Issue 14 | January 2012

WFP World Food Programme wfp.org

The Market Monitor

Trends of staple food prices in vulnerable countries

This bulletin covers 68 countries for the period October to December 2011 (Q4-2011)[1]. It examines trends in staple food prices, fuel prices, the cost of the basic food basket, terms of trade and consumer price indices (CPI) at country level. This issue also provides an overview of the regions which were mostly affected by the impact of price fluctuations on the cost of the basic food basket through 2011 *(see Box 1)*. Price data are now available at http://foodprices.vam.wfp.org.

Fighting Hunger Worldwide

Highlights

Global trends

- The global cereal price index decreased by about 9% from last quarter, yet remained 3% above Q4-2010. Its dwindling trend is confirmed by international prices of maize and wheat, which both declined by 11%, while rice prices increased by 3% from the last quarter. Overall, international maize and rice prices are still 11% above Q4-2010, while wheat is 1% below.
- Figure 1 presents a snapshot of the staple food price series presented in this bulletin. Prices declined in 54% of the series and increased by over 10 percent in 16% of the series during Q4-2011. The highest price increases were observed in Western Africa and the Sahel, followed by Central and Eastern Africa (*see Table 3*). The commodities facing major price increases are sorghum, millet, and maize.
- The impact of staple commodity price changes on the cost of the food basket was high (between 5% and 10%) in five countries (Cambodia, Chad, Mali, North Nigeria, and Zimbabwe) and severe (above 10%) in three countries (Burkina Faso, Niger and Sudan). In Sudan, the price impact was severe in all the nine states reported in the bulletin. In Somalia, the impact of staple commodity price changes was low in almost all Somalia except in Togdheer region, where it was moderate. While prices of vulnerable households' main staple food (i.e. red sorghum) have stabilized at higher levels compared to 2010, the humanitarian crisis situation persists in Southern Somalia.
- Overall, sharp increases in the seasonally adjusted cost of the food basket were observed in 50 out of 56 countries for which data were available[2].

Figure 1 – Proportion of monitored staple commodities by type of price change

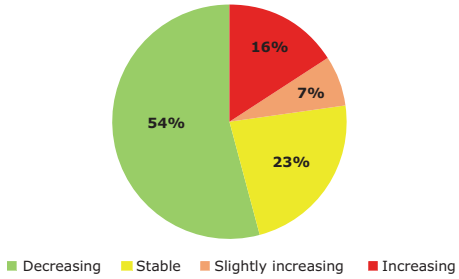
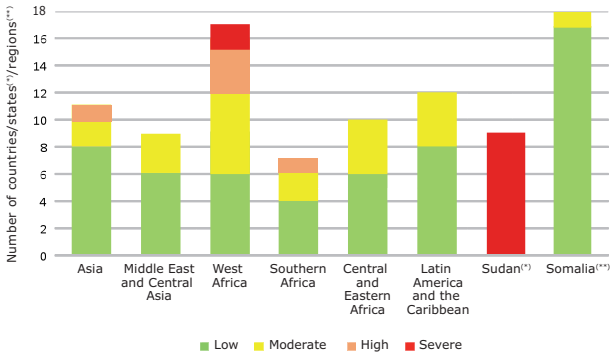


Figure 2 – Impact of price changes on the cost of the basic food basket (per region)



Staple food price trends at regional and country levels

- **Asia:** Real (i.e. seasonally adjusted - s.a.) prices have generally declined or remained stable since last quarter, with the exception of rice in **Cambodia** (+13%) and **Pakistan** (+6%). Both Cambodia and Pakistan have been affected by floods. On the other hand, bumper harvests in **India** are driving rice and wheat prices down by 1% and 6%, respectively. In **Sri Lanka**, local rice production was exceptionally good, resulting in a price decrease of 24% (s.a.), as well as wheat flour (-25%, s.a.). Overall, prices in the whole region remain higher than their 5-year averages.
- **West Africa:** Staple food prices did not follow their usual decreasing pattern at the end of the lean season due to the negative effect of drought on cereal production in several countries of the Sahel. This situation has raised widespread concerns over household food security status. Seasonally adjusted prices of locally produced cereals increased substantially in **Chad** (sorghum, +12%, millet, +22%, and maize, +32%), **North Nigeria** (sorghum, +21%, millet, +21%, maize, +13%, and rice, +15%), **Burkina Faso** (sorghum, +26%, millet, +13%, and maize, +25%), **Mali** (millet, +18%, and maize, +14%) and **Senegal** (millet, +12%). In **Niger**, besides erratic rainfalls, insect attacks

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 January 6th, 2012.

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.

further contributed to the harvest failure and price increases (sorghum, +32%, millet, +30%, and maize, +12%). Maize price increased by 20% in **Côte d'Ivoire**, mainly fuelled by demand from neighbouring countries and localized crop failures. Compared to Q4-2010, wheat prices increased in **Mauritania** (+11%), which is heavily dependent on cereal import from Senegal and Mali. Overall, quarterly price of imported rice increased almost everywhere in the region (Sierra Leone, +46%, **Guinea Bissau**, +17%, Mali, +12%, Niger, +10%, Mauritania, +9%, and Senegal, +6%) on a year-on-year basis.

- **Central and Eastern Africa:** Early rains and improved production forecasts, resulted in an overall decrease of real prices in most of the countries in the region in Q4-2011, with the exception of **Tanzania** (rice, +8%) and **Burundi** (cassava flour and maize, +4% each). However, the price levels remained very high as the recovery of countries from the mid-2011 drought is yet to be accomplished. Beside adverse climatic conditions, most of the Great Horn of Africa has been suffering from acute political instability in several areas. In **Ethiopia**, where rains were below normal in the north, the year-on-year quarterly increase for maize, wheat and sorghum was 101%, 85%, and 65%, respectively. Moreover, refugee flows from neighbouring South Sudan and Somalia may have put further upward pressure on prices. Maize price increased by 66% compared to Q4-2010 in **Kenya**, where floods impacted several parts of the country, along with the slow recovery from the adverse effects of drought that led to escalation of conflict in some pastoral areas. While cereal prices have decreased almost everywhere in **Somalia**, prices of red sorghum (the main staple food of vulnerable households) remain almost double of 2010 figures in Bari (+103%), Lower Shabelle (+103%), and Togdheer (+94%), and white maize in Middle Juba (+118%) and Bay (+100%). Southern Somalia remains in a humanitarian crisis situation. In **South Sudan**, wheat flour price remains persistently high (+20% compared to last quarter) as a result of increasing tension with Sudan, violence in Jonglei state and poor infrastructure. In **Sudan**, below average production estimates led to real cereal price increases, especially in North Kordofan (sorghum, +94%, s.a., and millet, +58%, s.a.), in South Kordofan (sorghum, +57%, s.a.), and White Nile (sorghum, +56%, s.a.) compared to the previous quarter. In North Darfur, cereal production is expected to meet food needs for only the next 2-3 months, triggering unusual demand and trade flows from South Darfur (sorghum, +29 and +15%, s.a., respectively). Insecurity problems in Blue Nile and South Kordofan are expected to further reduce local production and hence exacerbate price increases.
- **Southern Africa:** In Q4-2011, nominal prices have increased throughout the region, compared to Q3-2011. In **Swaziland**, nominal price of maize meal and rice increased by 34% and 69% respectively, compared to Q4-2010. Similarly, in Lesotho maize and wheat flour price increased by 9% and 12%. Poor harvests affected maize prices in **Zimbabwe** (+15%, s.a.). In **Malawi**, seasonally adjusted maize price was stable, though 10% above Q4-2010, largely triggered by economic crisis. Food shortages in the region were partially offset by Mozambique and Zambia. Real prices declined in **Mozambique** (maize, -12% and rice, -4%, s.a.), **Zambia** (maize, -5%, s.a.), and **Madagascar** (rice, -6%, s.a.). However, food security is undermined by protracted political instability in the latter.
- **Latin America and Caribbean:** The outlook in the region shows declining prices, mostly driven by international price trends and good harvests during the year. Nonetheless, in the second decade of October, tropical floods hit most of the countries in Central America, with some localized drawbacks on the production. Despite seasonally adjusted maize price declines by 25% in **El Salvador**, 12% in **Bolivia**, 9% in **Costa Rica**, and 5% in **Guatemala**, the year-on-year quarterly comparison shows a substantial price increase with the exception of Bolivia (+26%, -17%, +20%, and +27%, respectively). Downward real price changes are observed for rice in **Colombia** (-15%, s.a.), **Peru** (-3%, s.a.), and **Ecuador** (-1%, s.a.).
- **Middle East and Central Asia:** Wheat prices have generally decreased in the region, compared to Q3-2011. Specifically, wheat price in **Tajikistan** declined by 20% (s.a.), though early and harsh winter weather and inadequate storage facilities, negatively affected households' food stocks and prices (+37% compared to Q4-2010). Compared to Q4-2010, wheat prices also increased by 8% in **Kyrgyzstan**, as opposed to milk and potato prices (-8% and -9%, respectively). In the Caucasian countries, a decline is observed in seasonally adjusted prices of wheat flour (**Armenia**, -22%, **Azerbaijan**, -7%, **Georgia**, -5%). An overall downward real price trend is also recorded in the **occupied Palestinian territory** (wheat flour, -12%, rice, -2%, olive oil, -5%, s.a.). Wheat price inflation in **Yemen** (+29%, compared to Q4-2010), is partially fuelled by political instability, causing serious concerns over food security, especially among displaced people. Despite a decline of 7% from Q3-2011, rice price remains unaffordable for most of the vulnerable households in **Egypt** (+25% compared to Q4-2010).

Fuel price trends at country level

Despite a slight decline from Q3-2011 (-3%), international crude oil prices remain high compared to last year (+26%). Within a year, petrol price increased by 19% in **Sri Lanka**, 18% in **Mauritania**, 31% in **Ethiopia**, 64% in **Tajikistan**, and decreased by 30% in **South Sudan**. Overnight fuel subsidy removal increased fuel price by 115% in **Nigeria** as of the 1st of January 2012, causing nation-wide strikes.

Impact on purchasing power

Terms of trade: The decreasing trend of wheat prices on the regional markets in Central Asia, following the good harvests in Kazakhstan and Pakistan, stabilised the purchasing power of casual labourers in **Afghanistan**. The decline in wheat prices resulted in an improvement of households' purchasing power in **Kyrgyzstan**, where remittance flows improved and wages increased for some workers. A similar pattern was observed in **Tajikistan**, where the cost of the food basket declined by 6% in October and remained stable compared to the previous quarter. In rural and urban areas of **Yemen**, household purchasing power further deteriorated due to the upward trend of food prices (wheat flour among all), the sharp reduction of income opportunities, and fuel shortages, which slowed down agriculture activities and food distribution.

The food purchasing power of households decreased in **Cambodia** as the sharp increase in rice prices outweighed increases in unskilled wages. This upward trend of the Cambodian rice prices was mainly driven by the increase in Thai rice price and by the flooding which affected part of the crop production during the last agricultural season. In **Myanmar**, the harvesting period improved daily wages and income opportunities in the paddy areas. However, there are concerns about the recent flooding which might have worsened the terms of trade between farm wage and rice price in some affected areas.

Improved water availability and pasture had positive impacts on the purchasing power of pastoralists in **Kenya**, where improved farm job opportunities eased purchasing power constraints for farming communities in the south-eastern and costal lowlands as well. In the Tigray and Somali regions of **Ethiopia**, the decline of cereal prices strengthened the purchasing power of those households who rely on daily labour to buy food in markets. Improvements were also reported in **Somaliland** and **Puntland**, because of the combined effect of cereal price decreases and increases in labour wages. The same pattern was recorded in most rural areas of **Southern Somalia** regions, although households' purchasing power remained lower than the previous year. The situation continued to be critical for poor urban households and pastoralists in **Djibouti** due to the high food prices, reduced income generating opportunities, and the drought which deteriorated the purchasing power of pastoralists.

In **Malawi**, high food prices in the face of limited job opportunities have caused an erosion of household purchasing power. Some southern districts also experienced a reduced maize supply from the other regions of the country and an outbreak of animal disease. High food prices continue to increase the cost of living in **Zimbabwe**, particularly in the southern and western regions where crop production remained poor.

The pastoralist communities in **Mauritania** and **Niger** faced a deterioration of their terms of trade, mainly due to abnormal increases in cereal prices, and oversupply of livestock in Mauritania. In the coastal countries of West Africa, casual labourers in **Liberia** faced a reduction of their purchasing power due to an increase in imported rice price from Q4-2010 (+23%). Meanwhile, local communities involved in cross-border trade enjoyed some income increases in areas of high flow of refugees from **Côte d'Ivoire**. In Côte d'Ivoire, the purchasing price of cocoa is still far below the government price of Q3-2011. In **Nigeria**, the recent removal/reduction of fuel subsidies is expected to transmit to food prices and hence deteriorate the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households in the absence of adequate safety nets.

Inflation: In Eastern Africa, food inflation rates remain high despite the partial recovery from drought and crop failures in some countries. Annual food inflation spreads between 66% in **South Sudan**, 50% in **Ethiopia**, 46% in **Uganda**, 26% in **Tanzania**, 25% in **Kenya**, and 14% in **Burundi**. High inflation rates were also observed in **Sierra Leone** (+17%), **Egypt** (+13%), **Haiti** (+12%), **Bangladesh** (+12%), **Pakistan** (+10%), **Ghana** (+9%), **Malawi** (+9%), **Ecuador** (+8%), **Panama** (+8%), and **Peru** (+8%). The removal/reduction of fuel subsidies is likely to trigger further food inflation in **Nigeria** in the near future. On average, the Nigerian food inflation rate stands at about 10% (year-on-year) in Q4-2011.

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.

Box 1 – Regional trends of the impact of staple commodity prices in 2011

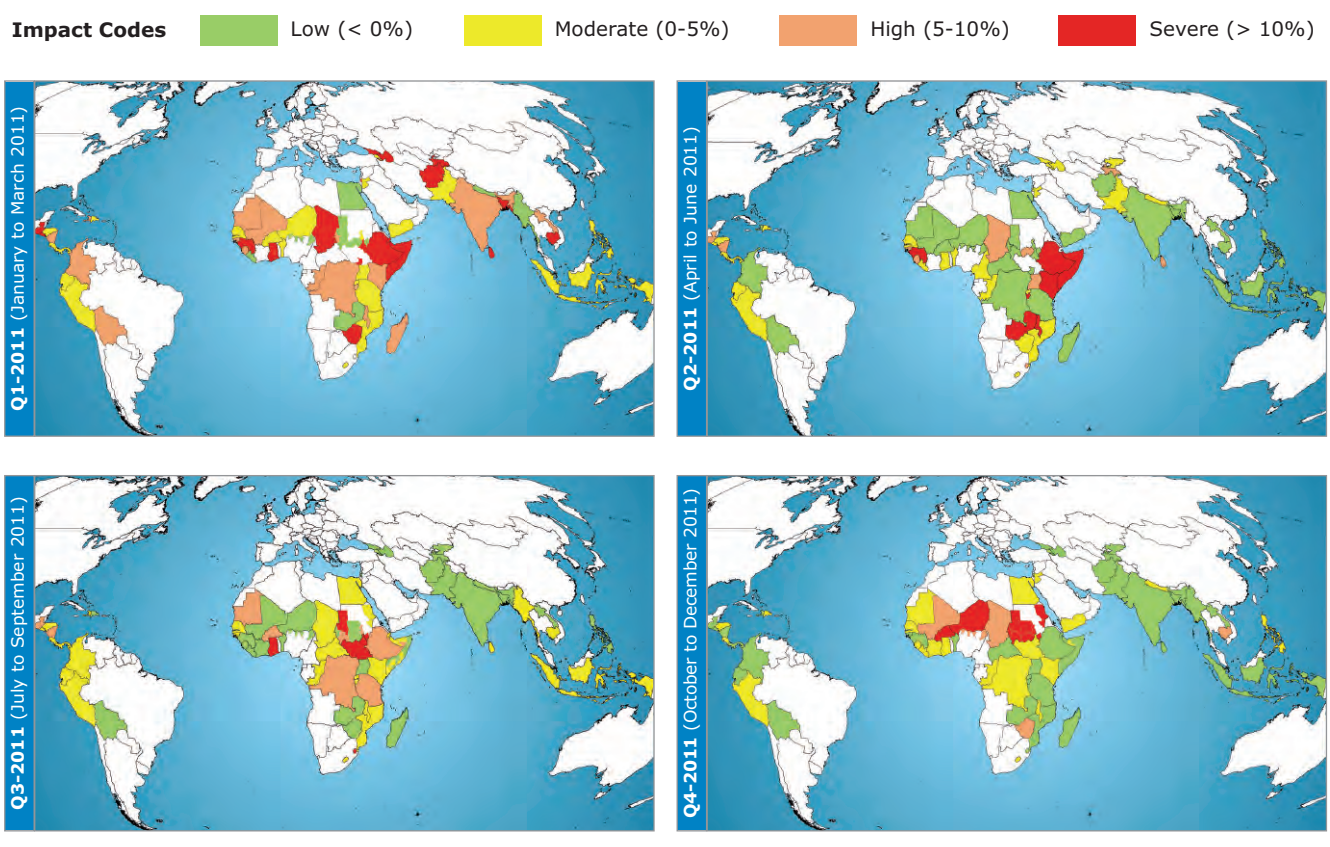


Table 1. **Evolution of household purchasing power reported in country bulletins**

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODB-Asia	**Afghanistan**	The terms of trade (ToT) for casual labour and wheat remained stable from October to November. The December ToT slightly deteriorated (0.2%) from the previous month, and improved by 1% and 5% compared to the same period in 2010 and two-year back respectively. In November, the purchasing power of pastoralists rose by 0.7% compared to the previous month in terms of the amount of wheat obtained by selling a sheep. When compared to the previous year and the pre-crisis level, the pastoralists' purchasing power decreased significantly (-16.6% and -19% respectively). In December, the sheep/wheat ToT slightly deteriorated by 0.6% due to a decrease in sheep prices.	Wheat prices remained stable over the last three months due to a good supply from the neighbouring countries (Pakistan and Kazakhstan), which has partly offset the poor harvest of the last season in Afghanistan. Nonetheless, in most markets wheat price remained high compared to last year and the 5-year average, and there are concerns of further price increase in the coming months. In November, the celebration of the Eid pushed the demand for livestock up. This improved both the income and purchasing power of the pastoralists as the sheep price increased. In December, sheep price decreased country-wide, mainly driven by seasonal fluctuation due to shortage of pasture as the winter season deepens.
	Cambodia	The food purchasing power of households (ToT of unskilled wages against rice used as a proxy) decreased in both rural and urban areas on a month-on-month basis, as the sharp increase in rice prices outweighed increases in unskilled wages. In rural areas the unskilled wages and lowest quality rice ToT decreased by 2.2% and 2.7% in October and in November, respectively. In urban areas the reduction was sharper (-15.6% and -5.2%) over the same period of time.	Extensive flooding in October damaged part of the harvest and pushed rice price beyond seasonal fluctuations. In October, unskilled wages increased by 6.7% on a month-on-month basis, due to the higher demand for agricultural labour in those areas affected by the floods, thus somehow offsetting the effect of high rice prices. The upward trend of Thai export prices and the higher international demand for Vietnamese rice also contributed to the domestic rice price increase in Cambodia.
	Myanmar	Households' purchasing power strengthened from October to November as it corresponds to the harvesting period in the upland and lowland paddies. Daily wages and employment opportunities improved, although trends varied by township. Notably, harvest-related improvements were reported in Maungdaw (Northern Rakhine State) and in Muse (Northern Shan State), whereas some deterioration is recorded in the townships of Rathedaung and Kutkai, as wage labour incomes remained insufficient to afford the basic food basket needs.	Stable rice price and increasing wages and/or days worked in the harvesting areas (by at least 1 day per week) are key drivers of improved purchasing power. On the other hand, weather shocks weakened households' livelihoods in some areas. In Magway State, on the 20th of October a tropical storm disrupted livelihoods of several households, compounding their purchasing capacity. In Northern Rakhine State (NRS) heavy rains impacted the rice harvest, with paddy yields reduced by 14-29% compared to previous year's figures.
ODD-West Africa	**Benin**	In November, household purchasing power deteriorated in both Southern and Northern zones from the previous month, while it improved in the Central region. The palm oil producers in the Southern region (Pobè) could buy 4 kg of maize against 1 litre of palm oil in November against 5 kg in October. In the Northern region (Banicoara), the producers of cotton could get 1.5 kg of maize while selling 1 kg of cotton against 1.8 kg of maize in October. The maize/soybean ToT were in favour of soybean producers who could purchase 1.7 kg of maize when selling 1 kg of soybean in November 2011 compared to 1.5 kg in the month before.	Maize prices were either stable or increased in all monitored markets because of the relatively limited market supply compared to the demand. On the contrary, the good supply of soybean resulted in either a stable or slight decrease in the price of soybean.

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	**Burkina Faso**	Household income increased as a result of the greater availability of the cash crops (i.e. sesame, cowpeas, groundnuts, and fonio) over the observed period. In the Northern pastoralist zone, poor households diversified their income sources to meet food needs, relying more on rural-urban migration and panning for gold. The increase in the income from gold wash activities was estimated at 15-20% over a year. This might have prevented further deterioration of the food security situation of the concerned households.	In December, retail prices increased by 9% for maize, 3% for millet, and 6% for sorghum from the previous month. All food prices were above their last year and 5-year averages, and in some cases by as much as 46%.
	Chad	The livestock/millet ToT improved in the last months in the Southern livelihood zone in favour of pastoralists. In October 2011, pastoralists could get about 10 kg of millet more than October 2010 by selling an average sheep.	The strong demand driven by the Tabaski feast sustained the improvement of pastoralist purchasing power.
	Côte d'Ivoire	Despite a slight increase, the current purchasing price of cocoa (644-681 XOF/kg) still remains far below the government price of 1,000 XOF per kg in the months of September and October.	N/A
	Liberia	With exception of Pleebo market, casual labourers in the agriculture sector experienced deteriorating ToT in October 2011. Compared to the same period of last year, daily labour is paid less in terms of rice obtained, up to a reduction by 0.5 to 1 kg on average. Work opportunities from some private agencies mainly increased the income of the poor households (in Banh camp) in Tapita in rubber and palm plantations. In the mining activities, the youth in the Ziah camp are attracted by the high daily wage (600 LD/day compared to the local 150 LD/day). Furthermore, host community and refugees involved in cross-border trade increased their income as a result of very high price of bush meat.	The high price of imported rice - with no corresponding increases in cost of labour - was the key factor of the declining ToT in 2011.
	Mali	The purchasing power of rice producers deteriorated from September to October in comparison with the millet producers. In September, the price of 100 kg of rice could be traded with 313 kg of millet, whereas the same amount of rice was equivalent to 238 kg of millet in October.	Greater supply of local rice together with a decrease in millet and sorghum productions resulted in higher millet price (+20 XOF/kg) and lower local rice price (-32 XOF/Kg on average).
	Mauritania	In the agro-pastoral zone, the pastoralists experienced deteriorating livestock/cereal ToT in November.	The high level of livestock supply on markets resulted in a decrease in the livestock price while cereals and imported food prices were on an upward trend.

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	**Niger**	Despite the slight increase in the average price of goat from October to November, the goat/millet ToT deteriorated for pastoralists. In November, the average price of a goat was 25,305 XOF against 25,115 XOF in the previous month. On average, pastoralists could get a lower quantity of millet by selling a goat, i.e. from 133 Kg in October to 126 Kg of millet in November.	The slight increase in goat prices - due to the increase of demand from Nigeria for the Tabaski feast - has not fully offset the increase in cereal prices.
	Nigeria	The households' purchasing power is expected to be severely reduced by increased expenditures related to overnight fuel price doubling after subsidy removal. The removal of the fuel subsidies has fuelled the already tense political and security situation in the country and raised concerns over households' food security and basic needs.	N/A
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	**Djibouti**	In Djibouti City, the purchasing power of poor households decreased, as incomes from casual labour and trade activities remained scarce, and staple food prices were at high levels compared to last year. Increases in expenditures for the school fees and the Eid celebration put further pressure on poor households' incomes. In Northwest pastoral areas, livestock continued to face food and water shortage, thence animal and dairy products sales dropped. If the poor pasture conditions do not improve in the coming months, the earnings from selling goat herds will continue its declining trend, with an estimated reduction from 60% to less than 15% of the poor pastoralists' income.	The purchasing power of urban households eroded by rising food prices as a result of the international price trends and the Ethiopian cereal export ban. The situation is further compounded by the ban on charcoal production and firewood sales which undermined the income base of the poor households, since other income generating activities were very limited. The failure of the rainy season (July-September) in the northwest areas caused poor pastures and livestock conditions, thus deteriorating ToT for pastoralists.
	Ethiopia	Staple food prices generally declined in November as the supply of cereals in the market increased during maize and sorghum harvest. Since the monthly wage rate remained stable in November, the ToT between daily wage and maize increased by 5% in Somali Region and by 16% in Tigray Region. At Gode, as a result of the increased price of livestock and stable cereal prices in November, the ToT between shoat (sheep and goat) to maize and shoat to wheat increased by 38% and 24% respectively. On the other hand, at Jijiga the ToT with wheat decreased by 12% and remained stable with maize.	Greater supply from the last Meher harvest and the distribution of subsidised wheat by the Government, have strengthened households' purchasing power granting more farm labour opportunities and declining cereal prices. Livestock price in Gode increased due to high demand from local traders to export to the neighbouring Somaliland and less supply from livestock herders who were not willing to sell livestock to the market during the good rainy seasons.
	Kenya	In pastoral livelihood areas, livestock prices were above the 5-year average for October, with the exception of Garissa and Isiolo, where instability slowed livestock trade down. In October the purchasing power of pastoralists improved by 15-30% in Baringo, Narok, Laikipia and Mandera. In these areas households were able to access a 90 kg bag of maize from the sale of 2-5 goats against the 3-6 goats in September. In Tana river, Trans Mara, Mandera, Isiolo and Garissa, the ToT was still far below the 5 year average by 50-70%. In the south-eastern and coastal lowlands, the planting of the short rains crop pushed farm labour opportunities up to 30%, and households' income in October was estimated 10-15% higher than the previous month.	The 2011 short rains resulted in recovering water availability and pasture in most pastoral areas in the north and northeast, and in cropping lowlands of the southeast and coastal areas. Favourable livestock price and reduced cereal prices were the key factors of the improved pastoral ToT, although pastoralists experienced significant livestock losses (ranging between 15-20%) during the recent drought which affected part of the country. The upsurge of farm activities generally improved household purchasing power in the agriculture areas of the south-eastern and coastal lowlands.

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

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODN-Central and Eastern Africa	**Somalia**	The recent decline in cereal prices and increase in labour wages strengthened households' purchasing power in Somaliland and Puntland. In most rural areas of southern Somalia regions (with the exception of large decreases in Juba Regions) the labour wage/cereal ToT increased from June to November, particularly in Hiran (12 kg), Gedo (12 kg) and Shabelle (9 kg) but remained lower than the previous year. On the other hand, declining or stable livestock price did not improve pastoralists' purchasing power for the period October - December. In central Somalia and Mogadishu area, increased livestock prices eased pastoralists' purchasing power, while cereal prices followed mixed trends which resulted mainly in a deterioration of households' purchasing power.	The combination of reduced cereal prices following a relatively good Deyr season, and increased labour wages due to high labour demand for farming activities, improved households' purchasing power in Somaliland and Puntland. Livestock prices declined due to the seasonal trends of lower demand after the Hajj festivities. Despite some improvements, the purchasing power was still much lower than the same period in 2010, especially in conflict areas, such as Juba regions. In central Somalia and Mogadishu livestock prices rose as a consequence of improved body conditions following the Deyr rains.
ODJ-Southern Africa	**Malawi**	In southern Malawi, the steep maize price increases, coupled with limited income-generating opportunities, deteriorated poor households' purchasing power. Casual labour opportunities were expected to decline by about 25%, which further constrained households' food access as food stocks reduced in the lean period (started in October). The scarcity of foreign currency lowered traders' capacity to import essential commodities, especially fertilizers which are highly requested by the farmers for the coming agricultural season.	Significant price increases in the southern districts resulted mainly from lower than usual supplies from central Malawi, as the Government lifted the ban on maize export from the country since 2010. As a consequence, most of the 2011 harvested maize exported to Kenya through Beira port in Mozambique, and also maize exports through informal cross-border trade increased in comparison to previous years. In the southern Districts of Chikhwawa and Nsanje the sale of cattle and goats was banned by the Government because of an outbreak of animal disease, which impacted negatively the income sources of rural households.
	Zimbabwe	The incomes for most rural and urban households have not increased as rapidly as the general cost of living. In October incomes ranged between 36% and 50% below the total basket cost, which rose by 10% compared to the same time in 2010. In major employment sectors (like commercial, agriculture, transport, and mining) incomes were far below the cost of living of a poor urban households. A weak purchasing power limited many farmers in buying farming inputs (seeds, fertilizers, fuel, etc.) for the coming cropping season, because of the low earnings from the previous one and inadequate credit facilities. In the northwest zone, livestock to cereals ToT deteriorated in the Cereal and Low Cotton Communal (Kariba District, northern part of Gokwe North and southern parts of Hurungwe District). In the latter, an average sized ox was traded for about 885 kg of maize grain, while in other zones the exchange reached more than a ton.	High food prices affected vulnerable people with limited economic means and low access to food, particularly in the southern and western regions, where agricultural production was once again poor during this season. Price increases for electricity, food and transport, mostly contributed to the rising cost of living. In October, the food and non-food components increased by 15% and 8% respectively compared to the same time of the last year. Cooking oil prices experienced the highest increase among all the monitored food commodities, due to the reintroduction of import duties.
ODP- Latin America and Caribbean	**Haiti**	Prices for the main staple foods were relatively stable in November in the monitored markets, including the price of imported rice (Tchako). The price stability might have improved the purchasing power of poor households as job opportunities increased during the harvesting period.	Land preparation for the planting of vegetables, beans, and rice in irrigated plain areas and rice harvest areas in the North and Northeast created more job opportunities for poor households. Moreover, the remittances from migrants continued to support their relatives, thence reducing pressure on the recipient households' incomes.

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

Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of Purchasing Power	**Main Reasons**
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	**Kyrgyzstan**	In December, household purchasing power increased as a result of stabilizing and declining food prices during the harvest season, as well with increased flow of remittances, and higher wages for some working professions (teachers and doctors).	Good wheat harvest in neighbouring Kazakhstan was the main driver of decreasing wheat flour prices. Further improvements in the purchasing power resulted from the gradual restoration of livelihoods after the turmoil in 2010, and the economic recovery which boosted food marketing and work opportunities.
	Tajikistan	The cost of the minimum food basket decreased by about 6% from September to October, yet it remained stable in November and December. The reduction in October resulted mainly from the price decrease of wheat flour, vegetables (cabbage), potato and sugar in the main markets. Nonetheless, many households were still unable to meet the minimum daily caloric intake as monthly incomes could barely cover the cost of food basket.	Retail wheat and flour prices stabilized or even decreased in domestic markets, due to increased supplies from Kazakhstan and from the country's own harvest. In contrast, rice price rose in December by 7% country-wide, as a result of the loss of the rice harvest in the northern areas because of cold weather and frost in November.
	Yemen	High food prices continued to negatively affect household purchasing power both in urban and rural areas. In Sana'a, from January to November 2011, the price of imported wheat flour increased by 90% on average, and wheat flour prices by more than 100% compared to November 2010 and the 5-year average. Prices of vegetables showed also an upward trend. Namely, tomato price increased up to 700 YER in early November from 500 YER in August and September.	Household purchasing power deteriorated as a result of escalating food prices and collapsing income earning opportunities due to the civil unrest country-wide. Lack of electricity further reduced labour opportunities for skilled workers in urban areas, and civil servants were also at risk of losing their salaries due to the political crisis. Fuel shortages stopped many farmers from irrigating their crops and reduced the product transport to markets.
ODS-Sudan	**Sudan**	In South, West and North Darfur sorghum prices followed an upward trend and were not influenced by harvest expectations. Nonetheless, the purchasing power of the pastoralist households (ToT of male adult goat and sorghum) improved in all three states of the Darfur province.	In South Darfur cereal prices increased due to high demand from the northern Darfur. Despite the cereal price increase, the livestock price was still on an upward trend and it is expected to increase further over the dry season. In North and West Darfur, low cereals production compared to last year caused a substantial increase in sorghum price.

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**	In October 2011, the general, food and non-food CPI increased by 1.95%, 2.79% and 0.66%, respectively. From January to October 2011, the increase was 4.84%, 1.58% and 5.51%, respectively.	Fuel prices have increased in November by 2.51% on a month-on-month basis, while from January to November diesel price increased by 1.88%.
	Bangladesh	In November, the general CPI slightly increased by 0.23%, while the food index decreased by 0.29 points. Compared to November 2010, the overall CPI rose by 11.58 points and the food CPI increased by 12.47%.	N/A
	Cambodia	Compared to September 2011, the overall CPI remained stable, while the yearly inflation rate was at 5.2%. The food index increased by 0.3% on a month-on-month basis, and by 6.12% on year-on-year basis.	N/A
	India	In November the general CPI increased by 0.5% compared to the previous month.	N/A
	Indonesia	The monthly CPI increased in November by 0.34%, while food CPI rose by 0.59% in the same period. The inflation was mainly caused by price increases of several commodities, as corn, red chili, rice, purebred, chicken eggs, beef and household fuel. On a yearly basis (November 2010 - November 2011), the general CPI rose by 4.15%, while the food CPI rose by 4.86%.	In October, kerosene price decreased by 9.88% compared to September, and by 2.40% over the past year.
	Lao PDR	In October, the month-on-month CPI increased by 0.27%. The annual change from October 2010 was 6.66%.	N/A
	Myanmar	From September to October, the general CPI and the food index decreased by 0.15% and by 0.37% respectively. The annual change for the general CPI was 1.75%, while food inflation was 1% lower than last year.	N/A
	Pakistan	From October to November, the increase of CPI and food index was 0.29% and 0.10% respectively. Broadly, annual general price inflation and food inflation stood at 10.19% and 10%, respectively.	In November diesel price remained stable, while petrol price decreased by 1.8% from October. However, from April to November 2011 petrol and diesel prices increased by 4.82% and by 1.62% respectively.
	Sri Lanka	From October to November, the Colombo Consumers' Price Index increased by 0.7% and the food CPI by 0.24% as well, mainly due to price increase of vegetables, rice, and powdered milk. On a yearly basis, the general CPI increased by 4.7% and the food index by 2.1%.	From October to November kerosene, petrol and diesel prices rose by 16.39%, 9.60% and 6.33%, respectively. Over the last twelve months their increase was 39.22%, 19.13%, and 15.07%, respectively.

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**	Compared to the previous month, prices remained stable in November, while the food index decreased by 0.2%. The annual price variation was 4.9%, and 9.6% for the food index.	N/A
	Central African Republic	In November the general CPI (month-on-month) increase was 4.06%, while in the same period the food index raised by 5.55%. On a yearly basis, the general inflation rate was reported at 0.7%, and the food CPI increased by 0.06%.	Fuel prices continued to remain stable in November compared to the previous month.
	Côte d'Ivoire	From October to November, the month-on-month increases of the general and food CPI were 0.5% and 1.13%, respectively. On a yearly basis, the reported inflation rate was 3.3%, while the food inflation was 3%.	In November, refined oil price rose by 0.27% compared to October 2011. Over the last twelve months it increased by 1.67%.
	Gambia	In November the overall, food, and non-food CPI increased respectively by 0.22%, 0.27%, and 0.16% compared to October. When comparing November 2011 to November 2010, CPI increased by 4.31%, food CPI by 5.66%, and the non-food index increased by 2.34%.	Fuel price remained stable in November compared to October. However during the previous twelve months it increased by 8.29%.
	Ghana	In November the CPI increased by 0.5%. The inflation rate from November 2010 to November 2011 was 8.55%.	From February to October, premium gasoline price remained stable at 152.07 Cedis/Pessewa per liter.
	Mauritania	In November, CPI increased by 0.38% compared with the previous month. The inflation was mainly caused by price increases of several commodities, including bread and cereals (+1.1%), coffee tea and cocoa (+1.1%) and fish (+0.70%). On a yearly basis, the inflation rate was at 5.75%.	Month-on-month fuel prices increased by 0.94% in November. Over the last twelve months fuel prices increased by 17.58%.
	Niger	In November, the general CPI recorded an increase of 0.67% and the annual rate of inflation was 3.74%.	Fuel prices remained stable in November compared to October.
	Nigeria	N/A	As of December 2011 fuel price was subsidized by the Government at 0.4 USD. The removal of the fuel subsidies on the 1st of January 2012 increased fuel prices by 115% overnight.
	Senegal	From October to November, the general CPI and the food CPI decreased by 0.29% and by 0.27%, respectively. Specifically, prices generally decreased, in particular alcoholic beverages and tobacco (7%), communication (2.8%), housing water, electricity, gas and other fuel (0.4%), and food and not alcoholic beverages (bread, -5.2%, flour, -4.2%, and beef meat, -1.3%). On a yearly basis, the inflation rate was estimated at 2.7%, while food inflation was 3.7%.	In October, diesel price decreased by 3.37%, while gasoline price raised by 3.37% compared to the previous month.
	Sierra Leone	In November, the monthly rate of inflation increased by 0.38% on a month-on-month basis, mainly driven by increased food costs (vegetables, +1.52%, meat, +0.56%, bread and cereals, +0.91%, milk, cheese and eggs, +1.08%). The annual inflation rate was 17.24%.	From May to November petrol prices remained stable (4500 SLL per liter).

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	**Burundi**	From September to October, CPI increased by 1.7%, the food index increased by 2.59%, and non-food index increased by 1%. Yearly inflation was 13.3%, and food inflation was 13.6%.	From August to December fuel prices remained stable.
	Djibouti	N/A	In December gasoline price increased by 2.27% compared to the previous month.
	Ethiopia	From October to November, both general and food inflation slightly decreased by 0.3% and 1.1%, while the non-food index increased by 0.94%. Annual inflation was 39.2%, while food inflation was 50.3% and non-food inflation was 24.16%. In general, cereal, pulses, and coffee prices are the major drivers to price inflation.	Compared to November, prices for benzene and diesel increased by 4.72% and 5.42%, while kerosene price remained stable in December. From December 2010 to December 2011, benzene price increased by 31.32%, diesel price by 35.12%, and gasoline price by 18.72%.
	Kenya	The general and the food CPI slightly increased by 0.74% and 0.78% respectively in December. Prices increased for beef with bones (2.77%), bread (1.82%), tomatoes (2.30%), and onions (4.54%). On the other hand, between November and December, prices of sugar, maize flour, maize grain and rise declined by 3.44%, 1.34%, 1.97%, and 1.23%, respectively. On a yearly basis, the overall inflation rate stood at 18.93% in September, while annual food inflation was 24.98%.	From September to December, diesel and gasoline retail prices had an irregular trend with several ups and downs. Finally, in December diesel and gasoline prices declined by 2.90% and by 4.08% respectively.
	Rwanda	From October to November the general index increased by 0.58%, while the food CPI slightly increased by 1.24%. The annual food inflation was 6.47%, while the overall inflation rate stood at 5.88%.	N/A
	Somalia	N/A	In November diesel price in northwestern regions decreased by 2.6% compared to the previous month, while diesel price in southern decreased by 4.9%.
	South Sudan	The month-on-month general CPI increase in December was 0.7%, mainly due to the rise in alcoholic beverages and tobacco (55.6%), clothing and footwear (28.2%), and miscellaneous goods and services (11.7%). However prices for housing, water, electricity, and gas decreased by 7.9% during the same time span. The annual inflation stood at 65.6%.	From September to December 2011 the petrol price decreased by 30.09%.
	Tanzania	From October to November, the general and the food CPI increased by 1.4% and 2.2% respectively. This increase is highly attributed to the increase of food prices (rice +8.8%, bread +2.0%, wheat flour +3.9%, meat +4.8%, Irish potatoes +3.9%, sugar +2.5%, and fresh cassava +5.8%). On a yearly basis, the general and the food CPI increased by 19.2% and 26.1%, respectively.	Petroleum products price increased by 0.16% in November compared to the previous month.
	Uganda	The monthly inflation rose by 1.3% in October compared to 6.8% recorded in September 2011. The annual inflation rate in October increased by 30.5%, which is the highest inflation rate since January 1993. In October, the food price inflation remained stable. The annual food inflation rate rose by 45.8%, compared to 50.4% for the year ending in September 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 November, the general CPI increased by 0.7% on a month-on-month basis, driven by liquid fuels (+4.8%), gas (+3.8%), oils and fats (+1.6%), bread and cereals (+1.1%) and meat (+0.6%). The annual inflation rate stood at 6.8% in November.	N/A
	Malawi	In November, the general CPI increased by 3.4% compared to October. Annual inflation in November was recorded at 8.9%.	N/A
ODP-Latin America and Caribbean	**Bolivia**	The general CPI and the food CPI increased respectively by 0.84% and 1.2% when comparing them to the average of the third quarter of 2011.	N/A
	Colombia	From November to December, general and food CPI increased by 0.42% and 0.56%, respectively. Over the last twelve months, the general CPI rose by 3.73% and Food Price Index by 5.27%.	N/A
	Costa Rica	In November, the general CPI and food CPI recorded a rise of 0.5%, and of 2% compared to the end of the previous quarter. On a yearly basis, overall CPI and food price index increased respectively by 4.55% and 3.04%.	N/A
	Ecuador	In November compared to October, general and food CPI slightly increased by 0.30% and 0.72%, respectively. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 5.53% while food inflation was 7.72%.	N/A
	Guatemala	From October to November, the overall CPI and the food CPI slightly increased by 0.22% and 0.15%, respectively. From April to November, the inflation rate reached 2.71%, while the food inflation rate was at 6.23%.	N/A
	Haiti	In October the general CPI and the food price index remained stable compared to the previous month. The annual rate of inflation was reported at 10.41%, while food inflation was 12.36%.	From May to October fuel prices increased by 1%.
	Honduras	In November, the general and the food CPI increased by 0.38% and 0.36%, respectively, compared to October. The annual increase of the overall and food CPI was 5.4% and 0.8%, respectively.	Fuel prices increased from October to November (6.40% for fuel premium, 0.16% for fuel regular). The price of diesel declined by 3%.
	Panama	In November, both general and food CPI increased by 0.88% and 1.1% respectively. The annual rate of inflation for CPI and food CPI was 6.82% and 7.79% respectively.	N/A
	Peru	In December, the overall and the food CPI remained stable compared to November. On a year-to-year basis, the general and the food CPI increased by 4.45% and 7.83% respectively.	The diesel price increased by 4.6% in the quarter. Comparing December 2011 to the same month last year, fuel prices rose by 22.68%

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

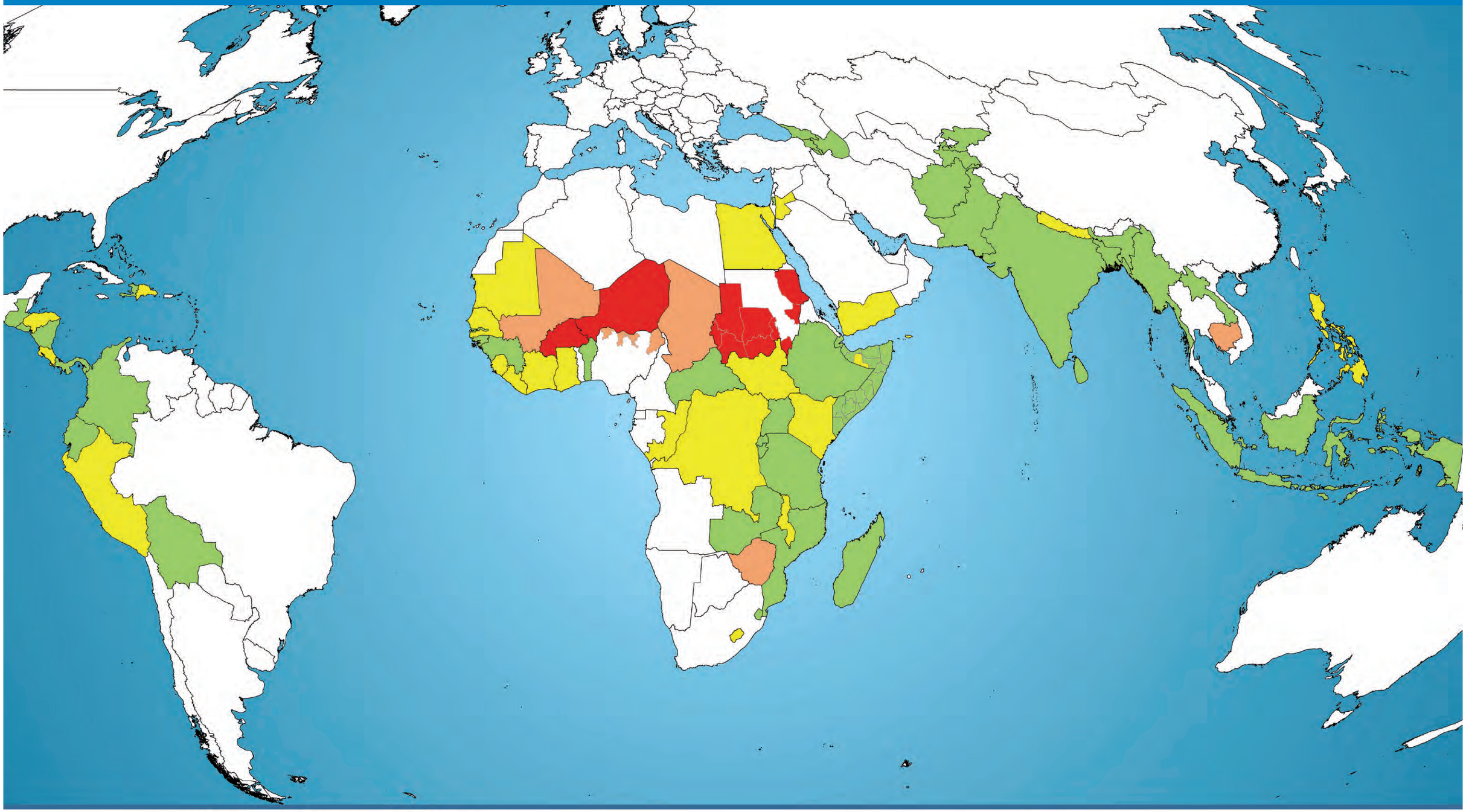
Regions	Countries	Country fact sheet	
		Evolution of the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	**Evolution of Fuel Prices**
ODC-Middle East, Central Asia and Eastern Europe	**Armenia**	Compared to the previous month, the general CPI increased by 0.90% in November. Over the last year, the inflation rate decreased by 3.44%.	From October to November, diesel price increased by 3.85%, while petrol price by 4%.
	Egypt	In November, the general CPI recorded a monthly increase of 1.2% compared to October, while the food index increased by 0.6%. The twelve month change of inflation and food inflation were 9.95% and 12.45% respectively.	Fuel prices are regulated by the Government.
	Jordan	The monthly change in the overall CPI in November was 0.42%. From June to November the food CPI increased by 1.71%.	In November the fuel prices remained stable compared to October.
	occupied Palestinian territory	From November to December, the general CPI slightly decreased by 0.40%, while the food CPI by 0.82%.	The fuel prices increased from November to December by 0.78%
	Tajikistan	N/A	In November petrol price increased by 3.17% compared to October, whereas diesel decreased by 0.12%. Over the last year both increased (+63.60% and +52.69%, 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.

WFP
wfp.org

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

vam
food security analysis



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)

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

Price Trend Codes

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

(columns L and M) All staples within the food basket have the same price trend

(column M) Staples within the food basket have different price trends: major caloric contributor used

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
ODB-Asia	Afghanistan	Wheat	58	-1	-9	15	24	77	-7	45	↓	↓
		Rice	22	3	-8	5	7	3			↓	
	Bangladesh	Boro-HYV-Coarse	70	-6	-10	-10	-8	57	-7	42	↓	⇩
		Atta-Packet	9	4	0	-1	-1	21			→	
	Cambodia	Rice	65	18	13	30	25	123	8	80	↑	↑
	India	Rice	31	1	-1	5	3	72	-2	31	↓	↓
		Wheat	22	-1	-6	-10	-7	41			↓	
	Indonesia	Rice	50	3	-1	15	15	109	-1	55	↓	↓
	Lao PDR	Rice	64	-3	N/A	-14	-13	N/A	-2	N/A	↓	↓
	Myanmar	Rice	55	-3	N/A	-6	-4	N/A	-2	N/A	↓	↓
	Nepal	Rice	32	-3	2	1	-1	69	0	30	→	⇨
		Wheat flour	15	-4	-4	-1	-2	51			↓	
	Pakistan	Wheat flour	37	3	-3	-1	-1	102	-1	47	↓	⇩
		Rice	6	6	6	21	22	152			↗	
	Philippines	Rice	48	1	3	5	4	58	1	28	→	→
	Sri Lanka	Rice	41	-6	-24	16	8	30	-13	26	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	14	-3	-25	10	12	98			↓	

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	19	-19	-7	-9	-7	64	-1	27	↓	⇩
		Cassava products	16	0	3	0	0	23			→	
		Rice	13	0	2	0	0	85			→	
	Burkina Faso	Sorghum	26	9	26	32	27	45	14	30	↑	↑
		Millet	22	2	13	13	10	34			↑	
		Maize	16	8	25	41	41	67			↑	
	Cape Verde	Rice	19	4	5	5	4	53	-1	24	↗	⇗
		Wheat flour	13	-3	-13	7	7	19			↓	
		Maize	12	2	2	0	0	99			→	
	Central African Republic	Cassava	18	-2	0	11	11	-2	-1	-2	→	⇨
		Maize	13	-2	-3	10	-7	-18			↓	
		Rice	4	-9	-5	23	20	9			↓	
		Wheat flour	4	-9	-9	-25	-22	0			↓	
	Chad	Sorghum	18	-14	12	4	5	36	7	19	↑	↑
		Millet	15	2	22	40	31	54			↑	
		Maize	5	7	32	114	66	71			↑	
		Imported rice	3	3	0	28	18	37			→	
	Côte d'Ivoire	Imported rice	20	8	4	14	12	50	1	11	→	⇨
		Palm oil	9	7	-11	-8	-21	6			↓	
		Maize	7	12	20	11	26	12			↑	
	Gambia	Rice	21	1	-4	9	10	28	-3	10	↓	↓
		Millet	19	-8	-11	-8	-7	22			↓	
	Ghana	Cassava	21	-8	0	-11	-3	118	0	88	→	⇨
		Maize	12	-10	1	49	51	223			→	
		Yams	11	-25	-4	-1	6	161			↓	
		Plantains	10	-18	2	23	24	94			→	
		Local rice	8	-1	-2	18	24	114			↓	
	Guinea	Local rice	37	-7	-3	51	47	157	-2	62	↓	↓
		Palm oil	6	-7	-13	-12	-5	70			↓	
	Guinea Bissau	Imported rice	35	-5	-15	7	17	53	-8	18	↓	⇩
		Maize	8	0	N/A	0	0	N/A			→	
		Millet	8	-8	-27	0	0	-38			↓	
		Wheat	4	-5	-5	25	26	67			↓	
	Liberia	Butter rice	32	4	-7	26	23	62	0	596	↓	⇩
		Cassava	21	22	5	45	44	2686			↗	
		Palm oil	15	10	10	2	5	78			↑	
	Mali	Imported rice	21	0	0	11	12	31	6	24	→	⇨
		Millet	20	16	18	33	22	41			↑	
		Sorghum	13	24	8	61	41	31			↗	
		Maize	9	13	14	53	39	55			↑	
	Mauritania	Wheat	30	5	N/A	10	11	N/A	2	N/A	↗	↗
		Imported rice	11	6	N/A	8	9	N/A			↗	
	Niger	Millet	39	2	30	30	22	45	15	26	↑	↑
		Sorghum	11	4	32	18	11	42			↑	
		Imported rice	7	-1	0	11	10	47			→	
		Maize	1	-1	12	20	17	46			↑	
	North Nigeria	Sorghum	13	-1	21	12	7	43	7	17	↑	↑
		Millet	11	0	21	17	10	40			↑	
		Rice	8	3	15	14	12	44			↑	
		Maize	8	-3	13	13	5	43			↑	
	Senegal	Imported rice	30	1	-1	8	6	35	1	16	↓	⇩
		Maize	10	2	3	18	27	36			→	
		Millet	8	1	12	23	28	21			↑	
	Sierra Leone	Imported rice	40	4	N/A	44	46	N/A	2	N/A	→	⇨
		Palm oil	9	8	N/A	-10	-2	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	56	3	N/A	9	9	N/A	2	N/A	→	→
		Wheat flour	14	1	N/A	12	12	N/A			→	
	Madagascar	Domestic rice	49	17	-6	-7	-12	6	-3	3	↓	↓
	Malawi	Maize	53	25	0	11	10	82	0	43	→	→
	Mozambique	Maize	20	10	-12	-10	-8	68	-3	24	↓	↓
		Rice	8	2	-4	1	-1	133			↓	
	Swaziland	Maize meal	25	-4	N/A	33	34	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	⇩
		Rice	8	6	N/A	77	69	N/A			↗	
	Zambia	Maize	51	7	-5	1	1	34	-3	17	↓	↓
	Zimbabwe	Maize	41	13	15	33	39	523	6	214	↑	↑
ODN - Central and Eastern Africa	Burundi	Sweet potatoes	17	-7	-13	-40	-35	101	-5	52	↓	⇩
		Beans	16	-5	-27	-22	-19	58			↓	
		Cassava flour	13	8	4	-2	-9	119			→	
		Maize	13	13	4	28	21	77			→	
	Congo	Cassava	32	5	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	4	↗	⇗
		Wheat flour	18	-8	-8	-22	-16	22			↓	
	Congo DR	Cassava products	53	11	N/A	26	25	N/A	4	N/A	↑	⇑
		Maize	14	-14	N/A	-10	-1	N/A			↓	
	Djibouti	Wheat flour	34	-2	N/A	21	20	N/A	-1	N/A	↓	⇩
		Rice	17	0	N/A	3	4	N/A			→	
	Ethiopia	Maize	21	-10	-9	96	101	211	-4	83	↓	↓
		Wheat	12	3	-7	85	85	149			↓	
		Sorghum	12	0	-8	61	65	174			↓	
	Kenya	Maize	35	2	0	66	66	168	0	59	→	→
	Rwanda	Beans	11	-2	-18	10	5	64	-2	11	↓	↓
		Maize	5	9	-2	53	35	82			↓	
	South Sudan	Sorghum	26	-3	-6	N/A	N/A	318	1	110	↓	⇩
		Wheat flour	15	20	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			↑	
		Millet	7	0	-2	N/A	N/A	387			↓	
	Tanzania	Maize	26	-1	-12	28	35	106	-2	31	↓	⇩
		Rice	10	14	8	-9	-9	33			↗	
	Uganda	Cassava flour	13	0	-4	31	27	91	-1	21	↓	↓
		Maize flour	9	-12	-10	64	80	103			↓	

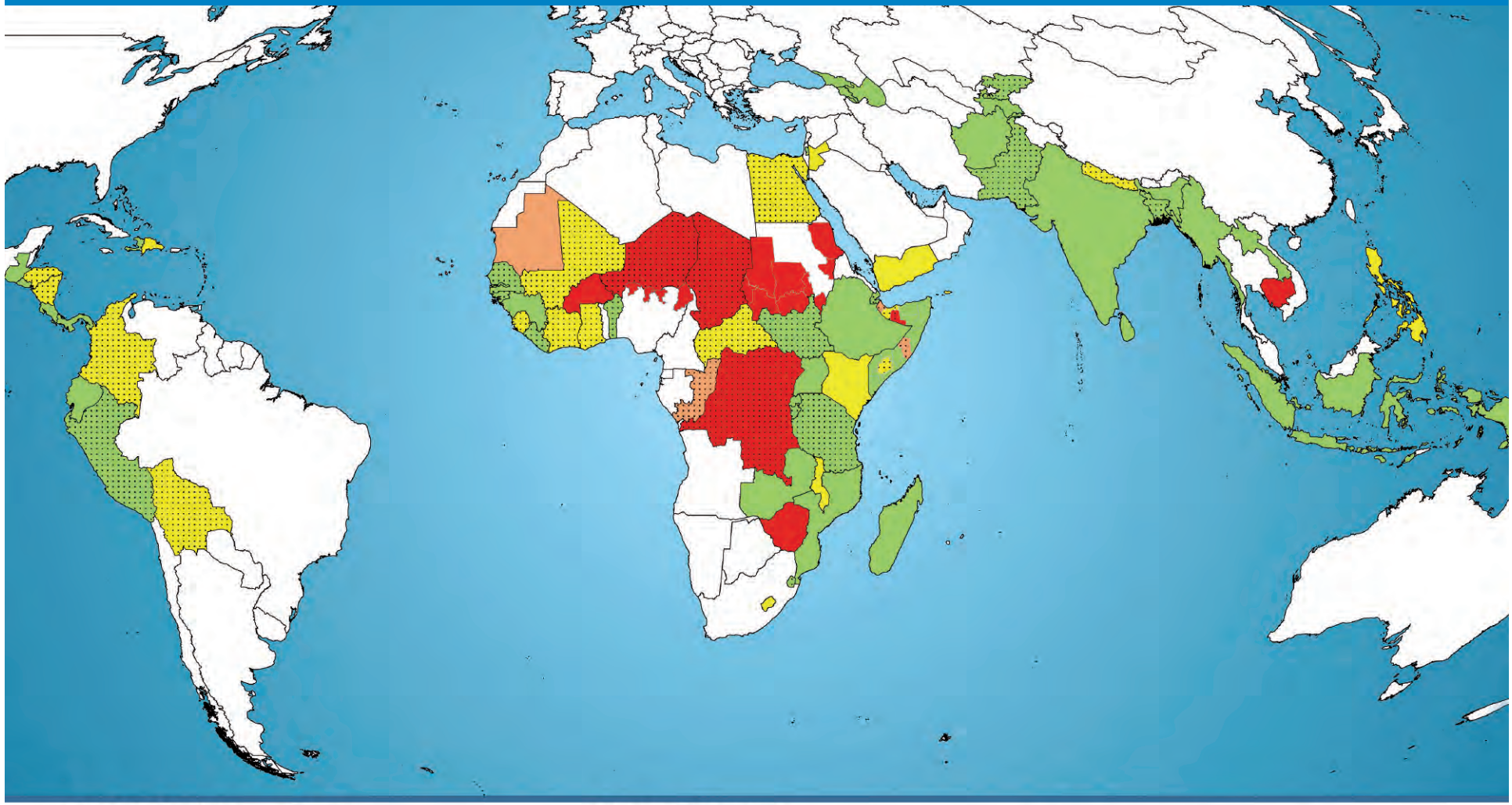
Regions	Countries	Main staple food	Caloric contribution (%)	Change from last quarter (% Change)	Seasonally adjusted quarterly change (% Change)	Monthly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from last year (% Change)	Quarterly change from 5-year average (% Change)	Contribution to the cost 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	9	6	48	61	61	-1	38	↗	↗
		White maize	18	-17	-12	63	34	50			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-4	-8	29	13	59			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-2	1	5	2	63			→	
	Somalia - *Bakool*	Red Sorghum	29	-21	N/A	-9	7	N/A	-12	81	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-14	-18	17	40	274			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	0	-13	16	14	157			↓	
		Imported rice	9	1	-10	7	9	181			↓	
	Somalia - *Banaadir*	White maize	18	-43	-26	-8	45	363	-5	108	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-27	-13	-8	-1	181			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-5	14	-8	5	268			↑	
	Somalia - *Bari*	Red Sorghum	29	-17	N/A	51	103	N/A	-8	43	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-9	-17	31	27	195			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-7	-10	33	30	256			↓	
	Somalia - *Bay*	Red Sorghum	29	0	N/A	88	88	N/A	-6	130	→	→
		White maize	18	-17	-15	38	100	568			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-11	-20	0	7	142			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-12	-19	-2	3	147			↓	
	Somalia - *Galgaduud*	Red Sorghum	29	5	N/A	14	68	N/A	-5	86	↗	↗
		White maize	18	-15	-16	25	41	303			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-9	-17	3	8	146			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-6	-17	9	14	190			↓	
	Somalia - *Gedo*	Red Sorghum	29	-26	N/A	6	20	N/A	-15	86	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-27	-28	7	9	313			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-11	-11	1	6	140			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-8	-11	4	13	169			↓	
	Somalia - *Hiraan*	White maize	18	-24	-22	-13	25	272	-7	80	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-16	-22	-8	-1	131			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-9	-13	-3	3	195			↓	
	Somalia - *Lower Juba*	White maize	18	-14	-18	53	71	406	-4	106	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-1	-2	25	24	187			↓	
		Imported rice	9	3	-4	18	14	162			↓	
	Somalia - *Lower Shabelle*	Red Sorghum	29	-20	N/A	57	103	N/A	-6	N/A	↓	↓
	Somalia - *Middle Juba*	White maize	18	-33	-8	35	118	780	-3	172	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-12	-12	-5	9	146			↓	
		Imported rice	9	1	-3	13	15	188			↓	
	Somalia - *Middle Shabelle*	Red Sorghum	29	-6	N/A	53	66	N/A	-11	71	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-36	-35	-20	18	181			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-15	-21	5	14	182			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-5	-8	14	11	221			↓	
	Somalia - *Mudug*	Red Sorghum	29	-17	N/A	86	78	N/A	-10	86	↓	↓
		White maize	18	-19	-19	18	37	232			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-6	-12	10	5	176			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-5	-7	3	5	292			↓	
	Somalia - *Nugaal*	White maize	18	-13	-13	20	31	206	-5	71	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-5	-12	2	9	165			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-6	-12	11	11	188			↓	
	Somalia - *Sanaag*	Wheat flour	10	-21	-16	10	5	179	-3	38	↓	↓
		Imported rice	9	-20	-17	-10	-7	220			↓	

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 - *Sool*	White maize	18	-16	N/A	-19	-12	106	-7	52	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	10	-13	-26	14	7	146			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-2	-18	15	15	203			↓	
	Somalia - *Togdheer*	Red Sorghum	29	22	N/A	100	94	N/A	4	14	↑	⇧
		White maize	18	-10	-9	0	0	37			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	0	4	18	12	39			→	
		Imported rice	9	-11	-9	11	8	34			↓	
	Somalia - *Woqooyi Galbeed*	Red Sorghum	29	3	N/A	32	31	N/A	-3	21	→	⇨
		White maize	18	-11	-13	58	44	62			↓	
		Wheat flour	10	-6	-11	2	5	35			↓	
		Imported rice	9	-2	-1	-17	-9	67			↓	
ODP - Latin America and Caribbean	Bolivia	Wheat flour	19	3	3	10	10	35	-4	14	→	⇨
		Maize	14	-5	-12	-18	-17	11			↓	
		Rice	13	-14	-20	-36	-27	48			↓	
	Colombia	Maize	13	3	4	13	15	80	-2	18	→	⇨
		Rice	12	-16	-15	3	9	43			↓	
		Wheat flour	8	2	-3	18	19	33			↓	
	Costa Rica	Rice	17	-1	-1	0	8	99	0	21	↓	↓
		Maize	3	-1	-9	5	20	141			↓	
	Dominican Republic	Rice	17	1	1	1	3	27	0	5	→	→
	Ecuador	Rice	19	0	-1	4	4	37	-1	15	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	13	2	-6	10	10	62			↓	
	El Salvador	Maize	25	-35	-25	17	26	50	-8	15	↓	↓
		Beans	5	-27	-38	-37	-35	28			↓	
		Rice	4	2	-3	3	4	29			↓	
	Guatemala	Maize	36	-32	-5	15	27	41	-2	15	↓	↓
	Haiti	Imported rice	23	2	-3	1	10	56	-2	21	↓	↓
		Wheat flour	12	3	-7	31	32	51			↓	
		Domestic maize	9	-2	-2	1	6	26			↓	
	Honduras	Maize	26	-41	3	5	13	22	0	12	→	⇨
		Rice	5	-1	-14	-8	0	127			↓	
	Nicaragua	Maize	23	-51	0	-11	1	4	-1	4	→	⇨
		Rice	17	-2	-5	-6	-7	17			↓	
	Panama	Rice	24	1	-3	2	3	32	-2	14	↓	↓
		Maize	7	10	-16	60	67	91			↓	
	Peru	Rice	21	0	-3	15	18	2	0	11	↓	⇩
		Wheat	14	1	-1	5	5	25			↓	
		Potatoes	8	9	10	-8	-13	37			↑	
		Maize	7	1	3	5	4	55			→	

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	40	-8	-22	-15	-12	6	-9	2	↓	↓
	Azerbaijan	Wheat flour	57	0	-7	6	10	83	-4	47	↓	↓
	Egypt	Wheat flour	35	1	N/A	-3	-3	N/A	0	N/A	→	⇨
		Rice	12	-7	N/A	22	25	N/A			↓	
	Georgia	Wheat flour	41	0	-5	10	11	56	-2	23	↓	↓
	Jordan	Bread	38	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0	N/A	→	→
		Rice	8	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A			→	
	Kyrgyzstan	Wheat	40	-16	N/A	0	8	N/A	-6	N/A	↓	⇩
		Milk	12	20	N/A	-12	-8	N/A			↑	
		Potatoes	8	-28	N/A	-28	-9	N/A			↓	
	occupied Palestinian territory	Wheat flour	40	-2	-12	5	5	17	-5	11	↓	↓
		Rice	7	1	-2	-19	-19	39			↓	
		Olive oil	5	-1	-5	-8	-8	33			↓	
	Tajikistan	Wheat	54	-3	-20	29	37	144	-11	78	↓	↓
	Yemen	Wheat	38	2	N/A	25	29	N/A	1	N/A	→	→
ODS - Sudan	Sudan - *Blue Nile*	Sorghum	63	16	20	65	28	277	13	175	↑	↑
	Sudan - *Kassala*	Sorghum	30	30	47	70	47	194	16	71	↑	↑
		Millet	6	18	30	51	49	217			↑	
	Sudan - *North Darfur*	Sorghum - food aid	75	11	29	33	20	389	22	292	↑	↑
	Sudan - *North Kordofan*	Sorghum	60	66	94	31	31	131	62	92	↑	↑
		Millet	9	35	58	7	7	149			↑	
	Sudan - *Red Sea*	Sorghum	30	29	47	29	23	149	16	55	↑	↑
		Millet	6	16	28	6	-8	173			↑	
	Sudan - *South Darfur*	Sorghum	75	2	15	28	21	252	11	189	↑	↑
	Sudan - *South Kordofan*	Sorghum	60	24	57	36	18	102	36	72	↑	↑
		Millet	9	5	25	39	12	121			↑	
	Sudan - *West Darfur*	Sorghum	75	14	23	10	14	131	17	98	↑	↑
	Sudan - *White Nile*	Sorghum	60	28	56	45	33	149	36	110	↑	↑
		Millet	9	18	31	68	67	229			↑	

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

vam food security analysis



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.
	Lao PDR	5	Champasak, Khammoun, Luangprabang, Savanakhet, Vientiane.
	Myanmar	47	Buthidaung, Chying Thung, Gan Gaw, Garayang, Hakha, His Hsaing, Hnaring, Honai, Inn Din, Kha Mauck Siek, Kong Chang, Kyein Chung, Lashio, Laukai, Lungngo, Magway, Man Pan, Man Ton Pa, Man Tone, Maungdaw, Min Ka, Mindat, Moe mauk, Mone Baw, Mortai, Myit Chae, Nam San Yang, Nampatkhar, Nyaung Chung, Par Sin Kyaw, Ramci, Rathedaung, Saidung, Sai Law, Shaokai, Shin Pin Kai, Site Kaung, Tar Shwe Tang, Taung Bazzar, Taung Pyio let Wai, Taunggyi, Thannglang, Tuan Jie Cun, Tonzang, Waigmaw, Yenangyaung, Zedi Pyin.
	Nepal	7	Achham, Dhankuta, Jumla, Kaski, Kathmandu, Morang, Parsa.
	Pakistan	5	Lahore, Multan, Karachi, Peshawar, Quetta.
	Philippines	17	Catarman, Cebu City, Davao City, Iloilo City, Koronadal, La Trinidad, Legazpi, Lingayen, Manila, Puerto Princesa Santa cruz, Shariff Aguak, Tandag, Tubod, Tuguegarao, Zamboanga City.
	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	7	Abéché, Mao, Mongo, Moundou, Moussoro, N'Djamena, Sarh.
	Côte d'Ivoire	8	Abengourou, Bouake, Katiola, Adjame, Man, Daloa, Duekoue, Guiglo.
	Gambia	16	Bakau, Banjul, Basse Santosu, Brikama, Essau / Barra, Fatoto, Farafenni, Gunjur , Kaur Wharf Town, Koreh, Kuntaur, Lamin, Latrikunda, Sare Bojo, Serrekunda, Wassu.
	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	10	Bo Waterside, Buchanan, Foya, Pleebo, Red Light, Saclepea, Tubmanburg, Toe Town, Voinjama, Zwedru.
	Mali	25	Bamako, Gao, Kayes, Kidal, Koulikoro Ba, Mopti Digue, Segou, Sikasso, Tombouctou, Badalabougou, Bankass, Dibida, Diré, Djikoroni, Dogofri, Fadjiguila, Faladié, Lafiabougou, Magnambougou, Medine, Monimpébougou, Niamakoro, Niarela, Ouolofobougou, Sogoniko.
	Mauritania	8	Adel Bagrou, Aoujeft, Boghé, Magta-lahjar, Mederdra, Moudjeria, Nouakchott, Toufoundé-Civé.
	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 Roumdji, 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	7	Damassack, Illela, Jibia, Mai Adoua, Mai Gatari, Malanville, Namouno.
	Senegal	44	Bakel, Bambey, Bignona, Birkelane, Diakhao, Diamagadio, Diaobe, Diourbel, Fatick, Gossas, Gouille Mbeuth, Kaffrine, Kaolack, Kedougou, Keur I Yacine, Kolda, Koungheul, Kouthiaba, Louga, Mabo, Mbar, Mereto, Mpal, Ndoffane, Ndrame escale, Porokhane, Sagatta, Sare Yoba, Sedhiou, St.Maur, Tambacounda, Thies, Touba, Castors, Guele Tapee, Ndiagne, Ndidypassy, Sandiara, Thiaroye, Tilene, Toubatoul, Mbafaye, Thilmakha.
	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, Moungali, Nkouikou, Ouenzé.
	Congo DR	10	Bukavu, Bunia, Goma, Kabalo, Kalemie, Kindu, Kinshasa, Lubumbashi, Mbandaka, Uvira.
	Djibouti	5	Alisebiah, Arta, Dikhil, Obock, Tadjourah.
	Ethiopia	60	Abaala, Abi Adi , Abomsa (Arsi), Addis Ababa, Adwa, 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, Merti, Meskan, Meti, Mota, Nazareth, Nekempt, Pugnido, Sekota, Shashemene, Sikela, Sodo, Turmi, Wekro, Wolenchiti (E.Shewa), Woliso, Wonago, Yabelo, Ziway.
	Kenya	7	Eldoret, Kisumu, Kitui, Lodwar (Turkana), Mandera, Mombasa, Nairobi.
	Rwanda	34	Batiment, Birembo, Buhanda, Butare, Byumba, Gafunzo, Gikongoro, Huye, Kabarondo, Kabaya, Karubamba, Kibungo, Kimironko, Kinazi, Mugina, Mugu, Muhanga, Mulindi, Murara, Musha, , Ndago, Nkoto, Ntenyo, Nyakarambi, Nyamata, Nyaruguru, Remera, Ruhango, Ruhengeri, Ruhuha, Rwagitima, Rwamagana, Vunga.

Regions	Countries	Number of markets	Names of markets included
ODN- Central and Eastern Africa	Somalia	18	Awdal, Bakool, Banadir, Bari, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Hiraan, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Middle Shabelle, Mudug, Nugaal, Sanaag, Shabelle, Sool, Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed.
	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, Vakinakaratra, Vatovavy Fitovinany.
	Malawi	6	Lilongwe, Liwonde, Lizulu, Mzimba, Mzuzu, Nsanje.
	Mozambique	24	Alto Molócuè, Angónia, Beira, Chimoio, Cuamba, Gorongoza, Inhambane, Lichinga, Manica, Maputo, Massinga, Maxixe, Milange, Mocuba, Montepuez, Mutarara, Nacala, Nampula, Nhamatanda, Pemba, Quelimane, Ribáuè, Tete, Xai Xai.
	Swaziland		National average.
	Zambia		National average.
	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	16	Armenia, Barranquilla, Bogota, Bucatamanga, Cali, Cartagena, Cucuta, Medellin, Monteria, Pasto, Popayan, San Vicente, Sincelejo, Tunja, Valledupar, Villavicencio.
	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, Usulatan, 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).
	Tajiskistan	5	Dushanbe, Gharm, Khorog, Kujand, Kurgan-Tyube.
	Yemen	7	Aden, Amran, Al Hudaydah (Hodieda), Haradh Town, Sa'ada, Sana'a.
ODS-Sudan	Sudan	10	Al Fashir, 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 indices[3] of the main caloric contributors to household food consumption (Output Table 3):

i) Nominal price change from last quarter calculated as a percentage change from the precedent quarter. Nominal prices change is calculated by dividing the average quarterly price by the average of the previous quarter. The change between the two quarters is reported in column E.

ii) Seasonally adjusted price change from last quarter calculated as a percentage change from the previous quarter. Real prices are calculated by dividing each monthly price by its 5-year (2003-2007) average and then quarterly averaged. The 5-year average is called long-term seasonal average. The change between the two quarters is reported in column F.

iii) Monthly (year-on-year) price change calculated as a percentage change from 12 months earlier. Column G reflects the percentage change of the most recent monthly price data available in the quarter compared with the same month of the previous year.

iv) Quarterly price change from the last quarter calculated as the yearly percentage changes of the latest month available in the quarter (Column H). This average percentage change indicates whether the price has changed from the recent quarter compared to the same quarter of the previous year.

v) Quarterly price change from the 5-year baseline period, calculated as the quarterly average of monthly percentage change from the corresponding 2003-2007 average prices (Column I). This estimate indicates whether there is a structural shift of the current price from its long-term seasonal pattern[4].

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[5], 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 leave in rural and semi-urban areas in the developing countries.

For more information, contact:

Joyce Luma. Chief, Food Security Analysis Service
joyce.luma@wfp.org

Issa Sanogo. Programme Adviser, Market Specialist
issa.sanogo@wfp.org

World Food Programme
Via Cesare Giulio Viola,68/70 00148 Rome, Italy
www.wfp.org/food-security

WFP World Food Programme wfp.org

vam food security analysis

Spanish and German Governments provide financial support for the preparation of the Market Monitor.

BMZ Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development