food basket (> 20%)

Price Trend Codes
- → % Change from previous quarter (Column E) > -10% and < +10%
- ↓ % Change from previous quarter (Column E) < -10%
- ↑ % Change from previous quarter (Column E) > +10%

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								Cumulative Impact of the quarter	Cumulative Impact from 5 years Average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMD-West Africa	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	-25	-22	-16	14	-9	8	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Millet	11	-21	-13	-9	13				
		Rice	9	-7	3	14	31				
		Maize	7	-35	-21	-11	31				
	Senegal	Import rice	31	3	21	27	73	0	27	→	Low impact with slight price increase of import rice
		Maize	9	1	-16	-10	28				
		Millet	8	-6	-17	-13	19				
	Sierra Leone	Local rice	40	17	N/A	N/A	N/A	8	N/A	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of local rice and palm oil
		Palm oil	8	12	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Togo*	Maize	24	-16	-35	-23	72	-3	17	↓	Low impact with moderate price increase of cassava products
		Cassava products	15	7	21	22	N/A				
OMJ-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	Burundi	Sweet Pot'oes	18	0	0	0	0	0	8	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of beans
		Beans	16	7	-2	-5	31				
		Cassava flour	16	-1	0	6	-2				
		Maize	13	-7	3	17	23				
	Congo DRC	Cassava products	55	2	135	184	N/A	3	N/A	→	Low impact with slight price increase of cassava products
		Maize	13	14	14	24	N/A				
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	-7	-20	4	144	-3	61	→	Low impact with downward price trend of all items
		Wheat	18	-5	-6	14	91				
		Sorghum	10	-7	-20	19	147				
	Kenya	Maize	36	8	44	70	100	3	36	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of maize
	Lesotho	Maize	57	-8	18	35	67	-4	38	→	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
	Madagascar	Domestic rice	49	0	-4	3	11	0	5	→	Low impact with stable price trend of rice
	Malawi	Maize	52	-11	5	30	156	-6	81	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
	Mozambique	Maize	22	0	-11	39	146	-1	42	→	Low impact with stable price trend of maize
		Import rice	8	-6	-1	19	123				
	Rwanda	Plantains	17	-3	22	26	1	-1	6	→	Low impact with downward price trend of plantains, cassava, irish potato and beans.
		Cassava	14	-5	23	19	3				
		Sweet Pot'oes	12	19	82	76	16				
		Irish Potato	11	-3	13	26	26				
		Beans	10	-18	-24	-20	5				

*Long term impact (column J) is calculated only on maize where prices are available until January 2004

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								Cumulative Impact of the quarter	Cumulative Impact from 5 years Average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMJ-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	Somalia	Sorghum	29	-37	7	19	57	-18	47	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of all items
		Maize	18	-29	-21	10	91				
		Wheat flour	10	-14	-40	-28	46				
		Import rice red	9	-10	-22	2	110				
	Swaziland	Maize	26	-7	0	0	10	-2	4	→	Low impact with downward price trends of rice and maize
		Rice	5	-1	29	30	32				
	Tanzania	Maize	33	-6	41	24	52	-3	21	→	Low impact with downward price trends of rice and maize
		Rice	8	-11	35	37	54				
	Uganda	Platains	18	12	17	56	130	7	62	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of plantains
		Cassava	13	8	31	81	189				
		Maize	11	14	42	31	20				
		Sweet Pot'oes	10	14	42	31	20				
		Beans	7	3	0	-8	55				
	Zambia	Maize	56	11	35	37	92	6	52	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of maize
	Zimbabwe	Maize	43	-69	988	440	452	-30	194	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
OMB-Asia	Afghanistan	Wheat	58	-15	-41	-41	91	-15	59	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat and rice
		Rice	22	-28	-32	-22	29				
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	72	-31	-35	-35	-5	-23	4	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of local products
		Ata-Packet	9	-16	-47	-47	65				
		Soyabeans	3	19	-25	-25	37				
	India	Rice	31	-2	4	7	49	0	23	→	Low impact with slight price increase of wheat
		Wheat	21	2	5	5	36				
	Indonesia	Rice	51	1	4	6	51	1	26	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice
	Laos	Rice	64	3	-17	-8	55	2	35	→	Low impact with slight price increase of wheat
	Nepal	Rice	37	16	19	11	62	7	37	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of rice
		Wheat	14	5	65	54	98				
	Pakistan	Wheat flour	37	0	14	12	97	-1	42	→	Low impact with stable price trend of wheat
		Rice	7	-14	-18	-15	90				
	Philippines	Rice	46	5	1	10	57	3	26	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of rice
	Sri Lanka	Rice	39	0	3	3	100	0	55	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat
		Wheat	15	-1	-16	-14	104				

Table 3: Magnitude of Quarterly Price Changes and Contribution to the Cost of the Food Basket, by Country and Commodity

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								Cumulative Impact of the quarter	Cumulative Impact from 5 years Average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMC - Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	Wheat flour	48	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	Low impact with slight price increase of wheat flour
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	50	-9	N/A	N/A	49	-4	24	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat flour
	Iraq	Wheat flour	36	34	13	9	89	14	42	↑	High impact with very high price increase of wheat flour.
		Import rice	15	15	3	-2	70				
	Palestine	Wheat flour	36	-13	-20	-20	58	-3	31	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat flour
		Rice	9	14	22	35	95				
		Olive oil	5	2	3	3	25				
	Tajiskistan	Wheat	58	7	17	-10	157	4	91	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of wheat
	Yemen	Wheat	51	-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1	N/A	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat

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								Cumulative Impact of the quarter	Cumulative Impact from 5 years Average		
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat	18	-10	-7	6	78	-6	22	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Rice	11	-15	-19	-16	68				
		Maize	11	-25	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Colombia	Rice	13	-7	10	17	71	-1	17	→	Low impact with downward price trends of rice and maize
		Maize	12	-4	50	56	32				
		Wheat flour	8	4	-4	-6	51				
	Costa Rica	Rice	17	9	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of rice and maize
		Maize	5	7	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Dominican Republic	Rice	17	0	26	29	33	0	6	→	Low impact with stable price trend of rice
	El Salvador	Maize	32	-8	-8	-3	42	-3	22	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Sorghum	5	-4	-8	-3	63				
		Bean	5	-9	-43	-31	28				
		Rice	4	-3	-2	7	96				
	Guatemala	Maize	40	1	10	12	49	0	20	→	Low impact with slight price increase of maize
	Haiti	Import Rice	23	-11	-5	-4	51	-3	22	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Wheat flour	13	-1	-24	-24	34				
		Domestic Maize	12	-2	-15	-3	49				
	Honduras	Maize	29	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	5	N/A	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of maize
		Rice	6	-10	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Nicaragua	Maize	23	5	0	16	N/A	0	25	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of maize
		Rice	21	-4	14	22	120				
	Panama	Rice	25	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	Low impact with stable price trend of rice and maize
		Maize	6	0	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Peru	Rice	20	-4	-15	-7	14	-2	16	→	Low impact with downward price trends of rice and potatoes
		Maize	11	0	21	22	59				
		Wheat	11	0	10	14	29				
		Potatoes	9	-9	36	43	41				
OMS	Sudan	Sorghum	30	4	44	66	106	1	36	→	Low impact with slight price increase of sorghum
		Millet	7	5	21	11	63				

Annex 1: Names and Number of Markets Covered by Country in this bulletin

Regions	Countries	Number of Markets Included	Names of Markets Included
OMD-West Africa	**Benin**	1	Dantokpa.
	Burkina Faso	38	Banfora, Bittou, Bogandé, Botou, Dandé, Diapaga, Diébougou, Djibasso, Djibo, Dori, Fada N'Gourma, Fara, Faramana, Gaoua, Gorom-Gorom, Gounghin, Guelwongo, Hamélé, Kaya, Kongoussi, Koudougou, Léo, Manga, Namounou, N'Dorola, Niangoloko, Niéneta, Ouahigouya, Paglayiri, Pouytenga, Sankaryaré, Solenzo, Tenkodogo, Tougan, Tougouri, Zabré.
	Cameroon	5	Yaoundé, Douala, Bafoussam, Bamanda, Garoua.
	Chad	5	Abeche, Bol, Moundou, N'djamena, Sarh.
	Côte d'Ivoire	12	Korhogo, Bouaké, Man, Abengourou, Adjamé, Daloa, Ferké, Katiola, Danané, Guiglo, Odiénné, Duékoué.
	Ghana	1	Accra.
	Guinea Bissau	1	Bandim.
	Mauritania	1	Nouakchott.
	Mali	1	Bamako.
	Niger	48	Agadez Commune, Arlit, In'gall, Tchirozine, Diffa Commune, Goudoumaria, N'guigmi, Dogondoutchi, Dosso Commune, Fadama, Gaya, Loga, Mokko, Dioundiou, Aguié, Tchadoua, Dakoro, Sabon-Machi, El-Kolta, Dan-Issa, Maradi-Commune, Tessaoua, Mayahi, Abalack, Badaguichiri, Bouza, Konni, Tahoua Commune, Tounfafi, Tchintabaraden, Ballayara, Filingué, Gothèye, Tera, Kirtachi, Ouallam, Tillabéri commune, Torodi, Bakin-Birgi, Torodi, Dungass, Gouré, Koundoumawa, Matameye, Magaria, Zinder commune, Niamey. .
	North Nigeria	4	Jibia, Illela, Mai Adua, Damassak.
	Senegal	1	Tilène.
	Sierra Leone	9	Barmoi, Bo, Dove Court, Kailahun, Kenema, Lumley, Makeni, Port Loko, Wellington.
	Togo	24	Akodessewa. Adidogome, Agoe Assiyeye, Akpesseme, Agbonou, Anie, Amiame, Sokode, Sotouboua, Tchamba, Kara, Kabou, Ketao, Bangeli, Bassar, Dapaong, Mango, Cinkasse, Gando, Tandjoare, Mandouri, Barkoissi, Borgou, Nano.
OMJ-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	**Burundi**	1	Bujumbura.
	Congo DRC	9	Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kalemi, Kindu, Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbandaka, Uvira.
	Ethiopia	56	Babile, Gordamole, Merti, Wekro, Abi Adi, Sekota, Ebinat, D.Dawa, Karati, Turmi, Dangur, Addis Ababa, Gonder, Mekele, Desse, Ambo, Jimma, Nazareth, Shashemene, Baher Dar, Bale Robe, Hossana, Delo, Beddenno, Abomsa, Bedessa, Deder, Wolenchiti, Yabelo, Wekro, Alamata, Korem, May Tsebri, Gode, Jijiga, Wonago, Awassa zuriya, Gamo Gofa, Deberesina, Shoa Robit, Kobo, Bati, Dire Dawa, Harar ketema, Hirna, Sodo, Derashe, Aroresa, Amaro, Gololcha, Kersa, Ajeber, Mota, Ambo, Gonder, Assela.
	Kenya	4	Kitui, Lodwar (Turkara), Madera, Marsabit.
	Lesotho	All	All provinces central markets.
	Madagascar	1	Ariary.
	Malawi	72	Balaka, Bangula, Bembeke, Bowe, Bvumbwe, Chamama, Chatoloma, Chikwawa, Chilumba, Chimbiya, Chintheche, Chiradzulu, Chitipa, Dowa, Dwangwa, Embangweni, Hewe, Jali, Jenda, Karonga, Kasiya, Kasungu, Lilongwe, Limbe, Liwonde, Lizulu, Luchenza, Lunzu, Madisi, Malomo, Mangochi, Mayaka, Mchinji, Migowi, Misuku, Mitundu, Mkanda, Monkeybay, Mpamba, Mponela, Mtakataka, Muloza, Mwansambo, Mwanza, Mzimba, Mzulu, Nambuma, Namwera, Nanjiri, Nchalo, Neno, Ngabu, Nkhamenya, Nkhatabay, Nkhoma, Nkhotakota, Nsanje, Nsundwe, Ntaja, Ntcheu, Ntchisi, Nthalire, Ntonda, Phalombe, Rumphi, Salima, Santhe, Sharpevaley, Thete, Thondwe, Tsangano Turn Off, Zomba.
	Mozambique	7	Maputo, Chokwe, Beira, Gorongoza, Manica, Nampula, Lichinga.
	Rwanda	All	All provinces central markets.
	Somalia	27	Baidoa, Bardera, Belet Weyne, Xudur, Luuq, Afgoye, Jowhar, Marka, Qoryoley, Mogadishu, Afmadow, Buale, Doble, Jamame, Kismayo, Hagar, Bossaso, Erigavo, Garowe, Lasanod, Borama, Burao, Hargeisa, Abudwaq, Dhusamareb, Galkayo.

Note: Data is collected and compiled by WFP country offices, mainly from government official price data sources

Annex 1: Names and Number of Markets Covered by Country in this bulletin

Regions	Countries	Number of Markets Included	Names of Markets Included
OMJ-Eastern, Southern and Central Africa	Swaziland	All	All provinces central markets.
	Tanzania	20	Arusha, Dar Es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Songea, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Shinyanga, Singida, S'wanga, Tanga, Tabora, Mtwara, Lindi, Musoma, Bukoba, Kigoma, Babati.
	Uganda	6	Kampala, Jinja, Masaka, Mbarara, Gulu, Arua.
	Zambia	39	Chingola, Chipata, Choma, Isoka, Kabwe Rural, Kabwe Urban, Kalomo, Kalulushi, Kaoma, Kasama, Kasempa, Katete, Kawambwa, Kitwe, Livingstone, Luangwa, 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	1	Harare.
OMB-Asia	Afghanistan	11	Kabul, Kandahar, Jalalabad, Herat, Mazar, Faizabad, Gerzet, Bamian, Maimanan, Nili, Ghor.
	Bangladesh	5	Dhaka, Khulna, Shariatpur, Siriajganj, Sylhet.
	India	18	Agartala, Ahmedabad, Aizwal, Bangalore, Bhopal, Bhubaneshwar, Chennai, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Kolkata, Lucknow, Mumbai, Patna, Shillong, Shimla, Trivandrum.
	Indonesia	66	All provinces central markets.
	Laos	8	Vientiane, Luangprabang, Oudomxay, Sayabuly, Savannakhet, Khammuane, Saravan, Champasack.
	Nepal	14	Auchham, Bajura, Banke, Dhankuta, Dolpa, Humla, Jumla, Kailali, Kaski, Kathmandu, Morang, Parsa, Rolpa, Rupandehi.
	Pakistan	5	Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta.
	Philippines	All	All provinces central markets.
	Sri Lanka	8	Ampara, Batticaloa, Jaffna, Kilinochchi, Mannar, Mulaitivu, Trincomalee, Vavuniya.
OMC - Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	2	Yerevan, Vanadzor.
	Azerbaijan	All	All provinces central markets.
	Iraq	All	Selected provinces central markets.
	Palestine	11	Jenin, Tulkarm, Qalqiliya, Nablus, Ramallah & Al-Bireh, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, North Gaza, Miedel Gaza, South Gaza.
	Tajiskistan	5	Dushanbe, Gharm, Khorog, Kujand, Kurgan-Tyube.
	Yemen	6	Aden, Hodieda, Sa'ada, Sana'a, Soqatra, Taiz.
OMP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	3	La Paz, Cochabamba & Santa Cruz.
	Colombia	3	Barranquilla, Bogota, Cali.
	Costa Rica	All	All provinces central markets.
	Dominican Republic	1	Santo Domingo.
	El Salvador	All	All provinces central markets.
	Guatemala	All	All provinces central markets.
	Haiti	9	Port-au-Prince, Cap- Haitien, Cayes, Jeremie, Gonaives, Jacmel, Hinche, Port de Paix, Ouanaminthe.
	Honduras	All	All provinces central markets.
	Nicaragua	1	Managua.
	Panama	All	All provinces central markets.
	Peru	1	Lima.
OMS	Sudan	14	EL Gedaref, Rabak, EL Rank, Sinnar, ED Damazine, El Obeid, Abu Jibeiha, El Nuhood, Nyala, El Fasher, UM Dorman, Dongola, Medani, Atbara.

Note: Data is collected and compiled by WFP country offices, mainly from government official price data sources

Annex 2: Approach

The analysis is based on quarterly price indices of the main caloric contributors to household food consumption. It uses:

i) The price change from last quarter calculated as a percentage change from the precedent quarter. Real prices are calculated by dividing each quarterly price by its 5-year average. The change between the two quarters is reported in column E (Table 2).

ii) The monthly (year-on-year) price change calculated as a percentage change from 12 months earlier. Column F (Table 2) reflects the percentage change of the most recent monthly price data available (e.g. November 2008) compared with the same month of the previous year (i.e. November 2007).

iii) The quarterly price change from the last quarter calculated as the quarterly percentage changes from the corresponding seasonal price of last year, (Column G). This average percentage change indicates whether the price has changed from the recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

iv) The quarterly price change from the last 5-years calculated as the quarterly percentage change (say from September to November 2008) from the corresponding seasonal average prices of the last 5 years (Column H). This estimate indicates whether there is a structural shift of the current price from its long-term seasonal pattern.

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

Assuming that the caloric contribution is a proxy of the relative importance of the food item in the food basket, the likely impact of the last quarter average price change on the cost of the food basket is captured in column I (i.e. the percentage price change in column E weighted by the caloric contribution of the food item in column D). The long term likely impact is presented in column J (i.e. the percentage price change in column H 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 5 percent (Column J). Between 5 percent and 10 percent it is considered moderate. Above 10 percent the likely impact on the cost of the food basket is considered high and very high above 20 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.

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