WFP

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TRENDS IN STAPLE FOOD PRICES IN SELECTED VULNERABLE COUNTRIES

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wfp food security analysis

This bulletin provides information on price changes for the most commonly consumed staples and the potential impacts of these changes on the cost of the food basket. Staples contribute 40 – 80% 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 staples.

The bulletin covers 60 countries over the period July to September 2009 .

Highlights:

- **Overall:** Prices of the main staple food commodities have stabilized or slightly decreased in most of the countries over the last three months compared to the previous quarter. However, in most of the countries, the cost of the food basket is still higher compared to their long term averages (table 3). In 47% of the countries monitored, the overall cost of the food basket is more than 20% above the 5-year averages. This is most evident in countries such as Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Ghana, Malawi, Pakistan, Somalia, Southern Sudan, Sri Lanka, Tajikistan, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
- **Asia:** Rice and wheat prices have either remained stable or declined during the last quarter, except in Timor Leste where the price of rice and maize has increased significantly. Rice and maize make up 60% of caloric intake for households in Timor Leste. In general, 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 sorghum and millet in Chad and Northern Nigeria, and rice in Côte d'Ivoire and Sierra Leone, where prices have risen significantly. However, prices continue to be high compared to their long term averages, up to 150% in certain cases such as the price of sorghum in Benin.
- **Southern, Eastern and Central Africa:** Staple food prices remained stable or decreased in most of the countries during the last quarter. However, in Tanzania and Swaziland, prices are still experiencing significant increases. Maize prices have risen by 17% and 19% respectively; representing 33% and 26% of caloric contribution to households diet. Prices remain very high when compared to their long term averages, especially in Ethiopia, Malawi, Somalia, and Zimbabwe where staple food prices are still more than double.
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** Staple food prices remained stable or declined in all countries over the last quarter. In fact, prices seem to be mostly returning back to their normal levels. Only Colombia, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua and Peru are still experiencing prices above their long term averages.
- **Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe:** Staple food prices were either stable or decreasing in most of the countries during the last quarter. Compared to their long term average, prices are significantly high in Palestine and Tajikistan, and can be 27% to 93% higher depending on the commodity.
- **Stand-Alone Countries:** Staple food prices remained stable or declined in Northern Sudan, whereas they were very high in Southern Sudan. However, compared to their long term averages, prices continue to be very high in both Northern and Southern Sudan.

Table 1 summarizes the overview of price trends; **Table 2** presents the evolution of the purchasing power in Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Niger and Sudan; **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 Trends for Main Staple Food Commodities (Change from Last Quarter)

	Change from Last Quarter			Change from 5 Years Average		
	Downward ↓	Stable →	Upward ↑	Downward ↓	Stable →	Upward ↑
OMB* - Asia	Afghanistan	Bangladesh India Indonesia Laos Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka	Timor Leste		Bangladesh	Afghanistan India Indonesia Laos Nepal Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka
OMC – Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Tajikistan	Armenia Azerbaijan Iran Georgia Palestine Yemen	Iraq	Azerbaijan Georgia		Palestine Iraq
OMD – West Africa	Benin Ghana Senegal Togo	Burkina Faso Guinea Guinea Bissau Mauritania Mali Niger	Chad Côte d'Ivoire North Nigeria Sierra Leone		Côte d'Ivoire Mauritania	Benin Burkina Faso Chad Guinea Guinea Bissau Ghana Mali Niger North Nigeria Senegal Togo
OMJ – Southern, Eastern and Central Africa	Mozambique Somalia Uganda Zimbabwe	Burundi Congo DRC Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Rwanda Zambia	Swaziland Tanzania		Burundi Madagascar Rwanda Swaziland Uganda	Ethiopia Kenya Lesotho Malawi Mozambique Somalia Tanzania Zambia Zimbabwe
OMP – Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia Colombia El Salvador	Costa Rica Dominican Republic Ecuador Guatemala Haiti Honduras Nicaragua Panama Peru		Dominican Republic	Bolivia Ecuador El Salvador	Colombia Guatemala Haiti Nicaragua Peru
OMS – Stand-Alone Countries		Northern Sudan	Southern Sudan			Northern Sudan Southern Sudan
Number of countries	13	39	9	3	11	37**

* The acronyms OMB, OMC, OMD, OMJ, OMP, OMS used throughout the bulletin refer to the names of the WFP regions.
**Comparison are not done for six countries (Sierra Leone, Congo DRC, TimorLeste, Armenia, Iran, Costa Rica, Honduras, Panama and Yemen) where the data isn't available to calculate 5-year average.

Table 2: Evolution of household purchasing power

Countries	Country Fact Sheet	
	Evolution of Purchasing Power	Main Reasons
Afghanistan[1]	The terms of trade between wheat and casual labour increased by 8% on average in August compared to July 2009.	Stability in the price of wheat in August compared to July 2009, therefore the increase in casual labour wage rates is improving the terms of trade for labourers.
Ethiopia[2]	The terms of trade between livestock and cereals in June compared to May 2009 showed a mixed pattern depending on the region. The terms of trade between cereals and casual labour increased by 6% in Somali, 10% in Amhara and 9.2% in Tigray.	Improvement in casual wage rate due to increase in demand linked to the start of the 2009 Meher agricultural activities.
Niger[3]	In most vulnerable areas, the terms of trade between livestock and cereals worsened in August 2009 to the tune of 5% to 18% across the country.	Increase in the retail price of millet in August compared to July 2009.
Sudan[4]	The terms of trade in August compared to July 2009 started to favour grain producers against livestock owners (decrease in the terms of trade).	Sorghum prices increased more rapidly than livestock prices in August.

Note: This table presents information from monitoring bulletins mainly prepared by WFP Country Offices.

Source:
1 Afghanistan Market Price Bulletin August 2009, WFP Country Office.
2 Ethiopia Market Watch, July 2009, WFP Country Office.
3 Bulletins from SIMA and SIM – Bétail, August 2009, Government and Partners.
4 Sudan Monthly Market Update, issue 21, September 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	-16	-4	-7	71	-9	37	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Cassava products	16	-22	2	16	32				
		Rice	11	-7	20	23	73				
		Sorghum	6	-20	50	56	150				
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	27	6	7	11	36	3	26	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of sorghum and millet
		Millet	22	7	7	10	34				
		Maize	15	2	-11	-6	40				
		Rice	6	-2	-5	-3	55				
	Chad	Sorghum	18	10	1	15	53	4	20	↑	Low impact with high price increase of sorghum and millet
		Millet	15	13	-4	16	50				
		Maize	5	3	-17	8	42				
		Import rice	4	1	-22	-23	19				
	Côte d'Ivoire	Rice	17	31	52	33	73	1	8	↑	Low impact with very high price increase of rice
		Cassava	12	-41	-12	-24	-32				
		Maize	7	8	-22	-13	-2				
	Ghana	Cassava	23	-12	22	16	62	-5	41	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of cassava, maize, yams and rice
		Maize	13	-5	4	-4	90				
		Yams	11	-15	40	17	40				
		Plantains	9	5	26	19	50				
		Rice imported	8	-2	6	22	73				
	Guinea	Local rice	36	-9	-16	-16	44	-3	16	→	Low impact with downward price trends of local rice
	Guinea Bissau	Import rice	38	-4	-11	-11	60	0	24	→	Low impact with downward price trend of imported rice
		Maize	8	0	0	0	0				
		Millet	6	24	9	13	-2				
		Wheat	5	0	-13	-13	17				
	Mauritania	Wheat	30	3	-33	-34	13	1	7	→	Low impact with slight price increase of all items
		Import rice	11	3	-9	-6	31				
	Mali	Millet	20	8	13	6	24	1	14	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of millet
		Import rice	20	-3	-16	-16	21				
		Sorghum	14	2	-2	-3	22				
		Maize	10	0	-7	-7	22				

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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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	Niger	Millet	41	6	13	9	26	2	18	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of millet
		Sorghum	12	2	6	4	24				
		Imported rice	9	-3	2	4	43				
		Maize	2	1	-11	-10	35				
	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	13	-12	-13	27	4	11	↑	Low impact with high price increase of sorghum and millet
		Millet	11	11	-10	-11	21				
		Rice	9	1	-7	-9	25				
		Maize	7	8	-18	-17	37				
	Senegal	Import rice	31	-27	-38	-38	27	-7	14	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of import rice
		Maize	9	4	-8	-7	32				
		Millet	8	12	-10	2	33				
	Sierra Leone	Local rice	40	11	N/A	N/A	N/A	7	N/A	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of local rice
		Palm oil	8	32	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Togo*	Maize	24	-17	-14	-29	43	-4	10	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items.
		Cassava products	15	-3	15	16	N/A				
OMJ-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	Burundi	Sweet Pot'oes	18	0	0	0	0	1	8	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of beans
		Beans	16	6	-22	-22	18				
		Cassava flour	16	0	0	0	6				
		Maize	13	4	-11	-11	33				
	Congo DRC	Cassava products	55	2	95	91	N/A	2	N/A	→	Low impact with slight price increase of cassava products
		Maize	13	9	88	51	N/A				
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	3	-35	-35	127	1	57	→	Low impact with slight price increase of maize
		Wheat	18	0	-18	-18	95				
		Sorghum	10	5	-35	-35	132				
	Kenya	Maize	36	3	9	12	85	1	31	→	Low impact with slight price increase of maize
	Lesotho	Maize	57	0	3	5	33	0	19	→	Low impact with stable price trend of maize
	Madagascar	Domestic rice	49	2	0	-4	13	1	7	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice
	Malawi	Maize	52	-4	-34	-31	128	-2	66	→	Low impact with downward price trend of maize

*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	Mozambique	Maize	22	-28	-34	-20	77	-8	24	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Import rice	8	-17	-12	-11	84				
	Rwanda	Beans	10	4	-4	-4	47	1	8	→	Low impact with slight price increase of beans.
		Maize	5	8	18	6	59				
	Somalia	Sorghum	29	-16	-47	-49	116	-6	94	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of all items
		Maize	18	-1	-49	-51	154				
		Wheat flour	10	-1	-47	-48	163				
		Import rice red	9	-7	-46	-47	186				
	Swaziland	Maize	26	19	4	18	30	5	10	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of maize
		Rice	5	4	49	36	38				
	Tanzania	Maize	33	17	25	22	90	5	34	↑	Moderate impact with high price increase of maize
		Rice	8	-4	-4	2	53				
	Uganda	Maize	11	-12	31	20	5	-1	5	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
		Beans	7	8	-2	-2	67				
	Zambia	Maize	56	-6	16	20	80	-4	45	→	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
	Zimbabwe	Maize	43	-14	-56	-6	200	-6	86	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
OMB-Asia	Afghanistan	Wheat	58	-14	-48	-46	61	-10	40	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat and rice
		Rice	22	-7	-16	-20	20				
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	72	1	-38	-40	7	1	4	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice and wheat
		Ata-Packet	9	2	-50	-51	-11				
		Soyabeans	3	-12	-28	-33	15				
	India	Rice	31	3	10	7	53	1	24	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice and wheat
		Wheat	21	1	8	7	37				
	Indonesia	Rice	51	-1	4	4	49	0	25	→	Low impact with downward price trend of rice
	Laos	Rice	64	-7	0	2	42	-4	27	→	Low impact with downward price trend of rice
	Nepal	Rice	37	3	15	6	66	2	38	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice and wheat
		Wheat	14	2	61	32	100				

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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
OMB-Asia	Pakistan	Wheat flour	37	0	9	10	97	0	42	→	Low impact with stable price trend of wheat flour
		Rice	7	-3	-16	-16	85				
	Philippines	Rice	46	-4	-6	-9	49	-2	22	→	Low impact with downward price trend of rice
	Sri Lanka	Rice	39	-6	3	5	89	-3	49	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat and rice
		Wheat	15	-4	1	-7	95				
	Timor Leste	Rice	40	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	↑	High impact with very high price increase of rice
		Maize	22	16	N/A	N/A	N/A				
OMC - Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	Wheat flour	48	2	-23	-23	N/A	1	N/A	→	Low impact with slight price increase of wheat flour
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	50	-2	-22	-22	-2	-1	-1	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat flour
	Iran	Imported rice	10	4	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice
		Oil	4	0	N/A	N/A	N/A				
	Georgia	Wheat flour	46	0	-28	-27	-14	-1	-14	→	Low impact with stable price trend of wheat flour
		Maize	8	-7	9	6	N/A				
	Palestine	Wheat flour	36	-8	-16	-17	45	-3	26	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat flour and rice
		Rice	9	-1	27	25	93				
		Olive oil	5	2	5	4	27				
	Tajiskistan	Wheat	58	-15	-28	-30	84	-9	48	↓	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat
	Yemen	Wheat	51	-3	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2	N/A	→	Low impact with downward price trend of wheat
OMS	Northern Sudan	Sorghum	30	0	26	28	106	0	36	→	Low impact with slight price increase of wheat
		Wheat	15	3	-18	-17	76				
		Millet	7	-3	9	8	61				
	Southern Sudan	Sorghum	30	32	49	50	110	13	47	↑	High impact with very high price increase of Sorghum and millet
		Millet	7	46	108	109	195				

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
OMP-Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat flour	18	-13	-33	-38	11	-4	7	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of wheat flour and rice
		Rice	11	-14	-35	-32	45				
		Maize	11	0	-25	-22	N/A				
	Colombia	Rice	13	-17	-18	-20	34	-2	11	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of wheat flour and rice
		Maize	12	11	5	13	40				
		Wheat flour	8	-19	-23	-14	19				
	Costa Rica	Rice	17	5	16	24	N/A	1	N/A	→	Low impact with moderate price increase of rice
		Maize	5	4	34	47	N/A				
	Dominican Republic	Rice	17	-6	4	6	26	-1	4	→	Low impact with downward price trend of rice
	Ecuador	Rice	19	2	4	4	35	0	7	→	Low impact with slight price increase of rice
	El Salvador	Maize	32	-10	-7	-7	7	-5	6	↓	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Sorghum	5	-19	-4	-6	14				
		Bean	5	-20	-46	-49	0				
		Rice	4	0	-4	-3	82				
	Guatemala	Maize	40	-3	0	2	43	-1	17	→	Low impact with downward price trend of maize
	Haiti	Import Rice	23	-2	-39	-33	45	-1	19	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Wheat flour	13	-2	-21	-28	29				
		Domestic Maize	12	-4	-31	-26	39				
	Honduras	Maize	29	-7	2	11	N/A	-3	N/A	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Rice	6	-6	-21	-22	N/A				
	Nicaragua	Maize	23	1	12	25	-21	-2	16	→	Low impact with slight price increase of maize
		Rice	21	-9	-21	-13	97				
	Panama	Rice	25	0	0	0	N/A	0	N/A	→	Low impact with stable price trend of rice
		Maize	6	4	-6	-6	N/A				
	Peru	Rice	20	-1	-10	-10	12	-1	14	→	Low impact with downward price trends of all items
		Maize	11	-1	9	11	55				
		Wheat	11	0	2	3	30				
		Potatoes	9	-10	3	5	23				

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.
	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	8	Accra, Ashiaman, Hohoe, Koforidua, Mankessim, Sekondi, Tamale, Techiman.
	Guinea	5	Conakry, Kankan, Kindia, Labe, N'zerekore
	Guinea Bissau	1	Bandim.
	Mauritania	1	Nouakchott.
	Mali	9	Bamako, Gao, Kayes Centre, Kidal, Koulikoro Ba, Mopti Digue, Segou Centre, Sikasso Centre, Tombouctou.
	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, Amlame, Sokode, Sotouboua, Tchamba, Kara, Kabou, Ketao, Bangeli, Bassar, Dapaong, Mango, Cinkasse, Gando, Tandjoare, Mandouri, Barkoissi, Borgou, Nano.
OMJ-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	Burundi	16	Bujumbura, Bubanza, Gitega, Kirundo, Muyinga, Ngozi, Ruyigi, bururi, Cankuzo, Cibitoke, Karuzi, Kayanza, Matamba, Muramvya, Rutana, Mwaro.
	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
	Swaziland	All	All provinces central markets.

Note: Data is collected and compiled by WFP Country Offices and mainly comes from governments' 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-Easthern, Southern and Central Africa	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.
	Timor Leste	4	Dili, Baucau, Oecusse, Maliana.
OMC - Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	Armenia	2	Yerevan, Vanadzor.
	Azerbaijan	All	All provinces central markets.
	Iran	1	Tehran.
	Georgia	22	Batumi, Chkhorotsku, Gali, Gori, Keda, Khobi, Khulo, Kobuleti, Kutaisi, Martvili, Mestia, Mtskheta, Ozurgeti, Poti, Rustavi, Sagarejo, Shuakhevi, Sokhumi, Tbilisi, Telavi, Tsalenjikha, Zugdidi.
	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 Rep.	1	Santo Domingo.
	Ecuador	8	Quito, Guayaquil, Manta, Esmeraldas, Machala, Ambato, Loja, Cuenca.
	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	Northern Sudan	14	EL Gedaref, Rabak, EL Rank, Sinnar, ED Damazine, El Obeid, Abu Jibeiha, El Nuhood, Nyala, El Fasher, UM Dorman, Dongola, Medani, Atbara.
	Southern Sudan	10	Aweil Town, Hajar, Jau, Kapoeta, Konyokonyo, Malakal, Malakia, Malualkon, Nyamlel, Wau.

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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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